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ENGLISH



Workbook


PROSVESHCHENIYE
PUBLISHERS



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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ

V класс

Пособие для учащихся общеобразовательных
учреждений и школ с углублённым
изучением английского языка

14-е издание

Москва «Просвещение» 2011

УДК 373.167.1:811.111
ББК 81.2Англ-922
В31

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ISBN 978-5-09-025645-2

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ROUND-UP LESSONS

Personal Identification

LESSON 1

1 Try to guess what their jobs are.

EXAMPLE: *He (she) goes to see people in their houses if they are very ill.
He (she) is a doctor.*

- 1) He cooks and sells bread. _____
- 2) She sells vegetables. _____
- 3) He sells fruit. _____
- 4) She works in an office and types letters. _____
- 5) He sells meat. _____
- 6) He takes part in battles and defends his motherland. _____
- 7) She works in hospitals and often gives medicines to people. _____

2 Try and explain in written form what these people do.

EXAMPLE: *"A secretary" is a person who helps her/his boss with letters and papers.*

- 1) A baker _____
- 2) A grocer _____
- 3) A butcher _____
- 4) A greengrocer _____
- 5) A nurse _____

6) A doctor _____

7) A soldier _____

3 Write a more general word.

1) bed, fridge, wardrobe, table, chair, sofa, mirror, standard lamp, armchair —

2) engineer, baker, nurse, typist, pilot, butcher, teacher, grocer, salesman, secretary —

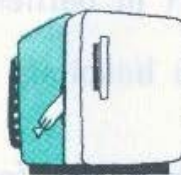
3) Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday —

4) P. E., handicraft, maths, music, art, English, Russian, literature* —

5) collecting stamps, going to museums, visiting exhibitions, collecting coins, going to the theatre, listening to music —

4 Look at the pictures and write what you don't have and what your friend doesn't have.

EXAMPLE: *I don't have a piano. My friend doesn't have a car.*



1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

* Согласно современной тенденции в английском языке названия учебных предметов пишутся со строчной буквы.

- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____

5 Look at the pictures of ex. 4 and write questions to ask if your friends have these objects.

EXAMPLE: a) *Do you have a computer?*
b) *Have you got a computer?*

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____

6 Look at the pictures and write what Romans had and what they didn't have.

EXAMPLE: a) *Romans didn't have cars. or Romans had no cars.*
b) *Romans had horses.*

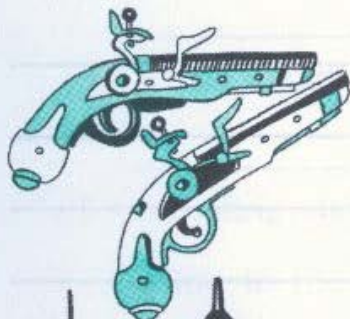




1) _____



2) _____



3) _____



4) _____



5) _____



6) _____

- 7 Write what you have got now (name not less than 3 things), what you had when you were a child and what you will have when you are grown-up.*

EXAMPLE: *I have got many books now.
I had a little kitten when I was a child.
I'll have a computer when I am grown-up.*

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

- 8 Open the brackets to make the story complete.

I like to spend my weekends in a small village in the South of England.
July (1) *be* _____ the hottest month there, the weather (2) *be* _____ usually fine and there (3) *be* _____ no cold winds. The two small hotels (4) *be* _____ very nice, the people in the village (5) *be* _____ friendly and the food in local restaurants (6) *be* _____ really good. There (7) *be* _____ rather many people lying in the sun or swimming but I (8) *be* _____ fond of noisy and active holidays. Last summer everything (9) *be* _____ like that and I (10) *be* _____ sure everything (11) *be* _____ the same next July.

* grown-up — взрослый

9 Here are Jane's answers. Write Jack's questions.

1) Jack: _____

Jane: My name is Jane.

2) Jack: _____

Jane: I am from Britain.

3) Jack: _____

Jane: Now my address is 21 Main Street. I'm on the phone, by the way.

4) Jack: _____

Jane: It's 221-37-89.

Daily Life

LESSON 2

1 Find and write out.

a) the names of rooms: _____

b) the names of furniture: _____

c) the names of modern conveniences: _____

bedroom, theatre, map, plate, wall, desk, table, vacuum cleaner, wardrobe, cupboard, sitting room, fridge, floor, coat, telephone, lift, dog, elephant, electricity, gloves, flat, house, sink, gas, kitchen, hall, clothes, armchair, standard lamp, mirror, cooker, shelf, bookcase, bus, central heating, dining room, washing machine, bathroom, hot and cold running water

2 Write 15 verbs that are not usually used in *present continuous*.

3 Open the brackets to complete the story and try to guess the name of the fairy tale.

A young girl, Goldilocks by name, lives in some fairy land. One day she (1) *walk*) _____ through the forest. Suddenly she (2) *see*) _____ a small house. She (3) *knock*) _____ at the door but nobody (4) *answer*) _____ . She (5) *come*) _____ in and (6) *go*) _____ to the kitchen with a table and three chairs around it. She (7) *eat*) _____ some porridge from each of the three plates that (8) *stand*) _____

on the table and (9) *drink*) _____ some milk. At the end of the story three bears (10) *come*) _____ back home, they (11) *find*) _____ her asleep in the bedroom but she (12) *wake*) _____ up, (13) *jump*) _____ out of the window and (14) *run*) _____ away.

4 Write what is happening.

EXAMPLE:

Can you open the door? I (have a shower)

Can you open the door? I'm having a shower.

1) I can't answer the telephone at the moment. I (*clean*) the carpet with the vacuum cleaner.

2) — Where's Roger? It's cold in the room. — He (*turn on*) the central heating.

3) Kate is very busy. She (*wash*) clothes in the washing machine.

4) — Who is in the kitchen? — Nelly is. She (*make*) soup.

5) — Why is it so dark here? — Just a minute. Fred (*turn on*) the electricity.

6) — It's so noisy here. Where is Pete? — He's downstairs. He (*turn off*) the musical centre.

5 Write sentences about what the Brown children do every day and are doing at the moment (at 11.00, at 11.15, at 12.00).

	Susie	Jim	Nick
10.30	make her bed	make his bed	make his bed
11.00	do the breakfast dishes	clean the sitting room	get dog food
11.15	clean vegetables for lunch	work in the garden	wash the floor
12.00	have lunch	have lunch	have lunch

- 6 a) Complete the story using the words: *always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never.*

Susan drives from London to Winchester on Friday (*often*). It is her visiting day (*always*). She visits her granny (*usually*). She drives to Guildford to see her aunt (*sometimes*). But she goes to see her uncle (*seldom*). He is a lean man, a mean man. He is a man who smiles (*never*). Susan doesn't like him.

- b) Ask 6 general questions to the text using the same six words. See a).

7 Here are the answers. What are the questions beginning with "Who"?

EXAMPLE:

I am.

Who is working in the garden?

1) _____?

We are.

2) _____?

He is.

3) _____?

They do.

4) _____?

You are.

5) _____?

She does.

6) _____?

I do.

8 Sara wants to know *who, what, when, where, why* does (is doing) all these things. Write her questions.

EXAMPLE:

... cleans the carpet with the vacuum cleaner.

Who cleans the carpet with the vacuum cleaner?

1) ... buys fresh bread.

2) Andrew doesn't sleep well because ...

3) The Greens always return home ...

4) My granny reads ... in the evening.

5) My relatives don't have all modern conveniences ...

9 Open the brackets and complete the following text.

Daniel Cook (1. *leave/live*) _____ on a small island which (2. *be*) _____ far away from the continent. He (3. *live*) _____ in an old house, but he (4. *move*) _____ into a new house soon. The builders (5. *finish*) _____ it now. Daniel's life is not very interesting. He (6. *do*) _____ practical-ly the same things every day. He (7. *get up*) _____ early in the morning, after breakfast he (8. *walk*) _____ for work and (9. *spend*) _____ 6 hours there. He (10. *go*) _____ shopping after work. In the evening he (11. *not watch*) _____ TV, he (12. *not like*) _____ it. He usually (13. *visit*) _____ his friend. They together (14. *sit*) _____ by the fire and (15. *discuss*) _____ their life.

Free Time

LESSON 3

1 Write whose hobbies they are.

EXAMPLE: *take pictures/Nick*
Taking pictures is Nick's hobby.

- 1) listening to music/Ann
- 2) reading books/Sue
- 3) collecting stamps/my cousin

- 4) going to the theatre/Allan
- 5) reading fiction/the teacher
- 6) going in for sports/Robert
- 7) playing the guitar/Liz
- 8) going to exhibitions/Mary

2 Think of your last holiday and write answers to the following questions:

- 1) Where did you spend your holidays?
- 2) When did you go there?
- 3) Why did you go there?
- 4) With whom did you travel?
- 5) What did you do there?

3 These are Sally's routine [ru:'ti:n] things. She does them every day. Yesterday she did the same. Write what she did.

EXAMPLE: Sally cleans the carpet every day.
Yesterday she cleaned the carpet too.

- 1) Sally washes up every day.

- 2) Sally always helps about the house.

- 3) Sally goes shopping in the afternoon.

- 4) Sally does her flat at the weekend.

- 5) Sally waters the flowers in the evening.

- 6) Sally airs the room in her apartment every morning.

4 Write what you did (didn't do) yesterday.

EXAMPLE: Yesterday I didn't work (or worked) in the garden.

1) work in the garden

2) read a newspaper

3) write a letter to granny

4) explain a grammar rule to my friend

5) clean the carpet with the vacuum cleaner

6) spend three hours outdoors

7) wash shirts in a washing machine

- 5** a) Yesterday maths class was terrible. All the pupils came to school without their homework done.* And all had excuses. Write their excuses and put down in brackets if their excuse was good.

EXAMPLE:

Bob (lose) his pen.

Bob lost his pen. (The excuse was not good.)

1) Alice (go) to her granny.

2) Frank's dog (eat) his exercise book.

3) Sue (leave) her paper at home.

* without their homework done — с невыполненным домашним заданием

4) Nick (*have*) a headache.

5) Florence (*take*) her grandad to the airport.

6) Caroline (*meet*) her friends at the station.

7) David (*break*) his hand.

b) Yesterday evening Miss Davidson told her friend Jane about her unsuccessful class. Jane didn't remember everything. She wanted to clear up some facts. Write 10 questions and Miss Davidson's answers.

EXAMPLE: *Who lost his pen? — Bob did.*

1) Who _____? Alice _____

2) Who _____? Frank's dog _____

3) Who _____? David _____

4) Who _____? Sue _____

5) Who _____? Caroline _____

6) Who _____? Nick _____

7) Who _____? Florence _____

6 Read.

A WEEKEND AWAY

On Saturday at the end of July the Browns decided to spend their weekend in Brighton. Everything was wonderful. They enjoyed their holiday very much. The next week on Sunday they went to Dover. Everything was terrible.

a) Choose and write out: first sentences about Brighton, then about Dover.

(1) The weather was sunny and hot. (2) The hotel was old and dirty. (3) The room was large. (4) The water in the sea was cold and dirty. (5) A cold wind was blowing. (6) There were no clouds in the sky. (7) The sun was bright. (8) The water in the sea was clear. (9) The room was small and dirty. (10) There were big dark clouds in the sky. (11) The hotel had all modern conveniences. (12) The beds were comfortable. (13) The chairs were uncomfortable. (14) There was no wind.

Brighton _____

Dover _____

b) Ask general questions about Brighton and Dover.

Brighton, Saturday

1) Was the weather sunny and hot?

2) _____

- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____

Dover, Sunday

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

c) Ask wh-questions about Brighton and Dover.

- Where _____ ? In Brighton.
- When _____ ? On Sunday.
- When _____ ? On Saturday.
- How was _____ ? It was dirty and cold.
- How were _____ ? They were comfortable.
- Where _____ ? In Dover.

- 7** Look at the pictures and write what musical instruments and games Bob played (didn't play) the other day (You can change *the other day* for *last week*, *last month*, *three days ago*).

EXAMPLE: Bob didn't play the flute the other day.
Bob played hockey last winter.



- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

- 8** Sam is a good sportsman, he goes in for many sports, in fact all sports imaginable. Write what sports he goes in for. Use the phrases:

to go in for running, to go in for jumping, to go in for swimming, to go in for skiing, to go in for skating

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

- 9** Read the story and answer the questions after the text.

COUNTING THE STARS

The other day our class visited our local museum. We learnt a lot of interesting things there. Our guide gave us a lot of interesting facts about the sun, the moon and the stars. He told us much about Annie Jump Cannon who died in 1941. She was an astronomer [ə'strɒnəmə] at the Harvard*

* Harvard — г. Гарвард (город с одним из самых известных университетов в США)

[ˈhɑ:vəd] Observatory [əbˈzɜ:vətɹɪ]. She used different methods to examine and classify nearly 300 000 stars.

In the museum we also heard a lot about Harlow Shapley, an astronomer too. He was a mapmaker of the stars.

Questions:

- 1) When did the class visit the museum? _____
- 2) What did the guide tell the students? _____
- 3) What was Annie Cannon's job? _____
- 4) Where did she work? _____
- 5) What did she do at the Harvard Observatory? _____
- 6) What was Harlow Shapley? _____

10 Listen to the text "The British Museum" (© 15). Write the beginning of the sentence from "A" and complete it with its end from "B".

A

B

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1) The British Museum is | a) where the most important English documents are. |
| 2) London is | b) is famous for its library. |
| 3) The British Museum | c) in Great Russel Street. |
| 4) The British Museum | d) is a place to make wonderful discoveries. |
| 5) There is a Manuscript Room | e) full of museums, galleries and historic buildings. |

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

Travelling

LESSON 4

- 1 Write down all the words we can use instead of the word *trip* to describe your travelling.

- 2 Complete the sentences using: *already, just, yet, never, ever, for, since, recently, lately, today, this week.*

1) How long have you been here? I've been here three days
_____ last Thursday.

2) Have you _____ travelled by ship?

3) We have _____ been to Australia.

4) They haven't packed their luggage _____.

5) Have you bought a return ticket _____?

6) They have _____ arrived at the airport.

7) Have you seen Oleg _____?

8) Have you heard from Jane _____?

9) They have _____ visited five foreign countries.

10) I am not sure he has _____ caught flight 415.

- 3 Complete the sentences of the dialogue using *for* or *since* and the questions with *how long*.

Ronald: I saw Bill the other day.

Angus: Oh, did you? He is such a nice boy. I've known him _____

_____ and how long _____ ?

Ronald: _____ 1993. He and I were at the same school.
Now he's living in Texas* ['teksəs], you know.

Angus: Really? Does he go to University?

Ronald: Yes, he has been a student _____ two years
already and doing very well.

Angus: And how long _____ in Texas?

Ronald: _____ last November I think.

4 Choose the correct verb form and complete the sentences.

EXAMPLE: Robert (be) to England? When (be) he there?
Has Robert been to England? When was he there?

- 1) You (be) _____ at the exhibition yesterday? You (see) _____ any good paintings?
- 2) She says she never (be) _____ to an art gallery and would like to go there very much.
- 3) I (lose) _____ my coat. I can't find it.
- 4) Last summer she (lose) _____ a lot of toys at the seaside.
- 5) He (become) _____ a little taller recently.
- 6) You (not wash up) _____ yesterday, Nick (do) _____ it.

5 Write questions to the underlined words in the following sentences.

EXAMPLE: Peter has bought two return tickets.
How many return tickets has Peter bought?

- 1) It will take John seven weeks to go on his business trip.

* Texas — Texac (umam в США)

2) Bill knows nothing about Andrew's arrival.

3) Nick has told everybody about his departure.

4) The booking office is downstairs.

5) The passengers had little luggage.

6) I haven't seen my brother since he got his luggage through the customs.

7) Mrs Brown has always lived in that street.

6 Write the same in English.

a) 1) Анна уже прибыла в Лондон. Она в Лондоне с воскресенья.

2) Я давно знаю Билла. Я знаю его десять лет.

3) Мы всегда были друзьями и всегда дрались.

4) Мои родители никогда не путешествовали вторым классом. Они всегда путешествовали первым.

5) Я всегда интересовалась спортом.

6) Недавно мой старший брат купил новый фотоаппарат.

7) — Как давно ты здесь? — Я здесь со вчерашнего вечера. Я всегда хотел здесь побывать.

8) — Вы уже зарегистрировали свой багаж? — Нет ещё.

b) 1) — Ты бывал когда-нибудь во Франции?

— Да.

— Когда ты был там?

— В прошлом году.

2) — Ты когда-нибудь покупал шоколадные конфеты?

— Да.

— Почему ты их покупал?

— Мой папа попросил меня купить коробку шоколада для мамы.

3) — Ты когда-нибудь путешествовал скорым поездом?

— Да.

— Где (в какой стране) ты путешествовал скорым?

— В Италии.

4) Они только что прошли таможенный досмотр.

5) Я видел справочную минуту назад.

6) Мы недавно узнали о его приезде.

7) Дети на днях узнали о приезде клоуна.

8) Мы видели этот фильм в прошлом месяце.

9) — Ты видел Анну в этом месяце?

— Нет ещё, я собираюсь навестить её 20 апреля.

7 Complete the text filling in the words and word combinations:

a return ticket, arrivals, by train, fast trains, departures, slow trains,
a traveller, information office, booked, travelled

That summer Mary wanted to go to Spain (1) _____.

"I have never (2) _____ by (3) _____,

I have always (4) _____ by (5) _____.

This time I am going to change this. After all I have been (6)

_____ for many years," she thought. So, she went

to the (7) _____ to find out about the train (8)

_____ and (9) _____. She

(10) _____ (11) _____ for

Wednesday and went home.

