

# Часть 1. Начнем с начала

## Раздел 1. Начнем с начала

*5. Прочитайте отрывок из дневника Уэнди. Являются ли утверждения верными или нет?*

1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T; 6. T; 7. F; 8. F; 9. T;  
10. T.

*6. Работа в парах. Прочитайте определения слов и выражений из текста, приведенные ниже, и выполните задания.*

а) Переведите слова и выражения на русский язык. Легко ли это сделать? Почему да или почему нет?

б) Определите, откуда Джейн, из США или Великобритании. Определите сколько ей лет. Объясните, почему вы так решили.

Средняя школа — 1. Школа в Великобритании для детей в возрасте от 8 до 12 лет, после окончания начальной школы. 2. Школа в США для детей в возрасте от 11 до 14 лет, после окончания начальной школы.

Старшие классы — 1. Школа в Великобритании для детей в возрасте от 11 до 18 лет. 2. Школа в США для детей в возрасте от 14 до 18 лет.

Частная школа — школа предоставляющая образование, за которое платят родители детей.

Public School — 1. (Брит.) Очень дорогая частная школа, в которой дети и учатся и живут. 2. (Амер.) Школа, управляемая и спонсируемая государством.

Элективный предмет — (Амер.) Курс предмета, который вы выбираете сами, помимо тех, которые вы обязаны изучать.

Семестр — один из двух периодов продолжительностью в 18 недель, на которые делится учебный год в некоторых странах, например в Великобритании.

Журнал успеваемости — (Амер.) документ, заполняемый учителем, в котором подробно описана успеваемость ученика.

A, B, C — оценки успеваемости учеников: высокая (A), хорошая (B), средняя (C).

*7. Закончите сетку словами из упр. 6 и тексты в упр. 5. Используйте рабочую тетрадь.*

Public school	Semester
Middle school	Report card
High school	Elective subject

*16. Прочитайте, что думают ученики об их школе и выберите лучшее описание для слов, выделенных жирным.*

1. a); 2. b).

1. b); 2. b).

1. b).

1. b).

*17. Соедините слова из двух колонок в законченные словосочетания.*

1. make d) friends;

2. report g) card;

3. bright b) student;

4. elective h) subject;

5. be i) left behind;

6. be j) homesick;

7. school e) identity;

8. compulsory a) uniform;

9. belong c) to a school;

10. note f) from parents.

20. Прочитайте отрывок из книги «Когда я был маленьким или начало 20 века» и отметьте информацию, которая описана в тексте. Выберите и прочитайте вслух выражения, поясняющие ваш вариант ответа.

1. how the children got to school;
3. the size of the school;
7. the area around the school;
8. what they learned at school;
9. the food they ate at school;
10. the kind of a teacher they had.

22. Заполните пропуски в тексте словами из рамки.

Most Greek children never **went** to school at all. Girls, to begin with always **stayed** with their mothers until they were married, either at home or working in the fields. Slaves, whether boys or girls, also **could** not go to school, and many children in ancient Athens and Corinth and other Greek cities **were** slaves. Any boy, who was poor, even if he was free, could not go to school either since his family could not afford to pay the teacher, and besides they **needed** the boy's work at home. There **were** no public schools.

Still, people who could spare the money **tried** to send their boys to school, because without learning to read and write and generally becoming educated, boys could not hope to participate in politics when they **grown** up.

Greek schools were small. They **had** only one teacher and about ten or twenty boys. Boys **be-****gan** going to school when they were about 7 years old, and went until they were about 13.

In school, boys **learnt** to read and write, and also memorized large amounts of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. They learned to play the lyre and the pipes, and to sing.

## Рабочая тетрадь 1

1. Закончите сетку словами из упр. 6 и тексты в упр. 5 на стр. 9–10 в учебнике.

Public school    Semester

Middle school    Report card

High school    Elective subject

2. Прочитайте разговор и поставьте глаголы в нужную форму.

A: Feeling depressed about a new academic year?

B: No, why? I'm glad to see everyone again! And you?

A: I wish we had one more week for a free summer life... But, yes, it's nice to see everyone again.

B: **Have you found out** about the new timetable?

A: No, I haven't yet. They **will tell** us about it next Monday the earliest. B: I think **we** are in for a busy year. Well, life is tough. And we need to concentrate on the lessons. We can't put studying off. Not any more.

A: Right. And do you remember the fun we **had** last year?

B: Yeah, it was a nice time. It started when Andy **appeared** in our class. He stirred our life and made it busy and exciting.

A: He arranged the English Club, all by himself! Then he **wrote** to an American school and **suggested** doing projects together. We were doing some Geographical projects at that time.

B: And Americans were a great help! They **provided** us with some absolute unique information about the American continent and sent us some samples of minerals from their school museum.

A: Our Geography teacher **was impressed** when she saw the presentation. She asked us to repeat it several times for junior students, and even **invited** her colleagues from other schools to see it.

B: And do you know why Andy knows English so well? A: He's just keen on it. And he **has been learning** it since he was seven. Not a bad result, yeah?

*4. Составьте вопросы, которые вы бы задали новичку в классе. Используйте Present Perfect.*

1. Have you met everyone in the class?

2. Have you made friends with someone in the class?

3. Have you chosen a subject to focus on?

4. Have you been to the school greenhouse?

5. Have you collected the course books from the library?

6. Have you had lunch?

7. Have you found out about the most delicious dish in the school café?

*5. Подчеркните слова и выражения, которые ассоциируются у вас со школьной жизнью.*

To make life complete; to concentrate on studies; lack of independence; lack of free time; to know everyone; an elective subject; to focus on the subject; to write tests; to be lazy; to get prepared for a future job; to take part in sports events; to party with fellow students; extracurricular activities; to be stressed out; interesting lessons; to broaden your horizons; to cheat at test; to waste time; confusing schedules; to acquire knowledge and skills; to feel proud of ambitious plans; to worry about the future; to rely on friends and teachers; compulsory uniform; challenging tasks; to learn something you'll never use; to be disappointed with something; to provide students with necessary knowledge and skills.

8. Закончите диалог словами и фразами в рамке.

1. good news;
2. get nervous;
3. compulsory;
4. get prepared;
5. whatever you say;
6. focus on;
7. a British lecturer;
8. my major;



9. deliver lectures;

10. brightest student.

*9. Закончите диалог согласно инструкции.*

*A:* Do you know that we have to choose a subject for our elective course?

*B:* Yeah, I've heard something about it. Can we suggest whatever we like?

*A:* No, there is a list we have to choose from. Here it is. Economics, Information Technologies, Basics of Accounting, American English, Basics of Law, Interior Design, Translating and Interpreting, English Contemporary Rose, Creative Writing. Does anything seem appealing?

*B:* Well, I think I could do Translating and Interpreting, because I want to become an Interpreter.

*A:* Oh, I don't want to do the subject, I would like to become a lawyer and my knowledge of English is enough for me.

*B:* Oh, I see. So choose your subjects.

*A:* I think that Basics of Law is useful for me. You also could attend it. It is useful for you either.

*B:* I am sorry, but I don't think so. I don't want to waste my time on it.

A: So, we choose our own subjects. But let's go to the headmaster to find out more details about our courses.

B: Ok, let's go.

## **Раздел 2. Суть вопроса**

*34. Посмотрите на картинки и назовите предметы одежды учеников.*

1. suit; 2. shoes; 3. waistcoat; 4. shirt; 5. tie; 6. trousers; 7. skirt; 8. T-shirt; 9. jeans; 10. trainers; 11. blazer; 12. blouse.

*39. Соедините слова с их определениями и переведите.*

1. dress code b) a set of rules about what you should wear;

2. to take away f) to remove something;

3. to go ahead i) to continue to do something;

4. to suppress c) to stop yourself from showing your feelings;

5. in favour of j) to support something/someone for its product;

6. to back a) to support a person or an idea that you believe is right;

7. logo d) a symbol that represents an organization or company;
8. plain g) simple in design with no decoration;
9. brand name e) the name that a company chooses;
10. trendy h) extremely fashionable.

*Перевод:*

1. dress code — установленные правила о том, что нужно носить;
2. забирать;
3. продолжать;
4. подавлять — прекращать показывать свои эмоции;
5. в поддержку чего-либо;
6. поддерживать;
7. логотип — символ, который представляет организацию или компанию;
8. простой — простой в дизайне и без украшений;
9. брендовое имя — имя, которое компания выбирает для своих продуктов;
10. модный.

*46. Найдите в тексте (из упр. 40) предложения с прямой речью и переделайте их в косвенную речь.*

1. A fifteen-year-old girl said, "They will destroy the wonderful atmosphere of our school. They will take away our individualism if this goes ahead." — A fifteen-year-old girl said that they would destroy the wonderful atmosphere of their school. She also said that they would take away their individualism if that went ahead.

2. Another student said, "They are just ignoring the views of everybody: parents, students and staff. When they asked us last May whether we wanted uniforms, most people said no. Quite a few parents agree with this protest." — Another student said that they were just ignoring the views of everybody: parents, students and staff. He said, that when they asked them the previous May whether they wanted uniforms, most people said no. He also added that quite a few parents agreed with that protest.

3. The head teacher has said, "Many parents cannot afford to buy the trendy clothes their children want to wear at school. Last school year a group of 9-years told me that there was some bullying around who was wearing what kind of clothes and whether they were brand name or not. They thought that some kind of uniform would help to stop it." — The head teacher said that many parents could not afford to buy the

trendy clothes their children wanted to wear at school. He said that last school year a group of 9-years told him that there was some bullying around who was wearing what kind of clothes and whether they were brand name or not. He also added that they thought that some kind of uniform would help to stop it.

*47. Вчера группа студентов из Британии посетила Катину школу. Катя и её друзья задали им несколько вопросов. Напишите эти вопросы в косвенной речи.*

1. The students asked British guests where they were from.

2. The students asked British guests what places in Russia they have visited.

3. The students asked British guests what in Russia impressed them most.

4. The students asked British guests where they wanted to go.

5. The students asked British guests whether they liked Russia.

6. The students asked British guests how long they were going to stay here.

*48. Переделайте предложения в прямую речь.*

1. The teacher said, "A new uniform is going to be introduced in our school the next year." The teacher said, "A discussion is planned to decide what it will look like." The teacher said, "You should take part in it if you want your opinions to be heard." The teacher said, "I think students have a lot of ideas that will help to make a new uniform look nice and fashion."

*50. Переделайте предложения в косвенную речь, используя слова в скобках.*

1. The girl insisted on wearing her dress.
2. The soldier commanded to put their hand up.
3. Students suggested their having a party to celebrate.
4. The granny warned not to sit on that broken chair.
5. Mum advised to go to the doctor.
6. Friends invited me to a New Year party.
7. Dad forbade me to go out late.
8. A mugger demanded to give him all my money.
9. Mike recommended taking a taxi.

*61. Прочитайте текст о моде и выберите лучшие ответы на следующие вопросы.*

1. b; 2. b; 3. a.

## Рабочая тетрадь 1

1. Выберите лишнее слово.

a) shirt, trousers, shoes, uniform, tie, socks, jacket, trainers, belt;

b) handbag, umbrella, earrings, bracelet, belt, ring, boots;

c) trainers, boots, sandals, T-shirt, tennis shoes, Wellingtons;

d) trendy, handsome, beautiful, outrageous, fashionable, smart, elegant;

2. Закончите предложения, используя фразы из рамок или свои собственные идеи.

1. I like it when people wear casual clothes.

2. I hate it if people wear wrong clothes in the wrong place.

3. I think it's bad taste to wear too many accessories.

4. I don't mind if people wear formal clothes.

5. It is silly to wear very expensive clothes.

4. Работа в парах. Распределите мнения о школьной форме в две колонки из таблицы (упр. 43, стр. 20) в учебнике. Добавьте свои идеи, если они есть.

<b>What I like about a school uniform</b>	<b>What dislike about a school uniform</b>
Sense of belonging to a school	Discrimination because of clothes
Being proud of my school	Opportunity to express your individuality
Not everybody can afford trendy clothes and brand names	Having your own style
Some fashionable clothes may distract some students from their study	Competition in dress at school
Opportunity to show that you have something more to you than just your clothes	Everybody looks the same

*5. Соедините слова.*

brand name;  
 trendy jeans;  
 to suppress individuality;  
 dress code;  
 compulsory subject;  
 school logo.



*6. Вставьте предлоги из рамки.*

1. Are you in favour **of** a school uniform or against it?

2. If you feel nervous before the exam, have a good sleep — it will take your panic **away**.

3. Jason has improved his Spanish a lot. If he goes **on** like that, he'll become top of the class.

4. She was wearing a nice dark blue jacket **with** a school logo and a medium long skirt made **of** the same fabric.

*7. Обведите слова, которые могут быть использованы для передачи чьей-то прямой речи в косвенную.*

Say; remark; command; recommend; demand; emphasize; command; advise; suggest; explain; warn.

*8. Закончите предложения, ссылаясь на чьи-либо слова.*

1. I had to leave for school a little bit earlier yesterday as the teacher **warned not to be late, because we were going to ride the end of term test**.

2. I need to buy some winter clothes and Judy **recommended buying a beige coat, because it suited me perfectly**.

3. I wanted to walk, but Tom **suggested that we should take a taxi to the centre**, so it didn't take us long to get there.

4. Tomas **ordered to wear a smart suit and a tie for the ceremony**, but I put on some casual jeans and a sweater. I just don't like when the people tell me what to do.

5. We wanted to drive straight through the city, but Allan **warned to avoid driving through the centre of the city**. So we didn't.

*11. Соедините слова и картинки. Составьте предложения с каждым словом.*

1. c; 2. f; 3. e; 4. d; 5. b; 6. a.

1. When I was small, my mother usually bought me flowery dresses.

2. My best friend is fond of patterned clothes, but I think that it is lack of taste.

3. My father always wears stripped pyjamas at bedtime, and I find it funny.

4. I hate people wearing dotted blouses, because they are old-fashioned.

5. I like it when boys wear plain shirts under their suits.

6. I like the Scottish tradition to wear checked skirts.

12. Соедините картинки и соответствующие советы, которые вы могли бы дать людям.

1. c; 2. a; 3. f; 4. b; 5. d; 6. e.

### Раздел 3. А вы увлекаетесь спортом?

71. Посмотрите на картинки и составьте предложения выражающие сожаление людей.

a) Ann is at home doing housework and all her friends are outdoors, playing in the playground. **She wishes she were with them, playing in the playground.**

b) Lisa is very sad because most of her friends have got new trainers and she hasn't. **She wishes she had new trainers.**

c) Nikita eats too much pasta and is rather plump. He'd like to weigh less. **Nikita wishes he weighed less.**

d) Matthew is a doctor but he wants to be a tennis champion. **Matthew wishes he were a tennis champion.**

e) Andrew cannot play basketball but he'd like to be able to. **Andrew wishes he were able to play basketball.**

f) Maria doesn't get good marks in PE but she wants to. **Maria wishes she had good marks in PE.**

*72. Закончите предложения. Используйте рабочую тетрадь.*

1. I wish I could fly.
2. I wish I had enough spare time to paint.
3. I wish I were two years older.
4. I wish my best friend were happier.
5. I wish my PE teacher were less strict.

*74. Прочитайте тексты и соедините их с картинками (у вас есть 5 минут на задание).*

1. b; 2. c; 3. a.

*75. Прочитайте тексты снова и решите, какой из них. . .*

1. Дает совет о мерах безопасности во время занятия данным видом спорта (c).

2. Сравнивает человека, занимающего этим спортом, с животным (a).

3. Приводит примеры двух похожих видов спорта (c).

4. Упоминает о соревновательном характере вида спорта (b).

5. Описывает приспособления, необходимые для спорта (а, b, с).

6. Описывает впечатления, которые оставляет спорт у наблюдателей (b).

7. Упоминает страну происхождения вида спорта (b).

8. Говорит о том, что легко научиться заниматься данным видом спорта (с).

9. Требуется специальная поверхность для этого вида спорта (а, с).

*78. Заполните пропуски в данных предложениях выражениями из рамок.*

1. This exercise is done in absolutely **the same way as** the previous one.

2. I think people should avoid doing extreme activities **as it is** difficult to know what might happen.

3. **As soon as** I m wake, I always do some physical activity to give me a good start the day.

4. After winning our school competition, I felt **as if I were** a hero.

*80. Закончите следующий текст правильной формой глагола в активном или пассивном залоге, обратите внимание на время глагола.*

## The Olympic Games

The first record of the Olympic Games dates from 776 BC, but it is likely that many competitions **were held** before then. The modern Olympic Games **began** in 1896. America **hosted** the modern Olympics 4 times, Australia twice, and in 1980 it **was** Moscow that **hosted** the Summer Olympic Games. No Olympics **were held** in 1916, 1940 and 1944 because of war. The Winter Olympics **began** in 1924, originally the same year as the summer competition, but now **are held** on alternate years. The Olympic Games **are changed** over time and **are regulated** by the International Olympic Committees. Almost every sport, from archery to yachting, **is included** in the Games and it **continues** to be the world's largest sports event.

*83. Переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. Мы не только выиграли матч, но еще и получили горячую поддержку от наших болельщиков.

2. Как только я вошел в спортзал, занятия по физкультуре начались.

3. Довольно редко мы видим такие вдохновляющие футбольные матчи.

4. Едва ли мы закончили второй раунд, как прозвенел звонок на послеобеденные занятия.

5. Никогда раньше я не видел подобных представлений, как это было на данном первенстве по теннису.

6. Редко мы гуляем по такой зеленой траве.

*86. Соедините слова и их определения.*

1. dignity c) a quality in a person that makes them deserving of respect because of their behaviour or appearance;

2. recognition a) public appreciation for a person or groups achievements;

3. to award (somebody) d) to give something valuable, such as money or a prize, following an official decision;

4. outstanding e) much better than ordinary; excellent;

5. indignant b) angry because of something that is wrong or not fair.

*87. Заполните пропуски в предложениях словами из упр. 86. Прodelайте все необходимые изменения.*

1. The Russian athletes wrote an **indignant** letter to the International Olympic Committee complaining about the judges' unfair actions.

2. After the successful football match our coach said that we'd done an **outstanding** job.

3. Marian Jones was awarded the Sportsman of the Year title.

4. Alexei Nemov wanted to finish his career with **recognition** and managed to do this.

5. He gained **dignity** as an expert in martial arts and was invited to stage the fighting scenes in many films.

*89. Соедините слова и выражения в двух колонках, чтобы получились выражения.*

1. to gain b) recognition;
2. fair a) play;
3. to be h) indignant with something;
4. to become f) grateful to somebody;
5. public j) support;
6. to express i) your protest;
7. unfair c) judges;
8. unreasonably g) low marks;
9. outstanding d) performance;
10. strong e) will.

*90. Просмотрите тексты из упражнения еще раз и скажите, какие отрывки. . .*

1. цитируют слова атлета в поддержку мнения журналистов (d).



2. дают прогноз на будущую жизнь спортсмена (e).

3. информируют читателя о будущих действиях (a).

4. приводят мнения журналистов по поводу случившегося (c).

5. объясняют, что повлияло на решение, которое будет принято (b).

## Рабочая тетрадь 1

*1. Поставьте слова в нужную колонку.*

<b>to do</b>	<b>to play</b>	<b>to go</b>
gymnastics	baseball	diving
judo	tennis	skiing
karate	chess	surfing
marshal arts	badminton	jogging

*3. Закончите предложения (упр. 72, стр. 28 в учебнике).*

1. I wish I could fly.

2. I wish I had enough spare time to paint.

3. I wish I were two years older.

4. I wish my best friend were happier.
5. I wish my PE teacher were less strict.

*4. Соедините предложения из левой колонки с подходящим переводом в правой колонке.*

A. 1; B. 2; C. 1; D. 2; E. 1; F. 2; G. 1.

*7. Закончите диалог, следуя инструкции.*

A: I didn't see you in our PE lesson today. Where were you?

B: I didn't feel like going there. And I told the teacher that I was unwell, so she let me miss the class.

A: Do you mean that you lied to her?

B: You can put it like that if you like. But don't give me away. Don't any idea about it!

A: Don't worry, I am not going to tell the teacher or anybody else about it. But why do you always look for excuses to miss PE? After all, it's your health.

B: Well, I don't believe that PE lessons can help look fit and attractive. That is why I usually miss them.

A: I am afraid but you are mistaken. Regular sport helps avoid health problems and that's why helps people look more attractive.

B: Yes, I agree with you that regular sport is good for our health, but I think that PE is very boring and I'd rather do jogging, because it is more interesting for me.

A: Well, I also like jogging, let's do it together every morning.

B: What a good idea!

*8. Прочитайте отрывок из доклада свидетеля и заполните пропуски наиболее подходящими словами.*

On Saturday at about 9 pm I was walking home from a party and **noticed** two guys talking to Jimmy. They didn't sound **particularly** friendly. Jimmy is in his early teens and he lives next door to me, so no wonder that I got interested. Those two were apparently **claiming** money. Jimmy objected with **dignity** but I sensed that he was very scared. I approached them and demanded to know what **was going on**. One of the guys said that he knew me as he **had seen** my photo in the local newspaper. They mocked at me calling me the Chess King and threatened that they **would smash** the chessboard on my square head, if I didn't clear off at once. Naturally, I felt **indignant** at the way they talked to me. I really had a chess kit with me and stuck out of my rucksack. It is

true that I **was awarded** the title of the Chess King when I won the regional chess competition. However, the guys probably didn't read the newspaper regularly. Otherwise, they would have been aware of some other competition — the regional karate tournament — after which I was entitled to wear the black belt. . .

## **Раздел 4. Где слова не нужны. . .**

*96. Создайте паутину из слов, используя приведенные ниже слова. Используйте рабочую тетрадь. Некоторые выражения подходят к нескольким категориям.*

Глаголы: compose, perform; play.

Прилагательные, описывающие музыку: tuneful; light; melodious; romantic; modern; slow; violent; cute; lovely; cool; energetic; fast; joyful; pleasant; sweet-sounding; lyrical; rhythmic; background; serious.

Прилагательные, описывающие музыканта/певца: favourite, talented, cute; cool.

Музыкальные жанры: classical, organ; folk; country; dance; popular.

Как музыка влияет на вас: want to listen over and over again; makes you feel happy (sad);

cheers you up; makes you smile (sad); makes you feel bored; want to dance/sing; gets you relaxed.

*98. Подумайте о том, как на вас влияют различные музыкальные жанры. Используйте выражения из вашей паутины слов. Работайте в парах и обменяйтесь идеями.*

1. Organ music makes me feel bored.

2. Folk music always makes me smile and makes me always want to dance.

3. Country music gets me relaxed and makes me want to listen it over and over again.

4. dance music makes me feel happy and makes me want to dance.

5. popular music makes me happy and makes me want to sing.

*101. Составьте выражения из двух колонок, чтобы получились законченные предложения. Одно выражение можно использовать для нескольких предложений. Переведите ваши предложения на русский язык.*

1. If the concert didn't start on time, e) I would be surprised.	1. Я бы удивился, если бы концерт не начался вовремя.
2. If his songs were performed, g) he would become famous.	2. Если бы его песни исполняли, он бы стал известным.
3. We could organize a party a) if we found good music to dance to.	3. Мы могли бы организовать вечеринку, если нашли бы хорошую музыку для танцев.
4. I would buy the tickets f) if you asked me to.	4. Я бы купил билет, если бы ты меня попросил.
5. We would surely have fun b) if we invited a band to play at the party.	5. Мы бы хорошо повеселились, если бы мы пригласили группу играть на вечеринке.
6. If you came late, d) you wouldn't be able to find the seats.	6. Если бы ты опоздал, то ты не смог бы найти себе место.
7. My mother wouldn't mind c) if I invited my friend to listen to music.	7. Моя мама не возражала бы, если бы я пригласил друга послушать музыку.

102. Составьте вопросы из данных слов. Первое и последнее слово каждого вопроса подчеркнуты.

— What music would you listen to if you had some free time this evening?

— If you wanted to dance, what music might you choose?

