



С. В. Мясоедова

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА 7



До підручника
О. Д. Карп'юк

Робочий зошит

НОВА 11-річна
ШКОЛА

ВИДАВНИЦТВО
РАНОК

www.e-ranok.com.ua



С. В. Мясоедова

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА **7**

НОВА 11-річна
ШКОЛА

5-е видання, виправлене і доповнене

Робочий зошит

ВИДАВНИЦТВО
РАНОК
Веста

УДК 811.111 + 372.461
ББК 81.2 Англ-922
М99

Рецензенти:

О. С. Любченко, учитель англійської мови Харківської спеціалізованої школи № 162, учитель-методист
О. О. Ходаковська, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов № 1 Національної юридичної академії України імені Ярослава Мудрого

Видано за ліцензією ТОВ Видавництво «Ранок»

Мясоєдова С. В.

М99 Англійська мова. 7 клас: Робочий зошит (до підручника О. Д. Карп'юк).— 4-е вид., випр. і доп.— Х.: Веста, 2010.— 96 с.

ISBN 978—966—08—3101—8

Зошит, складений до підручника О. Д. Карп'юк «Англійська мова. 7 клас», містить різноманітні й цікаві завдання і призначений для більш детального опрацювання учнями матеріалу підручника на уроках і вдома. Для учнів загальноосвітніх шкіл і вчителів англійської мови.

УДК 811.111 + 372.461
ББК 81.2 Англ-922

Навчальне видання

МЯСОЄДОВА Світлана Вадимівна

Англійська мова. 7 клас

Робочий зошит

(до підручника О. Д. Карп'юк)

4-е видання, виправлене і доповнене

Редактор О. В. Карпенко

Технічний редактор С. Я. Захарченко

Коректори: О. Є. Шишацький, К. В. Варавіна

Код І6083УА. Підписано до друку 05.05.2010. Формат 84х108/16. Папір офсетний.

Гарнітура Журнальна. Друк офсетний. Ум. друк. арк. 10,08.

ТОВ «Веста». Свідоцтво ДК № 3323 від 26.11.2008. 61064 Харків, вул. Бакуніна, 8А

Адреса редакції: 61145 Харків, вул. Космічна, 21а. Тел. (057) 719-48-65, тел./факс (057) 719-58-67.

Для листів: 61045 Харків, а/с 3355. E-mail: office@ranok.kharkov.ua

З питань реалізації звертатися за тел.: у Харкові — (057) 712-91-44, 712-90-87; Києві — (044) 599-14-53, 417-20-80;

Білій Церкві — (04563) 6-90-92; Вінниці — (0432) 55-61-10; Дніпропетровську — (056) 785-01-74;

Донецьку — (062) 20-35-127; Житомирі — (0412) 41-27-95, 41-83-29; Кривому Розі — (056) 401-27-11;

Львові — (032) 244-14-36; Миколаєві — (0512) 35-40-39; Рівному — (0362) 3-78-64;

Сімферополі — (0652) 22-87-01, 22-95-30; Тернополі — (0352) 49-58-36; Черкасах — (0472) 64-41-07, 36-72-14;

Хмельницькому — (050) 206-78-48; Одесі — (048) 737-46-59.

E-mail: commerce@ranok.kharkov.ua

«Книга поштою»: 61045 Харків, а/с 3355. Тел. (057) 717-74-55, (067) 546-53-73.

E-mail: pochta@ranok.kharkov.ua

www.ranok.com.ua

ISBN 978—966—08—3101—8

© С. В. Мясоєдова, 2008

© Н. В. Буданцева, іл., 2008

© ТОВ Видавництво «Ранок», 2010

www.e-ranok.com.ua

LESSON 1

① Match the answers with the phrases in the dialogue.

- ☒ — Is Jackie your sister? a) — She is from Newcastle, England.
- ☐ — Where is Jackie from? b) — She is 13.
- ☐ — How old is she? c) — Frank, I guess.
- ☐ — What does she do? d) — No, she is my cousin.
- ☐ — What is she interested in? e) — She is a student of a Walker Technology College.
- ☐ — What is her best friend's name? f) — She likes rollerblading most.

② Use the information in the table to complete the dialogues.

No	Who	Comes from	Age	Job	Hobbies/Interests
1	Nicolas	France	26	architect	travelling, driving
2	Maria	United States of America	19	nurse	ice-skating, cooking
3	Juan	Spain	30	editor	cycling, listening to jazz

- 1) — Is Nicolas your teacher?
 — No, he is my uncle. He lives in _____.
 — How old is he?
 — He is _____.
 — What does he do?
 — He is _____.
 — Does he have any hobbies?
 — Yes. He is keen on _____ and he is interested in _____, too.
- 2) — What is this girl's name?
 — This is Maria, a friend of mine. Isn't she nice?
 — Yes, she is. Is she from Britain?
 — No, she is _____.
 — How old is she?
 — Maria is _____.

- Does she work?
- Yes, she is _____.
- What does she like doing in her free time?
- She likes _____ and she is good at _____, too.

- 3) — Who is that black-haired man?
- He is Juan, my father's friend.
 - Does he come from Brazil?
 - No, he _____.
 - Is he younger than your father?
 - Yes, I think he is about _____.
 - Is Juan a reporter like your father?
 - No, he is _____.
 - Do you know what his interests are?
 - As far as I know, he is crazy about _____ and he is good at _____, too.

3 Complete the dialogue with the information about your best friend.

- What is your best friend's name?
- _____.
- Where is he/she from?
- _____.
- How old is he/she?
- _____.
- What does he/she do?
- _____.
- What is he/she interested in?
- _____.

LESSON 2

1 Find and circle the odd word out.

- 1) Ready, happy, city, easy, busy, lazy.
- 2) Played, did, stopped, depended, studied, looked.
- 3) Internet, Geography, video, café, pizza, ruler.
- 4) Railway, plane, pollution, journey, air-hostess, tourist, bus.

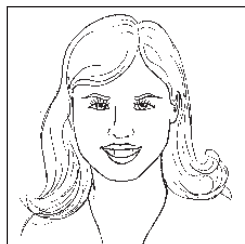
② Which hobby do you think each of these people would choose? Make up sentences as in the example.

Mark



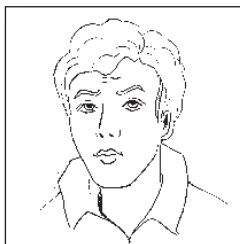
artistic, creative,
quiet; likes visiting
museums and art
galleries

Cindy



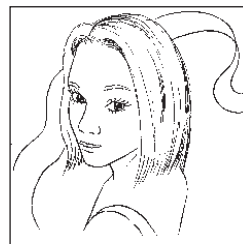
adventurous, out-
going; likes travel-
ling and meeting
new people

Paul

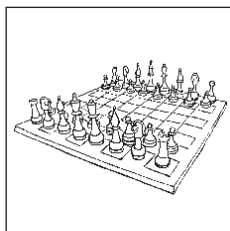


intelligent, ambi-
tious; is good at
Maths

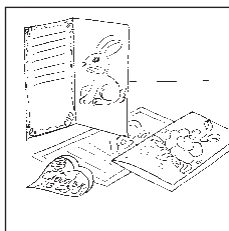
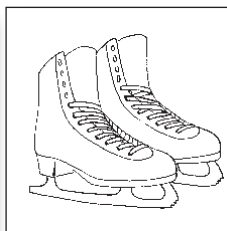
Amanda



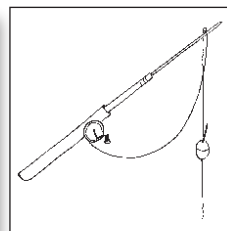
athletic, brave;
adores risk and new
impressions



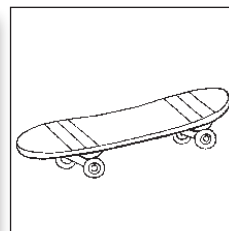
chess

collecting
postcards

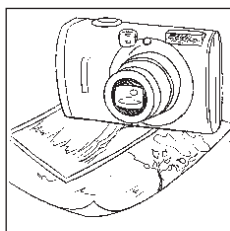
skating



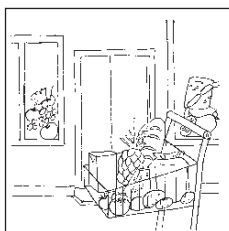
fishing



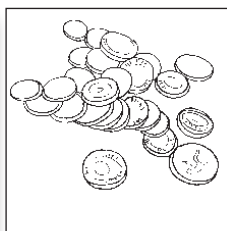
skateboarding



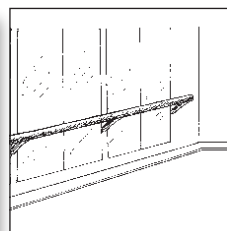
photographing



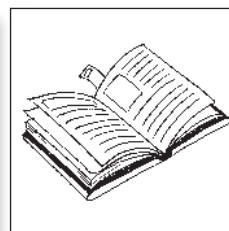
shopping



collecting coins



dancing



reading

I think Mark likes painting, because he is artistic and creative. Maybe he also likes
fishing, as he is quiet.

3 Match the synonyms.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) writer | a) fast |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) famous | b) author |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) come in | c) discover |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) quick | d) exciting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) quiet | e) break |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) find out | f) well known |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) interesting | g) enter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8) destroy | h) calm |

4 Match the antonyms.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) bright | a) quiet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) fast | b) slow |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) careful | c) night |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) clean | d) careless |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) teacher | e) student |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) daytime | f) dirty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) noisy | g) expensive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8) cheap | h) dark |

LESSON 3**1 Fill in the correct auxiliary verb (positive or negative form).**

- 1) — What _____ your parents do?
— They _____ journalists.
- 2) — _____ Natalie playing the piano at the moment?
— No, she _____. She _____ play any musical instruments.
- 3) — _____ your brother go to your school?
— No, he _____. He _____ only 5 years old.

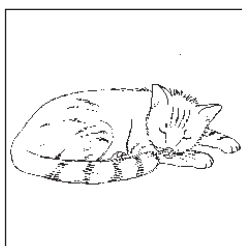
2 Write true sentences about yourself using *usually, always, seldom, often, sometimes, never*.

- 1) _____ I usually get up _____ very early.
- 2) _____ on Friday.
- 3) _____ at weekends.
- 4) _____ every Sunday.
- 5) _____ in the morning.
- 6) _____ in summer.

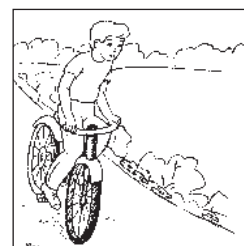
3 Look at the pictures and correct the sentences as in the example.



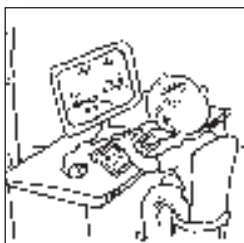
Pamela/talk on the phone



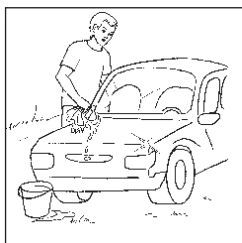
kitten/sleep



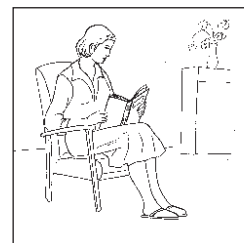
Sean/ride a bike



Mike/play on the computer



Father/wash the car



Mother/read a book

- 1) Pamela is doing her homework.

No, she isn't. She is talking on the phone.

- 2) The kitten is playing with a small ball.

- 3) Sean is watching TV.

- 4) Mike is having dinner.

- 5) Father is reading a newspaper.

- 6) Mother is cooking.

4 Match parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) We have lived in this house... | a) twice this morning. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Bob has made a lot of friends... | b) ten minutes ago. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) They went skiing in the Alps... | c) since I was a little girl. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) I have called you... | d) last winter. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) He finished cleaning his room ... | e) this summer. |

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

- 1) John _____ (to read) a newspaper at 10 o'clock this morning.
- 2) Sam _____ (to drink) his milk and _____ (to go) to bed.
- 3) When the teacher _____ (to come) into the classroom, all the pupils _____
_____ (to stand up) and _____ (greet) him.
- 4) She _____ (to walk) along the street, when she _____
(to meet) a friend of her.
- 5) Dave _____ (to hurt) his leg while he _____ (to play) football.
- 6) First he _____ (to have) a shower, then he _____
(to eat) his breakfast.

6 Choose and circle the correct item.

- 1) — Oh, there's no sugar left.
— Don't worry. I *shall/am going to* go and buy some.
- 2) Joan *will/is going to* become a musician when she grows up.
- 3) We *shall/are going to* spend the weekend in the country.
- 4) I expect I *shall/am going to* be at work at 10 tomorrow.
- 5) Lisa *will/is going to* make a cake for her mother's birthday.

LESSON 4**1 Divide the phrases into three groups: those expressing opinion, agreement and disagreement. Write down the number of the phrase into the right column.**

- 1) I suppose doing crosswords is a waste of time. 2) That's just what I think. 3) I wouldn't say that. 4) That's clear now. 5) Rubbish! 6) Absolutely not. 7) I think so, too. 8) You are quite

right there. 9) I believe etiquette should be taught in schools. 10) You don't know what you are talking about. 11) To my mind Ann works too hard. 12) I'm afraid you are wrong. 13) I quite agree. 14) You are completely wrong about that. 15) Exactly. 16) Yes, that's right. 17) I don't agree (with you). 18) I must say that health is the most important thing in life. 19) That's not right. 20) I think she speaks English very well. 21) I don't agree at all. 22) You must be joking! 23) Oh, that's ridiculous! 24) Nonsense! 25) I'm afraid you are mistaken. 26) I disagree. 27) In my opinion he deserves the prize. 28) I don't believe that at all.

expressing opinion	agreement	disagreement
1,		

2 Use the words and phrases from the box to complete the sentences.

As far as I know	give up	develops	possibility
opinion	voices	absolutely	

- 1) What is your _____ about the new comedy with Jim Carry?
- 2) I could hear _____ in the next room.
- 3) There's a strong _____ that we'll lose the game.
- 4) I think you are _____ right.
- 5) _____, she lives in Chicago.
- 6) I _____ — tell me the answer.
- 7) The company _____ new software.

LESSON 1

1 Put the words in the correct order to make up sentences.

1) time/It's/programme/to/start/our/.

2) exciting/choose/topic/Let's/an/.

3) about/Why/don't/hobbies/we/speak/unusual/?

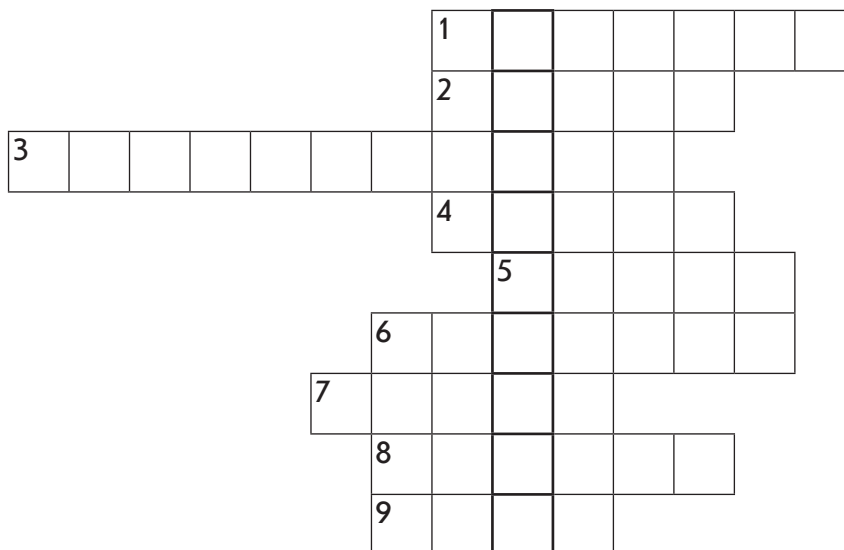
4) We/more/information/need/some/.

5) it's/a/wonderful/In/opinion/idea/my/.

6) for/this/theme/I/suppose,/is/interesting/everyone/.

2 Unscramble the words, write them down into the anagram and match them with their definitions. Find the "secret" word.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) no i o p i n | a) To have the same opinion about something as somebody else. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) i z p e r | b) Characteristic of somebody or something. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) i s c h n t l e r o o | c) The view somebody takes about something. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) e a r e g | d) Somebody who belongs to and participates in a particular group. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) a r i o d | e) Connecting some schools. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) u a q l i t y | f) The subject of a discourse, discussion. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) e m t h e | g) A personal opinion or belief. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8) m e r e m b | h) Something that is given to the winner of a contest or competition. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9) e a i d | i) The use of electromagnetic waves to transmit and receive information. |



LESSON 2**① Use the following adjectives to form positive, comparative and superlative adverbs.**

slow — slowly, slower, the slowest

sudden — suddenly, more suddenly, the most suddenly

happy — _____

great — _____

correct — _____

good — _____

wide — _____

early — _____

quiet — _____

fast — _____

strong — _____

busy — _____

unhappy — _____

② Choose and circle the correct variant

- 1) Be *careful/carefully* with this vase! It's very expensive.
- 2) You are speaking too *loud/loudly*! Be quiet, please!
- 3) Jane always works *slow/slowly*.
- 4) The wind is blowing *strong/strongly*.
- 5) She is a *careful/carefully* driver.
- 6) This is a *sad/sadly* story.
- 7) Ice-hockey players skate very *good/well*.
- 8) Tall people can climb the trees *easy/easily*.
- 9) Helen is a *good/well* swimmer.
- 10) This old man walks so *slow/slowly*!
- 11) Rick can play the guitar very *good/well*.
- 12) She is laughing so *happy/happily*!
- 13) Jim plays tennis so *bad/badly*!
- 14) Angela dances *beautiful/beautifully*.

3 Use the adjectives in brackets to compare the objects.

- 1) An orange is tastier (tasty) than an onion.
- 2) London is _____ (big) than Oxford.
- 3) It's _____ (cold) in winter than in summer.
- 4) The Eiffel Tower is _____ (famous) than any other tower in the world.
- 5) A banana is _____ (sweet) than a lemon.
- 6) A plane is _____ (fast) than a car.
- 7) Cinderella is _____ (beautiful) than her sisters.
- 8) A pen is _____ (cheap) than a computer.
- 9) It's _____ (hot) in summer than in spring.
- 10) Ukraine is _____ (big) than Poland.
- 11) A giraffe is _____ (tall) than a bear.
- 12) *Harry Potter* is _____ (interesting) than *Tanya Grotter*.

LESSON 3**1 Choose and circle the letter of the correct item.**

- 1) The person who cares only about himself and not about other people is
a) easy-going b) selfish c) reliable d) generous
- 2) The person who likes to keep things tidy is
a) clever b) neat c) sociable d) generous
- 3) If you believe that good things will happen in or trying new things, you are
a) optimistic b) disciplined c) honest d) hard-working
- 4) If you are not afraid of taking risk, it means you are
a) adventurous b) boring c) honest d) polite
- 5) Somebody allowing people to do or say what they want to without criticizing them is
a) neat b) shy c) tolerant d) serious
- 6) Somebody willing to give money or do something to help people is
a) untidy b) talkative c) disciplined d) generous
- 7) The person who likes to talk a lot is
a) lazy b) neat c) talkative d) generous

- 2 Look at the pictures. What adjectives can you use to describe these famous actors? Write them down under the pictures.**





- 3 Correct the sentences about Kim Basinger and Arnold Schwarzenegger.**

1) Very few people know about Arnold Schwarzenegger.

No, he is very famous.

2) Kim Basinger is ugly.

3) Arnold Schwarzenegger doesn't keep fit.

4) Kim Basinger is always in bad mood.

5) Arnold Schwarzenegger is weak.

LESSON 4

- 1 Find and circle the odd word out.**

1) Wavy, reliable, blond(e), curly, long.

2) Friendly, kind, strict, turned-up, sociable, serious.

3) Dark, short, tall, of medium height.

4) Middle-aged, in his/her teens, old, young, slim.

2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

quarrel

trouble

friendship

common

acquaintance

- 1) My brother and I have much in _____.
- 2) The _____ with you is that you don't really want to study.
- 3) They had a _____, but they're friends again now.
- 4) Your _____ is very important to me.
- 5) He hoped their _____ would become a real friendship.

③ Draw or stick a picture of your friend and write about him/her according to the plan:

- what his/her name is;
- how old he/she is;
- what he/she looks like;
- what he/she is like;
- what features of character you like in your friend;
- what features of character you don't really like in your friend;
- what your friend likes doing;
- what your friend hates;
- what common interests you and your friend have.

Your friend's
picture

My best friend

[illegible]

LESSON 5

1 Complete the text with the words from the box.

genes

heredity

eyes

colour

inherit

shape

Heredity means all the characteristics you _____ from your parents. Genes are the basic units of _____. You get your genes from your parents. You inherit half of your genes from your mother. You inherit half of your _____ from your father.

Genes are a kind of code. A tree's genes tell what _____ its leaves will be. A cat's genes tell what colour its fur will be. Your genes tell what colour your _____ will be. Your genes tell what _____ your hair will be. Everything about you comes from the code in your genes.

2 Write down the following words on the correct line.

Wide, dark, arched, cheerful, slim, in his/her (early/mid/late) thirties/forties etc., brown, high, sociable, of medium weight, blond(e), wrinkles, hard-working, middle-aged, long, narrow, kind, straight, shy, glasses, friendly, thin, tall, fat, of medium height, wavy, old, clever, almond-shaped, oval, green, young, bushy, serious, strict, (bright) blue, excellent storyteller, grey, short, round, black, square, moustache.

Face: oval,

Eyebrows: arched,

Eyes: brown,

Hair: wavy,

Height: tall,

Build: slim,

Age: in his/her (early/mid/late) thirties/forties,

Character: sociable,

Special features: wrinkles,

- ③ Look at the picture of the famous American actor Tom Cruise. Use the words from ex. 2 to describe him.



LESSONS 6—7

- ① Match the parts of the sayings about friends and friendship. Choose one saying and write what you think on the problem..

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1) If you want to have a friend... | a) won't believe it. |
| 2) The way to your friend is... | b) be one. |
| 3) A friend in need is... | c) never too long. |
| 4) Never explain: your friends don't need it and your enemies... | d) a friend indeed. |
| 5) Old friends are... | e) best. |

2 Read the text and the statements to it. Mark the statements “true” or “false”.

The Talking Cure

Matthew, aged 14, says: “When I’m finding my problem hard to handle, I always talk to my friends about my worries and difficulties. Do the same! An ear to listen to your troubles is sometimes better than a shoulder to cry on! Just trying to explain your problems can help you to see them more clearly. So you may find a solution to them yourself. Your friends can’t always advise you”.

“Once when I had a problem, I told a friend”, says Helen, aged 13, from East Grinstead, Sussex. “She then went and told other people — and she changed the story completely!” she complains.

Some people can’t keep a secret, let’s face it, we all like to repeat things sometimes. Give your friend another chance! If you want absolute secrecy, make sure your friend understands this, and choose a friend you can really trust.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1) When Matthew has a problem, he talks about it to a teacher. | <u>False.</u> |
| 2) It’s important that somebody listens to your problem. | _____ |
| 3) Friends always give good advice. | _____ |
| 4) You can never find a solution by yourself. | _____ |
| 5) Helen’s friend told other people about Helen’s problem. | _____ |
| 6) Everybody can keep a secret. | _____ |
| 7) If you want your problem to be a secret, inform your friend about it. | _____ |

3 Complete the poem of a French-born British writer Hilaire Belloc (1870—1953) with the words from the box. Learn the poem by heart.

to	There’s	friends	homes
----	---------	---------	-------

From quiet _____ and first beginning,
 Out _____ the undiscovered ends,
 _____ nothing worth the wear of winning,
 But laughter and the love of _____.

LESSONS 8—9

1 Put the words in the correct order to make up questions from the words and answer them.

- 1) best/is/your/friend’s/What/name/?

2) look/does/your/like/What/friend/?

3) your/friend/is/like/What/?

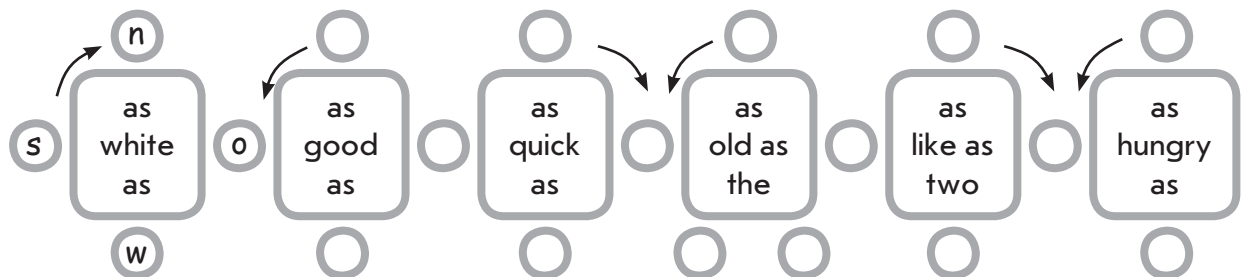
4) friend's/What/is/singer/your/favourite/?

5) at/is/What/friend/good/your/?

6) sport/your/in/does/What/for/friend/go/?

7) friend/your/like/What/does/?

2 Complete the similes and write the missed words into the bubbles. The direction is shown. Write down the phrases.



LESSON 10

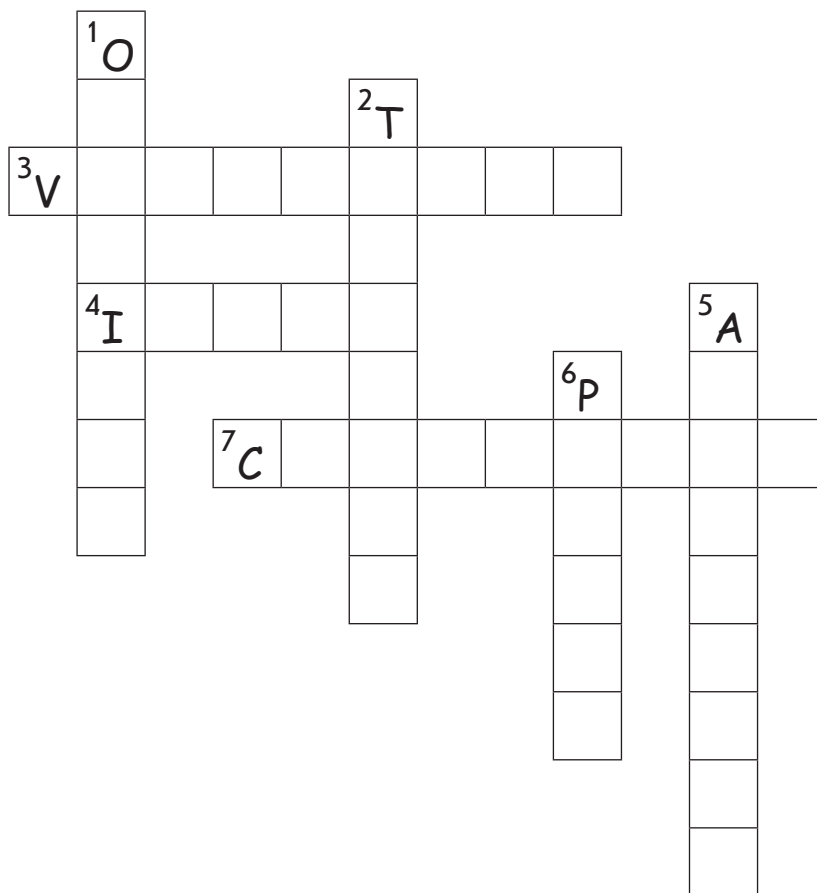
1 Complete the Debaters' Rules and solve the crossword puzzle.

DOWN:

- 1) Respect different _____.
- 2) Be _____ of people with whom you disagree.
- 5) Express your _____ logically.
- 6) Attack arguments, not a _____.

ACROSS:

- 3) Look at opposing _____.
- 4) Look for the _____ you are going to debate.
- 7) _____ others.



2 Read the text and the statements to it. Mark the statements "true" or "false".**Debates In Ancient Greece**

The Greeks liked debating, questioning, and studying new ideas. They respected logical arguments and scientific proof. By around 500 BC, two city-states were the strongest. Sparta was famous for its fighting men. All its citizens, including women and children, were trained to be strong and brave. Athens was a democracy. All men of Athens had the right to elect leaders and debate government plans. Socrates, a philosopher in Ancient Greece, wanted to find out the best way to live. He recommended his fellow citizens to think hard about what they were doing. Was it right? Was it honest? Was it permitted by law? Socrates believed it was his duty to ask questions constantly. He thought his method of discussing and debating would help the people of Athens gain knowledge about themselves and their society. But the government of Athens did not agree. They accused Socrates of damaging young peoples' minds by inviting them to question and disagree. They said he ignored the Greek gods. In 399 BC, they put Socrates on trial. The jury found him guilty and sentenced him to death.

- 1) In Ancient Greece debates and discussions were common and desired. True.
- 2) Athens and Sparta were the most important city states in Ancient Greece. _____
- 3) Socrates was a Greek philosopher. _____
- 4) Socrates asked questions because he didn't know the answer. _____
- 5) Everybody agreed with Socrates' ideas. _____
- 6) The year 500 BC comes after 399 BC. _____

LESSON 1**1 Read the text and think of the title for it.**

Do you play computer games over the Internet? Do you surf the Web? Do you send e-mail messages to your friends? You can get all kinds of information on the Internet. People use the Internet to work at home. Scientists use the Internet to help them do research. The Internet has made big changes in the way many people live and work.

The Internet is a system that connects computer networks. The Internet connects millions of computers all over the world. It allows your computer to get information stored on other computers far away. Some networks have only a few computers. Some networks have thousands of computers. Computers connect to the Internet through telephone and cable systems.

2 Write down what you can do over the Internet.

I can play computer games. I can...

3 In the text of ex. 1 find the synonyms for the following words.

Electronic message — _____

Net — _____

To link — _____

Study — _____

Saved — _____

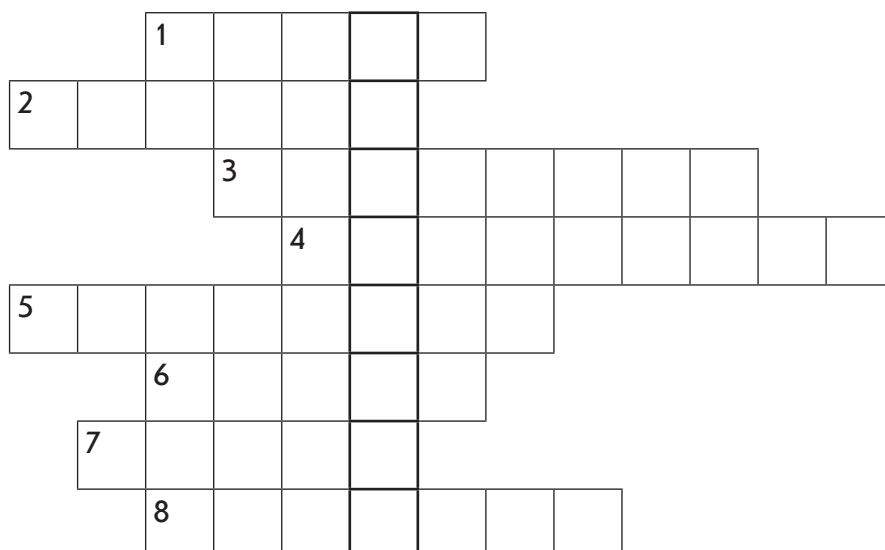
By means of — _____

Some — _____

To let — _____

4 Read the definitions and write down the words into the anagram. Find the «secret» word.

- 1) To keep away from somebody or something.
- 2) A cause that explains something.
- 3) An opinion or general feeling about something.
- 4) The way somebody acts.
- 5) Organized study.
- 6) To have good relationships with other people means to get....
- 7) To find the answer to a question.
- 8) Traditions, habits.



The «secret» word is _____

5 Many people use emotions every day in e-mails and Internet chats. Do you know what these emotions mean? Match each of the emotions with its meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) : – " | a) tongue out |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) : – P | b) dizzy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) : – D | c) whistling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) : – C | d) angry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) ; –) | e) laughing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) (@ @) | f) winking |

LESSON 2

1 What is Larry allowed or isn't allowed to do? Look at the table and make up sentences as in the example.

Activities	Larry	You
1) to go to the cinema with friends on Sunday	✓	
2) to play on the computer too long	✗	
3) to go to the disco on Wednesday	✗	
4) to stay out late	✗	
5) to go skiing for the weekend	✓	
6) to have mobile phone	✓	
7) to ride a motorbike	✗	
8) to invite friends	✓	

1) Larry is allowed to go to the cinema with friends on Sunday.

Larry's parents let him go to the cinema with friends on Sunday.

Larry's parents allow him to go to the cinema with friends on Sunday.

2) Larry is allowed...

Larry's parents let...

Larry's parents allow him to...

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

② Which of the activities from the table of ex. 1 are you allowed to do? Complete the table and make up true sentences.

3 Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues as in the example.



Ironbridge/iron/
Telford, England

- Do you know what this bridge is called (to call)?
- Yes, it is called Ironbridge.
- Is it really made of iron (to make of)?
- That's right.
- Where is it located (to locate)?
- The Ironbridge is located in Telford, England.

* * *



Windsor Castle/
Windsor, England

- What a beautiful building! What _____ (to call)?
- It _____.
- Is this castle still _____
(to live and use) today?
- That's right. The British royal family lives in Windsor Castle.
- Where _____ (to locate)?
- It _____.

* * *



The Lincoln Memorial/
marble/Washington,
D.C

- What do you know about this memorial?
- It _____ (to call) the Lincoln Memorial, and
it _____ (to make of). It was built in honour of
Abraham Lincoln.
- Who is Abraham Lincoln?
- He is one of the US presidents. But he _____
(to remember) today for freeing the slaves and holding the
United States together during the Civil War.
- Where _____ (to locate)?
- It _____.

LESSON 3

1 Read the text and correct the statements to it.

Good Manners in Britain

When we speak about the way of behaviour that is good and polite, we speak about good manners. Here are some examples of good manners in Britain.

A gentleman walks on the outside of the pavement when he is with a lady. This tradition started in the times when women needed protection from the splashing mud of passing carts or rubbish that could be thrown out of windows. But times change, and today few men

automatically walk on the outside. There are also other customs in Britain which illustrate good manners of the British. For example, British people are said to be good listeners. In other words, it's not polite to interrupt the person who is just speaking.

Understatement is another characteristic trait of the British. That means the British tend to make things seem less impressive, important or serious than they really are.

That's what George Mike says about British understatement: "The English have no soul, they have understatement instead. When a French boy wants to declare his love to a girl, he kneels down, tells her that she is the sweetest and the most charming person in the world, and that he can't live a minute without her. If an English boy falls in love with a girl he never expresses his love too emotionally. Instead, he says softly: "I don't object to you, you know". If he is quite crazy about his love, he may add: "I rather fancy you, in fact".

1) A gentleman always walks on the outside of the pavement.

No, a gentleman walks on the outside of the pavement when he is with a lady.

2) Today all men intentionally walk on the outside.

3) British people are said to be good speakers.

4) Good manners mean to make things seem less impressive, important or serious than they really are.

5) George Mike says that the English have soul instead of understatement.

6) The English like to show their emotions.

2 Choose and circle the correct item.

1) Every country has *certain/traditional* social customs.

2) Do people in Italy shake *hands/each other* when they meet?

3) Samuel felt cold and moved *over/away* from the window.

4) She has a very *forming/formal* manner, which can seem unfriendly.

5) He feels more *social/comfortable* with computers than with people.

6) We saw a stranger standing *in/from* the distance.

LESSON 4

① Look at the pictures and write what Cindy's mother makes her do.

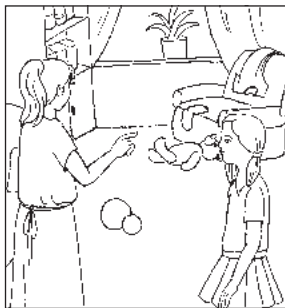


Keep the clothes clean!

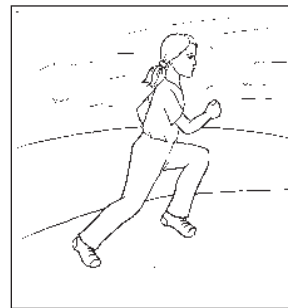
Cindy's mother makes her
keep the clothes clean.



Eat fruits and vegetables!



Tidy up your room!



Go jogging!



Read books, not magazines!



Visit your Grandmother
on Sunday!

2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

matter

ignore

shy

easy

cope

smiled

- 1) I could no longer _____ the fact that he was very unhappy.
- 2) Thank you for your help, but I can _____ with this problem by myself.
- 3) I _____ at his optimism.
- 4) She was too _____ to ask anyone for help.
- 5) It doesn't _____ where you have been — your project should be done by tomorrow.

LESSON 5**1 Read the text and complete it with the parts of the sentences: write the letter of the answer into the correct box.**

A) Many younger children invite

B) On their birthday,

C) After the games

D) In the US children

Birthdays

Birthdays are especially important to the very young and the very old.

- ☐ people receive birthday cards and birthday presents from their family and friends. Children's cards often have a large number on them showing how old they are. Inside there is usually a simple greeting, such as "Happy Birthday" or "Many Happy Returns of the Day".
- ☐ who have their birthdays during the school year take a cake to school and have a small party with their class. In Britain children sometimes get bumped by their friends — it means that they are lifted off the ground horizontally and put down again sharply — the same number of times as their age. Some US parents have the custom of slapping their child, once for each year of their age.
- ☐ their friends to a birthday party at their home. Balloons are often tied to the gate of the house where the party is being held. Children wear their party clothes and take a present. They play party games such as "pin the tail on the donkey" or "musical chairs". Sometimes parents arrange for an entertainer such as a magician to visit the house.
- ☐ there is a special tea with a birthday cake. The cake is covered with sugar icing, and has small candles on top, the same number of candles as the child's age. As the cake is carried into the room with the candles lit, everyone sings "Happy Birthday To You!" and then the birthday boy or birthday girl tries to blow out all the candles with one breath and makes a secret wish.

2 Write down the answers to the questions about the text of ex. 1.

1) What do people usually get for their birthday?

2) What do the numbers show on the children's birthday cards?

3) What are usual birthday greetings?

4) How do British children celebrate their birthdays during the school year?

5) What are typical attributes and activities of a birthday party?

6) What does the birthday boy or birthday girl make after he/she blows out all the candles on a birthday cake?

3 Use the vocabulary from ex. 1 to write 5—7 sentences about your last birthday.

My birthday is on the...

LESSON 6**1 Unscramble the words to complete the sentences.**1) e n e l i t p o s s _____ Politeness means showing or possessing good manners.

2) She was very d r e u _____ about my driving.

3) She gets very d b a-p r e d e t e m _____ when she's tired.

- 4) An a y s e-i g n g o _____ person is someone relaxed and happy to accept things without worrying or getting angry.
- 5) It was really i d n k _____ of you to help me.
- 6) Please be o i t e l p _____ to our guests.

2 Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) How about going to the Italian restaurant together? | a) Yes, it is. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Excuse me, is this seat free? | b) I'd love to! Where is it going to be on? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Would you like to see a new comedy on Saturday evening? | c) I'm sorry, I can't. I'm meeting my cousin at 5 p.m. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Can I borrow your pen for a moment? | d) Certainly! |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Let's meet for tea tonight. | e) But I prefer Ukrainian food! |

LESSONS 7—8

1 Rewrite the following sentences in the Present Simple Passive.

- 1) They make good cars in Japan.
Good cars _____ are made in Japan.
- 2) They serve dinner at 5 in this hotel.
The dinner _____
- 3) They make statues of this kind of bronze.
Statues of this kind _____
- 4) The snow covers the trees.
The trees _____
- 5) Diana Wins Jones writes fantastic novels.
Fantastic novels _____

2 Read the text and the statements to it. Mark the statements "true" or "false".

Socializing in England

The English often say "How do you do?" or "Pleased to meet you" when meeting for the first time. People usually shake hands when first introduced or when greeting and parting in business and other formal situations. Otherwise many English people simply say "Hello" when they see each other. Among friends, women are often kissed (by men and women) lightly on

one cheek. The use of the first names is widespread; titles such as "Mr" and "Mrs" are being used less frequently, even when children address adults.

It is customary to respect people's privacy by telephoning before visiting. When invited to a meal by friends, guests often bring a box of chocolates or another small gift.

- 1) When an Englishman meets somebody for the first time,
he says "How do you do?" or "Pleased to meet you". True.
- 2) English people don't usually shake hands in other formal situations. _____
- 3) When Englishmen see their friends, they simply say "Hello". _____
- 4) Men and women friends are often kissed lightly on the forehead. _____
- 5) People in England like to use the first names, even when children
address adults. _____
- 6) English people usually call before visiting their friends. _____
- 7) Guests in England never bring anything with them. _____

3 Complete the dialogue with *should*/*d better* or *shouldn't*.

- I'm going to take my school exams next week. Can you offer me any advice?
- Yes, certainly. First of all you _____ make a revision timetable, so that you have time to revise all the material.
- That's a good idea. What else _____ I do?
- I think you _____ spend time for playing on the computer or watching TV. You _____ take sport and go for a walk instead.
- Really?
- Yes, it _____ help you work more effectively.
- Well, thanks. I'll do what you suggest.

4 Use the prompts in the box to make up a dialogue similar to the one of ex. 1.

go on a hiking holiday in the mountains	buy a map of the area
prepare a pair of comfortable boots	forget to take lots of food and water
get a good tent and a warm sleeping bag	

LESSON 9

① Write down the answers to the questions.

1) What school do you go to?

2) What form are you in?

3) What is your favourite subject?

4) What subjects are you good at?

5) What subjects don't you like very much?

6) Do you attend any school clubs? What club do you attend?

② Complete the forms of giving and accepting apologies.

That's	wrong	indeed	careful	mind	sorry
--------	-------	--------	---------	------	-------

1) I'm very sorry _____.

2) Sorry, I was _____.

3) _____ (quite) all right.

4) Never _____.

5) Being _____ won't help.

6) You should be more _____.

3 Fill in the table with the information about schools in Ukraine. Use this information to write about schooling in our country.

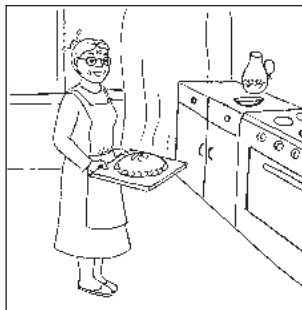
Characteristics	Schools in Ukraine
Children go to school at the age of...	
Children finish school at the age of...	
School year usually begins in...	
Schoolchildren have their holidays in...	
Classes usually start at...	
Classes usually finish at...	
How many days of the week do the children attend school?	
Do children have to wear a uniform?	
What subjects do the schoolchildren usually study?	
What can the children do in clubs and societies?	

In Ukraine children go to school at the age of six.

[illegible]

LESSON 1

① Look at the pictures and write what these people have been doing.



Granny /bake a cake

Granny has been
baking a cake.



Lisa /lay the table



Tommy /feed the parrot



Mom /do the shopping



Grandfather /work in the garden



Father /mend a chair

2 Match the parts of the word combinations. Use these word combinations in the Present Perfect Continuous in the sentences below.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> e | to iron | a) the floor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | to cook | b) the dishes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | to clean | c) the dog |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | to wash | d) the carpet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | to walk | e) a new skirt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | to sweep | f) a Greek salad |

- 1) My sister _____ has been ironing a new skirt _____ for ten minutes.
- 2) Mom _____ since noon.
- 3) My brother _____ for half an hour already.
- 4) Jake _____ since dinner.
- 5) Terry and Simon _____ for the whole day.
- 6) Cindy _____ since Dad came home.

LESSON 2

1 Write down as many questions to the sentences as possible.

- 1) Mother has been baking this chocolate cake since morning.

How long _____

Who _____

What _____

Has _____

- 2) Danny has been looking after his younger brother for the whole day.

3) Father has been washing with a washing machine for an hour already.

4) My parents have been drinking tea in front of the TV since the film started.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

Dear Daniela,

I'm glad to hear that you are enjoying yourself in Greece. Things at home are the same as usual.

Our father has been working (to work) very hard recently. Our mother _____

_____ (to attend) driving courses and she _____

(to pass) her driving test at last. Loran _____ (to pass) her school exams. Nick

_____ (not to write) for weeks because he _____

(to prepare) for his entrance examinations at the university. The granny _____

(not to feel) well lately. She _____ (to visit) doctor several times this month.

I hope you _____ (to do) fine. Write to me soon.

Love,

Ann.

LESSON 3

1 Choose and circle the correct variant.

1) It's your turn to ... the dishes.

- a) dry b) do c) pour

2) I ... tea to coffee.

- a) like b) cook c) prefer

3) ... the spaghetti for about eight minutes.

- a) Fry b) Cut c) Boil

4) Let me ... you some tea.

- a) take b) pour c) drink

5) In England tea is usually ... with milk.

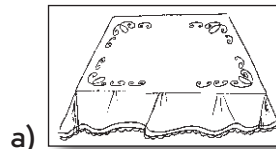
- a) served b) decorated c) held

6) ... the steak for two minutes on each side.

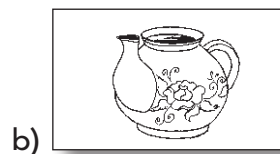
- a) Boil b) Wash c) Fry

2 Complete the words and match them with the pictures.

☐ 1) K _ T _ _ E



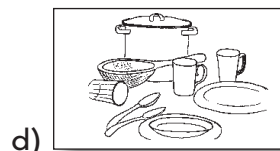
☐ 2) _ RY _ _ G - PA _



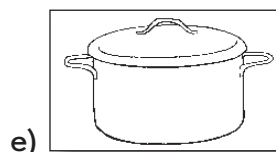
☐ 3) D _ S _ E _



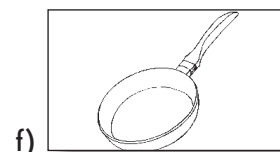
☐ 4) T _ B _ _ CL _ T _



☐ 5) PA _



☐ 6) _ EA _ OT



3 What household chores do you usually (sometimes, never etc.) do? Complete the sentences with the true information.

1) I usually _____.

2) I always _____.

3) I often _____.

- 4) I sometimes _____.
- 5) I seldom _____.
- 6) I never _____.

LESSON 4

1 Look at the picture and complete the sentences.



- 1) We eat soup with a _____.
- 2) We serve chicken on a _____.
- 3) We serve soup in a _____.
- 4) We cut bread with a _____.
- 5) We eat steak with a _____.

2 Divide the sentences into two columns: the recipe of a banana dessert and the recipe of a strawberry shake.

- 1) Take two bananas, peel and slice them.
- 2) Take some strawberries, and then freeze them in the fridge.
- 3) Put the slices into a bowl.
- 4) Cut two oranges into halves and squeeze some orange juice.
- 5) Add some cream and nuts.
- 6) Put the strawberries, yogurt, and orange juice into a blender and mix them until smooth.
- 7) Pour your dessert with chocolate.
- 8) Enjoy your meal!
- 9) Your shake is ready!

Banana Dessert

Strawberry Shake

1, _____

3 Write down the recipe of your favourite dessert.

LESSON 5**1 Read the text and complete it with the sentences. Give the title to the text and write it down.**

- a) In Britain there is also a tradition of afternoon tea.
- b) A traditional English breakfast consists of any or all of the following: bacon, sausages, grilled or fried tomatoes, mushrooms, eggs, or toast.
- c) The evening meal is called dinner.
- d) The midday meal is usually called lunch.

In the United Kingdom people usually eat three meals a day.

- ☐ Kippers (smoked herring) or black pudding (blood pudding) may also appear on the menu. However, fewer people now eat a cooked breakfast every day, more people prefer various combinations of cereal, toast, juice or fruit, and tea or coffee.
- ☐ Some people take a packed lunch of sandwiches, fruit, biscuits etc., but many people have lunch in a café or a canteen.
- ☐ The afternoon tea usually includes tea, biscuits, and cakes at about 4 p. m.
- ☐ Dinner is usually eaten around 6 or 6.30 p. m. It is usually a cooked meal with meat or fish or a salad, followed by a sweet course.

2 From the text of ex. 1, write down the food items for each of the meals.

Breakfast: _____

Midday meal (lunch): _____

Afternoon tea: _____

Evening meal (dinner): _____

3 Write down the answers to the questions.

1) How many meals a day do the English generally eat?

2) What kind of dish are "kippers"?

3) What kind of dish is "black pudding"?

4) What kind of breakfast do more English people prefer nowadays?

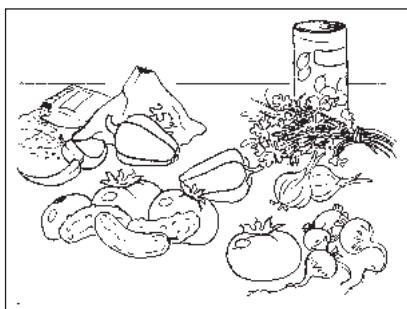
5) What is the midday meal usually called?

6) What do people in Britain traditionally have at about 4 p. m.?

7) What is evening meal usually called?

8) What does evening meal usually include?

4 Look at the picture. What can you cook from these food items? Describe how you cook it.



LESSON 6

1 Choose and circle the correct tense form.

Maggie: *Have you seen/Do you see* the state of the bathroom, Alex? Someone washed/has washed the socks in the sink and they are still there!

Alex: What's the problem? I *have been washing/washed* the clothes in the sink, that's true.

And I agree that it's better *use/using* the bath, not the sink.

Maggie: The problem is that you *have left/left* your dirty clothes and *are watching/have watched* telly instead of washing them!

Alex: Well, I'll *finish/have finished* washing after the film, don't worry!

Maggie: Not to worry? You never *do/does* any housework. Mom *is coming/has been coming* home in an hour and what will she see? Dirty sink? The mess in the room?

Alex: I'll *clean/cleans* the sink and tidy up the room, I promise, just let me *to see/see* this film.

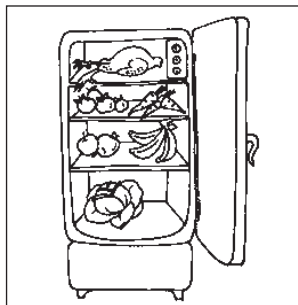
Maggie: OK. And you'll help me with the *cooking/cook* too.

- 2 Find and circle the names of 8 household chores. Make up 3 sentences with some of the words.**

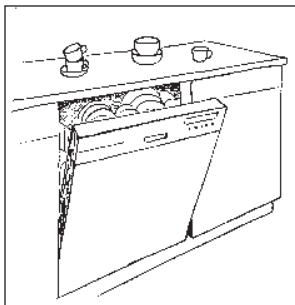
S	P	O	L	I	S	H	I	N	G	C
W	R	T	Y	W	S	X	V	M	C	O
E	Q	S	D	A	C	Z	A	X	V	O
E	P	I	O	S	R	E	C	R	W	K
P	S	A	X	H	Z	M	U	N	Q	I
I	R	O	N	I	N	G	U	O	W	N
N	L	D	F	N	B	I	M	K	M	G
G	P	S	V	G	H	U	I	H	E	O
U	I	Z	C	L	E	A	N	I	N	G
S	H	O	P	P	I	N	G	F	D	A

LESSONS 7—8

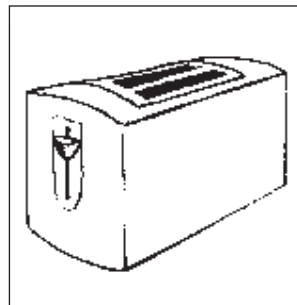
① Complete the names of the electrical household goods. Read the definitions and match them with the pictures.



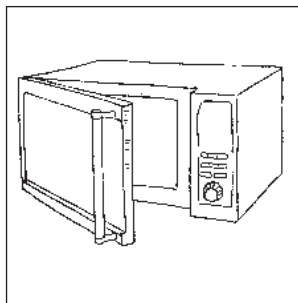
1) F _ _ _ D G _ _



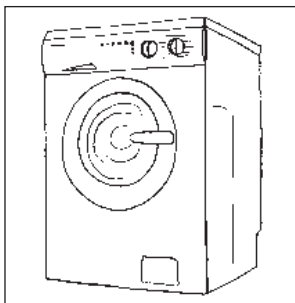
2) D _ _ _ H W _ _ S _ _ _ R



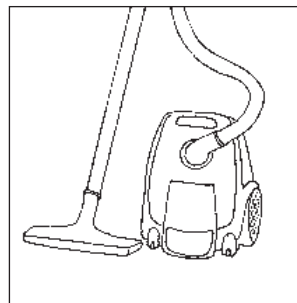
3) _ _ O A _ _ _ _ _



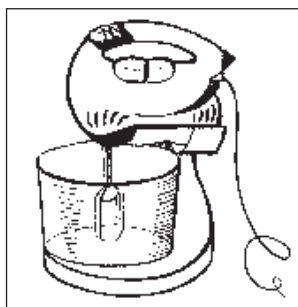
4) _ _ I C _ _ W A _ _ _
O V _ _ _



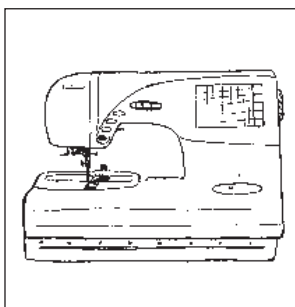
5) _ _ A S H _ _ _ _
M A _ _ _ _ N E



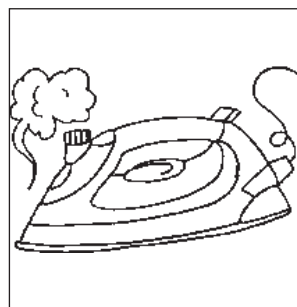
6) _ _ A C _ _ _ M
C L _ _ _ N E R



7) M _ _ _ _ R



8) S _ _ W _ _ _ _
_ _ A C _ _ _ N E



9) I _ _ O _ _

- ☐ a) A machine that is used for washing dishes.
- ☐ b) A machine that is used for sewing.
- ☐ c) A machine that is used to clean carpets, furniture and the floor.

- ☐ d) An electrical appliance in the form of a cabinet that keeps food cool.
- ☐ e) An oven that cooks or heats food very quickly using microwaves.
- ☐ f) A machine that is used for washing clothes.
- ☐ g) A machine that is used for mixing food, cement, or another substance.
- ☐ h) A machine that is used for making toasts.
- ☐ i) A small electrical appliance with a flat metal base that is heated and used to press clothes.

2 Complete the short dialogues as in the example. Use the prompts in brackets.

- 1) Is Tom still sleeping? (hours)
— Yes, he has been sleeping for hours.
- 2) Are you still writing e-mails? (since midday)
— Yes, _____.
- 3) Are your parents living in Edinburgh at the moment? (two years)
— Yes, _____.
- 4) Is John still waiting for Mary? (more than an hour)
— Yes, _____.
- 5) Are your guests still sitting in the garden? (since dinner time)
— Yes, _____.
- 6) Is your brother still playing tennis? (since 10 a.m.)
— Yes, _____.
- 7) Are you learning Spanish? (5 years)
— Yes, _____.
- 8) Is your father still working for the same company? (since he left school)
— Yes, _____.

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

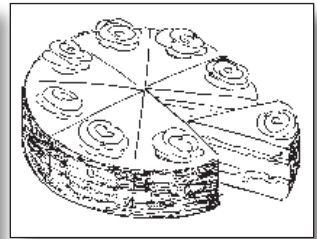
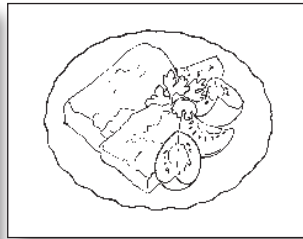
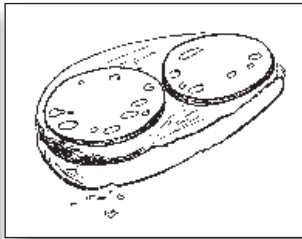
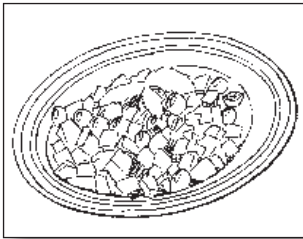
mashed	peel	stew	fry	bake	boil	slice
--------	------	------	-----	------	------	-------

- 1) Mum usually _____ a chocolate cake for my birthday.
- 2) While travelling in Africa, we were advised to _____ the water before drinking it.
- 3) Will you _____ some cheese for sandwiches, please?
- 4) _____ the onions until they are golden.
- 5) You should _____ the potatoes before frying them.

- 6) Potatoes that were boiled and crushed until they are smooth are called _____ potatoes.
- 7) If you cook a dish of meat or vegetables slowly in water, you _____ it.

LESSON 9

1 Match the dishes to the ingredients. Make up sentences as in the example.



- ☐ 1) Greek salad ☐ 2) sandwich ☐ 3) omelette ☐ 4) cake

- a) butter, nuts, flour, eggs, fruit, chocolate
 b) sweet pepper, cheese, olives, onion, olive oil, tomatoes, cucumbers, salt, parsley
 c) bread, butter, sausage, lettuce
 d) butter, milk, eggs, salt, pepper.

You need sweet pepper, cheese, olives, onion, olive oil, tomatoes, cucumbers, parsley and salt to make a Greek salad.

2 Complete the dialogue with the words from the box.

cheese	fridge	pepper	pizza
	vegetables	mushrooms	

- How about making a _____?
- A good idea. What do we need?
- There is a pizza base in the _____. There are some tomatoes and onions, too.
- Do we need any _____? Here are some.

- Yes, and we need some cheese, too.
- But there's no _____ left.
- OK. I can go to the supermarket.
- And I'll prepare the _____. Well, don't forget to buy some olives and red _____, too!
- I won't.

3 Complete the short dialogues as in the example. Use the prompts in brackets.

1) — The streets are wet. (rain/yesterday)

— How long has it been raining?

— It has been raining since yesterday.

2) You look tired. (travel/three days)

_____?

3) Jane is very angry. (wait/half an hour)

_____?

4) Your clothes are dirty. (work in the garden/morning)

_____?

5) They are still in the stadium. (play football/three hours)

_____?

6) Kate's face is red. (stay in the sun/since 9 a.m.)

_____?

7) The dinner looks delicious. (cook/about an hour)

_____?

8) The flat is so clean. (tidy up/all day today)

_____?

LESSON 1**1 Choose and circle the correct item.**

- 1) She's not looking very *well/health*.
- 2) He *was feeling/feel* ill.
- 3) I can't speak. I have a *sore/wrong* throat.
- 4) He looked pale and *well/ill*.
- 5) The patient is *running/jumping* high temperature.
- 6) The doctor *checked/prescribed* me the medicine and told to *stay/fall* in bed for three days.
- 7) In a week you'll *recover/sneeze* and come to school again.

2 What had Peter done before he started coughing and sneezing? Use the prompts and make up sentences as in the example.

- 1) go for a picnic

Before Peter started coughing and sneezing, he had gone for a picnic.

- 2) swim in the cold river

- 3) sleep in the tent

- 4) stay in the rain

- 5) get cold and wet

3 What do you think Peter did after he had fallen ill? Use the prompts and make up sentences as in the example.

- 1) call the doctor

After Peter had fallen ill, he called the doctor.

- 2) take the temperature

- 3) go to the chemist's

- 4) take some medicine

- 5) stay in bed

LESSON 2

1 Look at the pairs of the sentences and tick (✓) the correct one in every pair.

- 1) ☐ As soon as the doctor had examined the boy, he prescribed him some medicine.
☐ As soon as the doctor examined the boy, he had prescribed him some medicine.
- 2) ☐ She has stayed in bed for two weeks before she recovered.
☐ She had stayed in bed for two weeks before she recovered.
- 3) ☐ He quickly forgets everything that the doctor had recommended him to do.
☐ He quickly forgot everything that the doctor had recommended him to do.
- 4) ☐ After I taken the medicine, I slept peacefully for three hours.
☐ After I had taken the medicine, I slept peacefully for three hours.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple or Past Perfect.

- 1) Andy felt (to feel) very tired because he had just finished (just / to finish) his project in Physics.
- 2) After they _____ (to open) the parcel, they _____ (to read) the letter.
- 3) As soon as he _____ (to finish) speaking, everybody _____ (to leave) the room.
- 4) Before the ambulance _____ (to arrive), the man _____ (to give) the first aid for the poor girl.
- 5) After he _____ (to finish) his work, he _____ (to go) home.

3 Arrange the phrases in the dialogue in the correct order.

- ☐ Right. This is your prescription, Mrs Layton. Take one tablet three times a day after meals.
- ☐ Mrs Layton?
- ☐ No, these must be taken after.
- ☐ That's me, miss.
- ☐ I think you are right. Thank you.
- ☐ I thought the doctor said before meals?

4 Write down the answers to the questions. Use information of ex. 3.

1) What is the name of the patient?

2) Who is the patient talking to — a doctor or a nurse?

3) How many times a day should the patient take the tablets?

4) When should the patient take the tablets?

LESSONS 3—4**1 Find and circle the words (11) referring to the health and medical care. Make up 3 sentences with some of these words.**

W	E	H	E	A	D	A	C	H	E	U	S	I	O	T
N	U	R	S	E	I	Y	T	Y	A	F	N	G	F	E
D	F	G	H	J	K	F	G	H	R	A	E	R	D	M
D	S	D	F	C	O	L	D	F	A	S	E	E	A	P
E	P	Q	Y	O	P	U	W	A	C	Z	Z	C	S	E
N	O	W	U	U	O	E	T	S	H	A	E	O	A	R
T	I	E	I	G	I	Q	Y	D	E	W	F	V	D	A
I	U	S	O	H	U	A	R	F	P	E	V	E	F	T
S	D	I	S	E	A	S	E	G	O	R	B	R	G	U
T	Y	C	P	T	Y	S	W	H	I	T	N	W	R	R
P	U	L	S	E	T	D	Q	J	J	H	H	S	E	E

2 Read the text and the statements to it. Choose and circle the letter of the correct variant.

Do you ever visit a doctor? Sometimes people visit doctors because they are not feeling very well. Sometimes people visit doctors for a physical examination, or checkup. Visits to doctors are part of medical care. Many other people also contribute to medical care.

Doctors try to diagnose, or figure out, what makes people sick. If you have a sore throat or a bad cough, the doctor examines you with a stethoscope. The doctor uses the stethoscope to listen to your heartbeat and to the sound your lungs make when you breathe. The doctor looks into your nose, ears, and throat and may order some laboratory tests. Then the doctor diagnoses your problem. Then the doctor orders medicine to help you.

Some doctors are specialists. They have extra training. Different kinds of specialists treat heart disease, cancer, arthritis, and other diseases. Some specialists only treat children or old people. Other specialists do surgery. Surgeons can take out diseased organs and even replace hearts, lungs, and livers. Some surgeons fix broken bones and replace knees and hips.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1) People visit doctors because...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) they are feeling unhealthy. b) they are not feeling unhealthy. c) everybody cares about health. | <p>4) Every specialist can treat ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) heart disease. b) cancer. c) the disease in which he had extra training. |
| <p>2) The doctor examines you with a stethoscope if you...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) have a tummy ache. b) sneeze. c) you have a bad cough. | <p>5) Surgeons ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) can replace diseased organs. b) treat any disease. c) specialize in heart diseases. |
| <p>3) The doctor orders medicine...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) after examining a patient. b) before examining a patient. c) for examining a patient. | |

3 In the text of ex. 2 find the words which correspond to the definitions.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1) Routine examination or inspection carried out by a doctor | _____ |
| 2) Painful because of infection | _____ |
| 3) Drug or remedy used for treating illness | _____ |
| 4) To identify an illness or disorder in a patient through an interview, physical examination, and medical tests and other procedures | _____ |
| 5) To give medical aid to somebody | _____ |

4 Find and circle the odd word out.

- 1) Lungs, heart, throat, sneeze, tongue.
- 2) Symptom, surgeon, nurse, doctor, dentist.
- 3) Medicine, treatment, pills, tablets, accident.
- 4) Unhealthy, sick, recover, ill, unwell.

LESSON 5**1 Use the words from the box to complete the sentences.**

X-rays	chest	bleeding	injection	blood	pain
--------	-------	----------	-----------	-------	------

- 1) He lost a lot of _____ in the accident.
- 2) The doctor studied the _____ of her lungs.
- 3) He felt a sharp _____ in his knee.
- 4) The reason why the _____ needs repeating every year is that the virus changes.
- 5) He had to have his _____ X-rayed.
- 6) My finger's _____.

2 Give some advice to the people who have problems with health. The following word combinations will help you.

go to the dentist	drink cold water	take some medicine	stay in bed
	eat fast food	watch TV too much	

- 1) "I've got a sour throat". _____ You shouldn't drink cold water.
- 2) "I've got a headache". _____
- 3) "I've got a bad cough". _____
- 4) "I've got a temperature". _____
- 5) "I've got a toothache". _____
- 6) "I've got a stomachache". _____

LESSON 6

1 Choose and circle the correct item.

- 1) *Diet/treatment* and exercise are obviously important for good health.
- 2) His *illness/prescription* had kept him in bed for more than a week.
- 3) He's been *paining/suffering* from asthma most of his life.
- 4) A dirty water supply can be a source of *medicine/infection*.
- 5) Spots are one of the *cure/symptoms* of measles.

2 What should you do to be healthy? Use the word combinations from the box and write down some advice on healthy lifestyle.

do morning exercises	eat fruit and vegetables
not to play on the computer too much	breath fresh air
take care of your teeth	not to go to bed late
keep yourself clean	

To be healthy, I should do morning exercises every day. I also should...

3 Read the text and the statements to it. Choose and circle the letter of the correct variant.

You need all kinds of foods to keep your body strong and healthy. You need to eat some of each of these different kinds of foods to get chemicals called nutrients. Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, and water are nutrients.

Carbohydrates are your body's main source of energy. Carbohydrates come from breads, cereals, pasta, corn, beans, peas, and potatoes. There are also carbohydrates in fruits, honey and the sugar in your sugar bowl. Many vegetables and milk products also have some carbohydrates.

Proteins help your body grow. You get proteins from food that comes from animals, such as eggs, milk, meat and fish. You can also get proteins from plants, such as vegetables, grains, beans, and rice.

Fats pack more energy than any other kind of food. Fats give you energy and help your body take up certain vitamins. Fats come from eggs, butter and meats, olives, nuts, and vegetable oils.

- 1) Fruits have much of...
 - a) carbohydrates.
 - b) fats.
 - c) proteins.
 - d) all nutrients.
- 2) Butter has much of...
 - a) carbohydrates.
 - b) fats.
 - c) proteins.
 - d) all nutrients.
- 3) We can't get much proteins from...
 - a) meat.
 - b) eggs.
 - c) honey.
 - d) beans.
- 4) We can't get much carbohydrates from...
 - a) fish.
 - b) bread.
 - c) honey.
 - d) potatoes.
- 5) What food can help your body take up certain vitamins?
 - a) Oil.
 - b) Sugar.
 - c) Grains.
 - d) Chips.
- 6) What food can help your body grow?
 - a) Sweets.
 - b) Eggs.
 - c) Pizza.
 - d) Chips.


LESSON 7


1 Complete the dialogues with the phrases from the box.


- a) Have you caught a cold?
- b) You shouldn't eat too much fast food.
- c) What's wrong with you?
- d) I think I have got a toothache.


- 1) — You look ill!
 — Yes, I am! _____
 — What are you waiting for? Go to the dentist immediately!
- 2) — I'm feeling ill.
 — What's the matter with you? _____
 — I think so. I'm sneezing and coughing most all the time.
- 3) — You look miserable!
 — I have got stomachache.
 — _____
- 4) — _____
 — I have got a bad flu.
 — I think you should see a doctor.

2 Solve the puzzles.


1) C +  = COLD

2)  R P = _____

3) THR +  C = _____

4) H +  + T = _____

5) C +  + ACHE = _____

6) S +  K + ZE = _____

3 Write the true answers to the questions.

1) What do you usually do when you fall ill? How does your illness change your usual daily programme?

2) What do you do to keep fit?

3) What else you should do to stay healthy?

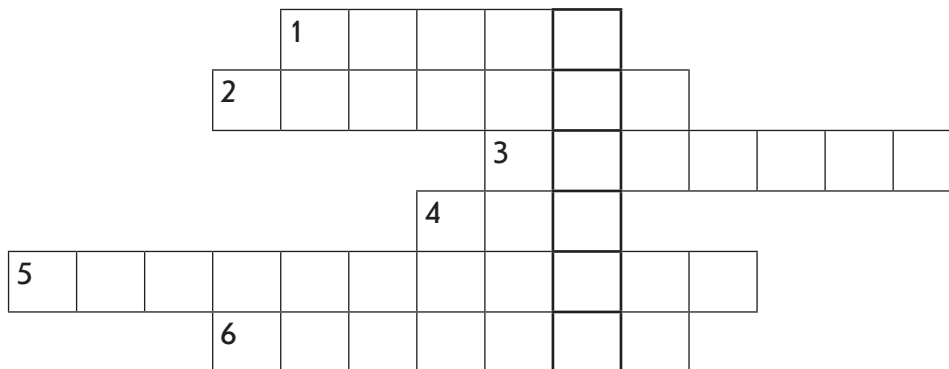
LESSONS 8—9

1 Make up a dialogue from the phrases.

- Is nine thirty OK?
- Good morning, Dr Bern's surgery. Can I help you?
- Well, that's Wednesday the tenth at nine thirty. And your name, please?
- Right. Thank you.
- I'm afraid Dr Bern is fully booked up today. How about Wednesday? Wednesday the tenth?
- It will be fine.
- Walsh. John Walsh.
- Yes, I'd like to make an appointment for today if possible.
- And what time are we speaking about?

2 Unscramble the words and match them with their definitions. Write the words into the anagram. Find the "secret" word.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) To send air out of your mouth and throat with a sudden loud noise. | a) l l i |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) To become better after illness. | b) h e e c a r a |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) A person who is receiving medical treatment. | c) u g c o h |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Unhealthy. | d) r e r c o e v |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) An instrument for measuring temperature. | e) p i e n t a t |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) A pain in one's ear. | f) e r m o t h t e r m e |



3 Read the text and the statements to it. Mark the statements "true" or "false".

Exercise That Makes You Healthy

Doctors say that regular aerobic exercise leads to a healthier heart. Jogging, walking, riding a bicycle, and other aerobic exercises make the risk of heart disease lower. Aerobic exercise also makes the heart and lungs stronger.

Doctors say you should do 20 to 30 minutes of aerobic exercise at least three times a week. You need to exercise hard enough to get your heart beating faster than normal. You can feel your heart beating. Use two fingers to feel a beat, or pulse, in your wrist or neck.

- 1) Aerobic exercises are exercises like jogging, walking or riding a bicycle. True.
- 2) Regular aerobic exercises are good for your heart. _____
- 3) Aerobic exercise also cannot have an effect on person's lungs. _____
- 4) According to doctors, a person should do not less than 30 minutes of aerobic exercise at least three times a week. _____
- 5) Pulse is a beat of your heart. _____
- 6) You can feel a beat of your heart in your forehead. _____

LESSON 10

- 1 Read the text and write down the names of the diseases. Write the answers to the questions below.**

How Do Doctors Treat Diseases?

Doctors treat many kinds of diseases with medicines. Doctors can kill most disease-causing bacteria with medicine called antibiotics. But doctors cannot really cure diseases caused by viruses. Your body can fight off colds and flu. The body cannot fight off AIDS, polio, and some other diseases caused by viruses. Doctors have medicine that can slow the AIDS virus. Doctors can vaccinate you against some diseases caused by viruses. Vaccinations help your body fight off disease. There are vaccines against chicken pox, flu, measles, polio, and some other viruses.

Doctors treat some diseases with surgery. They use surgery to take out diseased organs or tumors.

Some diseases doctors cannot yet cure or even treat. Researchers in laboratories are looking for ways to help people with these diseases.

Doctors tell people it is best to keep from getting diseases. Getting plenty of sleep and exercise and eating the right foods can help keep you healthy.

1) What can doctors treat many kinds of diseases with?

2) What bacteria can be killed with antibiotics?

3) What diseases can't be cured by medicine?

4) What is vaccination used for?

5) Why do doctors use surgery?

6) Are there diseases that cannot be cured or even treated?

7) What can help keep you healthy?

2 Solve the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS:

5) A dose of a medicine in liquid form that is injected into the body with a syringe.

6) A substance, especially a liquid that you drink or swallow in order to cure an illness.

8) To get well again after being ill.

DOWN:

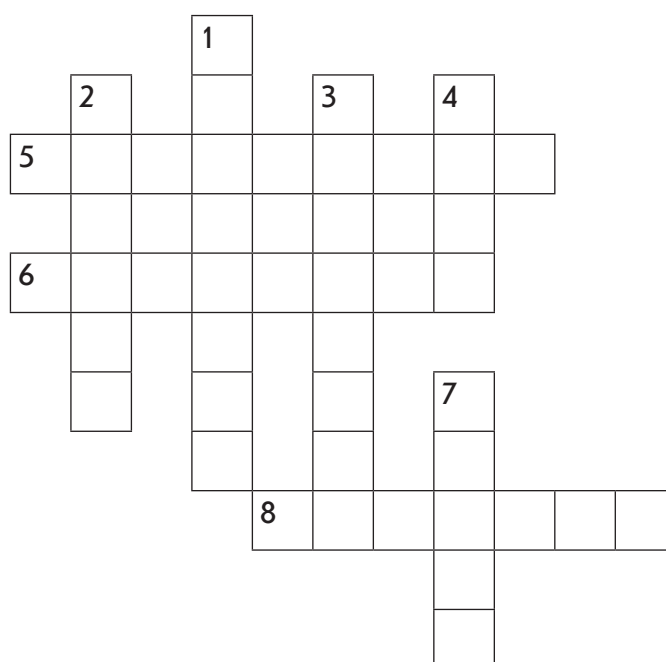
1) A shop/store that sells medicines.

2) To have air come suddenly and noisily out through your nose and mouth in a way that you cannot control, for example because you have a cold.

3) If you want to be healthy, you should develop a positive ... to the healthy lifestyle.

4) Painful (about a throat).

8) The red liquid that flows through the bodies of humans and animals.



- 3 Describe the way of life which you consider to be healthy. Describe what you do to be healthy.**

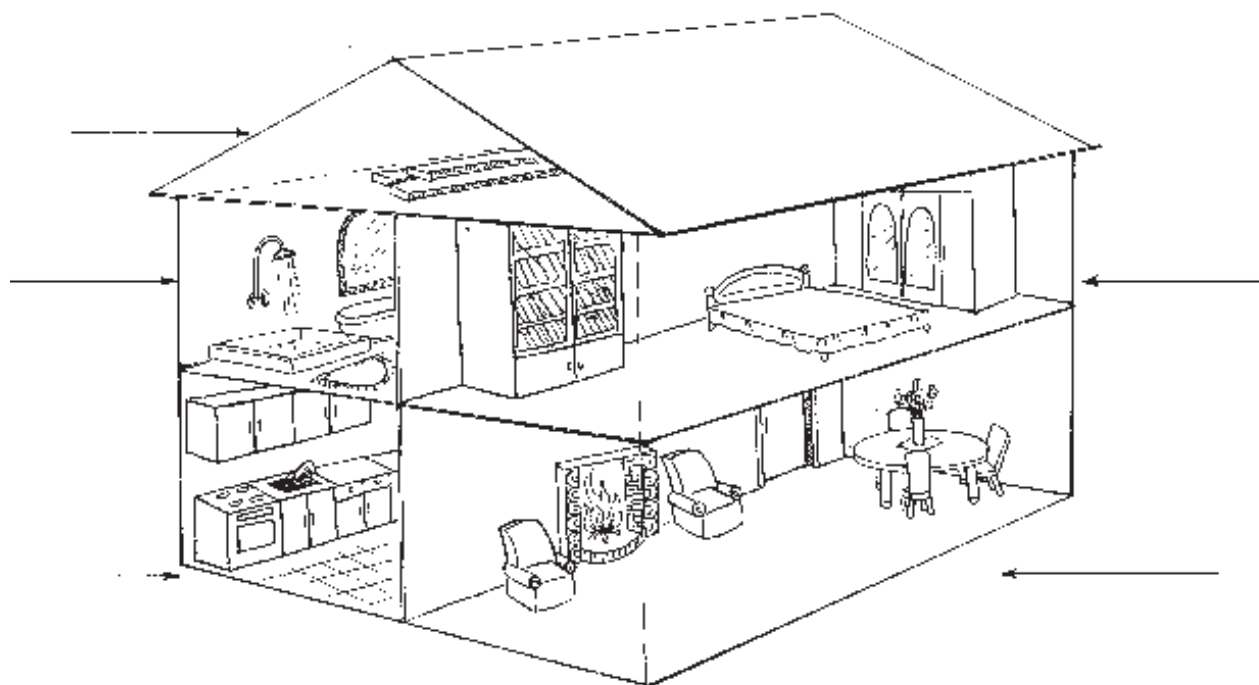
- 4 Describe a person with an unhealthy way of life. Give this person a name and write down what he/she does which is not healthy.**

LESSONS 1—2

- 1 Make up a dialogue from the phases.**

- Yes, but it's not too big.
- Here we are. This is my house.
- Sure. Let's go inside.
- Six. The living-room, dining-room and a kitchen are downstairs. Three bedrooms and a guest room are upstairs.
- Can I see your room?
- Great. And is there an attic?
- Really? It looks cozy and big! How many rooms are there?

2 Write down the rooms and things in the house.



3 Replace the words in bold with their opposites from the box.

spacious	tidy	huge	new	cosy	fashionable	expensive	noisy
----------	------	------	-----	------	-------------	-----------	-------

1) My house is in a **quiet** area.

noisy

2) My flat is rather **uncomfortable**.

3) The house is **overcrowded** with a garden behind it.

4) Peter's room was **a mess**.

5) The house looked **out-of-date**.

6) The furniture in the house was **old** and **cheap**.

7) There is a **tiny** bookcase in the study.

LESSON 3**① Make the sentences passive. Leave out unnecessary words.**

1) People speak English all over the world.

English is spoken all over the world.

2) We use Oxford textbooks in our class.

3) The doctor allows us to visit Harry once a week.

4) One uses milk for making butter and cheese.

5) She takes her little sister to the kindergarten every day.

6) The people of Newcastle call the Millennium Bridge "The Eye".

7) They say people in England are reserved.

② Join the sentences using the words in brackets.

1) We made a camp. Then it got dark. (as soon as)

As soon as we had made a camp, it got dark.

2) She heard the news. Then she phoned her mother. (after)

3) They left the house. Then it began to snow. (before)

4) I ate the meat. Then the dog finished the bones. (when)

5) The children went to sleep. Then the mother had a rest. (after)

6) He finished his lessons. Then he played on the computer. (as soon as)

3 Which of the sentences is correct? Tick (✓) it.

- 1) ☐ My elder sister has been studying music in Vienna for a year already.
☐ My elder sister have been studying music in Vienna for a year already.
- 2) ☐ How long are you been waiting for me?
☐ How long have you been waiting for me?
- 3) ☐ It was raining since morning.
☐ It has been raining since morning.
- 4) ☐ Jane has read for hours already!
☐ Jane has been reading for hours already!
- 5) ☐ The children have been play outside since lunchtime.
☐ The children have been playing outside since lunchtime.

LESSON 4**1 Match the parts of the sentences.**

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) Christmas | a) is always celebrated on a Sunday, the day of Christ's resurrection, but the exact date of the holiday changes from year to year. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Christmas dinner in Britain | b) usually consists of roast turkey and vegetables, followed by Christmas pudding. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Easter | c) commemorates the birth of Jesus Christ. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) At Valentine's Day | d) many people carve scary or funny faces into hollowed-out pumpkins which are known as jack-o'-lanterns; the pumpkins are lit up by candles placed inside them. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) May Queen | e) people exchange greeting cards or gifts of candy and flowers with friends and people they love. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) At Halloween | f) wears a crown of flowers and may be driven through the streets on an open vehicle. |

2 Complete the text with the words from the box.

kangaroos	Santa	Eve	traditions	picnic
summer	Christmas	meal	singing	reindeer

Each part of the world has its own Christmas _____.

At Christmas many Americans share Christmas cookies, decorate their homes, and place presents under the family _____ tree. Children often hang up stockings for _____ Claus to fill with small gifts. According to tradition, Santa arrives on a sleigh pulled by _____. Presents are usually opened on Christmas _____ or Christmas Day.

In Mexico, _____ children come from house to house in a tradition called posadas. They ask for shelter, like Mary and Joseph in Bethlehem before Jesus' birth. The children are turned away at many doors before they are finally invited in. Then, everyone enjoys a large _____, singing, and dancing.

In the southern part of the world, in places like Australia, Christmas arrives in _____. Australians often celebrate Christmas with a beach _____. And Santa's sleigh is said to be pulled by eight _____!

3 Read and correct the sentences.

1) Boxing Day comes before Christmas.

No, Boxing Day comes the next day after Christmas.

2) People decorate a Christmas tree on Christmas Day.

3) The First Foot must be a woman.

4) Traditionally the first visitor in the New Year's morning must carry boxes of presents.

5) On St Valentine's Day people sing carols and go to church.

6) Easter is a winter holiday.

7) The central figure of the May Day is a May King.

LESSON 5

1 Make up questions to the following answers.

1) The British are very polite and well-mannered.

What are the British like?

2) Queuing is a national habit.

3) Many Englishmen are fond of gardening.

4) The lawns near the houses are neat and beautiful.

5) London is an international city.

6) British children don't go out alone.

2 Match the words with their synonyms.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) reserved | a) unfriendly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) hospitable | b) at home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) queue | c) look forward to |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) disappoint | d) fancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) expect | e) polite |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) indoors | f) tidy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) well-mannered | g) upset |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8) neat | h) line |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9) be fond of | j) welcoming |

LESSON 6

1 Read the text and the statements to it. Mark the statements "true" or "false".**Marriage and Family Life in Britain**

Marriage is legal at age 16 but usually takes place when people are in their mid- to late 20s. Fewer people are getting married than in the past and those who do are marrying later.

It has become increasingly popular in recent years for couples to live together before or instead of marriage.

English families are small (one or two children are the norm). Women are having fewer children and are waiting longer to have them. Nowadays many women are working outside the home. The divorce rate has risen, as has the number of single-parent families.

- 1) Young British people can get married at age 16. True.
- 2) Most young people get married after they are 20. _____
- 3) Nowadays more people are getting married than in the previous years. _____
- 4) It's not typical for couples to live together before or instead of marriage. _____
- 5) English families are not large. _____
- 6) One or two children are the norm for an English family. _____
- 7) In the past women had more children. _____
- 8) There are less divorces nowadays than it was in the past. _____
- 9) Single-parent families are those where the children are brought up by
only a mother or a father. _____

2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

divorce	common	married	devote	couple	average	grown
---------	--------	---------	--------	--------	---------	-------

- 1) Jackson is a _____ English name.
- 2) I was just an _____ sort of student.
- 3) What were his reasons for wanting a _____?
- 4) I could only _____ two hours a day to the work.
- 5) She's _____ to John.
- 6) Their children have all _____ up and left home now.
- 7) Rachel and David are a happily married _____.

LESSON 7

1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

repair	care	died	doubt	educated
--------	------	------	-------	----------

- 1) There is some _____ about the best way to do it.
- 2) People are better _____ now.

- 3) His secret _____ with him.
- 4) Do not try to _____ this yourself.
- 5) What he needs now is a lot of tender loving _____.

2 How much do you know about your early years? Write down the true answers to the questions about your early years. You may ask your parents or grandparents about things you don't remember.

- 1) Who took care about you when you were a baby?

- 2) What was your favourite bedtime story? Who read/told it to you?

- 3) How did you and your parents spend your free time when you were a child? Do you have the same family traditions now?

LESSONS 8—9

1 Read the text and the questions to it. Choose and circle the letter of the correct variant.

Housing in Britain

British people like to feel comfortable and safe in their homes. They like to make their homes look attractive. That's why in their free time they like to look after their gardens and lawns.

There are many different kinds of houses in Britain. In cities you can find block of flats, detached, semi-detached and terraced houses. In the country there are a lot of small nice cottages; there you can also see detached, semi-detached and terraced houses.

More than half of the British families own their houses. Others rent houses or flats.

- 1) Why do the British like gardening?
 - a) Because they like working outside.
 - b) Because they like the trees and flowers.
 - c) Because they like when their houses are nice-looking.
- 2) Which type of houses is there in the city, but not in the country?
 - a) Semi-detached houses.
 - b) Terraced houses.
 - c) Block of flats.

3) Which type of houses is there in the country, but not in the city?

- a) Cottages.
- b) Block of flats.
- c) Detached houses.

4) What does the word "to rent" mean?

- a) To use for money.
- b) To buy.
- c) To sell.

2 Look at the pictures of different types of houses. What words from the list do those pictures correspond to? Write down the name of each building under the picture.

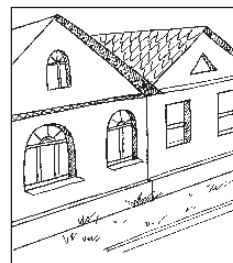
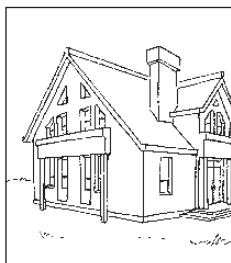
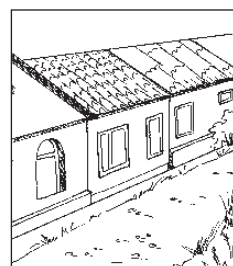
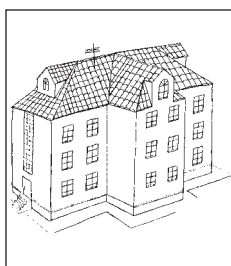
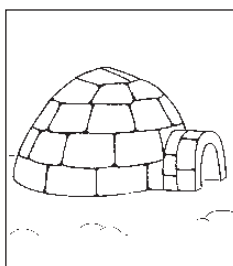
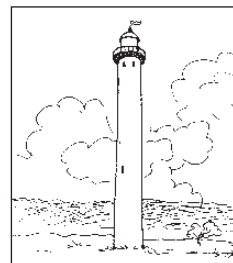
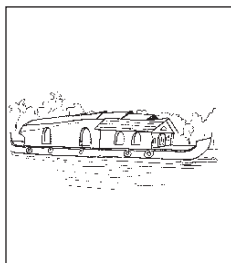
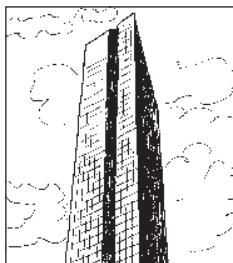
block of flats
cottage

detached house
semi-detached house

igloo

lighthouse
house-boat

terraced house
skyscraper



3 Write down the answers to the questions. Use the table of ex. 2.

1) Which of these houses can we find in Britain?

2) Which of them can we find in the city?

3) Which of them can we find in the country?

4) Which of these houses can we find in Ukraine?

5) Is the house where you live in this list? What is it?

6) If you could choose, which of these houses would you like to live in? Why?

LESSON 10**1 Read the text and complete the table. Add the information about family life in Ukraine. Use the information in the table to write about family life in Ukraine.**

Country	Britain	The USA	Ukraine
Number of people in the typical family			
Which of the parents work			
Child care (pre-school education)			
Free time			

Family Life in Britain and in the USA

A typical British family consists of two parents and one or two children. In most British families both parents work. Very young children go to nursery schools or stay with a childminder (or a babysitter). Parents try to spend their free time with their children. They may go to the cinema, museums or parks. On weekdays families usually have dinner together.

Old people usually live in their own homes, but sometimes if they cannot look after themselves, they stay in nursing homes.

A typical American family is the same as a British one: families with four members or fewer are much more common than larger families. Both parents work. Families with working mothers most often rely on fathers, grandparents, or other relatives to care for children under five years of age during work hours. About four in every ten preschool-age children are cared for by relatives other than their mothers, either in the children's home or in the relatives' home. About three in ten preschoolers receive care at an organized child-care facility, such as a day-care centre, a nursery school, or a kindergarten in an elementary school.

Like British families, parents try to spend time with their children at weekends. They often visit museums. They also go to the cinema or to the park.

The typical Ukrainian family consists of... _____

LESSON 1

1 Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) FA Cup | a) To produce or design something that has not existed before. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) A set (of something) | b) Of the present time. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) A stadium | c) A large sports ground surrounded by rows of seats. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) To invent | d) An English football competition that takes place every year. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) To introduce | e) A group of similar things that belong together in some way. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) Proper | f) To be the start of something new. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) Modern | g) According to the rules. |

2 Read the text and write the answers to the questions.

Football is the most popular sport in Britain, particularly amongst men. It is played by boys in most schools. Most towns have an amateur football team. Football is also the most popular spectator sport in Britain.

The rules of football are relatively simple: two teams of 11 players try to get a round ball into the opposing team's goal and to prevent their opponents from scoring. The ball may be kicked or headed, but never handled, except by the goalkeepers.

The Football Association was founded in 1863 to decide the rules of football and the resulting game became known formally as association football. It is sometimes also called soccer. Many of today's leading clubs were established shortly afterwards.

1) Is football more popular with men or women?

2) What is a non-professional football team called?

3) How many teams are there in the game of football?

4) How many players are there in each of the teams?

5) What are players trying to do during the game?

6) Who can take the ball with the hands during the game?

7) When was the Football Association founded? What was the result of it?

8) What is another name for football?

3 Make the following sentences negative and interrogative, as in the example.

1) First skateboards were made in the 1950s.

Were first skateboards made in the 1950s?

First skateboards were not made in the 1950s.

2) Skateboarding was originally called sidewalk surfing.

- 3) Babe Didrikson Zaharias was awarded with two gold medals for track-and-field events at the 1932 Olympic Games.

- 4) The Olympic Games were first held at Olympia in Ancient Greece.

LESSON 2

1 Put the words in the correct order to make up sentences.

- 1) in/1849/first/English/club/hockey/The/formed/was/.

The first English hockey club was formed in 1849.

- 2) in/the/15th/first/Golf/Scotland/was/developed/in/century/.

- 3) golf/is/played/Nowadays/the/world/all/round/.

- 4) in/the/USA/in/the/was/introduced/century/19th/Baseball/.

- 5) to/try/to/were/introduced/more/exciting/game/make/cricket/a/One-day matches/in/the/1960s/.

2 Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues as in the example.



design/Paton, a well-known
Ukrainian constructor

— This is a wonderful bridge!

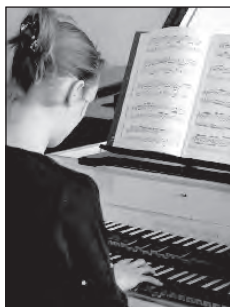
— Yes, it is!

— Who designed it?

— I'm not sure. I think it was designed
by Paton, a well-known Ukrainian
constructor.



write/Shakespeare, a famous
English poet and playwright



compose/an Austrian composer
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



design/Christopher Wren, 18th
century English architect



take/my mother

— This is a very sad poem.
— Yes, it is!
— Who _____?
_____?

— I'm not sure. I think it _____.
_____.
_____.

— This is a beautiful sonata.
— Yes, it is!
— Who _____?
_____?

— I'm not sure. I think it _____.
_____.
_____.

— This is a magnificent building.
— Yes, it is!
— Who _____?
_____?

— I'm not sure. I think it _____.
_____.
_____.

— This is really a good photograph of you.
— Yes, it is!
— Who _____?
_____?

— I'm not sure. I think it _____.
_____.
_____.

LESSON 3

- 1 Complete the text with the words from the box. Write down the answers to the questions below.

golf	football	tennis	cricket	ice hockey	eleven	two	
four	six	round	soft	disc	ball	handled	kicked

_____ is a game for two or _____ players, who hit a small _____ ball backwards and forwards over a low net using rackets. It is often played on a grass court but can also be played on harder surfaces.

_____ is a game in which two teams of _____ players try to get a _____ ball into the opposing team's goal. The ball may be _____ or headed, but never _____, except by the goalkeepers.

_____ is a summer sport played in England between _____ teams of 11 players on a grass pitch. In England, it is played between April and September. Players traditionally play wearing white, although this is now being replaced in some competitions by coloured clothing.

_____, first played in Canada, has long been popular in the US. It is a fast and exciting sport. Each team has _____ players, a centre, two forwards and two wingers, all of whom try to score, and a goalkeeper. Players wear skates, and have helmets, gloves and pads for protection. They use long wooden sticks to hit the puck, a small, hard rubber _____, into the opponent's goal.

_____ first appeared in Scotland in the 15th century but is now played all round the world by both professional and amateur players. The aim of golf is to hit a small _____ from a flat area of grass into a hole, using as few shots (hits) _____ as possible. Most golf courses consist of 18 holes.

1) Which of these sports are played with a ball?

2) Which of these sports have two teams?

3) Which of these sports is played over a low net?

4) Which of these sports are outdoor games?

5) Which of these sports do you like?

LESSON 4

- ① Look at the table and write the sentences about John's, Mel's and Diana's sport habits. Complete the table with the true information about yourself. Write the sentences about your sport habits.

Name	Favourite sport	How often	Reason to go in for this sport
John	skating	three times a week	to make legs stronger
Mel	swimming	every Friday	to get energy
Diana	aerobics	on Thursdays and Wednesdays	to keep fit
(your name)			

John's favourite sport is...

He goes skating three...

He goes skating because he wants...

Mel...

He...

My favourite sport is...

I...

2 Make up questions to the following answers.

- 1) What _____?
Nancy likes watching figure skating on TV.
- 2) Who _____?
My favourite tennis player is Andre Agassie.
- 3) When _____?
Last year I went in for wrestling.
- 4) How often _____?
I went swimming two times a week last spring.
- 5) Why _____?
Kate goes in for jogging to keep fit.
- 6) Where _____?
Nick usually plays football on the sport ground.
- 7) Whose _____?
Larry's favourite game is rugby.

LESSON 5**1 Read the text and the statements to it. Mark the statements "true" or "false".**

"Tiger knew how to swing a club before he could walk". So says Tiger Woods's father, Earl Woods. He was talking about a golf club. Tiger really began to play golf as a baby. At the age of two he appeared on TV. At three, he shot a 48 for nine holes. That's a score many adult golfers would be glad to match! He won an international junior tournament for his age group six times before he turned 16.

By the age of 21, Tiger Woods was the best golfer in the world. Some people say he's the greatest golfer who has ever played the game.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1) Tiger is a famous baseball player. | <u>True.</u> |
| 2) Tiger knew how to swing a golf club before he could walk. | _____ |
| 3) Tiger began to play golf at school. | _____ |
| 4) Tiger appeared on TV when he was three. | _____ |
| 5) The shot a 48 for nine holes is a good result for a golf player. | _____ |
| 6) He won an international junior tournament eight times. | _____ |
| 7) By the age of 21, Tiger Woods was the best golfer in the world. | _____ |

2 Use the word combinations from the list to complete the sentences.

to develop a strong character	to have a good coach	to practise a lot
to be clever	to eat healthy food	to eat much
to have friends-sportsmen	to believe in yourself	to be brave
to enjoy doing sport	to be tall and broad-shouldered	
to start going in for sport since the early childhood		
to have a strong desire to become a good sportsman		

- 1) A successful sportsman must _____

- 2) A successful sportsman needs to _____

- 3) A successful sportsman doesn't have to _____

- 4) A successful sportsman has to _____

- 5) A successful sportsman doesn't need to _____

- 6) A successful sportsman should _____

- 7) A successful sportsman can _____

LESSON 6**1 Choose and circle the letter of the correct variant.**

- 1) The match ended in a
a) win b) result c) draw
- 2) It's almost ... to get the tickets for the final.
a) proper b) impossible c) patient
- 3) He won a silver medal at the European
a) Championship b) Union c) Wembley

- 4) He does a lot of weight
 a) training b) organizing c) introducing
- 5) The ... made the team work hard in a ball game.
 a) sportsman b) winner c) coach
- 6) She speaks ... French.
 a) award b) excellent c) lawn

2 Read the text and write down the answers to the questions. Think of the title to the text and write it down.

What would you guess is the most popular team sport in the world? Baseball? Basketball or football? No way. The answer is soccer, a sport played in almost every country in the world. It doesn't have a lot of rules or call for much equipment. All you need is an open space and a ball.

The sport is called soccer in the United States and Canada. But in many countries it is called football, the name Americans give to an entirely different game. In Spanish-speaking countries, where the game is especially popular, the name is fútbol.

Soccer is a game played by two teams on a field that is shaped like a rectangle. Players on one team try to knock a round ball through the other team's goal. The field they play on is roughly the size of an American football field.

1) What is the most popular team sport in the world?

2) What kind of a game is soccer?

3) Does soccer have a lot of rules?

4) What equipment is necessary for a game of soccer?

5) What is soccer called in many countries?

6) Are soccer and football the same games in the United States?

7) What kind of field is soccer played on?

8) What do players of one team try to do?

LESSONS 7—8

1 Read the text. Complete the blanks in it with the letter of the correct variant.

The martial arts are ways of 1) _____. People learn them for self-defense and for physical fitness. There are many different kinds of martial arts. Each martial art has its own 2) _____. Karate, 3) _____, and tae kwon do involve kicks and punches. Jujutsu, judo, and aikido use holds and throws.

4) _____ arts aren't just about fighting. They are about discipline and about improving the 5) _____ and the body.

T'ai chi is a good example. It uses very slow, controlled movements mainly for 6) _____ and relaxation.

	a	b	c	d
1)	swimming	fighting	skating	jumping
2)	sports	moves	result	set
3)	athletics	yachting	rowing	kung fu
4)	Martial	Fine	Fitness	Training
5)	coach	award	mind	championship
6)	exercise	playing	activity	excitement

2 Write the true answers to the questions about yourself.

1) What is your favourite sport?

2) Do you prefer to do it or watch it?

3) How often do you do sport?

4) Why do (don't) you do sport?

5) What sport would you like to be good at? Why?

LESSON 9

- ① Arrange the letters in the names of sports in the correct order. Match them with their pictures.



1) TOALBFOL

2) NUGNIRN

3) ATSGKIN

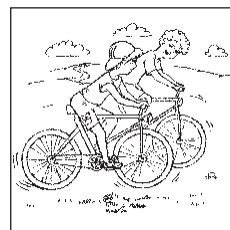
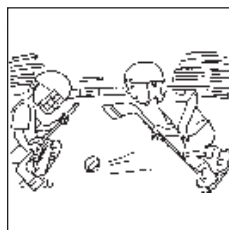
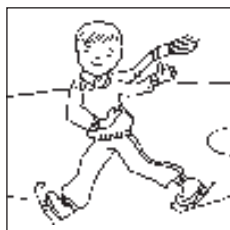
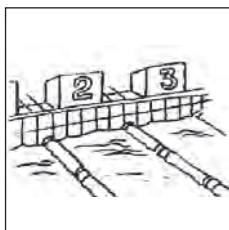
4) LOGF

5) SSITAGMYNC

6) NGOXBI

7) ECKHOY

8) WINGIMSM



- ② Use three names of the sports and the verbs from the box to make up sentences in the Past Simple Passive, as in the example.

to hold

to start

to organize

to play

to introduce

1) The swimming competition was organized in our town last week.

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

3 Read the text and the statements to it. Mark the statements "true" or "false".

The FA Cup (in full the Football Association Challenge Cup) is an English football competition that takes place every year. Teams from the Premiership and the Football League take part, as well as teams which are not professional and not part of the league. The winner of each match goes into the next round and the team that loses no longer takes part. It is England's oldest football competition, and one of the most important. It is often very exciting when teams from small towns play against famous teams from the Premiership. Each year the winner of the FA Cup enters one of the major European competitions in the following season.

- 1) The FA Cup is the short name for the Football Association Challenge Cup. True.
- 2) The FA Cup takes place once a year. _____
- 3) Non-professional teams don't participate in the FA Cup. _____
- 4) If a team doesn't win the match, it is allowed to go into the next round. _____
- 5) The FA Cup is the oldest football competition in the world. _____
- 6) The teams from small towns sometimes play against famous teams from the Premiership. _____
- 7) Each year the winner of the FA Cup takes part in one of the major European competitions in the following season. _____

4 Rewrite the following sentences in the Present Simple Passive.

- 1) Joan Rowling wrote "Harry Potter".
"Harry Potter" was written by Joan Rowling.
- 2) Somebody sent him a parcel.

- 3) The mayor opened the exhibition.

- 4) The ancient Greeks built the Acropolis.

- 5) Beethoven composed this exciting symphony.

- 6) A friend gave me a nice present for my birthday.

- 7) Bill cleaned his room last weekend.

LESSON 1

1 Choose and circle the letter of the correct variant.

- 1) The ... was first-rate from beginning to end.
 a) entertainment b) stage c) audience d) performance
- 2) Our seats were in the centre not far from the
 a) theatre b) box-office c) stage d) performance
- 3) Do you know who's ... Hamlet in this play?
 a) acting b) clapping c) looking d) staging
- 4) "The Matrix" is a film full of
 a) action b) westerns c) comedy d) slow-moving
- 5) The ... was very emotional: it cheered and clapped after each act of the play.
 a) actor b) actress c) character d) audience

2 Read the dialogue and fill in the table.**Going To The Opera**

- Are we going to see this new opera "Barber" next weekend?
 — I'm not sure. Is it going to be very expensive?
 — A ticket is twenty five pounds. So for two of us it will be fifty pounds.
 — And what about the children?
 — Children? They hate opera!
 — No, they simply don't understand it. OK, we'll take the children to the cinema next time.
 Well, then fifty pounds for two tickets.
 — When are we going to the opera?
 — When is it on?
 — It's only on for one night — on January the ninth, it's next Saturday.
 — It's fine.
 — Where would you like to sit — stalls or circle?
 — Definitely not the circle. Stalls.
 — OK. Then I'm booking the tickets for Saturday.

Kind of the performance	Opera
Name of the performance	
How much the tickets are	
How many people are going	
Date of the performance	
Seats	

3 Use the information from the dialogue of ex. 2 to complete the text.

Mr and Mrs Higgins are going to see a new _____. The opera is called _____. The tickets cost _____ each.

They are not going to take the children to the opera, because _____.

The opera is on only _____ night — it's _____. They want to book seats in the _____, they wouldn't like to sit in the _____.

LESSON 2**1 Make the sentences passive.**

1) Kellie usually writes brilliant essays.

2) Many centuries ago people used the Tower of London as a prison.

3) They built the Millennium Bridge in 2000.

4) Millions of tourists visit Westminster Abbey every year.

5) Keats wrote that beautiful poem.

6) In the USA they elect the president every five years.

7) We ate up all the cakes yesterday.

8) William the Conqueror built the Tower of London.

2 Join these sentences using the verbs in brackets. Change the verbs into the Past Perfect where necessary.

1) I didn't see Sue for many years. Then I suddenly met her in the street. (before)

I hadn't seen Sue for many years before I suddenly met her in the street.

2) I entered the room. Then the telephone rang. (as soon as)

3) She wasn't hungry. She had lunch already. (because)

4) We came to York. The Smiths have already moved there. (when)

5) We started the picnic. Then it started raining. (as soon as)

6) We lived there for only six months. Then we decided we didn't like it. (after)

LESSON 3

1 Match the parts of the word combinations. Use them to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) St Paul's | a) Cathedral |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) the Tower | b) Memorial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) the Science | c) Museum |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Trafalgar | d) of London |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) the Albert | e) Square |

1) The last monarch to live in _____ was James I in the early 17th century.

2) If we have time, we hope to visit the _____.

3) _____ is Britain's the largest museum of science and technology, established in 1909.

4) _____ is a place where political protests and other demonstrations are often held and very large numbers of people gather there every year to celebrate New Year.

5) _____ is a monument opposite the Albert Hall in London, England, built in the 1860s in memory of Prince Albert.

2 Correct the false information about the sights of London.

1) St Paul's Cathedral was finished in the 19th century.

No, St Paul's Cathedral was finished in the 18th century.

2) In front of Buckingham Palace there's a monument to the Queen Elizabeth II.

3) The Tower of London is a prison.

4) The members of the British Parliament work in Buckingham Palace.

5) Trafalgar Square is in the centre of the City.

6) Downing Street is the home of the Queen.

3 Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) Buckingham Palace | a) has wax statues of famous people. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) The Royal Observatory | b) is situated on a hill above the Thames. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Big Ben | c) is now a museum and the place where the Crown Jewels are kept. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) The official name of the Houses of Parliament | d) is famous for its theatres, cinemas, museums and galleries. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) St Paul's Cathedral | e) Westminster Abbey. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) The Tower of London | f) is the name of the famous bell on the Clock Tower. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) Madam Tussaud's museum | g) is the Palace of Westminster. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8) Number 10 Downing Street is | h) is the London home of the Royal family. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9) Many of the outstanding people of Britain were buried in | i) was designed by the famous English architect Christopher Wren. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10) Piccadilly Circus | j) the address of the British Prime Minister. |

LESSON 4

1 Choose and circle the correct item.

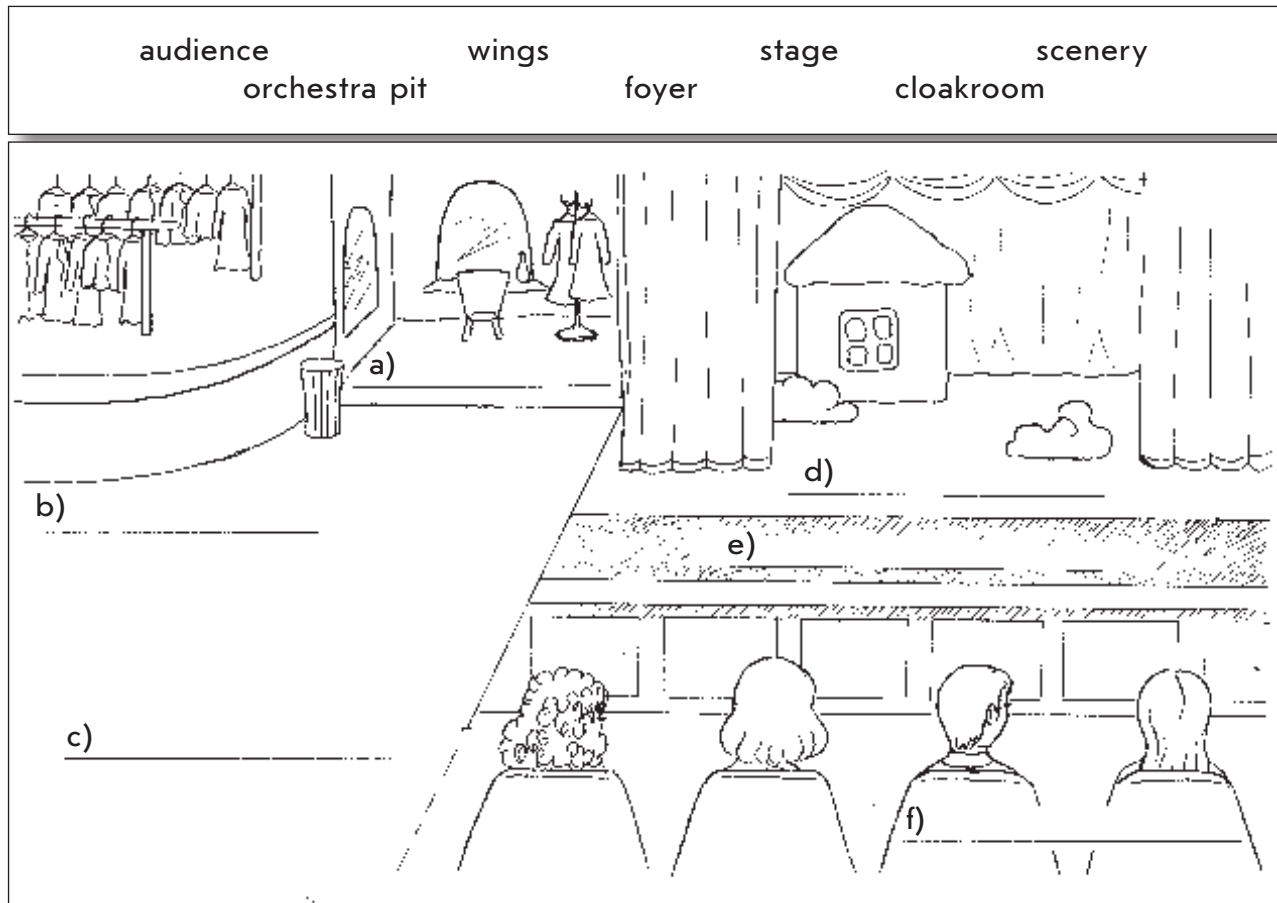
- 1) She was *performed/applauded* as she came on stage.
- 2) Can we call television *art/scenery*?
- 3) The movie is a mix of *adventure/screen*, drama and humour.
- 4) The set or decorated background for a play, movie, or opera is called a *stage/scenery*.

5) Some actors never watch themselves on *screen/cinema*.

6) She was a star of *stage/effect* and screen.

7) What's *on/at* in the Odeon this week?

② Look at the picture. What words from the list do those things correspond to? Write down the name of each item.



③ Read the text and write the answers to the questions.

Entertainment in Britain and in the USA

A popular entertainment activity among young people is to go clubbing, that is go to clubs where they can dance. Cities like New York and London are famous for their clubs. The music is usually modern dance music but some play soul, jazz or pop.

People living in or near a city can go to the cinema (American English — movie theater) or theatre or to a concert. The biggest concert places in Britain include the Albert Hall in London and the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham. In the US people occasionally go to a dinner theatre: they sit at tables in a theatre for a meal and stay there afterwards to watch a play. Other places to go include comedy clubs, where comedians perform live, cybercafés (cafés where people can use the Internet), and sports events.

- 1) What do young people do in clubs?

- 2) What cities are famous for their clubs?

- 3) What kind of music is usually there in clubs?

- 4) What do the Americans call "the cinema"?

- 5) What are the biggest concert places in Britain?

- 6) What do people do in a dinner theatre?

- 7) What kind of cafés are cybercafés?

LESSON 5

1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

film	row	action	broke	comedy	soap opera
westerns		performance	box-office	audience	circle

- 1) "Liar, liar" is a great _____. You laugh all the way through.
- 2) We went to the _____ to buy the tickets.
- 3) The audience _____ into applause.
- 4) He likes movies about cowboys and Indians, so he always watches _____.
- 5) Our seats were in the _____.
- 6) The _____ enjoyed the opera very much.
- 7) "Beverly Hills" is a very popular _____. I started watching it a year ago.
- 8) The _____ was first-rate from beginning to end.
- 9) "Dye Hard" is a film full of _____.
- 10) Mr Peters had good seats in the seventh _____ opposite the stage.

2 Read the text and write the answers to the questions.**Movies**

A movie is a series of pictures. Each image is a still photograph, just like a picture you take with a regular camera. But the pictures flash by so fast in a movie that the images mix together and overlap. As a result, you see horses run, people talk, cars plunge over mountain sides, and other kinds of motion. That's why movies are sometimes called motion pictures. Movies are also called films because they are photographed, or filmed.

1) What is a movie?

2) What is each image like?

3) Why do the images in a movie mix together and overlap?

4) How are movies sometimes called?

5) Why are movies sometimes called films?

3 Write a paragraph describing your favourite film or cartoon according to the plan:

- the title;
- the characters;
- the plot (in short);
- special features (special effects, soundtrack, costumes etc.);
- what you like about it.

LESSONS 7—8**1 Read the text and the statements to it. Choose and circle the letter of the correct variant.**

London is the capital of the United Kingdom and the home of its queen, Elizabeth II. If you travel there, you'll find many fascinating things to see and do.

You can tour the Tower of London, a historic fortress that was once a royal palace. It was also used as a prison for hundreds of years. The Houses of Parliament are along the Thames River, near Westminster Abbey. This is where the government meets. Look up to see the clock tower with Big Ben, London's famous bell that rings every hour.

Other places you might want to see are Scotland Yard, Madame Tussaud's, and the British Museum. You can find out about London's famous criminals in the Crime Museum at Scotland Yard, the home of London's Metropolitan Police. At Madame Tussaud's, you'll see eerily realistic, life-size wax figures of pop idols and historic figures. A great thing to see at the British Museum is the collection of mummies, tomb paintings, and gold jewelry from ancient Egypt. The museum's Egyptian collection is one of the largest in the world.

For a good view of London, take a ride in the London Eye. This enormous wheel takes you 443 feet (135 metres) above the London skyline. But don't be afraid to fall down — the compartments in the London Eye are closed.

- 1) The Tower of London is now....
 - a) the home of the queen
 - b) a prison
 - c) a royal palace
 - d) a fortress
- 2) Big Ben is....
 - a) a clock
 - b) a bell
 - c) a tower
 - d) a London policeman
- 3) What can we see at Madame Tussaud's?
 - a) Wax figures of famous people.
 - b) Pop idols.
 - c) Tomb paintings.
 - d) Real historic figures.
- 4) What cannot we see at the British Museum?
 - a) Famous criminals.
 - b) Mummies.
 - c) Gold jewelry from ancient Egypt.
 - d) Wax figures.
- 5) The London Eye is....
 - a) a very big wheel
 - b) a beautiful bridge
 - c) a car for tourists
 - d) a museum
- 6) Why can a ride in the London Eye be interesting?
 - a) The compartments there are closed.
 - b) The compartments there are open.
 - c) You can have a good panorama of London.
 - d) It rides very quickly.

2 Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) When was London founded? | a) England. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Where is London situated? | b) The Houses of Parliament. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) How many people live in London? | c) Trafalgar Square. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) What part of Great Britain is London situated in? | d) The Coliseum. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) What does picture 1 show? | e) St Paul's Cathedral. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) What does picture 2 show? | f) In 2007. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) What does picture 3 show? | g) In 2000. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8) Which of these places is NOT in London? | h) More than 2,000 years ago. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9) When did the fire destroy the famous historic ship — the Cutti Sark? | i) On the isles. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10) When was the Millennium Bridge opened? | j) 7 million. |

**LESSON 9****1 Read the text. Write down the jobs of the people which take part in a movie.****People in a Movie**

Many different people work on a movie. The producer finds money to pay for the film, hires people to make the movie, and gets the movie to theatres. The director imagines how the film should look and guides the actors and the crew as they make the movie. Assistants help the producer and the director.

Screenwriters write an original story for the movie, or they work with a story told in a book. Actors play characters in the story. A music composer writes background music for the film.

Most members of the movie crew work behind the scenes. Designers make the sets and costumes. The camera crew runs the cameras that film the movie.

Dozens of short scenes have to be put together after the filming is done. That is the job of the film editors. Sound editors add background noises, such as honking horns in a scene on a busy street. In action films, stuntmen and stuntwomen often fill in for the actors and perform dangerous moves that could lead to injury.

Producer,

2 Complete the sentences with the correct jobs. Be careful to use them in singular or plural.

- _____ finds money to pay for the film.
- _____ guides the actors and the crew as they make the movie.
- _____ help the producer and the director.
- _____ hires people to make the movie.
- _____ gets the movie to theatres.
- _____ write an original story for the movie.
- _____ play characters in the story.
- _____ writes background music for the film.
- _____ make the sets and costumes.
- _____ runs the cameras that film the movie.
- _____ add background noises.
- _____ perform dangerous moves that could lead to injury.

3 Fill in of, in, for, from.

- 1) My friend is very fond _____ going to the cinema.
- 2) We arrived _____ time _____ the newsreel.
- 3) Our seats were _____ the centre _____ the hall.
- 4) _____ the picture the students did everything but study.
- 5) _____ fact, most Americans usually go to the pictures _____ amusement.
- 6) They want to escape _____ the routine _____ everyday life.

LESSON 1

1 Fill in *one* or *ones*.

- What colour trousers do you want to buy, Jake?
- I like the dark blue ones. What do you think?
- The dark blue _____? They are a horrible colour. Don't you like these brown _____?
- No, the dark blue _____ will match my T-shirt.
- Which T-shirt?
- My new _____.
- Blue trousers with an orange T-shirt? I think the brown _____ will be better.
- If I get the brown _____, I'll have to buy that jacket too.
- Which _____?
- That _____, which will look good with the brown trousers.
- I can't understand which _____ you are talking about. We'll buy the brown trousers, but you aren't going to have a new jacket.

2 Read the text and write down the answers to the questions below.

In Britain, most markets are held in the open air, in town squares or market places. They usually take place only on a market day, the same day each week, and sometimes on Saturdays, and the stalls are put up for each occasion. Towns where markets have traditionally been held are called market towns. Many still have a market cross, indicating where the market was originally held, or an old market hall, a covered area open at the sides. Today, markets sell flowers, fruit and vegetables, fish and meat, clothes and household goods.

Some towns and cities in Britain and the US have a covered or indoor market. These markets are usually open more days of the week than outdoor markets and operate more like shops. Markets that sell cheap second-hand goods, including clothes, jewellery and books are called flea markets. In the US, these are usually in buildings and open during normal shopping hours.

The word "market" is sometimes used in American English to refer to any food shop. A hypermarket in both Britain and the US is a very large store or supermarket.

1) Where are most Britain's markets situated?

2) Do markets in Britain take place every day?

3) What are towns where markets have traditionally been held called?

4) What do markets sell nowadays?

5) Do indoor markets open more or fewer days of the week than outdoor markets?

6) What are flea markets?

7) What does the word "market" in American English usually refer to?

8) What is a hypermarket?

LESSON 2

1 Choose and circle the letter of the correct variant.

1) After the bell ..., the students left the building.

- a) ring b) rang c) had rung

2) The bell ..., and the students left the building.

- a) ring b) rang c) had rung

3) Rachel ... over the phone now.

- a) talks b) talked c) is talking

4) Rachel ... over the phone for the last 40 minutes.

- a) talks b) talked c) has been talking

5) My elder brother is an actor. He ... in several films.

- a) appeared b) has appeared c) had appeared

6) This sonnet ... by W. Shakespeare.

- a) write b) written c) was written

7) These beautiful tulips ... by my aunt.

- a) grow b) grew c) are grown

2 Rewrite the sentences with the help of the structures *either... or*, *neither... nor* as in the example.

1) I don't like the model of this dress, and I don't like its price.

I like neither the model of this dress nor its price.

2) I want to buy a pair of jeans or a pair of cotton trousers.

3) I have no money to buy *BMW*, besides I don't like this car.

4) Kate needs to go to the supermarket for cheese and yoghurt, or she can buy them at the dairy shop.

5) Mary doesn't like onion, and she also doesn't like radish.

3 Arrange the phrases in the dialogue in the correct order.

- ☐ — This skirt is too bright. Do you have it in a different colour?
- ☐ — I'm looking for a skirt.
- ☐ — Can I help you?
- ☐ — This skirt looks perfect. I'll take it.
- ☐ — It's nice. Can I try it on?
- ☐ — Sure. The fitting rooms are over there
- ☐ — What do you think of this dark blue one?
- ☐ — Is it any good?

LESSON 9

1 Complete the dialogues with the correct phrase from the box.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) It costs 35 pounds. | b) No, I'm sorry we haven't. |
| c) No, it's too long and dark. | d) Why don't you try it on? |

1) — What do you think of this T-shirt?

— It's lovely! _____.

2) — Can I help you?

— Yes, I need a skirt.

— Is it any good?

— _____. Do you have anything shorter and brighter?

3) — How much is that leather belt?

— _____.

— Oh, I'm afraid that's too expensive for me.

4) — This dress is too bright. Do you have it in a different colour?

— _____.

2 Read the texts and match them with the pictures.



- ☐ Many British schoolchildren wear a school uniform. Chinese children wear a uniform, too. British school uniform is usually grey, blue or black, but Chinese schoolchildren wear pretty caps and brightly-coloured shirts.
- ☐ The hula is a traditional dance of Hawaii. Hula dancers make graceful movements with their hands and arms. They use these movements to tell a story. Hula dancers usually wear skirts that move easily and necklaces of flowers. Each July, young dancers perform at a hula festival held at the Moanalua Gardens on Oahu.
- ☐ The Crow Indians originally lived on the Great Plains. They wore traditional shirts made of deer or bison skin. Their jewelry included bones or shell beads, and necklaces.
- ☐ The famous Beefeaters at the Tower of London wear traditional uniforms from the time of Queen Elizabeth I. They have a dark blue and red uniform with an old fashioned hat, but they also wear a bright red and gold uniform on special days.

3 Choose and circle the letter of the correct variant.

1) Whose uniform includes brightly-coloured shirts?

- a) The Crow Indians'.
- b) Beefeaters'.
- c) Hula dancers'.
- d) British schoolchildren's.

2) Who wear skirts and necklaces of flowers?

- a) Beefeaters.
- b) Chinese schoolchildren.
- c) Hula dancers.
- d) British schoolchildren.

3) What uniform do Beefeaters wear on special days?

- a) Blue and red.
- b) Red and gold.
- c) With an old fashioned hat.
- d) Blue and gold.

- 4) What do Chinese schoolchildren wear as a uniform?
 a) Skirts and blouses. c) Jackets.
 b) Scarves and caps. d) Caps and shirts.
- 5) Who wore traditional shirts made of deer or bison skin?
 a) The Crow Indians. c) Hula dancers.
 b) Beefeaters. d) British schoolchildren.
- 6) Whose uniform is from the time of Queen Elizabeth I?
 a) Beefeaters'. c) The Crow Indians'.
 b) Elizabeth I. d) Hula dancers.

GOODBYE. LESSONS 1—2

1 Read the text about the airports. Read the sentences describing airports and put their letters in the squares.

Heathrow airport is the largest and busiest airport in the United Kingdom. More than sixty million passengers use it every year. There are four terminals in the airport and two runways.

Gatwick is the second largest airport in Britain and one of the busiest international airports in the world. It has got two terminals and one runway. Thirty million passengers use it every year to fly to more than 280 different countries of the world.

O'Hare international airport in Chicago is one of the busiest airports in the USA. It has five terminals. More than 190,000 travellers pass through O'Hare every day. From there you can fly to 60 different countries or travel to cities within the USA.

John F. Kennedy international airport is in New York City. There are four runways and nine terminals. It's one of the biggest airports in the world. Over 37,000 people work there and there are hundred of places to eat, shop and do business.

a) Heathrow

b) Gatwick

c) O'Hare

d) John F. Kennedy

- ☐ 1) This airport is in New York City.
- ☐ 2) There are nine terminals in this airport.
- ☐ 3) More than sixty million passengers use it every year.
- ☐ 4) From there you can fly to 60 different countries.
- ☐ 5) This airport has five terminals.
- ☐ 6) There are two runways in this airport.
- ☐ 7) More than 190,000 travellers pass through it every day.
- ☐ 8) This airport has got two terminals and one runway.

- ☐ 9) Thirty million passengers use this airport every year.
- ☐ 10) Over 37,000 people work there.
- ☐ 11) There are four terminals in this airport.
- ☐ 12) This airport is the largest and busiest airport in the UK.

2 Read the information about new terminal of the London Heathrow airport. Then do the quiz. Answer the questions, then check your answers.

In March, 2008 a new terminal of the Heathrow airport was opened. It was Terminal 5. But the opening of Heathrow Airport's Terminal 5 has been overshadowed by technical problems with the baggage system.

"The problems with the baggage system affected a small number of flights this morning," said a spokeswoman. "Things are performing better now. There's been an impact on some services, but it will hopefully be resolved. We are waiting to see how things pan out."

British Airways hopes the new baggage system will improve its track record on baggage handling — currently the worst in Europe.

There are the questions on the new Terminal 5 (T5) of the Heathrow airport.

- 1) From where did the first flight into Terminal 5 arrive?
 - a) Beijing.
 - b) Sydney.
 - c) Hong Kong.
 - d) Amsterdam.
- 2) And what was the destination of the first flight departing from T5?
 - a) New York.
 - b) Paris.
 - c) Beijing.
 - d) Amsterdam.
- 3) How long should it take to get from check-in to departures at the new terminal, according to British Airways?
 - a) 10 minutes.
 - b) 15 minutes.
 - c) 20 minutes.
 - d) 30 minutes.
- 4) What was lacking in the facilities of the arrivals area at T5, according to one disgruntled customer?
 - a) Seating.
 - b) Toilet paper.
 - c) Entertainment for children.
 - d) Satellite TV.
- 5) What is believed to have caused baggage delays at the terminal on its first day in operation?
 - a) Too many passengers.
 - b) A flu outbreak among baggage handlers.
 - c) The baggage system computer being reset to the wrong time.
 - d) Leaves on the conveyor belt.

Answers

1) From where did the first flight into Terminal 5 arrive?

Correct answer: *Hong Kong.*

2) And what was the destination of the first flight departing from T5?

Correct answer: *Paris.*

3) How long should it take to get from check-in to departures at the new terminal, according to British Airways?

Correct answer: *10 minutes.*

4) What was lacking in the facilities of the arrivals area at T5, according to one disgruntled customer?

Correct answer: *Toilet paper.*

5) What is believed to have caused baggage delays at the terminal on its first day in operation?

Correct answer: *The baggage system computer being reset to the wrong time.*

Contents

Introduction

Lesson 1	3
Lesson 2	4
Lesson 3	6
Lesson 4	8

UNIT 1

Lesson 1	9
Lesson 2	11
Lesson 3	12
Lesson 4	13
Lesson 5	15
Lessons 6—7	16
Lessons 8—9	17
Lesson 10	19

UNIT 2

Lesson 1	20
Lesson 2	22
Lesson 3	24
Lesson 4	26
Lesson 5	27
Lesson 6	28
Lessons 7—8	29
Lesson 9	31

UNIT 3

Lesson 1	33
Lesson 2	34
Lesson 3	35
Lesson 4	37
Lesson 5	38
Lesson 6	39
Lessons 7—8	41
Lesson 9	43

UNIT 4

Lesson 1	45
Lesson 2	46
Lessons 3—4	47
Lesson 5	49

Lesson 6	50
Lesson 7	51
Lessons 8—9	52
Lesson 10	54

UNIT 5

Lessons 1—2	56
Lesson 3	58
Lesson 4	59
Lesson 5	61
Lesson 6	61
Lesson 7	62
Lessons 8—9	63
Lesson 10	65

UNIT 6

Lesson 1	66
Lesson 2	68
Lesson 3	70
Lesson 4	72
Lesson 5	73
Lesson 6	74
Lessons 7—8	76
Lesson 9	77

UNIT 7

Lesson 1	79
Lesson 2	80
Lesson 3	81
Lesson 4	82
Lesson 5	84
Lesson 6	86
Lessons 7—8	87
Lesson 9	88

UNIT 8

Lesson 1	90
Lesson 2	91
Lesson 9	92

Goodbye

Lessons 1—2	94
-------------------	----

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА



Англійська мова. 7 клас

Навчально-методичний комплект складено до підручника
О. Д. Карп'юк. До комплекту входять:
плани-конспекти для вчителя, робочий зошит і зошит для контролю знань.

У **планах-конспектах** детально поданий кожний урок, структура якого відповідає останнім методичним вимогам. Уроки побудовано з урахуванням основних критеріїв навчання іноземної мови: комунікативної спрямованості, крос-культурного компонента, міжпредметного інтегрування, які підпорядковані основній меті — комунікативно-орієнтованому навчанню іноземних мов.

Робочий зошит складається з різноманітних завдань, переважна більшість яких супроводжується малюнками. Нескладні, але цікаві вправи побудовані таким чином, щоб якомога повніше охопити матеріал, поданий у підручнику, та відпрацювати його у класі чи вдома.

Зошит для контролю знань покликаний комплексно перевірити й об'єктивно оцінити рівень мовної та мовленнєвої компетенції учнів. Крім поточних тестів передбачено підсумкові тестові завдання, спрямовані на перевірку засвоєння лексики, граматики та мовленнєвих умінь: аудіювання, говоріння, читання, письма.

ВИДАВНИЦТВО
РАНОК
www.ranok.com.ua

Навчально-методична література видавництва «РАНОК»

УСІ КНИГИ ТУТ!

 **КУПИТИ:** WWW.RANOK.COM.UA

 **ЗАВАНТАЖИТИ:** WWW.E-RANOK.COM.UA

 **ЗАМОВИТИ:** pochta@ranok.com.ua

безкоштовний каталог видань: (057) 717-74-55