8 Look at the pictures and say what Mike and Bob have recently done. Use the words and word combinations from the box.

EXAMPLE: *Mike and Bob have recently visited Scotland.*



Mike



Bob

to visit Scotland; to call their grandparents; to be to an opera concert; to be to the cinema; to play tennis; to buy new cameras



1) _____



2) _____



3) _____



4) _____



5) _____

9 Make adjectives of the following nouns, translate them into Russian.

EXAMPLE: sun — sunny — солнечный

1) salt _____

2) sugar _____

3) rain _____

4) cloud _____

5) fog _____

6) snow _____

7) wind _____

8) frost _____

So Many Countries, So Many Customs

LESSON 5

- 1 Group the words into three categories and write them down.

Water, caviar, village, fruit, fish, honey, milk, forest, porridge, coffee, garden, pancake, tea, sour cream, town, juice, bread, butter, city, house.

Drinks

Food

Places

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- 2 Refer the sentences to the future.

EXAMPLE: *He (visit) the British Museum tomorrow.*
He will visit the British Museum tomorrow.
He is going to visit the British Museum tomorrow.
He is visiting the British Museum tomorrow.

1) Jane (leave) for London in May.

2) My mother's friends (*move*) to another town next month.

3) We (*arrive*) in Moscow at 6 in the evening.

4) I (*help*) about the house on Sunday.

5) Mike hopes his friends (*come*) to see him on his birthday.

3 Listen to the text "Blue Jeans", Ⓢ 23, and write answers to the following questions.

1) When did Levi Strauss arrive in San Francisco?

2) Where is San Francisco situated?

3) Why were there many people in California in those days?

4) Why did Strauss decide to colour trousers?

5) Do people all over the world wear blue jeans or white jeans?

4 Complete the dialogue with the correct verb forms.

Anna: (*Did, Have*) you ever (*be, been*) to London?

Bob: No, I (*didn't, haven't*).

Anna: (*Do, Would*) you like (*go, to go*) there?

Bob: Oh, yes. I (*am going, shall*) visit it in summer.

Anna: With whom (*do, will*) you go there?

Bob: With my school friends and our teacher of English.

- 5 Your new friend is interested in what you will do *tomorrow*, *in the morning*, *in the afternoon*, *in the evening*. Write what you will do.

EXAMPLE: *I'll go to the swimming pool in the afternoon.*

tomorrow: _____

in the morning: _____

in the afternoon: _____

in the evening: _____

- 6 Imagine you ask your new friend about his plans for tomorrow and he answers your questions. Complete the questions and write your friend's answers.

EXAMPLE:

Will you... _____ ?

*Will you go to the art gallery with your class tomorrow?
I certainly will. I'd like to see a new collection of paintings there.*

You: Will you... _____

_____ ?

Your friend: _____

You: When will you... _____

_____ ?

Your friend: _____

You: What time... _____

_____ ?

Your friend: _____

You: What will you... _____

_____ ?

Your friend: _____

You: With whom... _____

_____ ?

Your friend: _____

You: Why... _____

_____ ?

Your friend: _____

You: Where... _____
_____?

Your friend: _____

- 7 Read the text "More about British and Russian Traditions" (your Textbook, Lesson 5, exercise 20) and write four sentences about Russian Maslenitsa.

- 8 Express the same ideas in English using *present continuous*.

EXAMPLE: В следующую пятницу дети едут в Петербург.
Next Friday the children are leaving for St. Petersburg.

1) Она не пойдёт с нами. _____

2) Учащиеся нашей школы уезжают в Великобританию в следующую среду. _____

3) В следующую субботу у нас будет вечеринка. _____

4) Завтра мой папа приезжает (прибывает) в Москву. _____

5) Мы идём в музей А. С. Пушкина на следующей неделе. _____

BASIC COURSE

The World Around Us

LESSON 6

- 1 Look at the verbs, give their three forms. Write them into two groups: *regular verbs*, *irregular verbs*.

To become, to look, to arrive, to stop, to hope, to have, to marry, to do, to go, to forget, to put, to lie (*лгать*), to lie (*лежать*), to lay, to travel, to keep, to cook, to leave, to sing, to run, to count, to begin, to start, to speak, to turn, to wash, to hear, to explore, to know, to tell, to rise.

Regular Verbs

I

II

III

Irregular Verbs

II

III

Write the name in English

1. — (Hauptstadt von Bayern)

2. — (Hauptstadt von Nordrhein-Westfalen)

3. — (Hauptstadt von Niedersachsen)

4. — (Hauptstadt von Baden-Württemberg)

5. — (Hauptstadt von Rheinland-Pfalz)

6. — (Hauptstadt von Saarland)

7. — (Hauptstadt von Hamburg)

8. — (Hauptstadt von Berlin)

9. — (Hauptstadt von Köln)

10. — (Hauptstadt von Frankfurt)

11. — (Hauptstadt von München)

12. — (Hauptstadt von Stuttgart)

13. — (Hauptstadt von Düsseldorf)

14. — (Hauptstadt von Bonn)

15. — (Hauptstadt von Leipzig)

16. — (Hauptstadt von Chemnitz)

17. — (Hauptstadt von Regensburg)

18. — (Hauptstadt von Augsburg)

19. — (Hauptstadt von Nürnberg)

20. — (Hauptstadt von Bamberg)

21. — (Hauptstadt von Würzburg)

22. — (Hauptstadt von Schweinfurt)

23. — (Hauptstadt von Kassel)

24. — (Hauptstadt von Wiesbaden)

25. — (Hauptstadt von Koblenz)

26. — (Hauptstadt von Trier)

27. — (Hauptstadt von Saarbrücken)

28. — (Hauptstadt von Luxemburg)

29. — (Hauptstadt von Brüssel)

30. — (Hauptstadt von Paris)

31. — (Hauptstadt von London)

32. — (Hauptstadt von New York)

33. — (Hauptstadt von Los Angeles)

34. — (Hauptstadt von Tokyo)

35. — (Hauptstadt von Sydney)

36. — (Hauptstadt von Melbourne)

37. — (Hauptstadt von Perth)

38. — (Hauptstadt von Auckland)

39. — (Hauptstadt von Wellington)

40. — (Hauptstadt von Christchurch)

41. — (Hauptstadt von Dunedin)

42. — (Hauptstadt von Invercargill)

43. — (Hauptstadt von Bluff)

44. — (Hauptstadt von Whangarei)

45. — (Hauptstadt von Tairāhema)

46. — (Hauptstadt von Hāweke)

47. — (Hauptstadt von Napier)

48. — (Hauptstadt von Hastings)

49. — (Hauptstadt von Palmerston North)

50. — (Hauptstadt von Hamilton)

51. — (Hauptstadt von Tauranga)

52. — (Hauptstadt von Gisborne)

53. — (Hauptstadt von Whanganui)

54. — (Hauptstadt von Manawatu)

55. — (Hauptstadt von Bay of Plenty)

56. — (Hauptstadt von Waikato)

57. — (Hauptstadt von Otago)

58. — (Hauptstadt von Southland)

59. — (Hauptstadt von Canterbury)

60. — (Hauptstadt von West Coast)

61. — (Hauptstadt von Northland)

62. — (Hauptstadt von Bay of Islands)

63. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Strait)

64. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Bay)

65. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Harbour)

66. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Sound)

67. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Strait)

68. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Bay)

69. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Harbour)

70. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Sound)

71. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Strait)

72. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Bay)

73. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Harbour)

74. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Sound)

75. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Strait)

76. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Bay)

77. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Harbour)

78. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Sound)

79. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Strait)

80. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Bay)

81. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Harbour)

82. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Sound)

83. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Strait)

84. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Bay)

85. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Harbour)

86. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Sound)

87. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Strait)

88. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Bay)

89. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Harbour)

90. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Sound)

91. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Strait)

92. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Bay)

93. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Harbour)

94. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Sound)

95. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Strait)

96. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Bay)

97. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Harbour)

98. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Sound)

99. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Strait)

100. — (Hauptstadt von Cook Bay)

2 Refer the following words to the right categories.

Warmth, long, curious, continue, length, set, width, nationality, separate
['sepəreɪt], national, strong, explore, nation, rise, warm, strength, exploration.

N

V

Adj

N	V	Adj
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

3 Write the same in English.

- 1) — Привет! Как дела?
— Отлично. А как ты?
— Хорошо, спасибо.

- 2) — Какова длина этой улицы?
— Полтора километра в длину.

- 3) Мои племянники всегда были любопытными.

- 4) В XVIII веке многие пытались исследовать Америку.

- 5) Он всегда хотел исследовать новые земли.

- 6) Солнце восходит на востоке и садится на западе.

7) Дети решили продолжить свою работу.

8) Уральские горы (the Urals ['ju:rəlz]) отделяют Европу от Азии.

- 4 Fill in *used to*, *didn't use to* or *did ... use to?* and the necessary verb from the box to complete the sentences.

EXAMPLE: *My father _____ but now he always does it as my mother is very ill.*
My father didn't use to wash up, but now he always does it as my mother is very ill.

to wash up, to be, to live, to spend, to go in for, to drink

1) Mary's brother _____ sports when he was small, but now he is a well-known sportsman.

2) _____ you _____ your holidays in Brighton?

3) When my cousin was a child she _____ on the farm.

4) Mike _____ a very healthy boy, but now he is often ill.

5) I _____ milk, but now I live in the country and drink it every day.

- 5 Look through the text "Continents and Countries" and Reference Material of Lesson 6 and write three European and three Asian countries, their capitals, national languages and the colours of their national flags.

EUROPE

Country	Capital	National Language	National Flag
1) France	Paris	French	blue, white, red
2) _____	_____	_____	_____

3) _____

4) _____

ASIA

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

- 6 Read the text to get some facts about Venus* and Jupiter** and answer the questions after the text.

THE TWO PLANETS

You can see Venus from Earth. It is a beautiful planet, the brightest of all. Some people call it the “evening star”. Venus is about the size of Earth. But it is much hotter there. Its atmosphere ['ætməsfɪə] is very thick.

Jupiter is much bigger than Earth. It is the largest planet. It is more than 1300 times bigger than Earth. Jupiter is much bigger than all other planets. But it is smaller than the sun. Though the sun is not a planet, it is a star.

Questions:

1) Jupiter is the hottest planet, isn't it?

2) How do people sometimes call Venus?

3) What is the size of Venus?

4) Which is the biggest planet?

* Venus ['vɪnəs] — Венера

** Jupiter ['dʒu:pɪtə] — Юпитер

5) The sun is not a star, is it?

7 Open the brackets to make the story complete.

Once upon a time there lived a King. All the people (1) *be* _____ afraid of him, because the King (2) *take* _____ all their money. One day the King's men (3) *bring* _____ a poor man to the palace. The man didn't (4) *have* _____ the money and could (5) *pay* _____ the King. The King (6) *want* _____ (7) *kill* _____ the man, but the man (8) *promise* _____ (9) *teach* _____ the King's horse (10) *speak* _____. The King (11) *decide* _____ (12) *give* _____ the man a year. One of the soldiers (13) *tell* _____ the man he (14) *be* _____ very stupid because it (15) *be* _____ impossible (16) *teach* _____ a horse (17) *speak* _____. But the man (18) *say* _____ he (19) *be* _____ very clever as anything could happen in a year.

8 Agree or disagree.

1) Australia is an island.

2) The smallest country in the world is Ireland.

3) Oceans and seas separate continents from each other.

4) There are four continents in the world.

5) Great Britain is a big island which is situated to the northwest of Europe.

6) Each country has its national flag, anthem and its own customs.

9 Make up sentences of the given words.

1) the, live, we, on, planet, is, Earth

2) are, large, continents, the

3) Australia, there, one, is, only, country, in

4) Vietnam, are, in, and, Asia, India

5) African, Egypt, country, an, is

6) the, the world, country, in, largest, Russia, is

LESSON 7

1 Write six countries situated in Europe, four countries situated in Asia, one or two countries situated in America, Africa and Australia.

Europe



- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

Asia



- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

North America



- 1) _____
- 2) _____

Africa

1) _____



Australia

1) _____



- 2** Write five sentences about what you *used to do/didn't use to do* when you were little.

EXAMPLE: *I used to ride a bicycle when I was little.
I didn't use to travel much when I was little.*

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

- 3** Write five questions about one's grandparents to ask your classmates at the lesson. Use the example.

EXAMPLE: *Did your granny use to live in town?*

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

- 4 Imagine you are parting with a friend of yours. Write what you will answer when you hear his final words.

1) Goodbye.

2) So long.

3) Bye, see you around.

4) Goodbye, see you on Monday.

5) So long, see you tomorrow.

- 5 Look at the picture and write what Caroline's family were doing when she came home last night.

EXAMPLE:

When Caroline came home last night her granny was lying on the sofa.



- 6 Mrs Sandra Watson has travelled a lot and explored lots of interesting places. She is coming to meet the member of your "Travelling Club" tomorrow. Write questions you are going to ask her.

1) Where/you/live/nowadays?

2) You/see/practically/all the countries, ...?

3) You/have/got/your own apartment?

4) How many/foreign languages/you/know?

5) You/have visited/both/North and South America?

6) What/you/do/while/you/live/in New Zealand?



- 7 Look through the text "English-speaking Countries" (your Textbook, Lesson 7, exercise 23) and correct the following sentences.

EXAMPLE:

It's been a day since Helen saw Diana.

Oh, no, it hasn't. It's been a long time since Helen saw Diana.

1) Diana saw Helen in the theatre last.

2) English is not popular nowadays.

3) People in very few countries learn English as a foreign language these days.

4) English became an international language in the 18th century.

5) English is a native language in all the countries of the world.

6) English-speaking countries are those, where people speak English as a foreign language.

7) Americans and the English speak different languages.

- 8** a) You already know American equivalents for some British words. What are they? Could you write them?

British

American

1) flat

2) biscuits

3) sweets

4) autumn

- b) Here are some more British words. Can you find their American equivalents in the box?

British

American

1) ill

2) to think

3) luggage

4) lift

5) railway

6) car

an automobile ['ɔ:təməbil], railroad, baggage, elevator, to guess, sick

9 For or since?

1) Gerald has had this map of Europe _____ 1995.

2) My aunt has lived in New Zealand _____ 10 years already.

3) I haven't spoken French _____ last year.

4) — How long have you been here? — _____ yesterday.

5) Betsy has known both Spanish and Italian _____ all her life.

10 Write the same in English.

1) Брюс знает немецкий язык с 5 лет. Он знает также ещё два иностранных языка.

2) — Люди редко пользуются пластинками в наши дни. — Да что ты?!

3) Я выучила оба языка — немецкий и французский, когда была маленькой. Но я не имела обыкновения часто говорить на них тогда.

4) В то время когда Роберт исследовал южные границы штата, его жена ждала его дома.

5) — Я никогда не был в Новой Зеландии. — А я не была там с тех пор, как мы уехали из Сиднея в 1994 году.

6) — Ты очень хорошо говоришь по-английски, как давно ты знаешь его? — Я знаю его 5 лет. Я выучил его, когда жил в Австралии.

LESSON 8

1 Divide the words into three categories and write them down.

Butcher, central, arrival, check in, scientific, fare, scientist, separate, rise, electricity, fresh, nationality, exploration, high, hot, arrive, deep, cold, national, continue, foreign, science, explore, kill.

N

V

Adj

2 Open the brackets to complete the sentences.

1) When we came to the sports ground they (play) _____ football. 2) My brothers (play) _____ football yesterday. 3) I (write) _____ a letter to my friend last week. 4) I (write) _____ a letter to my granny when my mother (come) _____ in. 5) I (read) _____ a book at 3 o'clock yesterday. 6) Yesterday I (read) _____ a very interesting English book.

3 Write the missing forms of the verbs.

I

II

III

marry

turn off

set

kill

sell

hoped

saved

read

been

continued

written

4 Write a) 5 sentences to invite people to this or that place; b) then 4 sentences to accept the invitation; c) and 4 sentences to refuse the invitation.

Invitation:

1) _____

- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

You accept the invitation:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

You refuse the invitation:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

5 Change the meaning of the sentences using *neither ... nor ...*.

EXAMPLE: *She likes both apples and bananas.*
She likes neither apples nor bananas.

1) They will go both to England and Spain.

2) Her brother plays both the piano and the violin.

3) The cat killed both the mouse and the bird.

4) The boy saved both the dog and the cat.

5) She bought both fruit and vegetables.

6 Complete the dialogues.

a) Anna: I'd like to take you to the theatre on Saturday.

You: _____ (*accept the invitation*)

Anna: Where shall we meet?

You: _____

b) Sue: Can you come over for my party tomorrow?

You: _____ (*refuse the invitation, explain why you can't accept it*)

Sue: Oh, that's a pity!

c) You: _____

Don: Thank you for your invitation. But I can't I'm afraid. I'm really busy on Saturday.

You: _____

LESSON 9

1 Divide the words into two categories and write them down.

Daffodil, good, lily, rose, sweet, chrysanthemum, nice, strong, pleasant, high, honeysuckle, daisy, deep, primrose, poppy, fresh.

A

B

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2 Give a more general word.

- 1) daffodil, lily, rose, chrysanthemum, primrose — _____
- 2) teacher, doctor, engineer, baker, nurse — _____
- 3) electricity, gas, central heating, hot and cold running water — _____
- _____
- 4) painting, music, sculpture — _____
- 5) caviar, bread, butter, honey, jam, pancake — _____

3 Write three sentences about what is eaten for breakfast in your family and three sentences about what is not eaten.

EXAMPLE: *Cheese is usually eaten for breakfast in my family. Soup is not eaten for breakfast in my family.*

4 Answer the questions.

1) What is butter made from?

2) Where are cinemas, theatres and museums built?

3) What language is spoken in France?

4) When are newspapers brought to your home?

5) Where are clothes bought?

5 Complete the sentences using the adjectives: *pleasant, lovely, nice, young, bad, sweet.*

1) Those flowers smell _____ . 2) The song sounds

_____ . 3) The old man feels _____ .

4) The apples taste _____ . 5) The trees in blossom

smell _____ . 6) The girl looked _____ .

6 Read the text "We've Hit Land" (Home Reading Lesson 10). Agree or disagree.

1) Dick was a doctor on a big ship.

