



# Английский язык

Рабочая тетрадь

**10–11** классы

Пособие для учащихся  
общеобразовательных  
учреждений

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Рабочая тетрадь является составной частью учебно-методического комплекта «Английский язык» для 10–11 классов общеобразовательных учреждений. Она содержит упражнения, направленные на отработку и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, изученного в классе.

Рабочая тетрадь может использоваться как на уроке, так и для самостоятельных занятий дома.

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# Unit 1

## How Different the World Is!

1. These are geographic-relief maps of the USA, the UK and Australia. Usually the geographical names are written without articles on maps.

1) Listen to the description of the geographical position of these countries. Tick the names you hear in the descriptions on the maps.

2) Write out the geographical names that are pronounced with articles.

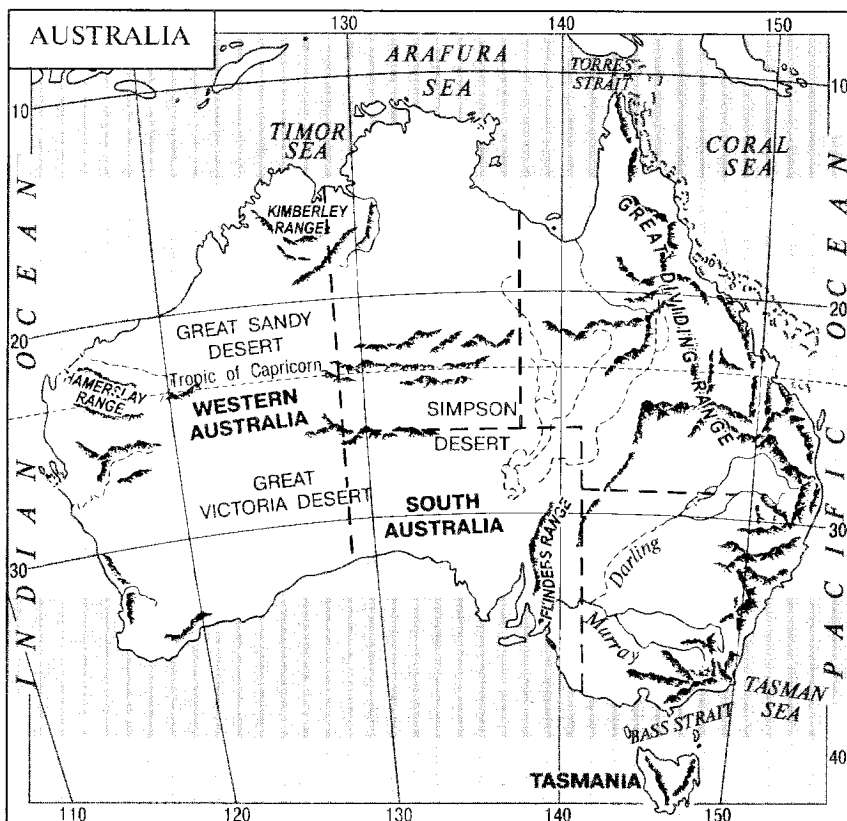
### GRAMMAR FOR REVISION

### Articles with geographical names

Названия горных хребтов, групп островов, озер, рек, пустынь, океанов, морей, регионов, некоторых стран употребляются с определенным артиклем **the**.

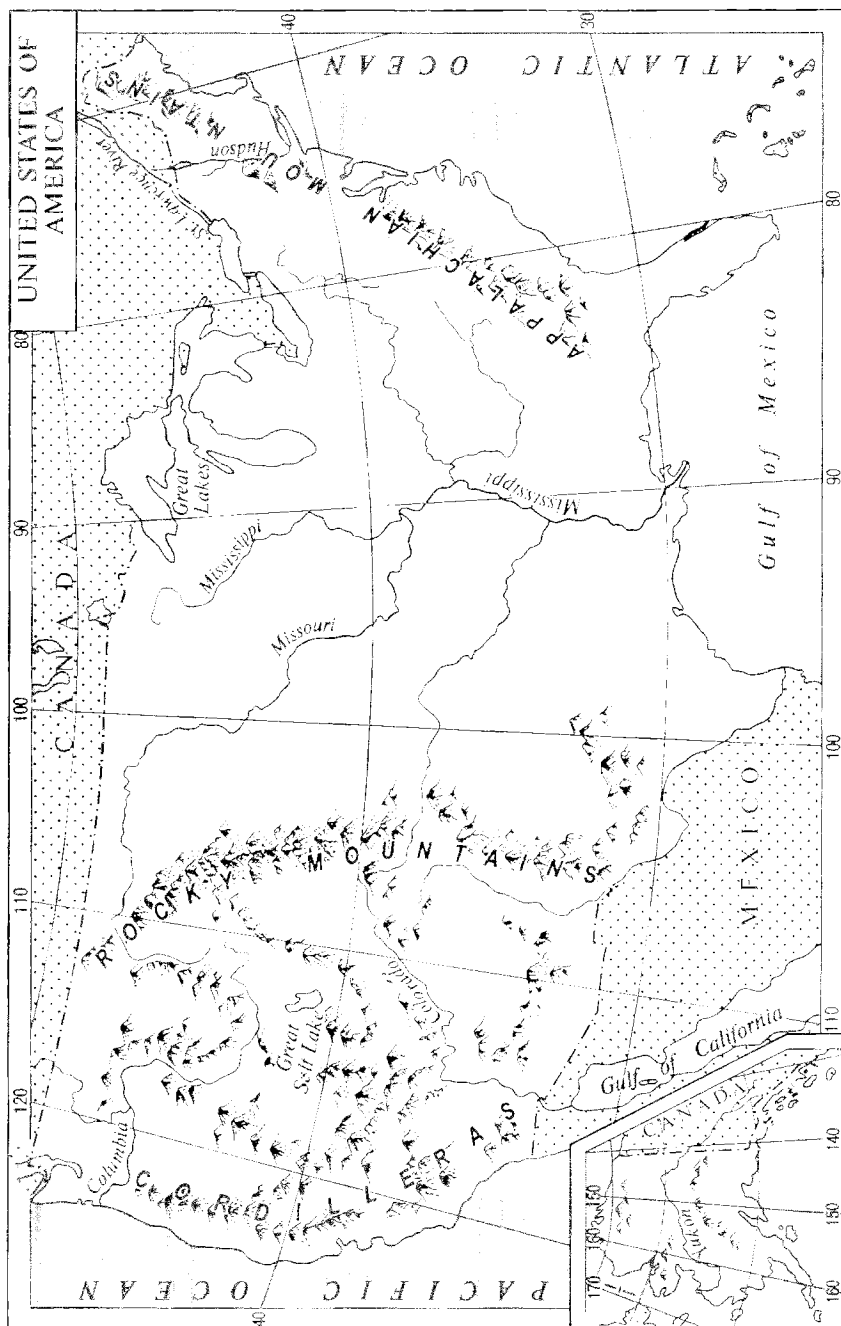
GS (Grammar Support) p. 260

a)

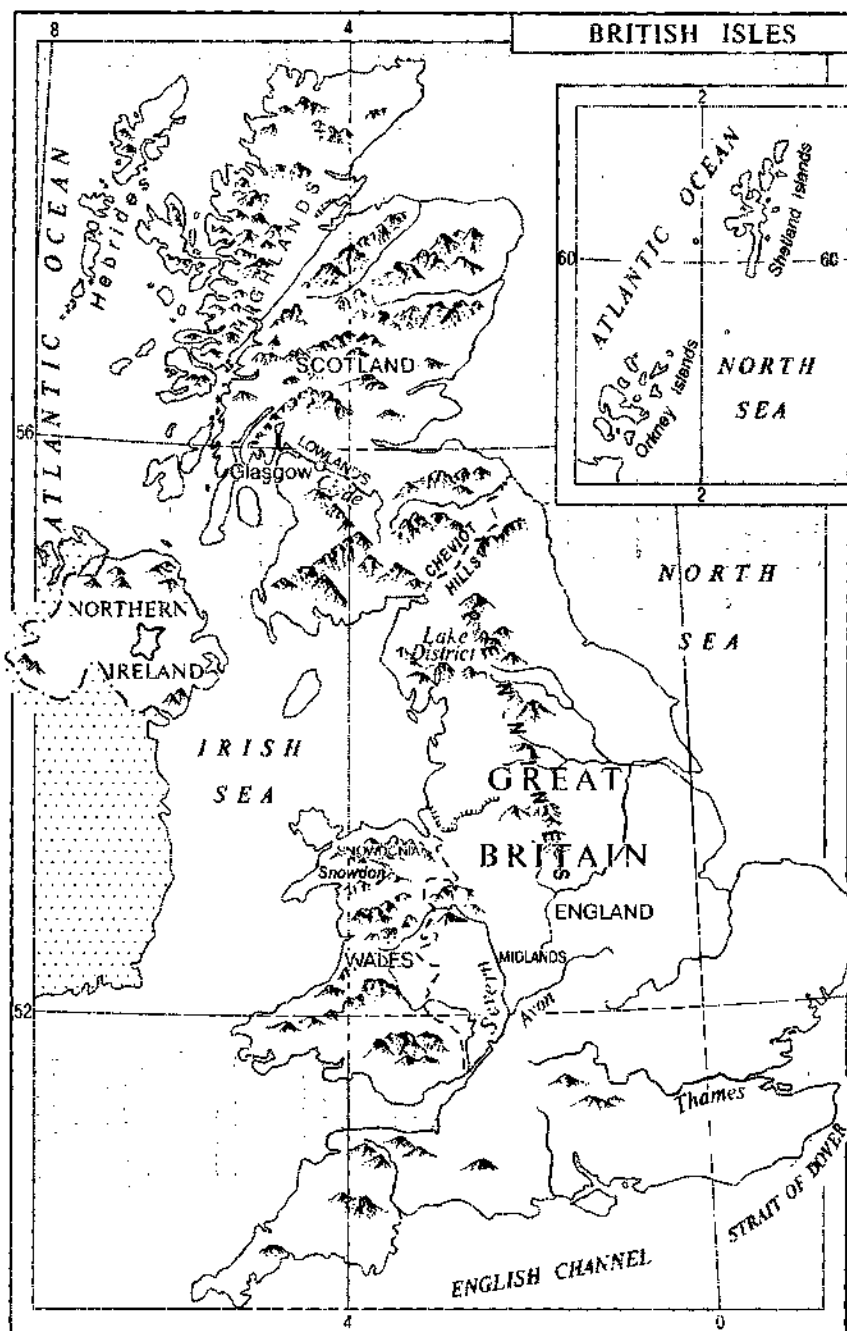




b)



c)



## How Different the World Is!

Oceans, rivers, seas, lakes, straits	Groups of islands	Regions	Mountain ranges	Deserts
a) <i>the Indian Ocean</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
b) _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
c) _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

## 2. IN YOUR CULTURE

Russia is a huge country which covers an area of 17 million square kilometres.

What is special about the geographical position of Russia? Fill in the blanks with the geographical names from the box. Add articles where necessary. Listen to check.

Arctic Ocean	Baltic Sea	Sea of Japan	Mount Elbrus
Black Sea	Barents	Kara	Chukchee
Urals	Bering Sea	Laptev	East Siberian
Azov	Caspian Sea	Caucasus	Great Russian Plain
Western Siberian Plain	Baikal	Ladoga	Onega
Ob	Lena	Yenisei	Amur
North Dvina	Moscow	Magadan	

Russia is washed in the north by \_\_\_\_\_ and its seas: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, in the south by \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ Seas; in the east by \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_; in the west by \_\_\_\_\_. The size of Russia is hard to imagine. A flight from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ takes eight hours. Russia is a land of long rivers and large lakes. Among the world's longest rivers rank \_\_\_\_\_, the three mighty Siberian rivers: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. The largest of all Russia's rivers is \_\_\_\_\_. The three largest lakes in Russia are \_\_\_\_\_ in South-Eastern Siberia and \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in

## How Different the World Is!

Northern Russia. The relief of Russia is mostly flat. It's located on two plains: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. There are three main mountain ranges in Russia. \_\_\_\_\_ stretch from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain is \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ extend from the Arctic Ocean to the steppes. They divide the European and Asian parts of Russia.

### 3. IN YOUR CULTURE

*The geography of Russia varies from one place to another.*

1) Which facts show the influence of geography on the life of Russian people? Combine the sentences using *because*, *thanks to (the fact that)*, *due to (the fact that)*, *so*, *that's why*.

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS	Cause and effect relations
Because Russia is a huge country, it has several different climate zones.	
GS p. 273	

- a) Russia is a varied land of forests, mountains, high flat lands and fertile plains. Almost every kind of climate may be found in Russia.

True False

☐ ☐

- b) Russia is situated in the north and far from the warming effect of the oceans. Russia has long and cold winters.

☐ ☐

- c) In Southern Russia there are the seas, beaches, and the mountains. Millions of tourists visit the South every summer.

☐ ☐

- d) Most of Russia has a more or less four-season climate. The rhythms of everyday life tend to follow the seasons.

☐ ☐

## How Different the World Is!

- e) Central Russia has a mild climate and rich soil. The region has some very rich agricultural land.

☐ ☐

- f) Russia is rich in forests and mineral resources. They help Russia to be a world leader in manufacturing.

☐ ☐

- g) There are many fruit and vegetable growing regions in Russia. Such items as tomatoes, cucumbers, apples and various berries are not imported.

☐ ☐

- h) Russia covers an area of 17 million square kilometres. Airplane is a major factor in mass transportation.

☐ ☐

2) Which information is true for the place where you live? Add T (true) or F (false).

## 4. WORD BUILDING

If a person has *patience* he is *patient*.

What adjectives can be used to characterise people if they have the following personality traits? Use the table of the most common suffixes of nouns and adjectives for help.

	Suffixes	
Adjectives +	<b>-ness, -ity, -ism, -ance (-ence)</b>	= nouns
Nouns +	<b>-ous, -ic, -able, -ive</b>	= adjectives
Verbs +	<b>-er</b>	= nouns

patience — *patient* \_\_\_\_\_

self-reliance \_\_\_\_\_

self-confidence \_\_\_\_\_

friendliness \_\_\_\_\_

hospitality \_\_\_\_\_

risk-taking \_\_\_\_\_

toughness \_\_\_\_\_

predictability \_\_\_\_\_

**How Different the World Is!**

politeness \_\_\_\_\_

optimism \_\_\_\_\_

submission \_\_\_\_\_

skepticism \_\_\_\_\_

cautiousness \_\_\_\_\_

mobility \_\_\_\_\_

love of compromise \_\_\_\_\_

**5. PAIR WORK. GAME 'Learn about the USA!'**

**Student A.** Look at card A. Write and ask your partner polite questions to find out the missing information on your card. Answer his (her) questions.

**Student B.** Look at card B on p. 10. Write and ask your partner polite questions to find out the missing information on your card. Answer his (her) questions.

<b>GRAMMAR IN FOCUS</b>	<i>Indirect questions</i>
Do you know where the Great Lakes are? Do you know where are the Great Lakes?	GS p. 272

Card A

Where/the Great Lakes?	Which/the biggest state of the USA?	Atlanta	Which state/ Disney World?
Lake Erie	Philadelphia	How many/time zones?	Which/the highest mountain?
Which/the largest of the Great Lakes?	Which states/ separated from the others?	What and where/ first National Park?	New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York
The Mississippi	Rhode Island	California/red-wood (or sequoia)	Death Valley (CA)

*Do you know where the Great Lakes are situated?*

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Card B

On the boundary between the USA and Canada	Alaska	What city/1996 Summer Olympics?	Florida
Where/the Niagara Falls?	What/the first capital?	Four	Mt. McKinley (6,198 m)
Lake Superior	Alaska and Hawaii	Yellowstone, Wyoming	Which four states/begin with the word <i>new</i> ?
Which/the longest river?	The smallest state?	State/highest tree?	What/the lowest spot?

