

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

RAINBOW ENGLISH

РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ Тестовые задания **ЕГЭ**

Содержит задания
на формирование
метапредметных умений
и личностных качеств



 **дрофа**



6

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Unit One

Two Capitals

I. Listening

1 Listen, , and decide which of the four statements is true. Circle¹ its number.



1. Mr Brown knows what places in Russia he wants to visit.
2. Andrey names some places in St Petersburg that make it a beautiful city.
3. St Petersburg was the capital of Russia for three centuries.
4. Andrey only likes St Petersburg in fine weather.



2 Listen, , choose and circle the right answers (a—d) to these questions.



1. How long is Nevsky Prospekt?
a) 3,5 km b) 4 km c) 4,5 km d) 5 km
2. What is the Russian Museum famous for?
a) its architecture c) its collection of pictures
b) its history d) its collection of Russian paintings
3. How long did it take to build Kazan Cathedral?
a) seven years c) nine years
b) eight years d) ten years
4. How many times did they rebuild the bridge in the place where the Anichkov Bridge is situated now?
a) once c) three times
b) two times d) four times

¹ to circle ['sɜ:kəl] — обвести

3 Listen, 3, and decide which of the facts (1—4) are true, false or not stated. Write the numbers of the statements in the table.

1. Tourists visit metro stations in Moscow to look at their architecture.
2. Ploshchad Revolutsii Metro Station has a lot of sculptures.
3. The colour of the columns in Mayakovskaya Metro Station is red and white.
4. Komsomolskaya Metro Station has mosaics but it has no sculptures.



True	False	Not stated

4 Listen, 4, and answer the questions. Write down the appropriate names.



the Eiffel Tower



the Ostankino Tower



the Berlin TV Tower

1. Which of the three towers is the oldest?

2. Which of the three towers is the tallest?

3. Which of the three towers was built in five years?

4. Which of the three towers was the tallest building in the world for a long time?

II. Reading

5 Read these words in transcription.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. [ə'piə] | 9. [daʊn] |
| 2. [fɑ:st] | 10. ['stætfu:] |
| 3. [kə'θi:drɪ] | 11. [mu:v] |
| 4. ['nʌθɪŋ] | 12. [ˌʌndə'stʊd] |
| 5. [tʃemɔ] | 13. [brɔ:t] |
| 6. ['eniθɪŋ] | 14. [stri:t] |
| 7. ['ɑ:kɪtekt] | 15. ['evrɪbɒdi] |
| 8. ['kɒləm] | |

6 Read the words, word combinations and sentences.

A.

Road, cathedral, building, move, fast, nothing, column, century, other, architect.

B.

To build roads, to miss a train, to take a bus, to found a city, to listen to pupils, to defend from the enemies, a monument to a king, to move to a new place.

C.

Suddenly a beautiful lady appeared in the hall.

We know nothing about it.

Peter the Great, the famous tsar [zɑ:] of Russia, founded St Petersburg.

I made friends with the new girl.

What is there on the opposite bank of the river?

There are a lot of marble statues in the Summer Garden in St Petersburg.

What other places of interest do you know?

By and by he began to be interested in the history of the 19th century.

7 Read the text and match its parts (1—3) with their names (a—d). There is one name you don't have to use.



- A Great Place for Sports
- A Legend That May Be Not at All True
- Some Facts from History
- A Place of Wonderful Natural Beauty

Zvenigorod

- Zvenigorod stands on the River Moskva 65 km to the west of Moscow. It is one of the oldest cities situated near Moscow. People think that Prince Yury Dolgoruky

founded Zvenigorod in 1152 just as he founded Moscow in 1147. As well as Moscow, the city has its Kremlin (Gorodok) with a beautiful 14th century cathedral. There is also a big monastery ['mɒnəstri] in Zvenigorod which once was a residence of Tsar Alexei. The monastery has a long and interesting history.



2. We don't know why this city has the name of Zvenigorod. One of the stories says that in the days of old there were many churches in the city. The bells of the churches rang and people could hear their ringing far from the city. They said, "Gorod zvenit" ("the city is ringing"), which gave the name to the city.
3. Zvenigorod has the nickname of Russian Switzerland¹ because it is situated in a beautiful ecologically clean area ['eəriə] with great pine² forests around it.

1	2	3	extra

8 Read the text and complete the sentences after it with *a*, *b* or *c*.

The Clean Ponds

Chistye Prudy (The Clean Ponds) is a large pond situated in the centre of Moscow. The place is popular with Muscovites ['mʌskəvaɪts] and visitors of the capital. It may be interesting to know that in the 17th century the name of the ponds was the Dirty Ponds. And they were really as dirty as dirty could be because the people who lived in the neighbourhood used the ponds as a dump³. In 1703 Prince Menshikov bought the ponds and the territory around them. He ordered⁴ to clean the ponds. After that people gave them the name of the Clean Ponds.



¹ **Switzerland** ['swɪtsələnd] — Швейцария

² **a pine** [paɪn] — сосна

³ **a dump** [dʌmp] — свалка

⁴ **to order** ['ɔːdə] — приказывать

Nowadays the ponds are a home to swans¹ and ducks. In winter the ponds become a skating rink. Hundreds of people, children and grown-ups, skate on the ponds to music. People come here not only to look at the waterbirds in summer or skate in winter. The ponds are a favourite meeting place of young people.



They often come here to listen to buskers (street musicians). One of the most popular Moscow theatres "Sovremennik" is situated in this area too. Every evening you can see theatregoers coming to the theatre to watch one of its plays.

1. In the 18th century the pond became _____

- a) popular with young people
- b) more pleasant to visit
- c) a big city dump

2. The Clean Ponds in Moscow are a good place for _____

- a) fishing and boating
- b) skateboarding
- c) feeding birds

3. People often associate² the Clean Ponds with _____

- a) famous sportsmen and sportswomen
- b) works by great architects
- c) actors and acting

9

Read the text and decide which of the facts (1—4) are true, false or not stated. Write the answers down.



Tsarskoe Selo. The Town of Pushkin

Part I

The town of Pushkin is situated 25 kilometres south of St Petersburg. It first appeared as the summer residence

¹ a swan [swɒn] — лебедь

² to associate [ə'səʊʃieɪt] — ассоциировать

[ˈrezɪdəns] of the Russian tsars and had the name of Tsarskoe Selo. In 1918 the town got a different name — Detskoe Selo. Then in 1937 it became Pushkin. The history of the town of Pushkin goes back to early 18th century. At that time Tsar Peter I (1682—1721)



gave this land to his favourite, Prince Alexander Menshikov, but later took his present back¹ and gave it to his wife, Ekaterina Alekseevna, the future Empress² Catherine I (1684—1727). In 1724 the first palace appeared. From that time people began to name the place “Tsarskoe Selo”.

The town of Pushkin got its name much later to honour³ Russia's great poet. It has a lot of places of interest. One of them is the Lycee [ˈliːseɪ] Museum. The Lycee was the school where Alexander Pushkin spent six years, made some good friends and wrote a lot of poems.

1. The first name of the town of Pushkin was Tsarskoe Selo. _____
2. The Lycee where Alexander Pushkin was a student was situated in St Petersburg. _____
3. The Lycee opened its doors to the first students in 1811. _____
4. During its history the town of Pushkin changed its name three times. _____

10

Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a—d). Fill in the chart⁴ after the text.

- a) large gardens around the palaces
- b) St Petersburg's Winter Palace
- c) has not very many places of interest
- d) can see beautiful paintings

¹ back [bæk] — обратно, назад

² Empress [ˈemprəs] — императрица

³ to honour [ˈɒnə] — почитать

⁴ a chart = a table

Tsarskoye Selo. The Town of Pushkin

Part II

During the 18th century the Romanov tsars built two wonderful palaces at Tsarskoye

Selo. There are (1) _____. Bartolomeo Rastrelli, the architect of (2) _____ built the so-called Catherine ['kæθrɪn] Palace. It is really very big.



Visitors (3) _____ on the walls of the palace's large halls. The Alexander Palace appeared later. Catherine the Great (1729—1796) decided to build it for her grandson, the future Tsar Alexander I (1777—1825). This neoclassical palace was the favourite home of the last Russian Tsar Nicolas II and his family. The Alexander Park around the palace (4) _____. The Catherine Park is richer and more interesting for tourists and it is very pleasant to be there in summer.

1	2	3	4

III. Speaking

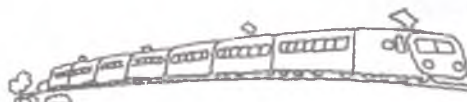
11 Speak about your summer trip. Think about the following:



- where you went;
- what the place was like;
- how long you stayed there;
- what the weather was like;
- who your holiday partners were;
- what you did there;
- if you wrote to your friends;
- if you went to museums, theatres, etc.;
- if you liked your trip;
- when you came back.

12 People spend their holidays in different ways. Read the word combinations (a—e) and say what kind of holiday you would like to have next summer.

- a) have a trip to the mountains, ride a mountain bike, go down mountain rivers, sleep in a tent, ride a horse, cook in the open, go fishing¹;
 b) stay in a comfortable hotel, eat good food, sleep long hours, swim in a good swimming pool, go to shops, meet famous people;
 c) go on a trip, travel abroad, visit new towns and cities, do museums, see new things, meet new people, take pictures;
 d) have a holiday at the sea, stay all day in the open, swim in the warm water, play with a ball, eat in cafés;
 e) stay at home, watch television, sleep after dinner, speak on the telephone, have evenings at home.



13 You are going to have a trip to St Petersburg. In pairs complete the dialogue and act it out.



A: You know, I'm going to visit St Petersburg soon and I'm planning my trip.

B: Wonderful. _____

A: I'm leaving at the end of the week.

B: _____

A: I hope to stay there for a week or ten days. There are so many places to see.

B: _____

A: I'll go to Dvortsovaya Square first of all. I would like to see Winter Palace and visit the Hermitage.

B: And I can understand why. Any visits to other museums or theatres?

A: _____

B: And when are you planning to come back?

A: _____

¹ to go fishing — ловить рыбу

- 14** Comment on the proverb. Work in groups and make up a short story to illustrate it.

• *Seeing once is better than hearing twice¹.*

IV. Use of English

- 15** Spell these words.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. [ə'piə] <u>appear</u> | 9. [bæŋk] _____ |
| 2. ['kɒləm] _____ | 10. ['nəʊbədi] _____ |
| 3. [neim] _____ | 11. ['ɔ:təm] _____ |
| 4. [mu:v] _____ | 12. [brɪŋ] _____ |
| 5. [fɑ:st] _____ | 13. ['pælis] _____ |
| 6. [faʊnd] _____ | 14. ['wʊdn] _____ |
| 7. ['pɪktʃə] _____ | 15. [rəʊd] _____ |
| 8. [streɪt] _____ | 16. ['ɑ:kɪtekt] _____ |

- 16** Complete the sentences with the derivatives² of the words on the right.



- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. People often want to <u>rebuild</u> their houses. | build |
| 2. Yesterday the weather was cold but _____. | sun |
| 3. We _____ spend our holidays in the country. | usual |
| 4. I know the name of the architect but I don't know the names of the _____s. | build |
| 5. At the _____ of the 12th century all the buildings were on the territory of the Kremlin. | begin |
| 6. People built the first _____ wall around the Kremlin to defend Moscow from the enemies. | wood |

¹ **twice** [twais] — два раза, дважды

² **a derivative** [di'rɪvətɪv] — производное слово, образованное при помощи суффикса или приставки

7. Sergey is interested in sports. He is a good

_____ and he plays football fairly well.

swim

8. They were walking very _____ and I told them they could miss their train.

slow

17 Complete the sentences in writing.

A. How much do you know about Moscow?

1. Red Square had several names in its history. Its first name was Torg, or market place. After the fire in 1493 people called it _____, then

_____ Square. In the 17th century it became Red Square, red meaning beautiful.



2. The big museum in Red Square is the _____, the famous cathedral in it is _____.

3. The Kremlin Clock is situated on the _____.

4. Yury Dolgoruky founded Moscow in _____.

5. There are many theatres in Moscow. Some of them are the _____.

B. How much do you know about St Petersburg?

1. St Petersburg is situated on the banks of the _____.

2. Peter the Great _____ the city in 1703.

3. Peter the Great _____ the capital of Russia to St Petersburg in _____.



4. Winter Palace is situated in _____.
5. There are more than 342 _____ in St Petersburg.

18 Complete the sentences with the function words from the box.

by, from (2), of, on (2), over, out, to (3), up

1. The young men were moving the bookcase away from the wall.
2. Are there any monuments _____ Peter the Great in Moscow?
3. St Petersburg is situated _____ the banks _____ the Neva River.
4. They are building a new bridge _____ the river.
5. Stand _____, please, and go _____ the blackboard.
6. The tall white building stood _____ from the low wooden houses.
7. What is there _____ the opposite side of the road?
8. We must defend our country _____ all enemies.
9. _____ and by they began to understand French fairly well.
10. I'm listening _____ you but I don't understand what you are saying.

19 Choose the necessary words from the wordbox in your textbook (part 1, p. 42) and complete the text.

Cambridge

Cambridge is one of the best-known towns of the world. Ask (1) anybody what the town is famous for. The answer is always the same — for its university. (2) E_____ knows it. But (3) n_____ can tell you who (4) f_____ ed it. It started during the 13th (5) c_____ and grew (6) f_____ on the (7) b_____ s of the River Cam.

There are more than twenty colleges in Cambridge. Many of the (8) b_____s are very old and beautiful. You can meet visitors from (9) o_____ countries there



but in summer English people often (10) m_____ from their home towns to Cambridge for one of the biggest festivals of folk¹ music in England.

20 Choose the right words in brackets to complete the sentences. Write the words in the gaps.

1. The Alps² are not very (tall/high) high.
2. Nobody knows (anything/nothing) _____ about this fact.
3. If you walk fairly fast, you won't (take/miss) _____ your train.
4. The walls around the Kremlin helped (to defend/to rebuild) _____ it.
5. The first houses in St Petersburg were (wooden/stone) _____ buildings.
6. Can you (hear/listen to) _____ everything the speaker is saying?
7. I know (nothing/nobody) _____ about this palace.
When did it (appear/appeared) _____?
8. Are there (much/many) _____ cathedrals in the centre of the city?
9. There are (few/little) _____ statues in the hall.
10. Who (found/founded) _____ Moscow?

¹ folk [fɒk] — народный

² the Alps [ælpz] — Альпы (горная цепь в Европе)

21 Write the sentences in a different way.

1. It's very dark. I don't see anything.

I see nothing.

2. There are not many cathedrals in the city.

3. I don't know anybody here.

4. We will do nothing.

5. They don't want anything.

6. The prince founded no cities.

7. Jack didn't write any poems.

8. We met nobody in the street.

9. There is not much water in the cup.

10. There is not anybody in the room.

22 Write *the* where necessary.

1. — Palace Bridge

6. — Kremlin

2. — Anichkov Bridge

7. — Holland

3. — Nevsky Prospect

8. — Russian Museum

4. — Baltic Sea

9. — Winter Palace

5. — Moskva River

10. — Kazan Cathedral

23 Write what they are.

M



1. The Summer Garden



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

24 Read the nouns¹, choose the countables and write them down.

architect, bank, rain, builder, cathedral, snow, century, column, winter, tea, enemy, monument, water, ice, palace, parade, prince, weather, road, side, grass, statue, tsar

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. <u>architect</u> | 9. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 16. _____ |

25 Complete the verb chart.



1	ПОЯВЛЯТЬСЯ	appear	appeared
2		defend	
3	ПОНИМАТЬ		
4			took
5		build	
6			changed
7	ОСНОВЫВАТЬ		
8		move	
9	СТОЯТЬ		
10	перестраивать		
11		bring	

26 Use *present simple* or *present progressive* of the verbs in brackets. Write the forms in the gaps.

1. Somebody (build) is building a cottage next to mine.

2. When we go to Klin, we always (take) _____

¹ a noun [naʊn] — существительное

a train. 3. Listen! Somebody (move) _____ in the kitchen. 4. Who (stand) _____ under the tree? — I can see nobody there. 5. Princes and tsars usually (build) _____ palaces for themselves. 6. My elder brother usually (walk) _____ fairly fast. 7. Mrs Brown never (miss) _____ her trains, buses or planes. She always (come) _____ on time. 8. "Where they usually (change) _____ trains?" 9. They (rebuild) _____ the old cathedral in the centre of the city. 10. Any army (defend) _____ its country from the enemy.

27 Use *past simple* or *past progressive* of the verbs in brackets. Write the right forms in the gaps.

1. We (swim) were swimming while our children (play) _____ volleyball.
2. Last summer they (spend) _____ their holidays in St Petersburg.
3. What you (do) _____ at 2 o'clock last Monday?
4. We (meet) _____ not long ago. Jack (walk) _____ along¹ the street when I (see) _____ him.
5. Russian tsars often (build) _____ churches and cathedrals.
6. I knew that they (build) _____ a new garage for their car. It was not ready yet.

¹ along [ə'loŋ] — вдоль

7. Last Saturday we (miss) _____ the 5 o'clock train.

8. I (drive) _____ home when you (phone) _____ me.

28

Complete the sentences with the verbs on the right in the correct forms.



- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Every year new churches and cathedrals <u>appear</u> in the centre of the city. | appear |
| 2. Everybody must _____ their country. | defend |
| 3. My sister still _____ dance classes. She wants to become an excellent dancer. | take |
| 4. Every summer my brother _____ our grandmother who _____ in St Petersburg. | visit
live |
| 5. Boris _____ part in the spring parade last Friday. | take |
| 6. They _____ their cottage in 2003 when their son was in Novgorod. | rebuild |
| 7. Nobody _____ anything. Everything was quiet. | hear |
| 8. Now they _____ the country from their enemies. | defend |
| 9. I _____ these books home last week. | bring |
| 10. Who _____ the city of Vladimir? | found |

29

Use the right forms of the verbs in brackets to complete the text.