2) The ship went to different countries and continents: to Japan and Australia, to South America and North America.

3) Dick bought a small house with a garden far from the sea.

4) His young wife was fond of cooking.

5) Dick was seldom at home because he had to be on board the ship most of the time.

6) One day he returned home and saw a wonderful garden near their house.

7 Try to remember and write down the way people thank each other and how they answer receiving thanks.

A. Ways to thank: _____

B. Ways to receive thanks: _____

LESSON 10

1 Write the adjectives in pairs.

EXAMPLE: *easy — uneasy*

Easy, happy, friendly, important, comfortable, unkind, regular, dependent, uneasy, independent, untrue, unusual, true, unfriendly, unimportant, kind, unhappy, uncomfortable, usual, irregular.

2 Fill in articles wherever necessary.

EXAMPLE: What _____ beautiful daisy! What _____ deep snow!
What _____ fine weather!

What a beautiful daisy! What deep snow! What fine weather!

- 1) What _____ mild climate there!
- 2) What _____ fresh air in high mountains!
- 3) What _____ tasty pancakes!
- 4) What _____ beautiful building!
- 5) What _____ dirty water!

3 Open the brackets.

- 1) The letter (*send*) _____ yesterday.
- 2) The Bolshoi Theatre (*build*) _____ in 1776.
- 3) This picture (*paint*) _____ by a well-known artist in 1890.
- 4) Moscow (*found*) _____ in 1147.
- 5) Yuri Gagarin (*send*) _____ to space on the 12th of April, 1961.

- 4 Write what is possible (impossible) for you or somebody else to do (not less than 6 sentences).

EXAMPLE:

It is possible for Nick to get that book.

It is impossible for my sister to go to the theatre on Friday.

- 5 You are at your school canteen with your friend. You are going to have lunch. Complete the dialogue and write down your words and your friend's answers too.

1) You: What are you going to have?

Friend: _____

2) You: Would you like sandwiches or _____ ?

Friend: _____

3) You: How would you like your coffee?

Friend: _____

4) You: What are you going to have for dessert?

Friend: _____

5) You: What would you have with your omelete?

Friend: _____

6) You: Which vegetables would you like?

Friend: _____

- 6 Read the text "The Bald Eagle" (Home Reading Lesson 11). Agree or disagree.

1) In 1782 the bald eagle was chosen as the national bird of the United States.

2) The bald eagle was found all over the world.

3) In 1972 there were a lot of bald eagles in the United States.

4) Eagles lay only two or three eggs a year.

5) The American government and the American people do not try to protect the bald eagle.

LESSON 11

1 Make the right choice.

1) What's _____ of the street?

A. long B. length C. the length

2) How _____ is the street?

A. width B. the width C. wide

3) The sun _____ in the east.

A. rise B. rises C. sets

4) What mountains _____ Asia from Europe?

A. separate B. separates C. separated

5) Last summer she _____ swim a lot.

A. not used B. used not C. didn't use to

6) We _____ the carpet at 6 o'clock yesterday.

A. cleaned B. were cleaning C. was cleaning

7) The roses smell _____.

A. sweetly B. sweet C. very sweetly

8) Butter _____ made from milk.

A. is B. was C. are

9) — Thanks a lot. — _____.
A. *Very much.* B. *My pleasure.* C. *I am glad.*

10) My father is a _____ man.
A. *high* B. *long* C. *tall*

2 Jane and Mike are having a talk. Here are Jane's answers, write Mike's questions.

Mike: (1) _____

Jane: I'm fine, thank you. Hope you are OK too.

Mike: (2) Yes. _____

Jane: To the library. I'm making a report in my geography class.

Mike: (3) _____

Jane: About some curious facts of our planet, its plants and animals.

Mike: (4) _____

Jane: Yes, I am going to tell my class that many plants, birds and animals are disappearing nowadays.

Mike: (5) _____

Jane: Tomorrow and thank you, Mike. I hope so too.

3 Choose the right tense (*past indefinite* or *past continuous*) to complete the sentences.

1) Who (*look*) _____ through the magazine when you (*come*) _____ into the library?

2) While Nelly (*cook*) _____ some traditional Japanese dish both her brothers (*give*) _____ her a lot of advice.

3) She (*use*) _____ a lot of examples while she (*explain*) _____ a new rule to her class.

4) Yesterday I (*be*) _____ very busy. At 12 I (*write*) _____ my English exercise, at 4 I (*have*) _____

_____ my music class and at 6.30 I (*learn*)
_____ to work on the computer.

5) She (*can*) _____ not understand what he (*talk*)
_____ about.

6) The weather (*be*) _____ fine and a lot of people (*swim*)
_____ in the river.

4 Complete the following short dialogues.

a) you accept the invitation

1) — Are you going to the cinema with us?

2) — We are having a party tomorrow. Will you join us?

3) — Let's have a game of chess.

4) — I'd like to take you to the circus on Tuesday.

5) — I feel like playing football.

b) you refuse the invitation

1) — Let's have lunch together today.

2) — I feel like going to the picture gallery.

3) — I'm going home. Are you joining me?

4) — We are having a party next Sunday. Can you come?

5) — Let's go for a walk!

5 Look at the pictures and write what Bob and Sara like (dislike).

EXAMPLE:

Bob likes neither bananas nor grapes.

Bob and Sara like both ice cream and orange juice.



- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

6 Write not less than five nouns in the brackets to continue the names of things/people that can be *deep*, *high*, *tall*, *short*.

deep (lake, _____)

high (mountain, _____)

tall (tree, _____)

short (man, _____)

- 7** Write where the following things are grown. Use the word combinations from the box.

EXAMPLE: Grapes _____
Grapes are grown in hot countries.

1) Rice _____

2) Coffee _____

3) Tomatoes _____

4) Bananas _____

5) Oranges _____

6) Potatoes _____

in hot countries, in China, in Brazil, in many countries, in Africa, in the tropics, in most countries

- 8** Group the names of the flowers from the box into three categories: A — *spring flowers*, B — *summer flowers*, C — *autumn flowers* and write what colour they can be.

EXAMPLE: A: snowdrops (white, blue), ...

snowdrops, poppies, honeysuckle, daisies, roses, daffodils,
primroses, lilies, chrysanthemums ("mums")

A: snowdrops _____

B:

C:

9 Write the same in English.

A 1) Картофель часто покупают в деревне.

2) Виноград обычно продают и покупают осенью.

3) Одежду продают в больших магазинах.

4) Масло делают из сметаны?

5) Сметану делают из молока, не так ли?

B 1) На нашей улице в прошлом году построили новую школу.

2) Красивые маки и лилии вырастили в школьном саду, правда?

3) Прошлой весной посадили много новых деревьев?

4) В прошлом месяце из городского музея украли две знаменитые картины.

5) На этом языке говорили в давние (старые) времена.

10 Give the plural forms of the following nouns:

a) country, lady, poppy, daisy, lily, family;

b) shelf, wolf, leaf, wife;

c) mouse, tooth, foot, goose, child, man, woman.

a)

b)

c)

11 Complete the sentences filling in articles where necessary.

1) What _____ interesting cartoon!

2) What _____ good advice!

3) What _____ difficult work!

4) What _____ tasty juice!

5) What _____ high hills!

- 6) What _____ dangerous trip!
- 7) What _____ curious children!
- 8) What _____ expensive clothes!
- 9) What _____ cheap cucumbers!
- 10) What _____ important news!

12 Complete the following dialogues according to the notes in brackets.

EXAMPLE:

Jane: Would you like your coffee black or white?

(Nick doesn't like milk in his coffee.)

Nick: Black coffee, please.

- 1) Paul: How many lumps of sugar?
(Steve doesn't want to drink sweet coffee.)

Steve: _____

- 2) Paul: How would you like your eggs?
(Steve doesn't like soft-boiled eggs.)

Steve: _____

- 3) Nelly: Would you like potatoes or peas?
(Anna never takes peas.)

Anna: _____

- 4) Don: What will you have for dessert?
(Bob is not sure.)

Bob: _____

- 5) Mum: Will you pass the salt, please?
(David is passing the salt to his mother.)

David: _____

- 6) Mary: Which vegetables are you going to have?
(Sara prefers tomatoes.)

Sara: _____

The Geography and Political Outlook of the UK

LESSON 12

- 1 Write what happened in city N. last summer.

EXAMPLE: A new park (open).
A new park was opened.

1) Many buildings (*build*).

2) A new theatre (*build*).

3) A lot of schools (*open*).

4) The old hospital (*close*).

5) Many new houses (*finish*).

6) A new stadium (*open*).

7) A lot of goods (*send*) to other countries.

8) An unusual flower (*grow*) by the gardener.

9) A lot of goods (*bring*) from other countries.

10) A lot of flowers (*plant*).

- 2** Write answers to Pam's questions. She wants to know your opinion of the things you see in the pictures.

EXAMPLE:

Pam: How do you like the house?

You: I don't like it at all. It is old, dark, without modern conveniences.



1) How do you like the dress? _____



2) How do you like the toys? _____



3) How do you like the room? _____



4) How do you like the car? _____



5) How do you like the puppies? _____



6) How do you like the books? _____



3 Write the same in English.

1) Я не люблю, когда идёт снег. _____

2) Я люблю, когда сухо и тепло. _____

3) Моя бабушка не любит, когда идёт дождь. _____

4) Мои друзья любят, когда на улице морозно. _____

5) Господин Брайн не любит, когда на улице ветрено и облачно. _____

6) Тебе нравится, когда идёт снег? _____

7) Тебе нравится, когда на улице жарко? _____

8) Нам не нравится, когда в комнате грязно. _____

- 4 Look at the pictures and write questions and answers about who *did* (does, is doing, has done, will do) it.

EXAMPLE: 1) — Who has got two cats at home? — Sue has.



- 2) _____
 3) _____
 4) _____
 5) _____
 6) _____

- 5 Complete the sentences. Fill in the verbs in the necessary form.

EXAMPLE: — Which of you _____ English very well?
 — Peter does.

Which of you knows (speaks) English very well?

- 1) — Which of them _____ the cake? — Betty has.

2) — Which of you _____ those flowers last summer?
— We all did.

3) — Which of you _____ to St. Petersburg next month?
— Bob and Dan will.

4) — Which of you _____ a “five” the other day? — I did.

5) — Which of them _____ Sasha? — That tall boy on the left is.

6 Read what Sam and Pat say and then write sentences to report their speech.

EXAMPLE: *Sam says he is busy.*



- 1) _____
- 2) _____

- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

7 Group the words into four categories.

Kingdom, state, lonely, sign, careful, industry, consist, industrial, saint, surprise, careless, especially, carefully.

N

V

Adj

Adv

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

8 Read the text of exercise 16 (your Textbook) "The Land and the People of Great Britain" and complete the following sentences:

- 1) _____
_____ is the official name of the state which is situated on the British Isles.
- 2) The capital of Great Britain is _____
- 3) The capital of Scotland is _____
- 4) The capital of Northern Ireland is _____

5) The capital of Wales is _____

6) Ireland and Great Britain are separated by _____

7) The UK is separated from the continent by _____

8) Once _____ used to be a part of the continent.

9) The UK is washed by _____ in the west.

10) The UK is washed by _____ in the east.

- 9 You know many facts about the United Kingdom. Disagree with the following and correct the statements.

EXAMPLE:

The UK is situated on the continent.

No, it is not. It is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Straits of Dover.

1) People speak only English on the British Isles. _____

2) The Union Jack is the national flag of England. _____

3) The Union Jack is made of three squares. _____

4) People who were born in Scotland are not British. _____

5) People from Scotland and Wales are English. _____

6) People in Britain live only in big industrial cities. _____

7) You can never see signs in Welsh when you travel in Britain. _____

8) The UK consists of three countries. _____

10 Fill in articles where necessary.

- 1) _____ British Isles 2) _____ Cardiff 3) _____ Scots
4) _____ Atlantic Ocean 5) _____ Wales 6) _____ Straits of
Dover 7) _____ Scottish 8) _____ English Channel 9) _____
English 10) _____ Union Jack 11) _____ Belfast 12) _____
Irish Sea 13) _____ Ireland 14) _____ Northern Ireland
15) _____ United Kingdom.

LESSON 13

1 Complete the text with the following words:

royal, rule (v), parliament, power, belong, symbol, former, queen,
include, independent, Britain, queen

In the UK real _____ does not belong to the Queen,
though the _____ family is still very important for
the country. The Queen is the _____ of the country. She
doesn't _____ the country. The real power in the
country _____ to the British _____.

In 1949 _____ and the _____ colo-
nies founded the Commonwealth. The former British colonies

are _____ states now. The Commonwealth
 _____ many countries. The _____ of
 Great Britain is also the Head of the Commonwealth. She is the
 _____ of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

2 Group the words into three categories.

Power, delay, lawyer, law, offer, former, permanent, elect, royal, belong (to), include.

N	V	Adj
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

3 You know the noun *saint*, can you guess what *saint* (adj) means? Try and guess the meanings of the following words:

- 1) a saint — святой; saint (adj) _____
- 2) to offer (v) — предлагать; offer (n) _____
- 3) a rule (n) — правило; to rule (v) _____
- 4) to delay (v) — откладывать; delay (n) _____
- 5) a place (n) — место; to place (v) _____

4 Read the text "The Queen and Parliament" (your Textbook, Lesson 13, exercise 21) and agree or disagree with the following statements:

- 1) The Queen is the Head of State in Britain.

- 2) She is also the Head of the Commonwealth.

3) All the power in Great Britain belongs to the Queen and the royal family.

4) The Queen has got 3 daughters.

5) The former British colonies belong to Britain.

6) The Commonwealth was founded in 1959.

7) The Commonwealth includes only Britain and Australia.

8) The British Parliament consists of two houses.

9) The House of Lords has got all the power in Britain.

10) The House of Lords makes laws.

11) The members of the House of Commons are elected.

12) The British people elect 650 members of the House of Commons every five years.

5 Look through the text again (your Textbook, Lesson 13, exercise 21) and complete the following statements:

1) _____ doesn't rule the country.

2) The Queen is the symbol of _____

3) _____ were ruled by Britain.

4) At the beginning of the 20th century India, Pakistan, Ceylon were _____

5) Nowadays these countries are _____

6) The Commonwealth includes many countries such as _____

7) The real power in Great Britain belongs to _____

8) The British Parliament has two houses: _____

9) The House of Lords is very important as _____

10) The House of Commons _____ about the policy of the country.

11) The members of the House of Lords are not elected, they are _____

6 Look through the window and write five sentences to answer the question: *What's the weather like today?*

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

7 Write the same in English.

1) Похоже, будет дождь.

2) Какой чудесный день! На небе ни облачка.

3) — Похоже, будет снег. _____

— Надеюсь, нет. _____

4) — Какая сегодня погода? _____

— Жарко и влажно. _____

5) Сегодня слишком жарко, правда? _____

6) Чудесный денёк, правда? _____

7) Какая чудесная погода сегодня! _____

8) Морозит. Солнышко светит в небе. Но не холодно, правда? _____

- 8** Look at the pictures. They show what Caroline does every day, what she is doing now, did yesterday and will do in future. Her little sister Sally does (did, etc.) the same things. Write sentences about Caroline and Sally according to the model.

EXAMPLE: *Caroline goes to school every day. So does Sally.*

every day



1) _____

now



2) _____

last summer



3)

tomorrow



4)

recently



5)

yesterday at 4 p.m.



6)

every Saturday



7)

- 9 a) Read what Alice and her friends ask and then write their questions in reported speech.

EXAMPLE:

Alice: "Where is Cardiff situated?"

Alice asks (wants to know, wonders, is interested in) where Cardiff is situated.

1) Bob and Alex: "Is Edinburgh the capital of Scotland?"

2) Pat: "How many houses are there in the British Parliament?"

3) Nick and David: "When was the Commonwealth founded?"

4) Fred: "Where does the British Queen live?"

5) Sue: "How often do people in Britain elect members of Parliament?"

6) Hob: "Does the British Queen really rule the country?"

7) Sam and Sue: "Were Pakistan and India former British colonies?"

8) Ronald: "Can the members of the House of Lords delay laws? Can they offer laws? Can they change laws? Can they make laws?"

9) Patricia: "Is the British Queen also the queen of Canada?"

10) Sandy: "What people are usually members of the House of Lords?"

b) Write answers to Alice's and her friends' questions.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1) _____ | 6) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 7) _____ |
| 3) _____ | 8) _____ |
| 4) _____ | 9) _____ |
| 5) _____ | 10) _____ |

LESSON 14

- 1 Read the text "Iceland"; a) divide it in two (three) logical parts and name each of them; b) then answer the questions after the text.

ICELAND

Iceland is an island and an independent country too. Iceland is not a kingdom. It is a republic and all the power in the country belongs to its people and the parliament. The Head of State is the President. Iceland is not a big industrial country. There are very few towns in Iceland and rather many villages where fishermen live. The main occupation for many people who live in Iceland is fishing. Iceland is rather a lonely place. You can be surprised how beautiful the island is with its numerous lakes. By the way in Iceland there are warm lakes where you can swim even with snow on the ground. Iceland offers a lot of beautiful places to explore and you find many wonders there, especially unusual Arctic birds, but you should be very careful too.

- a) 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

b) 1) Who does the power belong to in Iceland?

2) Is the country ruled by the queen?

3) Who is the Head of State in Iceland?

4) There are many towns in Iceland, aren't there?

5) You can't swim in the lakes of Iceland in winter, can you?

- 2** Ann and Lizzy are talking. Ann's brother Fred is in the next room. He can't hear everything. Report the girls' talk to him (in writing).

Ann: I read a very interesting book about Britain yesterday.

Lizzy: I'm interested in British life too. Can you give me the book?

Ann: I'm sorry, but I can't. It's not my book. It belongs to my uncle and he is leaving soon.

Lizzy: When is he leaving?

Ann: I'm not sure. I think, he is leaving next Sunday.

Lizzy: Give the book to me. I'll return it on Saturday.