*Do you know where the Niagara Falls are situated?*

**6.** In a jeopardy game\* each question belongs to a certain category and has a certain dollar amount.

What questions would you write under the following categories?

Geography

\$10

\$20

\$30

## How Different the World Is!

\$40

\$50

People and their lifestyles

\$10

\$20

\$30

\$40

\$50

7. This is Dreamer's opinion about the city he'd like to live in.

What good points is he dreaming about? Fill in the blanks with the appropriate affirmative or negative forms of *there is/there are*.

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS	<i>There is/there are</i>
There is a nice river in my city.	
There is no violence in my city.	

I'd like to live in a city where

- \_\_\_\_\_ a nice quiet river.
- \_\_\_\_\_ clean and green streets.
- \_\_\_\_\_ pollution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ food problems.
- \_\_\_\_\_ entertainment for young people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ many museums, theatres and parks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ free public transport.

8. What questions (formal, informal, neutral) would you use in these situations?



You are asking:	When/Where:	About:
1) a British friend	at his place	What are your plans for the evening?
2) your British friend's parents	in their garden	What kind of vegetables and fruits do you grow in your garden?
3) a speaker lecturing at a conference	during the debate after the lecture	What are the major country's exports and imports?
4) a secretary	at the office	What is the manager's home telephone number?
5) someone you don't know	in the street	How can I get to the travel agency?
6) a teenager	during a TV bridge	What is your country's climate in different seasons like?

### ASKING FOR INFORMATION

#### Neutral language

Could you tell me ..., please?

Excuse me, d'you know ...?

D'you happen to know ...?

I'd like to know, please, ...

Can you tell me ..., please?

#### Informal language

(Happen to) know ...?

(Got) any idea ...?

#### Formal language

I wonder if you could tell me ...

I should be interested to know ...

1) Got any idea what your plans for the evening are?

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_


4) \_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_

6) \_\_\_\_\_

## How Different the World Is!

9. This is the way the tourist filled in the customs declaration.

		DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE		FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 48-R0386
<b>CUSTOMS DECLARATION</b> PRESENT TO THE IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS INSPECTORS				
EACH ARRIVING TRAVELER OR HEAD OF A FAMILY MUST WRITE IN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION. <b>PLEASE PRINT</b>				
1. FAMILY NAME		GIVEN NAME		MIDDLE INITIAL
<i>Petrov</i>				
2. DATE OF BIRTH (Mo./Date/Yr.)		3. VESSEL, OR AIRLINE & FLT. NO.		
<i>04.05.80</i>				
4. CITIZEN OF (Country)		5. RESIDENT OF (Country)		
<i>Russia</i>				
6. PERMANENT ADDRESS <i>Lipetsk, Moskovskaya Street, 42</i>				
7. ADDRESS WHILE IN THE UNITED STATES				
8. NAME AND RELATIONSHIP OF ACCOMPANYING FAMILY MEMBERS				
9. Are you or anyone in your party carrying any fruits, plants, meats, other plant or animal products, birds, snails, or other live organisms of any kind?			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
10. Have you or anyone in your party been on a farm or ranch outside the U.S.A. in the last 30 days?			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
11. Are you or any family member carrying over \$5000.00 (or the equivalent value in any currency) in monetary instruments such as coin, currency, traveler's checks, money orders, or negotiable instruments in bearer form? (If yes, you must file a report on Form 4790, as required by law.) Note: It is not illegal to transport over \$5000 in monetary instruments; however, it must be reported.			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
12. I certify that I have declared all items acquired abroad as required herein and that all oral and written statements which I have made are true, correct and complete.				
SIGNATURE:				
<b>NON-CITIZENS ONLY</b>		13. U.S. VISA ISSUED AT (Place)		14. VISA DATE (Mo./Date/Yr.)

What questions will he ask the flight attendant for help?

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## Consolidation

**10.** What do these geographical names stand for? Write the correct information. Add articles where necessary.

Mississippi		biggest lake in England
Pacific Ocean		river in USA
Lake Windermere	is	largest ocean in world
Mt. McKinley		most populous city in Australia
Volga		highest mountain in North America
Sydney		longest river in Europe

*The Mississippi is a river in the USA.*

**11.** Which is the odd word out? Why?

Forest, wood, river, tree.  
 Sea, coast, beach, field.  
 Valley, mountain, park, prairie.  
 Ocean, sea, river, mountain.

**12.** Find out if your friend knows the answers to the following questions.

GRAMMAR HINT	Indirect questions
Do you know what the nicknames of Russia are?	
GS p. 272	

Why is Scotland called the Land of Loch and River and Mountain?  
 Why do people call Canada the Land of Maple Leaf and Mountains?  
 What country is the phrase "the tyranny of distance"\* referred to?

## How Different the World Is!

What are the nicknames of Russia?

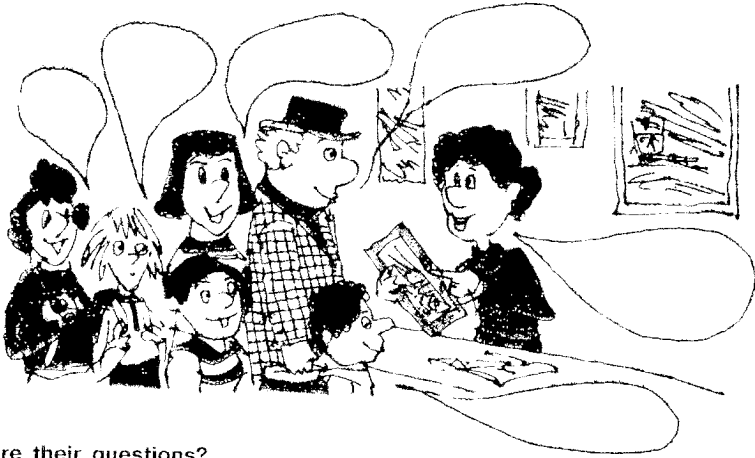
What country is called the Land of Cakes\*?

Do you know

**13.** When you are going to travel abroad, you are sure to be interested in the following information:

What travel documents do I need? • Do I need a visa? • What are the customs regulations? • What are my duty- and tax-free allowances (разрешение на провоз товаров, не облагаемых налогом)? • Do I need medical insurance (страхование)?

These people are also going to ask an official (служащий) for this information.



What are their questions?

**14.** Does the tourist use the correct language in these situations? If not, correct him.

1) The transport does not work because of the heavy snow. He asks a policeman:

— Any idea when buses start going?

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2) He asks his American friend:

— I should be interested to know how the people who live in New York are called.

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3) He asks the travel agent:

— I wonder if you could tell me, how long the tour of the White House will last.

---

4) He asks a passenger in the airport:

— Could you tell me, if the plane is taking off in time, please?

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## 15. LINK LIST

How are the USA, the UK, Australia and Russia similar or different? Fill in the table with the facts from Unit 1.

	<i>Geographical position</i>	<i>People and their lifestyles</i>
The USA		
The UK		
Australia		
Russia		

# 2 Unit 2

## Western Democracies. Are They Democratic?

1. Each branch of power performs its own functions.

What does each branch of power/each institution do? Review the functions each branch of power/institution performs. Use the words from the boxes and ex. 2 from the textbook (p. 40 – 41).

approve	oppose	rule	determine	control
discuss	coordinate		examine	vote on
sign	revise	pass	delay	make
				form

a new law/laws	a bill/bills/the bills	government policies
the government programme	the Shadow Cabinet/the Cabinet	
the country	the executive/the government	government departments

Legislative branch

*the monarch*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Functions

*make laws*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Executive branch

*the Prime Minister*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Functions

*determine the government  
programme*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The Opposition in the Commons:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

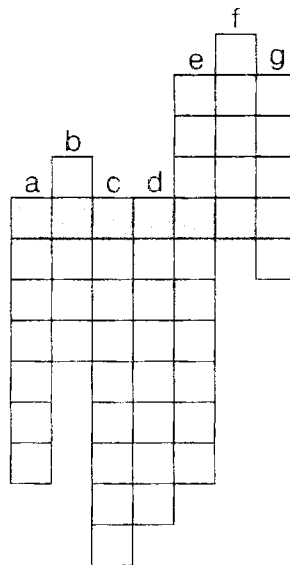
## Western Democracies. Are They Democratic?

**2.** The word 'democracy' is translated from Greek as 'the power of people'.

**Which institution exercises the power of the people in Great Britain?**

**Do the crossword.**

- a. a group of the most important ministers
- b. non-elected members of Parliament
- c. persons who are responsible for the government policies
- d. the number of seats the leading party has
- e. the party that challenges the official policy
- f. the head of state in Britain now
- g. the name the chambers (палаты) of Parliament are called



**3.** The distribution of power between the monarch and Parliament was different at different historical periods.

**What functions did the monarch and Parliament have at different historical periods?**

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1066      | The Normans* came to Britain. William the Conqueror,* the Duke of Normandy, ruled the country with a firm hand.  |
| 1215      | King John* signed the Magna Carta,* limiting (орпаничивающую) the power of the Monarch (in collecting taxes (налогов), for example) but it was the King who determined policies. |
| 1295      | Parliament was formed where lords and rich people discussed political problems and new taxes.  |
| 1509-47   | King Henry VIII* had great power: Parliament did what the King wanted.   |
| 1649-60   | The rule of the House of Commons led by Oliver Cromwell* after King Charles I had lost in the war with Parliament.   |
| 1660-1832 | The Monarch and the House of Lords returned. They could no longer tell the Commons how to rule.  |
| Today     | The Queen and Parliament act under the unwritten British constitution.*  |

## Western Democracies. Are They Democratic?

William the Conqueror ruled the country with a firm hand. It means that he made laws and determined policies. No one revised his bills.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The legislative and executive branches of power are involved in different activities.

1) What activities are they involved in? Search the words in any direction. There are 9 verbs.

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

2) What are the President (the President's Administration) and Congress responsible for? Use ex. 1 from the textbook (p. 44 – 45).

The President signs bills.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Congress votes on the bills.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Western Democracies. Are They Democratic?

5. Each subject of the Russian Federation has its own institutions of power.

1) What institution represents the legislative branch of power in your republic/region/town/village?

2) What institution represents the executive branch of power in your republic/region/town/village?

3) What institution represents the judicial branch of power in your republic/region/town/village?

4) What are the three branches responsible for?

6. Some people think that in politics much depends on the personality of a politician.

1) Which traits (характерные черты) are positive and which are negative for a politician in your opinion? Choose the words from the box and write them in the columns.

sociable ambitious popular generous patient honest bossy  
 power-loving strong-willed (волевой) skilful special gifted  
 loyal sympathetic kind conservative emotional hard-working  
 patriotic hypocritical [ˌhɪpəˈkrɪtɪkl] (лицемерный)  
 prudent reserved reticent [ˈretɪsənt] (скрытный) tolerant  
 courageous risky secret ruthless cunning (хитрый, коварный)  
 consistent [kənˈsɪstənt] (последовательный, логичный)  
 sly (хитрый, ловкий) religious deceitful [dɪˈsiːtfl] (лживый)  
 self-reliant disciplined eloquent [ˈeləkwənt] (красноречивый)

### positive traits

### negative traits

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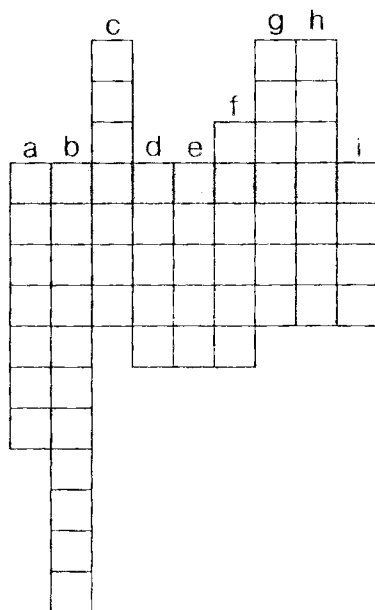
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## Western Democracies. Are They Democratic?

2) Do the crossword and read the name of one of the most respected and devoted British politicians.

- He was a member of the House of \_\_\_\_\_.
- He worked very much. He was \_\_\_\_\_.
- He was very \_\_\_\_\_ with the nation during the Second World War.
- During the Second World War he had to make decisions that could bring success or failure. He was \_\_\_\_\_.
- He smoked much and in many pictures he is depicted (изображен) with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The British think that he always knew what he \_\_\_\_\_ do in difficult situations.
- He could wait, he was \_\_\_\_\_.
- He was reputed to be a \_\_\_\_\_ politician because many times he showed his ability to do well his job.
- Many years passed after his death but the British still remember and \_\_\_\_\_ him.



7. Here are some other ways of expressing your attitude to the facts you've come across, to say what you think or know.

What are they? Match the expressions with the functions.

Marvellous!

Fantastic!

Super!

D'you happen to know anything about ...?

(Вы, случайно, не знаете что-нибудь о ...?)

Have you got any idea about ...?

D'you happen to know that ...?

Know ...? (А вы знаете, (что) ...?)

That's what I heard.

Yes, in fact, I did know about ..., thanks.

Yes, I have heard about ...

I've been told that ...

Saying you know about something

Expressing admiration

Expressing surprise



## Western Democracies. Are They Democratic?

Are you serious?

Who'd have thought it? (Кто бы мог подумать?)

Well, I never! (Вот те на!)

Really?

Asking if someone  
knows about  
something

## Consolidation

8. Politics is a word that makes us think of different people and activities involved in it.

Remember the words that can illustrate the following:

### Political systems and institutions

Congress

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### Political activities

to revise a bill

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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### People involved in politics

a president

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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9. Unfortunately young people often think that politics is for adults. But very soon you'll turn 18 and you'll have to make a choice.

Characterise in five words a politician you would like to be the head of your country.

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## Western Democracies. Are They Democratic?

**10.** The Constitution of the Russian Federation that was adopted on December 12, 1993 establishes (устанавливает) the basic rights.

What rights are guaranteed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation? Restore some of its articles.

GRAMMAR HINT	<i>Shall as a modal verb</i>
All citizens <b>shall have</b> the right to education.	GS p. 268

Article 19

*All citizens shall be equal in law.*

(all citizens/equal in law)

Article 24

(no one/inform about the private life of any person)

Article 26

(every citizen/have the right to use his or her native language; freely choose any language for communication, education or other purposes)

Article 27

(every citizen/have the right to leave freely and come back to the Russian Federation)

Article 32

(all citizens/enjoy the right to take part in ruling the country directly or through their representatives)

Article 38

(the state/protect maternity (материнство), childhood and a family)

Article 41

(everyone/have the right to free medical service)

Article 43

(everyone/have the right to education)

Article 48

(everyone/enjoy the right to a qualified judicial help)

## Western Democracies. Are They Democratic?

### 11. What things can be changed through politics?

Write your manifesto using the expressions from the box. Use your own ideas.

GRAMMAR HINT	<i>Shall as a modal verb</i>
No one <b>shall search</b> people or their property.	
GS p. 269	

all people/be equal in law    old people/be protected by the state  
 people/never/be jobless    homeless people/get their homes  
 no one/kill animals    no one/have power over life and death  
 the people/have the right to rule the country through their representatives

No one shall kill animals.

### 12. The document sounds neutral, make it more categorical.

GRAMMAR HINT	<i>The modal verb <b>should</b></i>
The government <b>should</b> do more to help jobless people.	
GS p. 268	

### MAGNA CARTA (1215)\*

The King **can't take** taxes without asking the barons and the Church first.

Everyone **will have to obey** (повиноваться) the law, even the monarch.

Freemen (полноправные граждане) **can't be punished** (наказаны) without a fair trial (судебного разбирательства) in court.

The King **can't tell** the Church what to do.

## Western Democracies. Are They Democratic?

♦

The King's men **can't take away** the freedom and the property of freemen and merchants (купцов).

♦

The King **will have to follow** the advice of his barons.

The King should not take taxes without asking the barons and the Church first.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### 13. LINK LIST

Look back over the unit and fill in the link list about the political systems of the United Kingdom, the USA and the Russian Federation.

	<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>The USA</i>	<i>Russia</i>
Political system			
The head of state			
The legislative branch			
The executive branch			
The head of the executive			
Guaranteed basic rights			

# 3

## Unit 3

# What Is Hot with the Young Generation?

1. The members of different groups have some similarities and differences.

1) Organise the information from the box in the following table.

### Specific features:

Brightly coloured hair, shocking way of wearing clothes  
2- or 3-wheeled motorized vehicles

### Values:

Liberal attitude and lifestyle, behaviour and attitude differ from social norms  
All-night dance parties, thought to be rebellious  
A deep understanding of how computers work, can do "magical" things  
Deep concern about nature  
Non-violent  
Helping people around  
Getting practical skills in ...  
Loyalty and responsibility  
Tolerance (accepting other people as they are)

A member of a group	Image	Values/Behaviour
Biker		
Environmentalism		
Hacker		
Hippie		
Punk	Leather jackets,	
Raver		
Scout		
Volunteer		
Young farmer		

2) Why do teens join subcultures? Finish the following phrases.

To identify with a particular subculture

To rebel

**What Is Hot with the Young Generation?**

To reject \_\_\_\_\_

(Not) to conform \_\_\_\_\_

To express \_\_\_\_\_

**3) WORD BUILDING**

How can you characterise some teens? What are the nouns and adjectives from the verbs in the first column?

Verb	Noun	Adjective
Identify		
Rebel		
Reject		
Shock		

Suffixes of nouns	Suffixes of adjectives
<p><b>-ion</b> (the act, state, or result of _____ing)</p> <p><b>-ity</b> (the quality or example of being _____)</p>	<p><b>-ing</b> (the noun described is the doer of the verb)</p> <p><b>-ous</b> (causing or having _____)</p>

4) Why do teenagers join subcultures? Which of the phrases have similar meanings? (Use Student's Book, Unit 3, Lesson 1, ex. 2.)

To express themselves -- to express their own identity

2. Young people prefer listening to various music.

1) Below there is the information about music styles. Match the descriptions with the styles.

Acid ['æsid] rock; Reggae\*; Punk\* rock; Rock'n'roll\*; Techno\*

A. It began in the early 1950s in the USA. Within a few years, it had become America's newest and most popular kind of music. In the mid-1950s it became the central part of teenage rebellion.



### What Is Hot with the Young Generation?

- B.** These free-form improvisation and light shows appeared about 1966.
- C.** This music began in the UK and was thought to be aggressive. It was a rejection of everything that had been before. It was designed to shock.
- D.** This is the most important form of West Indian popular music of the 1970s and 1980s. It has a heavy dance beat, but is not too fast. It is a mix of rock, African and South American music. It has a message of peace and optimism.
- E.** This music is made on computers and performed mainly by deejays instead of old-fashioned bands.

2) What are the characteristics of the following music styles? Choose from the list.

- electronic equipment for light and sound
- stadium performances with laser and other special effects
- a fast style called "ragga"
- a heavily accented beat
- a futuristic, machine-made sound
- reggae\* and rockabilly\* were important influences on it
- aggressive
- electric guitar and drums
- played very fast and loud
- violent words
- a few simple phrases
- causing strange sensations of happiness

3) What musicians and groups are the brightest representatives of different music styles? Choose from the box and add some more that you know.

the Sex Pistols, the Clash, Elvis Presley, Pearl Jam, the Chemical Brothers, Prodigy, Bob Marley, Little Richard, Buddy Holly, Chuck Berry, the Kraftwerk, Pink Floyd

**Punk rock** (C) *violent words,*

*Musicians* the Sex Pistols,

**Acid rock**

*Musicians*

### What Is Hot with the Young Generation?

**Rock'n'roll**

*Musicians*

**Techno**

*Musicians*

**Reggae**

*Musicians*



4) Listen to several extracts of different music styles. What music styles do these extracts belong to?





### What Is Hot with the Young Generation?

3. Here are two letters in support of members of a subculture and against them.

How would you express your attitude towards the members of different subcultures? Write a letter for and against. (parallel writing)

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to protest against teenagers who bring trouble to the city by choosing for their motor rides populated streets at most inappropriate time. These motorcyclists scare the late passers-by racing wildly through the city.

According to statistics, the number of road accidents caused by night-time motorcyclists has been steadily rising.

I request that the matter be investigated immediately.

Yours faithfully, V. Smith

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to support those teenagers who want to express themselves by having and riding motor-bikes. If a lad's ambition is to race about on a motorcycle, he should have an opportunity to do this. And he should feel that grown-ups are supporting him. There should be youth clubs for lovers of motor-ing and competitions should be held. These night-time rides of young people, which a lot of people protest against, come from boredom and grown-ups indifference to them.

I request that something be done to help these teenagers.

Yours faithfully, D. Smith

## What Is Hot with the Young Generation?

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to protest against \_\_\_\_\_ who

\_\_\_\_\_.

These \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

According to \_\_\_\_\_

I request that the matter be investigated immediately.

Yours faithfully, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to support \_\_\_\_\_ who \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

If they \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ should

\_\_\_\_\_.

Besides \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

I request that something be done to help them.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## What Is Hot with the Young Generation?

### 4. IN YOUR CULTURE

*In central Russia you can come across the following types of teenagers.*

**What are they? Fill in the gaps with the names.**

cool   mutant   sportsman   lazy bone   couch potato   romantic

He likes beautiful melodies of various singers and groups, and books about life and love. \_\_\_\_\_

Main pastime is watching TV, video, playing computer games. Wears an earring, \_\_\_\_\_

Black jeans, wool caps, sneakers even in winter, but better leather boots with thick sole. \_\_\_\_\_

Crazy about playing different ball games, takes care of one's health. \_\_\_\_\_

Dreams about his/her great future life, about the career of rock star, DJ, lawyer. Likes to have a rest on the couch. Sometimes reads detective stories or science fiction. Always chews bubble gum. \_\_\_\_\_

Wears torn jeans, leather jackets, a lot of make-up. Sings the songs of *Nirvana\** or *Prodigy*. \* Likes loud music. \_\_\_\_\_

**5.** *Teenagers today are similar in some way to teenagers some years ago.*

**How? Match the two parts of the sentences, use *like* or *as* as appropriate.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) Teenagers today  | a) Palaces of Pioneers.                                   |
| 2) Young people today   | b) teenagers many years ago have their own organisations. |
| 3) Today teenagers help disabled people                                       | c) Komsomol members and pioneers did.                     |
| 4) Teenagers make performances for small children                             | d) young people some years ago gather for the festivals.  |
| 5) There are special places where teenagers with special interests may gather | e) teenagers many years ago like to read.                 |
| 6) Teenagers now  | f) pioneers did many years ago.                           |

### GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

### *Like* and *as*

Teenagers today like teenagers many years ago are very friendly.

## What Is Hot with the Young Generation?

1) Teenagers today like teenagers many years ago have their own organisations.

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_

6) \_\_\_\_\_

**6.** *In Russia there is also skinhead movement.*

**How does the skinhead movement in Russia differ from the skinheads in Britain?**

**Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word/word combination.**

### GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

Auxiliary verbs without main verbs

She is as he is.

He is nice. So is she. But she isn't.

GS p. 269

Skinheads in Russia wear very short hair 1) \_\_\_\_\_ skinheads in Britain do. They also 2) \_\_\_\_\_ skinheads in Britain prefer to wear heavy boots, jeans and listen to special kind of music. But Russian skinheads are very aggressive and skinheads in Britain 3) \_\_\_\_\_. They are interested in politics but skinheads in Britain 4) \_\_\_\_\_. They often have racist views and skinheads in Britain 5) \_\_\_\_\_. Skinheads in Russia hate teens who prefer rap music because rap is sung mostly by black musicians.

**7.** *Some people say that punk culture has features of other subcultures.*

**How is punk subculture similar to other subcultures? Fill in the gaps with *like* or *as*.**

- 1) Some punks \_\_\_\_\_ skinheads shave their hair off.
- 2) Some punks enjoy wearing black clothes \_\_\_\_\_ bikers do.
- 3) Many punks especially the younger ones \_\_\_\_\_ many other young people go skateboarding.
- 4) Punks \_\_\_\_\_ representatives of some other subcultures have their favourite bands.
- 5) Punks don't like to visit places where everyone looks the same and thinks the same. They think it is \_\_\_\_\_ conformity.

**8.** *Here is an article from the **Liza** magazine about young people studying at the Department of Church Art. They want to be icon-painters.*

dread locks	feel hurt	look bewildered	a church garment
correspond to	life position	save cultural wealth	

## What Is Hot with the Young Generation?

Render the article into English. The words in the box can help you.

В комнату вошли двое студентов – братья-близнецы Антон и Артём. Джинсы, дреды и футболки с изображением Бода Марли смотрелись в высшей степени непривычно рядом с почти дописанной иконой. Оказывается, братья одижаются на тех, кто, узнав, чем они занимаются, недоумевают. «Что, писать иконы обязательно должен человек в рясе? Что, мне теперь все бросить и начать соответствовать своему внешнему виду – то есть пиво пить, курить... Я одеваюсь так, как мне нравится. А по воскресеньям почти всегда хожу в церковь», – так эмоционально заявляет о своем жизненном кредо Артём. Он действительно верит в то, что сохранять культурные и духовные ценности – обязанность каждого человека.

Two students the twin brothers \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. The language we use depends on the situation.

1) What would you say in the following situations? Choose from the box.

**a.** I don't really want to do this because I like my style. **b.** I'm not really willing to dance now. **c.** Well, on the whole, I don't think I'd like to move now. **d.** Well, I don't really fancy another hair cut. **e.** I don't really fancy moving to another room. **f.** I'd like to but I have to prepare for tomorrow's test.

**A.** Your friend asks you if you mind going to the night club.

\_\_\_\_\_

**B.** The manager of a first-class hotel you are staying at asks you to change rooms.

\_\_\_\_\_

**C.** The son of your host in London suggests you to change your hair cut.

\_\_\_\_\_

## What Is Hot with the Young Generation?

2) What are the situations for the phrases which are left in the box?

(phrase) \_\_\_\_\_

D. (situation) \_\_\_\_\_

(phrase) \_\_\_\_\_

E. (situation) \_\_\_\_\_

(phrase) \_\_\_\_\_

F. (situation) \_\_\_\_\_

## Consolidation

### 10. WORD POWER

Find the word which is different. Explain your choice.

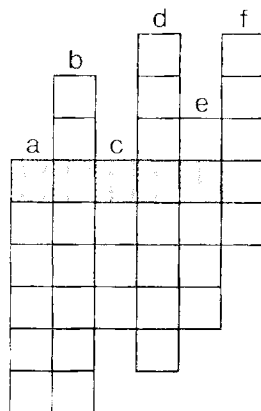
- a) to protest, to reject, to rebel, to conform
- b) violent, liberal, aggressive, shocking
- c) helpful, voluntary, rebellious, kind
- d) classic, reggae, techno, punk
- e) pioneer, punk, scout, Komsomol member

### 11. WORD POWER

Do a crossword puzzle and you'll learn the subculture American ex-president Bill Clinton belonged to in his youth.

- a. a 'wizard' of computers
- b. a person with a short hair cut, listening reggae
- c. a person dressed in a shocking way (very bright hair)
- d. equipment necessary for making techno music
- e. a person with a motorbike
- f. a person visiting all-night dance parties

Bill Clinton\* was a \_\_\_\_\_



12. How can you describe different lifestyles, beliefs and values? Which suffixes can you add to the words below to make new words?



## What Is Hot with the Young Generation?

Suffixes of nouns	Suffixes of adjectives
-ion; -ity; -ist; -ism; -ship	-ing; -ous

To reject rejection

To rebel \_\_\_\_\_

To conform \_\_\_\_\_

To identify \_\_\_\_\_

To support \_\_\_\_\_

A collective \_\_\_\_\_

Liberal \_\_\_\_\_

Distinct \_\_\_\_\_

**13.** How is life of Russian teenagers similar or different to the life of teenagers from other countries?

GRAMMAR HINT	Like and as
Teenagers in Russia <b>like</b> teenagers in other countries watch a lot of TV. GS p. 276	

- Americans respect their elders but not as much \_\_\_\_\_ Russians do.
- Russian teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers in Europe like to wear unisex clothes.
- Russian teenagers like to listen to Madonna \_\_\_\_\_ American teens do.
- Russian teens \_\_\_\_\_ British teens think that being friendly is very important.
- Russians \_\_\_\_\_ teens all over the world like travelling very much.
- Computers are very popular with teens now. Russians spend much time in the Internet\* \_\_\_\_\_ teens in other countries do.

**14.** What do British teenagers think of teenage magazines and newspapers? Fill in the gaps as appropriate.

GRAMMAR HINT	The degrees of comparison of adjectives
Just Seventeen is <b>as</b> interesting <b>as</b> The Young Telegraph. Just Seventeen is <b>more</b> expensive than The Young Telegraph. GS p. 261	

Magazines have more detailed (detailed) articles about people and places. Newspapers cover day-to-day issues.

- Sky gives a \_\_\_\_\_ (clear) picture of youth culture.
- The Early Times prints \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) articles on local news.
- Sky is \_\_\_\_\_ (colourful).
- Typical readers of The Early Times are \_\_\_\_\_ (young).

### What Is Hot with the Young Generation?

- 5) Typical readers of *Sky* are \_\_\_\_\_ (trendy).  
 6) *The Early Times* is as \_\_\_\_\_ (popular) *Sky*.  
 7) *Sky* is as \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) *The Early Times*.

### 15. What is your attitude towards the following opinions about teens' life?

- 1) Pop music is business which exists to make money.

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- 2) Loving people means accepting others as they are, giving them freedom to express themselves.

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- 3) Hippies' lifestyle is risky, but that's life and avoiding risk leaves one unprepared for the unexpected.

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- 4) Being a mod today means knowing contemporary developments in the arts and music.

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### 16. Imagine you stay with a British family.

#### What conversation might take place?

- 1) Offer to visit a zoo.

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Say you are unwilling to do that.  
Give reasons why.

---



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- 2) Offer to visit the Internet cafe.

---



---



---

Say you are unwilling to do that.  
Give reasons why.

---



---



---

**17. LINK LIST**

Compare the life of teenagers in Russia and in other countries.

	<i>In Britain and the USA</i>	<i>In Russia</i>
Youth festivals (gatherings)		
Youth subcultures		
Violence		
Clubs		

# 4 Unit 4

## Is It Easy to Be Young?

### 1. IN YOUR CULTURE

Russia agreed to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989. It worked out some documents that proclaim different rights.

1) What rights do Russian children have? Translate the extract into English.

to give	to have	to proclaim	to declare
to enjoy (= to have the right)			to provide

В документе провозглашаются права детей на жизнь и развитие, на имя с рождения, на получение национальности, право иметь семью. \_\_\_\_\_

Все дети имеют право на охрану здоровья и безопасность, на получение образования и досуг. \_\_\_\_\_

Конвенция дает право детям на свободу собраний, на выражение своих мыслей, на получение информации и на личную свободу. \_\_\_\_\_

Документ гарантирует права детей-инвалидов. \_\_\_\_\_

Каждый ребенок имеет право знать свои права. \_\_\_\_\_

2) Which of the rights are social, political and cultural?

Rights of the Child

social \_\_\_\_\_

political \_\_\_\_\_

cultural \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. IN YOUR CULTURE

What would you write in a report to the UN Committee about the rights of children in your country? Use the information about Russia.

В России:

- 2 млн детей-инвалидов. Из них лишь 923 тыс. посещают детские сады и школы.
- 453 тыс. детей в домах ребенка. 90% из них имеют родителей.

*The Convention says that*

*It means that Russian children*

*In fact,*

**3.** There are a lot of organisations all over the world that help children to protect their rights. Here is an article about one of such organisations.

Translate the article so that your foreign friend could read the information.

### СПАСАЙТЕ ДЕТЕЙ!

Организация «Спасайте детей» зародилась в Латвии более десяти лет назад по инициативе детского врача Инцны Эбелы. Она перевела и издала на латвийском языке Конвенцию ООН о защите прав ребенка. Эксперты и специалисты исследуют положение семей детей, разрабатывают проекты документов, направленные на улучшение этого положения. Сейчас в организации работают более тысячи членов.

В своем докладе в Комитет ООН по правам ребенка сообщалось, что 85 процентов латвийских семей живут в бедности. Около 2 тысяч детей не посещают школу. Семеро из десяти страдают тем или иным заболеванием. Около 600 детей в прошлом году одрели новые семьи.

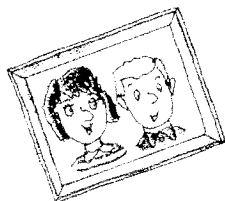
В Латвии был создан Центр, отвечающий за реализацию Конвенции по защите прав ребенка.

**4.** All families have rules.

1) What rules does your family have?

stick a picture of  
your parents here

my parents



allow me to...

let me...

make me...

forbid me to...

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



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smoke 	stay late at night	cook dinner for myself
eat what I want		watch anything I want on TV
go to discos		wear jeans to school 
be home by ... o'clock	dress the way I want	help with housework
get a part-time job	drink alcohol	
	decide what to do after finishing school	
choose my own friends	organise parties at home	
observe a curfew	drive a car	
show my school diary 	spend my pocket money	

2) Do your classmates have the same family rules? Ask your classmates questions. Complete the chart with the information you have got.

Names of students			
Do your parents _____ ?			
I wonder if your parents _____ .			
I'd like to know if _____ .			
I'm interested to know if _____ .			
Can you tell me _____ ?			
What do your parents _____ ?			

3) Write a survey using the information you have got about your classmates.

Parents allow \_\_\_\_\_ of us to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 They also let \_\_\_\_\_ of us \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 But parents forbid \_\_\_\_\_ of us to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 They also make \_\_\_\_\_ of us \_\_\_\_\_ .

## 5. GRAMMAR FOR REVISION

Melanie Stewart is a social worker who deals with young alcoholics. Here are some comments on her interview about the teenage problems.

What did she say in her interview? Complete the comments with the correct form of the verbs.

GRAMMAR FOR REVISION	Reported speech
<b>Simple Present</b> Teenagers <b>experiment</b> with alcohol for a variety of reasons.	<b>Simple Past</b> She <u>said</u> that teenagers <b>experimented</b> with alcohol for a variety of reasons.

GS p. 270

complain explain  
 agree  
 say start  
 be warn  
 associate



say tell  
 experiment may be  
 mention  
 be must be  
 add

Melanie Stewart said that young teens \_\_\_\_\_ with alcohol for a variety of reasons.

She \_\_\_\_\_ that some teens \_\_\_\_\_ because they \_\_\_\_\_ drinking with adulthood.

Some teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ her that the more teachers and parents \_\_\_\_\_ them not to drink, the more eager they \_\_\_\_\_ to try it.

She \_\_\_\_\_ that probably the most powerful influence on young teens \_\_\_\_\_ their mates.

She \_\_\_\_\_ that curiosity \_\_\_\_\_ the most frequent motive for drinking alcohol.

She also \_\_\_\_\_ that teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ about stress at school.

She \_\_\_\_\_ that schools \_\_\_\_\_ the most important source of information on the dangers of alcohol.

## Is It Easy to Be Young?

6. According to mass media reports the life of teenagers in Russia has changed greatly for the last ten years.

What do the reports show? Replace the Russian words with their English equivalents.

- The experts admit that (преступления, совершённые подростками) \_\_\_\_\_ have increased by 20% since 2000.
- According to the recent reports (каждое 10 преступление совершается подростками) \_\_\_\_\_
- Last year about 170,000 teenagers (были арестованы за преступления) \_\_\_\_\_
- 34,000 teenagers were under 14 and (не могли быть отправлены в тюрьму). \_\_\_\_\_
- The Government surveys show that 60% of teenagers (не одобряли наркотики) \_\_\_\_\_

## 7. DATING GAME

How do you find out who your perfect date is? You could go by personality, or looks, or even star sign. How about working out if you actually like the same things?

Play this game to find out how well you know your classmates.

1) Fill in the card with the following information.

Hobbies \_\_\_\_\_  
 Interests (likes and dislikes) \_\_\_\_\_  
 I've never \_\_\_\_\_  
 Last film I've seen \_\_\_\_\_  
 My favourite music \_\_\_\_\_  
 I'm a very \_\_\_\_\_ person.  
 If I were an animal, I would be \_\_\_\_\_  
 If I were a plant (fruit), I would be \_\_\_\_\_  
 My goal in life is to \_\_\_\_\_  
 A special thing about me is \_\_\_\_\_

2) Put the cards in a heap. Then each student takes one card, reads it aloud and tries to guess who his or her date is. Have you found your date?



## Is It Easy to Be Young?

8. Here are some young people's opinions about what being a teenager means to them.

What do you think about being a teenager? Add at least 5 more statements.

Being a teenager means taking a lot of exams.



Being a teenager means having everything for the first time.



Being a teenager is being with friends.

Being a teenager \_\_\_\_\_

9. How would you respond to the complaint if you

agree

disagree

That's true!

You're telling me!

That's really unfair!

That's not the way I see it.

Really? I can't say ...

Oh, come on!

I can understand what you mean.

That sounds really bad.

It isn't that bad.

10. People sometimes write letters of complaints to magazines and newspapers.

1) What does the author of the letter complain about? Complete the extract from the letter with the suitable expressions.

## Is It Easy to Be Young?

Dear Editor,

\_\_\_\_\_ I go to the city park to relax and to watch the birds. But these days the park is full of young people playing loud music.

Why does not the administration of the park forbid the people to play loud music in public so the rest of us can enjoy some peace and quiet?

2) How do you think the Editor would respond to the letter?

Dear \_\_\_\_\_

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3) Write a letter of complaint to an international magazine about any problem that bothers you.

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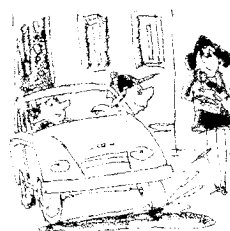
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## Consolidation

### 11. LINK LIST

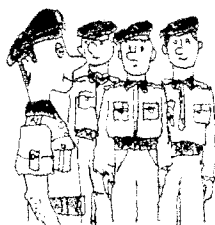
Look back over the information given in Unit 4 again and complete the link list of age limits for different countries.

	<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>The USA</i>	<i>My country</i>
age when children start school			
age (minimum) for leaving school			
age for getting a job: — part-time — full-time			
age for getting married			
age at which young people can start drinking alcohol			
age when you can apply for a driving licence			
age at which a teenager can be sent to prison			
age when you can buy a pet without your parents' consent			



Продолжение


	Great Britain	The USA	My country
age when you can apply for your own passport			
age when you have to pay full ticket on transport			
age when you can join the army			
age when you can vote			
age when you do not need your parents' consent for anything because you are considered to be an adult			



## 12. WORD POWER

Some British young people were asked about the most important issues that influence their lives.



1) Find their answers in the Word Square. (30 words ) The extract from the survey will help you. Have you found all the answers?

- About three quarters of 14—19-year-olds admit that they are not interested in politics.
- Most teenagers get along with their parents quite well.
- Money is seen as a problem by most teenagers.
- The majority of teenagers spend their pocket money on entertainments.
- Almost 50 per cent of British teenagers have a part-time job.
- About half want to do something about poverty and discrimination.
- Over half of all teenagers are concerned about their appearance and fashion.
- Independence was a major worry for nearly two thirds of those still at school.

## Is It Easy to Be Young?

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



2) Which of these issues are important to you?

Very important	Not so important	Not necessary

13. Teenagers like wearing T-shirts with messages on them.

1) Complete these messages.

Put \_\_\_\_\_ out of fashion!

Say NO to \_\_\_\_\_!

Say Yes to \_\_\_\_\_!

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO \_\_\_\_\_!

2) Do you have your favourite T-shirt with a message on it? What does it say?  
Translate it into English.

\_\_\_\_\_

3) Write your own message in English to go on a T-shirt.

\_\_\_\_\_

## 14. GRAMMAR IN FOCUS: COMPLEX OBJECT



Here you can find some poems with rules established for young people by adults.

Decide who are the characters of these rhymes and write about what they want young people to do.



Learn well your grammar,  
And never stammer (не запинаясь),  
Write well and neatly,  
And sing most sweetly.

*Edward Lear*

You who are the oldest,  
You who are the tallest,  
Don't you think you ought to help  
The youngest and the smallest?

You who are the strongest,  
You who are the quickest,  
Don't you think you ought to help  
The weakest and the sickest?

*Gelett Burgess*



A child should always say what's true  
And speak when he is spoken to,  
And behave mannerly at table;  
At least as far as he is able.

*Robert Louis Stevenson*

Take out the papers and the trash,  
Or you don't get no spending cash.  
You ain't gonna rock and roll no more.  
Yakety-yak.  
Don't talk back.

Just finish cleaning up your room,  
Let's see the dust fly with that broom (веник),  
Get all the garbage out of sight,  
Or you don't go out Friday night.

Don't you give me no dirty looks,  
Your father hip, he knows what cooks.  
Just tell your hoodlum (хулиган — AE) friend outside,  
You ain't got time to take a ride.

*Leiber and M. Stoller*

**Is It Easy to Be Young?**

*A teacher wants his pupil to learn grammar. He forbids him to stammer.*

**15.** May 1st is Law Day in the United States. It was established by presidential proclamation in 1958 by Dwight D. Eisenhower.\* Law Day is a time the Americans enjoy rights under the United States Constitution.



1) The author of this poem proclaims the major people's rights.

Write your own poem about the rights you consider to be the most important for people.

I claim the human right to live.  
I claim the human right to love.  
I claim the human right to work.  
I claim the right of every child to eat.

*Albert E. Kahn*

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2) If you could write a law that every person in every country in the world would have to follow, what would it be? Why do you think this law is necessary?



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# 5 Unit 5

## Is the System of Social Welfare Fair?

1. In Russia social benefits are also provided for its citizens by the state.

What categories of citizens receive benefits in Russia? Replace the word combinations with their equivalents.

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS	<i>The + adjective</i>
Elderly people = <b>the elderly</b> People who are sick = <b>the sick</b>	
GS p. 262	



In Russia social benefits are paid to

- elderly people the elderly
- people who are sick \_\_\_\_\_
- people who are not able to work \_\_\_\_\_
- people who do not work \_\_\_\_\_
- wives and husbands whose spouses died \_\_\_\_\_
- people on very low income and those who live below poverty level \_\_\_\_\_
- people who retired \_\_\_\_\_
- young people (up to 18 or longer if the child continues education) \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. WORD POWER

In Great Britain social benefits are of two kinds: contributory and non-contributory.

Who are contributory benefits paid by? Replace the Russian words with their English equivalents in the correct form from the word box.

to employ	(the) self-employed	an employee	an employer
-----------	---------------------	-------------	-------------

Contributory benefits are paid by the government from the National Insurance contributions made regularly by employers (работодателями), \_\_\_\_\_ (служащими), and \_\_\_\_\_



## Is the System of Social Welfare Fair?

(предпринимателями). Most of the working population in Britain — about 90% — are \_\_\_\_\_ (служащие) who work for a wage which is paid either weekly or monthly. Another 6% are \_\_\_\_\_ (предприниматели), working on their own and paying themselves from the profits of their work. Another 3% are \_\_\_\_\_ (работодатели) who must first pay their \_\_\_\_\_ (работникам) and then pay themselves from the profits of their businesses. However, it is not simply true that the 3% of \_\_\_\_\_ (работодателей) directly \_\_\_\_\_ (нанимают на работу) all the \_\_\_\_\_ (служащих). About a third of the working population are \_\_\_\_\_ (нанимаются на работу) by the State. And many of the biggest '\_\_\_\_\_' («работодателей») in Britain are not individuals but trusts, or financial organisations representing hundreds or thousands of shareholders (акционеров).

**3.** What do you know about the advantages and disadvantages of the medical systems of Great Britain, the USA and Russia? Complete the chart.

Countries	Advantages	Disadvantages
Great Britain	health care is public (NHS)	
The USA		
Russia		

**4.** Here are some facts about Britain's homes for elderly people.

What two types of homes for elderly people are there in Great Britain? Transform the sentences using the appropriate conjunctions and prepositions.

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS	Conjunctions and prepositions
<p>(al)though — хотя  while/whereas — в то время как  despite/in spite of — несмотря на  because of — из-за</p> <p><b>Although</b> there are a lot of homes for elderly people in Britain, their number is growing all the time.  <b>Because of</b> his illness he was put into a home for elderly people.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GS pp. 274—275</p>	

1) Some of these homes are terrible, some other are pretty good.

*Is the System of Social Welfare Fair?*

- 2) Many elderly couples live their own independent lives in 'sheltered houses',\* tiny houses or flats. They are always able to call a trained nurse if they have any difficulties.

- 3) Looking after elderly people costs a lot of money. local authorities try to do their best to meet the needs of all those in difficulties.

- 4) Sometimes local authorities suffer a shortage of money to help the needy, that's why there are private homes for those who can afford to live there.

- 5) Sometimes new residents sell their own homes to get residential care, but this money may not be enough.

- 6) The fees for residential home care are high. An elderly parent cannot afford living there.

- 7) Social services cost a lot of money. Local authorities organise them to make independent lives possible for many pensioners.

- 8) Some homes for elderly people are heavily financed by taxes, and still they are often among the most unsatisfactory.

## 5. WORD POWER

Here are some facts from the article ('Newsweek').

1) Read them through and give the topic of the article.

\_\_\_\_\_

2) Complete the statements with the appropriate words.

to pay (out) available	to provide	to be entitled to to contribute	to claim
---------------------------	------------	------------------------------------	----------

- a) It is said that one in 10 of some 18 million European workers are jobless. They \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment benefits, though it does not mean that they all \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- b) Half of the jobless Europeans have been \_\_\_\_\_ with the 'dole money' for more than a year.
- c) Over the last four years in the United States, 12 million new jobs have become \_\_\_\_\_ to Americans.
- d) The US government \_\_\_\_\_ to the construction costs of some hospitals. Today there are nearly 7,000 hospitals in the United States; many of them \_\_\_\_\_ some free or low-cost care to those who cannot \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Europeans seem to want \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment benefits rather than \_\_\_\_\_ low wages.
- f) Many Germans believe they are \_\_\_\_\_ not just \_\_\_\_\_ a job, but to the right kind of a job.
- g) Some people, who are elderly, disabled or live on low incomes sometimes don't \_\_\_\_\_ the benefits to which they \_\_\_\_\_.
- h) Some benefits are no longer \_\_\_\_\_ to sixteen- to eighteen-year-olds and this has caused difficulties for young people who cannot live at home, but cannot find a job.
- i) Child benefit is \_\_\_\_\_ to everybody, although many middle-class people do not actually need financial help.
- j) People do not try hard to get a job, because they know that in a Welfare State they will be \_\_\_\_\_ with financial help.

3) What categories of people could these opinions belong to? What do you think?

## 6. WORD POWER

The citizens of Russia are entitled to some benefits.

Look at the charts, photos and pictures, read some pieces of information below and interpret them in such a way that your foreign friends could understand the message.

to be entitled to	to claim	to provide sb with sth
to provide sth for sb	to pay (out)	available to

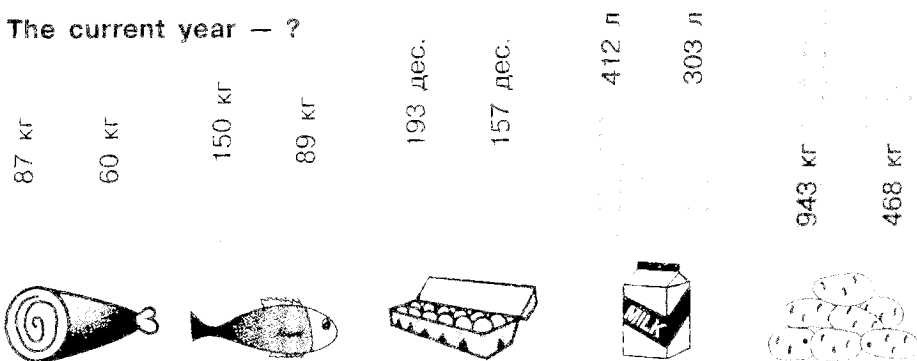
(al)though	in spite of/despite	because of	while/whereas
------------	---------------------	------------	---------------

### Что может купить на зарплату среднестатистический россиянин

1987

1997

The current year – ?



- «...с первого сентября 2005 года максимальная студенческая стипендия возросла до тысячи рублей. Помимо базовой академической, которая увеличилась с 200 рублей до 400, введена социальная стипендия в 600 рублей...»

Информационное агентство МИК (Маркетинг и Консалтинг)

- «...Средний прожиточный минимум в России установлен в размере 2157 рублей..., для трудоспособного населения – 2528 рублей, пенсионеров – 1629, детей – 2119 рублей».

РИА «Новости» 15.08.2005

## Is the System of Social Welfare Fair?

	Количество пенсионеров (тыс. чел.)	Средняя пенсия (руб.)
Всего	38209	2020,35
Трудовые пенсии, в том числе		
по старости	29019	2208,59
по инвалидности	4374	1569,17
по потере кормильца	2861	1208,2
Государственные пенсии, в том числе		
Военнослужащим и членам их семей	83,4	1549,9
пенсионерам «чернобыльцам»	202,7	1769,95
госслужащим	21,3	3512,38
Социальные пенсии	1646	1298,85

Данные Пенсионного фонда России на 1 августа 2004 года.  
«Аргументы и факты» № 48, 2004.

- «В ближайшие 4-5 лет официальные доходы российских граждан удвоятся. Сейчас, по официальным данным, ежемесячная зарплата составляет 5500 рублей. Безработица не столь высока (6 миллионов человек), а к 2007 году она вообще исчезнет». «... по данным Всемирного Банка, безработица в России не сокращается, а растет. ... по официальной статистике почти 3 млн человек в России живут на 450 рублей в месяц, что в 4,5 раза ниже официально установленного прожиточного минимума. ... 30 миллионов живут за чертой бедности. ... 40 млн человек в стране регулярно недодают...»

[www.rbcdaily.ru](http://www.rbcdaily.ru)

In this country people receive different benefits, among them \_\_\_\_\_

An average pensioner \_\_\_\_\_

An employee \_\_\_\_\_

Students \_\_\_\_\_

Minimal \_\_\_\_\_, while maximal \_\_\_\_\_

whereas \_\_\_\_\_

Despite \_\_\_\_\_, some people \_\_\_\_\_

Take for example, \_\_\_\_\_

## Is the System of Social Welfare Fair?

Besides, \_\_\_\_\_

We can say that \_\_\_\_\_

I know from my experience that \_\_\_\_\_

## Consolidation

### 7. WORD POWER

What problem does a Welfare State protect its citizens from?

1) Find the English equivalents of the following Russian words.

безопасность \_\_\_\_\_ страхование \_\_\_\_\_

доход \_\_\_\_\_ благополучие \_\_\_\_\_

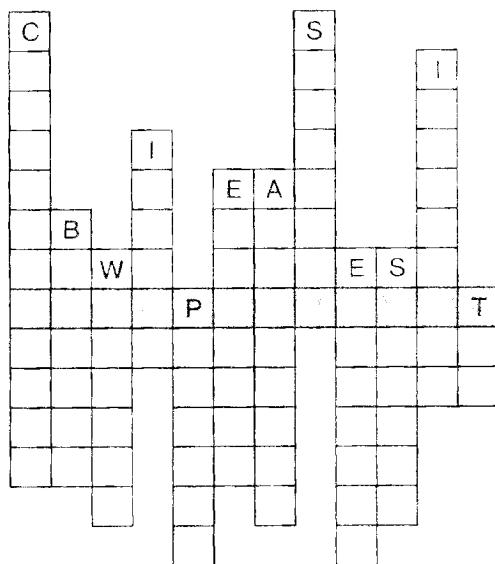
вклад/взнос \_\_\_\_\_ служба \_\_\_\_\_

налог \_\_\_\_\_ работодатель \_\_\_\_\_

работник \_\_\_\_\_ регулярное денежное пособие \_\_\_\_\_

пенсия/пособие \_\_\_\_\_ оплата/выплата \_\_\_\_\_

2) Fill in the blank squares (vertically) with the words that suit from ex. 7.1) . The first letters are given.



3) Give the translation of the word you've got: \_\_\_\_\_

## 8. WORD POWER

Benefits for the jobless vary widely from country to country.

1) What benefits are the jobless in France, Germany, and Russia entitled to? On what conditions? Use the English equivalents of the Russian words.

безработные  
иметь право/обеспечиваться/получать/требовать (претендовать)  
быть доступным

Country	Eligibility (доступность)	Compensation	Duration (продолжитель- ность) of benefits
France	Must have worked at least 91 days in past 12 months; must be seeking work.	57,4% of salary. The sum is gradually reduced until time limit is reached.	For a person under 50: up to 30 months. For a person over 50: up to 45 months.
Russia	Must have worked at least 11 months.	It depends on one's own average salary. First 3 months — 75%; next 4 months — 60%, after that — 45% + 10% on every dependable family member.	After year — minimal average salary.
Germany	Must have worked at least 12 months in the last three years; must be seeking work.	First 12-32 months: 60-67% of pay-check. After: 53-57% (depending on family size).	Continues indefinitely. Changes to pension after a person turns 65.

In France \_\_\_\_\_ must have worked at least 91 days in past 12 months; and must be seeking work. They \_\_\_\_\_ 57,4% of salary. The duration of benefits \_\_\_\_\_ to a person under 50 is up to 30 months. A person over 50 \_\_\_\_\_ benefit up to 45 months.

In Germany \_\_\_\_\_

In Russia \_\_\_\_\_

2) Compare the conditions, on which the jobless receive benefits in Germany, France, and Russia. Use the appropriate conjunctions and prepositions and the information from the chart.

While in France the unemployed must have worked at least 91 days in past 12 months and must be seeking work, in Germany \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Although in Germany after 32 months the jobless receive only 53-57% of paycheck (depending on family size) this benefit continues indefinitely and changes to pension after a person turns 65.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Here is what your American friend, who you know very well, says about helping the needy.

Do you agree with this viewpoint? If not, try to change his opinion, choosing from the suggestions below.

I think that the needy should get help from churches, charitable organisations, but not from the state.



Yes, but isn't it possible that \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Surely not, I mean \_\_\_\_\_

Are you kidding? \_\_\_\_\_



And what about their family and friends? \_\_\_\_\_



Hold on, \_\_\_\_\_

Yes, but surely you don't believe \_\_\_\_\_

Yes, but on the other hand \_\_\_\_\_



I'd rather not say anything about it. \_\_\_\_\_



## Is the System of Social Welfare Fair?

**10.** What do you know about Adrian Mole, his parents, his Grandma, Mr Baxter and other characters from the Reader in terms of 'social security benefits'? What benefits are they entitled to? Why? Complete the chart below.

<i>People</i>	<i>Benefits</i>	<i>Conditions</i>	<i>Individual attitude towards the benefits</i>
Adrian			
Adrian's mother			
Adrian's father			
Adrian's Granny			
Mr Baxter			
Harry Boyle			
Bob MacQueen			
Vic Nairn			

## 11. LINK LIST

How do Welfare States operate in different countries?

	<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>The USA</i>	<i>Russia</i>	<i>Some European country</i>
Social benefits				
Categories of citizens receiving benefits				
Health Care Services				
Homes for elderly people				

# What Helps You to Enjoy Yourselves?

**1.** Do you know these people and these films?

Match the information.

American producer	to be	WB Company
Russian director	to create	the first film in the world
American actor	to found	<i>Romeo and Juliet</i>
American film	to shoot	11 Oscars
Russian director	to shoot	<i>The Battleship 'Potemkin'</i>
Russian director	to star	a lot of comedies
French film	to win	<i>The Caucasian Prisoner</i>

'Arrival of a Train' is a French film which was the first film in the world.

## What Helps You to Enjoy Yourself?

2. Cinema combines different arts. That's why people of different professions are involved in film making.

Who are these people? Match the name of the profession and what they do.

camera operator	actor	costume designer
make-up artist	boom operator	sound mixer
stuntman/-woman	editor	director of photography
	producer	scriptwriter

- has general control of the money for a film but he doesn't direct the actors
- is the boss and tells everybody what to do. He works very closely with the actors in particular
- looks through the camera, and operates the equipment
- decides the position of the camera, and everything to do with the light, colour, quantity and direction
- writes scripts for films, shows
- holds the microphone
- does all the dangerous things on the screen instead of actors
- chooses the best bits of the shooting film, cuts film and puts the bits together
- operates the microphones and gets very angry with people who make noises during the filming
- pretends to be another person and acts in a film
- prepares costumes: dresses, suits for films
- can make a new face for an actor

A boom operator is a man who holds the microphone.

a person

a woman

## What Helps You to Enjoy Yourself?

3. Here is a short review of the achievements of Australian cinematography.

Fill in the gaps in the story using the words from the box and read it. What new facts about Australian films have you learnt?

adventures	<i>The Piano</i>	shot	prize
<i>Crocodile Dundee</i>	dancers	film industry	directors
directed	the government	films	Hollywood*

Australian film industry is as old as \_\_\_\_\_. Australians make a lot of good \_\_\_\_\_. They are proud of their \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ gives money to the film companies. Australian films are known all over the world. There are some big international successes such as the \_\_\_\_\_ film, about the \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia and *Strictly Ballroom* — a wonderful story about young \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ which is \_\_\_\_\_ by Jane Campion, won the main \_\_\_\_\_ at the Cannes Film Festival\* in 1993. One of the most famous Australian \_\_\_\_\_ is Peter Weir. He \_\_\_\_\_ *Picnic at Hanging Rock*. It is a story about a group of schoolgirls who disappeared after a picnic.

4. What kind of films do you like to watch? Add the word *film* where necessary.

I like different films: \_\_\_\_\_

I like \_\_\_\_\_

My favourite films are \_\_\_\_\_

I hate \_\_\_\_\_

musical \_\_\_\_\_ love story \_\_\_\_\_

thriller \_\_\_\_\_ historical \_\_\_\_\_

feature \_\_\_\_\_ melodrama \_\_\_\_\_

comedy \_\_\_\_\_ western \_\_\_\_\_

action \_\_\_\_\_ travel \_\_\_\_\_

documentary \_\_\_\_\_ science fiction \_\_\_\_\_

detective \_\_\_\_\_ screen version of a novel \_\_\_\_\_

adventure \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. WORD POWER

You can evaluate in this way:

astonishing	awful	bad	boring	dreadful	excellent
extraordinary	fantastic	frightful	good	great	horrible
impressive	lousy	magnificent	marvellous		not bad
nothing special		nothing to write home about			outstanding
reasonable	rotten	sensational	splendid	superb	wonderful

1) Which words can be used to describe negative, positive, neither negative nor positive attitude? Put the words into 3 columns.

[illegible]

2) Which words can be used with:

<b>GRAMMAR IN FOCUS</b>	<i>Adjective modifiers</i>
<p>It is an <b>awfully</b> boring film.</p> <p>It is an <b>extremely</b> marvellous performance.</p>	GS p. 262

very: good, bad, boring

pretty: \_\_\_\_\_

**absolutely:** \_\_\_\_\_

## What Helps You to Enjoy Yourself?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**extremely:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**really:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**fairly:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**totally:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**6.** Here is a story about Steven's likes and dislikes.

Change it to show that he really likes or dislikes something.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a) I like to go to the cinema.          | <u>He does like to go to the cinema.</u> |
| b) I prefer to watch action films.      | _____                                    |
| c) They are very dynamic.               | _____                                    |
| d) I don't like melodramas.             | _____                                    |
| e) They are full of tears.              | _____                                    |
| f) I hate tears.                        | _____                                    |
| g) I dislike theatre, especially opera. | _____                                    |
| h) It is very complicated.              | _____                                    |
| i) I enjoy comedies.                    | _____                                    |

**7.** What would you say in these situations? Finish up the sentences.

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS	Emphatic structures
<p>He <b>does</b> love it.</p> <p>I <b>do</b> love it.</p> <p>I <b>did</b> enjoy myself.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GS p. 277</p>	

# What Helps You to Enjoy Yourself?

- a) — What a splendid picture!  
You like it, don't you?  
— I do like it (like).
- b) — I don't understand this play.  
And I don't like it.  
— And I \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy).
- c) — The film was so rotten!  
— But I \_\_\_\_\_ (like) it.
- d) — How magnificent!  
I like it a lot. And you?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ (love) it.
- e) — It makes me cry!  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ (hate) crying.
- f) — Do you really want to watch a ballet?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ (want).
- g) — Did you like the film?  
— Oh, yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (like) it.
- h) — Did you like the performance?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy).

## 8. Express emotionally your opinion about various things.

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS	Exclamations
<b>How + adjective</b> How beautiful! How strange!	<b>What (+ adjective) + noun</b> What a surprise! What strange people!
<b>How + adjective/adverb + subject + verb</b> How magnificently she sings!	<b>What + object + subject + verb</b> What a marvellous play we saw! GS p. 276

- You see a wonderful picture. \_\_\_\_\_
- You've watched a dreadful performance. \_\_\_\_\_
- You see something awful. \_\_\_\_\_
- You see something beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_
- You see something that surprises you. \_\_\_\_\_
- You are looking at strange people. \_\_\_\_\_
- You see a woman wearing funny clothes. \_\_\_\_\_
- You are watching a performance. The actor is playing badly. \_\_\_\_\_
- You are listening for a man who talks a lot of nonsense. \_\_\_\_\_

## What Helps You to Enjoy Yourself?

9. There are a lot of theatres in Russia but the most famous is the Bolshoi Theatre.\*

Do you know the history of the Bolshoi Theatre? Put in the missing words in the right form. There are two extra words.

dance	comedy	opera	drama	sing
dancer		ballet	singer	

The first building of the Bolshoi Theatre was built in 1776. The modern building of the theatre was created by the architect O. Bovet in 1825. In the theatre 1) \_\_\_\_\_ and 2) \_\_\_\_\_ of M. Glinka,\* A. Dargomyzhsky,\* P. Tchaikovsky\* are performed. In the theatre famous Russian 3) \_\_\_\_\_ I. Kozlovsky,\* E. Obratsova,\* A. Pirogov\* 4) \_\_\_\_\_. The most outstanding 5) \_\_\_\_\_ G. Ulanova,\* M. Plisetskaya,\* V. Vasiliev,\* M. Liepa\* 6) \_\_\_\_\_.

10. What can you say in these situations? (Use ex. 2.2), Lesson 5.)

a) — Did you find that enjoyable?

— That was a great show.

b) \_\_\_\_\_

— I must say I'm not fond of opera.

c) — Shall we go to the theatre tomorrow?

\_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_

— With great pleasure.

e) — What did you feel about the film *Gone with the Wind*?

\_\_\_\_\_

f) \_\_\_\_\_

— I thought it wasn't too bad.

g) — Enjoyed the comedy?

\_\_\_\_\_

h) \_\_\_\_\_

— It is the best play I've ever seen.

i) — Do you like Sean Connery?

\_\_\_\_\_

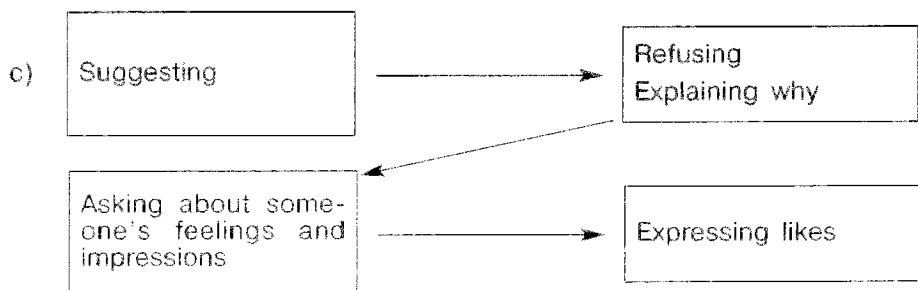
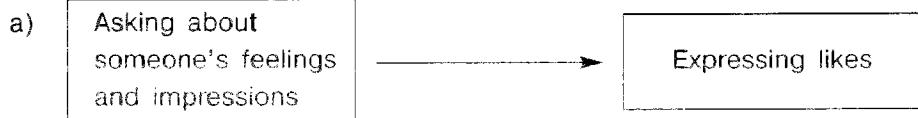


## What Helps You to Enjoy Yourself?

j) \_\_\_\_\_

— Nicole Kidman is really great!

**11.** Imagine conversations that suit these conversation charts. You can speak about theatre, cinema, books, pictures and so on.



## Consolidation

**12.** Find the word that is different. Explain why it is different.

- 1) cartoon, western, opera, documentary
- 2) excellent, superb, great, dreadful

## What Helps You to Enjoy Yourself?

- 3) 'PG', 'GP', 'NC-17', 'R'
- 4) thriller, opera, ballet, tragedy
- 5) awful, terrific, lousy, horrible
- 6) absolutely, really, extremely, very

### 13. WORDSEARCH

Do the crossword. Find the following words. You can look for them in these ways



and other variations.

насилие (жестокость)	оператор	выдающийся
зрители	детектив	сюжет
музыкальный фильм	ужасный	представление
		комедия

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

### 14. Here are some posters of old films.

Can you restore them?

Put G.M.

Acc Ven...a: When Na... Cal..

The Scarlet Let...

The Am..... Presi....

VAMP... IN B...LYN

NO.. FOR THE W...DAYS

Ne...r Talk to Str...gers

**15.** Here are the impressions about two different films.

Choose the words from the box and put them into the gaps and find out what genres these films are.

- |  |
|--|
| 1) Wonderful/horrible/magnificent/rotten   |
| 2) Romantic/realistic/mysterious/boring  |
| 3) Criminals and detectives/vampires and werewolves/music and singing/fights and shooting  |
| 4) True to life/boring/moving/dynamic  |
| 5) Couldn't help crying/couldn't help yawning/made me want to laugh/made me want to scream |

- I. Yesterday I saw a 1) \_\_\_\_\_ film. I've never seen such a 2) \_\_\_\_\_ story before. The film was stuffed with the adventures of the unusual things such as 3) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. They were so 4) \_\_\_\_\_ that they 5) \_\_\_\_\_ and hide. But I adore such films.

The girl saw \_\_\_\_\_

- II. Some days ago I saw a 1) \_\_\_\_\_ film. It was a 2) \_\_\_\_\_ story. There were a lot of 3) \_\_\_\_\_. It was so 4) \_\_\_\_\_ that I 5) \_\_\_\_\_ but the happy end of the film made me feel wonderful too.

The boy saw \_\_\_\_\_

## 16. GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

You are reading a review of the new play. First you don't like it very much, but while reading you like it more and more.

How will your words change?

fairly	extremely	very	absolutely
pretty			really

*It is a fairly good play.* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

17. You and your friend went to the cinema. You watched one of the action films.

1) What are your impressions if you like the film?

2) What are your impressions if you don't like the film?



Student 1

Student 2

*It is absolutely magnificent.*

---

---

---

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18. The director of the film is scolding the young actor.

What conversation might take place between them?

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS	Emphatic structures
<p>I did enjoy myself. He does like the play. I do love theatre.</p>	

# What Helps You to Enjoy Yourself?

Why don't you work hard?

But I do work hard!

Why haven't you learnt the role by heart?

Why didn't you come here?

Why don't you look at me?

Why aren't you ready for work?

Why haven't you changed the costume?

Why don't you follow my instructions?

Why aren't you a star?

## 19. How would you express the same idea to sound more enthusiastic?

GRAMMAR IN FOCUS	Exclamations
What a wonderful play I saw!	
How magnificent it is!	
What strange people I saw yesterday!	
	GS p. 276

1) That's a strange picture.

What a strange picture!

2) That's interesting.

3) He is a great actor.

4) That's a marvellous ballet.

5) That's a realistic performance.

6) She plays awfully.

7) She sings magnificently.

8) That's marvellous.

9) There are wonderful actors in our theatre.

## 20. Finish up the sentences to make a story.

1) The best way of spending my free time is going to the theatre.

2) I always feel happy when \_\_\_\_\_

3) What I like best is \_\_\_\_\_

4) In the theatre \_\_\_\_\_

5) Opera is \_\_\_\_\_

6) How \_\_\_\_\_

7) I \_\_\_\_\_

## 21. LINK LIST

	<i>English-speaking countries</i>	<i>Russia</i>
The biggest film corporations		
Famous directors		
Actors		
Producers		
Classification of films		
The centre of theatre life		

# 7 Unit 7

## Inventions That Shook the World

### 1. VOCABULARY BUILDING

What are the names of some more machines and gadgets often found in the home and office?

Match a word in A with the correct word in B.

A.		B.
electric		bike
portable		CD player
exercise	→	toothbrush
cassette		cassette
notebook		computer
facsimile		system
video		machine
mobile		PC (personal computer)
audio and video		player
personal		telephone

### 2. What are these gadgets and machines used for? Use the words in the box.

GRAMMAR FOR REVISION	V-ing form: spelling
to collect — <b>collecting</b> to have — <b>having</b> to get — <b>getting</b> to control — <b>controlling</b> to copy — <b>copying</b>	

A mower		<u>cutting and collecting the grass.</u>
A camera		_____
A telephone		_____
A typewriter	is for	_____
A calculator		_____
A talking alarm clock		_____
A dishwasher		_____
A microwave oven		_____

to wake up people	to cook food	to do calculations
to tell the time	to cut and collect the grass	
to type information	to wash dishes	to take photographs
	to receive and make calls	

### 3. WORD BUILDING

Different gadgets and machines are used to perform everyday tasks.

What are these things called?

A thing	mowing lawns	<u>a lawn mower</u>
	frying food	_____
	making tea	_____
A machine	for browning slices of bread is	<u>a t.....er</u>
	opening cans	_____
	mixing food	_____
	drying hair	_____
A tool	shaving	_____

### 4. VOCABULARY BUILDING

Modern inventions.

Use the pictures to complete the word puzzle. Find mystery word number 11, another modern invention.

11

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

9

4

8

10



## Inventions That Shook the World

5. Thomas Edison\* was a great American inventor. He patented over 1000 inventions.

What are some of his inventions and improvements? How did it happen?

- 1) Emilie Berliner **improved** and **patented** a gramophone which **had been invented** by T. Edison in 1877 and was known as a phonograph.

First Thomas Edison invented a phonograph in 1877. Later Emilie Berliner improved that machine and patented it as a gramophone.

- 2) In August of 1877 T. Edison improved a talking machine which had been invented by Charles Grow in 1877. He replaced a wax turntable by a tinfoil turntable.

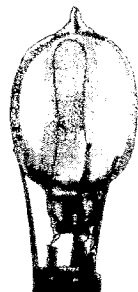
- 3) On August 12, 1877, Edison began experimenting with an apparatus which had been already ordered and built for him.

- 4) Thomas Edison invented and produced many new items and improvements of the telegraph which had been invented by Samuel F. B. Morse in 1837.

- 5) By the time Thomas Edison organised an 'invention factory' in 1877 a lot of inventions and improvements had been already made by him and his assistants.

- 6) One of Thomas Edison's first inventions was an improvement on A. Bell's telephone which had been invented by Alexander Bell in 1876.

- 7) Over a year 1600 materials had been tested by Thomas Edison before he developed a light bulb (лампа накаливания).



6. Great inventions have been made by Russian scientists and engineers.

What were these inventions? What other inventions were made along the same line within that period of time?

- 1) In 1779, the Russian inventor Ivan Kulibin made a lamp that produced a very bright light. In 1783 the Swiss physicist Argand added the glass chimney to the lamp. (... that ...)

In 1783, the Swiss physicist Argand added the glass chimney to the lamp that had been invented by Ivan Kulibin.

- 2) On November 23, 1802, Russian scientist V. Petrov discovered the electric arc. But his discovery remained unknown in the West. In 1811, Humphry Davy, the British scientist, discovered the arc again and called it the voltaic arc. (By the time ...)

- 3) A young Russian engineer, Alexander Lodygin made the first successful light bulb in 1873. In 1877, Thomas Edison learnt about the lamp, improved and later patented it. (... which ...)

- 4) In 1875, Mendeleyev put forward the idea of building a high-altitude balloon (стратостат). Shortly afterwards, in 1886, Tsiolkovsky designed an all-metal dirigible. (... modified ... , the idea of which ...)

- 5) In 1878, Mozhaisky designed the first aeroplane. The aircraft was tested on August 1, 1882. It was only in 1903 that two Americans Orville and Wilbur Wright built an aeroplane like Mozhaisky's. (By the time ...)

- 6) In 1814, George Stephenson invented the steam locomotive. In 1829, in Russia the Cherepanovs, father and son, invented and built a steam locomotive better than George Stephenson's. (... improved ... which ...)

7. All these expressions can be used to talk about different things.

Divide them into two groups: positive and negative. Add some more.

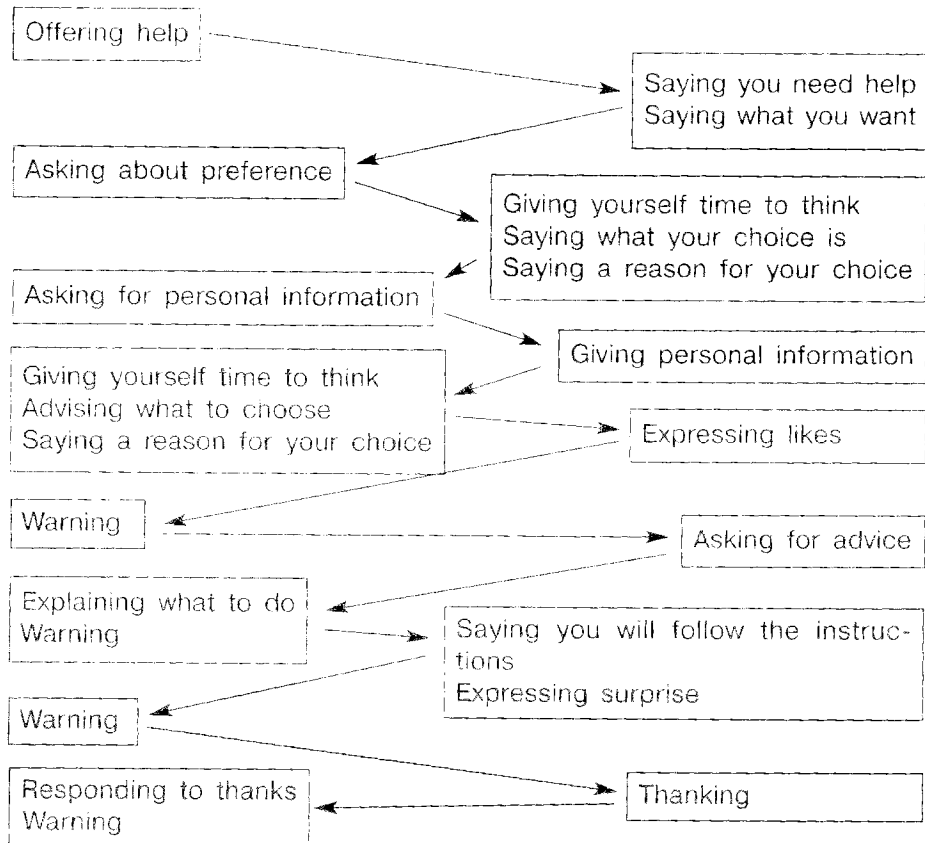
It's really invaluable!    It's terrific!    It's very helpful!    It's no use.  
 It's really nifty.    It's totally useless!    It might come in handy.  
 It's just the thing.    It's garbage.    It's junk.    It's exciting.    It's terrible.

**Positive**

**Negative**

8. It's not an easy matter to choose a new electric unit. Roman is trying to make a choice.

1) Does the dialogue chart below fit the conversation of Roman and the shop assistant? (Use Students Book, Unit 7, Lesson 5, ex. 1.2).



2) Write down some other ways of expressing likes and surprise appropriate for this conversation.

## Consolidation

9. What's your opinion about the inventions? Choose a word from the box to make up a statement.

### GRAMMAR HINT

*Degree of comparison of adjectives*

The most important invention for women is a washing machine.

GS p. 261

amazing  
dangerous  
good

ordinary  
ridiculous  
bad

surprising  
expensive  
silly

old  
strange  
unusual

*The best invention is*

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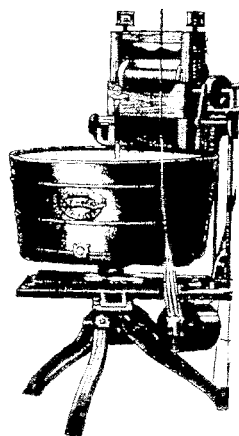
10. Here are some facts about sewing and washing machines.

Did it take much time to create the machines we use today? Fill in the blanks with the verbs that suit.

- Many American inventors tried to find ways to ease the process of washing. By 1873, some 2,000 patents \_\_\_\_\_ for washing machines. Most of these machines \_\_\_\_\_ clumsy devices with washer blades that had to be turned by hand. **(were/had been issued)**
- In the early 1900s, electric machines \_\_\_\_\_.  
Advertisements proclaimed the wonders of these machines. But it was

## Inventions That Shook the World

- not until about 1937 that manufacturers \_\_\_\_\_ fully automatic machines. Within a few years, the old washboard \_\_\_\_\_ for ever. **(came up with/was washed up/appeared)**
- 3) In 1830, Barthelemy Thimonnier \_\_\_\_\_ the first sewing machine. The machine \_\_\_\_\_ of wood, but it \_\_\_\_\_. Later Thimonnier \_\_\_\_\_ his machine and in 1845 he \_\_\_\_\_ it with patents both in England and the United States. **(designed and made/made/worked/improved/protected)**
- 4) Between 1832 and 1834 the American Walter Hunt \_\_\_\_\_ more advanced sewing machine than that which \_\_\_\_\_ Thimonnier. **(had been invented/had designed and made)**
- 5) In the middle of the 19th century, although it \_\_\_\_\_, the sewing machine \_\_\_\_\_ very many people. **(didn't interest/had been tested)**
- 6) The American Isaac Merritt Singer \_\_\_\_\_ some improvements to the machine that \_\_\_\_\_ by Howe and \_\_\_\_\_. **(had been invented/made/patented)**
- 7) Later the automatic feeding of the cloth (подача ткани) to \_\_\_\_\_ by the American Allen B. Wilson \_\_\_\_\_ sewing machine greatly. **(improved/had been introduced)**
- 8) In 1851, another American William O. Grover \_\_\_\_\_ machine which \_\_\_\_\_ the double chain stitch (двойной стежок). **(made/invented)**



## Keys

## Keys

## Unit 1

## 1. 2)

- a) the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Timor Sea, the Arafura Sea, the Tasman Sea, the Coral Sea, the Murray River, the Darling River, the Great Dividing Range, the Kimberley Range, the Hamersley Range, the Great Sandy Desert, the Great Victoria Desert, the Simpson Desert
- b) the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of California, the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, the Great Salt Lake, the Mississippi River, the Missouri, the Yukon, the Colorado, the Columbia, the Hudson, the Appalachian Mountains, the Cordilleras, the Rocky Mountains
- c) the Severn, the Avon, the Thames, the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the English Channel, the Strait of Dover, the Clyde, the British Isles, the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Lake District, the Midlands, the Highlands, the Lowlands, the Pennines, the Cheviot Hills

## 4.

self-reliance -- self-reliant

self-confidence -- self-confident

friendliness -- friendly

politeness -- polite

submission -- submissive

cautiousness -- cautious

love of compromise -- a lover of compromise

hospitality -- hospitable

risk-taking -- a risk-taker

toughness -- tough

predictability -- predictable

optimism -- optimistic

skepticism -- skeptic

mobility -- mobile

## 5.

## Card A

Do you know where the Great Lakes are situated? Do you know which lake is the largest of the Great Lakes? Do you know which is the biggest state of the USA? Do you know which states are separated from the others? Do you know how many time zones there are in the USA? Do you know what and where is the first National Park? Do you know which state Disney World is situated in? Do you know which state is the highest mountain in?

## Card B

Do you know which is the longest river? Do you know what the first capital of the USA was? Do you know what is the smallest state of the USA? Do you know what city 1996 Summer Olympics were held in? Do you know which state the highest tree grows in? Do you know which four states begin with the word *new*? Do you know what the lowest spot of the USA is?

## 7.

there is, there are, there is no, there are no, there is, there are, there is

## 8.

Could you tell me, what kind of vegetables and fruits you grow in your garden, please?

I should be interested to know what are the major country's exports and imports.

I wonder if you could tell me, what is the manager's home telephone number.

Excuse me, d'you know how I can get to the travel agency?

Can you tell me, what is your country's climate in different seasons like?

## 10.

The Mississippi is a river in the USA. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean in the world. Lake Windermere is the biggest lake in England. Mt. McKinley is the highest mountain in North America. The Volga is the longest river in Europe. Sidney is the most populous city in Australia.

## Keys

11.

river, field, park, mountain

12.

Do you know why Scotland is called the Land of Loch and River and Mountain? Do you know why people call Canada the Land of Maple Leaf and Mountains? Do you know what country the phrase 'the tyranny of distance' is referred to? Do you know what are the nicknames of Russia? Do you know what country is called the Land of Cakes?

13.

Could you tell me, what travel documents I need, please?

Can you tell me, if I need a visa, please?

I'd like to know what are the customs regulations.

I should be interested to know what my duty- and tax-free allowances are.

Could you tell me, if I need medical insurance, please?

14.

1) Could you tell me, when buses start going, please?

2) Do you know how the people who live in New York are called?

3) Could you tell me, how long the tour of the White House will last, please?

4) (*no correction*)

## Unit 2

1.

Legislative branch

Parliament: the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the monarch

Executive branch

the government: the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, non-cabinet ministers

### Functions

*Legislative branch:*

approve bills

control the executive/government

discuss a new law

examine bills

vote on the bills

revise bills

pass laws

delay bills

*Executive branch:*

rule the country in fact

determine government policies

coordinate government departments

*The Opposition in the Commons:*

forms the Shadow Cabinet

opposes government policies

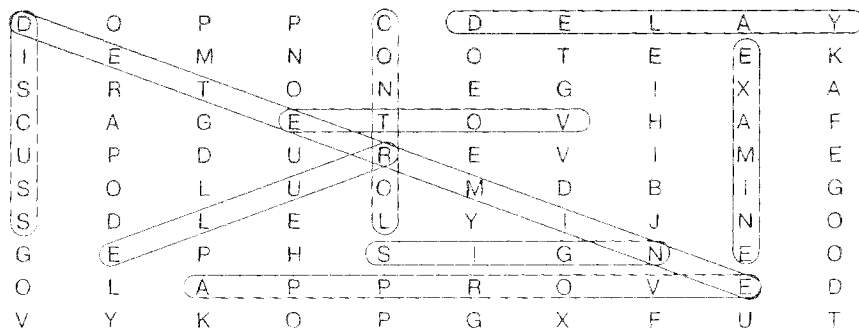
(В данном упражнении могут быть и другие сочетания.)

2.

a. cabinet; b. lords; c. ministers; d. majority; e. opposition; f. queen; g. house  
**commons**

## Keys

## 4. 1)



## 6.2)

a. commons; b. hard-working; c. popular; d. risky; e. cigar; f. should; g. patient; h. skillful; i. love **Churchill**

## 7.

Marvellous! }  
 Fantastic! } *Expressing admiration*  
 Super! }

D'you happen to know anything about ... ?  
 (Вы случайно не знаете что-нибудь о ... ?)  
 Have you got any idea about ... ?  
 D'you happen to know that ... ?  
 Know ... ? (А вы знаете, (что) ... ?)

*Asking if someone knows  
 about something*

That's what I heard.  
 Yes, in fact, I did know about ... , thanks.  
 Yes, I have heard about ...  
 I've been told that ...

*Saying you know about  
 something*

Are you serious?  
 Who'd have thought it? (Кто бы мог подумать?)  
 Well, I never! (Вот те на!)  
 Really?

*Expressing surprise*

## 8.

**Political systems and institutions**

A monarchy, a constitutional monarchy, parliamentary democracy, a presidential republic, a federal republic

Parliament, the House of Commons, the House of Lords, the Cabinet, Congress, the House of Representatives, the Senate, the President's Administration, the Supreme Court, the Federal Assembly, the Duma, the Federation Council, the Government of the Russian Federation, the Constitutional Court

**Political activities**

to revise a bill, to appoint the Prime Minister, to appoint ministers, to determine government policies, to make laws, to coordinate government departments, to discuss political problems, to form the Shadow Cabinet, to form the Cabinet, to examine bills, etc.

**People involved in politics**

A president, a prime minister, the Chairman of the Government, a senator, a representative, a queen, a king, MPs (members of Parliament), a deputy, a minister, a secretary



## Keys

10.

*Article 24.* No one shall inform about the private life of any person.

*Article 26.* Every citizen shall have the right to use his or her native language: shall freely choose any language for communication, education or other purposes.

*Article 27.* Every citizen shall have the right to leave freely and come back to the Russian Federation.

*Article 32.* All citizens shall enjoy the right to take part in ruling the country directly or through their representatives.

*Article 38.* The state shall protect maternity, childhood and a family.

*Article 41.* Everyone shall have the right to free medical service.

*Article 43.* Everyone shall have the right to education.

*Article 48.* Everyone shall enjoy the right to a qualified judicial help.

11.

People shall never be jobless. Old people shall be protected by the state. Homeless people shall get their homes. All people shall be equal in law. No one shall have power over life and death. The people shall have the right to rule the country through their representatives.

12.

Everyone should obey the law, even the monarch.

Freemen should not be punished without a fair trial in court.

The King should not tell the Church what to do.

The King's men should not take away the freedom and the property of freemen and merchants.

The King should follow the advice of his barons.

## Unit 3

1. 1)

A member of a group	Image	Values/Behaviour
<b>Biker</b>	2- or 3-wheeled motorized vehicles	Non-violent
<b>Environmentalism</b>		Deep concern about nature
<b>Hacker</b>		A deep understanding of how computers work, can do "magical" things
<b>Hippie</b>		Tolerance (accepting other people as they are), liberal lifestyle
<b>Punk</b>	Leather jackets, brightly coloured hair, shocking way of wearing clothes	Liberal attitude and lifestyle, behaviour and attitude differ from social norms
<b>Raver</b>		All-night dance parties, thought to be rebellious
<b>Scout</b>		Getting practical skills in ... Loyalty and responsibility

## Keys

A member of a group	Image	Values/Behaviour
Volunteer		Helping people around
Young farmer		Getting practical skills in ...

### 1. 2)

To identify with a particular subculture

To rebel against the society, against the older generation

To reject everything

(Not) to conform to society standards

To express themselves, their own identity

### 1. 3)

Verb	Noun	Adjective
identify	identity	
rebel	rebellion	rebellious
reject	rejection	
shock		shocking

### 1. 4) (a possible answer)

to identify with a particular subculture — to develop their own style distinct from others

to reject everything — to protest against, to rebel against the older generation

to support a liberal attitude and lifestyle — not to conform to society's standards, to rebel against the society

### 2. 1) 2) 3)

**Punk rock** (C) violent words, reggae and rockabilly were important influences on it, played very fast and loud, aggressive

**Musicians** the Sex Pistols, the Clash

**Acid rock** (B) electronic equipment for light and sound, stadium performances with laser and other special effects, causing strange sensations of happiness

**Musicians** Pink Floyd

**Rock'n'Roll** (A) electric guitar and drums, a few simple phrases

**Musicians** Little Richard, Buddy Holly, Chuck Berry, Elvis Presley

**Techno** (E) a futuristic, machine-made sound

**Musicians** the Kraftwerk, Prodigy, The Chemical Brothers, Pearl, Jam

**Reggae** (D) a fast style called "ragga", a heavily accented beat

**Musicians** Bob Marley

### 3. (a possible answer)

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to protest against hippies who I think are violent. They do not conform to society standards, their behaviour differs from social norms.

These people support a liberal attitude and lifestyle and it is not good.

According to my observation these hippies are drug users.

I request that the matter be investigated immediately.

Yours faithfully,

V. Sidorov

## Keys

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to support hippies who want to express their own identity. If they want to support a liberal attitude and lifestyle, they should have such an opportunity.

We live in a democratic society and any person can express himself (herself). Besides though their behaviour and attitude differ from social norms their beliefs are good, they want to change the world for the best.

I request that something be done to help these teenagers.

Yours faithfully,

V. Sidorov

4.

romantic, couch potato, cool, sportsman, lazy bone, mutant

5.

2) Young people today like young people some years ago gather for the festivals.

3) Today teenagers help disabled people as pioneers did many years ago.

4) Teenagers make performances for small children as Komsomol members and pioneers did.

5) There are special places where teenagers with special interests may gather like Palaces of Pioneers.

6) Teenagers now like teenagers many years ago like to read.

6.

1) as; 2) like; 3) are not; 4) are not; 5) have not

7.

1) like; 2) as; 3) like; 4) like; 5) like

9. 1)

A — f, B — c, C — a

9. 2) *Any possible situations to the left phrases which are*

b. formal;

d. informal;

e. informal

10. *(may be some other variants, but they should be explained)*

a) to conform (all the rest show negative attitude);

b) liberal (all the rest show negative attitude);

c) rebellious (all the rest describe a volunteer);

d) classic (all the rest are music styles popular with teens);

e) punk (all the rest are organisations)

11.

a. hacker; b. skinhead; c. punk; d. computer; e. biker; f. raver

Bill Clinton was a **hippie**.

12.

To reject — rejection, rejecting

To rebel — rebellion, rebellious

To conform — conformity, conformist

To identify — identity

## Keys

To support — supporting

A collective — collectivism, collectivist

Liberal — liberalism, liberality

Distinct — distinction

13.

1) as; 2) like; 3) as; 4) like; 5) like; 6) as

14.

1) clearer; 2) more interesting; 3) more colourful; 4) younger; 5) trendier; 6) as popular as; 7) as interesting as

15. (any possible answers)

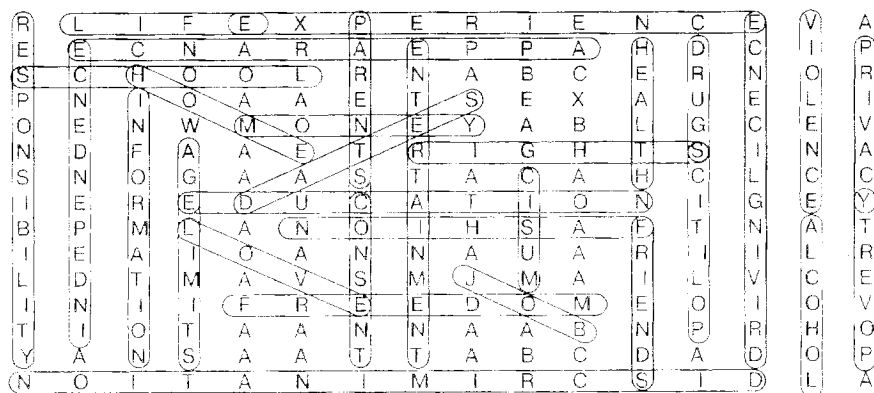
16. (any possible conversations fitting the charts)

## Unit 4

5.

said; experimented; explained; started; associated; told; warned; were; added; were; said; might be; mentioned; complained; agreed; had to be

12. 1)



## Unit 5

1.

In Russia social benefits are paid to the elderly, the sick, the disabled, the unemployed (the jobless), the widowed, the poor, the retired, the young up to 18 and longer if the child continues education.

2.

Contributory benefits are paid by the government from the National Insurance contributions made regularly by **employers**, **employees**, and **the self-employed**. Most of the working population in Britain — about 90% — are **employees** who work for a wage which is paid either weekly or monthly. Another 6% are the **self-employed**, working on their own and paying themselves from the profits of their work. Another 3% are **employers** who must first pay their **employees** and then pay themselves from the profits of their busi-

## Keys

nesses. However, it is not simply true that the 3% of **employers** directly **employ** all the **employees**. About a third of the working population are **employed** by the State. And many of the biggest '**employers**' in Britain are not individuals but trusts, or financial organisations representing hundreds or thousands of shareholders.

### 4.

1) **While/whereas** some of these homes are terrible, some other are pretty good. or Some of these homes are terrible, **while/whereas** some other are pretty good.

2) **(Al)though** many elderly couples live their own independent lives in 'sheltered houses' tiny houses or flats, they are always able to call a trained nurse if they have any difficulties.

3) **(Al)though** looking after elderly people costs a lot of money, local authorities try to do their best to meet the needs of all those in difficulties.

4) **Because of** the shortage of money local authorities suffer to help the needy, there are private homes for those who can afford to live there

5) **(Al)though** sometimes new residents sell their own homes to get residential care, this money may not be enough.

6) **Because of** high fees for residential home care an elderly parent cannot possibly afford living there. or An elderly parent cannot possibly afford living at residential home **because of** high fees for residential home care.

7) **In spite of the fact/despite the fact (that)** social services cost a lot of money local authorities organise them to make independent lives possible for many pensioners.

8) **Despite/in spite of** heavy financial help many homes for elderly people receive, they are often among the most unsatisfactory.

### 5. 1) Where the Benefits Go

#### 5.2)

a) It is said that one in 10 of some 18 million European workers are jobless. They **are entitled to** unemployment benefits, though it does not mean that they all **claim** them.

b) Half of the jobless Europeans **have been provided** with the 'dole money' for more than a year.

c) Over the last four years in the United States, 12 million new jobs have become **available** to Americans.

d) The US government **contributes** to the construction costs of some hospitals. Today there are nearly 7,000 hospitals in the United States; many of them **provide** some free or low-cost care to those who cannot **pay**.

e) Europeans seem to want to **pay** unemployment benefits rather than **pay** low wages.

f) Many Germans believe they are **entitled** not just **to** a job, but to the right kind of a job.

g) Some people, who are elderly, disabled or live on low incomes sometime don't **claim** the benefits to which they **are entitled**.

h) Some benefits are no longer **available** to sixteen- to eighteen-year-olds and this has caused difficulties for young people who cannot live at home, but cannot find a job.

i) Child benefit is **available** to everybody, although many middle-class people do not actually need financial help.

j) People do not try hard to get a job because they know that in a Welfare State they will be **provided** with financial help.

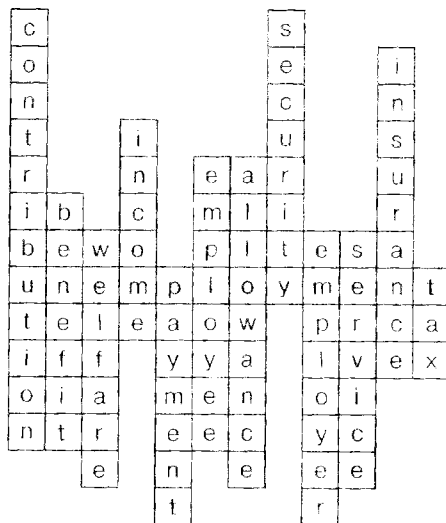
### 7. 1)

безопасность — security  
 доход — income  
 вклад/взнос — contribution  
 налог — tax  
 работник — employee  
 пенсия/пособие — benefit

страхование — insurance  
 благополучие — welfare  
 служба — service  
 работодатель — employer  
 регулярное денежное пособие — allowance  
 оплата/выплата — payment

## Keys

7. 2)



7. 3)

безработица

8. 1)

**In France** the unemployed must have worked at least 91 days in past 12 months; and must be seeking work. They are entitled to (can claim, receive, are provided with) 57.4% of salary. The duration of benefits available to a person under 50 is up to 30 months; a person over 50 can claim (is provided with, can receive) a benefit up to 45 months.

**In Germany** an unemployed person must have worked at least 12 months in the last three years and must be seeking work. First 12-32 months the unemployed receive (are provided with/can claim) 60-67% of paycheck. After: 53-57% (depending on family size) is/are available to the jobless (the unemployed).

**In Russia** an unemployed person must have worked at least 11 months. Compensation depends on an unemployed person's average salary. First 3 months the unemployed receive (can claim, are provided with) 75%; next 4 months -- 60%, after that -- 45% + 10% on every dependable family member. After a year minimal average salary is available.

8. 2)

**While** in France the unemployed must have worked at least 91 days in past 12 months and must be seeking work, in Germany an unemployed person must have worked at least 12 months in the last three years and must be seeking work.

In France the unemployed must have worked at least 91 days in past 12 months and must be seeking work. **whereas** in Russia an unemployed person must have worked at least 11 months.

**Although** in Germany after 32 months the jobless receive only 53-57% of paycheck (depending on family size) this benefit continues indefinitely and changes to pension after a person turns 65.

**Although** in France an unemployed person must have worked only 91 days in past 12 months, he/she must be seeking work.

**Although** in France the (starting) compensation is rather good -- 57.4% of salary, the sum is gradually reduced until time limit is reached. (and so on)

## Keys

### Unit 6

#### 1.

'Arrival of a Train' is a French film which was the first film in the world.  
 Warner Brothers are American producers who founded WB Company.  
 Leonardo DiCaprio is an American actor who starred in 'Romeo and Juliet'.  
 S. Eisenstein is a Russian director who created 'The Battleship *Potemkin*'.  
 'Titanic' is an American film which won 11 Oscars.  
 L. Gaidai is a Russian director who shot 'The Caucasian Prisoner'.  
 E. Ryazanov is a Russian director who shot a lot of comedies.

#### 2.

A camera operator is a man who looks through the camera, and operates the equipment.  
 An actor is a man/woman who pretends to be another person and acts in a film.  
 A costume designer is a man/woman who prepares costumes: dresses, suits for films.  
 A make-up artist is a man/woman who can make a new face for an actor.  
 A sound mixer is a man/woman who operates the microphones and gets very angry with people who make noises during the filming.  
 A director is a man/woman who is the boss and tells everybody what to do.  
 A stuntman/-woman is a person who does all the dangerous things on the screen instead of actors.  
 An editor is a man/woman who chooses the best bits of the shooting film, cuts film and puts the bits together.  
 A director of photography is a man who decides the position of the camera and everything to do with the light, colour, quantity and direction.  
 A producer is a man/woman who has general control of the money for a film but he/she doesn't direct the actors.  
 A scriptwriter is a man/woman who writes scripts for films, shows.

#### 3.

Hollywood, films, film industry, the government, *Crocodile Dundee*, adventures, dancers, *The Piano*, directed, prize, directors, shot

#### 4.

musical, thriller, feature film, comedy, action film, documentary (film), detective film, adventure film, love story, historical film, melodrama, western, travel film, science fiction (film), screen version of a novel

#### 5. 1)

**Terrible:** awful, bad, boring, dreadful, horrible, lousy, rotten, frightful

**Terrific:** astonishing, excellent, extraordinary, fantastic, good, great, impressive, magnificent, marvellous, outstanding, reasonable, sensational, splendid, superb, wonderful

**Not very good:** not bad, nothing special, nothing to write home about

#### 5. 2)

**very:** good, bad, boring, lousy, reasonable

**pretty:** bad, boring, good

**absolutely:** astonishing, awful, boring, dreadful, excellent, extraordinary, fantastic, frightful, great, horrible, impressive, lousy, magnificent, marvellous, outstanding, reasonable, rotten, sensational, splendid, superb, wonderful

**extremely:** awful, bad, boring, fantastic, frightful, good, great, marvellous, impressive, lousy, outstanding, reasonable, rotten, sensational, splendid, wonderful

**really:** astonishing, awful, bad, boring, dreadful, excellent, extraordinary, fantastic, fright-

## Keys

ful, good, great, horrible, impressive, lousy, magnificent, marvellous, not bad, nothing special, nothing to write home about, outstanding, reasonable, rotten, sensational, splendid, superb, wonderful

**fairly:** bad, boring, good

**totally:** astonishing, awful, bad, boring, dreadful, extraordinary, frightful, great, horrible, impressive, lousy, magnificent, marvellous, outstanding, rotten, sensational, splendid, superb, wonderful

6.

- a) He does like to go to the cinema.
- b) He does prefer to watch action films.
- c) They are very dynamic.
- d) He does not like melodramas.
- e) They are full of tears.
- f) He does hate tears.
- g) He does hate (dislike) theatre.
- h) It is very complicated.
- i) He does enjoy comedies.

7.

- a) I do like it.
- b) And I do enjoy it.
- c) But I did like it.
- d) I do love it.
- e) I do hate crying.
- f) I do want.
- g) I did like it.
- h) I did enjoy it.

8.

What a wonderful picture! What a dreadful performance! How awful! How beautiful! What a surprise! What strange people! What funny clothes the woman wears! How badly the actor plays! What nonsense the man talks!

9.

- 1) operas; 2) ballets; 3) singers; 4) sang; 5) dancers; 6) danced

10.

- b) Любая фраза из функции Asking about someone's feelings and impressions.
- c) Yes, of course (I'm sorry I can't).
- d) Would you like to go to the cinema tonight? (или любое другое приглашение) (neutral).
- e) Любое высказывание из урока 5, функция Expressing likes или Expressing dislikes (neutral).
- f) Любая фраза из функции Asking about someone's feelings and impressions (neutral).
- g) Любая фраза из функции Expressing likes или Expressing dislikes (informal).
- h) Любая фраза из функции Asking about someone's feelings and impressions (neutral).
- i) Любое высказывание из урока 5, функция Expressing likes или Expressing dislikes (neutral).
- j) Любая фраза из функции Asking about someone's feelings and impressions (informal).

11.

Любой диалог, который подходит для этой схемы.

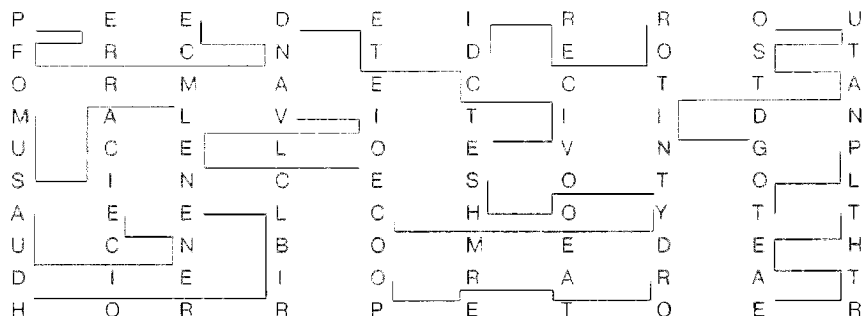
12.

- 1) opera; 2) dreadful; 3) 'GP'; 4) thriller; 5) terrific; 6) very



## Keys

13.



15.

I. 1) wonderful; 2) mysterious; 3) vampires and werewolves; 4) true to life; 5) made me want to scream a horror film

II. 1) magnificent; 2) romantic; 3) music and singing; 4) moving; 5) couldn't help crying a love story

16.

It is a pretty good play. It is a very good play. It is a really good play. It is an extremely good play. It is an absolutely good play.

18.

But I have learnt the role by heart. But I did come here yesterday. But I do look at you! But I am ready for work! But I have changed the costume. I do follow your instructions. I am a star.

19.

2) How interesting! 3) What a great actor he is! 4) What a marvellous ballet! 5) What a realistic performance! 6) How awfully she plays! 7) How magnificently she sings! 8) How marvellous! 9) What wonderful actors (there are in our theatre)!

20. (Возможны разные варианты ответов.)

## Unit 7

1.

electric toothbrush, portable CD player, exercise bike, cassette player, notebook PC, facsimile machine, video cassette, mobile telephone, audio and video system, personal computer

2.

cutting and collecting the grass, taking photographs, receiving and making calls, typing information, doing calculations, waking up people and telling the time, washing dishes, cooking food

3.

a food frier, a tea maker, a toaster, a can opener, a food mixer, a hair drier, a shaver

4.

1. computer; 2. camera; 3. telephone; 4. fax machine; 5. vacuum cleaner; 6. television; 7. radio; 8. compact disc; 9. video player; 10. dishwasher

11. calculator

## Keys

5.

- 2) Charles Grow invented a talking machine which had a wax turntable. Later in August of 1877 T. Edison improved it by replacing a wax turntable by a tinfoil one.
- 3) Edison ordered to build an apparatus which he began experimenting with on August 12, 1877.
- 4) The telegraph was invented by Samuel F. B. Morse in 1837. Thomas Edison invented and produced many new items and improvements of the telegraph.
- 5) Thomas Edison and his assistants made a lot of inventions and improvements. Later in 1877 he organised an 'invention factory'.
- 6) Alexander Bell invented the telephone in 1876. One of Thomas Edison's first inventions was an improvement on Alexander Bell's telephone.
- 7) Over a year 1600 materials were tested by Thomas Edison when he was developing a light bulb.

6.

- 2) By the time Humphry Davy, the British scientist, discovered the voltaic arc in 1811, the electric arc had been already discovered by Russian scientist V. Petrov on November 23, 1802, but his discovery remained unknown in the West.
- 3) In 1877, Thomas Edison improved and later patented the lamp which had been made by Alexander Lodygin, a young Russian engineer, in 1873.
- 4) In 1886, K.E. Tsiolkovsky modified an all-metal dirigible, the idea of which had been put forward by Mendeleyev in 1875.
- 5) By the time two Americans Orville and Wilbur Wright built an aeroplane in 1903 the first aircraft had been already designed by Mozhaisky in 1878 and tested on August 1, 1882.
- 6) In 1829, in Russia the Cherepanovs, father and son, improved a steam locomotive which had been invented by George Stephenson in 1814.

7.

**Positive:** It's really invaluable! It's terrific! It's very helpful! It's really nifty. It might come in handy. It's just the thing. It's exciting.

**Negative:** It's no use. It's totally useless! It's garbage. It's junk. It's terrible.

10.

- 1) Many American inventors tried to find ways to ease the process of washing. By 1873, some 2,000 patents **had been issued** for washing machines. Most of these machines **were** clumsy devices with washer blades that had to be turned by hand.
- 2) In the early 1900s, electric machines **appeared**. Advertisements proclaimed the wonders of these machines. But it was not until about 1937 that manufacturers **came up with** fully automatic machines. Within a few years, the old washboard **was washed up** for ever.
- 3) In 1830, Barthelémy Thimonnier **designed and made** the first sewing machine. The machine **was made** of wood, but it **worked**. Later Thimonnier **improved** his machine and in 1845 he **protected** it with patents both in England and the United States.
- 4) Between 1832 and 1834 the American Walter Hunt **had designed and made** a more advanced sewing machine than that which **had been invented** by Thimonnier.
- 5) In the middle of the 19th century, although it **had been tested**, the sewing machine **didn't interest** very many people.
- 6) The American Isaac Merritt Singer **made** some improvements to the machine that **had been invented** by Howe and **patented** it.
- 7) Later the automatic feeding of the cloth that **had been introduced** by the American Allen B. Wilson **improved** the sewing machine greatly.
- 8) In 1851, another American William O. Grover **invented** a machine which **made** the double chain stitch.

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