My family (visit)¹ visited St Petersburg last September.

We (go)² _____ there by plane. Our trip (begin)³

_____ in the centre of the city. We (see)⁴ _____
 a lot of interesting places. I (like)⁵ _____ St Petersburg
 very much. We (make)⁶ _____ a bus tour of the city.
 I (enjoy)⁷ _____ the streets of St Petersburg, its parks,
 churches, cathedrals and palaces. My parents (take)⁸ _____
 me to Pavlovsk too. We (drive)⁹ _____ there
 by car. I think Pavlovsk is very beautiful. I (buy)¹⁰ _____
 a lot of souvenirs there.

V. Writing

30 Write 8 questions about Ben's visit to Moscow. You want to know:

1. when he was there;

2. what the weather was like;

3. where he stayed;

4. how long he was there;

5. what places he visited;

6. what places he liked;

7. why he liked those places;

8. when he came back home.



- 31** Imagine¹ that you are Ben. Write an e-mail to your friend and tell him/her about your visit to Moscow.

 A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows "https://". The page is blank with horizontal blue lines for writing. The browser's toolbar includes buttons for back, forward, and search, along with a search engine icon labeled "Google".

- 32** Write this story again making it more colourful.

Back to School

The first of September was Friday. The weather was fairly good. Olga got up early and came to school at 7.45. She met all her friends there. They spoke about their summer holidays. Then they went to the classrooms. They had four lessons. After classes Olga and her friends went to the cinema. They liked the film.

 A series of horizontal blue lines provided for the student to rewrite the story.

¹ imagine [ɪ'mæʒɪn] — зб.: представьте себе

33 Write answers to the questions.

1. Do you like travelling?

2. With whom do you usually travel?

3. When do you usually travel?

4. How long are your trips?

5. Where are you going next summer?

6. What would you like to see and visit?

VI. Just for Fun

34 Find and circle the odd word out in each line.

1. palace, church, square, cathedral, building
2. miss, found, other, appear, change
3. fairly, fast, few, defend, found
4. enemy, somebody, nothing, architect, tsar
5. bank, move, fast, prince, miss

35 Choose the right question or statements.



1. **A:** a) I need your help. Where is the nearest bus stop?
 b) Excuse me, can you help me? Where is the nearest bus stop?
 c) I don't know where the bus stop is situated. Help me.

B: It's over there, near the supermarket.

2. **A:** Do you like this monument?

B: a) Much.
 b) All right.
 c) I do.

3. **A:** Thank you very much.

B: a) Nothing.
 b) You're welcome.
 c) Please.

4. **A:** Is this your map?

B: a) I don't think so.
 b) It's not so.
 c) Never.

5. **A:** a) May I use your pen, please?

b) I'd like to use this pen.
 c) Please give me your pen to write with.

B: Certainly. Here you are.

36 Use the chart to decode¹ a popular phrase.



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	t	p	i	u	n	e	o
B	y	w	h	b	f	a	

A3B5 B1A7A4 B2B6A5A1 A1A7 B4A6
 B3B6A2A2B1, B4A6.

¹ to decode [di:'kəʊd] — расшифровывать

Unit TWO

Visiting Britain

I. Listening

25

Unit 2

1 Listen, , 5, and decide which of the facts (1—4) are true, false or not stated. Write the numbers of the statements in the table.



1. Kate is going to London with her friend.
2. The book Kate is reading has information about the places of interest in London.
3. Liza likes the picture of London Bridge.
4. Lisa likes double-decker buses.



True	False	Not stated

2 Listen to the texts, , 6, and match them with their titles.



- a) Pastime¹ for Everybody
- b) Important Waterway
- c) Great Contract
- d) Roads Under the Ground²



Text One	Text Two	Text Three	Text Four

3 Listen, , 7, and decide which of the four statements is true. Circle it.



¹ a pastime ['pɑ:staim] — занятие, времяпрепровождение

² ground [graund] — земля

1. Ann, John and Robert are planning to travel to the Lake District together.
2. The highest mountain in England is situated in the Lake District.
3. Ann doesn't know anything about the Lake District.
4. John visited the Lake District a year ago.

4 Listen,  8, and write the answers to these questions.



1. Where is Nelson's Column situated?

2. How high is Nelson's Column?

3. How many pictures are there in the National Gallery?

4. What is the oldest church in the square?

II. Reading

5 Read the words in transcription.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. ['dʒʊəriŋ] | 9. [dʌbl'dekə] |
| 2. ['daɪəri] | 10. ['fɔ:trəs] |
| 3. ['gʌvnmənt] | 11. ['aɪlənd] |
| 4. ['faʊntɪn] | 12. ['mɪljən] |
| 5. ['mɒnək] | 13. [trə'dɪʃnl] |
| 6. ['terəbl] | 14. [prɪzn] |
| 7. [bi:tʃ] | 15. [ˌsaʊθ'i:st] |
| 8. [emʃnt] | |

6 Read the geographical names.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. the Tower of London | 11. the Houses of Parliament |
| 2. St Paul's Cathedral | 12. Downing Street |
| 3. the National Gallery | 13. Buckingham Palace |
| 4. Westminster Palace | 14. Hyde Park |
| 5. Whitehall | 15. Tower Bridge |
| 6. Wales | 16. Northern Ireland |
| 7. Ireland | 17. the Isle of Man |
| 8. Dublin | 18. Belfast |
| 9. Dover | 19. the Thames |
| 10. Brighton | 20. the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |

7 Read the words, word combinations and sentences.

A.

Northwest, continent, popular, either, both, fortress, raven, resort, island.

B.

Millions of people, a red double-decker bus, island in the ocean, during that time, in the southeast, at the health resort, to the northwest of the continent, in the government offices, to keep a diary, an ancient tradition.

C.

I love both of my parents.

They didn't visit the fortress either.

You can look at Buckingham Palace on your way back home.

In ancient times the town lay to the south of Glasgow.

They found fishing really interesting.

The old prison was a terrible place.

During their visit to the UK they visited the Isle of White.

What do you mean when you say "Great Britain"?

The dome of St Paul's Cathedral is very big.

Is it popular to go boating on the lake in Hyde Park?

8 Read the text and decide which of the facts (1—4) are true, false or not stated.



How London Began

About 2,000 years ago the army of Romans¹ came to the coasts of Britain and started to make their way north. They wanted to make the island part of the Roman

¹ Romans ['rəʊmənz] — римляне; Roman (adj) — римский



Empire¹. Soon they came to a wide, deep river that ran from the east coast far to the west. They couldn't go around it and decided to build a bridge. The Romans found a place where the river was a little narrower. Here they stopped and built a bridge and then a small town. They gave the name Londinium [lən'di:nəm] to the town. Today we know it as London.

Londinium grew bigger and bigger. The Romans built a lot of roads from Londinium to other parts of Britain. By the year 400, there were fifty thousand people in Londinium. Soon after the year 400, the Romans left Britain. We do not know much about London between the years 400 and 1000.

But we know that until 1749, there was only one bridge across the River Thames. Its name was London Bridge. The bridge looked very strange then. There were houses and shops on the bridge.

1. Romans built London on the River Thames. _____
2. London grew very fast. _____
3. Romans left Britain about 2,000 years ago. _____
4. There were more people in London in the year 400 than in 1749. _____

9 Read the text and put its parts (a—d) in the right order.



The Great Fire of London

- a) Then the building next to the baker's² house started burning and then the next and the next... The fire moved very fast because of the wind. It burnt for four

¹ an empire ['empraɪ] — империя

² a baker ['beɪkə] — пекарь



days until Thursday and destroyed many London houses, about 80% of the city.

- b) On the second of September 1666 there was a strong wind from the River Thames. It was Saturday night. Londoners were sleeping in their beds. The king's baker and his wife were also sleeping in their house near London Bridge. Suddenly the baker's wife woke up in the middle of the night. She understood that their house was on fire.
- c) After the Great Fire of London people rebuilt their city. The city became larger. By 1830 there were more than one and a half million people in the capital of Britain.
- d) In the 11th century people of London usually built wooden houses and they were often near each other. Sometimes there were fires in the city, but they were usually fairly small. Then came the year 1666, the year of the Great Fire of London.

1	2	3	4

10

Read the text and match its parts (1—4) with their names (a—e). There is one name you don't have to use.

SFA

M

- a) Great Home for the Great Queen
- b) The King Who Never Had the Palace
- c) The Palace Nowadays
- d) The First Owners of the House
- e) The Rooms to See in the Palace

Buckingham Palace

1. Buckingham Palace began its life as Buckingham House. The first Duke¹ of Buckingham built it at the beginning

¹ a duke [dju:k] — герцог



of the 18th century, but in 1762 the English King George III wanted it as a family home and bought it from the Duke's son.

2. King George IV didn't think it was beautiful and decided to rebuild it, but the work took a very long time and George IV died before he could live in it.
3. The next king disliked Buckingham Palace and tried to give it to Parliament¹, who didn't want to take it. When Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837, the palace was not ready yet. Victoria made more changes. She and her family lived in Buckingham Palace during all the years of her reign².
4. All British monarchs after Queen Victoria used Buckingham Palace as their residence. Now Queen Elizabeth II and members of her family are living there. Parts of the palace are open to visitors. You can tell when the Queen is at home because there is a flag on the roof of the palace.

1	2	3	4	extra

11 Read the text and complete the sentences after it with *a*, *b* or *c*.



Food in Britain

Britain is a fairly small country and it is also an island between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. People of the country live near the sea and for them fish is a very important kind of food. We can say that fish is a traditional English food. But the types of food people eat change. And at the beginning of the 21st century many

¹ **Parliament** ['pɑ:ləmənt] — парламент

² **the reign** [reɪn] — царствование

more types of food are different from the British food of the 20th century. It is not difficult to explain¹ why.

People come to Britain from different parts of the world, they bring their favourite food with them and often open restaurants. British people, on the other hand², travel to many countries of the world and bring new foods back home. And today big supermarket companies can buy food from all over the world and have it in their shops.

In Britain you can find traditional food like roast beef or fish and chips, but you can also have Italian, Mexican and West Indian food. People can buy foods from different parts of Britain and vegetarian [ˌvedʒɪ'teəriən] food for those who do not eat meat. As you see you can have different foods in the United Kingdom.

1. Nowadays people in Britain _____.
 - a) have no traditional food
 - b) eat traditional British food and other foods too
 - c) do not like to eat traditional food
2. _____ explain why the types of food people eat in Britain are changing.
 - a) It is easy to
 - b) You can't
 - c) It is not easy to
3. In the 21st century you _____ in big supermarkets.
 - a) can't buy traditional food
 - b) can buy fish and chips
 - c) can buy food from different countries

III. Speaking

12

Say as much as you can about these places. Use the word combinations below.



1. The National Gallery

- in Trafalgar Square
- monument to Admiral Nelson in front of it
- famous for its pictures
- a lot of Italian and French paintings
- has more than two thousand pictures



¹ to explain [ɪk'spleɪn] — объяснять

² on the other hand — с другой стороны

2. Buckingham Palace

- the Queen's home place
- is situated in the centre of London
- began its life as Buckingham House
- some kings didn't like it
- Queen Victoria made some changes in the palace
- Queen Elizabeth is living in it
- can tell when the Queen is at home



3. the Houses of Parliament

- are situated on the bank of the Thames
- not far from Trafalgar Square
- there are two towers
- the highest tower has got a clock
- there is Big Ben, the famous bell in the Tower



- 13** Say what you can about London. The word combinations below can be helpful.



- a big beautiful city
- stands on the River Thames
- the capital of England and the UK
- lots to see and to do
- is famous for its history
- lots of museums, theatres and parks
- tourists from different countries
- make bus tours of London
- like to see the city from the double-decker
- walk along Oxford Street which is famous for its shops
- the city to see

- 14** Make up and act out a dialogue on the topic "A Visit to London". Use one of the texts below.

a) You were in London in May.

You went there with your parents. You stayed there for five days. You saw the Tower of London, Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square and the Houses of Parliament. In the evenings you walked about London and went to the theatre two times. The weather was sunny and very warm. You enjoyed your visit a lot.



b) You were in London in August. You went there with your English teacher and some pupils from your school. You stayed there for seven days. You made a bus tour of the English capital, saw Trafalgar Square, the Houses of Parliament, the Tower of London, Tower Bridge. You visited the National Gallery, the British Museum. You had a walk in Hyde Park. In the evenings you went to the disco and watched English films. The weather was not very warm. There were four rainy days and only three sunny days. You liked your visit a lot.

- 15** Comment on one of the proverbs. Work in groups and make up a story to illustrate it.



- *East or west home is best.*
- *There is no place like home.*

IV. Use of English

- 16** Spell the words.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. [rɪ'zɔ:t] <u>resort</u> | 9. [bi:tʃ] _____ |
| 2. [trə'dɪʃn] _____ | 10. [reɪvɪn] _____ |
| 3. ['aɪðə] _____ | 11. [aɪl] _____ |
| 4. ['dʒʊərɪŋ] _____ | 12. ['aɪlənd] _____ |
| 5. ['mɒnək] _____ | 13. ['ɔ:lsəʊ] _____ |
| 6. ['fɔ:trəs] _____ | 14. [leɪ] _____ |
| 7. [laɪ] _____ | 15. ['faʊntɪn] _____ |
| 8. ['daɪəri] _____ | 16. ['gʌvnmənt] _____ |

- 17** Complete the sentences with the derivatives of the words on the right.



- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. The theatre is in the <u>central</u> square of the city. | centre |
| 2. My father is interested in _____ TV programmes. | politics |
| 3. There was a _____ carpet on the wall. | colour |
| 4. Moscow is a _____ capital of Russia. | culture |

5. She had _____ flowers in her garden.

beauty

6. John always spends his holidays on the
_____ beaches of California.

sand

7. William looked at me _____ and said
he didn't like my _____ language.

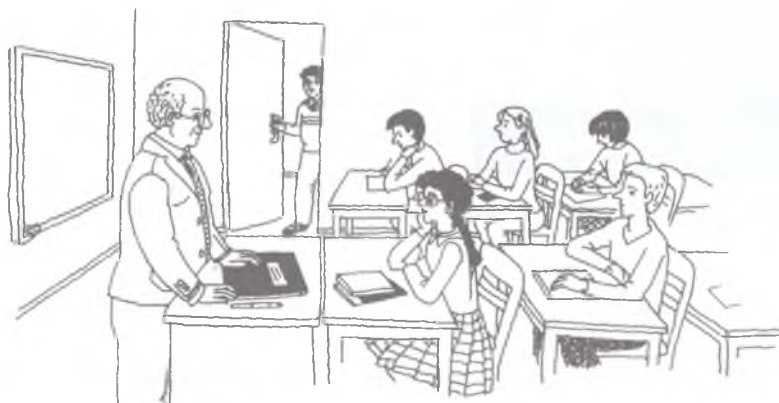
angry

profession

8. Those happy and _____ times will
never come back.

joy

18 Complete the text with the derivatives of the words on the right.



Jim Porter was a good (1) runner. He (2)

run

_____ ran very well and was the best
in his school. One winter morning Jim got

usual

up very late. He was a big (3) _____

sleep

and didn't like to get up early. Jim looked

at the clock (4) _____. It was 8.30.

angry

The sky was dark and (5) _____. It

cloud

was (6) _____ in the street. Jim didn't

fog

like (7) _____ and (8) _____ days.

wind, rain

He liked (9) _____ weather. But it was

sun

a (10) _____ morning and he was late.

storm

Jim looked (11) _____ at his little

sad

cosy kitchen. He was a big (12) _____ and wanted to have breakfast but he understood he could not do it. He had no time.

It was (13) _____ nine o'clock. Jim left the house and began running. He ran as fast as he could. He was (14) _____ tired but was in the classroom at nine. The teacher smiled at him (15) _____ and the lesson began.

eat

near

terrible

pleasant

19

How much do you know about London? Complete the sentences in writing.

1. London, the capital of the UK, stands on the River Thames.

2. The famous London double-decker is _____ in colour.

3. Big Ben is situated in _____.

4. The National Gallery is situated _____.

5. Whitehall is not a hall but a _____ in central London.

6. The monument to _____ is situated in the middle of Trafalgar Square.

7. In London the Queen lives in _____.

8. The oldest place in London is _____.

9. _____ was a palace, a fortress, a prison and the King's Zoo.
10. The geographical centre of London is _____.

20 Complete the sentences with the necessary function words.

1. Glasgow is situated in the northwest _____ Scotland.
2. When it's hot and sunny I like to lie _____ the sun.
3. The ancient city of London stood _____ the banks of the River Thames.
4. There is a monument _____ Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace.
5. More than two hundred people can stay _____ this hotel.
6. We always travel _____ England _____ summer holidays.
7. Trafalgar Square is famous _____ its fountains, the National Gallery and the monument _____ Admiral Nelson. It's popular _____ tourists.
8. There are about three hundred shops _____ Oxford Street.
9. _____ the double-deckers visitors _____ London can see the best of the city.
10. The British Prime Minister lives and works _____ number 10 Downing Street.

21 Choose the right words in brackets to complete the sentences. Write them in the gaps.

1. The (Island/Isle) Isle of Man is situated to the west of Great Britain, the (Island/Isle) _____ of White is to the south of it.