Ann: Don't ask me. I can't do it.

- 3** Look at the picture.

Alice is a young pretty girl. Could you give her compliments? Write them down. Then think of Alice's possible answers and put them down too.

EXAMPLE: — *What a nice hat!* — *Thanks. You are very kind.*



1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

4 Advise your friends to do/not to do some things. Follow the example.

EXAMPLE: 1) You should/shouldn't visit the town picture gallery.

1) to visit the town picture gallery; 2) to put on your sweater; 3) to turn off the light; 4) to turn on the gas; 5) to clean the furniture; 6) to read more fiction; 7) to take so many pictures; 8) to work on the computer so much; 9) to play the guitar so loudly; 10) to come so late

2) _____

3) _____

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

5 Write the same in English.

1) Ты можешь сделать это либо так, либо по-иному.

2) Мы ходим или в театр, или в кино.

3) Текст написан или по-гречески, или по-латыни.

4) Дай мне или ложку, или вилку.

5) Он или ученый, или адвокат.

6 Rewrite the following sentences using *hardly ever*.

EXAMPLE: *My cousin seldom shows off. My cousin hardly ever shows off.*

1) I seldom offend my friends.

2) They seldom watch dull films.

3) Fred seldom speaks of his knowledge of Latin.

4) My little niece seldom uses knives.

5) My teacher seldom speaks Russian in the English class.

7 Open the brackets to complete the story.

It was a bright day with no wind. Andy (1) *start* _____
down to the library (2) *get* _____ a book about lions.
“I (3) *not, read* _____ a real book about dangerous ani-
mals yet,” (4) *think* _____ Andy. So he (5) *take* _____
the book home and (6) *read* _____
and (7) *read* _____. Just before supper his grandfa-
ther (8) *tell* _____ him some stories about hunting
lions. While Andy (9) *listen* _____ to his grandpa he
(10) *fall* _____ asleep. In his dream he (11) *see* _____
_____ many lions.

Health and Body Care

LESSON 15

1 Match the words from the columns and write sentences with them.

A

1. curious
2. respectable
3. independent

B

address
countries
children

- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| 4. dull | laws |
| 5. international | colonies |
| 6. former | people |
| 7. permanent | books |

- 2** Complete the rows of words to match the adjectives and write who or what can be *lonely*, *official*, *careful*, *careless*, *industrial*.

lonely girls (..., ..., ...)

official laws (..., ..., ...)

careful driver (..., ..., ...)

careless words (..., ..., ...)

industrial city (..., ..., ...)

- 3** Yesterday was not a lucky day for Chris. Now he should apologize for some things he did yesterday. Write what he says.

EXAMPLE: *Chris broke his mother's favourite cup.*
Chris: I'm terribly sorry. It was all my fault!

- 1) He was late for classes.

Chris: _____

- 2) He was not polite at the party.

Chris: _____

- 3) He forgot to go shopping.

Chris: _____

- 4) He didn't water the flowers.

Chris: _____

5) He didn't visit his granny.

Chris: _____

4 Receive the apologies and write your answers down.

EXAMPLE: A: *Sorry about yesterday.*

You: *That's all right. Don't worry about it.*

1) A: Sorry, I forgot to bring you the book.

You: _____

2) A: Excuse my being late.

You: _____

3) A: I'm terribly sorry. I've broken your pen.

You: _____

4) A: Sorry, I forgot to call you.

You: _____

5) A: I'm very sorry. It's all my fault.

You: _____

5 Complete the following sentences. Begin a sentence with part A, find its end in part B and match the parts. Then write them down.

A

B

1) I felt lonely at the party

a) consists of two houses.

2) Everybody respects Mr Davidson

b) she always follows the rules.

3) She is a very careful driver

c) was especially dull.

4) The final part of the film

d) as I didn't know anybody there.

5) The British Parliament

e) such signs.

6) I have never seen

f) he is a very kind man.

6 Write the same in English.

1) Сэнди говорит, что хочет стать адвокатом.

2) Я прошу её не закрывать окна.

3) Мама просит сына снять куртку.

4) Они хотят знать, когда было образовано Содружество наций.

5) Интересно, видела ли она когда-нибудь королеву.

6) Эндрю просит нас не опаздывать.

7) Охотник говорит, что в джунглях надо быть особенно осторожным.

7 Write what Polly (Mary, etc.) said.

EXAMPLE: Polly said: "My granny has a lot of daisies in her garden."
Polly said her granny had a lot of daisies in her garden.

1) Mary said: "Bob, we are leaving soon."

2) Colin said: "I have never played tennis."

3) Mary said to Dolly: "It has never snowed here."

4) Tim said to Sam: "We have got two puppies."

5) Fred said: "I have just had lunch."

6) Mr Green said: "I am reading a very interesting book."

7) Mother said to her son: "Don't go out!"

8 Fill in the missing words.

chest, blood pressure, pulse, medicine, hurt, lungs, cough (n),
temperature

Yesterday Nick fell ill. He had a bad (1) _____. It
(2) _____ when he moved. The doctor came. He felt
Nick's (3) _____ and listened to his (4) _____.
_____ and (5) _____. He also took Nick's
(6) _____ and his (7) _____. The doctor
told Nick to take some (8) _____ for his cold.

9 Write when people do the following.

EXAMPLE: People take medicines when they are ill.

- 1) go to the dentist; 2) drink warm milk with honey; 3) go to bed early;
4) call a doctor; 5) take their blood pressure; 6) take their temperature;
7) feel their pulse
-
-
-

LESSON 16

- 1 Mary fell ill. The doctor came and told Mary's mother a lot of things. Write down what the doctor told Mary's mother.

EXAMPLE: Doctor: Mary is seriously ill.
The doctor said Mary was seriously ill.

1) D: Mary has a weak chest.

2) D: She has not good lungs.

3) D: Mary has a cold and she coughs badly.

4) D: I'm going to listen to her heart and to take her blood pressure.

5) D: Have you taken her temperature?

6) D: What medicine did she take?

7) D: Mary should stay in bed.

8) D: Don't let her go out!

9) D: Give her these medicines 3 times a day.

- 2 Caroline is ill. She has been ill for 4 days and she doesn't go to school. Her friend Polly gives her a call. Complete the dialogue. Write down the missing parts.

Polly: Hi, Caroline! (1) _____

Caroline: I'm much better, thank you. (2) _____

_____ yesterday.

P: (3) _____

C: Yes, he came last Monday and examined me.

P: (4) _____

C: He said it was flu.

P: (5) _____

C: Yes, he felt my pulse and listened to my heart. He took my temperature too.

P: (6) _____

C: No, it wasn't very high. But I was coughing and sneezing all the time.

P: (7) _____

C: Yes, he prescribed a lot of medicines for my sore throat and promised I would recover soon.

- 3 Write down how a person feels when he has flu or a bad cold (6–7 sentences). You can begin like this: *When a person has got flu he often...*

- 4 Boris has been seriously ill for a week. His mother doesn't let him go out. Boris wants to recover very much. He tells his mother what he will do when he is OK. Write Boris's statements.

EXAMPLE: *I will play football. Boris told his mother he would play football.*

1) I will go to the swimming pool in two days.

2) I will go to the forest in a month.

3) I will go to the cinema in five days.

4) I will play a lot in the yard.

5) I will go for a walk with my dog tomorrow.

- 5 Imagine that you are in an unknown city. Ask the policeman the way to the post office (bank, restaurant, hotel, nearest shop, theatre, museum). Ask how you can get there and how long it will take you to get there (Lesson 16, exercise 9 of your Textbook can help you).

EXAMPLE: You: Excuse me, officer. Is there a post office near here?
Officer: Yes, there is.
You: How can I get there?
Officer: By bus, I think, or you can walk two blocks.
You: How long does it take?
Officer: A quarter of an hour.

1) You: _____

Officer: Yes, there is.

You: How can I get there?

Officer: _____

You: How long does it take?

Officer: _____

2) You: _____

Officer: Yes, there is.

You: How can I get there?

Officer: _____

You: How long does it take?

Officer: _____

3) You: _____

Officer: Yes, there is.

You: How can I get there?

Officer: _____

You: How long does it take?

Officer: _____

4) You: _____

Officer: Yes, there is.

You: How can I get there?

Officer: _____

You: How long does it take?

Officer: _____

5) You: _____

Officer: Yes, there is.

You: How can I get there?

Officer: _____

You: How long does it take?

Officer: _____

6) You: _____

Officer: Yes, there is.

You: How can I get there?

Officer: _____

You: How long does it take?

Officer: _____

6 Make the right choice.

EXAMPLE: My mother's hair (are, is) long.
My mother's hair is long.

- a) 1) The news (are, is) good.
2) Where (are, is) the money?
3) The clothes (are, is) on the sofa.
4) My watch (are, is) slow.
5) The potatoes (are, is) in the fridge.
6) The onions (are, is) on the shelf.
- b) 1) What (a, —) interesting information!
2) It's (a, —) good advice.
3) What (a, —) nice dress!
4) He is such (a, —) kind man.
5) It is such (an, —) important knowledge.
6) What (a, —) beautiful hair!

7 When Paul came to school yesterday he immediately understood that all his friends are excited. Write down what his friends were excited about.

EXAMPLE: Ann was so excited about their visit to the art gallery.

their visit to the museum, her trip to London, his visit to the farm,
his voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, their holidays in Scotland, her
exams, her excursion

Sandy _____

Kate _____

Andrew _____

Don _____

Sue _____

Pat _____

Chris _____

- 8 This week many people (Alice, Kate, Don, Ronald, Steve and Pat) have come to see Dr Maison. The doctor has prescribed some medicines for them. Write down what (who) Dr Maison has prescribed the medicines for.

EXAMPLE: *Doctor Maison has prescribed some medicine for the pain in Alice's throat.*

the pain in ... chest, the pain in ... lungs, the pain in ... legs, the pain in ... heart, the pain in ... arm, the pain in ... throat

- 9 Write the same in English.

a) 1) — Где деньги? — Они в моей сумке. _____

2) Это плохие новости. _____

3) Ваши советы хороши. _____

4) Моя одежда в шкафу. _____

b) 1) — Как ты себя чувствуешь? — Не очень хорошо (я болен). — _____

2) У Маши болит горло и голова. _____

3) Анна простужена. Она чихает и кашляет. _____

4) Доктор вчера мне выписал лекарство от простуды. _____

c) 1) Он сказал, что очень возбуждён из-за своей поездки. _____

2) Мама сказала врачу, что её сын заболел. У него грипп. _____

3) Доктор сказал, что осмотрит больного. _____

4) Анна увидела, что Роберт кивал ей. _____

10 Form a) adjectives from verbs and b) nouns from adjectives.

a) V + -able = Adj

EXAMPLE: *respect — respectable*

1) read _____ 4) move _____

2) break _____ 5) imagine _____

3) comfort _____ 6) drink _____

b) Adj + -ness = N

EXAMPLE: *white — whiteness*

1) cold _____ 4) ill _____

2) warm _____ 5) polite _____

3) weak _____ 6) kind _____

LESSON 17

1 Form adverbs from the following adjectives. Follow the example.

EXAMPLE: *slow — slowly; easy — easily*

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1) loud _____ | 7) dangerous _____ |
| 2) serious _____ | 8) careless _____ |
| 3) cold _____ | 9) careful _____ |
| 4) polite _____ | 10) definite _____ |
| 5) warm _____ | 11) absolute _____ |
| 6) strong _____ | 12) permanent _____ |

2 Make the right choice.

EXAMPLE: *I (strong, strongly) advise you to join the group.
I strongly advise you to join the group.*

- 1) Nick is a very (*polite, politely*) _____ boy, he always speaks (*polite, politely*) _____. 2) We should think it over (*serious, seriously*) _____. 3) He (*warm, warmly*) _____ greeted us. 4) The weather is so (*warm, warmly*) _____ today. 5) It is (*warm, warmly*) _____ outside. 6) He drives (*dangerous, dangerously*) _____. 7) The boy looks (*absolute, absolutely*) _____ ill. 8) He (*definite, definitely*) _____ is not a lawyer. 9) We don't know his (*permanent, permanently*) _____ address. 10) His voice

sounded (*polite, politely*) _____
and (*cold, coldly*) _____.

3 Fill in *so* or *such*.

EXAMPLE: The music sounds _____ loud.
The music sounds *so* loud.

1) It is _____ a dangerous trip. 2) The life in the country is _____ dangerous. 3) He drives carelessly, he is _____ a careless driver. 4) The poppies smell _____ strange. 5) It is _____ a strange purple flower. 6) The boy is _____ serious. 7) It is _____ a serious problem. 8) _____ a strong wind is blowing! 9) The sportsmen look _____ strong and healthy. 10) They are _____ careful people.

4 Group the words into two categories. Think of the general names for the categories.

Headache, ear, eye, body, toothache, leg, earache, arm, mouth, hair, throat, backache, finger, lip, hand, head, stomachache, foot.

A

B

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5 Change *sick* into *ill* where possible.

EXAMPLE: Jane and Kate are seriously sick/_____.
Jane and Kate are seriously sick/ill.

1) The doctor came and examined a sick/_____ boy. 2) — How's Jack? — He's sick/_____. 3) — What has happened to Bill? — He has been sick/_____ for three days. 4) All the sick/_____ people were sent to hospital. 5) — Is Betty still sick/_____ ? — No, she isn't. She has already recovered.

6 Report what has happened to them or what they will do. Don't forget about the necessary changes. (In case you need it consult notes after exercise 9, Lesson 16 and exercise 9, Lesson 17 of your Textbook.)

EXAMPLE: Lena: "I went to see the dentist three days ago."
Lena said she had gone to see the dentist three days before.

1) The doctor: "I am going to feel your pulse in a minute, Andrew."

2) The teacher: "I have already explained this law in my class last week."

3) The lawyer: "We shall see each other next week."

4) Mrs Brown: "My little daughter fell ill two days ago."

5) Robert: "Have you heard the news yet?"

6) Helen: "Where has Bobby gone?"

7) Betty: "What did you do yesterday?"

8) Sara: "Stay at home. Don't go out, Allan."

9) David: "Why did you go there last night?"

10) Mother: "How many times has John been to Australia?"

- 7** Betty was very ill last week. She suffered from all the illnesses imaginable. Look at the picture and write down what she suffered from.



1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

8 Complete the dialogues: a) between a militiaman and a traveller; b) between a customer and a shop assistant.

a) Traveller: Excuse me, officer. How can I get to Red Square, please?

Officer: (1) _____

Traveller: Will it take me long to get there?

Officer: (2) _____

Traveller: Where shall I get out?

Officer: (3) _____

b) Shop assistant: (1) _____

Customer: I'd like to buy an English-Russian dictionary. (2) _____

Shop assistant: Certainly. Here it is.

Customer: (3) _____

Shop assistant: Twelve pounds.

9 Read the text and answer the questions after it.

My friend Lucy is fond of talking about health and diets. She is sure that a proper diet and exercise are both important for good health. As Lucy is not good at sports and doesn't like to go in for running, swimming or skiing she prefers to keep to a diet. She has been on different diets since last year. First she tried the Japanese diet of rice, fish and vegetables, then Lucy decided to take no sugar with her drinks. She didn't eat fried fish, meat or eggs. She took no butter, cream or sour cream. She ate a lot of cottage cheese and some other dairy products. But alas,* Lucy falls ill very easily and she permanently has colds. So diets don't always help, do they?

* alas [ə'læs] — увы

Questions:

1) Why do you think Lucy is not a healthy person?

2) What diets did she try to keep to?

3) Can keeping to a diet help a person to be fit?

4) What should you do to be healthy and fit?

5) Talking about health and sports doesn't always help to feel healthy, does it?

LESSON 18

1 Write down what people *should do/shouldn't do* at table.

sit straight, put elbows on the table, talk loudly, put (their) fingers in their mouths, eat slowly, sit quietly, use knives, spoons and forks, talk with their mouths full, lick their fingers, say "Thank you" after the meal

People should

People shouldn't _____

- 2** Write down a) what flowers are usually grown in Moscow gardens, b) what food is/isn't eaten for breakfast in Britain, c) what languages are spoken in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and mainly in what parts.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

- 3** Complete the following sentences making the right choice.

1) The Union Jack is ☐

a) the flag of the UK

b) the flag of the USA

2) English is spoken ☐

a) all over Britain

b) only in England

3) The UK is the official name of the country situated ☐

a) on the island which is called Great Britain

b) on the British Isles

4) Edinburgh is the capital of

- a) Wales
- b) Scotland

5) The independent Irish Republic is situated

- a) in Northern Ireland
- b) on the smaller of the two biggest islands of the British Isles

6) Great Britain and Ireland are separated by

- a) the North Sea
- b) the Irish Sea

7) The nearest point to Europe is

- a) the Straits of Dover
- b) the North Sea

8) The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in

- a) the north
- b) the west

9) People from Scotland are

- a) the Welsh
- b) the Scots

10) More than million people live in Britain.

- a) 56
- b) 65

4 Fill in articles where necessary:

(1) _____ United Kingdom is situated on (2) _____ British Isles
which are separated from (3) _____ Continent by (4) _____
English Channel and (5) _____ Straits of Dover. (6) _____ two

main islands of (7) _____ British Isles are (8) _____ Great Britain and (9) _____ Ireland. (10) _____ England is situated in (11) _____ south of (12) _____ Great Britain and (13) _____ Scotland in its (14) _____ north. (15) _____ two big islands are separated by (16) _____ Irish Sea.

- 5 Write down short sentences to show that you did (have, can, etc.) the same things as Roger.

EXAMPLE: *Roger is young. So am I.*

- 1) Roger can speak English a bit. _____
- 2) Roger lived in the country last summer. _____
- 3) Roger has got a small family. _____
- 4) Roger will go to New York some day. _____
- 5) Roger was small eight years ago. _____

- 6 Write what Little Red Riding Hood* told the Wolf on the way to Granny's house and what questions he asked her.

- 1) Wolf: "What have you got in your basket?"