— If you could play a musical instrument, what instrument would it be?

— How would your life be different if you were famous?

104. Прочитайте сочинение, которое написал шестнадцатилетний американский подросток Дарен в подростковый онлайн журнал, и ответьте на вопросы.

1. Music for Darren is the most meaningful activity, and all his life revolves around it.

2. He has been playing the drums for five years.

3. His older brother taught him drumming.

4. Darren's tastes in music changed and matured since he began listening and playing music.

5. The name of Darren's band is Never Again.

6. Darren's band plays punk.

7. Darren writes lyrics for his band.

8. He dreams of playing in front of thousands of fans in a sold-out arena.

*105. Прочитайте текст снова и скажите, какой у Дарена характер. Объясните свой выбор.*

Используйте:

Devoted; persistent; talented; hard-working; creative; ambitious; grateful.

Darren is talented, creative and hard-working, because he writes lyrics for his band and the focus of his life is creating and practicing it.

*106. Найдите в тексте слова или выражения, которые обозначают:*

1. кого-либо, кто любит смотреть или слушать что-то, или сильно восхищается знаменитостью или важным человеком. (fan)

2. что-либо, на чем концентрируется человек. (focus)

3. серьезное, полезное или важное. (meaningful)

4. начать вести себя как взрослый, стать более разумным с годами. (matured)

5. слова песни. (lyrics)

6. включает все части, детали или черты; полный. (complete)



*107. Работа в парах. Обсудите следующие вопросы.*

1. Are you a fan of any musical group or singer/musician? What is it that makes them special to you?

Yes, I am a fan of a well known Russian singer Sergey Lazarev. I like his songs very much and they make me admire him. Besides he is a handsome man and he is also very kind.

2. What activities in your life do you consider meaningful? Why?

I think that volleyball is meaningful in my life, because it helps me keep fit and moreover I have a lot of friends in the section. We have a great fun during our trainings.

3. What do you think is more important in a song: the lyrics or the tune?

I think that lyrics are very important in songs, because it a great pleasure to listen to some meaningful song and understand the real purpose of it. But there are such songs where tune is very pleasant itself and there is no need in lyrics to enjoy it.

4. What makes your life complete? Describe it.

I think that communication with important people of my life makes it complete. By important people I mean my parents, relatives and of course

my best friend. Moreover my hobbies and study make my life complete.

5. Do you have a focus in your life? What is it?

Music is a focus of my life. I attend a musical school and it is very interesting for to realize that I can play a musical instrument.

6. Would you call yourself a mature person? Why?/Why not?

I think that I am a matured person because my parents usually make me take my own decisions that play an important role in my life. Such they prepare me for my adult life.

*109. Измените предложения, обращая внимание на подчеркнутые слова, используйте конструкции из таблицы выше.*

1. The singer's appearance was very ordinary; his voice impressed me.

The singer's appearance was very ordinary; it was his voice that impressed me.

2. We put up with her bad character only because of her intelligence.

It was only because of her intelligence why we put up with her bad character.

3. We're now going to listen to this new pop song.

It is this new pop song that we're now going to listen to.

4. We had first heard this rock group at this concert hall.

It was at this concert hall where we had first heard this rock group.

5. They couldn't stop applauding because they were so thrilled by the music.

It was because they were so thrilled by the music why they couldn't stop applauding.

*111. Прочитайте текст и сделайте пометки. Озаглавьте текст.*

Role of Music in Our Lives.

*112. Прочитайте текст снова и объясните, почему следующие утверждения не верны. Обратитесь за примерами к тексту.*

1. People listen to music only to entertain themselves.

The statement is not correct because people also listen to music to suit their mood, or to evoke emotions that they enjoy experiencing at the moment.

2. Music cannot reflect all people's moods.

The statement is not correct because music has been composed to accommodate any kind of mood, from the depths of despair to complete happiness.

3. Music doesn't say anything about the society in which it is created.

The statement is not correct because music suggests much about the society in which it is created. Whether it is a traditional song, a Strauss waltz, a gospel song or a rock video, music reflects the culture it comes from. It expresses experience as well as affecting it, creating feelings and responses in the listener.

4. Music cannot change anything in a society.

The statement is not correct because like many art forms, music mirrors society, sometimes raising questions about norms and values, and sometimes even causing change. When this happens, music can end up serving a purpose it was not necessarily intended for.

5. Popular music helps give an identity to only one group of society.

The statement is not correct because popular music has been known to create an identity for groups of people. Songs that were popular during World War II helped unify soldiers with those at home, for example, songs by E. Petersburgsky

“Dark-blue Shawl” and V. Soloviev-Sedoy “We Haven’t Been Home for Long”, “The Evening Before the Raid”, and “My Moscow”.

6. Music cannot symbolize only one generation of people.

The statement is not correct because songs and music sometimes become symbols for a particular group of people, a place or a historical event. Some music is even considered a symbol for a whole generation. Probably for your parents, singers such as Victor Tsoy (*Kino*), Boris Grebenshchikov (*Aquarium*), and Yuri Shevtchuk (*DDT*) created much of the music that embodied what it was like to be a teen in the 1980’s.

*113. Соедините слова и их значения. Переведите слова на русский язык.*

1. identity c) the qualities that make someone or something what they are and different from other people;

2. despair a) the feeling that a situation is so bad that nothing you can do will change it;

3. affecting e) changing or influencing something; having an effect on something;

4. evoke d) to bring on a particular emotion, idea, or memory;

5. response b) a reaction.

*Перевод:*

1. Личность — качества, которые делают кого-то или что-то такими, какие они есть, отличающимися от других.

2. Отчаяние — чувство, что ситуация настолько плохая, и что бы ты ни делал, ничего не изменится.

3. Волнующий — влияющий или изменяющий что-то.

4. Пробуждать — вызывать определенные эмоции и чувства.

5. Ответ — реакция.

*114. Отметьте правильные словосочетания. Обратитесь к тексту в упр. 111. Используйте Рабочую тетрадь.*

to create someone's identity; to create a response.

to evoke an emotion; to evoke despair.

to express an/some experience; to express despair.

to affect an emotion; to affect a response.

to suit an/some experience; to suit a mood.

## Рабочая тетрадь 1

*1. Соедините слова из двух колонок, чтобы получились словосочетания.*

jazz band;  
rock festival;  
classical ballet;  
folk dance;  
rap group;  
pop music.

*4. Создайте паутину из слов, используя слова из упр. 96 на стр. 36 в учебнике. Некоторые выражения подходят к нескольким категориям.*

Глаголы: compose, perform; play.

Прилагательные, описывающие музыку: tuneful; light; melodious; romantic; modern; slow; violent; cute; lovely; cool; energetic; fast; joyful; pleasant; sweet-sounding; lyrical; rhythmic; background; serious.

Прилагательные, описывающие музыканта/певца: favourite, talented, cute; cool.

Музыкальные жанры: classical, organ; folk; country; dance; popular.

Как музыка влияет на вас: want to listen over and over again; makes you feel happy (sad);

cheers you up; makes you smile (sad); makes you feel bored; want to dance/sing; gets you relaxed.

*5. Согласитесь с утверждениями или опровергните их.*

1. People who like classical music generally have a good character and never commit crimes.

I don't agree with this statement because some well-known criminals listened to classical music and it didn't prevent them from committing crimes.

2. If a child listens to rock music or rap, he is very likely to become aggressive and violent.

I don't agree with this statement because I know many people who listened to rock music or rap in their childhood and some of them are really calm when they are matured.

3. Folk music is old-fashioned, and the younger generations don't need it.

I don't agree with this statement because folk music reflects country's traditions and history and all people should know about the country they live in.

4. Different musical events, like rock festivals and pop concerts, help people from different countries understand each other better.



I agree with this statement because people all over the world listen to common music and this is an instrument for better communication.

*6. Закончите предложения.*

1. If playing a musical instrument were a compulsory subject in the school curriculum, I would be happy to choose the piano.

2. If I had two tickets to Madonna's concerts, I would share it with my best girlfriend because she is a fan of Madonna.

3. If somebody asked me to join a rock group, I would absolutely agree.

4. If I could write music, I would become a well-known composer.

5. If I were invited to a classical music concert, I would buy a bunch of flowers and go there.

6. If we needed an anthem for our school volleyball team, I would offer my team to compose it together.

*7. Составьте эмоциональные предложения с выделением подлежащего (по примеру упр. 108 на стр. 39 в учебнике).*

1. James/told/me/It was/about the time of the meeting/who.

It was James who told me about the time of the meeting.

2. you/who/It was/insisted on buying those tickets!

It was you who insisted on buying those tickets!

3. your help and support/needed/It was/I/who  
It was I who needed your help and support

4. our neighbour/It was/played the guitar/  
who/so beautifully!

It was our neighbour who played the guitar so beautifully!

*8. Отметьте правильные словосочетания (упр. 111 на стр. 41 в учебнике).*

to create someone's identity; to create a response.

to evoke an emotion; to evoke despair.

to express an/some experience; to express despair.

to affect an emotion; to affect a response.

to suit an/some experience; to suit a mood.

*9. Прочитайте утверждения и напишите, согласны ли вы с ними, частично согласны или совсем не согласны. Подтвердите свои ответы какими-то фактами из вашего жизненного опыта.*

1. All people should listen to classical music whether they like it or not. Every school should have classes in classical music.

I partially agree with this statement. I think that if people don't like classical music they may not listen to it, but they mustn't be sure that they don't like it if they didn't hear much of it, because there are such compositions that are really beautiful and evoke different feelings even in people who don't like it. For example I don't like classical music but there are such compositions by Rakhmaninov or Chopin that make me relax or make me sad. They affect me mood deeply.

2. The right kind of music can evoke good memories and make a bad day a bit better.

I absolutely agree with this statement because music always influences our mood and feelings. For example, even when I'm in good mood when I start listening to some sad music I become sad. So I try not to listen to sad music at all.

3. Preferences in music can tell a lot about the person's identity.

I agree with this statement because people choose their favourite music to their characters. But all the same, there are such cases when absolutely different person can listen to the same genre and has different character features.

4. Tastes in music inevitably change as the person gets older and more mature.

I absolutely agree with this statement because when we are matured we begin to realize that different kind of music suit to our character features.

## **Раздел 5. Куда уходит время?**

*121. Исходя из расписания в упр.120 ответьте на вопросы. Объясните ваши ответы.*

1. Who is fond of martial arts?

Masha Ponomareva from Tula is fond of martial arts, because she has it three times a week.

2. Who studies a foreign language seriously?

Anna Tikhonova from Nizhniy Novgorod studies English seriously.

3. Who is fond of information technology?

Masha Ponomareva from Tula is fond of information technology.

4. Who spends more time on homework?

Anna Tikhonova from Nizhniy Novgorod spends more time on homework.

5. Who spends more time on physical exercise?

No one of the girls spends any time on physical exercise.

6. Whose life is healthier/busier in your opinion?

Anna Tikhonova's life is much busier and Mas-ha Ponomareva's life is healthier.

*122. Представьте, что сейчас 4 часа дня, и вы должны сделать следующие дела до полуночи. Расставьте задания в порядке их важности, начиная с самого важного. И выделите дела, которые можно перенести на другой день. Используйте вашу рабочую тетрадь.*

1. Write an essay for your literature lesson
2. Get ready for a geometry test
3. Help your mother with the shopping
4. Play a favourite game with your young brother/sister

*The next day:*

5. Play tennis
6. Call your best friend to discuss ALL school news
7. Watch your favourite film on TV

*125. Прочитайте текст еще раз и скажите, являются ли следующие утверждения верными или неверными.*

1. Alex is only concerned about her English test. F

Alex can't concentrate on her test, she thinks about all the things she has to do tonight.

2. Alex worries about her mark in English. T

3. Alex didn't have time to complete her geometry test. T

4. Alex thinks it's not difficult to have good marks at school, spend a lot of time with friends and have different hobbies. F

Alex finds it very difficult to do many activities and it is better to find time for yourself.

5. Alex understands that to enter a good college or university you should be good at extra-curricular activities. F

Alex thinks that if the goal is to get into a good university, it would be in your best interest to work just toward good marks.

6. Alex thinks that when one has too many things going on at the same time, it's better to make a plan and follow it. T

7. Alex believes that to cope with stress you should stop and talk to somebody. T

*126. Соедините выражения со словом **time** и их определения.*

1. to spend time c) to pass or use time;

2. to waste time d) to use time in a way that is not useful or sensible;

3. to save time a) to use less time so that you do not waste any;

4. to manage time b) to use your time effectively.

*127. Выберите слова из списка, которые могут употребляться со словом **time**.*

To find time; to plan time; to have time; to limit time.

*128. Закончите предложения глаголами из упр. 126 и упр. 127.*

1. It's difficult to **find** enough time to read all the books we are told to read.

2. To prepare for your exams you should **manage** your time carefully.

3. Every day try to **spend** some time resting.

4. We should meet next week to plan our work schedule. — OK, I can **find** any time on Monday or Wednesday.

5. Could you help me with this report, please? — I'm afraid I don't **have** time. I have a lot of homework to do. I'm sorry.

*130. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, написанных ниже, выражениями из упр. 129.*

1. We arrived at the airport **just in time** to check in.

2. The evening train arrived **on time** — at 9.25 as usual.

3. He came to the conference hall **in time** to listen to the first speaker.

4. He always comes to school **on time**. He is never late.

*136. Соедините слова с их определениями.*

1. manage b) organize and control something (e.g. time or money);

2. agenda a) work that you must do as part of a course of study;

3. assignment d) all the things that need to be done;

4. long-term e) continuing to exist for a long time;

5. extra-curricular activities c) things that you do at school, college or university that are not part of your course.



*137. Соедините слова из двух колонок, чтобы получились выражения.*

Schedule assignment; manage time; detailed list; to do agenda; extra-curricular activities; long-term agenda.

*139. Прослушайте вторую часть истории и заполните пропуски.*

Time management means **extra-curricular** activities from the most to least important in a way that fits your time frame. We are active, with many places to go and lots to do. If we learn to **manage time** wisely, we will be able to **save it**. Your time can be managed in a variety of ways. Many people make **detailed lists**. However, this is not always enough for us, teenagers, because we tend to forget how much time we have and we delay doing something because we do not want to do it. Many schools give students agendas to help them **complete** their homework, projects and other assignments. Students at my school find these useful for keeping track of **extra-curricular** and long-term assignments. For keeping track of your extra-curricular activities, such as **societies** and clubs, calendars have always been useful. Time can be managed fairly simply.

First, **list** everything you have to complete within the day, week, month, etc. Then, **choose** the due date for each and **how much time** it will take to complete it. From there, **write** each item into time slot so that everything is given the proper amount of time. By using this method, you can be **success** and have **spare time** to lead a stress-free well-rounded life.

## Рабочая тетрадь 1

*1. Соедините слова, чтобы получились выражения.*

Personal experience; to suppress a smile; mature journalist; to evoke memories; national identity; positive response; martial arts; information technology.

*2. Заполните пропуски любым подходящим словом из упражнения выше. Вы должны использовать только одно слово в каждом пропуске.*

1. — I can't manage so many different tasks and activities at the same time. It's utterly impossible!

— There's nothing impossible there. If you say that you are **matured** enough to handle your life yourself, you have to be responsible and able to plan your time.

2. — Allan looks a bit down. What's wrong?

— I didn't mean any offense. Honestly. But I wasn't able to **suppress** a laugh when he was talking about time management. To talk about planning time, when he's never on time himself!

3. — That new cafe looks nice, doesn't it? Have you been there?

— Yes. They've opened it in **response** to local demand, as people need a place where they can have a quick and cheap lunch.

4. — What nation do you think is the most punctual?

— I don't know. Germans, I believe, do everything on time, and they tend to plan everything in advance. A German friend once told me that careful planning is a part of their national **identity**.

5. — I've bought a CD with a computer game. I think Julian will be glad to have it as a birthday present.

— I'm not sure. He does **martial** arts very seriously, and prefers physical exercise to sitting in front of the monitor.

*4. Ответьте на вопросы и приведите свои причины, чтобы объяснить свой выбор.*

1. What would you do if you had one extra hour a day?

If I had one extra hour a day I would spend it reading books. I enjoy reading because I like to imagine myself to be one of the main characters of a book and it is so exciting to live their lives.

2. What would you do if you had one extra day a week?

If I had one extra day a week I would spend it having some active rest, may be going to a swimming pool or may be just playing volleyball.

*5. Соедините слова, которые имеют схожие или одинаковые значения.*

Distraction — interruption; plain — undecorated; assignment — plan; agenda — task; dignity — pride; response — answer.

*6. Соедините слова, которые имеют противоположные значения.*

To suppress — to evoke; to distract — to focus; to waste — to save; indignant — happy; long-term — short-term; cute — ugly.

*7. Прочитайте, что Алекс планирует делать на следующий день (упр. 133 на стр. 47 в учебнике) и закончите предложения, как в примере.*

1. call Nick — ask how to do Maths homework  
Alex is going to call Nick to ask how to do Maths homework.

2. go to the library — borrow new English textbooks:

Alex is going to go to the library to borrow new English textbooks.

3. search the Internet — look for materials for history report:

Alex is going to search the Internet to look for materials for history report.

4. watch TV — learn the latest news:

Alex is going to watch TV to learn the latest news.

5. call Kate — discuss the class gossip and relax:

Alex is going to call Kate to discuss the class gossip and relax.

*10. Заполните пропуски одним из предложенных вариантов ниже.*

I was only six when my Mum **brought** me to school. Most of my schoolmates were over

seven that's why she worried about me. However, I **appeared** to be a good mixer and got on very well with everyone. I suspect that I owe my popularity with the schoolmates and later with the colleagues to my gift for martial arts. I've **been** in karate since five and still practice it regularly. I **participated** in karate competition in Moscow and in Tokyo in the 90s. Naturally, it's not easy now **to do** the sport regularly, as I have a nine-to-six job, and a pair of little kids, who **require** lots of time and care too. Along with that I took up a university course a couple of years ago, as

I needed to update my qualifications. It resulted in having all my Saturdays **occupied** by lectures and seminar preparations. To do everything on time, I schedule my day very carefully. I have a special agenda for my university and it helps keep track of exams and long-term assignments. In spite of the busy life style, I never **complain** about it. People don't need relaxation if they enjoy what they do.

*11. Запишите все следующие занятия в две колонки.*

<b>It takes a lot of my time</b>	<b>It takes very little of my time</b>
doing written assignments like essays, reports, or projects	doing household chores

<b>It takes a lot of my time</b>	<b>It takes very little of my time</b>
taking care of younger brothers or sisters	deciding on what to put on for school
buying a gift for friends or parents	talking on the phone
doing homework in Physics	cooking lunch for yourself
doing sports	dressing up for a party

## **Проверка знаний**

2. а) *Прочитайте текст и определите, какие из пар близнецов:*

- а) собираются поступать в один университет (L&C);
- б) собираются изучать разные предметы (A&S);
- в) все время вместе (W&G);
- г) собираются поступать в разные университеты (H&K);
- д) удивлены своими результатами (L&C);
- е) собираются отмечать свои результаты (W&G)

*b) Прочитайте текст снова и определите, что означают данные цифры.*

a) 18 pupils achieved five passes at grade A at Colchester County School.

b) 2005 is the year of the twin.

c) Four sets of twins got great results this year.

d) Alexa and Sophie achieved nine grade-A passes.

*3. Заполните пропуски в тексте правильными формами глаголов, написанных прописными буквами.*

Though he is only twelve years old, Peter James Donnelly has already tasted the rewards of finding his own way when it comes to **expressing** himself. **Musical** and record company Fatt Boy Records has just released his first record, Too Young, on **promotion** to prove it. By day, Peter goes about his lessons like any other school **studying** in Corby, Northamptonshire. By night he becomes PJ the DJ, spinning speed garage, drum and bass and hip hop at clubs such as Laposte in Corby, Generation X in Manchester and as far as Magalus on Majorca.

“I don’t get **nervous**, just a bit excited,” he says. “When I’m mixing at a club, I have five or



ten minutes to get used to the **equipment** I try a few tunes to see what the club's like, see whether people are dancing and know the tunes. Then I play some older ones, then the **favours**. I love music." As an afterthought, he mentions that he's the youngest DJ in the land to mix vocals.

#### *4. Заполните пропуски*

### **Hoodies made part of school uniform**

A school has made hoodies part of its uniform. Pupils at Inverness High School now **have** the option of wearing black hooded tops bearing the school logo after being consulted about what they **wanted** to wear.

The hoodie **attracts** negative publicity through its association with youth crime and anti-social behaviour. But the school's deputy head said the tops **looked** smart and **were welcomed** by parents as well as pupils. Caroline English said the school wanted a dress code that pupils would "buy into". She added: "We **have established** a working group who spoke to the pupils and they came up with the idea of the hoodie." Ms English said pupils **were not allowed** to keep their hoods up in class.

## Проверка знаний. Рабочая тетрадь 2

### *Разминка 1*

*2А. Закончите текст об Эндрю Смите глаголами в правильной форме. Используйте временную шкалу, которая описывает основные спортивные события его жизни.*

I met Andrew when he was a newcomer in our junior school. As soon as he entered the classroom, it **was** obvious to everyone that he was a very promising athlete.

Soon he **was invited** to join the athletics team as he **demonstrated** an outstanding result in the school running competition. Amazingly, but being in the athletics team he **won** the judo competition quite easily too. Unfortunately, the following winter wasn't very lucky for him: Andrew broke his leg when he **was snowboarding**. However, he **recovered** very soon and was as fit as ever. When interviewed by a sports magazine, Andrew said he **had been doing** regular sport since he was four and owed his success to his father, who had always supported and encouraged him.

## **Тест 1**

### **Часть II. Чтение**

1. c; 2. c; 3. b; 4. a; 5. a; 6. b.

### **Часть III. Английская грамматика**

It was the last day of my holiday in Prague. I checked out of the hotel, my luggage neatly packed was in the luggage room and I **had** about four hours before the coach took me to the airport. I thought that I **would spend** the time shopping for souvenirs. I **bought** some wooden combs for mum, she had always liked those kinds of things, a tie for dad, and a toy car for my younger brother. It **didn't take** me long. I needed only one more present — for my girlfriend Laura. And it was not easy to choose one. Laura was very particular about things and hated useless and unpractical purchases. Suddenly I saw a nice summer handbag. It **was made** of little patches of differently coloured fabrics. It was very small and cute. I **took out** my wallet to pay for it when my inner voice spoke up: "If you **gave** her this handbag, she'll get furious. She'll say that it's a waste of money, because it's too small to carry anything in." And I didn't dare to buy it. The same voice stopped me when I was about to buy a little

funny teddy bear, which was of no practical use at all. Then it didn't let me buy a red umbrella as it was too large and inconvenient to carry around.

**“Have you bought anything for me?”** demanded Laura on my arrival. “I never buy useless things, but adore unpractical presents!”

## ***Разминка 2***

*2A. Соедините предложения, чтобы получились ситуации. Подчеркните все формы пассивного залога.*

1. How do you know that you've got a pass?  
d) The tests haven't been graded yet.

2. You can look up the results on the website.  
a) They will be displayed there in a couple of days.

3. We just couldn't put off the event. e) Remember, however, that it needs to be cleaned afterwards.

4. I'm afraid we'll have to watch the game on TV. b) All the seats are sold out.

5. Our team was superb and the game was fantastic! c) It was broadcast by several local and national channels.

6. The data we provided is very reliable. f) Everything was already arranged and all the invitations had been sent out.

7. You can use this equipment whenever you want. g) The research was conducted by a university group, and they know all the ins and outs of the process.

*2B. Посмотрите на список дел Энди и на фотографию его комнаты. Используя информацию обеих картинок, закончите предложения.*

The garbage has not been taken away yet.

The flowers have not been watered yet.

A cake has already been bought.

The shirt has already been ironed.

The essay has not been written yet.

The bike has not been repaired yet.

The birthday party invitations have not been sent yet.

## ***Тест 2***

### ***Часть II. Чтение***

1. c; 2. a; 3. a; 4. b; 5. b; 6. c.

### ***Часть III. Английская грамматика***

People have always complained about lack of time. There's a saying that time is money, but

time is **more important** than money. If occasionally we spend too much money, we know that we can earn it again, it's a **renewal** thing. Time, however, can never be restored. That's why it's more precious. There are special courses that help **a person** deal with time **efficiency**. They teach how to set the priorities and how to allocate time for the items in your to-do list. For example, they advise you to write a list of everything you want to do during the week. Then you need to **rewrite** it, and to rearrange the items starting with the first priority. Allocate time from the top of the list to ensure that the most important things are done on time. A friend of **mine** took a course on time **management** and found it quite useful. I know that a similar course is run every Saturday in the business school next to my house. I would like to enroll on the course very much, but cannot find time for it.

## Часть 2. Поговорим о семейных делах

### Раздел 1. Исследуем вашу семью

*2. Сопоставьте пословицы с их описаниями и дайте русские эквиваленты. Затем прокомментируйте пословицы.*

1. It runs in the family b) an ability or talent that is passed through the generations.

Это у них наследственное — способность или талант, которые прошли через поколения.

2. Your own flesh and blood a) a member of your family, no matter what.

Твоя собственная плоть и кровь — член вашей семьи, не важно. . .

3. Blood is thicker than water c) family ties are stronger than any others, despite arguments.

Свой своему поневоле брат — семейные узы сильнее, чем какие-либо другие, вопреки всему.

*4. Разделите слова из упр. 3 на две группы: положительные и отрицательные. Используйте рабочую тетрадь. Неизвестные слова смотрите в словаре.*

**Positive/положительные:** fascinating/привлекательный, interesting/интересный, attractive/притягательный, charming/очаровательный, funny/забавный, stunning/великолепный, enjoyable/приятный, original/оригинальный, fantastic/фантастический, puzzling/озадачивающий, remarkable/запоминающийся, captivating/захватывающий;

**Negative:** striking/шокирующий, tiring/утомительный, repetitive/повторяющийся, monotonous/монотонный.

*7. Прочтите семейные истории и сопоставьте их с подходящими картинками.*

1. d; 2. b; 3. a. 4; c.

*8. Прочитайте истории еще раз и скажите кто из говорящих:*

а) не знал ничего о его/её семье до того как он/она начал исследование;

Frances had known nothing about her family before she started the research;

б) упоминает различные источники информации;

Gary mentions different sources of information;



с) чувствовал как будто он/она жил вместе с его/её предками какое-то время;

John felt as if she lived together with her ancestors for some time;

д) верит, что история семьи помогает ему/ей лучше понять кем является он/она сам/сама;

Madeline believes family history helps her understand better who she is;

е) ценит истории его/её бабушки очень сильно;

Gary values his grandmother's stories a lot.

ф) проехал по местам, где его/её родственники жили;

John travelled to the places where his relative had lived.

г) занялся делом его/её прадедушки;

Frances took her great grandfather's occupation.

*9. Найдите в текстах (упр. 7) следующие глаголы и сопоставьте их с определениями.*

1. hand down d) to give knowledge and skill to someone who is younger than you and will live on after you have died;

2. find out g) to discover a fact or piece of information;

3. start out i) to intend to do something, to begin doing something;

4. go back f) to return to a person, place, subject or activity;

5. come alive h) to seem to still exist, and be interesting and exciting;

6. take (someone) back a) to remind someone of something in the past;

7. take out e) to remove something from a pocket, bag, etc.;

8. think back b) to think about something that happened in the past;

9. come from c) to have been born in a particular place, to belong to a particular family or a social group.

*10. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя глаголы из упр. 9. Используйте необходимые модификации.*

1. My father **came from** Novosibirsk. He finished school there and then his family moved here.

2. This film always **takes me back** to my childhood.

3. Alex **takes out** his camera to take a family photo.

4. Our town usually **comes alive** in summer when a lot of visitors come to spend their holidays near the lake.

5. I have **started out** on my research about five years ago and now I know a lot about my ancestors.

6. I've been trying to **come back** to our last meeting to understand what happened.

7. A talent for drawing **hands down** from generation to generation in the family.

8. We had a wonderful time here and I'd like to **come back** to this place next winter.

9. We may never **find out** the truth about what happened.

*11. Создайте выражения, используя слова из двух колонок. Вы можете использовать слова из правой колонки несколько раз. С помощью текста из упр. 7 проверьте ответы.*

1. explore the past; explore generations; explore history.

2. find out a sense of something; find out connections; find out information.

3. family research; family pastime; family history; family connections.

4. previous generations; previous information.

5. direct connections; direct information.
6. immediate research; immediate connections.
7. a sense of the past.
8. fascinating research; fascinating pastime; fascinating information.
9. start research.
10. add to research; add to history; add to connections; add to information.
11. give someone a sense of something; give someone someone's identity.

*12. Напишите 5 собственных предложений, используя выражения из упр. 9 и упр. 11.*

1. I have found out information about my grand grandmother, it was very interesting to know something about her life.

2. I have begun a family research, I've just started out, but soon I will learn a lot about my ancestors.

3. It was a fascinating pastime to find out information about my parents.

4. The ability to work hard was handed down to me through generations.

5. I took out a pencil and began to write a letter to my descendants.

13. Заполните пропуски словами ниже.

*Host:* Unfortunately, many of us know very little about our ancestors. But some people have proven how much we can learn if we are really interested in our family history.

*Frances:* That's true. **You know**, I knew almost nothing even about my great grandparents, because I found a lot of information in our local archive and from talking to some of our distant relatives.

*John:* Yes, **I feel this is all really fascinating** reading a thrilling historical novel! **It gives you a feeling** you are a part of it. I was really surprised how much one can learn from old newspapers and archives.

*Host:* **I was lucky**, but many people can't spend the time in archives, and libraries may not have the necessary information. What would you advise them to do?

*Gary:* When I started my research **I realized** how much I can learn at home, just looking through old photos and some old things that are around in every family home, and, of course, the internet — a lot of curious facts can be found there: archive references and articles from newspapers.

*Frances:* Yes, you are right, but **it's a bit like** we should talk more with our relatives — our grandparents. They do have a lot to tell us! **It gives you a sense of** belonging to a family and helps you understand yourself better. That's exactly what has happened to me!

## **Рабочая тетрадь 1**

*3. a) Сопоставьте выражения со значениями, которые они имеют.*

1. a captivating smile — B. We say so when a person smiles in a nice and very attractive way, and we usually remember it for a long time;

2. a fascinating story — A. We say so if we enjoy listening to something extremely interesting and it holds our attention;

3. a stunning view — D. We say so if the place we are looking at makes us feel surprised and takes our breath away;

4. awesome food — E. We say so if something tasty and possibly unusual makes you feel impressed and very pleased;

5. a striking contrast — C. We say so when the difference between two things, people or places is huge.

*b) Объясните что означают следующие фразы:*

**a monotonous job** — is a job where you are doing the same things all the time.

**a tiring day** — is the day which you spent working hard.

*4. Впишите в пропуски правильный вариант.*

*Jim:* I'm wondering why people know so little about their roots nowadays. They don't care much about their identity.

*Tony:* What do you mean by identity? I don't understand what this word actually means. **1. d. It uses a lot**, it's definitely in fashion at the moment, but I reckon that **2. a. most** people who use it don't know the exact meaning. Is it the same as recognition?

*Jim:* No, not exactly. Recognition is closer to **3. b. being popular**. When you **4. c. would gain** recognition, people will recognize you on the streets, as a famous person.

*Tony:* And identity?

*Jim:* Identity is how you identify yourself. What in your own eyes make up your personality? What things are very important to you? **5. b. What differs** you from other people?

*Tony:* Could it be things like nationality, the language, or tastes in music?

*Jim:* Anything. For different people identity means different things.

*Tony:* And what's your identity?

*Jim:* I'm a man of the world, **6. a. as** I value my roots. I speak three languages: Russian as I live in Russia, English — as this is the foreign language I study at school, and Ukrainian — as my mum and grandparents **7. b. came from** Ukraine. All the three languages add to my identity. I would be a different person if I **8. a. can't** communicate with the English-speaking Internet community, or if my grandma **9. b. didn't tell** me Ukrainian folk tales when I was a little kid. So I'm a cosmopolitan who values different cultures.

*Tony:* I see. And what's my identity?

*Jim:* It's only you who can say it.

*Tony:* Can I say that it's the town I was born in? Its environment did a lot **10. d. to build** my personality. Or rock music that I play and that means a lot to me?

*Jim:* Yes, certainly. You can identify yourself as a rock guitarist from Lillie. Sounds Ok to me.

1. d; 2. a; 3. b; 4. c; 5. b; 6. a; 7. b; 8. a; 9. b;  
10. d.



## Раздел 2. Семейное жилище

*16. Работа в парах. Ответьте на вопросы и сравните ваши ответы. Ваши мнения схожи или различны?*

1. Yes, I have a lot of relatives all over the country.

2.

3. Some of my relatives live in another cities, and some of them live in my town.

4. I see my relatives very often. I'd like to see them more often, because it is interesting to communicate with them.

5. My grandmother is the closest person to me in my family, because she knows a lot and also she is very funny.

*17. Прочитайте слова и их определения. Переведите их на русский язык.*

1. Look out for someone — to take care of someone and make sure that they are treated well;

Присматривать за кем-либо — заботиться о ком-то и быть уверенным, что с ними всё хорошо;

2. Get on somebody's nerves — to make someone feel annoyed or impatient;

Играть на чьих-либо нервах — заставить кого-то чувствовать себя раздраженным или беспокойным;

3. annoying — making you feel slightly angry or impatient;

Раздражающий — заставляет вас чувствовать себя немного сердитым или беспокойным;

4. Fall out — to stop being friendly with someone because you have had a disagreement with them;

Ссориться — перестать дружить с кем-то, потому что у вас с ним появились разногласия;

5. Make up with — to become friendly again with someone after an argument;

Мириться — возобновлять с кем-то дружбу после разговора;

6. Keep somebody company — to spend time with someone so that they will not feel lonely.

Поддерживать чью-либо компанию — проводить с кем-либо время, чтобы он не чувствовал себя одиноко.

*20. Заполните пропуски в предложениях. Используйте слова из рамки. Выполните необходимые изменения.*

1. In a big family you always have somebody **to keep you a company.**

2. When I was about ten, my sister and I used **to make cry** my brother. My mother was upset about it.

3. I **get on** with my sister most of the time, but sometimes we fight about the telephone — everybody always wants it at the same time!

4. When my cousin stays with us in summer, she often **annoys**, but when she doesn't, I **get on well with her**.

5. When my younger sister went to school, our parents asked me **to look out for** her to help her feel confident.

6. Nobody believes we are sisters — we **look alike!**

7. My brother can get on my nerves when he switches on TV while I am doing my homework and sometimes he even **is annoying**, but I know I'll **feel bad** when he leaves for university.

*23. Прочитайте текст и выберите предложение, которое лучше всего описывает близняшек.*

1. The twins are very naughty.

*24. Найдите слова и выражения в тексте, которые ближе всего подходят к данным.*

1. a lot of imaginary words — heaps of made-up words;
2. unusually excited — fascinated;
3. Stop it! — Stop it!;
4. with a shaking movement of the body — shivering;
5. looking very carefully — glanced.

*25. Прочитайте текст еще раз и, работая в парах, ответьте на вопросы. Обсудите вопросы со своим партнером.*

1. The main characters of the story are Ruby and Garnet ten-year-old identical twins, their father and Rose, his girlfriend.

2. Twins have heaps of made-up words, sometimes they use signs and gestures.

3. Twins' ability to answer the same thing at the same time surprises Rose in twins' behavior.

4. Their father easily reacts on twins' behavior.

5. Twins behave like that because they like very much to scare Rose.

6. I think twins get on well with their father, but not with Rose. I think so because father easily reacts on their behavior, but Rose doesn't like it.

7. I think girls having fun during the scene, their father is calm and Rose is a bit afraid.

27. Используйте **to be able to** в правильной форме, чтобы закончить предложения.

1. I **am able to** understand my sister very well since she went to school.

2. I would like **to be able** to swim well.

3. I don't think I **will be able to** come to the party on Saturday.

4. She **was never able to** play the piano.

5. He enjoys **being able to** go to the theatre every week.

30. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Mary was a very talented girl. She **could** read when she was only four.

2. Where are you going on holiday? — I hope I'll **be able to** visit my grandparents on Lake Baikal.

3. Have you found any information for your history report? — You know, it's been really difficult, but I **could** finally find an interesting article in a newer magazine. Now I know what to write about.

4. Mary missed a lot of classes and **couldn't** pass the test yesterday. But the teacher has allowed her to retake it next week.

5. My younger brother learned to skate when he was three. Now he's seven and he **can** skate more quickly than anybody else in the family.

1. b; 2. c; 3. c; 4. a; 5. c.

*32. Прочитайте заметки, которые Майк сделал о своем брате Питере, и измените их, используя **can/could/be able to**. Вы можете добавить некоторые детали или комментарии.*

At the age of 5 Peter learnt to read and further he could read.

At the age of 9 Peter started to learn French and now he can read books in French.

At the age of 13 Peter took part in the regional foreign language competition and was able to win second prize.

At the age of 17 Peter is finishing school and now he can plan to enter university next year.

## **Рабочая тетрадь 1**

*1. Заполните пропуски словами из таблицы.*

1. Hi! I'm Paula. I come **from** Nigeria.

2. I enjoy meeting people and I get on **with** them very well.

3. I have a little brother. Sometimes he gets **on** my nerves and we fight, but we make **on** with each other at once.

4. I like studying and cope **with** school assignments very easily.

5. I sometimes feel annoyed **from** some of my classmates but most of them are OK.

*2. Поставьте «+», если деятельность помогает сблизить семью, поставьте «-», если она не способствует сближению.*

watching TV/DVD (-);

cleaning and tidying up the flat/house (+);

looking out for little kids (youngest children in the family) (+);

cooking family meals (+);

having family meals (+);

receiving guests (+);

doing sports together (+);

doing school homework together (+);

doing the shopping (+);

eating out (+);

hiking, fishing, cross-country cycling (+);

taking care of pets (+);

playing computer games (-);

gardening/working in the kitchen garden (+).

### Раздел 3. Что делает семью счастливой?

*43. Посмотрите на картинку и расскажите, как выглядят дети счастливыми/им скучно/печальными. Почему вы так считаете?*

The children on the picture look happy, because some of them are playing volleyball, the others are playing with a dog and riding a bicycle.

*49. Посмотрите на картинки и скажите, на которой показана большая/маленькая семья. Какая из картинок напоминает вам: вашу собственную семью; семью вашего друга. Почему?*

The picture, where the family consists of five members shows an extended family, and it reminds me of my own family.

The picture, where the family consists of three members shows a nuclear family, it reminds me of my friend's family.

*50. Прочитайте предложения и выберите русский перевод для слов, выделенных жирным.*

1. We moved to our new **residence** last spring.

а) место жительства;



2. The new telephone line **enables** us to use the internet 24 hours a day.

b) дает возможность;

3. I am not sure how they can **afford** such an expensive computer.

a) позволить себе;

4. If you don't live far from school, it's a great **bonus** — you don't have to get up so early to get there.

b) преимущество;

5. We are going to stay with the **in-laws** this weekend.

b) родственники по жене/мужу.

*51. Прочитайте текст и скажите, какую семью он описывает: большую или маленькую.*

This text describes an extend family, because there are not only parents and son in it, but also there is a grandmother.

**Text:**

Tessica Constantinidis shares a four-bedroom I house in north London with her partner, their four-year-old son Tommy and her 79-year-old mother Olive.

Jessica, 34, and Andy, 42, sold their three-bedroom house in Turnpike Lane and moved in

with her mother, Olive Constantinidis, in nearby Tottenham, while they waited to find a buyer for her home.

When both residences sold, they were free to move into their new home in the Finsbury Park area of London.

Jessica says, "We've got a big house now which we wanted so that my mother could still have as much independence as possible. She can have her own area, with her microwave and her own TV. But we eat family meals all together at weekends."

Sharing with Olive enabled Jessica and her family to move into a larger and more comfortable house than they could have afforded on their own.

The new arrangement has proved an added bonus for Jessica and Andy's son Tommy. She says: "He loves it. My mother is really good with him and it is nice for him to have more than just two people around. They are always playing and doing things together and watching videos and she can keep an eye on him for us sometimes as well."

Though the prospect of living with parents or in-laws might not be to everybody's taste, Jessica has no regrets. She says, "If we hadn't moved in together as an extended family, we wouldn't have

bought such a big house. It certainly worked for us in our situation and I would really recommend it.”

*52. Работа в парах. Подготовьте четыре вопроса к тексту, который вы только что прочли. Ответьте друг другу на вопросы, не заглядывая в текст.*

1. How many bed-rooms are there in the house that Jessica's family has now?

2. How old are all the family members?

3. What is Jessica's mother name?

4. Where did Jessica, Andy and Tommy live before they moved?

*53. Прочитайте текст снова и напишите плюсы и минусы большой семьи. Используйте Рабочую тетрадь.*

In an extended family grandparents can stay with children and so they have more than just two people around. An extended family can afford bigger house than a nuclear family.

*54. Работа в парах. Сравните ваши записи и идеи. Затем обсудите следующий вопрос:*

— Если бы у вас был выбор, в какой семье жить (большой или маленькой). Какую бы выбрали вы? Почему?

— I'd prefer to live in an extended family, because it is interesting when there are a lot of people around in the house. There is always somebody who keeps up the conversation.

— I must say that living in a nuclear family better, because we live with my parents and we are happy to be always together.

*55. Прочитайте утверждения в форме нереального условного наклонения прошедшего времени и выберите подходящий перевод для каждого из них.*

1. — If I had studied hard, I would not have got a two on the last exam.

— Если бы я хорошо занимался, я не получил бы «2» за последнюю контрольную работу.

2. — If I had called Ann, I would have learnt the school news.

— Если бы я позвонил Ане, я узнал бы школьные новости.

3. — If I had got up earlier, I would have caught the train.

— Если бы я встал пораньше, я бы успел на поезд.

**1. a; 2. b; 3. b.**

*56. Найдите в тексте форму нереального условного наклонения прошедшего времени и переведите его.*

If we hadn't moved in together as an extended family, we wouldn't have bought such a big house.

Если бы мы не держались вместе большой семьей, мы бы не смогли купить такой большой дом.

*57. Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму (отрицательную или утвердительную).*

1. If you had read this book, you would have enjoyed it.

2. If she hadn't passed her exams, she would not have gone to university last year.

3. He wouldn't have made so many mistakes in the exam if he had not been so tired.

4. I would have done the shopping yesterday, if I hadn't been so busy at school.

*58. Прочитайте рассказ и затем перепишите его, используя форму нереального условного наклонения прошедшего времени. Используйте Рабочую тетрадь.*

Peter had a difficult day yesterday. If he had not got up late, he would not have missed the bus.

As a result he was late for his geography exam. If he hadn't been in hurry, he wouldn't have left his history report at home. During the lessons he could not take part in the class discussions. If the teacher hadn't been disappointed, he wouldn't have refused to listen to Peter's report in the next lesson. As a result Peter got a "three". If Peter hadn't been so upset, he wouldn't have forgotten to go to the school library. If he hadn't had the latest magazine that he needed for the IT lesson the next day, he couldn't have his homework done in the evening.

## **Рабочая тетрадь 1**

*1. Сопоставьте слова, чтобы получить осмысленные фразы.*

1. embarrassing tourist;
2. embarrassed journey;
3. Fascinating audience;
4. fascinated voice;
5. captivating conversation;
6. captivated person.

2. *Вставьте в пропуски слова в правильной форме.*

1. John was **brought** to the police and had to answer a lot of **embarrassing** questions about his family, his in-laws and even about his very distant relatives.

2. I've seen my cousin's little son recently. He's rather naughty, but he has such a **charming** smile that nobody ever punishes him for misbehavior.

3. Everyone in the room was **fascinated** by Mum's performance. I'd never heard her play the piano so beautifully.

4. When Jim was **informed** that he had to explain everything to the parents' committee, he felt rather **scared**. He hated talking in public, especially in such a formal situation.

5. Allan wasn't particularly **interested** in the subject of the lecture. He felt rather **bored** and sleepy in fact.

1. brought;
2. embarrassing;
3. charming;
4. fascinated;
5. informed;
6. scared;

7. interested;

8. bored.

*5. Перепишите рассказ (из упр. 58, стр. 68 в учебнике) используя форму нереального условного наклонения прошедшего времени.*

Peter had a difficult day yesterday. If he had not got up late, he would not have missed the bus. As a result he was late for his geography exam. If he hadn't been in hurry, he wouldn't have left his history report at home. During the lessons he could not take part in the class discussions. If the teacher hadn't been disappointed, he wouldn't have refused to listen to Peter's report in the next lesson. As a result Peter got a "three". If Peter hadn't been so upset, he wouldn't have forgotten to go to the school library. If he hadn't had the latest magazine that he needed for the IT lesson the next day, he couldn't have his homework done in the evening.

*6. Вставьте слова из таблицы. Измените форму слов если нужно.*

Most people enjoy travelling, but not many people can **afford** to travel as much as they want to. However, travelling is not necessary an



expensive **pastime**. The Exchange Homes Programme, for instance, **enables** people to cut down travelling expenses tremendously. The core of the programme is the following.

If you want to see Spain, all you need to do is find someone in Spain who would like to see the place where you live. Then you swap your houses. The person whose **residence** is in Spain will be living in your place for free, and you'll come to their place. Living like a local, in a real house and not in a hotel is a **bonus**. It allows you to see the country from inside and enjoy lots of things which full package tourists normally don't **experience** at all.

1. afford;
2. pastime;
3. enables;
4. residence;
5. bonus;
6. experience.

*7. Работа в маленьких группах. Напишите письмо.*

а) Вы хотите устроить летние каникулы для вашей семьи. Вы узнали о программе The Exchange Homes Programme. Вам нужно:

1. Решить какие из доступных домов/квартир подходят больше всего вашей семье.

2. Написать E-mail владельцам дома, который вы выбрали, чтобы предложить обмен. Опишите преимущества вашего жилища и задайте вопросы, чтобы убедиться, что их дом подходит нуждам вашей семьи.

Dear Mr. Pearson

I write you as I've found a notice about The Exchange Homes Programme. I think that your house fits to my family very well. There are a lot of rooms in it and all family members will live in them as they want.

But I have a few questions about your house. Are the bedrooms warm? Is there no problem with hot water? Does the house situated near a noisy street? Are there any mosquitoes at night?

Now I'd like to say a few words about our flat. It is situated not far from the city centre. The flat is quite large: three bedrooms, a big living room and a kitchen. There is a nice view of the city from the balcony. The weather is fine in summer. There are lots of places to see in the city.

Kind regards,

b) Прочтите ваше письмо всему классу. Позвольте другим группам предложить поправки к письму.

## Раздел 4. Семейные разногласия

*61. Сопоставьте слова с их определениями.*

1. a row b) a noisy argument or fight between two or more people;

2. argument d) a disagreement between people or groups;

3. cope with a) to deal successfully with a difficult situation or job;

4. talk through c) to discuss a plan or situation in a detailed way;

5. conflict e) an angry disagreement between two or more people;

6. fake g) false;

7. provoke f) to deliberately try to make someone angry.

*62. Посмотрите на картинку и опишите показанные ситуации.*

The mother quarrels with the daughter.

The daughter ignores mother's opinion.

The father keeps a sense of humour.

The father listens to others.

The elder brother makes fun of the discussion with the younger brother.

The father tries to find a solution.

The mother shouts at the daughter.

The younger brother tries to talk to elder brother about their friendship.

The mother and the father discuss a conflict between the mother and the daughter.

The elder brother is a bit disappointed and sad with the younger brother.

The daughter is upset with the mother's answer.

The father is angry with whole the family.

*63. Сопоставьте слова из двух колонок, чтобы получились выражения.*

1. angry argument, angry situation, angry smile;

2. avoid anger, avoid conflict, avoid problem, avoid a stress;

3. be in anger, be in conflict, be in relationships, be in a row;

4. come into all the options, come into conflict, come into relationships, come into row, come into situation;

5. cope with all the options, cope with anger, cope with emotion, cope with problem, cope with situation;

6. fake anger, fake argument, fake conflict, fake emotion, fake problem, fake smile;

7. get into all the options, get into conflict;

8. have argument, have conflict, have problem, have relationships, have stress;

9. heated conflict, heated row;

10. lose thing;

11. provoke anger, provoke conflict, provoke row, provoke stress, provoke smile;

12. talk through all the options, talk through argument, talk through conflict, talk through problem, talk through relationships;

13. win conflict, win situation, win thing.

*68. Прочтите текст и определите, что описывается.*

### **Why family rows are good for you**

The blazing arguments and poisoned silences of family rows are something that almost everyone has been through at some point. Many people do their best to avoid such conflicts, but are they wasting their time?

#### **1. b) Study results**

A Cambridge University study suggests that arguments between mothers and their teenage girls are actually a sign of a healthy relationship. Many other psychologists agree, and say teenage boys should also be having shouting matches with their old folks. They suggest it's those unnerving

families who never have a cross word that we should actually feel sorry for. Rows are seen as part of a normal, constantly changing relationship and provide teenagers the chance to show that they are no longer little girls and boys, but are becoming mature.

## **2. d) “Real-life” examples**

Scientists say the reality TV show *The Osbournes* provides just one example to back up their findings. Mother Sharon and daughter Kelly engage in frequent, intense rows, but pearly always kiss and make up — and have a close bond, according to Sharon. You don't have to look too far to find other examples of difficult parent-child relationships.

Violinist Vanessa Mae employed her mum as her manager before sacking her for being “too competitive”.

And one row between a young Sophie Dahl and her mother Tessa, which ended in Sophie sobbing in the street, led to her being spotted by a model scout.

## **3. a) Professional commentary**

“Rows between parents and teenage children are part of family life and, while they can be upsetting, are not normally something to worry

about,” says psychologist Carole Haston. “It is the constant stress and anxiety caused by these rows that we don’t want to have.”

Although arguments can get a bit heated, if you reach some kind of conclusion and find a way out of a problem, they are worth having. She says that in families where there are no arguments, people are keeping their feelings to themselves. And that’s unhealthy.

#### **4. c) TV therapy**

But while the psychologists say we’re doing well if we row, there are those who believe we’ve still got plenty of hidden feelings we’re dying to let out.

Turn on any soap opera and it’s unlikely you’ll have to wait long before the characters exchange heated words, often to the delight of millions of viewers.

She says, “People watch soaps because in real life they spend their time trying to avoid conflicts. We like turning the TV on and seeing people saying all the things we don’t dare to say to the people close to us.”

71. Закончите таблицу правильными формами слов. Вы можете найти некоторые слова в тексте (упр.68). Используйте Рабочую тетрадь.

noun	verb	adjective
argument	argue	arguing
relationship	relate	related
suggestion	suggest	suggested
change	change	changed
provision	provide	provider
employ	employ	employed
competition	compete	competitive
anxiety	—	anxious
conclusion	conclude	concluding
belief	believe	believer

73. Заполните пропуски в предложениях словами из таблицы в (упр.71).

1. What is your **relationship** with your younger brother like?



2. Every time we visit my family, he gets into an **argument** with my sister.

3. Could I make a few **suggestions** about the way your presentation is organized?

4. Her dream was to **compete** in the Olympics.

5. On holidays she found an **employ** in a local fast food restaurant.

6. Students are often **anxious** about exams.

7. Her **conclusion** was that she would not be able to complete her project in time.

*76. Выберите подходящий предлог и вставьте в пропуски с -ing формой глагола.*

1. Thank you **for helping** me with my biology report.

2. My favorite show is on TV tomorrow. I'm looking forward **at seeing** it.

3. Are you interested **for taking** part in the conference?

4. I am thinking **of looking** for a new job.

5. How **about talking** more calmly?

6. I'm not used **to discussing** my problems with my parents.

7. Did he apologize **about being** so rude?

8. She is very good **at avoiding** conflicts.

9. This film is worth **seeing**.

10. You can't stop him **from going** there if he wants.

*77. Работа в парах. Выполните следующие задания: а) Задайте вопрос и дайте ответ, используя данные подсказки. Добавьте свои детали, если необходимо.*

1. — Why do you watch TV so much?

— Because I like watching soap operas.

2. — Do you go to the country every weekend?

— I enjoy spending time outdoors.

3. — Do you play computer games every day?

— I prefer playing on computer to watching TV.

4. — Why do you argue your brother so often?

— I hate listening music, but he turns it on in our room.

5. — Do you do your homework late in the night?

— I prefer hanging out with my friends before doing a homework.

*80. Прочитайте рассказ снова и обсудите следующие вопросы с одноклассниками.*

1. Mike lives in a nuclear family. There are five members of the family: father and mother, Mike's sisters and Mike.

2. An evening in Mike's family is calm. Family members talk to each other in a calm tone.

3. Mike feels staying in his room like a torture. He meets critical comments about his room, requests for full attention and different demands to do something.

4. Mike tries to calm down, to relax and to ignore the irritation.

*81. Найдите слова близкие по значению из текстов (упр.78 и упр.79) и заполните таблицу. Используйте Рабочую тетрадь.*

slamming (door)	shutting (door)
close	near
peace and quiet	peaceful moment
shouts	quarrel
knock	bang

*84. Работа в парах. Обсудите следующие вопросы:*

1. It looks like the relationships in Mike's family are very difficult. Family members are shouting at one another and rowing. But at the

same time they calmly discuss questions and talk to each other during the dinner, and Mike feels love to his family.

2. Mike is looking forward to go to university, because he thinks that his family and he will get along better, if they won't be together every day.

3. I believe that Mike values team spirit in his Family. Because he says that there are at least four people he can rely on.

## **Рабочая тетрадь 1**

*1. Сопоставьте слова с противоположными значениями.*

To suppress a conflict — to heat a conflict;

A sincere laugh — a fake smile;

To shout — to whisper;

To cope with disagreements — to provoke a row;

To look for a solution — to enlarge the gap;

To speak in a funny voice — to sound natural.

*2. а) Выразите согласие или несогласие с данным советом. Поясните.*

I don't agree with the advice. Sometimes people should row, because it leads to finding a

solution. But if one will give a fake smile to a person, the problem won't be solved at all.

*b) Закончите предложения, используя свои идеи.*

1. It's often possible to avoid a conflict if people talk to each other in a calm voice and try to find a solution.

2. If people try to suppress anger or irritation, they won't find a solution for the problem.

3. If you shout at each other, try to calm down and to speak in calm way. That will help to end this scene.

4. If you have a sense of humour, use it to avoid a conflict or decrease the gap.

5. If you don't know how to cope with some disagreement, try to understand the opposite party.

6. Most people feel irritated when they do things that don't like them.

*4. Закончите таблицу правильными формами слов (смотрите упр. 71, стр. 72 в учебнике). Вы можете найти некоторые слова в тексте (упр. 65).*

noun	verb	adjective
argument	argue	arguing
relationship	relate	related
suggestion	suggest	suggested
change	change	changed
provision	provide	provider
employ	employ	employed
competition	compete	competitive
anxiety	—	anxious
conclusion	conclude	concluding
belief	believe	believer

5. а) Заполните пропуски инфинитивной или *-ing* формами.

Joanna called me the other day and suggested **having** lunch together. I instantly got a feeling that something was wrong.

“What’s up?” I didn’t feel like **going** anywhere as I was busy repairing my bike. The bike was very old and wasn’t worth **repairing**. However, I couldn’t afford **buying** a new one at the moment,

so I needed **to get** that one to a working order somehow.

“Don’t worry, everything is all right, but I’ve got something **to discuss** with you.”

“OK”, there was no point in **asking** for more detail as Joanna would never have told me anyway. She was a rare girl who preferred brief face-to-face conversations to **talking** on the phone.

Joanna was sitting at McDonald’s. She was about **to start** the third helping of fried potatoes when she saw me.

“You risk **of getting fat.**”

She gave me a little smile and said nothing.

1. having; 2. going; 3. repairing; 4. buying; 5. to get; 6. to discuss; 7. asking; 8. talking; 9. to start; 10. of getting fat.

*b) Вставьте в пропуски один из вариантов ответа.*

“OK, what’s that? I don’t have much time **to spend.**”

“You could be more considerate to your little sister!” Joanna was seven years younger than me, and **has always been** the favourite in the family. She was very well aware of that and enjoyed **treating** like a child.

“What’s up? A row with Mum?”

“No, it’s not a row. It’s some **misunderstanding**. And Dad supports her too. They are both against me. I want you **convincing** them to let me go.”

“Stop. Go where to?”

“You know that it has been assumed from my birth that **as soon as** I leave school, I am to go to university to become an economist.”

“Yeah, and now it’s the right time to think about it as school **is over**, isn’t it?”

“But I don’t want to go to university. Not now. I’m not sure I’m the right kind of a person **to make** a good economist. I need some time to understand what I am and what’s right and wrong for me. I want **to put down** university.”

“What would you like to do instead?”

“Work and travel. I could work as an au pair or as a waitress, or as a secretary in some other country. I need some life and work experience before I’m able **to do** a career choice. But mum and dad don’t want to listen to my reasons! And you? Are you with me or not?”

It was not an easy question to answer. . .

1. c. to spend;
2. b. has always been;
3. d. treating;



4. a. misunderstanding;
5. convincing;
6. b. as soon as;
7. d. is over;
8. a. to make;
9. c. to put down;
10. a. to do.

8. Заполните таблицу (смотрите упр. 81, стр. 75 в учебнике).

slamming (door)	shutting (door)
close	near
peace and quiet	peaceful moment
shouts	quarrel
knock	bang

## Раздел 5. Воспоминания

92. Работа в парах. Обсудите следующие вопросы.

1. Что сделало день рождения Анжелы особенным?

The father bought a motorbike for Angela on her 15<sup>th</sup> birthday.

2. Как вы считаете, почему подарок был таким важным для неё?

The present was so important to her, because having her own bike became a turning point in her life. Her father acknowledged that she grown up.

3. Какой подарок или какое празднование важно для вас?

*99. Прочитайте статью еще раз и закончите следующие предложения.*

1. The groom wasn't actually present at the ceremony as he was in the space.

2. The couple tried to follow some of the traditions of the typical "white wedding" so the bride wore a traditional white dress and arrived in a special car, and the groom's tailcoat and wedding ring were flown out on a cargo ship.

3. It was not difficult to decide who would be the best man, because the only one who was near the groom was fellow astronaut.

4. The ceremony was possible due to NASA's Johnson Space Center in Huston.

5. There was some conflict about the wedding, because both NASA and the Russian Aerospace Agency tried to get the couple to wait until Yuri returned home.

102. Прочитайте статью и заполните пропуски правильными формами глаголов в скобках.

“Did you know that Montana is the largest supplier of turkeys?” My uncle Dennis kept on chatting about other useless facts, thinking my other uncle **would be** more **interested** in him than in the football game on TV. As for me, I **was trying** to finish writing a story about ancient Egypt for school while listening to my uncle name every person who **signed** the Mozambique Peace Treaty of 1835. This was not my idea of a fun Thanksgiving.

I **sat** with my mom at my grandparents’ house. It **has** just **shown**, and the little sunlight that **peeked** through the clouds reflected off the clean snow and the porch window. Overcome by writer’s block and boredom, I started **biting** my nails. My mom **looked up** from writing her annual letter. “Don’t do that. Go help grandma in the kitchen.”

I obediently **got up**, smiled at Uncle Dennis when he **tried** to tell me that the name Krystal could be spelled five different ways, and **gave** an extremely annoyed look to my grandpa, who **sat** in “his” chair. Suddenly, I **smelled** smoke and heard screams coming from the kitchen. I got there

in time to find an item that looked like volcanic rock in the microwave.

“That was the stuffing. . . ,” aunt Anne **dictated** to her video camera as she zoomed in on the “rock”.

How did I ever get stuck with this crazy family?

## **Рабочая тетрадь 1**

*1. a) Сопоставьте выражения с определениями.*

1. I'm dying for that awesome jacket we saw yesterday. I wish I could afford to buy it.

d) If you feel so strong about it, you can take up a summer job and it'll solve the problem.

2. Stop whistling! You are getting on my nerves. f) If you start out to be so irritable, we'll end up with a row I'm afraid.

3. Where did you get that bracelet? It's fascinating. b) This thing has been handed down within the family for several centuries. It's believed to bring luck.

4. Did you see Jim's new girl-friend yesterday? She looked a bit weird, didn't she?

c) Yeah, and I didn't like that fake smile of hers either.

5. I heard your little siblings having some very loud arguments in front of the school.

a) Forget it. I'm sure they've already made up with each other. They always do.

6. I enjoyed the tour to the old castle. Did you?

e) I did! The view was stunning! And every detail of the interior takes you back to old times of medieval wars.

*6. Прочитайте диалог и заполните пропуски словами и фразами из таблицы.*

*Julia:* That was **awesome!** We enjoyed the concert tremendously! The music was superb and we danced wildly the whole night! Why didn't you come, Emma?

*Emma:* I wish I'd **been** there with you.

*Julia:* But you weren't!

*Emma:* I couldn't. Really. It was my sister's wedding.

*Julia:* Your sister's? Sophie's? But she's only twenty.

*Emma:* That's right. And she was a **stunning** bride! Absolutely beautiful. And very much in love!

*Julia:* It's just stupid to get married so early! First you need to **make** your career, to achieve something in this life, and, last but not least, to get fun. Otherwise you can end up a **housewife**.

*Emma:* I think this is what she has in mind. She dreams about a large family. She wants to have four or five kids **at least**, and believes that no career can compare with a large happy family.

*Julia:* Oh, Gosh! It's so weird. . .

## **Проверка знаний**

*2. Прочитайте текст и выберите лучший заголовок.*

3. Typical morning.

Suddenly her (Flora's) face paled as she saw the sock she'd been looking for in the fruit bowl. She seized it.

"Oh, Mum, my name tags! You didn't sew them on my game things and Mrs. Taylor said I'll get a debit if they are not on by today!"

"Flora, it's quarter past already. Why didn't you remind me last night?"

"But I'll get a debit!" she wailed, pulling the whole kit out of her bag in a crumpled heap.. "And you never ironed it, and she said unless each piece is named, including the socks..."

"Here." I snatched them up and ran to the kitchen drawer. The first biro nib disappeared up its plastic shaft, the second had no ink, so I seized a red felt pen and began to scrawl frenziedly.

“In pen?”

“So long as it’s named, she won’t mind,” I muttered,

“Tell her I’ll do it properly tonight.”

As the red ink ran hideously into the cuff of her eyes which were round with horror. Poor Flora, for something new to fret about and always finding it in me. My daughter, so immaculate, so conscientious, so pristine, so fearful of incurring the potential anger of her teachers; a classroom helper and practically lifetime holder of the manners badge, with shoes you could see your face in she shined them so assiduously at the kitchen table; and with a mother who tried hard to come up with her scrupulous standards, but failed miserably.

“... OK. Now go. Go, darling, the bus will be at the corner any minute.”

We both glanced up as the familiar rattle heralded its approach and, through the kitchen window, saw the yellow school bus trundle around the corner.

“Go!” I yelled.

She went, snatching up her bags, flying down the passage and through the front door as I followed behind. But halfway down the garden path, she turned. Ran back. Threw her arms around me.

“Bye, Mummy.” Bye.

I hugged her hard. Kissed the top of her dark head furiously to remind her how much I loved her. Then I turned her around by her shoulders, gave her a little push, and off she flew.

1. The daughter was upset because

**b) her mother hadn't done what she had promised to do.**

2. Mrs. Taylor is

**c) Flora's teacher.**

3. Mother used a felt pen because

**c) she couldn't find any other pens.**

4. Flora was always worried

**b) that her teachers would be angry with her.**

5. Flora went to school

**a) by bus.**

6. Mother felt bad because

**c) she wasn't as tidy and organized as her daughter.**

*3. Прочитайте текст и выберите лучший вариант для заполнения пробелов.*

The family is the most important social group in all societies. However, the family is changing. The **nuclear** family is still the main type of family, although different types of small families are



becoming more common, such as **single-parent** families. In Britain about a quarter of all families with young children have only one parent, usually the mother. Over half of all UK marriages end in **divorce**, so many people marry again, crating new families. In some societies, the nuclear family is part of a large, **extended** family, which also includes grandparents and other **relatives**.

Traditionally, such families worked and lived together. The family educated the children and looked after the old people. In the West, the number of extended families has become smaller because people now often move to different places. Today, most people have jobs outside the family and children go to school. Friends and work colleagues are sometimes more important than family. Many people choose to be **childlike**.

*4. Заполните пропуски правильной формой глаголов в скобках.*

Gordon and Emily **have been married** for fifty years. Gordon smiled when he **was asked** how they **had met**. He began to tell me about a dance hall in Croydon where he used to go in his twenties. Emily **broke in** and **reminded** him that it wasn't in Croydon, it was in Purley. Gordon agreed that it **wasn't** in Croydon, but insisted that it **wasn't** in Purley either.

## Рабочая тетрадь 2

### *Разминка 1*

*1B. Закончите диалог Глории и Тани. Разговор проходит в квартире Тани.*

— *(Hears the door bell and opens the door.)*

Hi! You are Gloria, aren't you? My dad told me that you would come. Come in.

— Thank you. And you are Tania, aren't you?

— I am. Let me help you with your coat. And here are your slippers.

— Thank you very much. You are so friendly, it's so nice of you.

*2A. Прочитайте описание графика и определите, какой из графиков описывается.*

The text describes the diagram under the letter "A".

The following sentences prove this: From 1987 the rate is falling rapidly to the lowest point of approximately 0.8 births. Starting from 1999 one can see a slightly increasing tendency which brings the number of births to above 1.

## **Тест 1**

### **Часть II. Чтение**

*Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски под цифрами предложениями под буквами А—G.*

Pets create a very special atmosphere at home, they add to the feeling of coziness and safety. They help us cope with stress and, being dependent and helpless in our world, make us feel important and worthwhile. **F. We understand that the most fierce and dangerous creatures are vulnerable and helpless in people's world.** They wouldn't survive in our flats and houses if we didn't bring them food from the pet shops and essential vitamins from the vet clinics. They need us because a dog needs walking, a horse needs rubbing, and a goldfish wants the water in the tank to be clean and clear. Some psychologists say that people who are lonely and non-confident tend to keep exotic pets. Those people hope that an unusual pet can add to their identity, put them aside from the crowd and help gain popularity with other people. **C. This is why lots of crocodiles, snakes and lizards, gorillas and cockatoos become inhabitants of densely populated, traffic jammed megalopolises.** We

pretend that we treat them as members of the family and try to impose our love on them. However, sooner or later the question emerges: do we have the right to sort out our own problems at animals' expense? **D. Do we have the right to keep a crock in the bath or a dolphin in the swimming pool?**

Scientists and environmentalists speak strongly against the so-called pet lovers, who adopt a kitten or a puppy just to please the kid or because of some impulse. Even the animals which have been living with people for centuries and have already adjusted to our world, need much more than their owner's love. They need care based on knowledge, otherwise they'll cause problems to you and their life will turn into a miserable experience. Before adopting a little hamster you need to find out everything about its eating habits and peculiarities of the cage housing. You need also to be aware that the pet requires everyday care and that you may find it monotonous and boring.

**E. Apparently, only zoo specialists are able to provide the animal with an appropriate menu.** Milagres, an Australian koala, could be considered a lucky one as she got to the zoo in time for the vets to save her. A European tourist

had illegally exported her from Australia, as he was obsessed with the idea of keeping that cute animal in his backyard. “I was going to plant a Eucalyptus tree in my back garden, and I thought that keeping a koala wouldn’t be such a problem”, explained he later. That was a dangerous misconception. **G. In fact, the koala is very particular about the diet — it eats only very fresh green leaves, springs and sprouts.** It can’t digest hard and thick eucalyptus leaves, and that’s why you need to have from one to six hundred eucalyptus trees to keep your koala happy and healthy. The number of trees depends on the climate — the more humid the climate is, the less trees you need (within the range given above). **B. Though koalas’ eating habits have been studied by scientists, the information about their diet is fragmentary and incomplete.**

Little koala Milagres exemplifies a big problem caused by ignorant pet owners. Wild animals are neither toys nor interior design accessories and putting them in a wrong environment makes them suffer and eventually kills them.

### ***Часть III. Английская грамматика***

*Используйте слова в нужной форме.*

Use the words in the appropriate forms. Transfer your answers to the table. Most students do

not like sitting exams and would be happy to escape it if they could. They find the assessing procedure very **stressful**. However, you can **hardly** find any adult person who has never sat any exam. Are exams unavoidable or could they be cancelled in the near future? Is it possible for the **education** system to do without making students feel **scared** and miserable?

“Oh, no! I don’t feel miserable at all,” says Kristy Perret, an **optimistic** undergraduate. “Exams are necessary because they let me know what I have learnt, what I’m good at and what aspects need **improving**. Otherwise, I wouldn’t be able to see my progress. But I cannot say that I don’t worry before exams and I’m as cool as a nail. I do worry and can get panic sometimes. That’s why I usually prefer **written** tests to oral exams. When I write, I can concentrate on the task better and don’t feel **nervous** so much.”

## ***Разминка 2***

*2A. Прочитайте информацию о центре управления полетами и выберите правильный ответ.*

1. a); 2. a); 3. c); 4. b); 5. b); 6. c).

## Тест 2

### Часть II. Чтение

*Прочитайте историю и выберите правильный ответ.*

1. c); 2. b); 3. b); 4. a); 5. c); 6. a).

### Часть III. Английская грамматика

*Заполните пропуски верными вариантами ответов.*

It was midnight but Jane was still awake. She was sitting in her armchair feeling sad and nostalgic. It had been a nice but **hard** day for her. Jane's old friends came to see her and they had tea together. Unfortunately, their tea parties **didn't happen** very often — they were all in their eighties and a city bus trip was a serious **challenge** to them. That afternoon, like during any **other** tea party before, they talked about the good old days and looked at the old photos.

Jane opened the album again. The black-and-white photo **had been taken** about sixty years before. She and Jim were unbelievably young and looked **incredibly** happy. It was their wedding day. Jane's family — her mother, father and **acquaintances** — were standing to her right, Jim's

relatives — to his left. Jane found her in-laws very nice people — they treated her as if she were their own daughter and helped her **look after** the twins who were born two years later.



## Часть 3. Цивилизация и прогресс

### Раздел 1. Знания из прошлого

*2. Поставьте слова в правильном порядке и узнайте определение цивилизации. Затем ответьте на вопросы.*

Civilization is a society that has developed its own culture and institutions.

*Ответы на вопросы:*

1. Different institutions such as medicine, police, government, research institutes make up a civilization. They are important for its development and progress and they provided people's lives with different kinds of help.

2. I think that society needs a developed medicine help, good police workers to control the level of crimes and good factories to provide a society with products.

*3. Посмотрите на картинки и определите: кто эти люди; где они находятся; что они делают; что они хотят сделать.*

I think that the people in the picture are scientists, they are archeologists. I guess that they are either in Italy or in Greece, where there were ancient civilizations. They are trying to discover some new historic event by means of searching for ancient things such as dishes, jewelry or may be some bones.

*4. Используйте слова из рамки, чтобы описать картинки в упр. 3. Запишите описания в Рабочую тетрадь.*

The people in the pictures are digging to make a discovery dated back. May be they will be able to find some artifacts such as stone tools and then they will do research based on their findings.

*6. Прочитайте текст еще раз и определите, являются ли утверждения верными или нет.*

1. F; Archeologists found traces of ancient people in the Centre of Siberia.

2. F; The hunting tools of prehistoric people were made of stone and ivory.

3. T;

4. F; The surprise findings indicate that humans were able to survive in harsh conditions during glacial times in this particular part of

Siberia while the rest of the Northern Hemisphere was entombed in ice.

5. T;

6. T.

*8. Соедините слова, похожие по значению, с их точными определениями.*

## I

1. Invention — b) a machine, tool, or system that someone has made, designed, or thought of for the first time;

2. Discovery — a) the process of learning something that was not known before, or of finding something that was missing or hidden;

## II

1. Tool — b) pieces of equipment, usually ones you hold in your hand that are designed to do a particular type of work;

2. Appliances — a) machines or pieces of equipment that you have in your home, for example a washing machine or refrigerator;

## III

1. Investigation — b) the process of trying to find out all the details or facts about something in

order to discover who or what caused it or how it happened;

2. Research — a) the detailed study of something in order to discover new facts, especially in a university or scientific institution.

*9. Заполните пропуски словами из упр. 8.*

1. Archaeologists were preparing the **tools** for the excavation.

2. **Inventions** like the electric light bulb changed the way people lived.

3. Recent **research** shows that ancient people were able to survive in very harsh weather conditions.

4. Modern people have a wide range of **appliances** in their kitchens.

5. Our country continues to lead the world in scientific **investigation**.

6. The police all over the world join their efforts in the **discovery** of acts of terrorism.

*10. Распределите слова из таблички в две колонки, чтобы составить правильные выражения со словами **do** и **make**. Используйте вашу Рабочую тетрадь.*

<b>To do</b>	<b>To make</b>
research	a discovery
good	a telephone call
maths	an effort
the cooking	your hair
one's best	a mess
nothing	plans
some work	a cup of tea
an excellent job	a mistake
the washing up	someone's homework
harm	noise
an exercise	a decision

*12. Выберите три выражения из таблицы в упр. 10 и составьте с ними предложения.*

1. His wife preferred to do the cooking instead of making some plans.

2. I would better do some work instead of doing nothing.

3. You made a mistake when made a telephone call from his place.

14. Используйте **must, may/might, can/could** или **can't/couldn't** и глаголы в правильной форме, чтобы закончить предложения.

1. Where was Peter yesterday? He **must have been** at school. The school year started a week ago.

2. I'm absolutely sure! They **must have arrived** yesterday. I saw their tickets.

3. The course **could have begun** on the fifth of September but I'm not so certain about it.

4. Are you joking! Nick **couldn't have gone** to Moscow last week. He's supposed to be at work now.

5. They **could have come from** London, but I'm not sure.

6. We **might have taken** the wrong turn. We should be there by now.

7. They **might have missed** their train. Otherwise they would be here by now.

8. It **couldn't have been** Masha who answered the phone because she's away.

9. I can't find my cat anywhere. She **couldn't have got out** through the window. The opening is too small.

*16. Обозначьте части человеческого тела.*

1. eyebrow; 2. forehead; 3. chin; 4. mouth; 5. cheek; 6. neck; 7. eye; 8. nose; 9. skull; 10. ear.

*17. Соедините слова и их определения.*

1. survival — b) the state of continuing to live or exist, even in face of difficult conditions;

2. challenge — f) something that needs a lot of skill, energy and determination to achieve;

3. species — e) a plant or animal group that shares similar general features;

4. requirement — a) something that is needed in order for something else to happen;

5. evolution — c) the scientific theory according to which plants and animals change gradually over long periods of time to become more suitable for their environment;

6. creature — d) a living thing, often imaginary, that is sometimes strange or frightening.

*18. Заполните пропуски в данных предложениях с помощью слов из упр. 17.*

1. For ancient man every day of his life was a fight for **survival**.

2. The human **species** managed to travel for rather long distances and inhabit remote areas.

3. Prehistoric man was brave enough to meet the **challenge** of harsh environmental conditions.

4. Modern fantasy books often describe different unpleasant **creatures** from other worlds.

5. The new archaeological finds may tell us more about human **evolution**.

6. Ancient humans must have had to minimize their **requirements** for food and conditions for life.

*19. Поставьте данные слова в цепочку, чтобы показать их значения.*

Tiny — miniature — dwarf — pygmy — small — large — giant — huge.

*20. Переведите следующие выражения на русский язык.*

1. an astonishing discovery — удивительное открытие;

2. a hobbit-like species of humans — маленькие люди, подобные хоббитам;

3. pigmy elephants — карликовые слоны;

4. miniature humans — миниатюрные люди;

5. tiny creatures — крошечные существа;

6. a primitive dwarf elephant — примитивные слоны-карлики;



7. a giant rodent (грызун) — гигантский грызун;

8. environmental conditions — условия окружающей среды;

9. minimizing energy requirements — снизить потребности в энергии;

10. a limited food supply — ограниченный запас пищи;

11. human evolution — человеческая эволюция.

*27. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык. Обратите внимание на слова, выделенные жирным. Какой частью речи они являются?*

<b>find</b>	<p>1. We hope to <b>find</b> the answers to some of these questions. (Глагол/Verb) Мы надеемся найти ответы на некоторые из этих вопросов.</p> <p>2. The sculpture could be one of the <b>finds</b> of the century. (Существительное/Noun) Эта скульптура может быть одной из находок века.</p>
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<p><b>wonder</b></p>	<p>3. I <b>wonder</b> how scientists have discovered a new anti-allergy drug. (Глагол/Verb) Интересно, как ученые открыли новое лекарство от аллергии.</p> <p>4. It's difficult to imagine all of the <b>wonders</b> of modern technology. (Существительное/Noun) Трудно представить все удивительные открытия современных технологий.</p>
<p><b>supply</b></p>	<p>5. A limited food <b>supply</b> made animals move to the South. (Существительное/Noun) Ограниченный запас еды заставил животных двинуться к югу.</p> <p>6. Two huge generators <b>supply</b> electricity to houses in the area. (Глагол/Verb) Два огромных генератора снабжают электричеством все дома данной области.</p>

<b>research</b>	<p>7. Scientists have carried out extensive <b>research</b> into the effects of these drugs. (Существительное/Noun) Ученые провели детальное исследование о влиянии данных препаратов.</p> <p>8. The subject has not been fully <b>researched</b> before. (Глагол/Verb) Этот предмет не был хорошо изучен ранее.</p>
<b>report</b>	<p>9. The news was <b>reported</b> on every TV channel. (Глагол/Verb) Об этих новостях говорили на каждом канале.</p> <p>10. We expect a full <b>report</b> when you get back from your trip. (Существительное/Noun) Мы ожидали полного доклада, когда ты вернулся из поездки.</p>

*30. Поставьте прилагательные в скобках в правильную форму сравнительной или превосходной степени.*

1. It was the **hottest** day of the year. But the water in the river was **colder** than I expected it to be.

2. They always go to the **most expensive** restaurants where you can see the **most famous** people in the world.

3. The work I do is now **more rewarding** because the conditions are more comfortable.

4. The water here is **deeper** than it is further up the beach.

5. The hare is one of the **most common** animals that you will see in this region.

6. You are one of the **messiest** people I know. Even your younger brother is **tidier** than you are.

7. I'm **busier** than I used to be so I have to get up even **earlier** than before.

8. Walking along this mountain path is much **more risky** in winter than it is in summer.

9. The **most boring** part of the weekend was listening to Gary's jokes.

*31. Поставьте предложения (1—5) в правильную последовательность, чтобы получилась известная шутка. Последнее предложение написано. Переведите шутку.*

The more we study, the more we know.

The more we know, the more we forget.

The more we forget, the less we know

The less we know, the less we forget.

The less we forget, the more we know.

So why study?

Чем больше мы учимся, тем больше мы знаем.

Чем больше мы знаем, тем больше мы забываем.

Чем больше мы забываем, тем меньше мы знаем.

Чем меньше мы знаем, тем меньше мы забываем.

Чем меньше мы забываем, тем больше мы знаем.

Так зачем же учиться?

*33. Заполните пропуски в предложениях переделанными словами в скобках. Используйте качественные прилагательные из упр. 32.*

1. "Your room has become **considerably tidier**," Mother said.

2. "Your report is **a bit shorter** than I had expected," the teacher said.

3. My brother is **far heavier** than I.

4. The area where these ancient people lived was **far bigger** than the scientists had thought earlier.

5. The weather is becoming **a little warmer** this week.

*36. Участвуйте в викторине: что вы знаете об империи Майя?*

1. b; 2. a; 3. c; 4. a; 5. c; 6. a.

*38. Найдите в тексте в упр. 37 слова и выражения, выделенные жирным, которые имеют следующие значения.*

a) drought — a long period of time when there is little or no rain and crops die;

b) hunter-gatherers — a group of people who live by killing wild animals and finding food but do not by growing crops;

c) intense — very great or extreme;

d) in response to — as a reaction;

e) ran out — to use all of something and not have any left;

f) densely populated — with a lot of people living close together;

g) deserted — cities with no people in them;

h) crucial — extremely important because it has a major effect on something;

i) survive — cities with no people in them;

j) instantly — immediately;

k) caused the collapse — to create a situation in which something fails or stops existing.

## Рабочая тетрадь 1

*1. Разгадайте кроссворд. Все слова взяты из упр. 5 на стр. 87 в учебнике.*

По вертикали: 1. artifact; 2. discovery; 3. evidence; 4. horn; 5. hemisphere; 6. mammoth.

По горизонтали: 1. archaeologist; 2. area.

*2. Распределите слова из таблички в две колонки (упр. 10, стр. 89 в учебнике), чтобы составить правильные выражения со словами **do** и **make**.*

<b>To do</b>	<b>To make</b>
research	a discovery
good	a telephone call
maths	an effort
the cooking	your hair
one's best	a mess
nothing	plans
some work	a cup of tea
an excellent job	a mistake
the washing up	someone's homework
harm	noise
an exercise	a decision

4. Отметьте факты и причины, которые могли на них повлиять.

1. I worry about Tom. He didn't call yesterday to tell us about the exam result.	b) There's no need to worry. He must have passed it. He would have called us.
2. Jack was superb during the History Contest! He seemed to know so much about medieval times!	d) Yeah, he sounded impressive. He must have read lots of literature on the topic.
3. There's an email from Jimmy. He wants us to come to the laboratory immediately!	a) He may have completed his experimental work and wants to demonstrate the results.
4. Jenny took part in the archaeological expedition last summer.	f) That makes me feel envious. That must have been an unforgettable experience.
5. Look, this is James' key, isn't it?	c) Looks like that. He may have lost it during our PE class.



6. I can't find my passport anywhere. I haven't got the slightest idea on where it can be.

e) You could have left it in the library. You might have got it out from your bag to fill the number in the form. Let's call them and ask.

*5. Джима отстранили от занятий за плохое поведение. Вы не можете поверить во все утверждения. Придумайте какие-либо оправдания, чтобы доказать, что он не мог сделать всего этого.*

1. It was Jim who started the argument during the Science class.

No, he couldn't have done this. He could hardly treat a fly.

2. It was Jim who covered the wall with graffiti.

No, he couldn't have done this. He hates painting, he would rather play football.

3. I'm sure it was Jim who spoilt the pie with salt and pepper.

No, he couldn't have done this. He has a sweet tooth (сластена).

4. It must be Jim who broke the tree in the inner yard.

No, he couldn't have done this. He is not so strong to break a tree.

## Раздел 2. Прогресс и развитие

*47. Прочитайте текст еще раз и определите, какой из текстов:*

1. упоминает всемирно известную награду за научные открытия. (6)

2. описывает кратковременный эффект от изобретения. (2)

3. упоминает вид преступления. (1)

4. описывает изобретение, которое может принести пользу человеческому здоровью. (6)

5. описывает изобретение, изобретатель которого остается неизвестным. (3)

6. описывает то, как изобретение помогло опровергнуть неточную теорию. (4)

7. упоминает открытия, сделанные в сфере информационных технологий. (5)

8. называет предметы, которые до сих пор используются в похожем оборудовании. (2)

9. называет имена некоторых известных физиков. (6)

50. Заполните таблицу пропущенными словами. Используйте вашу Рабочую тетрадь. Пользуйтесь словарем, если необходимо.

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Verb</b>	<b>Adjective</b>
Invention	Invent	Inventive
Evolvment	Evolve	Evolving
Advancement	Advance	Advanced
Development	Develop	Developed
Civilization	Civilize	Civilized
requirement	Require	Requiring
Description	Describe	Descriptive

51. Сделайте из данных глаголов существительные и запишите их.

Inform — information; excite — excitement; improve — improvement; imagine — image; manage — management; employ — employment; investigate — investigation; disappoint — disappointment; state — statement; explain — explanation; collect — collection; permit — permission; enlarge — enlargement; punish — punishment; suggest — suggestion; measure — measure; move — movement; hesitate — hesitation; govern —

government; create — creation; entertain — entertainment; direct — direction; settle — settlement; arrange — arrangement; invite — invitation; expect — expectation; examine — exam, examination.

*55. Прочитайте следующие предложения из инструкции по обращению с оборудованием и определите, какие из них относятся к какому оборудованию из упр. 54.*

1. Insert bread into the slots. (Toaster)
2. Freeze cylinder for at least seven hours or overnight. (Ice cream maker)
3. Do not handle frozen cylinder with wet hands. (Ice cream maker)
4. To activate the device, turn the timer clockwise to desired toasting shade.
5. Place chilled cylinder into the outer case. (Ice cream maker)
6. Automatic timing will start and the red light will illuminate. (Toaster)
7. Fit the bottom of the blade into the hole in the cylinder. (Ice cream maker)
8. Pour chilled ice cream mixture into the cylinder. (Ice cream maker)
9. When the timer reaches zero, the neon light and heating element will switch off. (Toaster)

10. Place lid on the cylinder and lock it by turning it counter-clockwise. (Ice cream maker)

11. The device is off when the timer is in the "0" position. (Toaster)

12. Attach handle and turn it clockwise slowly 3—4 times. (Ice cream maker)

13. Let mixture sit for 2—3 minutes, then turn handle again 2—3 times. (Ice cream maker)

14. Repeat for 15—20 minutes until handle is difficult to turn. (Ice cream maker)

15. Transfer ice cream to a separate container, cover and freeze for 1 hour. (Ice cream maker)

### *57. Прочитайте и запомните.*

Когда мы говорим о «смешанных» условных предложениях, мы имеем в виду условное предложение, которое объединяет два различных типа условных моделей. Наиболее распространенные комбинации 3 тип условного наклонения в *if*-clause (*if* + Past Perfect), а за ним следует 2 тип условного наклонения (*would* + infinitive) в главном предложении. В таком сочетании мы противопоставляем воображаемое событие и реальное событие в прошлом с результатом в настоящем.

*If the Maya **had predicted** weather changes better, their civilization **would probably survive** today.*

*If Guttenberg **hadn't invented** printing with movable type, people **wouldn't be able** to publish so many books now.*

Мы также можем передать ту же мысль прошедших событий с результатом в настоящем с помощью 3 типа условного наклонения (if + Past Perfect, would've + past participle) в обоих предложениях. Мы используем этот тип условного наклонения, когда мы сожалеем о прошлом действии или бездействии.

*If the Maya **had predicted** weather changes better, their civilization **would probably have survived**.*

*If Guttenberg **hadn't invented** printing with movable type, people **wouldn't have been able** to publish so many books by now.*

58. Соедините две части предложений и переведите их на русский язык.

1. e) If I had taken that job I would be a millionaire now.	Если бы я получил ту работу, я бы сейчас был миллионером.
2. j) We wouldn't be lost if we had looked at the map.	Мы бы не заблудились, если бы посмотрели на карту.

<p>3. a) If I had taken French in high school I would have a better job now.</p>	<p>Если бы я изучал французский в старших классах, у меня бы сейчас была работа лучше.</p>
<p>4. i) If you hadn't spent all your money on CDs you would buy this T-shirt.</p>	<p>Если бы ты не потратил все свои деньги на CD, ты бы сейчас смог купить эту футболку.</p>
<p>5. c) I would be rich if I had won the lottery.</p>	<p>Я был бы богатым, если бы выиграл лотерею.</p>
<p>6. h) If I had worked harder at school I would have more job opportunities.</p>	<p>Если бы я лучше трудился в школе, у меня бы сейчас было больше возможностей найти хорошую работу.</p>
<p>7. b) If people were a little more tolerant our world would be a better place.</p>	<p>Если бы люди были более терпеливыми, наш мир был бы лучшим местом.</p>
<p>8. d) If you hadn't taken so long getting ready we'd be there by now.</p>	<p>Если бы ты так долго не собирался, мы бы уже были там.</p>

9. f) If my father had locked his car properly he would still have it.	Если бы мой папа лучше запер машину, она бы до сих пор у него была.
10. g) We wouldn't be standing here in a queue if he had booked a table earlier.	Мы бы сейчас не стояли здесь в очереди, если бы он заказал столик заранее.

*59. Используйте свои собственные идеи и смешанное сослагательное, чтобы закончить предложения.*

1. Our teacher would be pleased if we all had prepared the homework for today.

2. If I had thought the problem over I would not worry about my future actions.

3. I would be living in another town if I had got that job that I wanted.

4. All people would be geniuses if they had worked much harder.

5. If I had won the lottery I would buy a new flat in St. Petersburg.

6. If I could fly I would travel world-widely.

7. I would be rich and famous if I had continued playing the piano.



*65. Работа в парах. Обсудите следующие вопросы и сообщите результаты классу.*

1. How is your life dependent on technology?

I think that my life is much dependent on modern technology. It helps us to do lots of operations without any difficulties. I think that most of all I depend on the computer, because I do a lot of work with the help of it. It is very important for me to have it, because I can't imagine my life without it.

2. Do you think people depend on computers too much?

I think that people depend on computers much. They do a lot of work with it, they type different documents and do difficult sums.

3. What do you think the world would be like without computers?

I think that the world would be much better without computers. We would have more spare time and would notice the beauty of the world and enjoy it. People would read more books and do sports. They would communicate with each other more and life would be more vivid.

67. Соедините глаголы и их значения.

<b>1. shape</b>	e) influence the way a person, idea, or situation develops
<b>2. alter</b>	f) make something or someone different
<b>3. sustain</b>	a) provide the conditions in which something can happen or exist
<b>4. maintain</b>	b) make something stay the same, keep
<b>5. separate</b>	c) keep people or things apart from each other
<b>6. accelerate</b>	d) happen or make something happen at a faster rate

68. Используйте слова из упр. 67, чтобы заполнить пропуски в предложениях. Прочтите все необходимые изменения.

1. The increased use of advanced technologies could greatly **accelerate** the economic development of any country.

2. Some scientists believe that the human body has not **altered** radically since prehistoric times.

3. Research findings can be used to **sustain** the way humanity develops.

4. Scientists believe that the present environmental situation can be **shaped** and even improved.

5. It's extremely important to **maintain** the right balance between the technological and the spiritual development of humanity.

6. Is it possible to **separate** people and nature nowadays?

*69. Заполните пропуски в таблице правильными частями речи. Используйте рабочую тетрадь. При необходимости используйте словарь.*

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Verb</b>	<b>Adjective</b>
Action	Act	Active
Dependence	Depend	Dependant
Reliance	Rely	Reliable
Humanity	Humanize	Humane

*70. Поменяйте форму слов, чтобы получились имена существительные, и добавьте их в таблицу в вашей Рабочей тетради.*

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Verb</b>	<b>Adjective</b>
Action	Act	Active
Dependence	Depend	Dependant
Reliance	Rely	Reliable
Humanity	Humanize	Humane
Ability	—	Able
Entrance	Enter	—
Difference	Differ	
Curiosity	—	Curios
Safety	—	Safe
Appearance	Appear	—
Preference	Prefer	—
Certainty	—	Certain
Origin	—	Original
Honesty	—	Honest
Electricity	—	Electric
Reference	Refer	—
Interference	Interfere	—
Publicity	—	Public
Popularity	—	Popular
Form	—	Formal
Disturbance	Disturb	—
Attendance	Attend	—

*71. Прочитайте текст и соедините заглавия и параграфы.*

**f) A scientist's prediction about the new nature of our planet.**

1. Nearly 70 year ago, a Soviet geochemist made a surprising observation: through technology and great human numbers, he wrote that people were becoming a geological force, shaping the planet's future just as rivers and earthquakes had shaped its past. Eventually, the scientist, Vladimir Vernadsky, wrote that global society, guided by science, would soften the human environmental impact, and the Earth would become a "noosphere" — a planet of the mind, "life's domain ruled by reason".

**c) Will the scientist's prediction come true?**

2. Today, a broad range of scientists say that part of Vernadsky's thinking has already been proved correct: people have significantly altered the atmosphere and are the dominant influence on ecosystems and natural selection. The question now is whether the rest of his vision will come true.

**d) People can help the Earth maintain its balance.**

3. Humans have realized the environmental damage of the last century. With the aid of satel-

lites and supercomputers, they now have a real chance to balance economic development with the environment beginning with sustaining the Earth's ecological systems.

**e) A biologist's opinion.**

4. "We've come through a period of finally understanding the nature and effect of humanity's transformation of the Earth," said William Clark, a biologist at Harvard University. "Having realized it, can we become clever enough to be able to maintain the rates of progress?" he asked. "I think we can."

**a) The global community has to make a crucial choice.**

5. Some scientists say people can't understand the living planet well enough to know how to manage it. But this problem attracts world leaders and thousands of other participants to summits where they discuss ways of sustainable development. Communities and emissions of carbon dioxide countries face choices that are likely to determine the quality of human life and the environment well into the 22<sup>nd</sup> century.

**b) Several ways people influence nature.**

6. Human activity has such a great influence on the planet's ecology that it is no longer possible to separate people from nature. Emissions

of carbon dioxide, whether from an Ohio power plant or a Bangkok taxicab, contribute to global warming. Shoppers in Tokyo seeking inexpensive picture frames send people deep into Indonesian forests.

**g) Human creativity will help to lessen human impact on the Earth.**

7. Experts conclude that the same inventiveness that accelerated human development can be used to soften human impact.

*72. Соедините слова из двух колонок, чтобы получились словосочетания. Затем, проверьте свои ответы, отыскав данные выражения в тексте в упр. 71.*

shape	the future the
alter	the atmosphere
sustain	ecological system
maintain	the rate of progress
separate	people and nature
accelerate	human development

*Предложения из текста:*

1. He wrote that people were becoming a geological force, shaping the planet's future just as rivers and earthquakes had shaped its past.

2. People have significantly altered the atmosphere.

3. They now have a real chance to balance economic development with the environment beginning with sustaining the Earths ecological systems.

4. Having realized it, can we become clever enough to be able to maintain the rates of progress?

5. Human activity has such a great influence on the planet's ecology that it is no longer possible to separate people from nature.

6. Experts conclude that the same inventiveness that accelerated human development can be used to soften human impact.

*75. Добавьте суффиксы к словам, чтобы получились существительные, которые называют того, кто выполняет действия. Запишите ответы в Рабочую тетрадь.*



Magic — magician	Invent — inventor
Direct — director	Biology — biologist
Science — scientist	Physics — physicist
Piano — pianist	Music — musician
Art — artist	Govern — governor
History — historian	Philosophy — philosopher
Research — researcher	Engine — engineer
Act — actor	Astronomy — astronomer
Compose — composer	Economy — economist

*81. Запишите следующие выражения и переведите их на русский язык.*

a) to recognize significant world achievements — признать значимые мировые достижения;

b) to honour individuals and groups — в честь отдельных лиц и групп;

c) to further humanity through a balance of technology and spirituality — ради будущего человечества через единство технологии и духовности;

d) to emphasize moral and spiritual contribution — чтобы подчеркнуть нравственный и духовный вклад;

e) to work for the common good — работать ради общего блага;

f) to rush ahead with incredible achievement — гнаться за невероятными достижениями;

g) to encourage a balanced development of both scientific and spiritual sides — поощрять сбалансированное развитие как научной, так и духовных сторон;

h) dramatic advances in science and technology — драматические достижения в области науки и техники;

i) to abandon the old model of morality and ethics — отказаться от старой модели морали и этики;

j) to be central to modern life — играть центральную роль в современной жизни.

## Рабочая тетрадь 1

*1. Соедините слова, чтобы получились словосочетания. Возможно больше, чем одно сочетание с одним словом.*

In response to people's lifestyle; in response to drought; intense seasonal rains; to run out of water supply; to affect people's need; to affect people's lifestyle; to affect instantly; to vanish instantly; to depend on drought; to depend on people's need; to depend on seasonal rains; to depend on peoples lifestyle.

*2. Заполните пропуски словами из рамки.*

The Mayan Civilization is not the only one society which has fallen apart because of natural **disasters**. Severe floods and **intense** droughts are still catastrophic to people and sometimes make them change their lifestyle completely **in response to** changes in the environment.

Like the civilizations of the past we are very vulnerable to climate and environmental changes. Nowadays environmentalists worry a lot about the desertisation in China. The Chinese **civilization** is one the oldest and most sophisticated in the contemporary world. It has survived through different **natural** disasters but now has to fight

one more. The point is that due to human activity and unskilled farming some lands are turning into **desert**, and the process, if not stopped, can cause catastrophic consequences.

*5. Заполните таблицу, заполняя пропуски (смотрите упр. 50 на стр. 102 в учебнике).*

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Verb</b>	<b>Adjective</b>
Invention	Invent	Inventive
Evolvement	Evolve	Evolving
Advancement	Advance	Advanced
Development	Develop	Developed
Civilization	Civilize	Civilized
requirement	Require	Requiring
Description	Describe	Descriptive

*6. Измените глаголы из упр. 51 на стр. 102 в учебнике, чтобы получились существительные, и запишите их.*

Inform — information; excite — excitement; improve — improvement; imagine — image; manage — management; employ — employment;

investigate — investigation; disappoint — disappointment; state — statement; explain — explanation; collect — collection; permit — permission; enlarge — enlargement; punish — punishment; suggest — suggestion; measure — measure; move — movement; hesitate — hesitation; govern — government; create — creation; entertain — entertainment; direct — direction; settle — settlement; arrange — arrangement; invite — invitation; expect — expectation; examine — exam, examination.

*7. Закончите предложения, используя смешанное условное наклонение (упр. 59 на стр. 104 в учебнике).*

1. Our teacher would be pleased if we all had prepared the homework for today.

2. If I had thought the problem over I would not worry about my future actions.

3. I would be living in another town if I had got that job that I wanted.

4. All people would be geniuses if they had worked much harder.

5. If I had won the lottery I would buy a new flat in St. Petersburg.

6. If I could fly I would travel world-wide.

7. I would be rich and famous if I had continued playing the piano.

8. Поменяйте форму слов, чтобы получились имена существительные, и добавьте их в таблицу (упр. 69–70 на стр. 108 в учебнике).

Noun	Verb	Adjective
Action	Act	Active
Dependence	Depend	Dependant
Reliance	Rely	Reliable
Humanity	Humanize	Humane
Ability	—	Able
Entrance	Enter	—
Difference	Differ	
Curiosity	—	Curios
Safety	—	Safe
Appearance	Appear	—
Preference	Prefer	—
Certainty	—	Certain
Origin	—	Original

Honesty	—	Honest
Electricity	—	Electric
Reference	Refer	—
Interference	Interfere	—
Publicity	—	Public
Popularity	—	Popular
Form	—	Formal
Disturbance	Disturb	—
Attendance	Attend	—

*9. Добавьте суффиксы к словам, чтобы получились существительные, которые называют того, кто выполняет действия (упр. 75 на стр. 110 в учебнике).*

Magic — magician	Invent — inventor
Direct — director	Biology — biologist
Science — scientist	Physics — physicist
Piano — pianist	Music — musician

Art — artist	Govern — governor
History — historian	Philosophy — philosopher
Research — researcher	Engine — engineer
Act — actor	Astronomy — astronomer
Compose — composer	Economy — economist

### Раздел 3. Удивительные вещи, созданные человечеством

85. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму (*the infinitive* или *V-ing*).

1. I hope **to watch** the programme about ancient civilizations tomorrow.

2. I can't help **wondering** why Jane won't admit **copying** the task.

3. You should avoid **being** absent if you want **to pass** the exam.

4. I couldn't find any material for my project, so she suggested **searching** the internet.



5. She decided **to stop writing** the article; she felt very tired.

6. **Eating** is not allowed during the presentation.

7. He plans **to do** research on the history of civilization after he gets over his illness.

8. **Watching** films without dubbing is a good way **to improve** your English.

9. I tried **convincing** him to take part in the project, but he **refused to do** it.

10. The journalists tried **to ask** the historians about the discovered “hobbit” civilizations, but they couldn’t give detailed comments.

11. If you enjoy **investigating** the origins of plants and animals, you will love **going** to the exhibition in the scientific centre.

12. I can’t remember **visiting** this place before; it looks unfamiliar.

13. “Remember **to revise** your grammar,” said the teacher.

14. I’m sorry. I didn’t mean **to interrupt** you.

15. Those facts need **checking** you may find some information on the topic in the latest magazine.

16. After you finish **printing out** the report, would you mind **taking part** in our discussion?

17. I regret **to tell** you that we are not going to take part in the regional sport competition.

86. Работа в парах. Обсудите разницу между значениями предложений и затем закончите данные предложения.

1. She didn't remember to hand in her task because she didn't remind me. = *to remember an action first and then to do the action.*

She didn't remember handing in her task because it was too long ago. = *to do an action first and later to remember it.*

2. I tried to unlock the door but I didn't manage, it was broken. = *to attempt to do something.*

I tried unlocking the door but all we knew that it was impossible. = *to experiment, to do an action in order to test what happens.*

3. We stopped to eat our sandwiches when we felt hungry. = *to stop in order to do another action.*

We stopped eating our sandwiches when we learnt that they were stale. = *to quit.*

4. I regret to tell you that your mark was very low because it doesn't allow you to take part in the competition. = *to feel regret for an action first and then to do the action.*

I regret telling you that your mark was very low because I didn't expect such reaction on it. = *to do an action first and later to regret it.*

5. I need to repair these shoes because I need them tomorrow. = *the usual meaning of need*.

These shoes need repairing because they look awful. = *need + passive infinitive = The work needs to be done*.

6. I mean to write the composition today and I'll do this. = *to be determined to do it, to intend*

A completed composition will mean getting a good mark and it's very important for me. = *to signify, to result in*.

## Рабочая тетрадь 1

3. Прочитайте диалоги и заполните пропуски глаголами в правильной форме (**the infinitive** или **V-ing**). Добавьте некоторые слова, если необходимо.

1. *Police officer*: You have to come to the police station and write about everything that was happening at the party between 7 pm and 8.30 pm.

*Neil*: But I can't write anything about it. I wasn't at that party. I had had to leave the city the day

before, and returned only today.

Neil denied writing anything about the party because she wasn't at the party.

2. *Jerry*: We were not able to complete the experiment yesterday. We couldn't enter the laboratory as the key had disappeared from its usual place.

*Allan*: I'm sorry. It was me who took the key. I didn't realize that someone would need it. Allan admitted having taken the key of the laboratory.

3. *Jeff*: How about a film or a party? What time would you like me to pick you up?

*Helen*: I'm sorry, Jeff, but I feel a little bit tired and stressed out. And I would prefer to stay at home and read something...

Helen felt like staying at home and reading something.

4. *Michael*: They are awful, those people! I know it. They are too sociable. You can't escape them and have to answer their silly questions during the whole party!

*George*: Ha-ha. And I spoke to them very slowly with a strong accent. They left me along, as they thought I was a foreigner.

George pretended to be a foreigner in order to avoid talking with those people.

5. *Maria*: It's a shame that you can't pay for that course on landscape design. It might be very useful for your career and everything.

*Anna*: But I can. I've won a scholarship. Haven't I told you?

Having won a scholarship Jessica could afford Anna to pay for the course on landscape design.

6. *Sophie*: Is it OK if we put off your birthday party till after the exams? It'll be more relaxing and cheerful I think.

*Jenny*: Yeah, probably, you are right. Let's do it this way.

Jenny doesn't mind putting off her birthday party till after the exams.

6. Заполните пропуски глаголами в нужной форме.

1. Water **sustains** life.

2. There's evidence that several civilizations of the past **collapsed** because of natural disasters.

3. According to Charles Darwin's theory, apes **alter** into people.

4. For some chemical experiments it's very important to **maintain** constant temperature.

5. Some scientists say that in a hundred years' time the surface of the Earth may **evolve** beyond recognition.

6. The economic growth of many countries is **accelerated** rapidly.

7. Соедините наблюдения о некоторых известных местах и ответы, объясняющие эти странности. Подчеркните конструкции **modal verbs + have V3**.

<p>1. Look, I've seen a UFO, a flying saucer, right over the tower!</p>	<p>c) Calm down. It <u>must have been</u> a cloud of a peculiar form.</p>
<p>2. Guess what! I've seen a live crocodile in our river. It was floating down the river, with its head slightly above the surface of the water.</p>	<p>a) You are always telling these silly stories. You <u>must have taken</u> a floating log for the animal.</p>
<p>3. This book was found in the cellar by my dad. It looks very old. It probably dates back to the nineteenth century.</p>	<p>e) It looks like that. People who lived in this house before you <u>might have left</u> it there.</p>
<p>4. The walls of the cave are covered with drawings. They look unusual and very old.</p>	<p>b) Some ancient tribes <u>might have created</u> them. I'd like to go and see that prehistoric gallery myself.</p>

5. Look at these huge stones. They are arranged in a circle. It looks like ancient people used it as a primitive clock or a calendar.

d) My grandma told me that there had been a big round water house here, a special construction to keep some water supply in case of a drought. They must have destroyed it during the war. And these stones are from the foundation of the water house.

## Раздел 4. Роботы будущего

*96. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму, выражающую будущее время.*

1. Who do you think **will win** the next Football Championship?

2. Mum, I can't understand the task and need help! **Will you help** me?

3. When **will** you **visit** me next year?

4. The plane **takes** at 6.

5. I'm so hungry! I **will make** a sandwich for you and me.

6. He **is studying** at the university next year.
7. As soon as I **come** home, I'll ring you up.
8. We **are flying** to the Crimea next week — we are on holiday at last!
9. Look at these clouds — it **will rain** any minute.
10. Hurry up! The lesson **starts** in a minute!

*97. Ответьте на вопросы о себе. Затем объединитесь в пары и обсудите ваши ответы. Сколько у вас одинаковых планов? Сколько отличий?*

1. What are you doing this evening?

This evening I'm going to the cinema with my friends.

2. What are you doing tomorrow evening?

Tomorrow evening I'm preparing for my project presentation.

3. What are you doing at the weekend?

At the weekend I'm going to my grandmother's place.

4. What are you going to do in your spare time on Saturday?

In my spare time on Saturday I'm reading a book.

5. What are you going to do in three years' time?



In three years' time I'm studying at a University.

6. Where do you think you will be this time tomorrow?

This time tomorrow I will be at school.

## **Рабочая тетрадь 1**

*1. Соедините слова, чтобы получились выражения. Составьте предложения с пятью словосочетаниями.*

1. to prevent the collapse of the society;
2. to discover the traces of ancient civilizations;
3. to investigate the mystery of the past;
4. to do research on climate change;
5. to survive through several natural disasters;
6. to sustain peoples interest in history and culture;
7. to rely on technology.

*Предложения:*

1. Russian scientists work really hard to prevent the collapse of the society.

2. Several ancient civilizations were lucky to survive through several natural disasters.

3. Nowadays people are seriously aware of global warming and scientists do research on climate change.

4. Historians are going to make theatrical performances to sustain people's interest in history and culture.

5. Modern usually to rely on technology.

2. *Заполните пропуски словами из рамки в нужной форме.*

I've always wanted to **invent** something important and unusual. Something which will make mankind remembers my name and put it in the same line with Eddison, Newton and Tsiolkovsky. If I **discover** how to produce electricity without burning too much fuel, my ambition would be achieved. And it's not only my **ambitions** that matters. It is crucial for contemporary society to find some energy **solution**.

Our densely **populated** cities require more and more energy, people can't do without light, heating and household appliances. There's no way to stop the **technological** progress and we need a breakthrough in clean energy technologies. If we manage to **lessen** fuel burning, the dioxide emission will go down, and eventually we'll **prevent** the energy collapse.

*4. Закончите сочинение. Данное сочинение описывает роботов, которые могут быть изобретены в будущем.*

### **A wonderful robot of the future**

Scientific achievements and technological progress make it obvious that robots will play an important role in our future. There'll be different robots. Some of them will help people to do routine and monotonous jobs, some will carry out dangerous space or ocean missions, some will work wonders in medicine. Among them there'll be a robot that deserves special attention.

My robot of the future will look like a man. He'll have the same parts of the human body. The robot will serve as a home worker. It will help old people to household. The robot will clean the flat, wash the dishes and cook. The robot will not be very expensive for pensioners to afford them. It is very important for me that the robot will be programmed on making only its own work and not to do what it wants because it mustn't have its own intellect.

It's just fun to imagine this robot now, but I believe that in a few years' time it'll become a very usual thing like a coffee machine or a

portable computer. I hope we don't have to wait for too long.

*5. Прочитайте правила игры и поиграйте в нее.*

## **Настольная игра**

*Играйте в группах по 3—4 человека. У ведущих игры из каждой команды есть ответы, и они управляют игрой. Он/она определяют: кто ходит; правильно или неправильно отвечают игроки; вышло ли время на ход.*

Правила игры: по очереди кидайте кости. Двигайтесь по доске по часовой стрелке на количество шагов, равное числу на костях. Если вы остановились на пункте с числом, вы должны найти определение под данным номером и прочесть его в слух. Затем у вас есть 10 секунд, чтобы дать ответ. Если вы правильно угадали (ведущий говорит, верно или нет), то вы получаете один балл. Если ваш ответ неверный, или если вышло время на ответ, то вы не получаете ни одного балла. Когда вы набираете 6 баллов, или попадаете на квадрат со стрелкой, вы переходите во внутренний круг. Когда вы набираете 4 очка или попадаете на квадрат

со стрелкой, вы переходите в самый маленький круг. Два балла во внутреннем круге дает вам право перейти в центр. Тот, кто достиг центра — победитель.

Запомните: если слово из вашего номера уже было названо, вам все равно нужно его повторить, чтобы получить балл.

*Вопросы:*

1. the science which studies ancient societies by examining what remains of their buildings, graves, tools, etc (archeology);

2. a society that is well developed, not a primitive one (modern);

3. gradual change and development of plants and animals over generations (evolution);

4. a new or improved device created by scientists or researchers (invention);

5. looking for the truth about a crime; a careful examination of some scientific problem (investigation);

6. machines or devices used for cooking or for cleaning the house (appliances);

7. a difficult and ambitious task (challenge);

8. a process in which something happens more and more quickly (accelerate);

9. an object such as a tool, weapon, coin, etc that dates back to the old past and is historically valuable (artifact);

10. long period of very dry weather that affects the vegetation (drought);

11. natural event that causes lots of destruction and can be dangerous for people and animals (disaster);

12. when something stops working or stops existing because it's completely and instantly destroyed (collapse);

13. group of animals, birds, insects, or plants whose members have similar features because they've evolved from one and the same prehistoric parent (species);

14. ten years (decade);

15. useful machine or tool designed for a particular job (robot);

16. sending energy into the atmosphere when burning fuel (impact).

## **Проверка знаний**

*2. а) Прочитайте текст, и определите, являются ли утверждения верными (Т) или неверными (F).*

1. Т; 2. Т; 3. F; 4. Т; 5. Т; 6. F.

*b) Прочитайте текст снова и выберите наиболее подходящее значение слов, выделенных жирным шрифтом.*

1. **Schoolbook science** here means c) scientific laws and rules found in school books;

2. To **rest on** means c) to be based on something;

3. **Capitulating** here means b) stopping fighting in a war;

4. Found **the light** means c) got the answer to the question.

*3. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильные варианты, чтобы заполнить пропуски.*

A robot's brain is a computer. It switches **on** the parts of the robot that make it move and **do** certain tasks. The programmer programs the robot with information for each task. A simple task needs very complicated software and hardware.

The robots of today **can** talk, play football, walk upstairs, dance and even conduct an orchestra! A **lot** of robots can see and hear — using cameras and microphones with software that helps them **recognize**. Some can even smell. Robots can't think like we do, but some robots can solve **problems**. They collect information,

and process it by **comparing** it to the data in their program. Then they “decide” which the **best** solution is. Some robots can also communicate with humans **at** a very simple level: their software can recognize people’s body language and how they use their voice. Now **a** South Korean professor has developed new software using human DNA as a model. He says it will give robots personalities and feelings.

*Text taken from Quick Smart English Pre-Intermediate by Rebecca Robb Benne*

4. Заполните пропуски словами, написанными заглавными буквами, в правильной форме.

Without my computer I would not have the pleasure of the getting to my favourite sites, I would have difficulty **communicating** with friends, and I would not be able to do my work for school. I often wonder how we all managed before computers were a common place in the home. I just don’t have the time to be always running to the post box to send letters. E-mail is very **important** when you have a tough schedule. Most of my **relaxation** time is spent at the computer as by the time I finish doing homework I am too tired and it is often too late to go out. It is a



**wonderful** reference aid and **educative** tool. If all else fails, you can play cards on it, although my own **preference** is for action games!

## **Рабочая тетрадь 2**

### ***Разминка 1***

*1А. Соедините части предложений.*

1. Businesses won't reduce the production of goods, d) unless the customers consume less.

2. If global warming is not stopped, f) some densely populated islands may go under water within several decades.

3. If people didn't drive fuel-over-consuming cars, g) the atmosphere wouldn't be so polluted now.

4. If the scientists hadn't discovered how to use oil as a fuel, a) carbon dioxide emission would be lower.

5. If people considered consequences of their activity, b) they wouldn't waste so much energy.

6. People need to apply energy-saving technologies e) unless we find a way to produce cheap and clean energy.

7. Laws and penalties are not going to be very effective, c) unless people's mentality on environmental issues is changed.

*2А. Запишите слова, выделенные курсивом в правильную колонку. Подчеркните те предложения, которые относятся к прошлому.*

<b>I'm sure about it</b>	<b>It's possible, but I'm not sure</b>
He <u>must have forgotten</u> about the meeting.	I <u>can have left it</u> at the hairdresser's.
They <u>must have discovered</u> the local pub.	Jack may be studying in his room.
He <u>must have seen</u> a lot!	She <u>might have seen</u> the murderer.
You <u>must have paid</u> a fortune for it!	He may return any minute.

## Тест 1

### Часть II. Чтение

*Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски фразами под буквами А—G. В задании есть одна лишняя фраза. Перенесите ваши ответы в таблицу.*

How do you feel about crocodiles? Do you consider them fierce animals with brains as small as walnuts? This is not the right point of view for many reasons. They've obviously deserved some courtesy if not love. And the first reason is that they are much older than us, people, **1. B. and have survived through lots of catastrophes and climate changes.** Indeed, the crocodile is one of the oldest animals on the Earth — they lived in the times of dinosaurs and haven't changed much since then. It's a live artifact and many scientists adore it for that. The famous British naturalist Charles Darwin, who invented the evolution theory, wrote that "it's not the strongest species that survive, nor the most intelligent, but the most responsive to change." The crocodile adapts to the environment perfectly **2. A. and uses the environment very efficiently.** Crocodiles don't produce much energy themselves

but rely on solar energy to heat the body and then move to shade or into the water if they need some cooling. Economical and practical, isn't it? They are able to control their blood circulation system, i.e. to slow down the blood flow when necessary, **3. G. which makes them more independent of the outer conditions.** The most amazing fact about crocodiles is that they are able to regulate the work of their heart. The fact is that unlike other reptiles, crocodiles have very complicated four-chamber heart. However, when they dive they make the heart work as a three-chamber one.

The crocodile is carnivorous, which means it eats other animals and undoubtedly can be dangerous to people. However, **4. E. it should not be presented as a source of fatal unavoidable evil.** Like powerful weapons crocodiles are deadly dangerous only to people who don't know "how they work" and are ignorant of their lifestyle. The crocodile is definitely not a pet and wants to be taken seriously.

Once a worker in the Australian Zoo was badly injured by a crocodile. The man was careless enough to enter the hedged territory where the crocodile was kept. He wanted to trim the grass to make the territory look nicer and didn't expect the slow-looking crocodile to be so fast. The

crocodile wasn't hungry, but he reacted to the vibration caused by the trimming machine. Vibration is absolutely irresistible for a crocodile, **5.**

**F. it's a primer signal which makes it attack.**

After the accident the crocodile was sold to a private crocodile farm in Queensland, and still lives there. The old huge crocodile (it's about 70 years old and four meters long) is a great attraction to tourists. The son of the owner of the farm, who guides tourists round the territory, doesn't conceal his affection towards the crocodile. He comes very close to the pool, entices the crocodile ashore, and feeds it from his hand. It looks very risky,

**6. C. but the young man obviously knows his business very well.** Knowledge, experience and love help him control the huge and scary creature.

1. B; 2. A; 3. G; 4. E; 5. F; 6. C.

### ***Часть III. Английская грамматика***

*Используйте данные слова в правильной форме. Перенесите ваши ответы в таблицу.*

Do you think about electricity when you switch on the light? Do you ever think about any **scientific** issues when you use a microwave,

a cell phone or a laser printer? No, we have already got used to all those devices and take them for granted. Now we have much more **ambitious** projects on the mind — launching space apparatus to Mars and studying the deeps of the ocean. If the **technological** development of society doesn't slow down in the near future, **scientists** will make major breakthroughs in **communicative** technologies, space technologies and genetics. Nanotechnologies and robots will widen people's abilities **dramatically**. It's **really** an exciting time to live in, as so many **fantastic** things are happening around.

1. scientific;
2. ambitious;
3. technological;
4. scientists;
5. communicative;
6. dramatically;
7. really;
8. fantastic.

## **Разминка 2**

*1А. Соедините слова, чтобы получились словосочетания. Соедините получившиеся словосочетания с их определениями.*

1. Periodic table — a table of elements arranged according to their atomic structure.

2. Electric bulb — a bulb that produces light from electricity; the wire inside it is heated to a very high temperature by electrical resistance.

3. Mobile telephone — electronic device that sends and receives radio signals.

4. Laser technology — technology based on the emission light radiation; the light is emitted in a narrow beam.

5. Alternative energy — energy that is produced in some environment friendly manner and doesn't imply carbon dioxide emission.

*2A. Соедините фотографии людей и их биографии.*

**1. B. Segey Pavlovich Korolev** was born in Ukraine in 1907; was interested in aviation since childhood and studied everything he could about the theory of flight; entered Moscow Baurnan Higher Technical School in 1926; enjoyed flying gliders and designed gliders himself; after graduating became one of the brightest Soviet aviation engineers and later the leader of the Soviet space programme; launching the first satellite in 1957 was the outstanding achievement of his team; his name became a legend in 1961 when the spaceship piloted by Yuri Gagarin was launched into the orbit.

**2. A. Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev** was born in Siberia in 1834, was the youngest of 17 children in the family. Studied in St Petersburg, then became Professor of Chemistry in St Petersburg Technological Institute in 1863 and Professor in St Petersburg University in 1865; gained the international fame for his outstanding achievements, among which there are the following: the research into oil structure and oil formation; the research into explosives; the establishment of the periodic system of elements.

**3. C. Sir Isaac Newton** was born in Britain in 1643; an outstanding mathematician and physicist, well-known for the “apple story”, which describes the gravitational force; was also a distinguished chemist, studied History and Chronology, made a profound impact on Optics, Astronomy and Philosophy; was a University Professor and a Member of Parliament for Cambridge University.

## ***Тест 2***

### ***Часть II. Чтение***

*Прочитайте текст и выберите правильные варианты ответов. Перенесите ваши ответы в таблицу.*

1. a); 2. d); 3. b); 4. c); 5. a); 6. b).



### **Часть III. Английская грамматика**

*Используйте данные слова в правильной форме. Перенесите ваши ответы в таблицу.*

Some environmentalists believe that our business and travelling activity adds to the global warming effect. We travel more than we **used** to. In recent years travelling by air has become more affordable, since the number of airlines **increased** dramatically and the level of competition has risen too. As the result, air ticket prices **have fallen**. Nowadays, **businessmen** travel over continents to negotiate deals, to take part in conferences and even for a weekend — to relax or sightsee. When we travel, our planes burn lots of fuel, much more than any other **mean** of transport. A great amount of carbon dioxide **emits** in the air. According to statistics, the situation **deteriorates** rapidly.

Environmentalists insist that it's necessary to raise people's awareness of the environmental cost of air travelling and to encourage them to avoid **flying** when it is not really necessary.

1. used;
2. increased;
3. have fallen;

4. businessmen;
5. mean;
6. emits;
7. deteriorates;
8. flying.

## Часть 4. Мир возможностей

### Раздел 1. Далеко от дома

*3. Прочитайте определения и догадайтесь, что означают слова, выделенные жирным шрифтом.*

**Программа обмена** — организованное мероприятие, в котором люди или группы людей из разных стран, посещают страны друг друга в целях изучения языка другой страны.

**Годовой перерыв** (приблизительный перевод) — время, которое берет бывший студент дневного отделения для отдыха перед поступлением в колледж или университет.

**Быть культурно осведомленным** — знать какую-либо информацию о какой-либо стране или странах.

**Заграничный** — что-то, что случается или существует далеко от страны, в которой вы проживаете, за океаном.

**Культурный шок** — термин, используемый для описания чувства и эмоции (удивление,

дезориентация, замешательство и т. д.), которые испытывает человек, вступивший в контакт с абсолютно отличающейся от его собственной культурой.

*9. Соедините примеры со значениями в них глагола "get".*

**1. to obtain, receive:**

b) I **got** a call from my host family yesterday.

**2. to become:**

d) It's **getting** late. I have to go.

**3. to manage to enter:**

f) I left the keys at work and **got** into the house through the window.

**4. to understand:**

a) I don't get it. What's happening?

**5. to use particular means of transport:**

e) I usually try to **get** the 8.00 train.

**6. to recover from some bad experience:**

c) It took me 2 months to **get** over the culture shock.

*10. Закончите предложения о себе. Работа в парах. Поделитесь идеями с друзьями. Определите, какое значение глагол "get" имеет в каждом предложении.*

1. I get on really well after we got into the car crash. (**to recover from some bad experience**)

2. I get a bus if I'm not too late. (**to use particular means of transport**)

3. It takes me about an hour to get to my school. (**to manage to enter**)

4. My teacher got me wrong when I tried to explain my point of view to her. (**to understand**)

5. School life is getting harder as we entered the high school. (**to become**)

6. For my last birthday I got a bike from my parents. (**to obtain, receive**)

*11. Прочитайте объяснения и примеры, написанные ниже, и переведите их на русский язык.*

Мы используем **be used to + V-ing** для обозначения действия, означающего привычку в определенном времени.

*I am used to getting round the city on foot. I am not used to living on my own.*

Мы используем **get used to + V-ing** для обозначения действия приобретения привычки.

*I've got used to driving the car now. I can't get used to getting up so early.*

*12. Работа в парах. Говорите по очереди, привыкли ли вы к следующим вещам. Выберите 2—3 пункта, к которым, по вашему мнению, трудно привыкнуть.*

I'm used to cooking for myself.

I'm used to being in the centre of attention.

I'm used to living in a small village.

I'm used to strict school rules.

I think it is rather difficult to get used to living on my own. I'm used to living with my parents because my mother takes care of myself and it is very important for me.

*16. Прочитайте еще информацию из Интернета о программе обмена студентов. Соотнесите заголовки с пунктами текста.*

### **1. a) Cultural Awareness.**

Being able to develop cultural awareness begins by understanding what culture is. Culture is the values, beliefs, **assumptions** and ideas that people or a society hold in common...

### **2. f) Personal Growth.**

By becoming a foreign exchange student you will learn to be an adventurer, a traveler, and an explorer. You learn by experience...

### **3. c) Language Skills.**

By living in a foreign country you will learn the language by **immersion**. Learning by immersion is the fastest and most effective way to learn a new language. It gives you the ability to become fluent in the language by speaking it on a daily basis. . .

### **4. d) School Experiences.**

There is no better way to come to understand people of your own age group than by going to school with them. Student exchange programmes give you the opportunity to become truly a part of the host country and to understand your classmates...

### **5. b) Lifelong Friends.**

Some of your very strongest friendships can come from people you meet through a study abroad programme. One reason for this may be the mutual fascination you have for each other because you come from different cultures...

### **6. e) College and Career Advantage.**

Colleges and universities recognize the value of studying abroad and many give **admission** preference to students that have participated in a student exchange programme. An international experience on a CV tells a lot about a person

to a potential employer. It shows experience, responsibility, integrity, flexibility, and personal strength...

17. Подберите правильное определение для слов, выделенных жирным шрифтом из упр. 16.

**a) assumption** — 1. something you consider likely to be true even though you have no proof: *Your argument is based on a completely false assumption.*

**b) immersion** — 2. a method of teaching a foreign language in which learners are put in situations where they have to use the foreign language most of the time.

**c) admission** — 1. permission to become a student at a college or university: *Many students apply for admission to more than one university.*

19. Заполните пропуски в таблице верными частями речи.

verb	noun	adjective
—	awareness	aware
experience	experience	experienced
appreciate	appreciation	appreciative



<b>verb</b>	<b>noun</b>	<b>adjective</b>
participate	participation, participant	participative
benefit	benefit	beneficial
assume	assumption	assuming
admit	admission	admissive
immerse	immersion	immersive

*22. Посмотрите на список программ и выберите, в какой из них вы бы приняли участие. Объясните ваш выбор.*

Университет принимает заявки на все свои программы обучения иностранных студентов.

**Академический год за рубежом** — 10—11 месяцев, участник может обучаться в государственной или частной школе в стране по его выбору.

**Семестр за границей** — 4—6 месяцев, участник может обучаться в государственной или частной школе в стране по его выбору.

**Летние программы** — от 2 до 8 недель, участие с опцией интенсивных занятий по изучению иностранных языков.

**Иностранный язык программ** — от 2 до 8 недель, участие с опцией интенсивных занятий по изучению иностранных языков.

I think I'd like to participate in the programme of Academic year abroad, because I'd have more opportunities to get accustomed to the culture of the country.

## **Рабочая тетрадь 1**

*1. а) Отметьте идеи, которые хотя бы частично отвечают на вопрос: Почему в настоящее время люди путешествуют больше, чем раньше.*

*Ответы:*

1. breakthrough technologies made it possible to create efficient means of transport;

2. means of transport have become more reliable;

3. people have become more curious about other places and other countries;

4. governments sustain tourism and migration because it's good for the economies of their countries;

5. skills and knowledge exchange accelerate the development of all countries.

*b) Закончите параграф.*

People have never travelled as much as today. Nowadays travelling is very popular. People

on our planet can't live without travelling now. Tourism has become a highly developed business. There are express trains, cars and jet-air liners all of that provide you with comfort and security.

What choice to make? It's up to you to decide. There is a great variety of choice available for you.

Those who live in the country like going to a big city, visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like acquired holiday by the sea or in the mountains.

Most travelers carry a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them — the sights of a city, old churches, castles, mountains, lakes, waterfalls, forests, trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy times they have had.

If you travel for pleasure you would like all means to enjoy picturesque areas you are passing through, you would like to see the places of interest in the cities, towns and countries. Travelling gives us a good opportunity to see wonderful monuments, cultural and historical places, to learn a lot about the history of the country you visit, about the world around us, to meet people of

different nationalities, to learn a lot about their traditions, customs, culture. In other words, you will broaden your mind.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. You have to go to other countries to take part in different negotiations, to sign contracts, to participate in different exhibitions, in order to push the goods produced by your firm or company. Travelling on business helps you to get more information about achievements of other companies” which will make your own business more successful.

*4. Распределите словосочетания в две колонки.*

### **Why do people travel?**

<b>travelling for a purpose</b>	<b>travelling for pleasure</b>
to learn a foreign language	to relax on the beach
to gain some working experience overseas	to practice hobbies like scuba diving or mountain climbing

travelling for a purpose	travelling for pleasure
to visit business partners	to do some sightseeing
to take part in a research expedition	to participate in some international cultural events
to visit friends abroad	to escape daily routine for a while

6. Заполните пропуски выражениями *be used to* или *get used to* в правильной форме.

1. For older people it's rather difficult to change a place of living. Children **get used to** new environment much easier.

2. — Are you feeling OK after the tour round the city? Would you like to take a car?

— No, I'm not tired at all. I **am used to** walking long distances, and enjoy it better than driving.

3. As a chemist, he **was used to** working with different substances and never got injured. However, he never let anyone into his lab when he was experimenting.

4. — I can't start working from 7 am! I'm not able to wake up so early!

— Everyone says so. But you **should get used** to early rising in a week, and then, I'm sure, you'll enjoy it.

7. *Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму.*

*Reporter:* And you're an adventurous person, Jimmy. You are only 25, but you **have been** to lots of different countries.

*Jimmy:* Not too many. I've been to eight countries, if the Ukraine counts.

*Reporter:* It certainly **does**. And what are the other seven?

*Jimmy:* I **started** with France twelve years ago.

*Reporter:* You started from the top, yeah? How did it happen? Did you go there as a tourist?

*Jimmy:* Not exactly, thought we enjoyed sightseeing a lot. Actually, I **went** there as a participant of the International Youth Math Contest. I was invited as I **had achieved** a good result at the national level, at the contest in Moścowa.

*Reporter:* Did Paris impress you?

*Jimmy:* It certainly did. I still **remember** the stunning view from the top of the Eiffel Tower, and... there were lots of flowerbeds — amazing!

*Reporter:* And **have you ever experienced** the feeling that some people call cultural shock?

*Jimmy:* Yeah, it was in China! It's an amazing country. I was there a couple of years ago.

*Reporter:* As a tourist?

*Jimmy:* No, it was a business trip about some joint construction project. It was the first meeting with our Chinese partners, so we **were worrying** a lot. We prepared the business plan very thoroughly and expected that they **would ask** us lots of questions. But they didn't. They **didn't even seem** to be very much interested in the project. They offered us tea, and talked about families and various cultural issues. They were ready to talk about anything but not the business.

We **were very disappointed** with the meeting.

*Reporter:* So was it a failure?

*Jimmy:* No, it wasn't. The problem was in our cultural unawareness — we misinterpreted their behaviour. The thing is that Chinese people need to know their business partners very well, and that family-style talk **was** an essential part in their business process.

*Reporter:* Does the story have a happy ending?

*Jimmy:* Yes. We **have been working** together for half a year already. They are very reliable partners.

8. Заполните пропуски в словообразовательной таблице.

<b>verb</b>	<b>noun</b>	<b>adjective</b>
—	awareness	aware
experience	experience	experienced
appreciate	appreciation	appreciative
participate	participation, participant	participative
benefit	benefit	beneficial
assume	assumption	assuming
admit	admission	admissive
immerse	immersion	immersive

## **Раздел 2. Отсюда до туда**

29. Прочитайте информацию в таблице и переведите словосочетания и предложения на русский язык.



Мы используем предлог **by** с существительными, когда мы хотим сказать, каким видом транспорта мы пользуемся.

*Примеры:* на машине, на автобусе, на велосипеде, на поезде, на самолете, на метро, на лодке и т. д.

### Но “on foot”.

Когда мы используем **my/his/my father’s/a/the** перед **car** используется предлог **in**, и перед остальными видами транспорта — предлог **on**.

*Например:*

*I usually go to school **by car**.*

*I usually go to school **in my father’s car**.*

*We went for a ride **on a bicycle**.*

*30. Переведите предложения на английский язык.*

1. I’m so afraid to travel by plane.

2. Once I met a celebrity on the train St. Petersburg — Moscow.

3. He always came to school on his bicycle.

4. If you go there by bicycle you’ll get tired.

5. The most comfortable way of travelling is by car.

6. My dream is to go somewhere in my grandfather’s retro car.

*32. Соедините вопросы и ответы.*

1. How long is the journey? c) Three and half hours.

2. How far is the station? e) It's a ten-minute walk from here.

3. What is the best way to get to Cardiff? a) Probably by train.

4. Excuse me, is this platform 2? j) No, you want the next one over there.

5. What time does it arrive in Glasgow? b) Just after 10.00.

6. Is the flight direct? i) No, you have to change in Helsinki.

7. Do I need to change? h) No, it's direct.

8. Could you stop here, please? d) Yes, of course.

9. How often do the buses go to the city centre? f) Every fifteen minutes or so.

10. How much is a return to Leeds? g) It's 16 pounds.

*38. Прочитайте информацию о лондонском метро и отметьте факты, описанные в тексте.*

1. The designer of the map. Harry Back.

2. Other cities' underground maps.

3. A pleasant walk.

6. Helping people to find their way out of the tube.

*39. Прочитайте текст снова и определите, являются ли утверждения верными (T), или неверными (F).*

1. The Underground map hasn't changed a lot since it was designed. T;

2. The designer of the map was paid a lot for this work. F;

3. You can see the name of the designer on the Underground. T;

4. The map was not very popular with people. F;

5. The map doesn't give the true distance between the stations. T;

6. There is no map which gives you a true geographical picture of the system. F;

7. It is impossible to visit all the stations in one day. F;

8. Robert Robinson travelled only by underground to complete the record. T;

9. Robert Robinson didn't know the Underground well. F;

10. "The Way Out" tube map helps you make your journey shorter. F.

41. Распределите слова в три колонки в таблице.

<b>Addition</b>	<b>Contrast</b>	<b>Cause/reason</b>
Besides	Although	Because
In addition (to)	However	Since
Also	Despite	As
And	On the other hand	Due to
What is more	But	As well as
Too	Whereas	In spite of

42. Используйте слова из упр. 41 чтобы соединить предложения.

1. His car is very fast. It is very expensive.

His car is very fast, besides it is very expensive.

2. We were tired. We had been travelling for a week.

We were tired, because we had been travelling for a week.

3. The weather was awful. It was pouring with rain. It was cold.

The weather was awful, in addition it was pouring with rain and it was cold too.

4. We left home early. We arrived late.

We left home early as well as we arrived late.

5. I was late for school. The traffic was really bad.

I was late for school, because the traffic was really bad.

6. I never get a taxi. It's too expensive.

I never get a taxi, because it's too expensive.

7. The weather was bad. We still went out for a walk.

Although the weather was bad, we still went out for a walk.

8. They have a car. They rarely use it.

They have a car, but they rarely use it.

*46. Прочитайте текст и определите, какое из предложений лучше всего описывает текст.*

2. This text is about the phrase "Mind the Gap".

*47. Прочитайте текст еще раз и ответьте на вопросы.*

1. What does the phrase “Mind the Gap” mean when you hear it in the Underground?

When I hear the phrase “Mind the Gap” in the Underground it means to attentive to the gaps between the railway carriage and the platform, because there are a lot of them in London Underground.

2. Does the phrase have any other meaning? What is it?

The Phrase “Mind the Gap” has another meaning. It is “Mind the Gappe”. The legend of the phrase is the following: Once you are on a train platform, beware! Approaching trains sometimes disturb the large Gappe bats that live in the tunnels. The Gappes were brought to London in the early 19th century by French smugglers and have proved impossible to get rid of. The announcement “Mind the Gappe!” is a signal that you should cover your hair and look towards the ceiling. Very few people have ever been killed by Gappes, though, and they are considered only a minor drawback to an otherwise excellent means of transport.

3. From where does the phrase originate?

The phrase “Mind the Gappe” originated from France.

4. Is the legend about “Mind the Gap” true/terrifying/humorous?

The legend of the phrase seems to be true, because when there were less trains and people it was possible for such gappes to live in the Underground.

5. Do you know any similar legends about the place where you live?

There lots of legends that several houses were built on previous graveyards, but we know that it's not true because there weren't such number of graveyards to built every house on them.

*48. Соедините словосочетания и пояснения.*

1. I don't **mind** the heat. b) used for telling someone that something is not a problem for you;

2. **Mind** the step! a) used for telling someone to be careful about something;

3. Would you **mind** if I used your phone? e) used for getting someone's permission for something;

4. **Mind** your manners! c) used for telling someone, especially a child, to behave politely;

5. Never **mind!** d) used for telling someone not to feel upset about something.

*50. Поставьте предложения в правильный порядок, чтобы получилась шутка «Дорожный гнев».*

1. An elderly lady stopped to pull into a parking space when a young man in his new red Mercedes went around her and parked in the space she was waiting for.

2. The little old lady was so upset that she went up to the man and said, “I was going to park there!”

3. The man was really cheeky and he said, “That’s what you can do when you’re young and bright.”

4. Well, this really upset the lady even more, so she got in her car and backed it up and then she stomped on the gas and plowed right into his Mercedes.

5. The young man ran back to his car and asked, “What did you do that for?” The little old lady smiled and told him, “That’s what you can do when you’re old and rich!”



## Рабочая тетрадь 1

*1. Соедините слова, чтобы получились выражения.*

1. challenging job;
2. exchange programme;
3. overseas student;
4. cultural shock;
5. immersion course;
6. false assumption.

*2. Закончите предложения.*

1. If you are going to a distant country and want to avoid cultural shock, you must be aware of the traditions and culture of the country you are going to visit.

2. If I had a chance to take part in an exchange programme, I would participate in the programme of Academic year abroad, because I'd have more opportunities to get accustomed to the culture of the country.

3. If I take up an immersion English course, I would be brilliant at English.

4. If overseas students studied in our school, I'd try to learn as much as possible about their native country.

5. Распределите слова в три колонки в таблице (упр. 41 на стр. 138 в учебнике).

<b>Addition</b>	<b>Contrast</b>	<b>Cause/reason</b>
Besides	Although	Because
In addition (to)	However	Since
Also	Despite	As
And	On the other hand	Due to
What is more	But	As well as
Too	Whereas	In spite of

6. Соедините предложения вместе. Используйте связующие слова в скобках, а так же делайте все необходимые извинения.

1. Michael is very hot-tempered. He gets on well with everyone in the class. (although)

Although Michael is very hot-tempered, he gets on well with everyone in the class.

2. The weather was severe. The people survived. (in spite of)

The people survived in spite of severe weather.

3. My uncle is a famous archaeologist. My uncle is a famous writer too. (as well as)

My uncle is a famous archaeologist as well as a famous writer.

4. It was high season. There were few people at the resort. (despite)

Despite the high season there were few people at the resort.

5. Mr. Adams taught college students. Mr. Adams did some research work. (in addition to)

Mr. Adams taught college students in addition to some research work.

6. Mark was accepted for that programme. It happened because Mark had excellent communication skills. (due to)

Mark was accepted for that programme due to his excellent communication skills.

*9. Напишите достоинства видов транспорта.*

Car: fast, comfortable, can take passengers whenever they want, nice and relaxing to travel by.

Bicycle: helps to keep fit, doesn't require too much fuel, reliable, economical, nature friendly, can take passengers wherever they want, enables

the person to avoid traffic jams, nice and relaxing to travel by.

Roller skates: helps to keep fit, doesn't require too much fuel, reliable, economical, nature friendly, enables the person to avoid traffic jams.

Bus/trolleybus/tram: doesn't require good roads.

### **Раздел 3. Манеры делают человека**

*55. Работа в парах. Посмотрите на картинки и обсудите следующие вопросы:*

Что понимается под хорошими манерами?

Почему хорошие манеры так важны?

Являются ли хорошие манеры универсальными (одинаковыми во всех культурах)?

1. Good manners are a complex of different way of behaviour when people are considered to be polite.

2. Good manners are very important because they are a part of people's images and they describe people's characters.

3. I think that good manners are not universal. There is such a saying as: what is good for one nation is bad for some other. That is why I think that they are not universal.

*56. Прочитайте текст и сравните ваше мнение с ним.*

Быть вежливым может показаться незначительными, но люди замечают, как вы себя ведете, и что вы говорите. Ваша репутация будет преследовать вас в течение всей жизни. Всегда говорите вежливо и относитесь к другим с уважением. Подавайте хороший пример, будучи вежливым. Говорите «пожалуйста» и «спасибо», потому что это правильно. Гордитесь тем, кто вы есть, и относитесь к другим так, как вы хотите, чтобы они относились к вам.

*57. Работа в парах. Догадайтесь, какие страны демонстрируют манеры, описанные в таблице.*

1. In the Czech Republic and Hungary l) you shouldn't criticize others. It is really bad manners.

2. In Scandinavian countries f) after being invited to lunch or dinner, you should send a thank-you letter the next day.

3. In Britain d) people have very high self-esteem so you have to be careful with jokes. They appreciate foreigners trying to speak their language.

4. In America a) if a person shuts the door behind him/her at work or at home it means:

“Don’t disturb”, “I am working”, “I don’t want to see anyone”. In general they leave the door open.

5. In Germany c) you are not allowed to enter a theatre or an opera when you arrive late.

6. In Spain g) it is good manners to talk loudly if you are one of two people walking together, so that anyone nearby can hear that you have nothing to hide.

7. In some African countries i) it is forbidden to wear shoes.

8. In Holland e) simplicity and honesty are best. In restaurants, tips are not popular.

9. In Muslim countries k) standards of modesty require that the body be covered.

Long trousers and long-sleeved shirts buttoned to the neck are expected.

10. In India b) you shouldn’t wear leather, including belts, because the cow is sacred. This would be especially offensive when visiting a Hindu temple.

11. In Muslim mosques and Buddhist temples j) an open door is a sign of mess and disorder.

12. In Russia h) the hostess always offers her guests plenty of food and you can be sure that it is the best food she’s got.

60. Прочитайте примеры и переведите их.

Когда мы говорим о вещах, которые запрещены, мы используем:

*You **can't** swim here.* — Вы не можете здесь купаться.

*You **mustn't** be late for your classes.* — Вам нельзя опаздывать на занятия.

*You **are not allowed** to take books with you.* — Вам не разрешается брать с собой книгу.

*It is **forbidden** to smoke here.* — Здесь запрещено курить.

*It's **prohibited** to park in this area.* — В этой местности запрещено парковать машину.

61. Используйте слова и выражения из упр. 60. Составьте предложения и объясните, что означают знаки внизу, и где вы можете их встретить. Напишите три версии под каждым знаком.

1. a) You can't walk your dog here. It's a children's playground.

b) It's prohibited to take your dogs inside the supermarket.

c) You are not allowed to bring your dog to school.

2. a) You can't park your car here, it's only for company cars.

b) You are prohibited to park your car here, it's a playground.

c) You are not allowed to park your car here, it's a private parking.

3. a) You mustn't walk on the grass, it's a private garden.

b) You are not allowed to walk on the grass, it's a city park.

c) You are prohibited to walk on the grass, it's a national reserve.

4. a) You mustn't feed the animals, it's a zoo.

b) You are not allowed to feed the animals, it's private farm.

c) You are prohibited to feed the animals, it's a national park.

5. a) You mustn't turn right, it's a single-direction running (одностороннее движение).

b) You are not allowed to turn right, it's a private zone.

c) You are prohibited to turn right, it's a pedestrian area there (пешеходная зона).

6. a) You mustn't take pictures, it's a museum.



b) You are not allowed to take pictures, it's a zoo, and animals can get scared.

c) You are prohibited to take pictures, it's secret object.

*62. Работа в парах. Прочитайте список общественных поведений и выберите три наиболее неприемлемых манеры и три наименее неприятные.*

1. Drinking beer in the streets.

Распитие пива на улице.

2. Forgetting to say "Thank you" and "Sorry".

Забудь сказать «спасибо» и «извините».

3. Throwing litter out of your car window.

Выбрасывать мусор из окна машины.

4. Listening to loud music in your car.

Слушать громко музыку в машине.

5. Sticking chewing gum everywhere.

Приклеивать свою жвачку везде.

6. Swearing in public places.

Брань в общественных местах.

7. Spitting in the streets.

Свистеть на улице.

8. Chewing food with your mouth open.

Жевать с открытым ртом.

9. Talking on a mobile phone in public.

Разговаривать по мобильному телефону на публике.

10. Smoking while walking.

Курить на ходу.

11. Not cleaning up after your dog.

Не убирать за своей собакой.

12. Queue jumping.

Лезть вне очереди.

13. Blowing one's nose in public.

Сморкаться на публике.

14. Coughing and yawning with your mouth open in transport.

Кашлять и зевать с широко открытым ртом в общественном транспорте.

*69. Соедините слова и их определения.*

1. respect b) a feeling that something is important and deserves serious attention;

2. consideration c) a way of behaving that shows you care about other people's feelings and needs;

3. appreciation a) the feeling you have when you are grateful to someone.

*70. Прочитайте предложения и переведите слова, выделенные жирным шрифтом.*

1. We work well together and I **respect** him as a colleague.

Мы работаем вместе, и я **уважаю** его как коллегу.

2. Try showing a little more **consideration** for others.

Постарайся оказывать немного больше **внимания** другим людям.

3. This is just a small sign of our **appreciation**.

Это всего лишь маленький знак **благодарности**.

*71. Заполните пропуски в таблице, используя словарь.*

<b>verb</b>	<b>noun</b>	<b>adjective</b>
respect	respect	respective
considerate	consideration	considerable
appreciate	appreciation	appreciative

*73. Оцените высказывания по четырех бальной шкале 1–4, в зависимости от того, насколько они для вас правдивы или нет (1 — совсем не правда, 4 — абсолютно верно).*

**Dealing with strangers:**

1. When I talk to people whom I don't know well, I worry that I might offend them. (3)

2. I never tell jokes as I am not sure others will understand me. (2)

3. If I want to get acquainted with a person, I'll come up to him/her and start talking. (4)

4. If there are several spare seats in a public place, I'll sit away from other people. (3)

*75. Прочитайте текст и скажите, сильно ли отличается описанное поведение от поведения в вашей культуре.*

Британцы не любят, когда их смущают. Они опасаются, что они могут быть не в состоянии поддержать разговор с вами, или не понять, что вы говорите им. Они, вероятно, немного знают о вашей стране (если они могут догадаться, откуда вы) или о вашей культуре, и опасаются, что они могут сказать что-то, что оскорбит вас. Они думают, что вы не будете понимать их

шутки (и вы не будете!). На самом деле легко избежать этой неловкой встречи, так как они, вероятно, и не подойдут, чтобы начать говорить с вами.

Британцы любят много личного пространства. Они ценят свое личное. Некоторые британцы беспокоятся, что если они подружатся с вами, вы не сможете понять их обычаи. Они также могут беспокоиться о вмешательстве в личное пространство. Если вы женщина, британцы могут быть озабочены тем, что вы будете чувствовать себя под угрозой, если он заговорит с вами.

Если есть несколько свободных мест в общественном месте, большинство британцев будут сидеть отдельно от других людей. Кроме того, они не касаются друг друга, и, как правило, извиняются, если они коснутся кого-то случайно. Для них считается необычным идти к кому-либо в гости, не договорившись заранее.

*80. Посмотрите на список тем для светской беседы и решите, какие из них допустимы, а какие — нет. Заполните таблицу. Запишите вопросы в таблицу.*

<b>Topics for small talk</b>	<b>Questions for small talk</b>
travel	How was your flight?
weather	How do you like the weather today?
holidays	How have you had a rest?
pets	How is your Rox?
music	What music do you prefer?
hobbies	What do you do at your spare time?
general matters about the person	How are you?
studies	How is your study?
work	How is your last project?
food	How do you like risotto?

<b>Topics to avoid</b>	<b>Questions to avoid</b>
age	How old are you?
children	How are your children?
gossip about somebody	Did you hear that...?
criticism or complaints	Oh, I'm so unhappy...
complicated subjects (e.g. philosophy)	What is the purpose of life?
work	How Much do you earn?
money	How much does it cost?
marriage	How long are you married?
jokes that might offend (especially sexist or racist jokes)	Did you hear that our new Niger...
politics	How do you feel about last election?
religion	How do you feel about Muslim?

## Рабочая тетрадь 1

1. а) Соедините слова, чтобы получились выражения.

1. to shake hands;
2. to sound friendly;
3. to enjoy (the) conversation;
4. unsociable behaviour;
5. to behave inconsiderately;
6. to appreciate the advice;
7. irresponsible row;
8. blazing arguments;
9. awful statement.

б) Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Do you enjoy having conversations with people you don't know very well? Why "yes" or "no"?

I enjoy having conversation with people I don't know very well. Such conversations help me to learn much new information and people's characters. I find it very interesting.

2. Do you think smoking in a cafe or in the street is inconsiderate towards other people? Why "yes" or "no"?

I think that smoking in a cafe or in the street is inconsiderate towards other people, because there



are a lot of people who do not smoke and they have to smell our cigarettes. They unwillingly become passive smokers. We also ruin their health.

3. What is “unsociable behaviour” in your opinion?

I think that “unsociable behaviour” is a complex of different ways of behaviour that do other people harm or make them feel uncomfortable.

*2. Соедините фразы и ответы на них.*

1. I need some time to think everything over, and then I'll be ready to tell you about my decision.

c) OK, take your time. Let me know when you are ready.

2. Could I apply to you for advice if I need some?

d) Anytime.

3. Thank you very much for the map and your instructions. That was a great help.

b) My pleasure. Have a nice weekend!

4. Is it OK if I bring some friends tonight?

a) Actually, I've been thinking about a quiet evening in, just watching something on TV. But I don't mind a little party either.

5. I don't like it very much when someone borrows my hair dryer.

f) Do you mean that it was me? I don't even know where you keep it!

6. Why are you talking so loudly? Do you mean I'm deaf or something?

e) Sorry, I didn't mean any offence. I'm just too excited.

### *3. Что бы вы сказали, если. . .*

1. You feel hot and want to open the window, but there are other people in the room?

Excuse me, may I open the window, it's too hot here?

2. You need to make an urgent telephone call, but you don't have your mobile phone with you?

Excuse me, may I use your mobile phone for a moment?

3. People at the table next to yours talk very loudly and you can't hear what your friend is saying to you?

Excuse me, could you speak a little bit quieter, I can't hear my friend?

4. You want to express your gratitude to someone who helped you a lot?

Excuse me, I'd like to appreciate you.

5. Someone tells you that he's grateful for your help and consideration?

I'm glad to help you any time.

*7. Прочитайте аргументы, которые могут быть использованы в обсуждении по теме «Вежливо ли есть и пить на улице?». Отметьте аргументы, которые оправдывают данные действия.*

People may have no time for a proper meal and they have to eat lunch on their way to school or work. Most people would prefer eating in restaurants, but it's rather expensive.

There's no need to make a fuss about eating on the streets because everyone does it.

*9. Заполните пропуски в таблице, используя словарь (упр. 71 на стр. 146 в учебнике).*

<b>verb</b>	<b>noun</b>	<b>adjective</b>
respect	respect	respective
considerate	consideration	considerable
appreciate	appreciation	appreciative

10. Посмотрите на список тем для светской беседы и решите, какие из них допустимы, а какие — нет. Заполните таблицу. Запишите вопросы в таблицу.

<b>Topics for small talk</b>	<b>Questions for small talk</b>
travel	How was your flight?
weather	How do you like the weather today?
holidays	How have you had a rest?
pets	How is your Rox?
music	What music do you prefer?
hobbies	What do you do at your spare time?
general matters about the person	How are you?
studies	How is your study?
work	How is your last project?
food	How do you like risotto?

<b>Topics to avoid</b>	<b>Questions to avoid</b>
age	How old are you?
children	How are your children?
gossip about somebody	Did you hear that...?
criticism or complaints	Oh, I'm so unhappy...
complicated subjects (e.g. philosophy)	What is the purpose of life?
work	How Much do you earn?
money	How much does it cost?
marriage	How long are you married?
jokes that might offend (especially sexist or racist jokes)	Did you hear that our new Niger...
politics	How do you feel about last election?
religion	How do you feel about Muslim?

*11. Прочитайте список стереотипов, которые сложились у американцев о жизни в России. Отметьте те, которые не имеют ничего общего с настоящей ситуацией в России.*

People in Russia don't feel cold at all and that's why they can survive very frosty winters.

The most popular writer in Russia is Dostoevsky.

Bears are very common in the countryside and could even be seen in cities.

All people in Russia drink lots of alcohol.

People in Russia are very hospitable.

## **Раздел 4. Культурный шок**

*88. Прочитайте следующие предложения и выберите, какие из них звучат более вежливо.*

1. b) He is not too polite.
2. a) They tend to be a bit noisy.
3. b) I don't think you're right.
4. a) Your English results are not so good.

89. Работа в парах. Изучите основные правила и прикрепите их, как объяснения к предложениям из упр. 88.

1. Хорошая атмосфера существует тогда, когда используются хорошие слова. Если вы хотите быть вежливым, всегда выбирайте положительные слова из антонимических пар, например: вместо **good — bad**, лучше использовать **good — not good** или **good — not so good**.

упр. 88: 4. a) *Your English results are not so good.*

1. b) *He is not too polite.*

2. Если вы хотите возразить или не согласиться, лучше сказать **I don't think + positive verb**, вместо **I think + negative verb**.

упр. 88: 3. b) *I don't think you're right.*

3. Старайтесь не употреблять резких слов (**very, extremely**). Гораздо вежливее использовать более мягкие слова (**a bit, slightly**).

упр. 88: 2. a) *They tend to be a bit noisy.*

4. Чтобы не выглядеть слишком резким, лучше использовать **tend to**, критикуя кого-либо.

упр. 88: 2. a) *They tend to be a bit noisy.*

*94. Соедините слова и их определения. Переведите на русский язык.*

1. unaware e) not realizing that something exists or is happening;

Неведающий — не осознающий, что что-то происходит или существует.

2. frustrating f) making you feel annoyed and impatient;

Расстраивающий — что-то, что раздражает и вызывает чувство нетерпения.

3. adapt a) change your ideas or behaviour so that you can deal with a new situation

Адаптироваться — менять свои представления или поведение с целью лучшего общения с окружающими.

4. judge b) form an opinion about something after considering all the facts;

Судить — формировать собственное мнение после рассмотрения всех фактов.

5. decrease c) become less or reduce something;

Уменьшить — стать меньше или уменьшить что-то.

6. rewarding d) giving you satisfaction or pleasure;

Стоящий — дающий удовлетворение и удовольствие.



96. *Напишите противоположные формы слов.*

Tolerant — intolerant;  
predictable — unpredictable;  
human — inhuman;  
expected — unexpected;  
avoidable — unavoidable;  
polite — impolite;  
fortunate — unfortunate;  
attended — unattended.

97. *Соедините слова, которые вы образовали и их определения в таблице.*

1. unwilling to accept other s beliefs or behaviour	intolerant
2. unlucky	unfortunate
3. impossible to prepare for	unpredictable
4. impossible to stop, inevitable	unavoidable
5. cruel, not caring when other people are suffering	inhuman
6. surprising	unexpected
7. not being watched over (particularly luggage)	unattended
8. rude	impolite

*98. Прочитайте текст и выберите предложение, которое лучше всего передает его содержание.*

2. Although it's impossible to avoid culture shock, you can prepare for it so as not to suffer too much.

*99. Используя текст, выберите правильные значения слов, выделенных жирным шрифтом.*

1. Subtle — b) delicate and complicated;

2. Inevitable — a) impossible to avoid or prevent;

3. Occasional — b) intended to special occasions;

4. Mismatch — a) a difference or disagreement between two facts or aspects of a situation;

5. Inferior — a) not as good as something else;

6. apparent — b) easy to see or understand.

*100. Два из следующих утверждений являются неверными, исходя из информации в тексте. Найдите их.*

2. To feel good in different country you must forget about your own.

6. People often think that if something is different, it is good.

## Рабочая тетрадь 1

*1. Соедините дипломатические высказывания с их значениями.*

1. It's about 2 pm. I wouldn't mind eating something. Would you?

c) I feel hungry. Let's have some lunch.

2. I'm not very happy with your progress. You don't spend enough time doing your homework, I'm afraid. a) You haven't improved at all, because you are extremely lazy and do nothing.

3. I wonder if I could ask you for a favour, as I don't think I'll manage to cope with that all by myself.

d) Can you help?

4. I think you possibly don't need to tell my boss or any other people about it.

b) Don't tell anybody about it.

*2. Какие вежливые высказывания вы будете использовать, если. . .*

1. если бы вы хотели остаться одни и не хотели ни с кем разговаривать.

I'm not very happy to talk to anyone today, may I stay alone?

2. если бы вы хотели пить.

I'm a little bit thirsty.

3. если бы вам нужно было найти туалет.

Excuse me, could you tell me where is the toilet?

5. Соедините слова, которые вы образовали, и их определения в таблице.

1. unwilling to accept other s beliefs or behaviour	intolerant
2. unlucky	unfortunate
3. impossible to prepare for	unpredictable
4. impossible to stop, inevitable	unavoidable
5. cruel, not caring when other people are suffering	inhuman
6. surprising	unexpected
7. not being watched over (particularly luggage)	unattended
8. rude	impolite

6. а) Запишите прилагательные в отрицательной форме и напишите их в соответствующую колонку в таблице.

in-	un-	im —
intolerant	unavoidable	impolite
inevitable	unaware	impossible
inhuman	unpredictable	impatient
inappropriate	uncivilized	immoral

*b) Закончите предложения, используя отрицательные формы прилагательных.*

1. In my view, it's impolite not to give up a seat to an elderly person on a bus.

2. I insist that it's uncivilized to litter our environment.

3. I share the opinion that it's impossible to invent the time machine.

4. I believe that it's unpredictable to know your time of marriage.

*7. Заполните пропуски.*

*Reporter:* You've travelled a lot, haven't you? And have you ever experienced real culture **shock**?

*Andrew:* No, not really... You see, I always do some homework before going to a new country.

*Reporter:* Homework?

*Andrew:* Yes, I search the media for any information about the country and **browse** the

internet. The Internet is very useful for cultural awareness. And when you are **aware** of some things, which are unusual to you, they don't tend to remain shocking and you can **adapt** to them easily.

*Reporter:* But it's impossible to **predict** everything that may happen there.

*Andrew:* You are right. And it reminds me of my first trip abroad when I really experienced a sort of culture shock.

*Reporter:* What country was it?

*Andrew:* Britain. I was taking an **immersion** course and was staying in a student hostel.

Being quite a sociable person, I **instantly** made lots of friends. They were very friendly and very enthusiastic about meeting me. They liked me very much! I concluded that from their own words. They kept saying: "It's fantastic to meet you! We are happy to see you!" and other things like that.

*Reporter:* And what happened then?

*Andrew:* Once, on the way to the college I saw a fellow student on the **opposite** side of the street. And he was waving to me: "Hi! How are you! It's great to see you!"

*Reporter:* Well, and?

*Andrew:* Instead of "I'm fine, thank you!" I said: "I feel a bit sick today."

*Reporter:* And?

*Andrew:* “It’s fantastic! See you after classes!”  
It was obvious that he didn’t even listen to my reply.

*Reporter:* Was it disappointing?

*Andrew:* Yeah, it was a bit **frustrating**. But soon I realized that it was the famous English **small** talk. It’s when people use set phrases without much meaning in order to sound polite and positive.

*8. Прочитайте письмо и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.*

**Hi everyone!**

I’m writing this letter in English as it’s strictly **forbidden** to use any language here but English. The thing is that I’m taking an immersion course of English in Malta now and our teachers **think** that if we switch off our native languages, it **will enhance** our speaking skills. I don’t know if they are right or not, but I enjoy **speaking** English all the time immensely! I’ve been studying here for a week and a half already and I’ve made good progress. It’s amazing to **be able** to communicate with so many people from so many countries.

There are about two hundred overseas students here, and sometimes it’s not easy to guess where

some of them are from. I myself **have been taken** for a Bulgarian and for a Czech several times — they say that I have an Eastern European accent. And some of my peers looked very surprised when they **find** out that I'm from Russia. They thought that people in Russia were unfriendly and unso-  
ciable. It's a shame that there are still so many prejudices and stereotypes about my country. But I'm sure that I **will have broken** all of them by the end of my course! I've met some nice guys from Germany and Finland here and we hope to stay in touch even when our course **will be** over and when we get back home.

Love and kisses,

Julia (or Yulka if it sounds more familiar)

## **Проверка знаний**

*3. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски.*

Package holidays, covering a two weeks' stay in an attractive location are increasingly popular, because they offer an **exclusive** price with few extras. Once you get to the airport, it is up to the **travel** operator to see that you get safely to your **destination**. Excursions, local **entertainment**,



swimming, sunbathing, skiing — you name it — it's all laid out for you.

There is, in fact, no reason for you to bother to **arrange** anything yourselves. You **make** friends and **have** a good time, but there is very little chance that you will really get to know the local people. This is even likely on a bus trip, when you spend of your time travelling. Of course, the carefully scheduled stops for you to visit **historical** buildings and monuments, but you'll be allowed only brief stay **overtime** in famous city, with a polite reminder to **down** and have breakfast early in time for the next morning. You may visit the beautiful historic, the ancient, but there is always constraint.

*4. Заполните пропуски в тексте верной формой слов, написанных прописными буквами.*

### Bowing

The tradition of bowing is so **complex** that Asians attend special classes to learn how to do it **properly**. It's unlikely that any **national** visitor would be able to appropriately carry out the formal bow, doing it to the right **depth** and with the correct duration. However, a polite attempt to bow in **greeting** will be appreciated by your

Asian **acquaintance**. If you want to express some special respect in the **relationships**, bow lower. Be sure to learn an appropriate verbal greeting to accompany the bow.

## **Рабочая тетрадь 2**

### ***Тест 1***

#### ***Часть II. Чтение***

*Прочитайте текст и отметьте каждый абзац подходящим заглавием.*

1. A possible solution for the “alternative energy’s case”.
2. The reasons to look for alternative sources of energy.
3. Alternative energy technologies’ prospects for the future.
4. The engineers’ comments on the solar technologies implementation.
5. Technical characteristics of the solar energy device.
6. Good intentions and the real life situation.

### **Часть III. Английская грамматика**

*Заполните пропуски верной формой слов.*

Friends call me Lucky because I don't have to work. If I remember it **correctly**, it was Confucius, a Chinese **philosopher**, who said "Choose a job you love and you will never have to work a day in your life". So I did that. And the thing I enjoy most of all is taking photos. This love for **photographing** gave me a reason for travelling, which is the second thing I love very much. My career started at twenty when I received a **professional** camera as a gift, and since then I've been travelling the globe for 25 years. I work for several magazines and journals, they buy my photos, and that's why I can afford to make it my lifelong **occupation**. I've got a large collection of images of people and places. My favourite series is the **Australian** photos, because to me nothing can be compared to the **stunt** views you can find there. Throughout Australia you can find **impressive** rocks, awesome bush forests and amazing ocean waters.

#### **Разминка 2**

*2А. Заполните пропуски правильными фразовыми глаголами.*

1 I've always wanted to see some exotic country, and I was delighted to know that our regional football team will go for the final game to China. I'm **looking forward** to this trip and hope nothing will prevent me from going there.

2 It's not easy to share a room with someone from another country. Cultural differences can often lead to misunderstandings and even quarreling. However, Lee was a very understanding person. We quarreled seldom, and if it happened, we **made up with** each other very quickly.

3 The local people were nice and friendly and I didn't mind the local food. The only one thing I couldn't **make up with** was the local music. It was plaintive and melancholic and made me feel depressed when I heard it.

4 My classmates were older than me and had already lived in that country for a month or longer. I had to sit over books at night and take extra language classes to **keep up with** them.

5 Local food was disgusting. I couldn't find anything tasty in the market and had to stick to a diet of corns and fruit. No wonder that the first thing I did when I came home was to buy a dozen of different cheesecakes to **put up for** two months of starvation.

## **Тест 2**

### **Часть II. Чтение**

*Прочитайте текст и выберите заглавие для каждого абзаца.*

1. E; 2. G; 3. C; 4. A; 5. F; 6. D.

### **Часть III. Английская грамматика**

*Заполните пропуски словами в верной форме.*

Contemporary society is much more dynamic than it was a couple of centuries ago. It's not a great deal now to move from one town to another if you find a good job there or if it's good for career prospects and **promotion** opportunities. Ability to move **easily** is true for students too. In many countries young people take a gap year to gain life experience. On completing the school they don't go straight to universities but work and travel. They choose the most **economic** ways of travelling: budget airlines, coaches, or hitchhiking and even cycling. They stay in students' hostels and backpackers' hostels, which are much **cheaper** than any other accommodation, and they often do occasional **skillful** jobs, which earns their living

and further travelling. A friend of mine travelled in Europe a couple of years ago. Everyone was **astonishing** when he said that his main means of transport was his bicycle. That was unbelievable, but he had cycled though several **European** countries. He is a real **adventurer** and now he is getting ready for a new trip. He says that he will buy a new bicycle for it.

# ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

<b>Часть 1. Начнем с начала</b>	<b>4</b>
Раздел 1. Начнем с начала . . . . .	4
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	8
Раздел 2. Суть вопроса . . . . .	13
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	18
Раздел 3. А вы увлекаетесь спортом? .	22
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	28
Раздел 4. Где слова не нужны. . . . .	31
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	42
Раздел 5. Куда уходит время? . . . . .	47
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	53
Проверка знаний . . . . .	58
Проверка знаний. Рабочая тетрадь 2 .	61
Разминка 1 . . . . .	61
Тест 1 . . . . .	62
Часть II. Чтение . . . . .	62
Часть III. Английская грамматика	62
Разминка 2 . . . . .	63
Тест 2 . . . . .	64
Часть II. Чтение . . . . .	64
Часть III. Английская грамматика	64

<b>Часть 2. Поговорим о семейных делах</b>	<b>66</b>
Раздел 1. Исследуем вашу семью . . .	66
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	73
Раздел 2. Семейное жилище . . . . .	76
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	81
Раздел 3. Что делает семью счастливой?	83
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	89
Раздел 4. Семейные разногласия . . .	94
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	103
Раздел 5. Воспоминания . . . . .	108
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	111
Проверка знаний . . . . .	113
Рабочая тетрадь 2 . . . . .	117
Разминка 1 . . . . .	117
Тест 1 . . . . .	118
Часть II. Чтение . . . . .	118
Часть III. Английская грамматика	120
Разминка 2 . . . . .	121
Тест 2 . . . . .	122
Часть II. Чтение . . . . .	122
Часть III. Английская грамматика	122
<b>Часть 3. Цивилизация и прогресс</b>	<b>124</b>
Раздел 1. Знания из прошлого . . . . .	124
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	138
Раздел 2. Прогресс и развитие . . . . .	141



Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	158
Раздел 3. Удивительные вещи, созданные человечеством . . . . .	163
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	166
Раздел 4. Роботы будущего . . . . .	170
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	172
Проверка знаний . . . . .	177
Рабочая тетрадь 2 . . . . .	180
Разминка 1 . . . . .	180
Тест 1 . . . . .	182
Часть II. Чтение . . . . .	182
Часть III. Английская грамматика	184
Разминка 2 . . . . .	185
Тест 2 . . . . .	187
Часть II. Чтение . . . . .	187
Часть III. Английская грамматика	188
<b>Часть 4. Мир возможностей</b>	<b>190</b>
Раздел 1. Далеко от дома . . . . .	190
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	197
Раздел 2. Отсюда до туда . . . . .	203
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	212
Раздел 3. Манеры делают человека .	215
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	227
Раздел 4. Культурный шок . . . . .	233
Рабочая тетрадь 1 . . . . .	238

Проверка знаний . . . . .	243
Рабочая тетрадь 2 . . . . .	245
Тест 1 . . . . .	245
Часть II. Чтение . . . . .	245
Часть III. Английская грамматика	246
Разминка 2 . . . . .	246
Тест 2 . . . . .	248
Часть II. Чтение . . . . .	248
Часть III. Английская грамматика	248