2. Peter the Great (found/founded) _____
St Petersburg in 1703.
3. Cardiff is the capital of (Wales/Scotland) _____.
4. Scotland is situated in the (north/south) _____
of Great Britain.
5. Children like to (do/make) _____ sand-
castles on the beach.
6. Last year during our holidays we (lie/lay) _____
on the sandy beaches every day.
7. More than eight (million/millions) _____
people live in London.
8. Great Britain is the name of the island and it is often
the name of the country (also/as well) _____.
9. I can't find the Isle of White on the map (as well/
either) _____.
10. Open your book at page two (hundred/ hundreds) and
twenty-six _____.

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

admiral, as well, also, continent, diary, dome, either,
government, monarch, raven, tradition

1. Pavel Nakhimov, a famous Russian admiral, was born
in 1802.
2. The _____ offices are situated on both sides
of Whitehall.
3. You can see the British flag on the roof of Buckingham
Palace when the _____ is in.
4. British people have a lot of interesting _____s.
5. Brighton is a famous English resort, Blackpool is a
resort _____.

6. The weather was nasty and we didn't go boating, we didn't go fishing _____.
7. Australia is a _____, a country and an island.
8. Do you know why black _____s live in the Tower of London?
9. My cousin says she is going to write everything about our trip in her _____.
10. There are a lot of cathedrals with large _____s in Europe.
11. Belfast is situated in Ireland, Dublin is _____ situated there.

23 Write the definite article where necessary.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <u>the</u> City of London | 10. _____ Isle of White |
| 2. _____ Ireland | 11. _____ Tower of London |
| 3. _____ Oxford Street | 12. _____ Houses of Parlia- |
| 4. _____ Whitehall | ment |
| 5. _____ Wales | 13. _____ Buckingham Palace |
| 6. _____ Isle of Man | 14. _____ British Isles |
| 7. _____ White Tower | 15. _____ Tower Bridge |
| 8. _____ UK | 16. _____ St Paul's Cathedral |
| 9. _____ National Gallery | |

24 Complete the sentences using the appropriate articles where necessary.

1. Black ravens live at the Tower of London.
2. There is _____ museum in _____ White Tower.
3. Parts of _____ Buckingham Palace are open to visitors.



4. Until 1750, ____ central London had only one bridge. It was ____ London Bridge.
5. ____ National Gallery is situated in ____ Trafalgar Square.
6. There are ____ government buildings on both sides of ____ Whitehall, one of ____ most famous streets in London.
7. ____ United Kingdom of ____ Great Britain and ____ Northern Ireland is situated on ____ British Isles.
8. ____ Isle of Man and ____ Isle of White are British islands.

25 Complete the verb chart.

1	находить	find	found
2		lie	
3			meant
4		understand	
5	основывать		
6			rebuilt
7	знать		
8			stood
9	писать		
10		bring	

26 Complete the sentences using the verbs on the right in the correct forms.



1. Every year thousands of people come | come
to the capital of the UK.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 2. It was hot. Andrew _____ on the sandy beach and his sister _____ in the sea. | lie

swim |
| 3. Look, the Smiths _____ their old garage. | rebuild |
| 4. Last year they _____ a cosy little hotel on the bank of the river and decided to stay in it. | find |
| 5. When we _____ about England last month, I _____ understand English people. | travel
can, not |
| 6. Put on something warm. A cold wind _____. | blow |
| 7. He _____ that you were wrong. He said he was not sure. | not, mean |
| 8. He always _____ souvenirs when he _____ abroad. | buy
go |

27 Use the right forms of the verbs in brackets to complete the text and write them in the gaps.

A. Last summer Anna (travel)¹ travelled a lot. She (be)² _____ in Great Britain. Anna (take)³ _____ a train in London and (go)⁴ _____ to Glasgow. She (stay)⁵ _____ there three days. Anna (have)⁶ _____ a wonderful time. She (visit)⁷ _____ some museums, (walk)⁸ _____ in the streets of the city. She

(see)⁹ _____ a lot of beautiful places. Anna
(come)¹⁰ _____ back to London by bus.

B. Anna spent some days in the British capital. She (take)¹
_____ a lot of pictures of London and (buy)²
_____ a lot of souvenirs for her family. She
(like)³ _____ London very much. She (meet)⁴
_____ some of her friends there. They were her
pen friends. They all (speak)⁵ _____ English.
Anna (understand)⁶ _____ nearly all the words
but sometimes she (can, not)⁷ _____ (understand)⁸
_____ what they (mean)⁹ _____. Her
friends (try)¹⁰ _____ (help)¹¹ _____
her. Ann (enjoy)¹² _____ her visit to Britain.

28 Write the numbers in words.

- | | | |
|--------|----------|--------------|
| a) 254 | d) 3,333 | g) 5,285,373 |
| b) 125 | e) 9,999 | h) 7,754,044 |
| c) 474 | f) 8,676 | i) 9,482,951 |

a) two hundred and fifty-four

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____

i) _____

29 Complete these word combinations using -s where necessary.

1. hundreds of pupils; 2. four thousand____ people; 3. thousand____ of churches; 4. million____ of stars; 5. hundred____ of birds; 6. two million____ men; 7. five hundred____ cities; 8. million____ of trees.

V. Writing

30 Steve is interested in the history, geography and culture of Great Britain. He knows a lot about the country and its people. Write 8—10 questions that you could ask him.

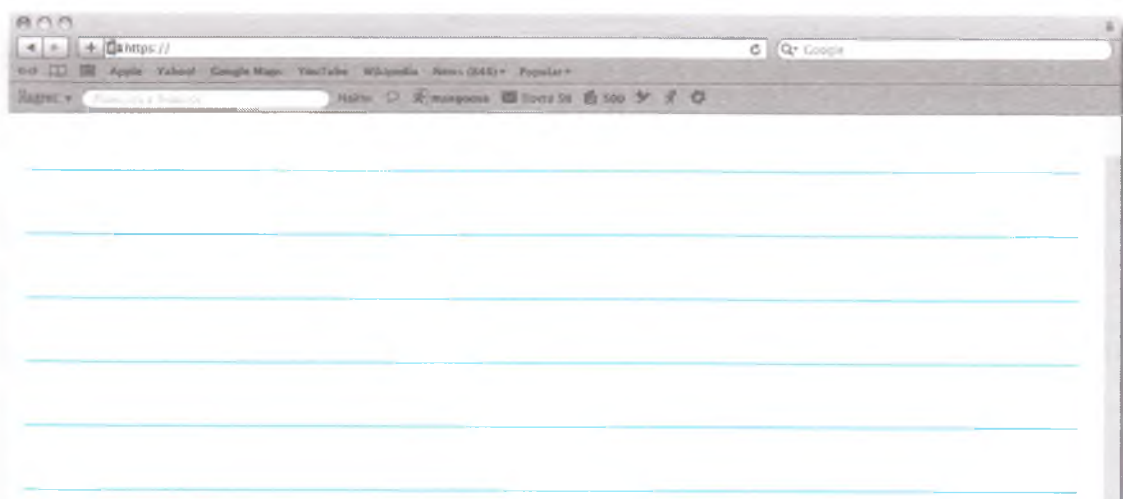
1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

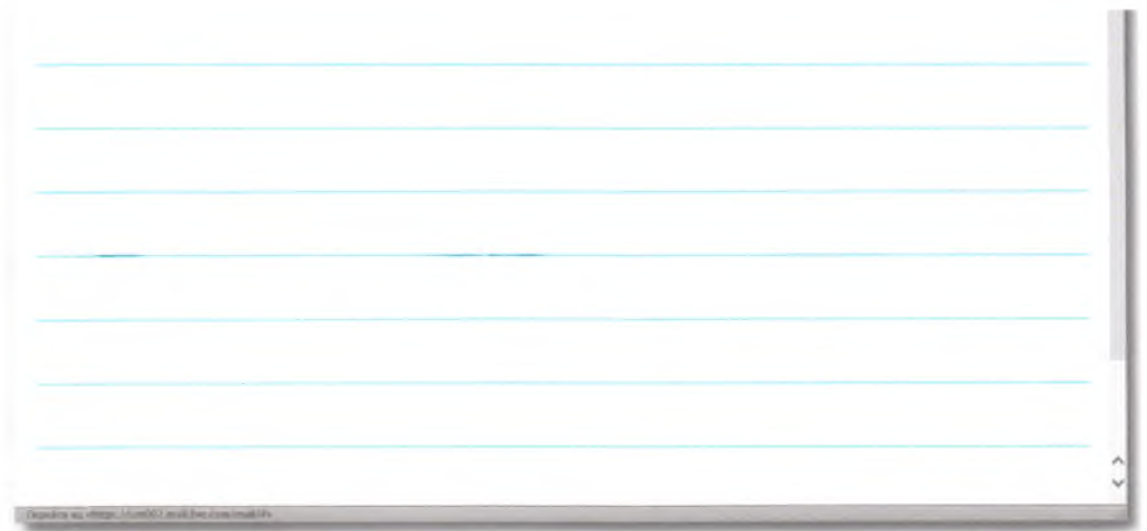
4. _____
- _____
5. _____
- _____
6. _____
- _____
7. _____
- _____
8. _____
- _____
9. _____
- _____
10. _____
- _____

31 Write an e-mail to Alice about your coming visit to Great Britain. Tell her what places you would like to see in her country. Ask her what places she can advise¹ you to visit.



The image shows a web browser window with a search bar and several tabs. Below the browser window is a large area with horizontal blue lines for writing.

¹ to advise [əd'vaɪz] — советовать



- 32** Write the story again making it more colourful.

Kate's Visit to Britain

Last summer Kate went to Britain as a tourist. She visited some cities, saw some rivers and mountains. She enjoyed those parts of the UK. When Kate came to London, she understood she loved the city very much. She spent four days there and visited some places of interest. She enjoyed the parks of London too.



33 Write questions about Kate's visit to London. You want to know:

1. when she was there;

2. what the weather was like;

3. in how many hotels she stayed;

4. what they were like;

5. how long she stayed there;

6. what places she visited;

7. what places were popular with tourists;

8. what places she liked;

9. why she liked them;

10. when Kate came back to Russia.

VI. Just for Fun

34 Find and circle the odd word out in each line.

- M**
1. rainy, sunny, foggy, wind, cloudy
 2. understand, lie, mean, find, found
 3. tourist, visitor, monarch, king, cathedral
 4. Trafalgar Square, Tower Bridge, the Anichkov Bridge, Hyde Park, Buckingham Palace
 5. lay, meant, built, rebuild, understood

35 Look at the pictures and write the names of these places.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

36 Choose the right letters (a—d) to complete the sentences and circle them.

1. Does it rain _____ in Britain during the summer?
 a) every time c) whole time
 b) always d) all the time
2. She never talks to _____.
 a) nobody c) somebody
 b) anybody d) everybody

3. Can you see any people in the shop? — Yes, _____.
 a) but not much c) a lot of
 b) lot of d) a lot
4. Can I _____ a question?
 a) put you c) ask
 b) make d) give
5. Please drive _____.
 a) slow c) more slow
 b) more slowly d) slower

37

Use the chart to decode a popular phrase.

13—A	6—B	12—D	1—E	7—G	3—H	9—M
11—N	2—O	5—R	14—S	4—T	10—W	8—Y

6,1,4,4,1,5 13,11 1,7,7 4,2,12,13,8
 4,3,13,11 13 3,1,11 4,2,9,2,5,5,2,10

Unit Three

Traditions, Holidays, Festivals

I. Listening

- 1 Listen, 9, and decide which of the four statements (a—d) is true. Circle it.

- a) People in France and in Spain celebrate Christmas on the same day.
- b) The Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square is a gift from Finland.
- c) The lights on the Christmas tree are of different colours.
- d) After the clock strikes midnight, people begin singing and dancing.



- 2 Listen, 10, and choose the appropriate ways (a—d) to finish the sentences. Circle them.

1. They say British people drink 25 million cups of tea _____.
 - a) at home
 - b) at work
 - c) in shops and restaurants
 - d) at work and in shops and restaurants
2. In Europe people didn't know about tea before the year _____.

a) 1510	c) 1710
b) 1610	d) 1810
3. To have afternoon tea means _____.
 - a) to have a nice strong cup of tea¹
 - b) to eat some sandwiches
 - c) to have a cake
 - d) to have tea and some nice things to eat



¹ a nice strong cup of tea = a nice cup of strong tea

4. In the 18th century women enjoyed going to tea shops because ____.
- they could drink a lot of tea there
 - they could go there not accompanied by men
 - they could eat nice things there
 - the tea shops looked beautiful there

3

Listen, 11, and decide which of the facts (1—4) are true, false or not stated. Write the numbers of the statements in the table.

- The tradition of Mother's Day began as a family celebration.
- Two centuries ago the best present for the mother of a family was a tasty fruit cake.
- In the 21st century families often celebrate Mother's Day eating out¹.
- There is a tradition for young children to have breakfast in bed on Mother's Day.

True	False	Not stated

4

Listen, 12, and choose the appropriate answers to the questions. Circle them.



- Who gives parties in the Palace garden?
 - The Queen.
 - The Queen's family.
 - The Queen's servants.
 - The Queen and her family.

¹ to eat out — есть вне дома

2. To whom are the garden parties open?
 - a) To people who have invitations.
 - b) To everybody.
 - c) To the Queen's friends.
 - d) To the most important people of the country.
3. Which of the four things doesn't the Queen do at the garden party?
 - a) The Queen doesn't drink tea.
 - b) The Queen doesn't talk to visitors.
 - c) The Queen doesn't look after the visitors.
 - d) The Queen doesn't meet visitors from abroad.
4. Who can put on national clothes to a garden party?
 - a) Gentlemen.
 - b) Ladies.
 - c) People from Great Britain.
 - d) People from abroad.

II. Reading

5 Read these words in transcription.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. [ə'freɪd] | 6. [weɪt] | 11. ['mɪdnɑɪt] |
| 2. ['kwɑɪət] | 7. [trɪ:t] | 12. [brɪ'lɪ:v] |
| 3. [rɪ'lɪdʒəs] | 8. [sæk] | 13. [hʌgd] |
| 4. [ɪ:tʃ] | 9. [wɪtʃ] | 14. ['mʌni] |
| 5. [læm] | 10. [wɪʃ] | 15. ['faɪəpleɪs] |

6 Read the words, word combinations and sentences.

A.

Handbell, celebrate, lantern, lamb, pumpkin, quiet, special, shout, witch, ghost.

B.

silc

To be afraid of dogs, to wait for the speaker, to shout at the pet, to meet at midnight, to decorate the tree with lights, to prepare for the party, to hang on the hook¹, to see the New Year in, on New Year's Eve, on December, 31, on January, 1, on New Year's Day.

C.

We always eat tasty things at Christmas.

Where do you usually buy New Year gifts?

What festivals do they celebrate in the English-speaking countries?

¹ a hook [hʊk] — крюк

In Britain and America children often make lanterns from pumpkins for Halloween.

The girl was afraid of swimming in the sea.

It's a treat for my cousin to go to the shops.

I don't believe that we can meet witches and ghosts in real life.

On Christmas Day people usually have turkey or goose for dinner.

7 Read the texts (1—3) and match them with their titles (a—d). There is one title you don't have to use.

a) This Race¹ Is Not for Young Children

b) Don't Want to Eat Them? Roll² Them

c) Easter Symbols in Britain and the USA

d) American Easter Tradition



1. British children know what presents they will get on Easter Sunday. Their parents, grandparents, sisters and brothers give them chocolate eggs. It's a tradition. Sometimes children don't eat their Easter presents but roll them downhill. It is a tradition too. For example, every Easter Monday, which is a holiday in Britain, children living in Preston come to Avenham Park and roll eggs there. They use not only chocolate but also real eggs and even oranges in this unusual race.
2. In the United States the Easter Egg Roll began in 1814. Dolley Madison, the wife of President James Madison, invited a lot of children to come and take part in the new game. The Egg Roll is a race in which children push³ an egg through the grass with a kind of long

¹ a race [reis] — состязание на скорость

² to roll [rəʊl] — катить

³ to push [puʃ] — толкать

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It's a treat for my cousin to go to the shops.

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³ to push [puʃ] — толкать

spoon. The race takes place near the White House every Easter Monday.

3. Cheese-rolling is more dangerous than rolling eggs. Sometimes the cheeses are very heavy — three kilograms or more. Cheese-rolling happens on the eighth day after Easter. The players send cheeses rolling down the hill and run after them. The first person to get to the foot of the hill is the winner. People believe that this tradition is about 500 years old.

1	2	3	extra

- 8 Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a—e). Fill in the chart after the text.

- a) many children learn
- b) play traditional Irish music
- c) in the Atlantic Ocean
- d) and their neighbours know about it
- e) to fish, play golf, ride horses

The Country of Rich Traditions

Ireland is a small island (1) _____. At the same time its people and culture are well known all over the world. Every year a lot of tourists come to Ireland. Some visitors come here to look at Ireland's beautiful countryside and old castles.

Others come (2) _____ or enjoy Irish music and dancing. Irish people love literature, music, dance and painting. In fact, Ireland is the only country in the world with a musical instrument (the harp¹) for its national symbol.



¹ a harp [hɑ:p] — apɸa

Music is an important part of Irish life. A lot of musicians

(3) _____. When they perform in country pubs¹, people often bring their own instruments and join the musicians.

If somebody has a good voice (4) _____, the listeners will ask that person [p3:sn] to sing a song.

Irish dancing is popular with everybody. (5) _____ step dancing in school. There are festivals where people dance in the traditional style [stail]. Now Irish dancing is very popular all over the world. There are thousands of young people learning to dance in Irish style.

1	2	3	4	5

9 Read the text and complete the sentences after it with *a*, *b* or *c*.

Burns Night

The best time to visit Scotland is on January 25th. It is the day when they have Burns [b3:nz] Night. On this day in 1759 Robert Burns, the world-famous Scottish poet was born.

Robbie Burns loved Scotland and Scottish people and wrote beautiful poems and songs about them. One day he wrote a poem "Address to a Haggis" ['hægis], an old traditional Scottish dish. That is why Burns Night begins with the parade of the haggis. The piper² walks in. He plays Scottish music. He puts the haggis on the table.

Then a man or a woman reads the poem "Address to a Haggis" and only after that eat the dish with vegetables. Somebody speaks about Burns. All the people read his poems and drink some whisky ['wiski]. They always drink to women and speak about funny things that women sometimes do. Then women can speak about men and drink to them. After that all men and women dance Scottish dances.



Robert Burns

¹ a country pub ['kʌntri] — сельский паб (место, где можно отдохнуть, перекусить и заказать напитки)

² a piper ['paɪpə] — волынец

The evening finishes with singing “Auld Lang Syne”¹, a song which Robert Burns wrote and which people in Britain sing when they come together. They sing it at New Year too.

1. January 25 is Burn’s _____.
a) birthday b) day of poetry c) parade day
2. Burns loved _____.
a) Scottish songs b) Scottish dishes c) Scottish people
3. A haggis is _____.
a) a Scottish drink b) Scottish food c) a vegetable
4. At the party they _____.
a) eat the haggis and then read the poem about it
b) read the poem about the haggis and then eat it
c) speak about Burns and then eat the haggis
5. “Auld Lang Syne” is _____.
a) a Scottish dance
b) a song about funny things men and women do
c) a popular party song

10

Read the text and decide which facts (1—5) are true, false or not stated. Write your answers down.



M

St Valentine’s Day

There are many popular and interesting legends about St Valentine’s Day. Every legend is about a real-life man whose name was Valentine and who lived in the time of Roman Empire [ˈempəɪə].

One of these Valentines was a Roman priest² and a doctor. Once they put him into prison³ for his teachings. The legend says that his jailer⁴ had a daughter who was blind⁵. Valentine helped the girl and she began to see again. But Valentine had to die. Before he died he wrote a letter to the girl and finished it with the words “From Your Valentine”. Nowa-



¹ “Auld Lang Syne” [ɔːld læŋˈzain] — «Старое доброе время» (песня)

² a priest [priːst] — священник

³ a prison [ˈprɪzn] — тюрьма

⁴ a jailer [ˈdʒeɪlə] — тюремщик

⁵ blind [blaɪnd] — слепой

days people write these words on the greeting card (valentines) which they send or give to their sweethearts, people they love. And St Valentine's birthday became the day of everybody who is in love.

Now people celebrate this holiday by giving presents and flowers to those whom they love. Most people send valentines too. Valentines can be sentimental [ˌsəntɪ'mentl] and romantic, or funny and friendly. Valentines are usually anonymous [ə'nɒnɪməs]. People buy valentines in shops or make them themselves.

1. We do not know which of the legends about St Valentine is true. _____
2. Valentine from one of the legends was a Christian ['krɪstʃən]. _____
3. A valentine is a present which people give to those they love. _____
4. St Valentine's Day is a holiday not only in Britain and the USA. _____
5. People don't always know who their Valentines are.

III. Speaking

11

Say as much as you can about the way you celebrate New Year. The word combinations below can be helpful.

- a family holiday
- a day off
- to cook tasty things
- to decorate the New Year tree
- lights, toys, flags
- to prepare (buy) gifts
- to write greeting cards
- to sit down to table at 11 o'clock
- to watch TV
- to listen to the President's speech¹
- to strike midnight
- to wish each other a Happy New Year

¹ speech [spi:tʃ] — речь

- to go out into the street
- to shout "Happy New Year" and sing
- to wish people a good year

12 Complete the dialogue and act it out.

A: How are you going to spend your winter holidays?

B: _____

A: Do you always go to the country in January?

B: _____

A: And what do you do there?

B: _____

A: Can you ski well?

B: _____

A: And what do you do in the country when the weather is bad?

B: _____

A: How long do you usually stay there?

B: _____

A: Lucky you are. Have a good time.

13 Say what you can about holidays and festivals people celebrate in Russia in spring. You can use the ideas below.

SFA

(M)

- what holidays and festivals people celebrate
- when they usually celebrate these holidays and festivals and with whom
- if they prepare something special for these dates
- what they usually do during these holidays and festivals



14 **Work in pairs.** Imagine that one of you lives in the south of Russia and your partner in the north. Make up a dialogue about the usual weather in your home place. Think about different seasons. Act out the dialogue.

(M)

15 **Work in pairs (groups).** Comment on the proverb. Make up a story to illustrate it.

(M)

- *Better to do well than to say well.*

IV. Use of English

16 Spell the words.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. [ə'freɪd] <u>afraid</u> | 7. [gəʊst] _____ |
| 2. ['mʌni] _____ | 8. [fu:d] _____ |
| 3. ['kwaiət] _____ | 9. [hæŋ] _____ |
| 4. ['læntən] _____ | 10. ['fæmli] _____ |
| 5. [gift] _____ | 11. [læm] _____ |
| 6. [br'i:ʌv] _____ | 12. ['faɪəpleɪs] _____ |

17 Complete the sentences with the derivatives of the words on the right.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. We all prepare a lot of <u>tasty</u> things for Christmas. | taste |
| 2. I think Easter is a _____ spring holiday. | wonder |
| 3. I usually get a lot of _____s on the New Year's Eve. | greet |
| 4. Little children were _____ when they were decorating the Christmas tree. | joy |
| 5. The weather was _____ warm on the 31st of December. | usually |
| 6. The _____s sang beautiful songs about the coming New Year. | sing |
| 7. I had a sad _____ that we were saying goodbye for ever. | feel |
| 8. The _____ cards on the walls made the room brighter. | colour |
| 9. What a tall _____ Ostankinskaya Tower is! | build |

10. We'll make something pleasant _____ special
for our granny.

11. Her home exercise looked untidy and she
decided to _____ it. write

18 How much do you know about festivals and holidays in Britain? Complete the sentences.



1. In Britain people celebrate Easter in March or in
_____.

2. On Easter Sunday children often get gifts of _____
_____ Easter eggs.

3. On Easter Sunday many people in Britain go to _____
_____.

4. People celebrate Halloween on _____.

5. During Halloween children often come to their neighbours' doors and say "_____"
and get some chocolate, sweets or nuts.

6. British people often sing a special song "Auld Lang Syne"
when they celebrate the beginning of the new year at
12 o'clock on December 31. _____
wrote the words of this song.

7. People celebrate St Valentine's Day on _____
_____.

8. _____ brings gifts to Russian
children on the New Year's Eve while _____
_____ brings gifts to British girls and boys.

19 Choose the words from the box to complete the situations. Write them down in the gaps.

Hey, Mmm, Oh, Oops, Ouch, Wow, Yuck

1. Hey, Dick! What are you doing here?

2. _____, what a beautiful palace!
3. _____, your apple pie is very tasty.
4. A n n: My brother is ill.

H e l e n: _____, I'm sorry.

5. _____. The milk is sour¹. I won't drink it.

6. A n n: _____.

H e l e n: What's the matter?

A n n: It's my side.

7. _____. I've nearly dropped² my cup of tea.

20 Write *at*, *in*, *on* to complete the sentences.

1. They decided to meet at noon.
2. We don't have any holidays _____ October.
3. _____ a cold winter night Mr Wesley left his house.
4. _____ Wednesday morning John Greenleaf arrived _____ London.
5. _____ the New Year's Day we always visit my parents.
6. People see the New Year _____ midnight.
7. _____ Easter people give each other colourful eggs.
8. _____ Saint Valentine's Day I always send a card to my cousin Rachel.
9. Julian was born _____ 2014.
10. Norton will arrive _____ Thursday night.

21 Choose the function words from the box to complete the sentences. Write them down in the gaps.

at (5), as (2), for, in (4), of (2), on (6), out, to, with (2)

1. In ancient times people believed that witches could appear _____ the streets.

¹ sour ['sauə] — кислый

² to drop [drɒp] — ронять

2. Hang the lights _____ the New Year tree, please.
3. My cousin is fond _____ pop music and spends all her pocket money¹ _____ discs.
4. _____ 31 December _____ midnight people often go _____ into the streets and shout "Happy New Year!"
5. _____ Easter _____ Russia people don't usually give each other chocolate eggs.
6. What did you get _____ a gift _____ your birthday?
7. We'll wait _____ you _____ Thursday morning _____ 10.
8. What is the symbol _____ Halloween?
9. _____ Halloween parties people often dress _____ ghosts and witches.
10. Never shout _____ children and old people.
11. I always write postcards _____ my parents when I travel.
12. We always decorate our country house _____ lights _____ the New Year's Eve.
13. How will life change _____ 2068?
14. Why are the holidays popular _____ children?

22 Choose the right words in brackets to complete the sentences. Write them in the gaps.



1. Easter is a spring (holiday/festival) festival.
2. Can you tell me (what/that) _____ we are doing here?
3. I'm not sure (why/when) _____ John is here.
4. Ask them (where/what) _____ we are going.

¹ pocket money [ˈpɒkɪtˈmʌni] — карманные деньги

5. I don't know (when/what) _____ he will come.
6. — I don't know (whose/which) _____ pets they are.
— I think they are Mary's.
7. The woman (who/whom) _____ is standing under the tree is my aunt.
8. I don't understand (who/that) _____ you are talking about.
9. George is the boy with (who/whom) _____ I play football every week.
10. This is the farm (whose/which) _____ name is "Old Oaks"¹.
11. This is my real (wish/witch) _____ to you.
12. (Ouch!/Oops!) _____, my hand! It hurts!
13. When I go abroad, I always send (postcards/greeting cards) _____ to my parents.
14. I am never afraid of (anybody/nobody) _____.
15. People (celebrate/decorate) _____ their houses on the New Year's Eve.

23 Turn these questions into statements and write them down.

1. Where did you go yesterday?
Ask them where they went yesterday.
2. What did you buy in the shop?
Ask Kate
3. When did you arrive at the railway station?
Ask Bob and Nick
4. Why did you come back so late?
Ask Polly

¹ an oak [əʊk] — дуб

5. Which of your gifts did you like most of all?

Ask your mother

6. Where did you celebrate the New Year's Day?

Ask George

7. With whom did you see the New Year in?

Ask the boys

8. When did you make lanterns from pumpkins?

Ask Charlie

9. How many greeting cards did you write?

Ask Mary and Julia

10. What songs did you sing at the party?

Ask the girls

11. When were they born?

Ask these people

24

Helen wants to know some things about Sophie, a girl from France, but Helen can't speak French. Read the questions she wants to ask Sophie and write down the sentences Helen is telling her sister Ann who knows French very well.

1. When did you arrive in Britain?

Ask Sophie (her) when she arrived in Britain.

2. How long did it take her to get to the hotel?

3. What places did she see in London?

4. Which of them did she like most of all?

5. Why did she like them?

6. How long is she going to stay in Britain?

7. Where would she like to go?

8. When is she planning to return to France?

9. What will she tell her friends about Britain?

10. When will she come to Britain again?

25 Look at the pictures and write what Richard asks his friends to do.

1. Buy a special gift for Helen.



Richard



Andrew

2. Write a greeting card to your granny.



Richard



Grace

3. Meet me on Sunday.



Richard



Bob

4. Decorate the tree with lights.



Richard



Andy

5. Make a Christmas cake.



Richard



Alice

6. Don't visit John at Easter.



Richard



Sam

7. Don't give Wendy much money.



Richard



Rose

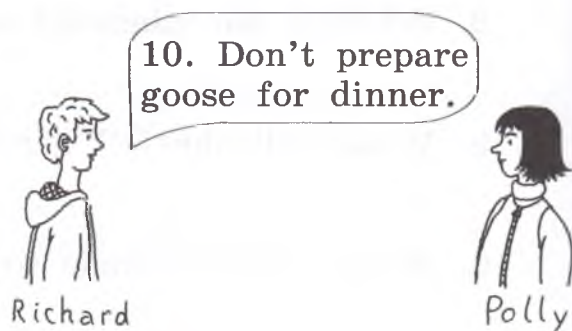
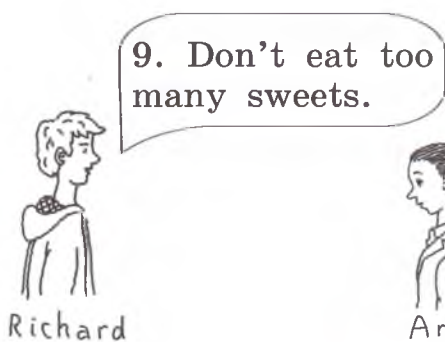
8. Don't hang the clock in the hall.



Richard



Steve



1. Richard asks Andrew to buy a special gift for Helen.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Read the questions Harry asks Ted and write down what Harry would like (wants) to know.

1. Do you write valentines to your friends?

Harry wants to know if Ted writes valentines to his friends.

2. Do your parents give you chocolate eggs at Easter?

3. Does your sister dress as a witch to celebrate Halloween?

4. Are you interested in Russian festivals?

5. Were you at home on 31 December?

6. Do you prepare any gifts for your parents on 25 December?

7. Have you got any pets?

8. Does your mother make a Christmas cake?

9. Were your grandparents fond of flowers?

10. Did your grandparents grow apple trees in their garden?

27

Harry asks Ted some more questions but Ted is not sure/doesn't know how to answer them. Write Ted's answers beginning with: *I'm not sure if...* or *I don't know if...*

1. **H a r r y:** Are your friends at home?

T e d: I'm not sure if my
friends are at home.



2. **H a r r y:** Does your cousin write postcards when on holiday?

T e d: _____

3. **H a r r y:** Did your classmates celebrate Halloween last year?

T e d: _____

4. **H a r r y:** Are your parents going to visit Moscow this year?

T e d: _____

5. **H a r r y:** Can your uncle speak Spanish?

T e d: _____

6. **H a r r y:** Will your aunt buy a new car?

T e d: _____

7. **H a r r y:** Does your best friend get many gifts at Christmas?

T e d: _____

8. **H a r r y**: Do your classmates spend much money on books?

T e d: _____

9. **H a r r y**: Do your grandparents like to have quiet holidays?

T e d: _____

10. **H a r r y**: Did your teacher stay at a hotel when he was in Paris?

T e d: _____

- 28** Report what they say using the phrases from the box.

would like to know, is/are interested, want(s) to know,
ask(s), tell(s) somebody

1. **J a n e**: Do you often see your friends, Jack?

Jane would like to know if Jack often sees his friends.

2. **P e t e**: Are you listening to me, Andrew?

3. **A l i c e**: Did you enjoy your visit to Scotland, Paul?

4. **S a m**: Stay in bed, Wendy.

5. **B o b**: Where are you going, Jess?

-

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Pronouns
treat			
	I		

30 Choose the right forms of the verb *to be* to complete the sentences and write them in the gaps.

- Where (is/are) is the money?
— My money (is/are) _____ in my bag, but I don't know where your money (is/was) _____.
- Sally wants to know if there (is/are) _____ some money left.
- The clock (is/are) _____ striking midnight.
- Where (is/are) _____ your watch?
- The lights in the Christmas tree (is/are) _____ so bright!
- (Is/Are) _____ there any Christmas cake left?
- Why (is/are) _____ the potatoes on the floor?
- There (is/are) _____ not any carrots in the fridge.

31 Complete the sentences using the verbs on the right in the correct forms.



- On that cold frosty night an icy wind was blowing.
- John _____ me when we _____ yesterday.
- Where is Pat? — A minute ago she _____ in the kitchen. She _____ coffee.
- He never _____ at me in the past, and I am sure he _____ it in future.
- What you _____ on the beach last Sunday?

blow

hug

meet

be

drink

shout

not, do

find

- I _____ a beautiful ring
when I _____ a sandcastle.
6. My granny usually _____ roses
in her garden. They _____ so
beautiful.
7. We travelled a lot last summer. I _____
so many things and _____ so
many interesting stories. I _____
a wonderful time.
8. We _____ to London at 5 o'clock
last Thursday. And Sarah _____
on the beach then.
9. When Alec came in, John _____
a picture on the wall.
10. Who _____ on my bed when
I was away?

find
make
grow
be
see
hear
have
fly
lie
hang
lie

32 Use the right verb forms to complete the text.

How to Fight Flu¹ This Winter

Choose a healthy lifestyle and it (help)¹
will help you not to fall ill². (Do)²
_____ some kinds of physical exercis-
es three times a week, (do)³ _____
them regularly. Try (eat)⁴ _____
much fruit. (Eat)⁵ _____ as many vegetables as you
can. (Choose)⁶ _____ colourful vegetables.



¹ to fight flu [ˌfaɪt ˈfluː] — бороться с гриппом

² to fall ill — заболеть

Last winter I (try)⁷ _____ (do)⁸ _____ that.
 Every morning I (get)⁹ _____ up early and (do)¹⁰ _____ morning exercises. I (eat)¹¹ _____ food rich in zinc such as potatoes, nuts, bread. I (choose)¹² _____ colourful vegetables like broccoli, red peppers and tomatoes. In the evening I (have)¹³ _____ a walk. I can (say)¹⁴ _____ it (work)¹⁵ _____.