- 2) LRRH: "I've got a cake and some butter in it."

- 3) Wolf: "Where will you leave your basket?"

- 4) LRRH: "I will leave it in my Granny's house."

* Little Red Riding Hood (LRRH) — Красная Шапочка

5) Wolf: "Does your Granny live far from here?"

6) LRRH: "My Granny doesn't live far from here."

7) Wolf: "Who has made such a nice red cap for you?"

8) LRRH: "My Granny has. She made it last summer."

9) Wolf: "Stay here. Gather some flowers."

10) Wolf: "Don't hurry, Little Red Riding Hood!"

7 Offer your mother help. Follow the example.

EXAMPLE: *to clean the carpet*
Shall I clean the carpet?

To wash up, to do the shopping, to water the daisies in the garden, to call the doctor, to do the room.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

8 Express the same ideas in English and write them down.

1) В Британии королева не управляет государством, она не имеет

власти. Реальная власть в стране принадлежит парламенту. Королева — это символ страны, её истории и традиций.

2) В начале XX века многие страны были британскими колониями. Ими правила Британия. Индия была Британской колонией. Она входила (включалась) в Британскую империю. Сейчас Индия — независимая страна. Она входит (включается) в Содружество наций. Содружество наций было основано в 1949 году.

3) Британская королева является также королевой Канады и Австралии. Она — глава Содружества наций.

4) Британский парламент состоит из двух палат — палаты лордов и палаты общин. Палата лордов очень важна, хотя у неё мало реальной власти. Палата лордов может предлагать законы, изменять их и откладывать их принятие. Палата общин создает законы страны.

5) Члены палаты лордов не избираются. Это обычно аристократы, адвокаты, бывшие политики и религиозные деятели. Члены палаты общин избираются каждые пять лет. Британцы избирают 650 членов палаты общин.

9 Read the text "Mr Martin" (your Textbook, Lesson 18, exercise 7), write questions to it.

1) Where _____ ?

2) _____, had he?

3) What _____ ?

4) _____ study seriously?

5) Why _____ ?

6) _____, wasn't he?

7) Mr Martin wasn't seriously ill, _____ ?

Sports and Games

LESSON 19

1 Express the same ideas using *should*.

EXAMPLE: You ought to phone your grandparents much more often.
You should phone your grandparents much more often.

1) You ought to train a lot.

2) You ought to see the doctor.

3) You ought to take your little brother to the eye specialist.

4) You ought to visit your friend. He is in hospital.

5) You ought to help your aunt.

2 Complete the table with the missing forms of the pronouns.

I	_____	_____	_____
_____	you	_____	_____
_____	_____	his	_____
_____	_____	_____	hers
it	_____	_____	_____
_____	us	_____	_____
_____	_____	their	_____

3 Write down what Ann will do when she comes home.

EXAMPLE: *When Ann comes home, she will have dinner.*

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

- 4 Write down what Nick will do if it doesn't rain.

EXAMPLE: *If it doesn't rain, Nick will play football.*

go to the sports ground, take his little brother to the zoo, go boat-
ing, go rowing, play volleyball, go for a walk

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

- 5 Complete the sentences writing down when Nick (Robert, Paul, Mary, Kate, Andrew) will do the following.

EXAMPLE: *Nick will go skiing when the weather is fine.*

to be fine (*about the weather*), not to snow, not to rain, to arrive
(*about the letter*), to come home early, to leave for London

Nick (go skiing)

Robert (go for a walk)

Paul (take his little sister out)

Mary (cook a cake)

Kate (know the news)

Andrew (fly over the English Channel)

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

6 Express the same ideas in English.

1) Если я буду в Лондоне, я покатаюсь на лодке по Темзе.

2) Если у нас будет лодка, мы займёмся греблей.

3) Если он будет членом нашей команды, мы выиграем.

4) Соревнования начнутся, когда перестанет идти дождь.

5) Когда мы приедем в Санкт-Петербург, мы будем участвовать в соревнованиях.

6) Когда они изобретут новые законы, мы узнаем об этом.

7) Если начнется пожар, он распространится по всему дому.

8) Эта страна станет сильным государством, если правительство будет развивать новые отрасли промышленности.

9) Если Анна и Сью будут бороться (соревноваться) за первый приз, Сью выиграет его.

10) Когда погода будет хорошей, дети будут играть на лужайке перед домом.

7 Write three sports (games) that are widespread in Russia and three sports (games) that are widespread in England.

EXAMPLE: *Playing hockey is a widespread sport in Russia.*

Russia 1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

England 1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

- 8** Reread the text "Popular British Sports and Games" (your Textbook, Lesson 19, exercise 19) and correct the following statements.

EXAMPLE: *Cricket is an international game. No, it is not. It is an English national game.*

1) Boxing is the earliest sport developed in Britain.

2) Golf began to develop in Wales.

3) Nowadays golf is widely spread in Russia.

4) Lawn tennis is not a popular game in England.

5) Lawn tennis was first played in England in the 18th century.

6) The first British tennis championship was held in Glasgow in 1877.

7) Nowadays famous international tennis championships are held in Wales.

- 9** Think over the answers to the following questions and write a short story about famous sports and games.

1) Are skiing and skating developed all over Russia?

2) In what parts of the country are they especially developed?

3) When do people in Russia usually go in for skiing and skating?

4) Where are famous skiing/skating competitions held in Russia?

5) Do many people go in for these sports in Russia?

6) Where was hockey founded?

7) Where is it developed and played nowadays?

8) Who are famous Russian hockey players?

9) Are there any important international hockey championships?

10) Where are world hockey championships held?

LESSON 20

1 Use the right form of the pronoun to complete the sentences.

1) Nelly is (*me, my, mine*) _____ little sister. (*She, Her, Hers*)

_____ is four. 2) I'm not sure I know (*they, their, them*) _____.

3) The Crooks live in England. (*They, Their, Them*) _____ live at 23

Primrose Avenue. 4) I think (*he, him, his*) _____ has not seen (*we,*

us, our) _____. 5) This is my dog. (*It, Its*) _____ name is Rex.

6) Do you know (*he, him, his*) _____? 7) Do you know (*he, him,*

his) _____ boss? 8) This is my paper, where is (*you, your, yours*)

_____? 9) Who has been sitting on (*I, me, my, mine*) _____

chair? 10) The teacher says the best answer is (*he, him, his*) _____.

2 Complete the following sentences referring them to the future.

EXAMPLE: *I'll play a game of cricket if (not to rain).*

I'll play a game of cricket if it doesn't rain.

1) Tom will become a good sportsman if he (*to train a lot*).

2) She won't recover if she (*not to follow the doctor's advice*).

3) Our team will win the competition if our coach (*to train us for it*).

4) You will get into trouble if you (*not to listen to your mother*).

5) She will buy the book, when she (*to have money*).

6) He will lose the race if he (*to run so slowly*).

7) When he (*to get the first prize*) he will tell us.

8) I will phone you when I (*to receive the information*).

3 Fill in prepositions where necessary.

1) The football match ended _____ a draw. 2) Monday follows

_____ Sunday. 3) The students followed the story _____ interest. 4) He had to work in the garden _____ 3 hours. 5) Punishment is the act _____ punishing. 6) Yesterday Jim ran a race _____ his friend. 7) Life is full _____ trouble. 8) The coach trained the team _____ the competition. 9) He has been _____ of training _____ two months. 10) Who is the coach _____ our swimming team? 11) Jane fell _____ her bike. 12) May I trouble you _____ a glass of water?

4 Complete the sentences with *myself, herself, himself, yourself, yourselves, ourselves, themselves*.

- 1) They always think only about _____.
- 2) (*Mother to her son*) Look at _____. How dirty your clothes are!
- 3) (*Mother to her children*) Look at _____. How dirty your clothes are!
- 4) Nick cut _____ with a knife.
- 5) She didn't enjoy _____ at the concert.
- 6) Garry will tell you about _____.
- 7) We looked at _____ in the mirror.
- 8) I always do everything _____.
- 9) (*To two persons*) Be careful! You can hurt _____.

5 Open the brackets to complete the text.

It happened in London. One morning a boy (1) *go* _____ by bus to school. He (2) *have* _____ a cold. He (3) *sneeze* _____ and (4) *cough* _____ all the time. The people in the bus (5) *not, like* _____

that. They (6) *begin* _____ (7) *look* _____
 _____ at the boy angrily. Some of them (8) *shake* _____
 _____ their heads. An old gentleman (9) *sit* _____
 _____ next to the boy. When he (10) *understand* _____
 _____ he (11) *not, be able* _____
 (12) *hear* _____ it any longer he (13) *say* _____
 _____ to the boy: "(14) *not, have* _____
 you a handkerchief, my boy?" The boy (15) *answer* _____ :
 "Yes. I (16) *have* _____ a handkerchief in my pocket. My
 mother (17) *give* _____ it to me. But I (18) *not, can* _____
 _____ (19) *give* _____ it to you. Mother
 (20) *say* _____ it (21) *be* _____ not
 polite (22) *ask* _____ anybody for a handkerchief, you (23)
must _____ (24) *use* _____ your own."

6 Express the same in English.

a) 1) Она странная девушка. Она разговаривает сама с собой.

2) Наше правительство будет развивать пищевую промышленность, да?

3) Осторожнее! Не обожгись!

4) — Каковы результаты соревнований? — Игра окончилась вничью.

5) Если ты не слушаешь меня, попадёшь в беду.

6) Мои родители никогда не наказывали меня.

7) Позвони мне, когда ты будешь свободен.

8) Следуй за мной!

б) 1) Анна сказала, что она в подарок на день рождения получила два билета в Большой театр.

2) Он сказал, что последует за мной через пять минут.

3) Мама хотела знать, когда её дочь должна принимать лекарство.

4) Я не уверена, получил ли он все письма вчера.

5) Сид попросил не наказывать его брата.

6) Маленький мальчик сказал, что его очередь бросать мяч.

7) Анна спросила, куда я иду.

8) Он улыбнулся и сказал, что никогда не бывал в Париже.

Shopping

LESSON 21

- 1 Write down what you will see (visit) when you go to London.

EXAMPLE: *I'll see Trafalgar Square when I go to London.*

Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, the British Museum, the National Gallery, Big Ben, the Houses of Parliament, Piccadilly Circus

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____

- 2 Write where you will go if a) you have a lot of free time b) you have a lot of money c) you have a chance to go anywhere you like.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

- 3 Express the same in English.

a) 1) Если мама купит эту книгу, я её прочитаю.

2) Если папа пойдёт на футбол (смотреть футбольный матч), я пойду с ним (присоединюсь к нему).

3) Если игра закончится вничью, мы не поедem в Ростов.

4) Мы пойдём кататься на лыжах, когда прекратится снег.

5) Ему будет лучше, когда он выпьет эти лекарства.

6) Мы поедem в Англию, когда наступит лето.

б) 1) Мама не накажет его, если он не будет возвращаться так поздно.

2) Если дождь не прекратится, нам придётся взять с собой зонтики.

3) Если он не позвонит, я не буду знать, что делать.

4) Если вы не придёте в 5, мы опоздаем.

5) Если Дэн не пойдёт к врачу, он не поправится.

4 Look at the pictures and say whose these things are.

EXAMPLE: 1) The keys belong to Kate. They are hers.



- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

5 Write down that you *don't* (*didn't, haven't, can't, etc.*) do the same either. Follow the example.

EXAMPLE: Frieda doesn't play golf. Neither do I.

- 1) Bobby can't play cricket. _____
- 2) My uncle won't take part in the competitions. _____
- 3) Sandy hasn't bought a bar of chocolate. _____
- 4) Nelly and Ann haven't been to the baker's recently. _____
- 5) We weren't at the butcher's last week. _____
- 6) Helen can't ride a bike. _____
- 7) Granny didn't buy dairy products the day before yesterday. _____
- 8) They haven't been to the butcher's recently. _____
- 9) Helen couldn't buy any flour at the grocer's. _____
- 10) Bob wasn't at the sweet shop the other day. _____

6 Fill in the missing words to complete the sentences.

EXAMPLE: *There is a _____ of oil on the shelf.
There is a bottle of oil on the shelf.*

jar, bar, tin, bottle, packet, loaf, can, carton, bag

- 1) Could you please buy a _____ of tea?
- 2) She went to the supermarket and bought four _____ of Pepsi.
- 3) My granny buys two _____ of milk a day.
- 4) I bought two _____ of sugar the other day.
- 5) Give me a _____ of yogurt, please.
- 6) Buy three _____ of bread.
- 7) That was the sweetest _____ of chocolate I've ever eaten.
- 8) Alice has opened a _____ of meat to cook dinner.
- 9) There was a _____ of honey on the table.
- 10) "I ask you to go and buy a _____ of flour."

7 Look at the pictures and write where you can buy these things.

EXAMPLE: *I can buy beef at the butcher's.*



at the butcher's, at the grocer's, at the greengrocer's, at the baker's,
at the fishmonger's, at the sweet shop, at the dairy, at the confectionery

8 Write answers to the following questions.

1) Is sugar sold by the pound or by the kilo in England?

2) What about Russia?

3) Do you pay in roubles, pounds or dollars for the things you buy a) in Russia, b) in England, c) in America?

4) Where can people buy pork and beef?

5) What is more healthy, to eat fat meat or to keep to a diet of salads and fruit?

6) What coins can you get in America as change for a one dollar note?

7) Do shop assistants usually wrap and tie the things you buy in British shops / Russian shops?

LESSON 22

1 Write as many true sentences as you can (about 16-20).

My mother can buy

a pair of shoes
a bottle of oil
a tin of meat
a new dress
a loaf of bread
a jar of honey
a blanket
a pillow
a sheet
sweets
milk
sour cream
vegetables
a packet of tea
sugar
fish

at the grocer's.
at the department store.
at the greengrocer's.
at the baker's.
at the butcher's.
at the dairy.
at the sweet shop.
at the fishmonger's.
at the supermarket.

Write the names for the following American coins.

1. 1-cent coin

2. 5-cent coin

3. 10-cent coin

4. 25-cent coin

5. 50-cent coin

6. 1-dollar coin

7. 2-dollar coin

8. 5-dollar bill

9. 10-dollar bill

10. 20-dollar bill

11. 50-dollar bill

12. 100-dollar bill

2 Make the sentences complete using *one* or *ones* wherever necessary.

- 1) I don't want to buy this blanket. Please show me another _____.
- 2) I don't like this cotton skirt. I'd like to have that woollen _____.
- 3) Don't drink that milk. Take this fresh _____.
- 4) — Which shoes do you like best? — The brown _____.
- 5) — Do you like these white towels? — No, I don't. I like those blue _____.

3 Write the names of all British and American coins as well as notes you remember.

British

American

Coins _____

Coins _____

The height of the

11/10/06

11/10/06

Notes _____

Notes _____

4 Write the names for the following American coins:

a 25 cent coin _____

a 10 cent coin _____

a 5 cent coin _____

5 Look through the text "At Selfridge's" (your Textbook, Lesson 22, exercise 19) and agree or disagree.

1) Mrs Morrison wanted to buy some food.

2) First she bought a blanket and a pair of sheets.

3) Mrs Morrison went to the ready-made clothes department to buy a skirt for Jean.

4) Jean liked the skirt.

5) Mrs Morrison chose a woollen tie for her husband.

6 Ask questions for more information.

She bought it there.

1) Who _____ ?

2) What _____ ?

- 3) What colour _____ ?
- 4) When _____ ?
- 5) Where _____ ?
- 6) How much _____ ?

LESSON 23

1 Make up questions of the following words and write them down:

- 1) you, can, I, what, do, for? _____
_____ ?
- 2) I, can, a look, have, those, at, towels, please? _____
_____ ?
- 3) in, cents, are, how, a, there, many, quarter? _____
_____ ?
- 4) dimes, nickels, are, and, coins, American? _____
_____ ?
- 5) you, can, where, buy, pork, other, and, beef, meat? _____
_____ ?

2 Write three forms of the verbs.

	II	III	IV
pay	_____	_____	_____
cut	_____	_____	_____
wrap	_____	_____	_____
tie	_____	_____	_____
cost	_____	_____	_____

- 3 Match the adjectives of column A with the nouns of column B to make possible word combinations and then write five sentences with them.

A	B
fat	information
necessary	jacket
cotton	meat
woollen	water
pure	dress

- 4 How is bread usually sold? How is honey usually packed for selling? Do you usually buy tins of water? Continue the rows and write usual word combinations for the names of products we buy in different shops.

1) a jar of _____, _____, _____

2) a bottle of _____, _____, _____

3) a carton of _____, _____

4) a packet of _____, _____

5) a kilo of _____, _____

6) a loaf of _____

- 5 Write down what things are usually (often) made of *wool, wood, plastic, metal, glass, paper*.

EXAMPLE: Sweaters are usually made of wool.

1) _____

2) _____

- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

6 Write down what these things are usually (often) made from.

EXAMPLE: *Salads are often made from vegetables.*

butter, sour cream, cheese, cream, apple pies, chicken soup

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

7 Express the same in English.

1) Какой чудесный галстук! Где ты купил его?

2) Сколько стоит эта подушка?

3) Одеяла часто делают из шерсти.

4) Сколько ты заплатила за одеяло?

5) Эти простыни сделаны из хлопка?

6) Она сказала, что вчера купила два шерстяных одеяла.

7) Я не люблю сметану. Анна тоже.

8) Мама только что порезала хлеб. Он на тарелке. Печенье тоже.

9) Ты когда-нибудь была в рыбном магазине?

8 Open the brackets to complete the story.

A VISIT TO THE SUPERMARKET

Last Sunday I was planning (1) *have* _____ a birthday party. I (2) *decide* _____ (3) *go* _____ to the supermarket and (4) *buy* _____ some food for the party. When I (5) *come* _____ to the grocer's I (6) *ask* _____ the shop assistant (7) *weigh* _____ me some rice, sugar and flour. Then I (8) *take* _____ some vegetables at the greengrocer's and (9) *think* _____ I (10) *buy* _____ some fruit too. I (11) *begin* _____ (12) *choose* _____ . "I (13) *think* _____ I (14) *find* _____ some fresh grapes! I (15) *buy* _____ them!" said I to myself. All the food carefully (16) *wrap* _____ . But when I (17) *be going to* _____ (18) *pay* _____ I (19) *understand* _____ I (20) *not, can* _____ as I (21) *have* _____ no money on me.

KEYS

LESSON 1

Exercise 1

1) He is a baker. 2) She is a greengrocer. 3) He is a greengrocer. 4) She is a typist. 5) He is a butcher. 6) He is a soldier. 7) She is a nurse.

Exercise 2

1) "A baker" is a person who makes bread and cookies. 2) "A grocer" is a person who sells sugar, flour, salt, *etc.* 3) "A butcher" is a person who sells meat. 4) "A greengrocer" is a person who sells fruit and vegetables. 5) "A nurse" is a person who works in hospitals and helps doctors. 6) "A doctor" is a person who goes to see people when they are ill. 7) "A soldier" is a person who defends his motherland.

Exercise 3

1) furniture 2) occupation (profession/job) 3) day of the week 4) subject (lesson) 5) hobby

Exercise 4

I don't have a car (a horse, a computer, a fridge, a dog, a cat, a parrot, a hamster, a piano, a snake).

My friend doesn't have a car (a horse, a computer, a fridge, a dog, a cat, a parrot, a hamster, a piano, a snake).

Exercise 5

- a) Do you have a car, ...?
- b) Have you got a car, ...?

Exercise 6

- 1) Romans didn't have television. / Romans had no television.
- 2) Romans had ships.
- 3) Romans didn't have (any) guns. / Romans had no guns.
- 4) Romans had towers.
- 5) Romans didn't have (any) computers. / Romans had no computers.
- 6) Romans had vases.

Exercise 8

- 1) is 2) is 3) are 4) are 5) are 6) is 7) are 8) am 9) was 10) am 11) will be

Exercise 9

- 1) What's your name? 2) Where are you from? 3) What's your address?
4) What's your telephone number?

LESSON 2

Exercise 1

- a) bedroom, sitting room, kitchen, hall, dining room, toilet, bathroom
b) desk, table, wardrobe, cupboard, fridge, sink, armchair, standard lamp, mirror, cooker, shelf, bookcase
c) vacuum cleaner, fridge, telephone, lift, electricity, gas, central heating, washing machine, hot and cold running water

Exercise 2

like, love, want, understand, hear, see, notice, feel, remember, recognize, wish, know, forget, seem, believe

Exercise 3

1) is walking 2) sees 3) knocks 4) answers 5) comes 6) goes 7) eats
8) are standing 9) drinks 10) come 11) find 12) wakes 13) jumps 14) runs
The title of the fairy tale is "Goldilocks and Three Bears"

Exercise 4

1) I am cleaning... 2) He's turning on... 3) She is washing... 4) She is making... 5) Fred is turning on... 6) He is turning off...

Exercise 5

Every day Susie makes her bed, does the breakfast dishes, cleans vegetables for lunch.

Jim makes his bed, cleans his sitting room and works in the garden every day.

Nick makes his bed, gets dog food and washes the floor every day. They all have lunch every day.

It's 11.00 now. Susie is doing the breakfast dishes.

Jim is cleaning the sitting room.

Nick is getting dog food.

It is 11.15 now. Susie is cleaning vegetables for lunch.

Jim is working in the garden.

Nick is washing the floor.

It's 12.00 now. They are having lunch.

Exercise 6

a) Susan often drives... It is always... She usually visits... Sometimes she drives... (She sometimes drives.../She drives to Guildford to see her aunt sometimes.) But she seldom goes... He is a man who never smiles.

b) Does Susan often drive from London to Winchester? Is it always her visiting day? Does she usually visit her granny? Does she sometimes drive to Guildford? Does she seldom go to see her uncle? Is he a man who never smiles?

Exercise 7

1) Who is... 2) Who is... 3) Who Vs 4) Who is 5) Who Vs 6) Who Vs.

Exercise 8

1) Who buys fresh bread? 2) Why doesn't Andrew sleep well? 3) When do the Greens always return home? 4) What does your granny read in the evening? 5) Where don't your relatives have all modern conveniences?

Exercise 9

1) lives 2) is 3) lives/is living 4) is moving 5) are finishing 6) does 7) gets up 8) walks 9) spends 10) goes 11) doesn't watch 12) doesn't like 13) visits 14) sit 15) discuss

LESSON 3

Exercise 1

- 1) Listening to music is Ann's hobby.
- 2) Reading books is Sue's hobby.
- 3) Collecting stamps is my cousin's hobby.
- 4) Going to the theatre is Allan's hobby.
- 5) Reading fiction is the teacher's hobby.
- 6) Going in for sports is Robert's hobby.
- 7) Playing the guitar is Liz's hobby.
- 8) Going to exhibitions is Mary's hobby.

Exercise 2

1) I spent my holiday ... 2) I went there ... 3) I went there because ... 4) I travelled there with ... 5) I did there a lot of things: I ...

Exercise 3

Sally: 1) washed up 2) helped 3) went 4) did 5) watered 6) aired

Exercise 4

1) worked / didn't work 2) read / didn't read 3) wrote / didn't write 4) explained / didn't explain 5) cleaned / didn't clean 6) spent / didn't spend 7) washed / didn't wash

Exercise 5

- a) 1) went 2) ate 3) left 4) had 5) took 6) met 7) broke
b) 1) Who went ...? Alice did. 2) Who ate ...? Frank's dog did. 3) Who broke ...? David did. 4) Who left ...? Sue did. 5) Who met ...? Caroline did. 6) Who had ...? Nick did. 7) Who took ...? Florence did.

Exercise 6

- a) **Brighton:** 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14.
Dover: 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13.
b) **Brighton:** 2) Was the room large? 3) Were there no clouds in the sky? 4) Was the sun bright? 5) Was the water in the sea clear? 6) Had the hotel all modern conveniences? 7) Were the beds comfortable? 8) Was there no wind?
Dover: 1) Was the hotel old and dirty? 2) Was the water in the sea cold and dirty? 3) Was a cold wind blowing? 4) Was the room small and dirty? 5) Were there big dark clouds in the sky? 6) Were the chairs uncomfortable?
c) Where was the weather sunny and hot?
When did the Browns go to Dover?
When did the Browns decide to spend their weekend in Brighton?
How was the water in the sea in Dover?
How were the beds in the hotel in Brighton?
Where was the room small and dirty?

Exercise 7

- 1) Bob played the piano ... 2) Bob didn't play the flute ... 3) Bob played hockey ... 4) Bob didn't play the guitar ... 5) Bob played tennis ... 6) Bob didn't play chess ... 7) Bob played the violin ... 8) Bob didn't play football ...

Exercise 8

Sam goes in for running (jumping, swimming, skiing, skating).

Exercise 9

- 1) The other day the class visited the local museum. (It did it the other day.) 2) He told the students a lot of things about the sun, the moon, the stars. 3) She was an astronomer. 4) She worked at the Harvard Observatory. 5) She examined and classified stars. 6) Harlow Shapley was an astronomer and a mapmaker of the stars.

Exercise 10

- 1) The British Museum is in Great Russel Street. 2) London is full of museums, galleries, and historic buildings. 3) The British Museum is famous for its library. 4) The British Museum is a place to make wonderful discoveries. 5) There is a Manuscript Room where the most important English documents are.

LESSON 4

Exercise 1

1) trip — journey — voyage

Exercise 2

1) since 2) ever / lately 3) never / already / recently 4) yet 5) yet
6) already / just 7) lately / this week / today 8) recently / lately / this
week / today 9) recently / already 10) already

Exercise 3

Ronald: I saw Bill the other day.

Angus: I've known him for ... years / since 199... and how long have
you known him?

Ronald: Since 1993. ...

Angus: Really? Does he go to University?

Ronald: Yes, he has been a student for two years already and doing very
well.

Angus: And how long has he lived / been in Texas?

Ronald: Since last November I think.

Exercise 4

1) Were you ...? Did you see ...? 2) ... she has never been ... 3) I
have lost ... 4) ... she lost ... 5) He has become ... 6) You did not wash
up ..., Nick did it.

Exercise 5

1) How long will it take John to go on his business trip? 2) What does
Bill know about Andrew's arrival? 3) Who(m) has Nick told about his depart-
ure? 4) Where is the booking office? 5) How much luggage did the pas-
sengers have? 6) Since when haven't you seen your brother? 7) How long
has Mrs Brown lived in that street?

Exercise 6

a) 1) Ann has already arrived in London. She has been in London since
Sunday. 2) I have known Bill for many years. I have known him for ten
years. 3) We have always been friends and we have always fought.
4) My parents have never travelled second class. They have always trav-
elled first. 5) I have always been interested in sport(s). 6) My elder
brother has bought a new camera lately. 7) — How long have you been
here? — I have been here since last night. I have always wanted to
come here. 8) — Have you checked in yet? — No, I haven't.

b) 1) — Have you ever been to France? — Yes, I have.
— When were you there? — I was there last year.
2) — Have you ever bought chocolates? — Yes, I have.

- Why did you buy them? — My father asked me to buy a box of chocolates for mother.
- 3) — Have you ever travelled by a fast train? — Yes, I have.
— Where did you travel by a fast train? — I did it in Italy.
- 4) They have just gone through the customs.
- 5) I saw an/the information office a minute ago.
- 6) We have recently learnt about his arrival.
- 7) The other day the children learnt about the clown's arrival.
- 8) We saw this film last month.
- 9) — Have you seen Ann this month?
— Not yet. I'm going to visit her on the 20th of April.

Exercise 7

1) by train 2) travelled 3) fast trains 4) travelled 5) slow trains 6) a traveller 7) information office 8) arrivals 9) departures 10) booked 11) a return ticket

Exercise 8

1) Mike has called his grandparents recently. 2) Mike and Bob have been to the opera concert recently. 3) Mike and Bob have been to the cinema recently. 4) Bob has played tennis recently. 5) Mike and Bob have bought new cameras recently.

Exercise 9

- 1) salty — солёный
2) sugary — сахарный
3) rainy — дождливый
4) cloudy — облачный
5) foggy — туманный
6) snowy — снежный
7) windy — ветреный
8) frosty — морозный

LESSON 5

Exercise 1

water
milk
coffee
tea
juice

caviar
fruit
fish
honey
porridge
pancake
sour cream
bread
butter

village
forest
garden
town
city
house

Exercise 2

1) Jane will leave for London in May. Jane is going to leave for London in May. Jane is leaving for London in May. 2) My mother's friends are going to move (are moving, will move) to another town next month. 3) We shall arrive in Moscow at 6 in the evening. We are going to arrive in Moscow at 6 in the evening. We are arriving in Moscow at 6 in the evening. 4) I shall help (am going to help) about the house on Sunday. 5) Mike hopes his friends will come to see him on his birthday. Mike hopes his friends are going to come to see him on his birthday.

Exercise 3

1) He came there in 1850. 2) It is situated in California. 3) There were many people in California in those days because they wanted to find gold. 4) He decided to colour trousers because they became dirty very easily. 5) People all over the world wear blue jeans.

Exercise 4

Anna: Have...; been; Bob: haven't; Anna: Would...; to go; Bob: am going to; Anna: will.

Exercise 7

People celebrate it at the end of February or at the beginning of March. During this holiday they celebrate the end of winter and the beginning of spring. Now during "Maslenitsa week" people always cook pancakes. They invite their friends, their nearest and dearest to see each other and eat pancakes with sour cream, fish, caviar or butter, sugar, honey.

Exercise 8

1) She is not coming with us. 2) The pupils of our school are leaving for Great Britain next Wednesday. 3) We are having a party next Saturday. 4) My father is arriving in Moscow tomorrow. 5) We are going to the Pushkin museum next week.

LESSON 6

Exercise 1

Regular verbs: look — looked — looked; arrive — arrived — arrived; stop — stopped — stopped; hope — hoped — hoped; marry — married — married; lie — lied — lied; travel — travelled — travelled; cook — cooked — cooked; count — counted — counted; start — started — started; turn — turned — turned; wash — washed — washed; explore — explored — explored.

Irregular verbs: become — became — become; have — had — had; do — did — done; go — went — gone; forget — forgot — forgotten; put —

put — put; lie — lay — lain; lay — laid — laid; keep — kept — kept; leave — left — left; sing — sang — sung; run — ran — run; begin — began — begun; speak — spoke — spoken; hear — heard — heard; know — knew — known; tell — told — told; rise — rose — risen.

Exercise 2

Nouns: warmth, length, width, nationality, nation, strength, exploration.

Verbs: continue, set, separate, explore, rise.

Adjectives: long, curious, national, strong, warm.

Exercise 3

- 1) — Hi, how are you? — Fine, how are you? — Very well, thanks.
- 2) What is the length of the street? It is a kilometer and a half long.
- 3) My nephews have always been curious.
- 4) Many people tried to explore America in the eighteenth century.
- 5) He has always wanted to explore new lands.
- 6) The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
- 7) The children decided to continue their work.
- 8) The Urals separate Europe from Asia.

Exercise 4

- 1) ... didn't use to go in for ... 2) Did you use to spend ...?
- 3) ... used to live on ... 4) ... used to be ... 5) I didn't use to drink ...

Exercise 5

Europe

- 2) Germany; Berlin; German; black, red, yellow.
- 3) Italy; Rome; Italian; red, white, green.
- 4) Russia; Moscow; Russian; white, blue, red.

Asia

- 1) China; Peking; Chinese; red, yellow (stars).
- 2) India; Delhi; Hindi, English; red, white, white and blue, green.
- 3) Vietnam; Hanoi; Vietnamese; red and yellow (star).

Exercise 6

- 1) No, it isn't. 2) They call it the "evening star". 3) The size of Venus is about the size of Earth. 4) Jupiter is. 5) But yes, it is.

Exercise 7

- 1) were; 2) took; 3) brought; 4) have; 5) couldn't pay; 6) wanted; 7) to kill; 8) promised; 9) to teach; 10) to speak; 11) decided; 12) to give; 13) told; 14) was; 15) was; 16) to teach; 17) to speak; 18) said; 19) was.

Exercise 8

- 1) No, it is not. It is a continent. 2) No, it is not. It is the Vatican.
- 3) Yes, they do. 4) No, there are not. There are six. 5) Yes, it is. 6) Yes, it does.

Exercise 9

1) The planet we live on is Earth. 2) The continents are large. 3) There is only one country in Australia. 4) Vietnam and India are in Asia. 5) Egypt is an African country. 6) The largest country in the world is Russia.

LESSON 7

Exercise 1

Europe: France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Spain.

Asia: China, India, Japan, Vietnam.

America: Canada, the United States of America.

Africa: Egypt.

Australia: Australia.

Exercise 5

1) ...her grandad was watching television (was sitting in the armchair). 2) ...her little sister was playing with a doll on the carpet. 3) ...her father was looking through (reading) a newspaper. 4) ...both her brothers were working on the computer. 5) ...her mother was typing. 6) ...her dog was sleeping. 7) ...her cat was drinking.

Exercise 6

1) Where do you live nowadays? 2) You have seen practically all the countries, haven't you? 3) Have you got your own apartment? 4) How many foreign languages do you know? 5) Have you visited both North and South America? 6) What were you doing while you were living in New Zealand?

Exercise 7

1) Oh, no, she didn't. She saw her in the library last. 2) But yes, it is. It is the most popular language nowadays. 3) Oh, no, people in very many countries learn English as a foreign language. 4) Oh, no, it didn't. It became an international language in the 20th century. 5) No, it isn't. It is a native language in English-speaking countries. 6) No, they aren't. English-speaking countries are those where people speak English as their native language. 7) No, they don't. They speak the same language — English.

Exercise 8

a) 1) apartment; 2) cookies; 3) candies; 4) fall

b) 1) sick; 2) to guess; 3) baggage; 4) elevator; 5) railroad; 6) automobile

Exercise 9

1) since 2) for 3) since 4) since 5) for

Exercise 10

- 1) Bruce has known German (the German language) since he was 5. He (also) knows two more foreign languages.
- 2) — People seldom use records nowadays. — You don't say so!
- 3) I learnt both languages (German and French) when I was small. But I didn't use to speak them so often then.
- 4) While Robert was exploring the southern borders of the state his wife was waiting for him at home.
- 5) — I have never been to New Zealand. — And I haven't been there since we left Sydney in 1994.
- 6) — You speak English very well. How long have you known it? — (I have known it) for 5 years. I learnt it when I lived in Australia.

LESSON 8

Exercise 1

N	V	Adj
butcher	check in	central
arrival	separate	scientific
fare	rise	fresh
scientist	arrive	high
electricity	continue	hot
nationality	explore	deep
exploration	kill	cold
science		national
		foreign

Exercise 2

- 1) When we came to the sports ground they were playing football.
- 2) My brothers played football yesterday.
- 3) I wrote a letter to my friend last week.
- 4) I was writing a letter to my granny when my mother came in.
- 5) I was reading a book at 3 o'clock yesterday.
- 6) Yesterday I read a very interesting English book.

Exercise 3

married — married; be — was, were; turned off — turned off; hope — hoped; set — set; continue — continued; save — saved; killed — killed; write — wrote; read — read [red]; sold — sold

Exercise 5

- 1) They will go to neither England nor Spain.
- 2) Her brother plays neither the piano nor the violin.
- 3) The cat killed neither the mouse nor the bird.

- 4) The boy saved neither the dog nor the cat.
- 5) She bought neither fruit nor vegetables.

LESSON 9

Exercise 1

A: Daffodil, lily, rose, chrysanthemum, honeysuckle, daisy, primrose, poppy.

B: Good, sweet, nice, strong, pleasant, high, deep, fresh.