33 Complete the sentences with the right articles. Write them in the gaps.

1. I like to be with my family on the New Year's Eve.
2. In _____ United Kingdom they celebrate Christmas on _____ twenty-fifth of December.
3. Listen! _____ clock is striking.
4. Father Frost brought me _____ wonderful gift last year.
5. People see _____ New Year in at midnight.
6. Hang your coats and caps on _____ hooks.
7. _____ greeting card I got yesterday was in English.
8. People celebrate Halloween in _____ USA too.
9. On _____ thirty-first of December I got _____ book about English festivals and holidays as _____ gift.

34 Complete the verb chart.



1	обнимать	hug	hugged
2	находить		
3			took

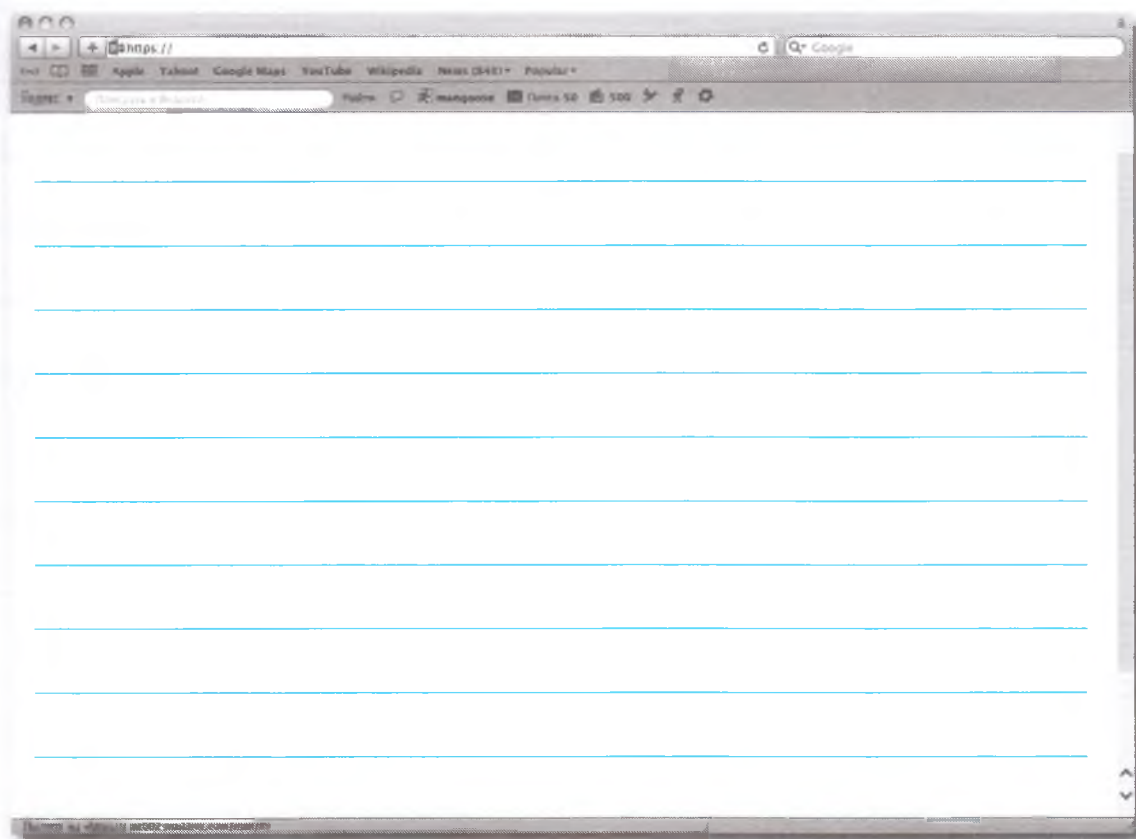
4		hung	
5	тратить		
6	основывать		
7		defend	
8		appear	
9			struck
10	думать		

V. Writing

- 35** Gerald lives in the United Kingdom not far from the city of Manchester. Write 8–10 questions that you could ask him about the holidays and festivals people celebrate in his country.



- 36 Write an e-mail to Gerald about some holidays or festivals you and your family celebrate. Use about 100 words.

A computer screen showing a web browser interface. The address bar contains 'https://'. The search bar has 'Google' and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, there are several horizontal lines for writing. The browser's toolbar shows various icons like Apple, Yahoo!, Google Maps, YouTube, Wikipedia, and a 'Popular' button. The status bar at the bottom shows 'mangoos' and '500'.

- 37 Make the story more colourful and write it again.

Three Answers

Peter Travers was a journalist. He worked for a newspaper. He travelled a lot and met many people. Peter liked to speak to them. They told him stories. Peter listened to them and asked questions. Once an old man whom Peter was interviewing smiled when he heard Peter's question and said: "There are always three answers to every question: your answer, my answer and the correct answer."

A series of horizontal lines for writing a story.

38 Write answers to these questions.



1. What holidays do you always celebrate with your family?

2. What holidays do you celebrate with your friends?

3. Which of the holidays you celebrate is your favourite and why?

4. Which of the holidays do you dislike and why?

VI. Just for Fun

- 39** Find and circle the odd word out in each line.



1. wait, wish, handbell, prepare, strike
2. money, gift, lamb, sack, pumpkin
3. ghost, greeting, garden, fireplace, gift
4. quiet, religious, special, afraid, lantern
5. Santa, Halloween, Easter, midnight, Christmas

- 40** Choose the right answers or statements and circle them.



1. **A:** Happy birthday!
B: a) The same to you.
b) It's very kind of you.
c) Thanks a lot.
2. **A:** a) Congratulations on Easter.
b) Happy Easter.
c) Merry Easter.
B: The same to you.
3. **A:** Have a piece of cake, it's homemade.
B: a) Mmm... b) Yuck. c) Oops.

4. **A:** I'm going away for my winter holidays.
B: a) Have a good time.
b) Come back soon.
c) Really? And I'm staying at home.
5. **A:** Here is a little gift for you.
B: a) A gift for me? I don't believe you.
b) You don't say so.
c) It's very kind of you. Thanks.

41 Write the letters of the alphabet that come before the letters you see and you can read the names of English holidays.

1. d i s j t u n b t _____
2. f b t u f s _____
3. i b m m p x f f o _____

Unit Four

The Country across the Ocean

I. Listening

1 Listen, 13, and decide which of the facts (1—4) are true, false or not stated. Write the numbers of the statements in the table.

1. Victor and Harry are going to the USA.
2. The friends are going to travel by sea.
3. Victor and Harry are going to California during their trip.
4. There are no skyscrapers in Washington, D.C.

True	False	Not stated

2 Listen, 14, and choose the appropriate answers (a—d). Circle them.

1. What is the text about?
 - a) It's about Manhattan.
 - b) It's about the capital of the USA.
 - c) It's about American skyscrapers.
 - d) It's about one of the American cities.
2. Where is New York situated?
 - a) It is situated on some islands.
 - b) It is situated only in Manhattan.
 - c) It is situated in the centre of the USA.
 - d) It is situated in the west of the country.
3. When did the Empire State Building appear in New York?
 - a) At the beginning of the 19th century.
 - b) In 1931.
 - c) At the end of the 20th century.
 - d) In 1890.
4. What other name does New York have?
 - a) Manhattan.
 - b) Chinatown.
 - c) The Big Apple.
 - d) The Eighth Wonder of the World.



Empire State Building

3

Listen, 15, and complete the sentences. Circle the right items¹ *a* or *b*.

M



Miami

1. Laura met her friend Jenny in _____.
a) Los Angeles b) Hollywood
2. It took Jenny thirteen hours to travel from her home place _____.
a) to Los Angeles b) to Hollywood
3. Jenny travelled to Los Angeles in _____.
a) December b) January
4. When the girls arrived at Laura's house, _____.
a) Laura thought Jenny was tired b) Jenny was tired
5. Jenny _____ she would like Disneyland.
a) was sure b) was not sure
6. Jenny _____ Laura's house.
a) liked b) disliked
7. Laura and Jenny went to Santa Barbara _____.
a) by bus b) by car

4

A. Listen, 16, and complete the sentences. Circle the right items *a* or *b*.

1. Venice ['venɪs] Beach is situated in _____.
a) Florida b) California



¹ an item ['aɪtəm] — пункт

2. Famous shops are situated in _____.
 a) Rodeo [rəʊ'diəʊ] Drive b) Venice Beach
3. The home of American film stars is situated in _____.
 a) Rodeo Drive b) Hollywood

B. Read the facts about California and decide if it is the place for you.

Facts about California	+	-
a) You can see famous people.		
b) You can go to the beach every day.		
c) You can go to good shops in Rodeo Drive.		
d) It's very hot.		
e) The shops are expensive ¹ .		
f) Young people can't always get a job.		

II. Reading

- 5** Read the text and match its parts (1—4) with their names (a—e). There is one name you don't have to use. Complete the table after the text.

SFA

M

- a) The City to See and to Hear
 b) Rules² for Visitors
 c) New York — a Green City
 d) Different Ideas about the City
 e) New York in Different Seasons

New York and New Yorkers

1. Some visitors find that New Yorkers are not very friendly. Well, some are, some are not. Some taxi drivers talk during the trip, some talk if you talk to them, but only to say "Yeah"³ or "Ok!"



¹ **expensive** [ɪk'spensɪv] — дорогой, дорогостоящий

² **a rule** [ru:l] — правило

³ **yeah** [jeə] = yes

2. Is New York dangerous? Perhaps¹ it is, but many big cities are dangerous. Remember:
- don't have a lot of money with you;
 - don't travel on the metro alone at night;
 - stay with people late at night;
 - go into the nearest hotel or shop if you suddenly feel afraid.
3. When you are going to visit New York, remember that the city can be very hot in summer and very cold in the middle of winter. Go at the right time and take the right things with you.
4. New York is always changing. You can hear it all the time. Cars and buses stop and start and policemen blow whistles² at the drivers, people run between the streets and avenues.
- That's New York. That's one of the most wonderful cities in the world.

1	2	3	4	extra

- 6 Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a—d). Fill in the table after the text.

- a) most months of the year
 b) the last Thursday
 c) St Patrick's Day parade [pə'reɪd]
 d) and most famous

New York Parades



New Yorkers love parades. There is some parade in this or that part of the city (1) _____. But two of the biggest parades are St Patrick's Day parade and Macy's Thanksgiving Day parade.

¹ perhaps [pə'hæps] — возможно

² a whistle [wɪsl] — свисток

(2) _____ is on 17 March. It is the longest, oldest (3) _____ of all the New York parades. It goes along Fifth Avenue from 44th Street to 86th Street.

Macy's Thanksgiving Day parade is on (4) _____ of November. It goes along Broadway from 77th Street to 34th Street.

1	2	3	4

- 7** Read the text and decide which of the facts (1—4) are true, false or not stated. Write down the answers.



The Very Rich

There are no kings or queens in the US, but there are some very rich people. And some of their houses are like palaces. In the nineteenth century, the rich families of New York wanted to leave the city in the hot summer months. They built homes in Newport. Those millionaires ['mɪljəneəz] called their homes "cottages" ['kɒtɪdʒɪz]. Cottages are usually small and simple. But Newport houses were the biggest and most wonderful in the United States. The rich Vanderbilt family paid eleven million dollars to build their house in 1890. That was a lot of money then.

The Newport cottages were open for only seven weeks every year. But at that time, there were parties all night long and the music never stopped.

Rich people today do not like to show their money. They are afraid of thieves¹. Their houses have high walls all around them and big dogs too. Some of today's richest people are movie and pop stars. They have houses in Beverly Hills, near Hollywood. Tourists come by bus to see actors' beautiful homes, but they can only look at them through the gates². The stars like to live in peace³ and quiet.

1. There are a lot of millionaires in the US. _____
2. Cottages in Newport in the 19th century were small and simple. _____

¹ thieves [θi:vz] — *мн. число от* a thief [θi:f] — *вор*

² gates [geɪts] — *ворота*

³ peace [pi:s] — *мир, спокойствие*

3. In the 19th century people lived in the Newport cottages less than two months. _____
4. Today many rich people have houses near Hollywood. _____

8

Read the text and write the answers to the questions after it.

American Homes

The United States of America is a young country but it has an interesting history. You can see some of its history in the styles of their houses. Nearly four hundred years ago, when people from Europe came to America, they lived in very simple huts¹. But later, they built houses in the styles of their home countries. A lot of New Americans were English. So the first towns of such states as Virginia and New England copied² English towns. These days nearly all Americans live in towns or cities. Many of them have houses with garages for one or two cars. There is usually a big modern kitchen in a house, a living room, a playroom for children. Upstairs there are two bathrooms and three or four bedrooms. Young Johnny sleeps in one room, his sister has a room too. Their parents sleep in the third room. And there is often a room for visitors.



Questions

1. The US is not an old country, is it?

2. When did the first people from Europe come to live in America?

3. Why do you think many houses in such American states as Virginia and New England copied English houses?

4. How many bedrooms are there usually in American houses?

¹ a hut [hʌt] — хижина

² to copy ['kɒpi] — копировать

9 Read the words in transcription.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. ['ævənju:] | 6. [dɪ'skʌvri] | 11. ['stætʃu:] |
| 2. ['grɑ:slænd] | 7. ['lɪbəti] | 12. ['fɒrɪst] |
| 3. ['seɪlə] | 8. ['serɪməni] | 13. ['pɒpjələ] |
| 4. ['vɒndʒ] | 9. [ʌn'tɪl] | 14. ['ɪntrəstɪŋ] |
| 5. [θru:] | 10. ['si:mən] | 15. ['deɪndʒrəs] |

10 Read the words, word combinations and sentences.

A.

Seaman, rocky, liberty, gold, hunt, belong, nearly, poor, same, gentleman.

B.

To belong to the king, to arrive in a country, to arrive at the airport, to hunt for animals, far away, as soon as, through the forest, nearly everything.

C.

My American pen friend lives in Texas.

This nice cottage belongs to my grandparents.

The weather was hot and we decided to walk to the lake through the forest.

Remember, remember the 5th of November...

The Spanish King and Queen sent Columbus on a voyage to the shores of India.

Americans have Thanksgiving dinner on the fourth Thursday of November.

The Mississippi is the longest river in America. People say it is a mighty and powerful river.

New York is a city of skyscrapers.

The Statue of Liberty is a gift of French people to Americans.

11 Read the geographical names.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. the Potomac River | 7. Rhode Island |
| 2. the Great Lakes | 8. Fifth Avenue |
| 3. the Mississippi | 9. Washington, D.C. |
| 4. the Hawaii | 10. Manhattan |
| 5. the Statue of Liberty | 11. Broadway |
| 6. the Metropolitan Museum | 12. Liberty Island |

III. Speaking

12 Say as much as you can about Columbus's discovery of America. The word combinations below can be helpful.

- to be born in 1451 in Italy
- to live in Spain
- to be a seaman

- to make a lot of voyages
- to be interested in India
- to bring gold and riches
- to know that the Earth is round
- the King and Queen of Spain
- three ships
- to sail west
- to arrive at an island
- Central America
- in 1492
- to think he was in India
- to give the people on the island the name of Indians



13 Complete the dialogue and act it out.

A: I hear you were in the States in summer.

B: _____

A: With whom did you go there?

B: _____

A: Did you travel much? What cities did you visit?

B: _____

A: How long did you stay in New York?

B: _____

A: People say that New York is one of the most wonderful cities in the world.

B: _____

14 Say what you can about the United States of America. You can use the ideas below.



- the continent where the USA is situated, its neighbour countries
- the weather and different kinds of land of the USA
- the states and the capital of the country
- New York — one of the most famous cities of the country.

15 Comment on the proverb. Work in pairs (groups) and make up a story to illustrate it.



- *It takes all sorts to make a world.*

IV. Use of English

16 Spell the words.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. [dɪ'skʌvə] <u>discover</u> | 9. ['seɪlə] _____ |
| 2. [θru:] _____ | 10. [jʊərə'pi:ən] _____ |
| 3. [ʃɔ:] _____ | 11. [pɔ:] _____ |
| 4. ['əʊʃn] _____ | 12. [rɪʃ] _____ |
| 5. [ə'krɒs] _____ | 13. [ə'raɪv] _____ |
| 6. ['lɪbətɪ] _____ | 14. ['serɪməni] _____ |
| 7. ['skaɪskreɪpə] _____ | 15. ['vɔɪdʒ] _____ |
| 8. ['nɪəli] _____ | 16. [ʌn'tɪl] _____ |

17 Complete the sentences with the derivatives of the words on the right.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. <u>Nearly</u> all the students came on time. | near |
| 2. There are so many tall _____s in New York. We call them skyscrapers. | build |
| 3. The first _____s appeared in America at the _____ of the 17th century. | Europe |
| 4. There are always a lot of _____s in this museum. | begin |
| 5. Christopher Columbus was a _____ and a _____. | visit |
| 6. I think he must _____ his story. There are a lot of mistakes in it. | travel |
| 7. My little brother is a _____, _____ boy. | sail |
| 8. Columbus discovered some islands in C_____ America. | write |
| | fun, joy |
| | centre |

18 Choose the right words from the box to complete the sentences.

about (2), at (2), against, of (4), for (4), in (5),
on, through (2), to (3), during

1. **At** midnight they arrived _____ Albany ['ɔ:lbəni],
the capital of New York state.
2. White House is one _____ the most beautiful
places _____ Washington, D.C.
3. The sailors fought _____ their ships _____
the pirates ['paɪərəts].
4. Columbus's discovery belongs _____ one of the
most important discoveries _____ history.
5. What cities are situated _____ the shores
_____ Lake Baikal?
6. Sailors usually travel _____ many different lands.
7. The government officials are not sure _____ the
facts.
8. We are positive _____ it.
9. People always hope _____ a happy future.
10. Native Americans hunted _____ different animals
that lived _____ the forests and mountains.
11. We walked _____ the forest for about two hours.
12. _____ his voyage _____ France he didn't
leave his cabin.
13. Mrs Reed stood near the table looking _____ the
kitchen window.
14. What are the names _____ the countries situated
_____ North America?
15. Manhattan is famous _____ many things.

- 19 How much do you know about America? Complete the sentences in writing.



1. The highest mountains in North America are _____.
2. The USA extends from the shores of _____ Ocean to the islands of _____ in the Pacific.
3. There are _____ states in the USA, the smallest state is _____ and the biggest state is _____.
4. Washington, D.C. is the capital of the USA. The letters D.C. mean _____.
5. Native Americans came to the American continent from _____.
6. Before Europeans came to America, Native Americans lived in _____.
7. Broadway, a street in _____, is famous for its _____.
8. The Metropolitan Museum is situated on _____ in New York.
9. Chinatown and Little Italy are famous for their _____ and are situated in _____.
10. New York's Central Park Zoo is situated in _____ too.

- 20** Complete the sentences with the words from the box and write them down.

Avenue, ceremony, hope, land, Liberty, peaceful, planet, poor, remember, rocky, skyscrapers, states, visitors, voyage

1. Washington, D.C. is a very green and peaceful city.

There are no _____ in it.

2. In Washington, D.C. the names of many long and busy streets are names of American _____.



3. I will always _____ my first visit to Washington, D.C. Our _____ across the Atlantic Ocean was fairly long but interesting.
4. Native Americans were friendly people and welcomed the _____ in a traditional _____.
5. In the 15th century people knew that our _____ is round.
6. Different people live on this _____. Some of them are _____, others are rich.
7. What is Fifth _____ famous for?
8. Where is the Statue of _____ situated?
9. We always _____ for the best.
10. The _____ shores of the lake were very dangerous.

- 21** Write the definite article where necessary.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>the</u> Mississippi | 3. _____ Great Lakes |
| 2. _____ North America | 4. _____ Rhode Island |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 5. _____ Broadway | 13. _____ Hawaii |
| 6. _____ New York | 14. _____ Manhattan |
| 7. _____ Rocky Mountains | 15. _____ Potomac River |
| 8. _____ Liberty Island | 16. _____ Metropolitan Museum |
| 9. _____ Central America | 17. _____ Statue of Liberty |
| 10. _____ District of Columbia | 18. _____ Washington, D.C. |
| 11. _____ Canada | 19. _____ Texas |
| 12. _____ New York state | 20. _____ Mexico |

22 Circle the right words in brackets to complete the sentences.

- Christopher Columbus wanted to become a (seamen/sea-man) when he was still a little boy.
- Columbus's sea (trip/voyage) to America was dangerous.
- Columbus left Spain and sailed to (east/west) India.
- The (Pacific/Indian) Ocean is the largest in the world.
- The (milkman/milkmen) brings us milk every morning.
- When I was a child, (postman/postmen) brought letters and telegrams to our house.
- The (banks/shores) of the lake are fairly low.
- New York is situated on some (islands/isles).
- I understood that (nobody/anybody) could help me — they didn't know the film.
- The islands of Hawaii are in the (Atlantic/Pacific) Ocean.
- Washington, D.C. lies on the (banks/shores) of the Potomac River.

23 Use the verbs on the right in the necessary forms to complete the story.



Christopher Columbus's Voyages

Columbus made some voyages to the New World. In 1492 he (1) _____ some islands in Central America. Spain (2) _____ very much interested in that land. The second voyage (3) _____ in September 1493. Columbus (4) _____



discover

be

begin

have

seventeen ships with him. On that voyage he (5) _____ in Cuba but he (6) _____ it (7) _____ an island. Columbus (8) _____ four trips in all to the New World but he never (9) _____ on the mainland of North America. Nowadays people (10) _____ Columbus as a great traveller and the discoverer of America.

arrive

not know, be

make

land

remember

24 Rewrite these sentences using *shall*, *shan't* where possible.

1. I will meet them when they arrive.

I shall meet them when they arrive.

2. We won't go there on Friday.

3. I think they will hunt for hares there.

4. I hope I will remember everything.

5. As soon as they come back, we will start.

6. I don't think I will tell you the truth.

7. We are sure we will come back early.

8. We won't live on this land.

9. He won't belong here.

10. I will become a sailor.

25 Write 10 sentences to offer your help. Begin with *Shall I...?* Use the word combinations below.

- cut the grass in the garden
- buy some potatoes
- make dinner
- clean the windows
- wash the dishes
- go to the shops
- take the dog out
- do the flat
- tell you a fable
- meet your grandparents

1. Shall I cut the grass in the garden?
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

26 Put commas¹ where necessary.

1. When John arrives to New York, he will visit the Metropolitan Museum.
2. You'll see Trafalgar Square if you visit London.
3. We'll go to Florida when our holidays begin.
4. If you read this book you will learn more about Columbus's voyages to the New World.
5. When Fred comes we'll begin the opening ceremony.

¹ a comma ['kɒmə] — запятая

6. You'll see the Statue of Liberty___ if you come to Liberty Island.
7. If you come to your English classes regularly___ your English will become better.
8. When you come to the US___ I'll show you many interesting things.
9. He will remember all these facts___ if he tries.
10. Jane will discover a lot of new things___ when she watches this film.

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

after, if, before, as soon as, until/till, when

1. I'll come to you when (after) my classes are over.
2. We shan't go skiing _____ it is very cold tomorrow.
3. They will phone you _____ they arrive home.
4. He won't go to work _____ he is ill.
5. Jane will stay here _____ her sister comes back.
6. I'm sure I'll finish my job _____ you are at home.
7. Please write to me _____ you can.
8. They will live in Canada _____ autumn comes.

28 Rewrite the sentences using *present progressive*.

1. He is going to leave for Alaska next week.

He is leaving for Alaska next week.

2. I am going to do my flat tomorrow.
- _____

3. They are going to meet their parents at the railway station.
- _____

4. We are going to play a very important match in the evening.

5. Who is going to make sandwiches for the party?

6. They are going to come to our place on Friday.

29 Use the right forms of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Write them down in the gaps.

1. If the weather (be) is fine, we (stay) _____ here longer.

2. I'll do it when Sally (come) _____.

3. Nobody (go) _____ skiing tomorrow if the temperature (become) _____ low.

4. I (go) _____ to Florida with my cousin if nothing (happen) _____.

5. Will you help me if you (not, be) _____ busy.

6. They (drive) _____ you to your country house if you (ask) _____ them.

7. As soon as they (arrive) _____ home, I (send) _____ for you.

8. After I (get) _____ some money, I (buy) _____ a new computer.

9. If Mary (phone) _____, I (talk) _____ to her.

10. If it (snow) _____ tomorrow, we (go) _____ skiing.

30 Complete the verb chart.



1	сражаться	fight	fought
2		belong	
3			hoped
4	прибывать		
5		wear	
6			discovered
7	учить, преподавать		
8		buy	
9			brought
10	понимать		
11		blow	
12			ate

V. Writing

31 Make up 10 questions using the words below and write them down.

1. avenues/there/are/in/city/any/the/wide?

Are there any wide avenues in the city?

2. in/famous/Scotland/what/they/do/festivals/have?

3. why/west/Columbus/go/did?

4. lake/who/the/shore/lives/on/the/rocky/of?

5. gold/you/got/have/any/coins?

6. belong/who/bag/to/does/this?

7. the Smiths/are/when/at/arriving/airport/the?

8. who/Little Italy/visit/to/going/is?

9. you/did/through/the/walk/forest?

10. remembers/rule/who/the?

- 32** Betsy lives in New York. Write 8—10 questions you could ask her about her city.



How to Make Everybody Happy

Kevin lived in the city and was tired of its noise and people. He decided to visit his uncle Roger. Mr Roger Green lived in the country. He had a cottage there. He had a car too. Kevin and his uncle often drove to some places. When



the car passed¹ somebody, uncle Roger always waved². Kevin asked his uncle why he did it. His uncle said that he wanted to make everybody happy. "If I wave to somebody and they know me, they are happy. If they don't know me, they begin thinking why I was doing that. So the trip is shorter for them and they are happy too."

¹ to pass — проходить, проезжать

² to wave — махать (рукой)

34 Write answers to these questions.

1. What countries would you like to visit in the future?
2. If you go to the USA, what states or cities will you visit?
3. With whom will you go to America if you have a chance¹?
4. What places of interest are you going to visit in New York if you get there?

VI. Just for Fun

35 Find and circle the odd word out in each line.

1. Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, Little Italy, Rhode Island, Liberty Island
2. arrive, avenue, discover, sail, fight
3. planet, hope, liberty, visitor, wigwam
4. sailor, policemen, lands, gentlemen, tribes
5. nearly, discovery, rocky, through, liberty

¹ a chance [tʃɑ:ns] — шанс, возможность

36

Choose the right statements and questions and circle them.



1. **A:** I am sorry about it.

B: a) Sorry?

b) Are you?

c) That's all right.

2. **A:** Are you working tomorrow?

B: a) No, it is holiday tomorrow.

b) No, there is tomorrow a holiday.

c) No, we have a holiday tomorrow.

3. **A:** Is Mrs Smith in?

B: a) I'm sorry not.

b) Not, sorry.

c) I'm afraid not.

4. **A:** Which sentence is not correct?

B: a) Quietly he left the room.

b) He left the room quietly.

c) He left quietly the room.

5. **A:** a) What's your name?

b) How do they call you?

c) How's your name?

37

B: Billy.

37

Write the letters of the alphabet that come before the letters you can see and you will read the names of five American cities.



1. c p t u p o _____

2. e f u s p j u _____

3. e f o w f s _____

4. k j o d p m o _____

5. d p o d p s e _____

Unit Five

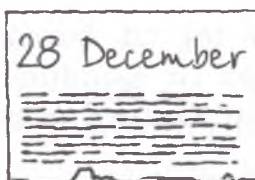
Favourite Pastimes

I. Listening

- 1 Listen, 17, and draw the lines to match the pages of the diary with the dates.

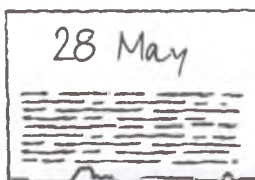
Page One

a)



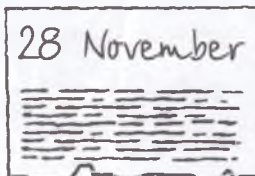
Page Two

b)



Page Three

c)



- 2 Listen, 18, and complete the sentences. Circle the appropriate items (a—d).

1. The speaker has _____.

- a) five hobbies c) three hobbies
b) two hobbies d) four hobbies

2. The speaker _____.

- a) always buys fashionable clothes in *Harrods*
b) never buys fashionable clothes
c) makes clothes for all her family and friends
d) makes clothes for her sister

3. The speaker says she _____.

- a) likes cooking more than travelling
b) likes cooking more than making clothes
c) likes travelling more than cooking and making clothes
d) likes making clothes more than cooking

4. In summer the speaker is going _____.
 a) to go abroad
 b) to travel about England
 c) to stay in the city of Vladimir for a week
 d) to visit the capital of Russia

3 Listen, 19, and decide which of the facts (1—4) are true, false or not stated. Write the numbers of the statements in the table.



1. Ann wants to buy some fashionable clothes.
2. Only Londoners visit *Harrods*.
3. There are a lot of shops in Oxford Street in London.
4. *Harrods* is in Oxford Street.



True	False	Not stated

4 Listen, 20, and decide which of the statements (a—d) is true. Circle it.



- a) Robin likes to watch videos about animals.
- b) The London Aquarium is the biggest in Europe.
- c) London Zoo is situated in Regent's Park.
- d) All animals in London Zoo know Robin.

II. Reading

5 Read the words in transcription.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. [kləʊðz] | 9. ['pɑ:staim] |
| 2. ['skrʌfi] | 10. [glʌvz] |
| 3. [fə'get] | 11. [ə'bʌv] |
| 4. ['fæʃnəbl] | 12. ['hevi] |
| 5. [br'ləʊ] | 13. [graʊnd] |
| 6. ['bɔ:riŋ] | 14. [dɪg'ri:] |
| 7. ['snəʊfleɪk] | 15. ['slɪpəz] |
| 8. [gaʊn] | |

6 Read the words, word combinations and sentences.

A.

Frosty, wear, mittens, trousers, degree, old-fashioned, T-shirt, zero, pyjamas, nightie.

B.

To wear nice clothes, above zero, to put on the fur cap, below zero, to snow heavily, in frosty weather, a trouser suit, not fashionable anymore, to throw snowballs, a neat new dress.

C.

Don't forget to wash your T-shirt.

Do you wear gloves or mittens?

Shopping for clothes is one of Jane's favourite pastimes.

It's frosty today: five degrees below zero.

Look at the beautiful snowflakes falling to the ground.

Sue looked old-fashioned in her old fur coat and fur cap.

I like it when men wear ties.

It's raining heavily, put on your raincoat or take an umbrella.

Kate often wears T-shirts, jeans and trainers.

Her clothes never look boring.

7 Read the text and decide which facts (1—4) are true, false or not stated. Write the numbers of the statements in the table.

56A

British Holidays



British people now have more free time and holidays than they did twenty years ago. Nearly all British people have four weeks' holiday a year. The normal [nɔ:ml] working week is 35—40 hours, Monday to Friday.

Typical popular pastimes in the UK include listening to pop music, going to pubs, playing and watching sport, going on holidays, doing outdoor activities and watching TV.

England is famous for its gardens and many people like gardening. They grow beautiful flowers around their houses. Enthusiasts [ɪn'θju:ziæsts] of gardening organize ['ɔ:gənaɪz] flower shows and vegetable shows with prizes.

There are only eight official holidays a year:

New Year Holiday — January 1st;
 Good Friday — March/April;
 Easter Monday — March/April;
 May Day holidays — May 1st;
 Spring holiday — May;
 Summer holiday — August;
 Christmas Day — December 25th;
 Boxing Day — December 26th.

1. People in Britain usually work 7—8 hours a day.
2. These days people can spend more time on their hobbies and holidays.
3. Most official holidays in Britain are summer holidays.
4. Gardening is a typical pastime for those who live in the south of England.

True	False	Not stated

8

Read the texts (1—4) and decide which TV programmes (a—e) these people would like to watch. Match them. There is one name you don't have to use. Write the letters in the table.



- a) Learn English while Travelling
- b) Favourite Sports in Eastern Countries
- c) How the City Started
- d) The American People
- e) My Hobby Is Gardening

1. Charles Taylor from Bristol spends a lot of time growing vegetables and flowers. Now he is preparing for the summer show and is going to win. His roses are really beautiful.
2. Henrietta Reid is from the USA. She is in Britain now and wants to know more about the history of the country.
3. Clark Trafford spent two years in China. There he got interested in karate and began to do this sport himself. He always watches TV programmes on karate, judo and tae kwon do.
4. Misha Pavlov is from Russia, but he is staying in England now. His English is not very good. Misha wants to make it better.

1	2	3	4	extra

9 Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a—d). Write the letters in the table after the text.

- a) two thousand years old
- b) it's time to start thinking
- c) England's most beautiful places
- d) three or four places away from home

Ideas for a Holiday



Now that spring is here, (1) _____ about holidays. Why not spend your holiday in different places? Do you really want to be all your holiday in the same place? Why not

visit (2) _____ in the British Isles?

These days more and more people are doing it. Britain has so many interesting places to visit. Some of them are

(3) _____. There are so many places to choose from. You can go to Scotland and visit the Highlands, which are among¹ the oldest mountains in the world. There are many beautiful lakes there. The best-known is Loch Ness, where as some people think, a large monster² lives. You can spend some days in the Lake District which has some of

(4) _____ and then go to the country's capital which is its business centre (the City), the government centre (Westminster), the cultural centre (the West End) and the industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] centre (the East End).



¹ among [ə'mʌŋ] — среди

² a monster ['mɒnstə] — монстр, чудовище

1	2	3	4

10

Read the text and put its parts in the logical order. Fill in the table with the letters (a—d).



Driving to the Royal Hotel

- a) Robert knew his friend's interests very well. He also knew that a lot of interesting places to see are in the centre of London. Robert didn't think that driving a car in the central part of London was a good idea as it was fairly difficult and he wrote to his friend about it.
- b) He looked at the city map, but it didn't help much: he couldn't find his hotel. So he got out of his car and stopped a taxi. "Take me to the Royal Hotel," he said. But Rene didn't get into the taxi, he went back to his car. The taxi man laughed and drove to the Royal Hotel. Rene drove after him. They got to the hotel ten minutes later.
- c) Robert Holden had a friend in France. His name was Rene. Rene wanted to visit London and to see its places of interest. He wrote to Robert that he was going to London and added that he was going to travel by car and to stay at the Royal Hotel, one of the best in the city.
- d) But Rene thought he could easily find his hotel and other places he wanted to see. So he went to London by car. He arrived in Dover all right and drove to London. But in London there was so much to see. Rene stopped here and there to have a look and suddenly he understood he didn't know how to get to the Royal Hotel.



1	2	3	4

III. Speaking

11

Speak about your favourite pastime. Use the word combinations below.



- I never find it boring
- I believe that ... is really useful
- I'm very interested in .../fond of ...
- I'm making good progress in ...
- I'm getting better and better

- I spend a lot of time outdoors/indoors
- I never forget to ...
- I can say that ... makes me happy

12 Speak about your wardrobe¹. Say:

- 12**
- how big it is;
 - what clothes you wear in different seasons;
 - what clothes you wear on special days (celebrations, parties, *etc.*);
 - what clothes you wear every day;
 - what clothes you like most;
 - what clothes you would like to have in your wardrobe.



13 In pairs complete the dialogue and act it out.

A: I'm bored². I don't know what to do in my free time.

B: Really? There are so many interesting things you can do.

A: Yes, but I'm not an outdoor person [pɜ:sn]. I like to stay at home in my free time.

B: Then you can ...

A: It's not a bad idea. I'll think about it. What other hobbies can I start?

B: Well, ...

A: Thank you very much. I'll think about ...

14 Comment on the proverb. Work in groups and make up a short story to illustrate it.

- *Clothes do not make the man.*

IV. Use of English

15 Spell the words.

1. [mɪtnz] mittens

6. ['ziərəʊ] _____

2. [əʊld'fæʃnd] _____

7. ['narti] _____

3. ['hevili] _____

8. [nɪ:t] _____

4. [su:t] _____

9. ['temprətʃə] _____

5. [prɪ'dʒɑ:məz] _____

10. ['klələfl] _____

¹ wardrobe ['wɔ:drəʊb] — гардероб, одежда

² I'm bored [bɔ:d] — мне скучно

106
Unit 5

16 Look at the wordbox in your textbook (part 2, p. 87) and complete the words in the sentences below.

1. Nick is a scruffy child, his c_____ are always dirty.
2. My friends and I like to make s_____ when there is a lot of snow.
3. Yesterday our footballers w_____ a very important match.
4. Jack came out of the bathroom in his dressing g_____ and p_____. He was ready to go to bed.
5. It's really a b_____ game, I don't want to play it.
6. — This is my favourite tie.
— P_____? What did you say?
7. I never wear t_____ to school. I always wear shoes.
8. Today the temperature is 8 degrees above z_____.
9. They say that long skirts are f_____ again.
A lot of girls w_____ them.
10. What are the most popular p_____ in your country? What do people like to do in their free time?

17 Complete the sentences with the right function words from the box.

above, at, below, in, of, off, on (2), to (2)

1. It's 25 degrees of frost. It's not pleasant to go for a walk _____ this temperature.
2. The child fell _____ the ground but quickly got to his feet again.

3. There was thick snow _____ the ground and the garden looked very beautiful.
4. It's April now and the temperature doesn't fall _____ zero.
5. Hi, Sam! Come in and take _____ your jacket. It's warm in here.
6. On hot sunny days children must put _____ caps.
7. The girls were already _____ their nighties ready to go _____ bed.
8. Today is a nice sunny day with the temperature 20°—30° _____ zero.

18 Choose the right words in brackets to complete the sentences. Write them in the gaps.

1. Sunny (frost/frosty) frosty weather is so good for skiing.
2. It snowed (heavy/heavily) _____ at night and in the morning we went to the park to make snowmen.
3. April temperatures can be fairly high — 15—20 degrees (above/below) _____ zero.
4. Do you like the (fashion/fashionable) _____ of wearing your hair loose¹?
5. Men's (skirts/shirts) _____ can be of different colours.
6. Put on your warm jacket, it's very cold today, about 25 degrees (above/below) _____ zero.
7. It's a (heavy/heavily) _____ box. Don't lift it alone. Let me help you.

¹ loose [lu:s] — распущенные (волосы)

8. We woke up in the morning to see white (frost/frosty) _____ everywhere: on the ground, on the trees and on the houses.
9. Lucy usually wears her dark grey (skirt/shirt) _____ with a yellow blouse.
10. Nowadays there are a lot of shops where you can buy (fashion/fashionable) _____ clothes.

19



Complete the sentences using the derivatives of the words on the right.



1. Betsey stood at the shop window looking at some trainers. They were just what she wanted.

train

2. Jane looked so _____ in her new blue dress.

fashion

3. We bought some nice fur _____ for our grandparents.

slip

4. The weather was so _____ that we had to wear sweaters under our coats.

frost

5. My brother doesn't like _____, so mum buys clothes for him.

shop

6. Ann doesn't like her new shoes. She says they feel _____.

comfortable

7. Children often wear _____ T-shirts in summer.

colour

8. Everybody at the party looked really _____.

style

9. The weather was cold and _____ pleasant
and we stayed at home.
10. The _____ beaches of this health
resort are very popular. sand

20 Choose the right verb forms in brackets to complete the sentences. Write them in the gaps.

- Just look at those dark clouds. I'm sure (it's going to snow/it will snow) it's going to snow.
- The show (finishes/is finishing) _____
at 3 o'clock. Can we meet at 3.15 near the cinema?
- If Jane (buys/will buy) _____ a new
summer dress, she (wears/will wear) _____
_____ it for the picnic.
- When (do you go/are you going) _____
to the country — on Saturday or on Sunday?
- Our train (leaves/is leaving) _____ at
8 p.m. I don't want to miss it.
- This work is not difficult, I (finish/will finish)
_____ it soon.
- My friend (is going/will go) _____
abroad. He and his family (are planning/plan) _____
_____ to visit some countries in Europe.
- If the weather (is/will be) _____ warm,
we (are going/will go) _____ on a picnic.

21 Use the verb *to be* in the right forms to complete the sentences.

- The nightie is too long for the girl. She is not going to wear it.
- The new pyjamas _____ one of the presents Mike got for his birthday.

3. I saw a beautiful dress in the shop window. The dress _____ very fashionable too.
4. These clothes _____ not for hot weather. Wear something light.
5. Jane's new leggings _____ dark-blue. She puts them on with a yellow T-shirt.
6. — Where _____ my slippers? I can't find them.
— Here, take mine.
7. Now jackets _____ very popular with teenagers. A lot more popular than coats.
8. The first jeans _____ blue. Now they _____ in different colours.

22 Complete the sentences with pronouns.

1. These clothes are not for me, they are for my younger sister.
2. I want green shorts but _____ shorts are grey, not green.
3. Your white trousers are dirty. Wash _____.
4. Can I have _____ red pyjamas, please? I like _____ very much.
5. _____ mittens are very nice. I can wear _____ with my fur coat.
6. Look at _____ suit. Isn't _____ just what you want?
7. People don't wear Christmas stockings. They put little presents in _____.

8. I like trainers, _____ are good for running and jumping.

9. _____ pink dressing gown can be a good present for mother.

23 Use the verbs in brackets in the right forms to complete the sentences.

1. Jack is not sure if he (be) will be in London next week.

2. If he (go) _____ to London next week, he (meet) _____ his cousin Mary.

3. If you (not, change) _____ your plans for the coming summer, I'll go to the sea with you.

4. I don't know when I (watch) _____ this new film but I really want to do it.

5. If they (have) _____ some free time in the evening, they (visit) _____ their old friends.

6. Denis (help) _____ you with your work if you (ask) _____ him.

7. My friends would like to know when they (have) _____ a chance to visit the History Museum.

8. Please tell me when you (be) _____ able to come and see us.

24 Complete the sentences with the right articles.

1. Winter is _____ very beautiful season. I like it when snowflakes begin falling to _____ ground.

2. I hope our team will be able

to win _____ match with England on Saturday.



3. It was _____ frosty morning. _____ temperature was 10 degrees below zero.
4. _____ rain started in _____ morning and didn't finish until 7 p.m.
5. _____ clothes Julia wore yesterday looked really stylish.
6. My father wears _____ suit and _____ tie to work.
7. It's _____ very nice sweater. Why not wear it for _____ party tomorrow?
8. Don't forget to send granny _____ card from London. She will be really happy to get it.
9. I don't always like _____ clothes which my mother buys for me.
10. It's _____ very heavy box. What can be in it?

25 Complete the sentences with the right forms of the verb *to wear*.

won't wear, are you wearing, wear, to wear,
was wearing (2), wore, wears, is wearing

1. What are you going to wear for the party tomorrow?
2. Why _____ this warm coat? It's fairly warm today.
3. I won't forget the day when I first _____ a suit and a tie.
4. When I met them yesterday, Mary _____ her favourite green sweater and Tina _____ a new yellow dress.
5. I _____ this skirt again, I think it's old-fashioned.

6. My elder brother usually _____ jeans and a sweater to work. He feels comfortable in these informal clothes.

7. Look, James _____ his best clothes today. I wonder where he is going.

8. What do you usually _____ for your PE classes?

26 Use the right forms of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Write them in the gaps.

Maria and Jenny don't know each other. They (plan)¹ are planning to go to London

now. Maria (be)² _____ from Italy. She says that when she (come)³ _____ to

London, she (see)⁴ _____ some places of interest there. She (go)⁵ _____ to visit some museums and picture galleries. If it (not, rain)⁶ _____, she (walk)⁷ _____ about London streets and parks.

Jenny (come)⁸ _____ from Manchester. She (go)⁹ _____ to London next week. She is going (do)¹⁰ _____ her shopping there. Jenny (want)¹¹ _____ to buy some summer clothes. Jenny doesn't know if she (buy)¹² _____ a pair of new shoes.



27 Complete the sentences using the verbs on the right in the correct tenses.



1. When you go to the shops, I _____ go, go with you. I want to help you.

2. I really don't know when I _____ this book. It's thick and not easy to read. read
3. Such clothes _____ very fashionable now. be
4. Do you like these slippers? I _____ them for you if you want. buy
5. Alec always _____ all the boxing matches. He's a very good boxer. win
6. Today Lucy _____ her favourite suit. She looks very stylish in it. wear
7. Mary _____ everything about fashion. She _____ a lot about it. know
read
8. Our train _____ at 4.15. It will be here soon. arrive
9. We _____ an important football game on Monday. I hope we _____. play
win
10. If the weather _____, we won't enjoy our picnic. change

28 Complete the verb chart.



1	forget	forgot	забывать
2		wore	
3			принадлежать
4	bring		
5			строить
6		hung	
7			охотиться
8	win		
9		founded	
10		meant	

V. Writing

- 29** Andrew's favourite pastimes are playing outdoor games and taking pictures. Write 8—10 questions that you could ask him.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

- 30** Write an e-mail to Andrew about pastimes popular with teenagers in your country. Use 100—150 words.

A stylized illustration of a web browser window. The address bar shows 'https://'. The search bar contains 'Google'. Below the browser window is a large area with horizontal blue lines for writing an email. The browser's toolbar includes icons for back, forward, home, and search, as well as text input fields for 'Address & Pages' and 'Mailbox'. The status bar at the bottom shows 'https://www.google.com/...'.

31

32

Л

¹ a bean [bi:n] — боб

2. Why can shopping before Christmas become a problem?

3. What kind of clothes do you dislike most and why?

VI. Just for Fun

33 Find and circle the odd word out in each line.

1. trainers, trousers, sweater, pyjamas, leggings
2. snow, snowball, snowflake, snowman, snowboard
3. win, play, forget, make, wear
4. heavy, degree, neat, fashionable, scruffy
5. travelling, gardening, cooking, boring, skateboarding

34 Complete the squares writing the right words from rows¹ 1—5.

E x a m p l e: so, during, because, nobody

question	why
answer	because

1. coats, gloves, shirts, dresses

legs	trousers
hands	

4. do, make, give, take

picture	paint
photo	

2. down, off, below, up

in	out
above	

5. cold, dry, heavy, rainy

scruffy	neat
wet	

3. hate, forget, fall, lie

like	love
dislike	

¹ a row [rəʊ] — ряд

35

Choose the right replies (a—c) and circle them.

M

1. It's frosty today.
 - a) I'm sorry.
 - b) The snowflakes are falling to the ground.
 - c) What's the temperature?
2. Don't forget to call me.
 - a) I won't.
 - b) You're telling me.
 - c) I don't.
3. Look! Jack's going to win!
 - a) Yes, he will.
 - b) Yes, he is.
 - c) Yes, he does.
4. You look great in your new dress.
 - a) Thanks. It's a nice dress.
 - b) Thanks. The dress is very nice.
 - c) Thanks. It's very nice of you.
5. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
 - a) You won't like it.
 - b) It'll rain heavily.
 - c) I don't like this weather.

36

Use the chart to decode a popular phrase.

M

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	i	l	f	v	a	e
B	o	n	r	b	s	

B3A5A1B2
A3A1B2A6

B4A6A3B1B3A6
B4A6A3B1B3A6

B5A6A4A6B2,
A6A2A6A4A6B2

Unit Six

What We Are Like

I. Listening

1 Listen, 21, and decide what clothes (a—c) the people wear/will wear. Write the letters in the table.

M

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1. Wendy | a) a white shirt, a black jacket, dark grey trousers |
| 2. Fiona | b) a fashionable skirt, a white jacket, new sandals |
| 3. Colin | c) a T-shirt, a sweater, leggings |

1	2	3

2 A. Listen, 22, and complete the sentences with the names of the seasons.

- Nick's daddy spends his holidays in the south in _____.
- He spends his holidays in the country in _____.
- He spends his holidays in the place where he lives in _____.



B. Listen to the text again and write where Nick's father usually is.

- When Nick's father wears a suit, a white shirt and a tie, he is at _____.
- When Nick's father wears shorts and a T-shirt, he is in the _____.
- When Nick's father wears his warm sports trousers, white jacket, a warm scarf and mittens, he is in the _____ skiing.

3

Listen, 23, choose the right items (a—c) to complete the sentences and write them down.

1. Jackie's classes are finishing _____.
a) this week b) in two weeks c) soon
2. Jackie can't go to the country _____.
a) in the near future
b) soon
c) this week
3. Jackie is leaving for the country _____.
a) by coach b) by train c) by car
4. Alan is _____.
a) going to meet Jackie
b) Jackie's relative
c) not against Jackie's new looks
5. Jackie _____.
a) never saw Alan in the past
b) doesn't know how Alan looks
c) saw Alan last year
6. Jackie thinks Alan _____.
a) will be surprised when he sees her
b) won't recognize her at the railway station
c) won't meet her at the railway station
7. Jackie _____ fashionable clothes now.
a) is fond of b) often buys c) always wears



4

Listen, 24, and choose the right items (a—c) to complete the sentences. Write them down.

1. Mary and Kate are _____ fiends.
a) good b) old c) best
2. Mary _____ Alice.
a) is not a friend to
b) is not honest with
c) likes to spend time with
3. Mary _____ that Sue is not ideal¹.
a) doesn't know b) knows c) hates to say

¹ ideal [aɪ'diəl] — идеальный

4. Kate says she and Sue _____.
 a) are good friends
 b) will become best friends
 c) may become friends
5. Kate and Mary are talking about _____ girls.
 a) two b) three c) four

II. Reading

5 Read these words in transcription.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. [eɪbl] | 6. [təʊz] | 11. [heə] |
| 2. ['fɪŋgə] | 7. [pi:pl] | 12. [lɒŋ] |
| 3. [fʊt] | 8. [jʌŋ] | 13. [rɪ'membə] |
| 4. [maʊθ] | 9. ['leɪzi] | 14. [baɪ] |
| 5. [ɪə] | 10. [dɑ:ns] | 15. ['gri:di] |

6 Read the new words, word combinations and sentences.

A.

Should, may, could, shapely, curly, honest, reliable, stout, toes, quite.

B.

A slim body, a turned-up nose, a stupid thing, curly hair, a stout woman, an ugly face, an oval face, a selfish giant, a modest girl.

C.

What does he look like?

What is the new boy like?

John looks like his father.

My cousin is a hard-working pupil.

I think they are quite reliable.

Our niece is rather lazy.

You needn't go there, we know everything.

7 Read the texts (1—6) and match them with their titles (a—g). There is one title you don't have to use. Write the letters in the table.



- a) A Veterinarian
 b) A Famous Puppet¹
 c) A Poet
 d) A Puppeteer
 e) A Famous Story-teller

¹ a puppet ['pʌpɪt] — кукла-марионетка

- f) A Linguist
- g) A Children's Writer

1. Paul Vincent Davis produces and performs unusual shows in his native town. People can't see him on the stage, yet in the new show which is the old tale of *Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp* Davis will play all the nine characters from a princess to an evil magician. But first he has to make the performers.
2. Lilian Moore often imagined that she was not a girl but something or somebody else, such as a mushroom or a bird, for example. She tried to put down the lifestyles of those things or creatures on paper. To do this she just put herself in a creature's or an object's place and rhymed the lines.
3. Peter Johnson was very much interested in animals. When his family moved to India, Peter had a chance to have lots of pets. They were two peacocks, two deer, a Siamese cat, a puppy, a parrot and a young leopard. Some time later Peter had to give the leopard to the zoo but his pets helped him to choose his career.
4. Archaeopteryx [ˌɑːkiˈɒptərɪks] is the scientific name of an animal that doesn't live on our planet any more. Scientists think it was one of the first birds. But Lucy is not interested in this kind of creature or any other. She studies the history of words and knows that the word *archaeopteryx* comes from two Greek words — *archaeo* meaning "ancient" or "primitive", and *pteryx* meaning "wing".
5. Pinocchio is the main character in Carlo Collodi's story *The Adventures of Pinocchio*. In the story Pinocchio comes to life from a magical piece of wood. He goes through many adventures as he grows up. The book first appeared in 1883. Soon it became the most popular of children's stories. You can read it now in many languages, but Collodi originally wrote it in Italian.
6. Scheherazade [ʃɪˈherəˈzɑːdə] is the hero of the main story in the collection of tales known as *Arabian Nights*. These tales come from the Indian, Arabian and Persian tradition. Scheherazade's husband is a cruel king who kills all his wives. But his last wife Scheherazade is very clever. Each night she tells the king a wonderful tale, but she keeps the ending secret until the next eve-

ning. She continues to tell a new and unfinished story for 1001 nights.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- 8** Read the text and put its parts (a—d) in the right order. Fill in the table after the text.

Heidi Is Going to Frankfurt

- One day Heidi's ['haɪdɪz] aunt from Frankfurt ['fræŋkfɜ:t] came to see them. She told Heidi it was time for her to go to school. Heidi became sad. She didn't want to go so far from her home, she didn't want to live in a big city, but she had to go. So off went Heidi to Frankfurt, far away.
- Peter looked after a lot of goats¹ and Heidi helped him. She made friends with all Peter's goats and never forgot their names. They played different games. Heidi danced and sang beautiful songs. In winter she stayed at home with her grandfather. Sometimes Peter visited her and they walked down the mountains to see Peter's granny who was nearly 80 years old, and Heidi read to her.
- It took them long to arrive to Frankfurt. They went straight to the aunt's house. Heidi's aunt had a daughter, Clara by name. Clara was a good-looking slim girl. She had a little turned-up nose, lovely curly hair and beautiful eyes. Clara was modest and hard-working. Soon the girls made friends. Heidi loved her cousin very much.
- Once upon a time there lived a sweet little girl — Heidi was her name. She lived in the mountains with her grandfather. Heidi was happy in the mountains. She loved to listen to the winds which spoke to her; she loved the trees that helped her to get home. She loved to speak to the flowers that grew in her garden. Every day in summer she went up the mountains to see her friend Peter.

1	2	3	4

¹ a goat [gəʊt] — коза

9

Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a—e). Write them down. There is one phrase you don't have to use.

- a) like a leaf¹
- b) had a lot of money
- c) didn't have much money
- d) once upon a time
- e) looked at the people



Satchkin Patchkin and His Neighbours

(1) _____ there was a little green magic² man. His name was Satchkin Patchkin and he lived,

(2) _____ in an apple tree. Certainly he was very, very small. But he had a nice face with large green eyes. His hands, arms, legs and feet were tiny³. He was very good-looking. All day long he sat in the tree and

(3) _____ who lived nearby.

One of them was Mother Farthing. She was an honest and hard-working woman. She was very reliable too, but she was rather poor. She had to work hard but she

(4) _____. Mother Farthing lived in the farmer's house. He was a selfish, lazy man, rather stupid, but he was rich.

Satchkin Patchkin wanted to help Mother Farthing, but he didn't know how.

10

Read the text and decide which of the facts (1—5) are true, false or not stated in it. Write your answers on the blue lines.



Presents for the Family

London, one of the most interesting cities in the world, is big and noisy and full of people. It's a historical city, a theatrical city and a working city. London is also a fashionable city — a place where you can enjoy shopping.

I often take my eight-year-old niece June to Regent Street in the West End of London. There you can find small

¹ a leaf [li:f] — лист

² magic ['mædʒɪk] — волшебный

³ tiny ['taɪni] — крохотный, крошечный



shops and big stores¹. One of the stores is *Hamleys*, June's favourite. *Hamleys* has seven floors. Here you can buy everything from pencils to PlayStations. In fact, *Hamleys* is one of the largest toy stores in Europe.

June thinks shopping at *Hamleys* is lots of fun. Here she forgets everything — me, the time, the people around. June is a nice hard-working girl but when she comes to *Hamleys*, she stops being her usual self. June spends hours choosing presents. She tells me what she would like to have for her birthday, for Easter and for Christmas. I like giving her presents but I think it's rather selfish and greedy of her. So I ask her, "What about your elder sister? And what about your brother? What shall we buy for them?" And we begin choosing presents for the whole family.

1. The aunt and her niece often go to the East End of London. _____
2. In *Hamleys* shoppers can buy toys and some other things. _____
3. June changes as soon as she finds herself at *Hamleys*.

4. June's favourite holidays are Easter and Christmas. _____

5. June always thinks about her brother and sister. _____

¹ a store [stɔ:] — большой магазин с различными отделами, универмаг

III. Speaking

- 11** Use the words in the boxes and say what these actors are like.



Julia Roberts

a popular American actress, tall and slim, looks young for her age¹, stylish clothes, curly hair and great teeth, a big mouth, nice eyes, a good mother of three children, hard-working, appeared in more than 40 films



Sergey Bezrukov

a popular Russian actor, appears in films, plays in the theatre, looks younger than his age, slim, physically fit, light straight hair, grey eyes, likes informal clothes — jeans and sweaters, paints pictures, sings songs



Sean [ʃɔ:n] Connery

a popular British actor, born in 1930, good-looking at his age, physically fit, dark hair, big brown eyes, a loving father and grandfather, played James Bond and Robin Hood, likes elegant clothes — suits and ties, loves Scotland, very hard-working, interested in golf and football



- 12** Speak about somebody you like a lot. Say:

- how old he/she is;
- what he/she is like;
- what he/she looks like;
- what his/her interests are;
- why he/she is a special person² for you

¹ age [eɪdʒ] — возраст

² a person [pɜːsn] — человек, персона

- 13** Look at the pictures and say what happened to James Maxwell in Mr Gordon's house.



1



2

1. Got a new job, came to work as Mr Gordon's new driver.
2. The house helper, showed him his room, nice and cosy, was tired, went to bed.
3. Got up at night, the clock struck eleven, was thirsty, wanted a drink of water.
4. Opened the fridge, nothing to drink, decided to find the kitchen.
5. Walked downstairs, nobody to ask, saw a lot of doors.
6. Opened one of the doors, hoped to get to the kitchen.
7. Saw a party, a lot of people in nice fashionable clothes, was wearing his pyjamas, was in shock.



3



4



5



6



7

- 14** Work in pairs. Complete the dialogue and act it out.

A: You know what? My sister is getting married.

B: That's wonderful! What is her husband-to-be like? Is he nice?

A: _____

B: Do you think you can make friends with him? Do you know what he is interested in?

A: _____

B: I'm really happy for your sister.

A: Thank you.

- 15** Comment on one of the proverbs. Work in groups and make up a short story to illustrate it.



- *He that has a great nose thinks that everybody is speaking of it.*
- *Honesty is the best policy.*
- *Two heads are better than one.*

IV. Use of English

- 16** Spell these words.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ['ʌgli] <u>ugly</u> | 6. [staut] _____ |
| 2. [slɪm] _____ | 7. [nəʊz] _____ |
| 3. ['selfɪʃ] _____ | 8. ['fɪŋgə] _____ |
| 4. [rɪ'laɪəbl̩] _____ | 9. ['ɒnɪst] _____ |
| 5. [əʊvl̩] _____ | 10. [hed] _____ |

- 17** Put the words from the box under the right category.



neck, lazy, toes, mouth, modest, friendly, selfish, greedy, hard-working, curly, stout, teeth, body, shapely, pretty, kind, wise, ugly, honest, good-looking

Appearance¹

1. neck
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

Character

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

¹ an appearance [ə'piərəns] — внешность

10. _____
10. _____
11. _____
11. _____

18 Write their names.

Description	Name
1. One of the organs of the body by which people and animals see.	eye
2. The part of the human body where the eyes, ears, nose and mouth are.	
3. One of the five separate ¹ parts at the end of the hand.	
4. One of the five thin parts at the end of the foot.	
5. The end part of the arm.	
6. The part of the face through which air comes in and goes out.	
7. The part of the body between the head and the shoulders ² .	
8. One of the hard, white, bony parts in the mouth.	
9. The organ of the body by which people and animals hear.	
10. One of the parts of the body that a person or animal stands and walks on.	

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

selfish, lazy, stupid, greedy, modest, hard-working,
reliable, honest

¹ separate ['sepreɪt] — отдельный

² a shoulder ['ʃəʊldə] — плечо

1. Modest people don't think too highly of themselves¹.
2. It is _____ to drive in this rain. Let's stop and wait till it finishes.
3. An _____ person tells the truth and never steals.
4. The _____ pupil finished the project work a week before his classmates.
5. A _____ person is not interested in the wishes and feelings of other people.
6. Peter is a _____ boy who finishes every job on time. We can trust² him.
7. I asked Denis to help us clean the garage but the _____ boy said he did not want to.
8. You are _____. You won't be able to eat all this food.

20 Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

in, to, of, for, like (2), at (3), on

1. They say that elephants are afraid of mice.
2. Do you know Mary's brother? What is he _____?
3. The Smiths left _____ New York a year ago. Now they are living in the Big Apple.
4. The first place they visited when they arrived _____ Moscow was the Kremlin.
5. My friend Anna is good _____ drawing. Would you like to look _____ some of her pictures?

¹ of themselves [ðəm'selvz] — о себе

² to trust [trʌst] — надеяться, доверять, полагаться

6. I met James when he was a little boy. What does he look _____ now?

7. We can meet _____ six o'clock if it's OK with you.

8. What do you usually put _____ when you go _____ school parties?

21

Choose the right words in brackets to complete the sentences and write them in the gaps.

1. June's hair (is/are) is very beautiful. I like (it/them) _____ very much.

2. I have a loving family and I'm (quite/quiet) _____ happy.

3. Robert wants to have (much/many) _____ money because he wants to travel around the world.

4. Sam's clothes (is/are) _____ always neat and clean.

5. Mr Sanders is rather old. He has (little/few) _____ hair. When he was young, his hair (was/were) _____ thick and curly.

6. I must say that Roger's answer was (quite/rather) _____ stupid. It really shocked us.

7. Last week Mary broke one of her (fingers/toes) _____ and can't walk.

8. The child put his (arms/hands) _____ around my neck and kissed me.

9. If your (feet/legs) _____ are cold, put on your warm socks.

10. (This/These) _____ pyjamas (is/are) _____ too big for Jimmy. He looks funny in (it/them) _____.

11. Tom is my good friend. He's honest, kind and (quite/rather) _____ reliable.

22 Complete the text using the derivatives of the words on the right.



One day Henry's (1) teacher decided to take her class to Conway. "There is an (2) _____ castle there," she said. "Conway is rather far from our town. You must get up early." Her pupils were (3) _____ to hear that. They did not like getting up early in the morning but they were interested in the castle. The next day the weather was very (4) _____. It was cold and (5) _____. The sun was not shining in the sky because it was (6) _____. The children and other (7) _____ came up to the castle (8) _____. It looked very (9) _____. When Henry came home, his mother asked what he thought of the castle. "I didn't like it very much," answered the boy (10) _____. The stupid people put it too far away from where we live."

teach

usual

happy

pleasant

wind

cloud

visit

slow

friendly

happily

In which of the sentences is it possible to use *can*, *could*, *could not*? Write the verbs down.

1. Are you able to drive a bus, Mr Perry? Can
2. I'm afraid I'll never be able to visit New Zealand: it's too far away. _____
3. I listened to the song but was not able to understand the words. _____
4. It was not easy, but finally the soldiers were able to get inside the castle. _____
5. I think that soon children will be able to go to the best museums of our country free. _____
6. At the age of four Max was already able to read quite well. _____
7. Jane wasn't able to join us for the dance because she was ill. _____
8. The girl was so much afraid of the dog that she wasn't able to move. _____
9. When was he able to find the answer to his question?

10. I'm very busy today, I'll be able to phone you only late in the evening. _____

Rewrite the sentences. Use *have to/has to* instead of *must*.

1. Must you help your parents in the garden?
Do you have to help your parents in the garden?
2. Helen must visit her aunt every week and help her about the house.

3. Must Bill wash his car every day?

4. We must help to clean our classroom and water the plants.

5. Must you go to school on Saturdays?

6. Jack must do a lot of hard work.

7. Must Don and Fred use computers at work?

8. Must Kate teach her little sister to read and write?

9. Sally must take the dog for a walk every morning.

25 Write 3 sentences about what:

a) your friends should/shouldn't do;

1.

2.

3.

b) your friends must/mustn't do;

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

c) your friends have to/don't have to do;

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

d) your friends can/can't do;

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

26 Write 6 questions to get permission¹ to do certain things.

1. **May I** _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

27 Choose the right verb forms in brackets to complete the sentences. Write them in the gaps.

1. If I (leave/will leave) leave the house at 3 p.m., I (arrive/will arrive) _____ at the airport on time.

2. Look! Ann (does/is doing) _____ her hair.



¹ permission [pə'mɪʃn] — разрешение

3. We (don't have/haven't) _____ to get up early in summer.
4. He (will/shall) _____ be able to phone us when he (is/will be) _____ at home.
5. While she (was reading/read) _____ a book, her little brother (was playing/played) _____.
6. The brave people (defend/defended) _____ their city against the enemy in 1812.
7. John (is/was) _____ never late for his classes. He always comes on time.
8. When he (buys/will buy) _____ a computer, John (is/will be) _____ able to send e-mails to me.
9. Ask him if Mrs Morgan (joins/will join) _____ us for lunch.
10. Peter the Great (found/founded) _____ St Petersburg.

28

Complete the sentences using the right forms of the verbs on the right.



- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. James _____ thinks _____ children should _____ their parents and grand-
parents. | think
help |
| 2. My pet _____ a long body and
a short tail. | have |
| 3. He came in and _____ his coat
on the hook. | hang |
| 4. George put on his coat and _____
the house. He _____ he could
be late. | leave
understand |

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 5. Yesterday I _____ shopping | go |
| and _____ a gift for my | buy |
| cousin. | |
| 6. They were sitting at the table when the | |
| clock _____ ten. | strike |
| 7. We _____ near our school at | meet |
| noon yesterday. | |
| 8. When we lived in the country, milkmen | |
| _____ milk to us. | bring |
| 9. When Sarah _____ eighteen, | be |
| she will go to university. | |
| 10. I don't know when they _____ | leave |
| for Moscow. But I know that they will | |
| come back in a week. | |

29 Complete the story using the right forms of the verbs in brackets. Write them in the gaps.

How the Frog from Osaka Met the Frog from Kyoto

This is the tale about two Japanese¹ frogs. One lived in a pond in the city of Osaka, the other (live)¹ lived in a pond in the city of Kyoto. Each frog (have)² _____ a wish. The frog from Osaka (want)³ _____ to know what Kyoto was like and the frog from Kyoto (want)⁴ _____ to see Osaka. So, one day they (begin)⁵ _____ their trips. They hopped²

¹ Japanese [ˌdʒæpəˈniːz] — японский

² to hop [hɒp] — прыгать

on and on mile after mile. Finally the two frogs (meet)⁶ _____ on the hill and (tell)⁷ _____ each other about their wishes. "We are on top¹ of a hill," said the frog from Osaka. "We can try and see the cities from here."

One frog looked at what he (think)⁸ _____ was Osaka and the other — at what he (think)⁹ _____ was Kyoto. Both (be)¹⁰ _____ very unhappy. "I see Kyoto," (cry)¹¹ _____ the frog from Osaka. "But it's the same as Osaka." "I see Osaka," said the frog from Kyoto. "But it's the same as Kyoto." After that each of the frogs (go)¹² _____ back home. If you want to know why they were unhappy, I'll tell you: frogs have eyes at the top of their heads. So when they stood on their back legs, they (look)¹³ _____ in the wrong directions².



30

Complete this verb chart.



1	приносить	bring	brought
2		build	
3			fought
4			found
5	забывать		
6		hang	
7	обнимать		
8			lay

¹ a top [tɒp] — вершина

² direction [daɪ'rekʃn] — направление

9		mean	
10	видеть		
11			stood
12		strike	
13	братъ		
14			wore
15	выигрывать		
16		wish	

V. Writing

31 Use the words below and write 5 questions.

1. have/evening/what/in/do/the/to do/you?

2. does/cousin/look/what/your/like?

3. what/speak/able/language/to/is/he?

4. she/go/where/must?

5. I/buy/this/may/computer?



A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows "https://". Below the address bar, there are several tabs or links: Apple, Yahoo!, Google Maps, YouTube, Wikipedia, News (B&B), and Popular. The main content area of the browser is filled with approximately 10 horizontal blue lines, creating a template that looks like a sheet of lined paper. At the bottom of the browser window, there is a status bar displaying the URL "http://www.mozilla.org/".

He Never Told a Lie¹

One day an old gentleman was walking through the park. He saw a group of children standing near a tree. There was a cat in the tree. The gentleman came to the tree and asked what they were doing. One of the boys told him that they were having a competition². "We are telling lies," said the boy. "And the one who³ tells the biggest lie will keep a cat."

The gentleman thought it was a good chance to teach the children a lesson. He told them that their competition was unusual. And then he said: "You know, I never told a lie in my life." All at once the children began to laugh and they shouted, "The cat is yours, sir."



¹ a lie [laɪ] — ложь

² a competition [ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃn] — соревнование

³ And the one who — И тот, кто

VI. Just for Fun

35 Find and circle the odd word out in each line.

- M**
1. arm, body, finger, toe, stout
 2. ugly, lazy, stupid, shapely, curly
 3. good-looking, hard-working, turned-up, blue-eyed, modest
 4. selfish, slim, shapely, should, stout
 5. leg, arm, ear, hair, eye

36 Choose the right answers (a—c) and circle them.

1. What does she look like?
 - a) Very hard-working.
 - b) Look like?
 - c) Slim and good-looking.
2. Must Wendy help in the kitchen?
 - a) She will.
 - b) No, she needn't.
 - c) Yes, he must.
3. Shall I write it for you?
 - a) Yes, thanks.
 - b) Do, please.
 - c) No, you mustn't.
4. May I swim in the river?
 - a) No, you can't.
 - b) No, you mustn't.
 - c) No, you needn't.
5. Can you help me?
 - a) I'm positive about it.
 - b) I'm sure of it.
 - c) Certainly.

37 Write the letters of the alphabet that come before the letters you can see and read one of the popular English sayings¹.

u j n f j t n p o f z

¹ a saying ['seɪɪŋ] — поговорка