Exercise 2

- 1) flowers; 2) profession; occupation, job; 3) modern conveniences; 4) art; 5) food

Exercise 4

- 1) Butter is made from (milk) sour cream.
- 2) Cinemas, theatres and museums are built in towns and cities.
- 3) French is spoken in France.
- 4) Newspapers are brought to our home in the morning.
- 5) Clothes are bought in different shops.

Exercise 5

- 1) pleasant; 2) nice; 3) bad; 4) sweet; 5) lovely; 6) young

Exercise 6

- 1) No, that's wrong. Dick was a sailor on a big ship.
- 2) That's right. The ship went to different countries and continents.
- 3) You are quite right. Dick bought a small house with a garden near it.
- 4) I think you are not right. His young wife was fond of gardening.
- 5) I think you are right. Dick was seldom at home.
- 6) That's true. One day he returned home and saw a wonderful garden near their house.

Exercise 7

A. Ways to thank people:

Thank you. Thank you so much. Thank you ever so much. Thanks a lot. Thanks again. Thanks a lot for everything. Thank you for your help. That was kind of you. That was very kind of you. That was awfully kind of you. Thanks. That is just what I wanted.

B: Ways to receive thanks:

You're welcome. It was my pleasure. My pleasure. It was nothing. I'm glad I could help. Glad that I could help. Glad that I could do it. Anytime, I was happy to do it.

LESSON 10

Exercise 1

happy — unhappy; friendly — unfriendly; important — unimportant; comfortable — uncomfortable; kind — unkind; regular — irregular; dependent — independent; true — untrue; usual — unusual

Exercise 2

1) a, 2) —, 3) —, 4) a, 5) —.

Exercise 3

1) was sent; 2) was built; 3) was painted; 4) was founded; 5) was sent

Exercise 5

Probable answers: 1) I haven't decided yet. 2) ...salad? Salad, please. 3) With milk, please. 4) Ice cream, please. 5) Green peas, please. 6) Potatoes, please.

Exercise 6

1) That's right. In 1782 the bald eagle was chosen as the national bird of the United States. 2) That's not so. The bald eagle was found only in North America. 3) That's wrong. In 1972 there were only 3000 bald eagles in the United States. 4) You are quite right. Eagles lay only two or three eggs a year. 5) I'm sorry you are wrong. They try to protect the bald eagle.

LESSON 11

Exercise 1

1) C; 2) C; 3) B; 4) A; 5) C; 6) B; 7) B; 8) A; 9) B; 10) C.

Exercise 2

Mike's possible questions: 1) Hi, how are you? 2) Where are you going? 3) What are you going to speak about? 4) Are you going to speak about plants and animals in danger? 5) When are you having your report? I hope everything will be OK.

Exercise 3

1) was looking, came; 2) was cooking, were giving; 3) used (was using), was explaining; 4) was, was writing, was having, was learning; 5) could, was talking; 6) was, were swimming.

Exercise 5

1) Sara likes both milk and apple juice. 2) Sara and Bob like neither soup nor porridge. 3) Sara likes neither carrots nor cucumbers. 4) Bob likes neither meat nor chicken. 5) Sara and Bob like both sweets and sugar.

Exercise 6

deep (lake, river, pond, ocean, forest...); *high* (mountain, house, chair, building, tree, tower...); *tall* (tree, man, woman, boy, girl...); *short* (man, pen, ruler, pencil, street...)

Exercise 7

1) Rice is grown in China. 2) Coffee is grown in Brazil. 3) Tomatoes are grown in many countries. 4) Bananas are grown in Africa / in the tropics. 5) Oranges are grown in the tropics / in Africa. 6) Potatoes are grown in most countries of the world.

Exercise 8

A: snowdrops (blue, white), daffodils (yellow, white), primroses (pink, white, yellow, purple), poppies (purple, red, white, yellow, orange), daisies (pink, white, yellow).

B: daisies, poppies, honeysuckle (white, pink); roses (yellow, red, orange, white, pink), lilies (yellow, orange, white).

C: chrysanthemums (white, pink, purple, orange, yellow).

Exercise 9

A 1) Potatoes are often bought in the country. 2) Grapes are usually sold and bought in autumn. 3) Clothes are sold in big stores. 4) Is butter made from sour cream? 5) Sour cream is made from milk, isn't it?

B 1) A new school was built in our street last year. 2) Beautiful poppies and lilies were grown in the school garden, weren't they (were they not)? 3) Were many trees planted last spring? 4) Two famous paintings (pictures) were stolen from the town museum last month. 5) This language was spoken in old times.

Exercise 10

a) countries, ladies, poppies, daisies, lilies, families; **b)** shelves, wolves, leaves, wives; **c)** mice, teeth, feet, geese, children, men, women

Exercise 11

1) an; 2) —; 3) —; 4) —; 5) —; 6) a; 7) —; 8) —; 9) —; 10) —.

Exercise 12

1) Steve: No sugar, thank you. 2) Steve: Hard-boiled, please. 3) Anna: Potatoes, please. 4) Bob: I haven't decided yet. 5) David: Yes, here you are. 6) Sara: Tomatoes for me, please.

LESSON 12

Exercise 1

1) were built. 2) was built. 3) were opened. 4) was closed. 5) were finished. 6) was opened. 7) were sent. 8) was grown. 9) were brought. 10) were planted.

Exercise 2

1) I like it a lot. 2) I don't like them a bit. They are old and they are not nice. 3) I hate it. It's dirty. 4) I love it. It's modern and fast. 5) I love them. They are so nice. 6) I do like them. They are so interesting.

Exercise 3

1) I don't like it when it snows. 2) I like it when it's dry and warm. 3) My granny doesn't like it when it rains. 4) My friends like it when it's frosty outdoors. 5) Mr Brian doesn't like it when it's windy and cloudy out (outdoors). 6) Do you like it when it snows? 7) Do you like it when it's hot outdoors? 8) We don't like it when it's dirty in the room.

Exercise 4

- 2) Who is swimming? Robin is.
- 3) Who usually plays football after lunch? Steve and Ron do.
- 4) Who will clean the room with a vacuum cleaner? Kate will.
- 5) Who has cooked the cake? Lizzy and Betty have.
- 6) Who can't count well? Vera can't.

Exercise 5

Probable verbs: 1) has cooked, has bought. 2) planted. 3) will go. 4) got. 5) is.

Exercise 6

1) Sam says they live in Moscow. 2) Sam asks to join them. 3) Sam asks his mum to speak louder. 4) Sam tells Fred not to close the window. 5) Sam says he doesn't want any tea. 6) Pat says she has bought a new bag. 7) Pat says her sister doesn't know French. 8) Pat asks not to be late. 9) Pat asks granny to come back at 5. 10) Pat tells Nelly not to play the piano.

Exercise 7

N	V	Adj	Adv
kingdom	consist	lonely	especially
state		careful	carefully
sign		industrial	
industry		careless	
saint			
surprise			

Exercise 8

1) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland... 2) ...London.
3) ...Edinburgh. 4) ...Belfast. 5) ...Cardiff. 6) ...the Irish Sea. 7) ...the English
Channel and the Straits of Dover. 8) ... the British Isles... 9) ...the Atlantic
Ocean... 10) ...the North Sea...

Exercise 9

1) No, they don't. They also speak Welsh, Scottish and Irish.
2) No, it isn't. It is the national flag of Great Britain.
3) No, it isn't. It is made of three crosses.
4) But they are. Everyone who was born in Britain is British.
5) No, they aren't. People from Scotland are the Scots and people from
Wales are the Welsh.
6) No, they don't. Many people live in the country.
7) But you can. You can see road signs in Welsh all over Wales.
8) No, it doesn't. It consists of four: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern
Ireland.

Exercise 10

1) the; 2) —; 3) the; 4) the; 5) —; 6) the; 7) —; 8) the; 9) —;
10) the; 11) —; 12) the; 13) —; 14) —; 15) the

LESSON 13

Exercise 1

Power, royal, symbol, rule, belongs, Parliament, Britain, former, inde-
pendent, includes, Queen, queen.

Exercise 2

N — power, lawyer, law

V — delay, offer, elect, belong (to), include

Adj — former, permanent, royal

Exercise 3

1) saint (*adj*) — святой; 2) offer (*n*) — предложение; 3) rule (*v*) —
править; 4) delay (*n*) — отсрочка, задержка; промедление; 5) place (*v*) —
помещать.

Exercise 4

1) Yes, she is. 2) Yes, she is. 3) No, it doesn't. It belongs to the British
Parliament. 4) No, she has one. 5) No, they don't. They are independent
states. 6) No, it wasn't. It was founded in 1949. 7) No, it doesn't. It also
includes Canada, New Zealand and other countries. 8) Yes, it does. 9) No,
it hasn't. It doesn't have much power, in fact, as it doesn't make laws.
10) No, it doesn't. The House of Commons does (makes laws). 11) Yes, they
are. 12) Yes, they do.

Exercise 5

1) The Queen... 2) ...the country, its history and its traditions. 3) At the beginning of the 20th century many countries all over the world... 4) ...British colonies. 5) ...independent states. 6) ...Canada, Australia, New Zealand. 7) ...the British Parliament. 8) ...the House of Lords and the House of Commons. 9) ...it can offer and change laws, it can delay laws too. 10) ...makes laws... 11) ...permanent.

Exercise 7

- 1) It looks like rain.
- 2) What a nice day! Not a cloud in the sky! (There are no clouds in the sky.)
- 3) — It looks like snow! — I hope, not.
- 4) — What's the weather like today? (How's the weather?) — It's hot and humid.
- 5) It's too hot today, isn't it?
- 6) It's a nice day today, isn't it?
- 7) (What) fine weather we are having today!
- 8) It's freezing. The sun is shining in the sky. But it is not cold, is it?

Exercise 8

2) Caroline is playing volleyball now. So is Sally. 3) Caroline swam in the river last summer. So did Sally. 4) Caroline is going to the library tomorrow. So is Sally. (Caroline will go to the library tomorrow. So will Sally.) 5) Caroline has recently visited London. So has Sally. 6) Caroline was reading at 4 o'clock yesterday. So was Sally. 7) Caroline cleans the carpet with a vacuum cleaner every Saturday. So does Sally.

Exercise 9

a) 1) Bob and Alex ask if Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. 2) Pat wants to know how many houses there are in the British Parliament. 3) Nick and David wonder when the Commonwealth was founded. 4) Fred asks where the British Queen lives. 5) Sue is interested in how often people in Britain elect members of Parliament. 6) Hob wants to know if the British Queen really rules the country. 7) Sam and Sue wonder if Pakistan and India were former British colonies. 8) Ronald asks if the members of the House of Lords can delay laws; if they can offer laws; if they can change laws and if they can make laws. 9) Patricia wants to know if the British Queen is also the queen of Canada. 10) Sandy is interested in what people are usually members of the House of Lords.

b) 1) Yes, it is. 2) There are two houses in the British Parliament — the House of Lords and the House of Commons. 3) The Commonwealth (It) was founded in 1949. 4) The British Queen lives in London, in Buckingham Palace. 5) They elect members of Parliament (650 members of the House of Commons) every five years. 6) No, she doesn't. 7) Yes, they were. 8) Yes, they can. No, they can't. 9) Yes, she is. 10) They are usually aristocrats, lawyers, people of the church or former politicians.

LESSON 14

Exercise 1

a) 1) Geographical Position and Political System of Ireland. 2) Industry in Ireland (Main Occupation for People in Ireland). 3) Nature. (Places to Explore.)

b) 1) It belongs to the parliament. 2) No, it isn't. 3) The President is. 4) No, there are not (aren't). 5) Yes, you can.

Exercise 2

Ann says she read a very interesting book about Britain yesterday. Lizzy tells Ann she is interested in British life too. Lizzy asks Ann if she can give her the book. Ann answers that she is sorry but she can't. She says it is not her book. She adds (add [æd]—*добавлять*) that the book belongs to her uncle but he is leaving soon. Lizzy asks when he is leaving. Ann says she is not sure. She thinks he is leaving next Sunday. Lizzy asks Ann to give the book to her. She promises she will return it on Saturday. Ann asks Lizzy not to ask her (to do it). She can't do it.

Exercise 3

1) — You look wonderful today! — Thanks, so do you. 2) — I like your bag. — Thank you, I'm glad you like it. 3) — What a pretty little dog! — Thanks, I'm glad you like it. 4) — What beautiful shoes! — Thank you, it is very kind of you. 5) — What wonderful jeans! — That's very kind of you, I'm glad you like them.

Exercise 4

2) You should put on your sweater. 3) You should turn off the light. 4) You should turn on the gas. 5) You should clean the furniture. 6) You should read more fiction. 7) You shouldn't take so many pictures. 8) You shouldn't work on the computer so much. 9) You shouldn't play the guitar so loudly. 10) You shouldn't come so late.

Exercise 5

- 1) You can do it either this way or that way.
- 2) We'll go either to the theatre or to the cinema.
- 3) The text is written either in Greek or in Latin.
- 4) Give me either a spoon or a fork.
- 5) He is either a scientist or a lawyer.

Exercise 6

- 1) I hardly ever offend my friends.
- 2) They hardly ever watch dull films.
- 3) Fred hardly ever speaks of his knowledge of Latin.
- 4) My little niece hardly ever uses knives.
- 5) My teacher hardly ever speaks Russian in the English class.

Exercise 7

1) started; 2) to get; 3) have not read; 4) thought; 5) took; 6) read; 7) read; 8) told; 9) was listening; 10) fell; 11) saw

LESSON 15

Exercise 1

1) curious children; 2) respectable people; 3) independent countries; 4) dull books; 5) international laws; 6) former colonies; 7) permanent address

Exercise 2

Lonely girls (tree, boys, people, man, woman); official laws (letters, answers, papers, documents); careful driver (pupil, words, children); careless words (children, son, daughter, answer); industrial city (country, town, exhibition).

Exercise 3

1) Excuse my being late. 2) I'm sorry about the party. 3) Sorry, I forgot to go shopping. 4) I'm terribly sorry. I forgot to water the flowers. 5) I'm very sorry. It's my fault. I forgot to visit granny.

Exercise 4

1) That's OK. It's not important. 2) That's OK. I didn't wait too long. 3) It doesn't matter. I never liked it. 4) Never mind. It was not important, honestly. 5) Don't worry about it. That's all right.

Exercise 5

1) I felt lonely at the party as I didn't know anybody there. 2) Everybody respects Mr Davidson, he is a very kind man. 3) She is a very careful driver, she always follows the rules. 4) The final part of the film was especially dull. 5) The British Parliament consists of two houses. 6) I have never seen such signs.

Exercise 6

1) Sandy says he wants to become a lawyer. 2) I ask her not to close the windows. 3) Mother tells her son to take off his jacket. 4) They want to know when the Commonwealth was founded. 5) I wonder if she has ever seen the queen. 6) Andrew asks us not to be late. 7) The hunter says we (one) should be especially careful in the jungle.

Exercise 7

1) Mary told Bob they were leaving soon. 2) Colin said he had never played tennis. 3) Mary told Dolly it had never snowed there. 4) Tim told Sam they had got two puppies. 5) Fred said he had just had lunch. 6) Mr Green said he was reading a very interesting book. 7) Mother told her son not to go out.

Exercise 8

1) cough; 2) hurt; 3) pulse; 4) chest; 5) lungs; 6) temperature; 7) blood pressure; 8) medicine

Exercise 9

1) People go to the dentist when they have a toothache. 2) People drink warm milk with honey when they are ill (have a cold). 3) People go to bed early when they are tired (have a high temperature). 4) People call a doctor when they are ill (have a bad headache; have a bad blood pressure). 5) People often take their blood pressure when they have a headache. 6) People take their temperature when they are ill (it hurts to move, have a headache). 7) People feel their pulse when they have a pain in the heart.

LESSON 16

Exercise 1

1) The doctor told Mary's mother Mary had a weak chest. 2) The doctor said Mary didn't have good lungs. 3) The doctor said Mary had a cold and she coughed badly. 4) The doctor told Mary's mother he was going to listen to the girl's heart and to take her blood pressure. 5) The doctor asked Mary's mother if she had taken her daughter's temperature. 6) The doctor asked what medicine Mary had taken. 7) The doctor said Mary should stay in bed. 8) The doctor told Mary's mother not to let her go out. 9) The doctor told Mary's mother to give the medicines to the girl 3 times a day.

Exercise 2

1) How are you? (How do you feel? How are you feeling?) 2) I felt rather bad yesterday. 3) Did the doctor come? 4) What did he say (do)? 5) Did he feel your pulse? Did he listen to your heart? 6) Was it (your temperature) very high? 7) Did he prescribe some medicines for you?

Exercise 3

When a person has got flu he often feels bad. He usually has a high temperature. He sneezes and coughs badly. Sometimes he has a sore throat. Sometimes it hurts him to swallow. It often hurts him to move too. Sometimes he has pains in his heart. The person can have pains in his lungs too.

Exercise 4

1) Boris told his mother he would go to the swimming pool two days later. 2) Boris told his mother he would go to the forest a month later. 3) Boris told his mother he would go to the cinema five days later. 4) Boris told his mother he would play a lot in the yard. 5) Boris told his mother he would go for a walk with his dog the next day.

Exercise 6

- a) 1) is; 2) is; 3) are; 4) is; 5) are; 6) are
b) 1) —; 2) —; 3) a; 4) a; 5) —; 6) —

Exercise 7

1) Sandy was excited about her excursion. 2) Kate was excited about their visit to the museum. 3) Andrew was excited about his voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. 4) Don was excited about their holidays in Scotland. 5) Sue was excited about her trip to London. 6) Pat was excited about her exams. 7) Chris was excited about his visit to the farm.

Exercise 8

Probable sentences: 1) Dr Maisson has prescribed some medicine for the pain in Kate's chest. 2) He has prescribed some medicine for the pain in Don's lungs. 3) He has prescribed some medicine for the pain in Ronald's heart. 4) He has prescribed some medicine for the pain in Steve's arm. 5) He has prescribed some medicine for the pain in Pat's legs.

Exercise 9

a) 1) — Where is the money? — It is in my bag. 2) This is bad news. 3) Your advice is good. 4) My clothes are in the wardrobe.

b) 1) — How do you feel? (How are you feeling?) — Not very well (I'm ill). 2) Masha has a sore throat and a headache. 3) Anna has got a cold. She is sneezing and coughing. 4) Yesterday the doctor prescribed some medicine for my cold.

c) 1) He said he was very excited about his trip. 2) The mother told the doctor that her son had fallen ill. He had flu. 3) The doctor said he would examine the patient. 4) Anna saw that Robert was nodding to her.

Exercise 10

a) 1) readable; 2) breakable; 3) comfortable; 4) movable; 5) imaginable; 6) drinkable

b) 1) coldness; 2) warmth; 3) weakness; 4) illness; 5) politeness; 6) kindness

LESSON 17

Exercise 1

1) loudly 2) seriously 3) coldly 4) politely 5) warmly 6) strongly 7) dangerously 8) carelessly 9) carefully 10) definitely 11) absolutely 12) permanently

Exercise 2

1) polite, politely 2) seriously 3) warmly 4) warm 5) warm 6) dangerously 7) absolutely 8) definitely 9) permanent 10) polite and cold

Exercise 3

1) such 2) so 3) such 4) so 5) such 6) so 7) such 8) such 9) so 10) such

Exercise 4

A: Aches (Illnesses): headache, toothache, earache, backache, stomachache.

B: Parts of the body: ear, eye, body, leg, arm, mouth, hair, throat, finger, lip, hand, head, foot.

Exercise 5

1) — 2) ill 3) ill 4) — 5) ill

Exercise 6

1) The doctor told Andrew he was going to feel Andrew's pulse a minute later. 2) The teacher said he had already explained that law in his class the previous week. 3) The lawyer said they would see each other the next week (the following week). 4) Mrs Brown said her little daughter had fallen ill two days before. 5) Robert asked if I had already heard the news. 6) Helen wondered where Bobby had gone. 7) Betty wanted to know what I had done the day before. 8) Sara told Allan to stay at home and not to go out. 9) David wanted to know why I had gone there the night before. 10) Mother asked how many times John had been to Australia.

Exercise 7

Betty suffered from her headache. She suffered from her broken leg and arm. She suffered from her sore throat. She suffered from her earache.

Exercise 8

Possible versions:

a) Officer: 1) Walk to the nearest Metro station and go there by Metro. 2) No, it won't. It usually takes 10 minutes to get to "Mayakovskaya" from here. 3) You can get out at "Teatralnaya".

b) Shop assistant: 1) What can I do for you? **Customer:** 2) Can I have a look at it? 3) How much does it cost?

Exercise 9

1) She talks a lot about the importance of sports but she doesn't go in for any sports. 2) She tried to keep to a Japanese diet, she ate no sugar, neither fried meat nor fried fish. She took no butter, cream or sour cream. 3) Yes, it can. / I don't think it can. 4) I should go in for sports and I should keep to a diet of salads and fruit. 5) No, it doesn't.

LESSON 18

Exercise 1

People should sit straight at table. **People should** eat slowly. **They should** sit quietly. **People should** use knives, spoons and forks. **People should** say "Thank you" after the meal.

People shouldn't put elbows on the table. **They shouldn't** talk loudly. **People shouldn't** put their fingers in their mouths. **People shouldn't** talk with their mouths full. **They shouldn't** lick their fingers.

Exercise 2

a) Poppies, daisies, roses, lilies, daffodils, *etc.* are grown in Moscow gardens.

b) Meat, fish, pizza, *etc.* are not eaten for breakfast in Britain. Toast, cornflakes with milk, bacon and eggs, coffee, marmalade are often eaten for breakfast in Britain.

c) English is spoken all over Britain. Irish is mainly spoken in Northern Ireland. Welsh is mainly spoken in Wales. Scottish is mainly spoken in Scotland.

Exercise 3

1) a 2) a 3) b 4) b 5) b 6) b 7) a 8) b 9) b 10) a

Exercise 4

1) the 2) the 3) the 4) the 5) the 6) the 7) the 8) — 9) —
10) — 11) the 12) — 13) — 14) — 15) the 16) the

Exercise 5

1) So can I. 2) So did I. 3) So have I. 4) So will I. 5) So was I.

Exercise 6

1) The wolf asked the girl what she had in her basket. 2) The girl answered that she had a cake and some butter in it. 3) The wolf asked the girl where she would leave her basket. 4) The girl said to the wolf she would leave it in her Granny's house. 5) The wolf asked the girl if her Granny lived far from there. 6) The girl said that her Granny didn't live far from there. 7) The wolf wanted to know who had made such a nice cap for her. 8) The girl answered that her Granny had. She had made it the previous summer. 9) The wolf asked Little Red Riding Hood to stay there and to gather some flowers. 10) The wolf told her not to hurry.

Exercise 7

1) Shall I wash up? 2) Shall I do the shopping? 3) Shall I water the daisies in the garden? 4) Shall I call the doctor? 5) Shall I do the room?

Exercise 8

1) In Britain the Queen doesn't rule the state, she has no power. The real power in the country belongs to Parliament. The Queen is the symbol of the country, its history and its traditions. 2) At the beginning of the 20th century many countries were British colonies. They were ruled by Britain. India was a British colony. It was included into the British Empire. Now India is an independent country. It is included into the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth was founded in 1949. 3) The Queen of Britain is also the queen of Canada and Australia. She is the Head of the Commonwealth. 4) The British Parliament consists of two houses — the House of Lords and

the House of Commons. The House of Lords is very important though it has little real power. The House of Lords can offer laws, change or delay them. The House of Commons makes laws of the country. 5) The members of the House of Lords are not elected. They are usually aristocrats, lawyers, former politicians and people of the church. Every five years the British (people) elect 650 members of the House of Commons.

Exercise 10

Possible versions: 1) Where did Mr Martin live? 2) Mr Martin had never married, had he? 3) What was Mr Martin interested in? 4) What did he study seriously? 5) Why did he often visit his doctor? 6) The doctor was getting tired of Mr Martin's permanent visits, wasn't he? 7) Mr Martin wasn't seriously ill, was he?

LESSON 19

Exercise 1

1) You should train a lot. 2) You should see the doctor. 3) You should take your little brother to the eye specialist. 4) You should visit your friend. He is in hospital. 5) You should help your aunt.

Exercise 2

I, me, my, mine; you, you, your, yours; he, him, his, his; she, her, her, hers; it, it, its, its; we, us, our, ours; they, them, their, theirs

Exercise 3

1) When Ann comes home, she will speak to her mother. 2) When Ann comes home, she will phone her granny. 3) When Ann comes home, she will do her lessons. 4) When Ann comes home, she will have a cup of tea. 5) When Ann comes home, she will have a rest.

Exercise 4

1) If it doesn't rain, Nick will go to the sports ground. 2) If it doesn't rain, Nick will take his little brother to the zoo. 3) If it doesn't rain, Nick will go boating. 4) If it doesn't rain, Nick will go rowing. 5) If it doesn't rain, Nick will play a game of volleyball. 6) If it doesn't rain, Nick will go for a walk.

Exercise 5

Probable answers: 1) Robert will go for a walk when it doesn't snow. 2) Paul will take his little sister out when it doesn't rain. 3) Mary will cook a cake when she comes home early. 4) Kate will know the news when the letter arrives. 5) Andrew will fly over the English Channel when he leaves for London.

Exercise 6

1) If I am in London, I'll go boating along the Thames. 2) If we have a boat, we'll go rowing. 3) If he is a member of our team, we'll win. 4) When it stops raining (When the rain stops), the competition will begin. 5) When we come to St Petersburg, we'll take part in the competitions. 6) When they invent new laws, we'll learn about it. 7) If the fire begins, it'll spread all over the house. 8) This country will become a strong (powerful) state if the government develops new industries. 9) If Ann and Sue compete (fight) for the first prize, Sue will win. 10) When the weather is fine, the children will play on the lawn in front of the house.

Exercise 7

Probable answers: Russia. Skiing is a widespread sport in Russia. Skating is a widespread sport in Russia. Swimming is a widespread sport in Russia. **England.** Cricket is a widespread game in England. Playing football is a widespread sport in England. Golf is a widespread game in England.

Exercise 8

1) Yes, that's true. Boxing is the oldest sport developed in Britain. 2) No, that's not correct. Golf began to develop in Scotland. 3) I'm afraid not. Nowadays golf is not widely spread in Russia. 4) But it is. Lawn tennis is a very popular game in England. 5) It was not. Lawn tennis was first played in England in the nineteenth century. 6) That's not quite right. The first British tennis championship was held in London in 1877. 7) No, they aren't. Famous international tennis championships are held in England nowadays.

Exercise 9

1) Skiing and skating are developed all over Russia. 2) They are especially developed in its central and northern parts. 3) People in Russia usually go in for skiing and skating in winter. 4) Famous skiing and skating competitions are held in different places in Russia. They are often held in Moscow, St Petersburg, Siberia and other places. 5) Very many people go in for these sports in Russia. 6) Hockey was founded in Canada. 7) Nowadays it is one of the favourite sports played and developed all over Europe. 8) There are many famous Russian hockey players: Alexander Fetisov, Vladislav Tretyak, Pavel Bure. 9) There are some important international hockey championships. World Hockey Championship is one of them. 10) They are held in different countries of the world.

LESSON 20

Exercise 1

1) my, She 2) them 3) They 4) he, us 5) Its 6) him 7) his 8) yours 9) my 10) his

Exercise 2

1) Tom will become a good sportsman if he trains a lot. 2) She won't recover if she doesn't follow the doctor's advice. 3) Our team will win the competition if our coach trains us for it. 4) You will get into trouble if you don't listen to your mother. 5) She will buy the book when she has money. 6) He will lose the race if he runs so slowly. 7) When he gets the first prize he will tell us. 8) I will phone you when I receive the information.

Exercise 3

1) in 2) — 3) with 4) for 5) of 6) with 7) of 8) for 9) out, for 10) of 11) off 12) for

Exercise 4

1) themselves 2) yourself 3) yourselves 4) himself 5) herself 6) himself 7) ourselves 8) myself 9) yourselves

Exercise 5

1) was going 2) had / was having 3) was sneezing 4) (was) coughing 5) didn't like 6) began 7) to look 8) were shaking 9) was sitting 10) understood 11) wasn't able 12) to hear 13) said 14) haven't 15) answered 16) have 17) has given / gave 18) can't (cannot) 19) give 20) says 21) is 22) to ask 23) must 24) use

Exercise 6

a) 1) She is a strange girl. She talks to herself. 2) Our government will develop food industry, won't it (will it not)? 3) Be careful! Don't burn yourself! 4) What are the results of the competitions? The game ended in a draw. 5) If you don't listen to me, you will get into trouble. 6) My parents have never punished me. (My parents never punished me. My parents never punish me.) 7) Phone / Call me, when you are free. 8) Follow me!

b) 1) Anna said for her birthday she had received two tickets to the Bolshoi Theatre. 2) He said he would follow me five minutes later. 3) The mother wanted to know when her daughter had to take the medicine. 4) I am not sure if he received all the letters yesterday. 5) Sid asked not to punish his brother. 6) The little boy said it was his turn to throw the ball. 7) Anna asked where I was going. 8) He smiled and said he had never been to Paris.

LESSON 21

Exercise 1

1) I'll see Westminster Abbey when I go to London. 2) I'll see the Tower of London when I go to London. 3) I'll see the British Museum when I go to London. 4) I'll see the National Gallery when I go to London. 5) I'll see Big Ben when I go to London. 6) I'll see the Houses of Parliament when I go to London. 7) I'll see Piccadilly Circus when I go to London.

Exercise 2

- a) If I have a lot of free time, I'll go ...
- b) If I have a lot of money, I'll go ...
- c) If I have a chance to go anywhere I like, I'll go ...

Exercise 3

a) 1) If mother buys this book, I'll read it. 2) If father goes to watch a football match, I'll go with him (I'll join him). 3) If the game ends in a draw, we won't go to Rostov. 4) We shall go skiing when it stops snowing (the snow stops). 5) He will feel (be) better when he drinks these medicines. 6) We shall go to England when summer comes.

b) 1) The mother won't punish him if he doesn't come so late. 2) If it doesn't stop raining, we'll have to take umbrellas with us. 3) If he doesn't phone, I won't know what to do. 4) If you don't come at five, we'll be late. 5) If Dan doesn't go to the doctor, he won't recover.

Exercise 4

2) The bike belongs to Andrew. It is his. 3) The bag belongs to Fred. It is his. 4) The piano belongs to Polly. It is hers. 5) The kittens belong to Mary. They are hers. 6) The books belong to Nick. They are his. 7) The computer belongs to Pat and Dan. It is theirs.

Exercise 5

1) Neither can I. 2) Neither will I. 3) Neither have I. 4) Neither have I. 5) Neither was I. 6) Neither can I. 7) Neither did I. 8) Neither have I. 9) Neither could I. 10) Neither was I.

Exercise 6

1) packet 2) cans 3) bottles 4) bags 5) carton 6) loaves 7) bar 8) tin 9) jar 10) bag

Exercise 7

- 1) I can buy chicken at the butcher's.
- 2) I can buy pork and beef at the butcher's.
- 3) I can buy sausages at the butcher's.
- 4) I can buy cheese at the dairy.
- 5) I can buy fish at the fishmonger's.
- 6) I can buy bread at the baker's.
- 7) I can buy milk at the dairy.
- 8) I can buy cream at the dairy.
- 9) I can buy sour cream at the dairy.
- 10) I can buy butter at the dairy.
- 11) I can buy cucumbers at the greengrocer's.
- 12) I can buy potatoes at the greengrocer's.
- 13) I can buy tomatoes at the greengrocer's.
- 14) I can buy sugar at the grocer's.
- 15) I can buy biscuits at the confectionery.

- 16) I can buy sweets at the sweet shop.
- 17) I can buy fruit at the greengrocer's.
- 18) I can buy rice at the grocer's.
- 19) I can buy salt at the grocer's.

Exercise 8

1) It is sold by the pound. 2) Sugar is sold by the kilo. 3) In Russia we pay in roubles, in Britain we pay in pounds, in America we pay in dollars. 4) They can buy them at the butcher's. 5) I think it is more healthy to keep to a diet of salads and fruit. 6) You can get nickels, dimes, quarters and cents. 7) Yes, they do. They wrap and tie the things you buy in Britain and in Russia.

LESSON 22

Exercise 1

Example: My mother can buy vegetables at the greengrocer's.

Exercise 2

1) one 2) one 3) — 4) ones 5) ones

Exercise 3

British

Coins: a 50 *p* coin, a 20 *p* coin, a 10 *p* coin, a 5 *p* coin, a 2 *p* coin, a 1 *p* coin, a 1 *pound* coin, a 2 *pound* coin, a 5 *pound* coin.

Notes: a 5 *pound* note, a 10 *pound* note, a 20 *pound* note, a 50 *pound* note, a 100 *pound* note.

American

Coins: a 25 *cent* coin (a quarter), a 10 *cent* coin (a dime), a 5 *cent* coin (a nickel), a 1 *cent* coin.

Notes: a 1 *dollar* note, a 2 *dollar* note, a 5 *dollar* note, a 10 *dollar* note, a 20 *dollar* note, a 50 *dollar* note, a 100 *dollar* note.

Exercise 4

a quarter, a dime, a nickel

Exercise 5

1) No, that's wrong. Mrs Morrison wanted to buy a blanket, a pair of sheets and some towels. 2) No, you are not right. First she bought the towels. 3) You are quite right. Mrs Morrison went to the ready-made clothes department to buy a skirt for Jean. 4) That's right. Jean liked the skirt. 5) No, that's not so. Mrs Morrison chose a silk tie for her husband.

Exercise 6

- 1) Who bought it there?
- 2) What did she buy there?

- 3) What colour was the thing she bought there?
- 4) When did she buy it?
- 5) Where did she buy it?
- 6) How much did it cost / she pay?

LESSON 23

Exercise 1

- 1) What can I do for you?
- 2) Can I have a look at those towels, please?
- 3) How many cents are there in a quarter?
- 4) Are nickels and dimes American coins?
- 5) Where can you buy pork, beef and other meat?

Exercise 2

paid — paid — paying;
 cut — cut — cutting;
 wrapped — wrapped — wrapping;
 tied — tied — tying;
 cost — cost — costing

Exercise 3

fat meat; necessary information; cotton dress; woollen jacket (dress); pure water

Exercise 4

- 1) honey, jam, marmalade;
- 2) milk, juice, oil;
- 3) yogurt, cream, sour cream;
- 4) tea, biscuits;
- 5) meat, beef, pork;
- 6) bread

Exercise 6

- 1) butter is made from milk (cream)
- 2) sour cream is made from milk (cream)
- 3) cheese is made from milk (cream, butter)
- 4) cream is made from milk
- 5) apple pies are made from flour, milk, eggs, salt, sugar, apples
- 6) chicken soup is made from water, chicken, salt

Exercise 7

- 1) What a wonderful tie! Where did you buy it?
- 2) How much does the pillow cost?
- 3) Blankets are often made of wool.

- 4) How much have you paid (did you pay) for the blanket?
- 5) Are these (the) sheets made of cotton?
- 6) She said she had bought two woollen blankets the day before.
- 7) I don't like sour cream. Neither does Ann.
- 8) (The mother) Mother has just cut the bread. It is on the plate. So are the biscuits (the cookies).
- 9) Have you ever been to the fishmonger's?

Exercise 8

- 1) to have 2) decided 3) to go 4) buy (to buy) 5) came 6) asked 7) to weigh 8) took 9) thought 10) would buy 11) began 12) choosing (to choose) 13) think 14) have found 15) will buy (am buying) 16) was carefully wrapped 17) was going to 18) pay 19) understood 20) could not 21) had

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ISBN 978-5-09-025645-2



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ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО