

Тестовые задания

ЕГЭ

О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева,
К. М. Баранова

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

5-й год обучения



9
класс

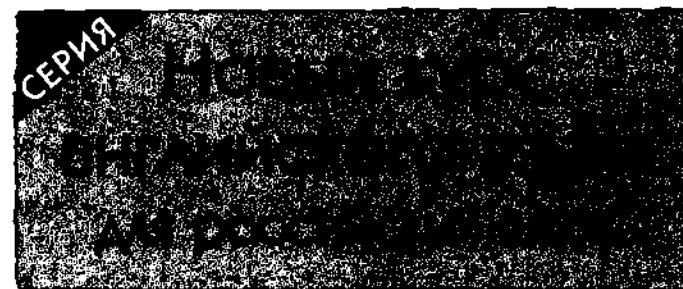
Рабочая тетрадь



дрофа

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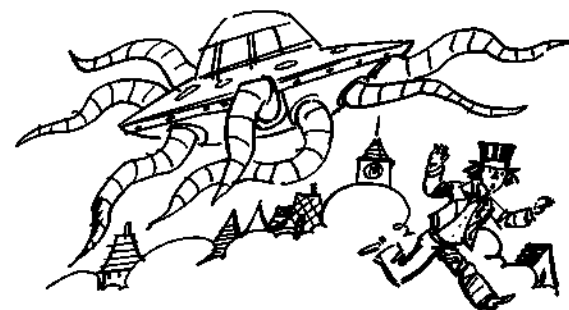
Unit 1. Mass Media: Television

Word Box

addicted, an addict, asleep, to broadcast, a cartoon, to cater,
cruel, cruelty, current, to depress, depressed, depression,
to enlighten, equal, to fail, a failure, to forget, to humiliate,
humiliating, to imagine, imagination, to interrupt,
interruption, instead, a kid, to light, major, minor, a novel,
to offer, to present, a quiz, (a) right, rude, rudeness, to serve,
(a) service, serious, to spread, a society, (a) shame, to spy,
to spoil, a spy, (a) threat, threaten, threatening,
unforgettable, violence, violent
to be ashamed, to break down, to be on, to stand for

Listening +


1. Listen to the text "The War of the Worlds",  [1], and mark each sentence "T" for true, "F" for false, "NS" for not stated.



- 1) The text describes an event that happened in 1938 in the USA. ☐
- 2) Orson Welles was a novel writer. ☐

¹ National Examination Format — предлагаемое задание имеет формат ЕГЭ.

- 3) Orson Welles turned a science fiction story by H. G. Wells into a radio show. ☐
- 4) He presented the story as a musical with a lot of dance music. ☐
- 5) Some policemen spoke on the radio about the Martian invasion. ☐
- 6) A lot of listeners who believed that Martians had really landed on the Earth began to call the radio. ☐
- 7) Orson Welles' programme sounded like a news broadcast. ☐
- 8) Orson Welles told journalists that he was surprised that so many people had believed his hoax¹.

2. Listen to five texts (1—5),  [2], and match them with the right categories (a—f). One category you don't need to use.

NEF

- a) Guide book
b) TV review
c) Girl's story
d) Biography
e) Amazing fact
f) Information about a shop

Texts	1	2	3	4	5	extra
Categories						

3. Listen to the text "Mr Bean",  [3], and choose the right item to complete these statements.

NEF

- 1) Mr Bean is _____.
a) a film star
b) a film director
c) a film character
d) the pseudonym of Rowan Atkinson

¹ **hoax** [həʊks] — розыгрыш

2) Atkinson got his education in _____.

- a) one university
b) two universities
c) three universities
d) American universities

3) Rowan Atkinson and Richard Curtis _____ together.

- a) played in different films
b) studied electrical engineering
c) performed sketches
d) wrote humorous texts

4) The Blackadder television series has _____ parts.

- a) one b) two c) three d) four


5) Blackadder, the leading character of the series, lived in the _____ centuries.

- a) 15, 16, 17, 18
b) 17, 18, 19, 20
c) 16, 17, 18, 19
d) 15, 16, 18, 20

6) Mr Bean has become popular _____.

- a) in many countries
b) in a few countries
c) in English-speaking countries
d) in Great Britain and the USA

Statements	1	2	3	4	5	6
Items						

4. You will hear information about five famous films about travelling,  [4]. Match the names of these films (1—5) with the statements below (a—e).

- 1) Pirates of the Caribbean, at World's End
2) The Motorcycle Diaries



3) Around the World in 80 Days

4) Easy Rider

5) Thelma & Louise

a) This film is famous for the music that sounds in it.

b) The text about this film mentions the name of the film director but no names of actors.

c) This film deals with unreal events.

d) This film tells an escape¹ story.

e) The characters of this film come from different countries.

Films	1	2	3	4	5
Statements					

5. Listen to the text "Ewan McGregor", [5], and fill in the information gaps in the statements below.

1) Ewan's parents live in _____.

2) His home town Crieff is a very _____ place for the actor.

3) Ewan's lifestyle is not like many other _____.

4) Ewan McGregor and Charley Boorman completed their _____ day motorbike ride in the year _____.

5) The ride began in London and finished in _____.

6) Ewan's training included learning survival _____.

7) The name of the motorbike ride was the Long _____.

8) By making the ride Ewan and Charley wanted to help the _____.

¹ an escape [ɪ'skeɪp] — побег, бегство

9) After the ride Ewan and Charley wrote a book and produced a set of _____ programmes.

Reading +

6. Read the texts (a—e) from a TV Film Guide and match them with their descriptions (1—6). One description you don't need to use.

NEF

1) This film is made after a famous book classic.

2) In this film people have to defend their planet from creatures from outer space.

3) This film tells a melodramatic love story.

4) This film is made by an American actor and film director.

5) This film is good to be watched both by children and grown-ups.

6) In this film the main characters find themselves in a very difficult and dangerous situation.

a) National Velvet

Good-natured family entertainment with Elizabeth Taylor starring as the girl who doesn't want to give up her dream to ride her horse in the Grand National. A famous classic, co-starring Mickey Rooney as an ex-jockey.

b) Independence Day

Action, drama, comedy. This blockbuster directed by Ronald Emmerich has all the three as well as special effects and a star-studded cast. Will Smith, Harry Connick Jr., Bill Pullman and Jeff Goldblum fight with the invading aliens who are trying to make the Earth their own.

c) The Edge

Action adventure starring Anthony Hopkins as a billionaire businessman and Alec Baldwin as a famous photographer who have to struggle together to survive in the Alaskan wilderness after their plane crash. Elle Macpherson and Harold Perrineau also star.

d) The Lost World

Claude Rains stars in this enjoyable version of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's novel about an egocentric professor who leads an expedition into Amazonian forests to prove that dinosaurs still exist. Though the film was made in 1960, the tale hasn't lost any of its magic.



e) The Rookie

Clint Eastwood has made many memorable films, but unfortunately this isn't one of them. He plays a veteran cop who joins forces with a new recruit to hunt down the car thief responsible for the death of his former partner. Charlie Sheen also stars.

Texts	1	2	3	4	5	extra
Descriptions						

7. Read the text and write 5—7 questions on it.

British Sitcoms¹

From the 1960s to the 1990s, the British comedy scene was flooded with sitcoms, many of which became classics. The first of these, "Steptoe and Son", was about a young man and his difficult father, whose personal habits were like those of a pig. Other classics of the period include "Dad's Army" (1968), about British soldiers in the Home Guard². They are unable to defend a meat van, to say nothing of a country. Many people believe that the sitcom "Fawlty Towers" (1975) starring John Cleese is the best ever British comedy. The hotel manager Basil Fawlty has a stressful relationship with his Spanish waiter, Manuel, who speaks very bad English. Manuel seldom understands what is asked of him. One time Basil even says, "Please! Try to understand before one of us dies!" "Blackadder" starring Rowan Atkinson, was also a great hit and is still quoted by many people.

¹ a sitcom ['sɪt,kɒm] — a television or radio series about a particular group of characters who deal with situations in a humorous way

² Home Guard — (in the Second World War) the citizen army formed at home to help to defend Britain in case of attack from abroad

8. Read the text and mark each sentence after it "T" for true, "F" for false, "NS" for not stated.

NEF

Martin and Osa: Pioneers of Documentary

It was in the days of silent film that Osa and her husband Martin Johnson became famous for their adventure documentaries. This young woman bravely faced the dangers of the South Seas and Africa.

When the film "Among the Cannibal Isles of the South Pacific" was first shown in New York in July 1918, it became a sensation, and Osa became an overnight star. It was one of the first films made by her husband Martin Johnson, and the American public saw Osa as she posed with a smile beside the cannibal chief Nihapat and his black warriors.

Thanks to Martin and Osa, the American public learned about untamed corners of the Earth. Their films were more than documentaries. They were adventure movies that combined tension, humour and thrill. Osa became one of America's best-loved heroines.

The Johnsons were a perfect team. Osa, an excellent shot, covered Martin's back when he was risking his life doing camera work. Osa saved her husband's life, more than once, from angry lions and rhinoceroses. With her help, Martin was able to capture the beauty and power of African wildlife like nobody else. Together, they were the pioneers of the documentary.

Osa Leighty met Martin in 1910, when the young filmmaker had just returned from a sea voyage with the famous American



writer Jack London. Osa was then just 16 years old, ten years younger than Martin. She felt she had met her Prince Charming. For a girl like her, born in a small sleepy town, which she had never left, the idea of travelling to distant parts of the planet looking for dangerous adventure was really exciting.

The son of Swedish immigrants, Martin, began his career working in his father's photography shop. But he never wanted to spend his life there. As soon as he saved some money, Martin travelled to London and lately aboard Jack London's ship to Hawaii, Tahiti, Bora Bora, Fiji, and other exotic places. During the trip he photographed practically everything he put his eyes on. When Martin returned home, he decided he had to go back to the Pacific; all he needed was money. To finance his trip, Martin decided to start a show combining his slides with music and dance. Sixteen-year-old Osa got a job as a singer on the show. The story goes that Martin fell in love with Osa as soon as he saw her. When he asked her to marry him, she agreed without hesitation.

Martin and Osa spent the next seven years taking Martin's show about the Wild West. They had to sleep in cheap motels and live out of suitcases¹ but they were always true to their dream. So when they had got all the money they needed, they set off for the Solomon Islands. That was their first expedition, their first step to fame.

- 1) In their first documentaries Martin and Osa showed natives of Africa and the South Seas. ☐
- 2) In their films one could hear their interviews with the natives. ☐
- 3) Martin and Osa got a lot of money for their first documentary. ☐
- 4) The American public found their films not only educational but also exciting. ☐

¹ live out of suitcases — жить на чемоданах

- 5) Martin and Osa were excellent partners in work. ☐
- 6) Osa went lion hunting together with men. ☐
- 7) Osa and Martin met aboard Jack London's ship. ☐
- 8) Martin had done some travelling before he met Osa. ☐
- 9) Because she was a good singer, Martin wanted Osa to be in his show.
- 10) Martin and Osa toured the western states to make some new films. ☐

9. Read the text and choose the right item to complete the statements after it.

NEF

The Best and Worst Kid's Shows

The average American kid watches 23 hours of TV each week. No wonder parents sometimes feel like pushing TV out of a window. How do you know which shows will enchant your children and which will only hypnotise them? Who has time to sit down and screen them all? Relax; we're here to help.

For this special Parents' Guide, we selected a panel of experts — TV critics, researchers, child-development specialists to pick the best and worst of everything currently on TV.

Of course, you will always be the top expert when it comes to making your child TV-smart. There is one piece of advice: watching together and talking about what's real and what's make-believe is the best way to raise viewers who will grow up to make wise choices — even when they're home alone.

Like the children who watch them, a new generation of kids' shows need your attention. And with cable television, parents are constantly confronting new choices. The good news: some of the new programmes sound very promising.

A number of new programmes feature groups of kids who are all about the same age. Through their encounters, young viewers pick up life lessons.

Cartoons are undergoing a new trend, too. Several series are adapting well-known literary material to animated format. "Shakespeare — The Animated Tales" translates the drama-

tist's plays into half-hour cartoons. Such stars as Bette Midler and Ringo Starr provide voices for animated versions of "Bed-time Stories".

Even educational shows explore new approaches. Disney's "Adventures in Wonderland" places language lessons within the context of Lewis Carroll's story. The programme "Beyond Belief" takes the young viewers around the world in search of the unbelievable but true.

Kids are also going to get their own news show. Linda Ellerbee hosts "Nick News," a magazine spotlighting current events.

- 1) The text is written for _____.
a) children
b) their parents
c) teacher
d) children and their parents
- 2) The critics are going to write about _____.
a) good TV shows for kids
b) good TV shows for kids and grown-ups
c) good and bad TV shows for kids
d) good and bad TV shows for kids and grown-ups
- 3) As a result of their parents' help children should learn _____.
a) a lot of new things
b) to understand what is real and what is make-believe
c) what to do when they are home alone
d) to choose the best programmes on TV
- 4) Some new programmes _____.
a) are likely to be very good
b) have successful sound tracks
c) are for children of the same age
d) will be broadcast on cable television
- 5) There will be some _____ in animated cartoons shown on TV.
a) adventures
b) translations

- c) traditional stories
- d) novelty

- 6) One of the programmes is designed to teach children some facts about _____.
a) their mother tongue
b) William Shakespear's biography
c) pop-stars
d) the natural world
- 7) From the programme "Nick News" children will learn about _____.
a) new magazines
b) unbelievable facts
c) Linda Ellerbee
d) what is happening in the world

10. Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a—g) below.

- N**
E
- a) This scans the screen.
 - b) Live television programmes show you what is happening as it happens.
 - c) Baird showed his set in 1926.
 - d) These pass into the TV set.
 - e) Scientists have been interested in the idea of television since the 1880s.
 - f) Now nearly every home has one.
 - g) These tiny flashes of colour build up the picture on your screen.

Television

Television is a way of sending sound and pictures through the air. (1) _____ Although John Logie Baird was the first to show how television worked, his success was based on work by many other scientists from all over the world. (2) _____ The first television service opened

in 1936 in Britain. Colour television began in the United States in 1956.

At first, all television was black and white. Few people owned television sets because they were very expensive.

(3) _____

Television works by changing light waves into electric signals. This happens inside the TV camera. A picture of what is happening in front of the camera forms on a special screen behind the lens. Behind the screen is an electron gun.

(4) _____ It moves from left to right to cover each part of the picture. Each part is turned into an electric signal which is made stronger, then sent to the transmitter as radio waves. They are picked up by home TV antennas and changed back into

electric signals. (5) _____

The TV screen is covered with tiny chemical dots. In a colour set, these are arranged in groups of three: one red, one blue, one green. At the back there are other electron guns. These fire a beam of electrons to scan the screen just as the camera gun does. As each electron hits the screen, it lights up a dot.

(6) _____ You do not see lines of coloured flashing lights, because the electron gun moves too fast for the eye to follow. What you see is a picture of what is happening in the television studio.

(7) _____ Most programmes are recorded on film or videotape and sent out later.

Speaking +

11. Speak to your friends about modern TV programmes and mention

- the programmes you like
- why you like them
- the programmes you dislike
- why you dislike them
- what you'd like to change to make television better

12. A new television channel has just been opened. Work in pairs and discuss the fact with your friend who has already watched it but you haven't. Speak to your friend and find out

- what the target audience for the channel is
- at what time the channel works
- what kind of programmes they show (educational, entertainment, political films, quizzes, etc.)
- if your friend likes it and why

13. Work in pairs. You and your friend are talking about which profession on television is more interesting. Try to come to some decision and discuss the jobs of

- a news announcer
- an editor
- a cameraman
- a script-writer
- a director
- a show host

14. Say what you can about one of your favourite TV programmes.

15. Organize a talk about the influence of television on young children. Work in two groups. The first group is to speak about good influence and the second one speaks about bad influence that television may have. Try and work out some general conclusion.

Good influence	Bad influence
• Television gives children information and widens their scopes.	• Television affects children's brains.
• Television keeps them at home.	• It affects children's eyes.
• It makes children happier by showing kind and funny programmes.	• It teaches children violence and frightens them.
...	...

Writing +

16. Read the text and complete it with the derivatives of the words on the right.

News of Science and Technology

a) American and _____(1)
 _____(2)s are developing a new kind
 of television. A special device will allow
 _____(3) s to smell what is on the screen.

The device will send out _____(4) ultra-
 sound signals to the brain and we'll be able to
 smell a dish on a _____(5) programme.

b) British _____(6) s are working on the
 first-ever _____(7) taxi. It will be slower
 than airliner but faster than a helicopter. It will
 take you just four minutes to get from the centre
 of London to Heathrow Airport. The
 _____(8) machine will be ready soon.

c) Three _____(9) universities and
 NASA are going to plant trees on Mars. These are
 very _____(10) trees, of course. They grow
 on the mountain of Mexico, Orizaba Peak. Because
 of the high places they grow — with little oxygen
 and extreme cold — they are _____(11)
 _____(12) for the project.

Japan

science

view

harm

cook

science

fly

usual

Mexico

specify

ideal

suit

17. Complete the sentences using the words derived from those in brackets.

1) "It has been said that democracy
 is the worst form of (govern)

_____ except all the others
 that have been tried." (Winston
 Churchill)

2) "By swallowing evil words
 (said) _____, no one has ever
 harmed his stomach." (Winston
 Churchill)

3) In London there are lost corners and (explore) _____
 places, they (real) _____ make the city a (live)
 _____ museum.

4) London can offer you the mix of people, the mix of (enter-
 tain) _____, the mix of (act) _____s.

5) Hitchhiking is a (complete) _____ unique way of
 (travel) _____: it is not a (guide) _____ tour
 where you are herded into a coach full of tourists and then
 taken round notable (history) _____ sites.

6) The most (remark) _____ journey is possibly that of
 Yuri Gagarin, a Russian (cosmos) _____ and the first
 man in space.

7) Using computer programming, music (produce)
 _____s and DJs have more control over the sounds,
 changing them in ways that would be (possible) _____
 to do at a concert.



8) It was very hard to be Churchill's secretary. He dictated directly to the typewriter and his (patience) _____ could make typing for him very, very difficult.

18. Complete the sentences with the right forms of the words in brackets.

1) In (she) _____ album "A Girl Like Me" the singer wanted to say what a lot of young (woman) _____ would like to say but don't know how to express (they) _____.

2) During the course of the (eighteen) _____ century an Englishman, James Cook, completed not one, but three trips around the world. The (one) _____ trip uncovered the East coast of Australia and placed the New Zealand Islands firmly on the map.

3) F a t h e r. Look, I told you before, I'm not going to buy you a set of drums. It's useless to ask (I) _____ for (they) _____.

S o n. But Dad, I promise I'll only play (they) _____ while you're sleeping. (*Joke*)

4) "You call that music?" I suppose this phrase has been uttered from parents to (child) _____ since the beginning of time.

5) The little boy's behaviour is at its (bad) _____ when he's with strangers.

6) You will learn to speak English (good) _____ as you grow (old) _____.

7) We missed the 5 o'clock train so we caught the (near) _____ one.

8) In Britain there are several working steam railways, the (famous) _____ of which is undoubtedly the Bluebell Railway.

9) Those who live near the coast go to the beach to enjoy (they) _____ on a hot summer day.

10) Did anyone help (she) _____ or did she do it all by (she) _____?

19. Choose the right item (a—d) to complete these sentences below.

1) Audrey Hepburn was married twice, but _____ of her wedding dresses can be compared to the one she gave to an unknown girl.

a) no b) none c) neither d) not

2) Though I've never done _____ sports and never really wanted to, I have some friends who are very fond of them.

a) extra b) extreme c) external d) extremist

3) Soon the pence and the pounds will look _____ themselves. (*English proverb*)

a) for b) at c) before d) after

4) Trouble rides a _____ horse. (*Italian proverb*)

a) quick b) fast c) brief d) swift

5) _____ advice to a fool. (*Irish proverb*)

a) Neither give cherries to pigs nor
b) Neither give cherries to pigs or
c) You give cherries to pigs and
d) Both give cherries to pigs and

- 6) Diana is very _____: she always says what she means.
a) frank b) honest c) outgoing d) brave
- 7) _____ Christmas Day people tend to stay at home and relax.
a) In b) At c) By d) On
- 8) John Moor works _____ a lawyer in the City.
a) like b) on c) as d) —
- 9) This is a busy street, there _____ traffic in it.
a) are many b) is many c) are much d) is much
- 10) What _____ unexpected answer!
a) — b) an c) a d) the

20. Choose the right item (a—d) to complete the text.

The Mysterious "Q"

Did you know that the man who (1) _____ James Bond was a secret agent himself? Before he started writing the James Bond Stories, Ian Fleming worked for British Naval Intelli-

gence. (2) _____ his career, Fleming met many important people and he used some of them as models for the

(3) _____ in his books.



If you've seen James Bond films, you remember "Q". His (4) _____ is to make different spy gadgets that are disguised as (5) _____ objects like a pen or a toothbrush. "Q" is based on a (6) _____ person (7) _____ Charles Fraiser-Smith created all kinds of gadgets for British spies to use. (8) _____ those gadgets were shoelaces that could be used as saws, pens that shot poison darts and hollow golf balls that were used to hide (9) _____ to prisoners of war. He (10) _____ more than 300 companies to make the gadgets in secret.

Fleming wrote Fraiser-Smith into the novels as Major Boothroyd, (11) _____ name was changed to "Q" in the Bond films.

And the mysterious James (12) _____ boss, "M", is based on Admiral John Godfrey.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1) a) discovered | c) wrote |
| b) invented | d) made |
| 2) a) while | c) as long as |
| b) along | d) during |
| 3) a) people | c) characters |
| b) heroes | d) representatives |
| 4) a) job | c) profession |
| b) destiny | d) ambition |
| 5) a) everyday | c) small |
| b) mere | d) unimportant |
| 6) a) real | c) factual |
| b) realistic | d) true-to-life |
| 7) a) under the name | c) of the name |
| b) in the name | d) named |
| 8) a) between | b) within |
| c) among | d) in |

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 9) a) massages | b) masages | c) messages | d) mesages |
| 10) a) rented | | c) engaged | |
| b) hired | | d) employed | |
| 11) a) who | b) which | c) who's | d) whose |
| 12) a) Bond | b) Bond's | c) Bonds' | d) Bonds's |

21. Complete the text with the right forms of the verbs in brackets.

Seeing the Future

One morning in 1974, a woman called Lesley Brennan (watch)¹ _____ a film on television when she (hear)² _____ a news story. It was about an explosion at a factory at Fixborough, near her home in the north of England. The story said that many people (kill)³ _____ in the explosion. At lunchtime she (tell)⁴ _____ two friends about the terrible news. But later she discovered that the explosion (happen)⁵ _____ around 5 p. m., several hours after she (hear)⁶ _____ about it.

A man called Morgan Robertson (write)⁷ _____ a book about a very big ship, the *Titan*, which (sink)⁸ _____ after hitting an iceberg. The book (appear)⁹ _____ in 1898, fourteen years before the real ship *Titanic* (go)¹⁰ _____ down in the icy waters of the North Atlantic. Actually, after each terrible accident, some people say they knew it (happen)¹¹ _____. Train or plane passengers often say that they (choose)¹² _____ not to travel on that day, but they cannot usually explain why.

An even stranger story (tell)¹³ _____ about Winston Churchill, who (escape)¹⁴ _____ death in 1940, during the Second World War. The Prime minister (get)¹⁵ _____ into his car and (choose)¹⁶ _____ to sit on the opposite side of his usual one. While the car (drive)¹⁷ _____ through a narrow street, a bomb (explode)¹⁸ _____. The car (go)¹⁹ _____ over on two wheels but (not crash)²⁰ _____, because it was heavy on that side.

Abraham Lincoln (have)²¹ _____ a dream. In his dream he (walk)²² _____ through the White House and (see)²³ _____ a dead man. He asked who it was and (tell)²⁴ _____ it was the president. A few days later he (shoot)²⁵ _____ and (kill)²⁶ _____ at the theatre.

Magicians say that there (be)²⁷ _____ many ways to see the future. They look at cards, tea leaves, or a glass ball, and tell you who you (marry)²⁸ _____ or what kind of career you (make)²⁹ _____. Some of them have more success than others. The greatest was probably the sixteenth century French doctor, Nostradamus. You can still (read)³⁰ _____ his mysterious writings and decide for yourself what you think.

22. Use the verbs in brackets either in Present Progressive Passive or in Past Progressive Passive.

1) I know that a very important problem (discuss) _____ behind these doors at the moment. 2) It's early

morning. The shops and the offices (open) _____. 3) Only yesterday at this time a film (shoot) _____ on this site. 4) When the man saw that his old house (destroy) _____, he turned away: he couldn't look at the scene. 5) While the story (tell) _____, the children couldn't take their eyes off the story teller. 6) Today an international summit meeting (hold) _____ in the British capital. 7) While the new house (build) _____ the family had to stay with their friends. 8) Don't worry, your cat (look) _____ after. 9) I felt very clearly that something (do) _____ wrong. 10) What tune (play) _____? I can't recognize it. 11) Where there used to be a desert now gardens (plant) _____. 12) At that moment my favourite comedy (show) _____ on TV, so I decided not to answer the phone. 13) Can you see that man in the green car? I have a feeling that we (watch) _____. 14) While the programme (make) _____, they had to rewrite half of the script. 15) We had to take a longer way because the road we usually take (repair) _____.

23. Use the verbs in Present Perfect Passive or in Past Perfect Passive.

1) We didn't know that the new programme already (broadcast) _____. 2) I hope that our little misunderstanding (forget) _____. 3) I'm so angry because my party (spoil) _____ by Max's rudeness. 4) After the speaker (interrupt) _____ he stopped to collect his thoughts. 5) I actu-

ally felt quite depressed after the threatening news (announce) _____. 6) May I invite you to the banquet room where some food and refreshments (serve) _____? 7) By early June all the exams (pass) _____ and we could at last enjoy our holidays. 8) Jim looks so happy. Do you know that he just (offer) _____ the leading role in a film? 9) How long, do you think, you (spy) _____ on? 10) The novel I (give) _____ is just another spy story. 11) The film that was on was not new: it (show) _____ many times before. 12) I can imagine how unhappy and humiliated you feel because of all the cruel and unfair words that (throw) _____ into your face. 13) All the books (close) _____, kids? Now you're going to write a quiz. 14) At the beginning we all felt rather tense as ice (break) _____ yet. 15) When I woke up, breakfast already (cook) _____ and coffee (make) _____.

24. Make these sentences passive.

1) We watch current news on television every evening. 2) I think they have already forgotten those sad events. 3) We will cater for kids of different ages. 4) I knew the bad news had depressed everybody. 5) Our team is playing their most important match today. 6) When we returned home, our parents were discussing something excitedly. 7) — May I help you, sir? — No, thanks. They are already serving me. 8) They eat fresh fruit and vegetables every day. 9) We all hoped that we had written the quiz well. 10) I hear that they are making a new full-length cartoon based on Russian fairy tales. 11) By 10 o'clock they had turned down the music and switched off the lights. 12) At that moment the teacher interrupted my story. 13) They were broadcasting the new documentary at 7 o'clock

yesterday. 14) Television has already spread the information.
15) By 2003 this author had written two major novels.

25. Complete the sentences. Use Passive Voice.

1) Listen! My favourite music (to play) _____

2) Don't worry! The fire (to put out) _____

3) Come later. The shop not (to open) _____

4) Bring your friends. A big party (to organize) _____

5) Don't be silent. The question (to ask) _____

6) Try again. The necessary help (to give) _____

7) Don't forget. Your favourite film (to broadcast) _____

8) Just imagine! The famous show (bring) _____

9) Please don't interrupt. My story should not (to interrupt) _____

10) Be serious. Such things (not to laugh at) _____

11) Taste this apple. It (to grow) _____ in my garden.

12) Hands up! You (to arrest) _____

26. Complete the sentences with function words where necessary.

1) My street is brightly lit _____ street lights.

2) There is nobody in this class equal _____ James in his



knowledge of history. 3) What's _____ television to-night? 4) Such cars were _____ current use in the 1940s.

5) May I offer _____ you a hot strong cup of tea? 6) This is a new novel _____ my favourite author. 7) Initials often stand _____ a person's name. 8) Air pollution is a threat _____ everyone's health. 9) I would prefer to be out with my friends instead _____ watching this boring

film. 10) Strangely, John felt no shame _____ his rude words. 11) The old man said that his youngest son had brought shame _____ their family. 12) Paparazzi often spy _____ famous people to take pictures of them.

13) I didn't notice how I had got addicted _____ this new serial. 14) This TV programme caters _____ teenagers.

15) I'll never forget the humiliation of failing _____ my first exam. 16) The news of the first space flight spread _____ the world in no time. 17) There is something wrong with my washing machine. I'm afraid it may soon break _____.

18) The rain became heavier and then turned _____ a shower. 19) Could you turn _____ the telly, please? I'd like to listen to the news. 20) Please turn _____ this music: it's depressing me.

27. Cross out the wrong word to complete the sentences.

1) Animal Planet is an extremely popular TV (serial/series).
2) Sheep have lambs, cows have calves, and goats have (kids/foals). 3) What do you think the police (is/are) doing near our

house? 4) I can't understand why you are feeling so (depressed/depressing). 5) Sh-sh-sh. The baby is (fast/quickly) asleep. 6) This James Bond film has (been/gone) on for a week or so. 7) It's only a (major/minor) problem, don't take it so seriously. 8) Who is (presenting/introducing) the new novel? 9) Never call people names: it's (cruel/rude). 10) Nowadays there are a lot of (tests/quizzes) on television. 11) When Peter's television broke (down/out), he couldn't find anything to occupy himself with. 12) Why, you should be (ashamed/humiliated) of yourself!

28. Write the same in English.

А.1) Провалить экзамен; 2) серьёзная угроза; 3) осветить комнату; 4) вместо моего друга; 5) равные права; 6) испортить вечер; 7) чудесный роман; 8) шпионить за тайным агентом; 9) унижительно для человека; 10) удовлетворять интересам всех.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page.

В. 1) В тот момент диктор программы новостей говорил о текущих событиях. **2)** Я не могу представить себе, что проис-

ходит. Просвети меня. 3) Нам не нравится видеть насилие и жестокость на экранах наших телевизоров. 4) Я не имею представления, что означают эти буквы. 5) Ты чувствуешь себя подавленным, несчастным? Посмотри этот весёлый мультфильм, и тебе станет легче. 6) Сейчас в кинотеатрах идёт новый фильм. Посмотри его. Думаю, он тебе очень понравится. 7) Я не могу забыть мой первый визит в театр. Это было настоящее волшебство. 8) Когда машина сломалась, мой друг предложил мне свою помощь. 9) У Майкла пристрастие к быстрой езде. Он может быть настоящей угрозой на дорогах. 10) Вы не стыдитесь своих слов? Они были грубыми и жестокими.

[illegible]

29. You are correcting your opponent. Write suitable arguments.

1) Opponent. I never watch news on TV: I think it is boring.

You. I beg to differ. _____

2) **O p p o n e n t.** If you have television, you don't need any other entertainments.

You. You're quite wrong, you know. _____

3) Opponent. There are no good films on at the moment.

You. _____

4) Opponent. I find TV guides quite useless.

You. _____

5) Opponent. I have never seen a really good serial.

You. _____

6) Opponent. In the future people won't go to the theatre, or to concerts. They will only watch television.

You. _____

Just for Fun

30. Solve this riddle.

My first is in **lamp** but not in **light**,
My second is in **may** but not in **Might**,
My third is in **dart** and also in **board**,
My fourth is in **string** but not in **cord**,
My last is in **see** but not in **glance**,
I am a city renowned for romance.
Where am I?

31. How many times can you say these tongue twisters fast?

- 1) Danny the duck doesn't dance with dogs.
- 2) Hot Harry hates the heat and humidity.
- 3) Samuel smiled as his sled swiftly soared through the slippery snow.
- 4) One-one was a racehorse.
Two-two was one, too.
When One-one won one race,
Two-two won one, too.

32. Read these limericks and write one of your own.


- 1) A cheerful old bear at the zoo
Could always find something to do.

If it bored him to go
On a walk to and fro,
He'd turn round and walk fro and to.

- 2) There was a young man of Bengal
Who went to a fancy dress ball.
He decided to risk it
And went as a biscuit,
But a dog ate him up in the hall.



Test 1

1. Listen to the text,  [6], and mark each sentence "T" for *true*, "F" for *false* or "NS" for *not stated*.

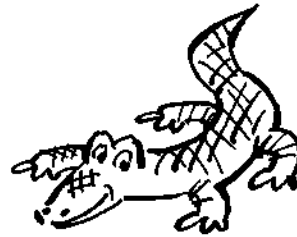
N
E
F

- 1) Women talk on the phone more than face-to-face. ☐
- 2) Professor Boynton is a man. ☐
- 3) Professor Boynton has always been interested in men's and women's psychology. ☐
- 4) We don't know how long Professor Boynton studied men's and women's conversations. ☐
- 5) Women may discuss as many as 40 different subjects. ☐
- 6) Men can't find very many subjects to discuss. ☐
- 7) Men talk about politics more often than women. ☐
- 8) Women's conversations are limited by talking about husbands and boyfriends. ☐

2. Read the text and complete it with the phrase (a—g) below.

- a) Joy's aunt
- b) crowding the dance floor

- c) the youngest person
- d) baseball caps and T-shirts
- e) not only in Germany
- f) words for the song
- g) Joy became a pop star overnight



The Youngest Number One

Joy Gruttman's face and her voice are familiar to all TV viewers and radio listeners in Germany. Though Joy is only seven years old, her German song "Schni-Schna-Schnappi", or

"Snappy the Little Crocodile", is number one (1) _____ but in some other countries as well.

Over one million copies have been sold and 500,000 ringtones¹ have been downloaded. Even nightclubs are playing a dis-

co remix version, with people (2) _____ singing the refrain "Schni-Schna-Schnappi".

Joy recorded the song when she was four years old and her parents posted it on the Internet as a joke. But when some Ger-

man radio stations discovered the song, (3) _____.

"Schni-Schna-Schnappi" is the story of a baby crocodile who is teething on his father's leg. The track was written by

(4) _____ Iris Gruttmann, who has been writing children's songs for 10 years. But Iris insists that it was Joy who

thought of the tune and (5) _____.

"Schni-Schna-Schnappi" is a lovely children's song," says Iris Gruttmann. "Maybe that explains its success."

Joy now has her own official website, where Schnappi

(6) _____ can be bought as well as the Schnappi CD, Schnappi video, Schnappi DVD and Schnappi video game.

Joy is (7) _____ in Europe to get to number one.

¹ ringtone — мелодия звонка в мобильном телефоне

3. Write the English for the following.

- 1) забыть унижение _____
- 2) представлять текущие новости _____
- 3) пристрастившийся к чтению романов _____
- 4) незабываемая телепередача _____
- 5) жестокость и насилие _____
- 6) предложить помощь _____
- 7) серьёзный провал _____
- 8) крепко спать _____
- 9) стыдиться своих грубых слов _____
- 10) убавить звук телевизора _____
- 11) равные шансы _____
- 12) избаловать ребёнка _____

4. Complete the sentences with function words.

- 1) Don't worry, I'll do the job instead _____ you.
- 2) This film studio caters _____ the youngest children.
- 3) You'll find this picture if you turn _____ the page.
- 4) It was an old car which often broke _____. 5) How long has the film been _____? 6) The letters p. m. stand _____ "post meridiem". 7) At that moment we felt that someone was spying _____ us. 8) Brought into the house, the snowman soon turned _____ water. 9) She felt a

flush of shame _____ what she had done. 10) Tornados are a real threat _____ some American states.

5. Use the right passive verb forms to complete these sentences.

- NEF** 1) Could you wait a minute? Your fax (send) _____.
2) Yesterday my favourite film (broadcast) _____ on TV.
3) By five o'clock tea (make) _____, and we were enjoying a friendly talk. 4) Don't worry. The patient (take) _____ to the surgery. 5) When I entered the hall, it (decorate) _____ for the New Year party. 6) Tomorrow a very important political problem (discuss) _____ in the weekly talk show. 7) In this climate oranges (grow) _____ all over the country. 8) Before the bell rang, the quiz (write) _____ and (hand) _____ in. 9) Everything (prepare) _____ for your trip, now you may set off.
10) Listen. My favourite story by Kuprin (read) _____ on the radio.

6. One of the sentences in each pair is right, the other is not. Mark the right one.

- 1) a) We looked up: the sky was threatening with a storm.
b) We looked up: the sky was threatened with a storm.
- 2) a) In such situations the police is always called.
b) In such situations the police are always called.
- 3) a) What a shame you haven't seen this wonderful film!
b) How shame you haven't seen this wonderful film!
- 4) a) They write "traveler" in Britain and "traveller" in America.
b) They write "traveller" in Britain and "traveler" in America.

- 5) a) It is unmoral to teach children cruelty.
b) It is immoral to teach children cruelty.
- 6) a) Nowadays goods are advertised on Russian television.
b) Nowadays goods are broadcast on Russian television.
- 7) a) The BBC is known world wide.
b) The BBC is known worldwide.
- 8) a) "Major" and "minor" are synonyms.
b) "Major" and "minor" are antonyms.
- 9) a) The sound is very loud. Could you turn it up, please?
b) The sound is very loud. Could you turn it down, please?
- 10) a) I've just come back from London. It's been an unforgettable trip.
b) I've just came back from London. It's been an unforgotten trip.

7. Write a paragraph (10—12 sentences) to describe modern television.

Project Work 1

Work in groups or individually. Collect some material to create an almanac about different aspects of teen's life. The almanac is to be

finished by the end of the school year and is to tell about particular spheres of your life and activities.

Put the material together and prepare it for either traditional or electronic publishing. Illustrate your almanac with pictures, photos, diagrams, etc.

Make sure that your almanac

- has a suitable title,
- is well-structured,
- looks attractive,
- mentions the names of all its authors,
- gives their photos,
- has 5 parts.

Find information and write an essay on one of the problems concerning TV. Here are some ideas of such problems:

- 1) Teens' problems on TV
- 2) The future of TV
- 3) The most interesting TV people
- 4) School and television
- 5) Television in your life
- 6) Television that educates
- 7) Television that entertains
- 8) Sport on TV
- 9) Prime-time TV programmes
- 10) Commercials on television
- 11) Your favourite TV channel (programme)

Unit 2. The Printed Page: Books, Magazines, Newspapers

Word Box

alone, an article, cheap, cheerful, courage, courageous,
(a) duty, dutiful, enter, to earn, to enjoy, enjoyment,
an entrance, an event, eventful, evidence, fair, to feel,
a feeling, to fascinate, fascinating, general, to hold, to invent,
inventive, investigation, a lie, to lie, lonely, loneliness,
to mind, misbehaviour, peaceful, to push, to publish, private,
to print, to reach, a reward, rewarding, to sell, strange,
a stranger, to suppose, a treasure, a treasure-house, through,
to type, unfair, whisper, wise, wisdom
to feel at home, in general, to enjoy oneself, to be on/off duty

Listening +

1. Listen to the tape, [7], and match five texts (1—5) with the names of the places they describe (a—f). One place-name you don't need to use.

Places:

- a) War Museum
- b) Waterfalls
- c) Concert hall
- d) Shopping centre
- e) The City
- f) Comedy club

Texts	1	2	3	4	5	extra
Place-names						

2. Listen to the tape, [8], and mark each sentence "T" for true, "F" for false or "NS" for not stated.

1) Rowling began writing early. ☐




- 2) When she was a pupil, she preferred mathematics to other school subjects. ☐
- 3) Joanne wanted to go to university but went to live in Paris instead. ☐
- 4) Joanne liked working for Amnesty International. ☐
- 5) She thought of Harry Potter on a train. ☐
- 6) Rowling left England only once, to teach English in Portugal. ☐
- 7) When Rowling and her little daughter lived in Scotland, they were very poor. ☐
- 8) Rowling's first book about Harry Potter was rejected by a number of publishing companies. ☐
- 9) Alice Newton's interest in the book helped to publish it. ☐
- 10) Barry Cunningham from Bloomsbury was sure of the book's success. ☐
- 11) Rowling had to use a pseudonym. ☐

12) Rowling loved her grandmother Kathleen very much.

☐

13) The Harry Potter book's first step to the world fame was very modest — 1000 copies. ☐

3. Listen to the text "Roald Dahl's Writing Hut",  [9], and choose the right item to complete these statements.

- 1) Roald Dahl _____.
 - a) built his hut himself
 - b) had his hut built for him
 - c) had his hut built of wood
 - d) had his hut built of stone



- 2) Inside the hut _____.
 - a) nothing looked clean and tidy
 - b) everything looked clean and tidy
 - c) only the writing desk looked clean and tidy
 - d) only the books looked clean and tidy
- 3) Roald Dahl had his lunch _____.
 - a) in the house
 - b) in the writing hut
 - c) in the garden
 - d) somewhere else
- 4) For writing Dahl always prepared _____.
 - a) six plain yellow pencils
 - b) six plain sharp pencils
 - c) six sharp green pencils with a rubber
 - d) six sharp yellow pencils with a rubber

- 5) Roald Dahl _____.
- was very economical with his writing paper
 - kept all his rough drafts
 - threw his rough drafts straight into the fire
 - threw his rough drafts into the wastepaper basket and made a bonfire of them from time to time

- 6) Wendy, Dahl's secretary, helped him by _____.
- printing his books
 - typing his books
 - taking his books to the publisher
 - sorting the yellow pads out

4. Listen to a fragment from Dahl's story "Lucky Break — How I Became a Writer", [10], and write brief answers to these questions.

1) Why did Mrs O'Connor come to R. Dahl's school on Saturday morning?

2) Was she good-looking?

3) How many books did she present to the pupils during 3 years?

4) How long did each class last?

5) What was the secret of Mrs O'Connor's success with the pupils?

6) What two things did Mrs O'Connor teach Roald Dahl?

5. Listen to the tape, [11], and match five texts (1—5) with the statements below (a—f). One statement you don't need to use.

a) In this book the main characters are a boy and a group of girls.

- This book tells a story of true friends.
- This book is not written in prose.
- In this book the main character makes up unbelievable stories.
- In this book the main character creates a monster, who makes trouble.
- This is not a book of fiction but a factual one.

Texts	1	2	3	4	5	extra
Statements						

Reading +

6. The text below comes from a magazine. Put the parts of the text in the right order to make it logical.

a) Years later, when Napoleon was on his deathbed on the island of St Helena, his friend Tomblrier asked him if he had seen anything mysterious in the Great Pyramid.

"I have spoken to no one about that. Ever," said Napoleon. "But you are my best friend, Tomblrier, and I will tell you... I will tell you what I saw that day!"

b) When he came out, he looked pale and dazed.

"Are you all right, sir?" asked the guide. "Have you seen anything strange?"

The famous French general was silent for a while. Then he said: "Never mention this matter again!"



c) Tomblrier leaned forward.

"Yes, my general? What did you see?" he asked.

Napoleon stared at Tomblrier. His eyes misted over as if he was looking into the past. Then he shook his head sadly.

"No. What's the use? No one would ever believe me."

And he sank back into dreamless sleep.

Napoleon Bonaparte took his secret to the grave.

d) During his military expedition to Egypt Napoleon decided to visit the Great Pyramid of Cheops. His guide led him deeper and deeper into the heart of the ancient pyramid. At last they stood in the very centre of the King's Chamber. The guide began to explain what he knew about its history, but Napoleon silenced the man with a wave of his hand.

"I have to be left alone," he said.

e) The guide left the Chamber and Napoleon was alone in the warm, still, silent air. He spent the whole night there.



Order	1	2	3	4	5
Parts					

7. The texts below (a—e) are parts of magazine articles. Match them with the titles (1—6). One title you don't need to use.

NEF

- 1) American Food
- 2) The Key to Your Adventures
- 3) Get the Certificate
- 4) Around the World
- 5) Goodbye to Old Traditions
- 6) Study Abroad

a) The first time anyone really did it, was for nothing more than a shopping trip. For pepper and cinnamon, to be precise. In 1519, fine ships set sail from the Spanish coast in an attempt to

find the South-West passage leading from the Atlantic into the "Southern Sea", what we now call the Pacific Ocean.

b) So basically, it's all clear. We choose a university, and submit the application forms. However, you soon begin to realise that it's not all that easy. In the first place, it's a big shock to learn that someone, who's finished a Russian high school, in most cases, cannot go directly to a UK university. Why? Firstly, age: Brits tend to finish school at 18; secondly, the qualifications received on finishing a Russian school are considered of a lower level than the British equivalents.

c) The times of Krusenstern and Columbus are long gone; there are almost no places on the Earth left undiscovered by sunglasses-clad tourists, carrying cameras with huge zoom lenses. However, there is one thing which remains true of travellers throughout time — they need money. But while the Conquistadors travelled under the patronage of their kings, modern young tourists must make do¹ by themselves — and in this, they are aided by cards — credit cards and discount cards.

d) In today's modern world, you can't really manage without a computer. One way or another, professionals working in practically any area must be able to use a computer. Therefore, there is a need for a uniform assessment of computer literacy, something like the European Computer Driving Licence (ECDL).

Nowadays, in many countries, going to a university or training at the workplace requires having ECDL. In Romania, for example, ECDL is approved by the Ministry of Education.

e) The truth is, that families in the US eat together less often than they used to. Instead of meeting at the dinner table, families often meet in the kitchen, around the refrigerator. There's no time for old-fashioned cooking. Quick snacks all through the day have taken its place. And to save trouble, people eat wherever they like, in the street, in front of the TV, or at their desks.

Titles	1	2	3	4	5	6	extra
Texts							

¹ to make do = to succeed

8. Read the text and mark each sentence after it "T" for true, "F" for false "NS" for not stated.

NEF

British or American?



Which is the pre-dominant English in the world today? There is not an easy answer to this question, nor should there be.

At its heart and soul, there are no great differences between American English and British English. The reason for this is that both of them have the same roots. Of course, there are some differences in vocabulary, grammar and expression but these differences are not so great.

Did you know that the American variety of English spoken today was the common household variety of English spoken in most places of the world, including Britain, in the 17th century? That means Shakespeare spoke using the American variety. Of course, at that time, there was no American variety; there was only the British variety of English. If this is true, then it was British English (and not American English as people often think) that has changed over the last three centuries.

If the American variety of English has done anything to the language, then it is to have added hundreds of thousands of words and expressions to a language already containing millions. So, perhaps we should not argue about which variety of English predominates in the world today, but think more about people's cultural identity instead.

It is common knowledge that the Americans are an informal people and use more informal expressions to demonstrate their friendliness. The British, more reserved (but actually just as friendly), rely more on formal expressions to show their politeness and not to be seen as "forward".

One thing is clear: in the race between British English and American English there can be no winner or loser.

- 1) American English and British English are quite similar.

- 2) They both came from the same source. ☐

- 3) With time American English has changed more than British English. ☐

- 4) Phonologically American English is more conservative than British English. ☐

- 5) A lot of words invented by the Americans have entered English. ☐

- 6) We are right to think that the greeting "Hello" is British and "Hi" is American. ☐

- 7) The Americans are less formal than the British. ☐

- 8) The Americans are as friendly as the British. ☐

9. Read the text and choose the right items to complete the sentences after it.

NEF

In this article Jacqueline Wilson, a children's author, writes about love of reading and recommends some of her favourite books.

Like most children's authors, I shall be very busy during Children's Book Week going into schools and libraries up and down the country to talk about my books. I like primary schools the most. I talk for about 40 minutes and then ask the children if they've got any questions. This is always the fun part. The questions aren't always connected with my books. Children of-



ten ignore my wrinkles and grey hair and see me simply as a withered ten-year-old. "Have you got any brothers or sisters?" and "What football team do you support?" and once, very sweetly, "How late are you allowed to stay up at night?" Therefore I know that when children ask me "What are your favourite books?" they don't expect me to start talking about grown-up literature. They want to know what my favourite children's books are.

It is always hard work choosing. I sometimes talk about the books I loved long ago when I was a child, but that isn't always useful or relevant for today's children. My favourite books then were "Nancy and Plum" by Betty Macdonald, a lovely story about two spirited sisters who run away from their orphanage, and "Adventures with Rosalind" by Charlotte Austen, a haunting fantasy about a lonely boy on a long journey through different lands across seven seas. Nobody else has ever heard of them and they are long out of print. I do mention Noel Streatfield, especially "Ballet Shoes" but that's a very girly choice.

Here I'd like to stress the importance of reading aloud. I think this is the best, easiest and most enjoyable way of getting a child to love books for life. I don't just mean reading books to babies and toddlers, I mean going on reading aloud long after children can read for themselves. I wish there could be more reading aloud in our schools. That story session on Friday afternoon was the lesson we all loved most back in those long-ago schooldays.

I particularly wish there could be more reading aloud at home. Story tapes are wonderful, especially in cars, but there's nothing like a grown-up reading or telling a story directly to a child. My all-time favourite picture book to read aloud is "Where the Wild Things Are" by Maurice Sendak, with its poetic text of 338 words and wonderfully imaginative illustrations. It never fails to intrigue or delight any undersevens. The Mary Poppins books are good to read to seven or nine-year-olds. Each chapter is a story in itself, perfect for bedtime reading. Most of Edith Nesbit's books still sound very fresh and funny, a treat to read aloud to under-11s. Girls should enjoy "Little Women", "A Little Princess", "What Katy Did" and "Black Beauty" read aloud, and boys might listen to "Treasure Island" or "Tom Sawyer". There are also very good contemporary books that will be

the classics of the future. Philip Pullman's "Clockwork or All Wound Up" is superb for reading aloud, a perfectly constructed gothic fairytale. And there are always the Harry Potter books...

- 1) Jacqueline Wilson _____ professionally.
 - a) writes criticism on children's books
 - b) writes books for kids
 - c) gives public readings of children's books
- 2) Primary school children often _____.
 - a) ask Ms Wilson silly questions
 - b) discuss different problems with Ms Wilson
 - c) forget Ms Wilson's age
- 3) Children's books of long ago _____.
 - a) were much better than modern books
 - b) are hardly known to modern children
 - c) were very hard to choose
- 4) In "Adventures with Rosalind" the main character _____.
 - a) doesn't stay in one and the same place
 - b) is a lonely sailor
 - c) goes around the world
- 5) The book "Ballet Shoes" _____.
 - a) suits girls rather than boys
 - b) suits boys rather than girls
 - c) suits both boys and girls
- 6) Ms Wilson believes that books should be read to _____.
 - a) very young children
 - b) teenage children
 - c) younger and older children
- 7) When Ms Wilson was a schoolgirl, she and her classmates _____.
 - a) read a lot of children's books
 - b) listened to their teacher reading aloud to them
 - c) read aloud to each other

8) Ms Wilson names a number of children's books that are

- a) usually read by children
- b) good for reading aloud to children
- c) often read aloud to children

10. Read the text from "The Daily Telegraph" and complete it with the phrases (a—h) below.

- a) this explains why
- b) according to one eyewitness
- c) the moisture capacity of air at 30 °C is five times what it is at 5 °C
- d) drizzle falls frequently in winter
- e) much of the damage was in the town centre
- f) on August 10, 1893
- g) Mid-June and mid-August
- h) by a ferocious hailstorm

Rain Falls Hardest in the Feverish Month of July

There is one immutable fact about British rain: it falls harder in summer than in winter — and it falls hardest of all in July.

Sudden downpours are a characteristic of summer. Just as showers are typical of spring, (1) _____. And autumn often brings driving rain.

This is all down to the fact that warm air can hold much more moisture than cold air: (2) _____.

When conditions are right for the release of that moisture, such as when rising air currents produce towering cumulonimbus clouds, a lot more rain will fall in a given time in summer

than in any other season. (3) _____ some of our most dramatic rainstorms occur either during or at the end of a heat-wave.



It also explains why we often talk about tropical downpours to describe such cloudbursts.

Nearly all of our heaviest short downpours happen between

(4) _____.

Recording equipment, of course, can only take a limited sample of the weather and this is particularly true of rainfall levels which can vary enormously from place to place.

As far as the records are concerned, the biggest five-minute fall in the UK occurred (5) _____, at Preston, Lancashire, when 1.25 inches fell.

Put another way, that is two weeks' worth of rain in 300 seconds, or an average rate of 15 inches per hour.

The heaviest rain was accompanied (6) _____. Some hailstones were "as large as a shilling piece".

The hail was so heavy that it was impossible to see more than a yard through it, (7) _____.

As might be expected, (8) _____.

Many streets, houses and shops were flooded to a depth of 2 ft, main sewers burst, and manhole covers were forced off as water spurted six feet into the air.

Speaking +

11. Speak to your friends about modern periodicals and mention

- what role they play in the modern world
- what they are like (types, target readers, etc.)
- what material they traditionally publish
- your attitude to them

12. Your friend is reading a new interesting book. Speak to your friend and find out

- what book it is and where he/she got it
- who is the author of the book and if he/she has read anything by this author before

- what the book is about
- what the main characters are like
- why he/she is enjoying the book

13. Work in pairs and discuss the future of public libraries.

NEF One of you believes that libraries in their traditional form will not survive as any book will soon be available in its electronic form.

The other thinks that there will always be people preferring printed books.

14. Say what you can about the role of periodicals in the society throughout its history and today.



15. Organize a talk about your reading habits and preferences.

- 1) Think of what kind of books you prefer.
- 2) Write down some arguments in favour of such books.
- 3) Exchange your ideas with other students.
- 4) Recommend your favourite books to your friends.

Writing +

16. Match the words in the two columns. Use the word combinations to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) felt | a) magazine |
| 2) say it | b) book |
| 3) monthly | c) event |
| 4) colour | d) job |
| 5) local | e) libraries |
| 6) enjoyable | f) at home |
| 7) investigate | g) Wisdom |
| 8) tragic | h) the crime |
| 9) Words of | i) in a whisper |
| 10) rewarding | j) printer |

- 1) My father is a doctor and he is sure that his profession is the most _____.
- 2) A lot of people believe that "Alice in Wonderland" is a very _____.
- 3) I don't want anyone to know our password, so be careful and _____.
- 4) My friend makes beautiful greeting cards on his new _____.
- 5) In their family the little boy soon _____: they were such kind and friendly people.
- 6) I have a thick book of aphorisms called "_____".
- 7) Everybody knows that the "Titanik" sank while crossing the Atlantic. The _____ happened in 1912.
- 8) Sherlock Holmes decided to _____ himself and managed to do it brilliantly.
- 9) This _____ gives specialist information about new publications.

10) _____ often become a kind of cultural centre attracting those who love literature and arts.

17. Complete the sentences with function words where necessary.

1) I'm quite sure that you'll enjoy _____ yourselves at the concert: you've always liked this pop group.

2) As soon as we were through _____ the questions, the teacher set us a new task.

3) The photograph looked old because it was printed _____ black and white.

4) This computer can't be sold _____ a lot of money because it is outdated.

5) Linda agreed to meet Charley on Wednesday night when she was _____ duty in the hospital.

6) She had to stand on a chair to reach _____ the books on the top shelf.

7) All through the performance my mother held me _____ the hand as she was afraid to lose me in the crowd.

8) I waited for Jenny _____ it began to get dark and went home only when I understood that she wouldn't come.

9) How can I believe you if you continue to tell lies _____ me and everybody else?

10) The little girl held the toy _____ her both hands looking _____ it lovingly.

11) _____ general, your test is written quite well, it's one of the best in the group.

12) The kittens were pushing each other _____ from the bowl of milk.

13) If you're looking _____ a good book, I can recommend some to you.

14) Nobody knows how much I'm looking _____ to my winter holidays.

15) Look _____ the pence and the pounds will look _____ themselves. (*Proverb*)

18. Cross out the wrong variant to make these sentences logical and complete.



- 1) Robinson is so (lonely/alone)! I'm really sorry for him.
- 2) Margo can (print/type) very well: she prints/types 40 words a minute.
- 3) The "New Yorker" is a well-known (month/monthly) magazine.
- 4) He earns (his living/for his life) by writing for a local newspaper.
- 5) The book is beautifully (published/printed) on quality paper.
- 6) Lucy recited her favourite fable (writing/written) by I. A. Krylov.
- 7) I often write to my friend (living/lived) in another town.
- 8) What's the name of this (publishing/published) house?
- 9) Many people prefer vegetables (selling/sold) in the market.
- 10) I can still remember the legend (telling/told) to me by my great-grandfather.
- 11) What a (fascinating/fascinated) idea it was — to do travelling in some faraway exotic places!

12) Do you know the music (playing/played) by our school orchestra?

19. Use the words with the suffixes *-ness*, *-hood*, *-ly*, *-al* in the sentences that follow.

-al: national, factual, fatal

-ly: lordly, worldly, wrinkly

-ness: brightness, loneliness, prettiness

-hood: boyhood, brotherhood, knighthood

1) He received a _____ for his services to British industry.

2) I need some _____ information on the problem of nuclear stations.

3) The _____ of the speaker's remark struck the audience.

4) We decided to visit the _____ Museum of Wales.

5) Teenagers today are much more _____ than I ever was.

6) Not so long ago tuberculosis was considered to be a _____ disease.

7) He has been living on his own for many years but his _____ doesn't trouble him.

8) Sam spent his _____ years with his grandparents in the country.

9) My great-grandfather's old _____ face was smiling at me from the photograph.

10) We've heard a lot about the new girl's _____ but we haven't met her yet.

11) Our teacher taught us freedom, tolerance and _____.

12) He spoke to us in a _____ manner which we all disliked.

20. Write the English for the following.

A. 1) зарабатывать себе на жизнь _____

2) издавать газету _____

3) добраться до города _____

4) продемонстрировать смелость _____

5) провести собрание _____

6) честное (справедливое) решение _____

7) общественное событие _____

8) благодарная профессия _____

9) тихий шёпот _____

10) незнакомое место _____

B. 1) Эта книга — настоящая сокровищница мудрости.

2) Они вошли в дом через парадную (front) дверь.

3) Почему ты говоришь шёпотом? Кто-нибудь спит?

4) Если хотите хорошо провести время, сходите в театр.

5) Когда я закончил с уроками, было уже темно.

6) Журналисты решили провести собственное расследование этих событий.

7) Ты помнишь, кто изобрёл телефон?

8) Я полагаю, что все эти слова — ложь.

9) Я всё ещё помню странные события той зимы.

10) Ваш долг — расследовать эту тайну.

21. Complete the text of the old fable with the words derived from the words on the right.

NEF



The Wolves and the Dogs

Once upon a time the wolves said to the dogs, "Why should we continue to be enemies any longer? You are very like us in most ways:

the main (1)_____ between us is only

our (2)_____. We live a life of

(3)_____; but you are (4)_____ to people, who beat you, and put heavy collars round your necks and make you work hard. And what is your reward? They give you nothing but bones to eat. It is clear that your life is

(5)_____.

differ

train

free, slave

happy

Don't put up with it any longer. Give the sheep that you're watching to us, and we will all live and feast together."

The dogs (6)_____ allowed themselves to be persuaded by these words and

(7)_____ the wolves into the

(8)_____ of the forest. But as soon as

they were well inside, the (9)_____ wolves set upon them and tore them to pieces.

(10)_____ (11)_____ deserve their fate.

stupid

company

deep

fear

traitorous
right

22. Complete the sentences using the words derived from those in brackets.

NEF

1) Don't you get (comfort) _____ sitting on the floor?

2) Everybody says that George is a (type) _____ English

gentleman. 3) Molly got her (strong) _____ slowly after

her illness. 4) Please (move) _____ your hats as soon as

you enter the church. 5) The police were (power) _____ to prevent the crime: they could do nothing. 6) What's wrong with

Jack today? He was behaving quite (normal) _____ yesterday. 7) Samuel is not a good pupil: he seems to be (capable)

_____ to learn anything. 8) Democracy is one form of

(govern) _____. 9) A little boy (appear) _____ from his home on Monday morning. 10) Schmidt was the

(command) _____ of the expedition. 11) I helped her to

carry her (shop) _____ home. 12) When James heard the

news, he looked at me in (speech) _____ shock.
 13) Everyone was pleased with the children's (polite) _____.
 14) Jake had a very happy (boy) _____.
 15) We were deeply touched by the (sad) _____ of the new melody.

23. Rewrite the sentences so that you could use Participle I in them.

Example: I was crossing the road and noticed a strange vehicle. Crossing the road, I noticed a strange vehicle.

- 1) Steve was watching an old film and fell asleep.

- 2) Father was reading the newspaper and made some comments.

- 3) We were having a seaside holiday and played a lot of tennis.

- 4) Rita was writing a letter and made a couple of mistakes.

- 5) Bob was typing the text in the computer and pressed the wrong key.

- 6) Sue was choosing a book in the library and came across some stunning information.

- 7) The friends were walking along the central street and decided to drop in at a café.

- 8) Our school team were playing the final match and scored two goals.

9) Tina was looking through the window and noticed a strange blue bird on the branch.

10) The workers were repairing the road and found a buried treasure chest.

24. Complete these sentences using Participle I. Make them true.

Example: Last weekend we had a lot of fun dancing at the disco.

- 1) I must say that I often have trouble _____.
- 2) I remember how once we had a hard time _____.
- 3) I often tell my friends how once I had fun _____.
- 4) Most people have difficulty _____.
- 5) I'll never forget how my friends and I had a hard time _____.
- 6) When I was very young I had trouble _____.
- 7) During the holiday we had a wonderful time _____.
- 8) It's not surprising that some of my friends have difficulty _____.
- 9) Personally I prefer to have fun _____ at weekends.
- 10) We never have trouble _____, we do it easily.



25. Use the appropriate verbs in the *ing-forms* to complete these sentences.

- 1) Please stop _____, you're making too much noise.
- 2) I have never enjoyed _____: it's not in my line at all.
- 3) Don't stop, keep _____, you're doing it beautifully.
- 4) My friend loves _____, she's the best cook I've ever met.
- 5) I don't mind your _____ with us at all: I always enjoy your company.
- 6) May I borrow this book when you finish _____ it?
- 7) A lot of people hate _____ and it's not surprising.
- 8) When the bell rang we began _____ the test as we wanted to complete it as soon as possible.
- 9) What do you enjoy more: _____ or _____?
- 10) Would you mind _____? I'm dying for a good strong cup.
- 11) I have never liked _____ but now I'm beginning to change my mind.
- 12) Our teacher asked us to start _____ for the coming examinations.

26. Express the same in English. Use *mind* + *Ving*.

- 1) Я не возражаю, чтобы вы шли домой прямо сейчас.

- 2) Я не против того, чтобы помочь тебе.

- 3) Мы не против того, чтобы Дон присоединился к нам.

- 4) Мама не возражала против того, чтобы Мэри пошла на дискотеку.

- 5) Ты не возражаешь против того, чтобы пойти в кино в субботу?

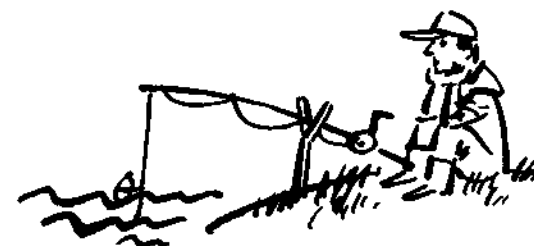
6) Я не против того, чтобы твои друзья играли в нашей команде.

7) Вы не против того, чтобы мы включили телевизор?

8) Вы не против того, чтобы сходить в магазин завтра утром?

27. Give three good reasons why people do these things.

NE
F



Example: go fishing. People go fishing because it allows them to spend some time out in the open air. They can also enjoy the peace and quiet of the countryside. And finally, they believe that fishing is an exciting activity, a kind of competition where you win or lose.

1) go skating _____

2) go jogging _____



3) go dancing _____

4) go shopping _____



28. Complete the sentences with the right forms of the words in brackets.

NEF

1) Henry Ford was a pioneer automobile maker. He was the (one) _____ to use assembly lines and build (he) _____ cars from standard parts.

2) Moscow, the capital of Russia, is the (big) _____ city in the country. It is the (large) _____ industrial and business centre in the country.

3) It can be hard to tell moths and butterflies apart. These are the signs to look out for. Moths have (plump) _____ bodies than butterflies. Moths' (antenna) _____ are like tiny combs or have feathery (hair) _____ on (they) _____. Butterflies (antenna) _____ end in tiny knobs.

4) Moths hatch from eggs into caterpillars. The caterpillar feeds on (leaf) _____ until it is fully grown. Then it spins (it) _____ a silk cocoon. A few kinds of moths do

not spin cocoons, but bury (they) _____ in the ground

or in piles of (leaf) _____ until they grow into moths.

5) William Shakespeare is thought by most people to be (England) _____ (great) _____ writer. Very little is known about (Shakespeare) _____ life. When he was 18, he married Ann Hathaway, a (farmer) _____ daughter, and had three (child) _____.

29. Choose the right items to complete the texts below.

NEF

A. Books

Books are used for (1) _____ and passing on all kinds of knowledge, ideas, and stories. Some of the earliest books were made by the ancient Egyptians. They were written by hand on

rolls of paper made (2) _____ the papyrus plant.

By the time of the Roman Empire, many books were handwritten on parchment or vellum, made (3) _____ animal skin. It (4) _____ into sheets to look much the same

(5) _____ a modern book.

During the Middle Ages, monks made many beautiful books. They were (6) _____ by hand with bright colours and sometimes with gold and silver. In the 1400s (7) _____ on paper was introduced in Europe. At first this was very slow because much of the work still (8) _____ be done by hand. Then Johannes Gutenberg invented a machine with

(9) _____ type¹ which could produce books (10) _____.

¹ type — шрифт

Today, many (11)_____ are produced every year, in all the languages of the world.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) a) keeping | c) storing |
| b) holding | d) retaining |
| 2), 3) a) off | c) on |
| b) from | d) of |
| 4) a) cut | c) was cut |
| b) cutted | d) was cutted |
| 5) a) as | c) like |
| b) than | d) with |
| 6) a) pictured | c) decorated |
| b) butified | d) made nice |
| 7) a) engraving | c) typing |
| b) printing | d) publishing |
| 8) a) must | c) could |
| b) should | d) had to |
| 9) a) moving | c) movable |
| b) moved | d) removed |
| 10) a) quick | c) soon |
| b) quickly | d) sooner |
| 11) a) millions of books | c) millions books |
| b) million of books | d) million books |

B. Newspapers

Newspapers are just what their name says — they are papers that (1)_____ news. They first appeared in the 1400s.

Printers produced pamphlets (2)_____ people what was happening in the country and what they thought about it.

Modern newspapers first appeared in the 1700s. Today, there are newspapers in (3)_____ every country in the world, in many different languages. Some (4)_____ every day, some every week.

One of the oldest newspapers is "The Times" of London. It (5)_____ in 1785. (6)_____ famous newspapers are the "New York Times" and the "Washington Post" in the United States, and "Le Monde" in France. The first (7)_____

US (8)_____ newspaper, the "Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser", was published in 1784.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1) a) produce | c) make |
| b) type | d) print |
| 2) a) tell | c) told |
| b) tells | d) telling |
| 3) a) hardly | c) closely |
| b) almost | d) partly |
| 4) a) print | c) are being printed |
| b) are printed | d) have been printed |
| 5) a) began | c) rose |
| b) set off | d) gave a start |
| 6) a) Another | c) Others |
| b) The other | d) Other |
| 7) a) sucessful | c) succesful |
| b) successful | d) successfull |
| 8) a) day | c) day's |
| b) daily | d) days' |

30. Complete the text with the right forms of the verbs in brackets.

New Cinderella

Long ago, in 1952, a young Italian girl (dream)

(1)_____ about marrying the young man she was in love with, but she (know) (2)_____ it was impossible because they had no money.

In the same year, Audrey Hepburn, then a young actress (plan) (3)_____ her wedding to a young London playboy called James Hanson. She already (play) (4)_____ the leading part in a Hollywood musical and (make) (5)_____ her film debut in "Roman Holiday". While filming in Rome the actress (order) (6)_____ a wedding dress in a famous Fontana fashion house. It was a glorious dress (make) (7)_____ of white lace with a flowing train.



At last the dress was practically ready and Audrey (have) (8)_____ to go to the designer for the final fitting... but two weeks before the wedding Audrey (call) (9)_____ it off.

She (not keep) (10)_____ the dress and (not sell) (11)_____ it. Instead she (phone) (12)_____ Fontana and said, "I want my dress (wear) (13)_____ by another girl, someone who (not to be) (14)_____ able to afford a dress like mine the most beautiful Italian girl you can (find) (15)_____."

The three Fontana sisters had to find a girl, poor, young, pretty and pencil-slim like Audrey. It (take) (16)_____ them some time before they (find) (17)_____ Amabile Altobello in a poor town of Latina. Amabile (meet) (18)_____ all the requirements and the dress (give) (19)_____ to her. The people of Latina (be) (20)_____ so excited that the town (give) (21)_____ Amabile kitchen furniture and (or-

ganise) (22)_____ a honeymoon in Paris. "It was a dream come true," she said.

Amabile Altobello still (live) (23)_____ in the same town of Latina. She (have) (24)_____ three children and five grandchildren. She and her husband (not, become) (25)_____ rich, but they (have) (26)_____ a happy marriage. Amabile says that the dress (bring) (27)_____ her luck, so she (keep) (28)_____ it carefully wrapped in tissue paper all these years.

31. Use the Social English section (Unit 2) to complete these flashes of conversation and compare two objects.

N E F 1) Your friend. Look at these two watches. I'm in two minds which of the two to choose: I like them both.



You. _____.

2) Your friend. The house in picture 1 is just my idea of a dream house. What do you think?



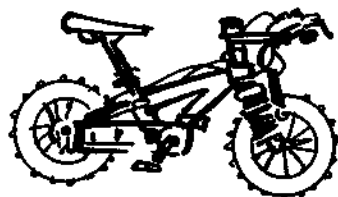
1.



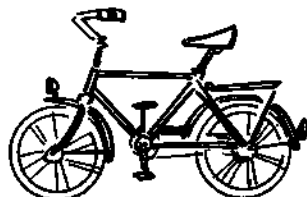
2.

You. _____.

- 3) Your friend. If I could I'd choose the mountain bike in picture 1. I think it's much better than the plain bike in picture 2.



1.



2.

You. _____

- 4) Your friend. I prefer paperbacks to hardcovers. They are cheaper and lighter in weight.



You. _____

- 5) Your friend. If I were to choose a car for myself or my family, I'd buy the mini. They are much more convenient than bigger cars.



You. _____

Just for Fun

32. In order to read this list of holidays, write the letter of the alphabet that comes before each letter listed.

c	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
d	i	s	j	t	u	n	b	t		
—	—	—	—	—	—					
f	b	t	u	f	s					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
w	j	d	u	p	s	z		e	b	z
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
i	b	m	m	p	x	f	f	o		

33. As you know, homonyms are words that sound the same but are spelled differently and have different meanings. Choose the correct word for each of the following sentences.

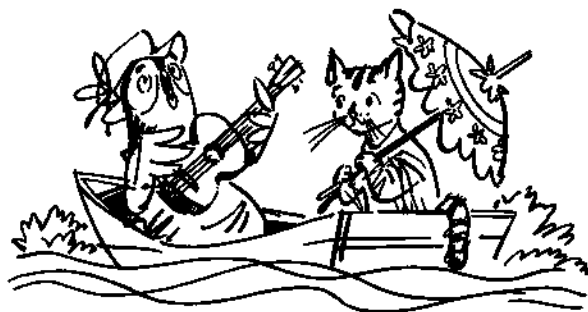
- The boat sailed out to (see or sea) _____.
- The hungry rabbit ate the (caret or carrot) _____.
- The bride and groom walked down the (aisle or isle) _____.
- The electrician hung the fan from the (ceiling or sealing) _____.
- The tired jogger stopped to (wrest or rest) _____.

34. This popular children's poem by Edward Lear is also based on homonymy. Read it. Use a dictionary if necessary. You may act the poem out in groups of three reading for the two characters and the author.

The Owl and the Pussy Cat

by Edward Lear

- The Owl and the Pussy Cat went to sea
In a beautiful pea-green boat,



They took some honey, and plenty of money,
 Wrapped up in a five-pound note.
 The Owl looked up to the stars above,
 And sang to a small guitar,
 "O lovely Pussy! O Pussy, my love,
 What a beautiful Pussy you are,
 You are,
 You are!
 What a beautiful Pussy you are!"

2. Pussy said to the Owl, "You elegant fowl!
 How charmingly sweet you sing!
 O let us be married! too long we have tarried:
 But what shall we do for a ring?"
 They sailed away for a year and a day,
 To the land where the Bong Tree grows,
 And there in a wood a Piggy-wig stood,
 With a ring at the end of his nose,
 His nose,
 His nose,
 With a ring at the end of his nose.

3. "Dear Pig, are you willing to sell for one shilling
 Your ring?" Said the Piggy, "I will."
 So they took it away, and were married next day
 By the Turkey who lives on the hill.
 They dined on mince, and slices of quince,
 Which they ate with a runcible spoon,
 And hand in hand, on the edge of the sand,
 They danced by the light of the moon,
 The moon,

The moon,
 They danced by the light of the moon.



Test 2

1. Listen to the tape, [12]. Match five texts (a—e) with the statements (1—6). One statement you don't need to use.

NEF

Texts

- Text 1. Geoffrey Chaucer
 Text 2. James Fenimore Cooper
 Text 3. Emily Dickinson
 Text 4. Nathaniel Hawthorne
 Text 5. Herman Melville

Statements

- a) This author didn't write only for grown ups.
 b) This author wrote about the relations between white and native population of America.
 c) This author wrote about unusual adventures.
 d) This author never saw her works published.
 e) This author did not live in America.
 f) This author wrote about life at sea.

Texts	1	2	3	4	5	extra
Statements						

2. Read the text "History" and match its paragraphs (a—e) with their titles (1—6). One title you don't need to use.

NEF

- 1) Churchmen as Historians
 2) Role of History in Earlier Civilizations and Today
 3) Oral Tradition in Passing Down Information

- 4) History and Where It Gets Information
- 5) History and What It Studies
- 6) First Written Records

History

a) History is the story of the past. The people who write down history are historians. They usually write about important events such as wars, revolutions and governments, because these influence nations. However, historians are also interested in the lives of ordinary people and in what they did or thought about.

b) Nowadays, we think of history as being written down in history books. But in earlier times, before books and printing, history was passed on by word of mouth. People told stories about their kings, their wars, their adventures. It was in this way that the stories of Ancient Greece were collected by the poet Homer to form the "Illiad" and the "Odyssey". Some early stories such as these were made up in verse and sung to music. This made it easier for people to remember the stories correctly.

c) In Ancient Egypt, scholars recorded the reigns of the pharaohs and listed the victories they won in battles. Often, these accounts were written in hieroglyphics on stone tablets. The Chinese, Greeks, and Romans were also very interested in history. It was they who first took the writing of history seriously, and they wrote of how their civilizations rose to power.

d) During the Middle Ages in Europe, many people could not read or write, and printing had not been invented. The priests and monks preserved ancient books and kept the official records and documents. History became an important branch of study in the 1700s and 1800s.

e) Historians get their information from hidden remains such as things found buried in old graves, as well as from old

books. The study of hidden remains is called archaeology. But history is not just concerned with the long distant past. After all, history is our story. What is news today will be history tomorrow. So modern historians are also interested in recording the present. They talk to old people about the things they remember, and they keep records on film and tape, often used for television news programmes.

3. Give the English for the following.

- 1) благодарная профессия _____
- 2) несправедливое решение _____
- 3) смелый незнакомец _____
- 4) богатая сокровищница _____
- 5) необычные (странные) события _____
- 6) увлекательное расследование _____
- 7) достичь города _____
- 8) напечатать книгу _____
- 9) продавать газеты _____
- 10) изобрести книгопечатание _____
- 11) в целом _____
- 12) быть свободным от дежурства _____

4. Complete the sentences using function words where necessary.

- 1) Please sit down and have some tea. I'd like you to feel _____ home.
- 2) As soon as I entered _____ the house, I felt that I'd been there before.
- 3) If you're _____

with your homework, we can take a walk in the park. 4) It's very bad manners to push people _____. 5) We don't mind _____ staying alone for some time. 6) The young mother was holding the little boy _____ the hand. 7) Did you enjoy yourself _____ the concert yesterday night? 8) Why are you saying it _____ a whisper? Is it a secret? 9) All my class are looking forward _____ our excursion to St Petersburg. 10) Their family has grown bigger and they are looking _____ a new more spacious house. 11) I didn't read that article, I just looked _____ it. 12) Looking _____ sick people is a very difficult job.

5. Complete these sentences with the right participles.

- 1) (Printing/Printed) _____ texts are easier to read than those (writing/written) _____ by hand.
- 2) (Fascinating/Fascinated) _____ by the story, the children did not move.
- 3) The music (sounding/sounded) _____ from the radio was light and cheerful.
- 4) The tree (growing/grown) _____ behind my window is not a birch but an oak.
- 5) A house (building/built) _____ of stone is stronger than a house (building/built) _____ of wood.
- 6) The children (playing/played) _____ in the garden are Dorothy's brother and sister.

7) I did not understand the question (asking/asked) _____ by the teacher.

6. Complete the sentences with the words derived from those in brackets.

NEF

- 1) In her new light blue dress Olga looked (sensation) _____.
- 2) Is "The Times" a (day) _____ or a (week) _____ newspaper?
- 3) Almost all people are afraid of (lonely) _____.
- 4) Bathing in the river on a cold day like this is (mad) _____.
- 5) My father spent his (child) _____ in a small town in the North.
- 6) I'll meet you at the (enter) _____ to the theatre.
- 7) We hadn't met before, for me he was a complete (strange) _____.
- 8) Do you mind (wait) _____ for a second? I'll be back soon.

7. Write a paragraph (10—12 sentences) to describe your favourite book.

Project Work 2

Find information and write an essay on one of the problems concerning books, magazines and newspapers.

- 1) The book that made me interested in reading.
- 2) The past and future of the newspapers.
- 3) Magazines for teens.
- 4) Girls' reading.
- 5) Boys' reading.
- 6) Should tabloids exist?
- 7) Forbidden topics in journalism.
- 8) Paparazzi and their influence on people's life.
- 9) Specialist newspapers and magazines (sports, arts, theatre, etc.).
- 10) Your first magazine (newspaper).
- 11) Should young people have a national newspaper of their own? What it should be like?
- 12) The advantages of the Internet over traditional mass media.

Unit 3. Science and Technology

Word Box

achieve(ment), argue, argument, around, both, break, capable, cooker, create, creation, creative, creator, crew, crop, destroy, destruction, device, discover(er), dishwasher, engine, engineer(ing), equipment, exploration, explore, flight, guilty, generation, hammer, hoe, human(e), humanity, improve(ment), invent(ion), inventor, iron, knife, knowledge, launch, lead(er), memorable, object, opportunity, participate, produce, production, rake, satisfy, saw, shaver, skill(ful), space, spade, solar, team, technique, technology, tired, toaster, tongs, tool, trad(er), train(er), (the) universe, use, vacuum cleaner, washing machine, whole
to give a rise to sth, on the one hand... on the other hand...

Listening +

1. Listen to the text "Brain Boosters"¹, [13], and mark each sentence "T" for true, "F" for false or "NS" for not stated.

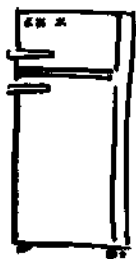
N
E
F

- 1) People can buy brain boosters without prescription. ☐
- 2) Brain boosters increase students' ability to memorize things. ☐
- 3) Brain boosters were originally invented to treat people with brain disorders such as sleeplessness and lack of attention. ☐
- 4) People started using brain boosters at the end of the 20th century. ☐
- 5) Brain boosters were invented in the US. ☐

¹ booster — ад.: стимулятор

6) Brain boosters can hardly help students to get better marks at the exams. ☐

2. Listen to the tape, [14], and match the names of the speakers (1—6) with the names of some important inventions (a—g) they are talking about. There is one name of an invention you don't need to use.



a



b



c



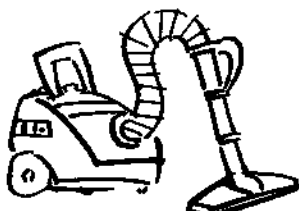
d



e



f



g

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1) Katy | a) refrigerator |
| 2) Alex | b) mobile |
| 3) Don | c) television |
| 4) Patricia | d) computer |
| 5) John | e) dishwasher |
| 6) Emma | f) washing machine |
| | g) vacuum cleaner |

Name of the speaker	1	2	3	4	5	6	extra
Name of the object							

3. Listen to the text "Britain's UFO 'X-files'¹ go public!", [15], and choose the right item to complete these statements.




- In 2008 the British government _____.
 - discovered some X-files with details of UFOs over the country from the past 30 years
 - published their X-files with details of UFOs over the country from the past 20 years
 - made open to the public their X-files with details of UFOs over the country from the past 30 years
- According to the files the number of people who said they had seen UFOs has _____.
 - become bigger
 - become smaller
 - stayed the same
- In 1981 in Northumbria _____ police officers reported they had seen a UFO.
 - twelve
 - twenty
 - two
- In 1981 a policeman in Shropshire claimed to have seen UFO in _____.
 - December
 - November
 - October

¹ X-files — secret documents about mysterious facts. The word originates from a popular US television series about two people whose job is to solve mysterious situations involving the paranormal.


- 5) Scientists say that most of the UFO cases _____.
 a) are true facts
 b) are wrongly interpreted cases of planes' lights and meteors
 c) are difficult to explain
- 6) Experts in UFOs say they _____.
 a) have found alien spaceships on the Earth
 b) can explain many cases of the UFOs that have been claimed
 c) can't explain any cases of the UFOs reported

Statements	1	2	3	4	5	6
Items						

4. Listen to what six people discussing the problem of new nuclear power stations in Britain say,  [16], and decide which of them

- a) is against new nuclear power stations in the UK because they are too expensive
 b) says how much energy the UK receives from its nuclear power stations
 c) thinks that there is an alternative to power stations allowing to get more energy and says what it is
 d) is definitely for new nuclear power stations in Britain
 e) refers to some accidents in the past and disapproves of the idea of new nuclear power stations in Britain
 f) speaks about the future plans the authorities are making to get more energy in Britain

Speakers	1	2	3	4	5	6
Opinions						

5. A. Listen to the tape,  [17], and fill in the information gaps in the text below and complete the text with the figures.

In May (1)_____ there appeared a land link between Britain and Europe. The Queen of Britain and France's President François Mitterrand opened the Channel Tunnel with a big



formal ceremony. It took (2)_____ engineers and (3)_____ hours to construct the tunnel. It cost about (4)_____ dollars to build it. In fact there are (5)_____ underwater tunnels between England and France: (6)_____ runner tunnels and (7)_____ service tunnel. The tunnels are (8)_____ miles or, (9)_____ km long. They are under the sea for (10)_____ miles, or (11)_____ km.

The history of the Channel Tunnel began in (12)_____ when Albert Mathieu, a French engineer, suggested a cross-channel tunnel to Napoleon. (13)_____ years later the Channel Tunnel Company Limited began digging near Dover in England but in (14)_____ the work was stopped as the British were afraid of a foreign attack through the tunnel. In

(15)_____ the French and the British governments started digging again, but the British government stopped the work.

In (16)_____ France and the UK agreed to continue the project and in (17)_____ the tunnel was opened and trains began to use it.

After all these years it is quite clear that the tunnel is a success. It can be regarded as a symbol of a united Europe. Europe is closer than ever to the British Isles. It takes less than

(18)_____ hours to get from London to Paris. Scientists say that Channel Tunnel could also be part of the solution of the

global warming as a high-speed rail journey (19)_____ times "greener" than flying.

B. Read the completed text and answer the questions.

- 1) Why, in your opinion, did the construction of the tunnel start? _____
- 2) Why was the work stopped in 1882? _____
- 3) Who stopped the work in the seventies? Can you guess the reason? _____
- 4) Do you share the opinion that the Channel Tunnel is a success? _____
- 5) What are the advantages of the Channel Tunnel? _____

Reading +

6. Read the texts (a—f) and match them with the titles (1—7). There is one title you don't need to use.

NEF

- 1) A Bit of the Thames' History
- 2) Beautiful and Magnificent Creatures Are Dying Out

- 3) Most Unusual Finds
- 4) The Newest Inhabitant of the Thames
- 5) An Unusual Event
- 6) An Unusual Disease
- 7) Unusual Places on the River

a) The River Thames in London is getting cleaner! How do we know? Because there are seahorses living in it. These seahorses are rare and usually live in the waters around the Canary Islands and Italy. They like shallow muddy water, so they are quite hard to find. And if you do spot one, don't touch it! There is a special new law to protect them.

b) How do you feel after taking a shower? Refreshed and clean? Imagine that you felt pain after it. That's what it's like for 15-year-old Ryan Clarke. Ryan is allergic to water. "Whenever my skin comes in contact with water," says Ryan, "I get a rash all over my body." Ryan's condition is very rare — only 30 people in the world suffer from it. In spite of his allergy Ryan goes swimming and showers daily. "He has just to put up with it," says his mum.

c) The Thames was for many centuries part of the fierce ritual of "ducking". It is such a ritual when people push someone underwater for a short time. It was a usual punishment in the Middle Ages in London. Imagine such a cruel punishment for women just for swearing or nagging their husbands.

d) Tigers are on the brink of extinction. Their home is vanishing. The forests which these animals used to rule have become much smaller, their hunting grounds have nearly disappeared. When they are gone, tigers will not share the Earth with us any more. There are only 4,000 tigers in the wild now. A hundred years ago there were 80,000 tigers.

e) Every year people lose about 150,000 items on the London underground. The famous Lost Property Office is in Baker Street and it gets 600 items a day — from umbrellas and handbags to wheelchairs, footballs and laptops. People in the office could hardly believe their eyes when they saw there false eyes, a park bench, a 50 metre boat, and a stuffed eagle.

f) "Red Nose Day" is a charity organised by famous comedians. Clowns make people laugh. Clowns wear red noses. People in the UK sell cakes with red noses, they put red noses on their cars and they wear red noses to work. They do it to raise money

for charity. "Red Nose Day" is held every two years. The UK raises millions of pounds on this day.

Titles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Texts							

7. Read the text and write 5 — 7 questions on it.

Gazing Deeper Still

Four hundred years ago, Galileo and his telescope brought the heavens into focus, setting the stage for modern astronomy.

Such a small thing, really — two pieces of glass and a tube no longer than the span of a man's arm. The first telescope that Galileo built (by the way he was not the first to build one) played tricks with distance and size. The device transported faraway objects into the viewer's presence and magnified them there. As Galileo demonstrated to the Doge of Venice in 1609, even an object invisible to the naked eye, such as an enemy ship on the horizon, would seem large with the help of his spyglass.

Later, alone in the dark, after he'd learned how to make better lenses, Galileo pointed his instruments skyward to reveal uncomfortable truths about the universe.

- 1) The supposedly smooth, silvery orb of the Moon mimicked the Earth with chains of mountains and depths of valleys.
- 2) The familiar constellations contained more stars than anyone had counted, while the mysterious Milky Way consisted of nothing but stars, too densely packed for unaided eyes to see.



- 3) The planet Jupiter turned out to have four attendant bodies — "never seen since the beginning of time", as Galileo pointed out — whose positions changed from hour to hour.
- 4) Venus, when followed through the telescope, grew bigger and smaller like the Moon.
- 5) And the large pair of companions on either side of Saturn occasionally disappeared.

In 2009, four centuries after those early nights of wonder, the International Year of Astronomy saluted Galileo for introducing a new worldview. 2009 also commemorated the 400th anniversary of the publication of "Astronomia Nova", by Johannes Kepler, who formulated laws of planetary motion as stunning as Galileo's observations.

8. Read the text and mark each sentence after it "T" for true, "F" for false or "NS" for not stated.

Do Genes Influence the Way You Vote?¹

More and more, scientists think that genes play a key role in our personalities — even perhaps in the candidates we choose. Scientists say that when you step into a voting booth you have only a partial decision. And that's your parent's fault. A class at Vanderbilt University (USA) is studying the role genetics plays in political decisions. The research, conducted across the country, is shedding light on how our candidate of choice might not be entirely our own choosing.

Dr. David Bader, a Vanderbilt biology professor says that genetics have some role in how we think about politics. "It's not just socialization, it's not just nurture," he says. "There are re-

¹ This text uses American English grammar and style.

ally differences in people. I think it's silly to say genes don't play a difference."

So the question is whether our political views are entirely a product of the people around us or whether we have already chosen our candidates without even realizing it.

The verdict lies somewhere in the middle. "Your genotype doesn't define you," Bader says. "It may put you on a generalized path, but is there a single gene of whether you are a conservative or liberal? I would sincerely doubt that."

But liberals and conservatives do have differences that may not be dictated by choice, according to a New York University study by psychology professor David Amodio. Amodio was the lead author of a study that analyzed how self-proclaimed liberals and conservatives use a portion of the brain that activates when a person gets information or ideas contrary to his established beliefs.

The study showed that liberals' use of that portion of the brain was higher than that of conservatives, which suggests that liberals are more responsive to different ideas. The report says that more liberal people tend to be able to deal with pros and cons of decisions, and as they get more conservative, people like to focus on one side of the story. Of course, conservatives could argue they are more determined in their beliefs. They could say it is more difficult to persuade them by argument.

So Bader and his class have raised a lot of questions. Genetic data are becoming important for future campaigns that could use such studies to support their arguments and to convince voters they support a certain party due to their genes.

As we learn more and more, it's more important that your genetic data should be a private thing. But as research moves forward genetic information is likely to become more available. Genetic analyses that now cost about \$1,000 could be available in shopping malls in 10 years.

The scientists say they will stick to examining the relationship between the science and our votes. "The question of what to do with the information is one for society," Bader says. "The question of how we get the information is one for science."

1) Genes have no influence on our personalities. _____

2) Dr. David Bader is a biology professor. _____

3) Each person has a certain gene that is responsible for our political views. _____

4) One of the US universities is studying the political similarities between identical twins. _____

5) People who think they are liberal, according to the research, react more willingly to different ideas. _____

6) Future political campaigns may use the results of Dr. David Bader's studies. _____

9. Read the text and choose the right item to complete the statements after it.

NEF

The Fascinating History of Cleanliness¹

Katherine Ashenburg, a Canadian writer, is the author of the book "An Unsanitised History of Washing". Katherine says that she is not a clean-freak². Her interest in writing the book didn't come from cleanliness as much as from her curiosity about the everyday lives of people in past ages.

In her new book Katherine Ashenburg writes that while our ancestors' bathing habits might disgust us, our bathing habits would also disgust them. The seventeenth-century Frenchman never had a hot shower, because after the Black Plague in the 14th century, the French thought that hot baths made one ill. For 200 years Europeans avoided hot baths. While some cultures consider body odour offensive, others find it attractive.

For the modern, middle-class North American, *clean* means that you shower and apply deodorant every day without fail. For the aristocratic seventeenth-century Frenchman, it meant that he changed his linen shirt daily and splashed his hands in water but never touched the rest of his body with water or soap.



¹ cleanliness ['klenlɪnəs] — the process of keeping yourself and your possessions clean

² freak — someone who looks strange or behaves in a strange way

For the Roman in the 1st century, it involved two or more hours of splashing, soaking and steaming the body in water of various temperatures and giving himself a final oiling — all done daily, in company and without soap.

Every culture defines cleanliness for itself, choosing what it sees as perfect. The modern North American, the seventeenth-century Frenchman and the Roman were each convinced that cleanliness was an important marker of civility and that only his way to achieve it was the right one.

Hygiene has always been a convenient stick with which to beat other peoples, who never seem to get it right. The outsiders usually err on the side of dirtiness. The ancient Egyptians thought that sitting a dusty body in still water, as the Greeks did, was a bad idea. Late-nineteenth-century Americans were scandalised by the dirtiness of Europeans. The Nazis promoted the idea of Jewish uncleanness. At least since the Middle Ages, European travellers have enjoyed nominating the continent's dirtiest country — the glory usually went to France or Spain. Sometimes Europeans regarded some people as suspiciously too clean — which is how the Muslims, who scoured their bodies, struck them (Europeans) for centuries. The Muslims returned the compliment, saying that Europeans are absolutely filthy.

- 1) The author of the book "An Unsanitised History of Washing" was interested in _____.
- a) the problems of cleanliness
 - b) what our ancestors understood by cleanliness
 - c) the way people lived in the previous centuries

- 2) In the 17th century French people never had a hot shower because _____.
- a) they found it disgusting
 - b) they liked body odour
 - c) they were afraid to get some disease

- 3) In the 17th century French people of the aristocratic families _____.

- a) didn't wash their bodies daily
- b) washed their shirts daily
- c) didn't change their shirts every day

- 4) In the 1st century the Romans _____ while taking their baths.
- a) never used hot water
 - b) never used soap
 - c) never washed with other people present

- 5) Cleanliness for modern, middle-class North American means _____.
- a) daily shower
 - b) daily use of deodorant
 - c) daily use of deodorant and daily shower without exception

- 6) Many nations _____.
- a) accept only their own idea of cleanliness
 - b) criticize all the ideas of cleanliness but their own
 - c) regard cleanliness as a means that shows the level of civility

- 7) Since the Middle Ages European travellers have been trying to define the continent's dirtiest country and _____.
- a) usually chose two countries of Europe as such
 - b) never have been able to do it
 - c) usually chose Spain

10. Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a—g) below.

- NEF**
- a) meaning dark
 - b) perhaps the world's first 'human rights' document
 - c) The Roman words *Tam* (wide) and *Isis* (water)
 - d) sailed from the Thames
 - e) England's longest
 - f) the Great Plague and Fire of London
 - g) for sure



The Thames: Dark Waters

The Thames is (1)_____ and most famous river. Nobody knows (2)_____ how the Thames got its name: maybe from the Sanskrit word *Tamas*, (3)_____. The waters of the river are often murky. Or maybe from (4)_____. Whatever is the origin, the Thames has played a starring role in British history. In 54 BC Julius Caesar crossed the Thames to battle British tribes. In 1215 AD King John signed the Magna Carta — (5)_____ — on a Thames island. During (6)_____ (1665—1666), Londoners gathered on the riverbanks. They thought the Thames could save them from illness and disease. The explorers and immigrants who settled North

America (7)_____, and the great trading companies that turned London into a commercial metropolis built vast docks for their cargo ships.

Speaking +

11. A. Speak about the Stone Age. Mention the following:

- 1) definition of the period which is called the Stone Age
- 2) its subdivision and length
- 3) tools used in that period of history

B. Speak about the Bronze Age. Mention the following:

- 1) the beginning of this period in history
- 2) new techniques and devices invented during the Bronze Age
- 3) construction of pyramids

C. Speak about the Iron Age. Mention the following:

- 1) the beginning of this period in history
- 2) use of military power
- 3) Greek and Roman technological achievements of this period

12. Work in pairs. Find out

- 1) what the name of the period in European history between AD 1100 and 1500 is
- 2) what brought a revolution to the production of power in the Middle Ages in Europe
- 3) what weapons appeared in Europe in the 14th century
- 4) which period in the European history is known as the Renaissance
- 5) what the main characteristics of the Renaissance are
- 6) what people understand by the Industrial Revolution
- 7) when the first steamboats and locomotives appeared in Europe
- 8) what changes and achievements became known during the 19th and 20th centuries
- 9) if there are negative results of the technological revolution and what they are



13. Work in pairs and make up a dialogue about space exploration. Speak about the following facts.

- 1) when space exploration began
- 2) what countries were the leaders in this process
- 3) who the first man to fly into space was
- 4) who the first woman to fly into space was
- 5) who the first space walker was
- 6) how long he spent outside the spaceship
- 7) which country carried on the programme of the Moon exploration

14. Say what you can about space exploration.

- 1) before manned flights into space
- 2) the modern stage of space exploration

15. Today's schoolchildren have the advantage of growing up with computers which are as natural a part of home furnishings as radio and typewriters were to earlier generations. Some people believe that computers are improving our quality of life. Others see some danger in using them, for example a possible increase of unemployment. Think of other *pros* and *cons* of using a computer and discuss the problem in pairs.

Writing +

16. Complete the sentences.

A. Use *about, for, from, of*. In some cases two prepositions are possible.

- 1) John's mother complains _____ his constant use of the mobile.
- 2) I think you should appologize _____ your rude words.
- 3) I have been dreaming _____ visiting London since I started learning English.
- 4) My granny thanked me _____ helping her.
- 5) They will never forgive you _____ your telling lies.
- 6) I will do everything I can to prevent you _____ going there.
- 7) Try to keep Jimmy _____ being in the sun too long.
- 8) I'm thinking _____ buying another book by this author.
- 9) Why are you blaming me _____ losing the match?
- 10) Justin stopped us _____ buying that camera.

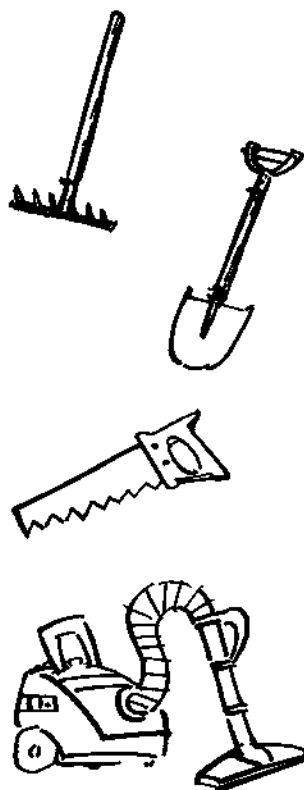
B. Use *in, of, to* to complete the sentences.

- 1) I don't think Alec is ill, I suppose he is tired _____ watching too many TV programmes.
- 2) We're looking forward _____ our visiting Greece.
- 3) We are not going to participate _____ decorating the hall.
- 4) I am not used _____ drinking coffee without milk.
- 5) I don't think he is capable _____ writing these essays today.
- 6) They are sure Alexandre is guilty _____ spreading such rumours.
- 7) My friends really succeed _____ learning French.
- 8) My parents strongly object _____ my working on the

computer more than 3 hours a day. 9) My sisters have always been interested _____ collecting Barbie dolls. 10) We are not used _____ learning long texts by heart.

17. Write the names of the tools and devices.

- 1) тостер _____
- 2) грабли _____
- 3) топор _____
- 4) лопата _____
- 5) посудомоечная машина _____
- 6) мотыга _____
- 7) молоток _____
- 8) пила _____
- 9) пылесос _____
- 10) электробритва _____
- 11) садовый нож _____
- 12) клещи _____



18. Complete the sentences using the words from the box in the necessary forms.

invent, inventor, invention
discover, discoverer, discovery

- 1) Electricity is one of the most important _____ that has been made. 2) When did Columbus _____ Ameri-

ca? — He did it in 1492. 3) A lot of machines were _____ during the Industrial Revolution. 4) Do you think you can _____ any useful devices? 5) Do you know who the _____ of telephone was? 6) And who was the _____ of Australia? 7) Last summer I _____ that my granddaughter could swim. 8) Exploring the new area they _____ new species of butterflies. 9) He _____ the technique that allows scientists to examine DNA. 10) She would _____ any excuse to avoid seeing people. 11) What a marvellous _____ the sewing-machine was! 12) We _____ something that existed but was not yet known, we _____ something that was not in existence.

19. Express the same in English.

- A. 1) полезные инструменты _____
- 2) электрические приспособления _____
- 3) биологическое оружие _____
- 4) нынешний урожай _____
- 5) слабые навыки и умения в чтении _____
- 6) успешные инженеры _____
- 7) важные изобретения _____
- 8) искусные торговцы _____
- 9) всемирно известный изобретатель _____
- 10) удивительная возможность _____
- 11) великое достижение _____

- 12) вся Вселенная _____
- 13) памятный полёт _____
- 14) молодое поколение _____
- 15) корабельная команда _____
- 16) приятные воспоминания _____
- 17) необходимое оборудование _____
- 18) постоянное использование _____

- B. 1) отложить полёт _____**
- 2) запустить спутник в космос _____
 - 3) удовлетворить своих читателей _____
 - 4) спорить с кем-либо о чём-либо _____
 - 5) создать проблему _____
 - 6) воспользоваться возможностью сделать что-либо _____
 - 7) дать толчок чему-либо _____
 - 8) вести деловую (насыщенную/активную) жизнь _____
 - 9) производить инструменты _____
 - 10) улучшить результаты _____
 - 11) рассмеяться _____
 - 12) расплакаться _____
 - 13) броситься бежать _____
 - 14) уничтожить урожай _____

- C. 1) производство инструментов _____
- 2) изобретатель телевидения _____
- 3) с одной стороны _____
- 4) достижения в какой-либо науке _____
- 5) спор по какому-либо поводу _____
- 6) исследование острова _____
- 7) команда спортсменов _____
- 8) вокруг света _____
- 9) мы оба _____
- 10) во Вселенной _____
- 11) предмет оборудования _____

20. A. Insert *enough* or *too* to complete the sentences.

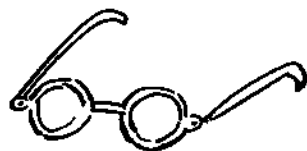
- 1) He is _____ much addicted to computer games.
- 2) I know him well _____ to trust him. 3) They discovered that the rumour was only _____ true. 4) Have you _____ forks and knives for everyone? 5) I'd be only _____ happy to help. 6) You are _____ kind, sir.
- 7) How are you feeling? — Oh, not _____ bad, really.
- 8) The rope isn't long _____. 9) There isn't time _____ to discuss everything in detail. 10) He told me I hadn't been working hard _____. 11) Barbara won't be _____ pleased if we get there _____ late. 12) The road is wide _____ for two cars to pass each other.

B. Fill in the gaps with the nouns *team* or *crew*.

- 1) A _____ of horses. 2) A _____ of sportsmen.
 3) A camera _____. 4) A train _____. 5) A film
 _____. 6) A design _____. 7) A project
 _____. 8) A management _____.

21. Read the text and complete it with the derivatives of the words on the right.

N
E
F



Spectacles

Transparent objects were used to help

(1) _____ eyesight in antiquity: the best-known case is that of the Emperor Nero, who watched (2) _____s in the arena holding in front of one eye a jewel with (3) _____ facets.

Lenses placed close to the eyes were first used towards the end of the 13th century. Nothing is known of the (4) _____, or of the date or place of discovery, as it was the work of an

(5) _____ artisan, but Edward Rosen fixes the period of discovery to the five years after 1280.

The creator of this (6) _____ was probably a glass (7) _____, who made ornaments and glass discs for windows.

- defect
perform
curve
invent
literate
invent
work

22. Complete the sentences using the words derived from those on the right.

N
E
F

- 1) The young people appear to admit the _____ of new technology. 2) Young people are not _____ their parents in their attitudes to new technology. 3) Young people nowadays are more able and more _____. 4) Recently telephones have become _____. 5) Videophones _____ require lower prices and better images. 6) Today a modern _____ computer can easily become a videophone. 7) In the next 20 years or so we have to embrace the boom in _____ technology. 8) The bionic eye could _____ help people with normal sight to see in the dark. 9) A computer chip can help many blind people. It works with retinal _____. 10) "The clock, not the steam-engine, is the key machine of the modern _____ age," says Lewis Mumford. 11) Natural time is _____, the days vary in _____, and the beat of the heart and the _____ of the lungs vary in their rhythm from person to person and from time to time. 12) A hospital _____ yesterday warned about the risk of video games after a teenage boy spent 10 days in hospital in a hypnotic trance having

- inevitable
like
ambition
port, doubted
person
inform
theory
blind
industry
regular
long
move
consult

played a motor racing video game at a seaside
 _____ arcade. 13) Doctors say the
 more _____ are the images used in vid-
 eo games the greater danger there is of the
 _____ between reality and virtual real-
 ity becoming blurred. 14) It is necessary to
 improve robots and make them more
 _____ and _____. 15) Using
 robots may ultimately make the human
 _____ of space proceed much faster.

amuse
 realist
 distinct
 adapt, com-
 municate
 colonise

23. Complete the sentences with the right forms of the words in brackets.

NEF

1) It is necessary to be aware of different possibilities that computers offer (we) _____ in (we) _____ every-day life. 2) The (much) _____ we read about computers the (many) _____ problems we see that computers may bring. 3) She knows how to use a computer and an answering machine. You needn't teach (she) _____. 4) They will never be able to do it (they) _____. 5) Robots can help (you) _____ a lot in (you) _____ life, but what exactly they can do requires (far) _____ investigation. 6) In (he) _____ story "There Will Come Soft Rains" Ray Bradbury forecast that (we) _____ homes would become enveloping automation systems that could outlast the human beings (they) _____. 7) The (late) _____ Mr Rich-

ardson worked in the field of conservation energy. His (late) _____ work is extremely important. 8) Tom and John both are engineers. The (late) _____ works as a chief engineer in (I) _____ firm. 9) My (child) _____ are addicted to computer games. 10) The (late) _____ issue of this magazine has already appeared in book shops.

24. Choose the right item (a—d) to complete the sentences below.

NEF

- 1) The largest genetic study of African population reveals a greater diversity among the continent's cultural groups than known _____.
 a) early b) before c) formally d) prior
- 2) What is considered great today will be _____ by something new tomorrow.
 a) achieved c) undervalued
 b) surpassed d) underestimated
- 3) TV Ears is a powerful new device that can help thousands of people with hearing _____ hear the television clearly.
 a) loose b) loss c) lost d) lose
- 4) The use of technology has made it possible _____ even the most unmusical person to create a successful song.
 a) with b) to c) among d) for
- 5) Technology makes our lives so much happier: Mp3 players, for example, help us get _____ airport waiting rooms or long train journeys.
 a) through b) over c) in d) onto

6) The two students _____ at each other as if they were going to fight.

- a) gazed b) glanced c) glared d) peeped

7) Every day people here are _____ that they are living in a special place.

- a) remembered c) reminded
b) repressed d) required

8) Officials have repeatedly _____ the existence of a secret report.

- a) denied b) gave up c) refused d) objected

25. Choose the right item (a—d) to complete the text.

NE
F **Christiano Ronaldo**

After (1) _____ an amazing 42 goals for *Manchester United* and winning the Premier League, football superstar Christiano Ronaldo began to be

(2) _____ by millions of (3) _____. He left his family when he was 12 and

(4) _____ away from his home island

of Madeira to play (5) _____ *Sporting Lisbon*. It was very traumatic for the young boy. He had never been on the aero-

plane before. In Lisbon (6) _____ could understand him because of his Madeiran accent and Christiano could not understand them (7) _____. He had some tough experiences.

At 17 he signed for *Manchester United* and was (8) _____ their famous Number 7 shirt. Ronaldo says he is playing at

Man United with his (9) _____ and soul. He says he

doesn't play football just because he likes it. He plays because he wants to win and be the best.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) a) hitting | c) striking |
| b) scoring | d) making |
| 2) a) admired | c) promoted |
| b) ignored | d) judged |
| 3) a) lookers | c) fans |
| b) observers | d) witnesses |
| 4) a) travelled | c) transported |
| b) moved | d) came |
| 5) a) with | c) for |
| b) inside | d) to |
| 6) a) anybody | c) everybody |
| b) somebody | d) nobody |
| 7) a) too | c) also |
| b) as well as | d) either |
| 8) a) taken | c) suggested |
| b) given | d) rewarded |
| 9) a) head | c) heart |
| b) face | d) chest |

26. Complete the sentences using *is* or *are*.

- 1) I don't eat vegetables except potatoes which _____ to my liking. 2) The news you've told us _____ very interesting. 3) The police _____ coming. 4) _____ Mathematics or Chemistry your favourite subject? 5) Acoustics _____ the study of sound. 6) Where _____ your clothes, Dick? 7) The rake _____ very big for Sally. 8) I think that physics _____ a very difficult subject. 9) Gymnastics _____ a sport. 10) Where _____ granny's glasses?

27. Translate these sentences into Russian.

- 1) Who will be the first to finish the job? _____
- 2) I think the article is easy to translate. _____
- 3) John is a difficult person to understand. _____
- 4) This is a performance to see. _____
- 5) James is the person to ask for help. _____
- 6) That was the cheapest camera to buy. _____
- 7) Kitty was the last to know the truth. _____
- 8) Who was the man to discover Australia? _____
- 9) I think it is the most interesting book to read. _____
- 10) This is just the hotel to stay at. _____

28. Express the same in English. Use the infinitive.

A. 1) Я согласился не смотреть телевизор.

2) Мы пообещали не возвращаться после 10 часов.

3) Им удалось прибыть на станцию не поздно.

4) Мы можем себе позволить не жить в дешёвых отелях.

5) Я надеюсь не оставаться здесь дольше чем на два дня.

6) Я предлагаю помочь нашим друзьям.

B. 1) У меня достаточно денег, чтобы купить этот дорогой фен.

2) Он слишком молод, чтобы одному плавать в море.

3) Мы достаточно взрослые, чтобы водить машину.

4) Дама слишком слаба, чтобы путешествовать самолётом.

5) Ты достаточно взрослый, чтобы знать, что следует сделать.

6) У полиции недостаточно информации, чтобы арестовать его.

29. Complete the text with the right forms of the verbs in brackets.

NEF Willy Johnson is an inventor, and a good one. But he (not, expect)¹ _____ honour in his own country. "Invention is a dirty word in Britain. Inventors (see)² _____ as nutty professors," he (say)³ _____.

Johnson is capable of (change)⁴ _____ our lives. Early in the next millennium many of us (watch)⁵ _____ television on portable headsets. We (sit)⁶ _____ in our lounges, in the backs of cars, on park benches, (lose)⁷ _____ in our own private world. Nobody (know)⁸ _____ what we (watch)⁹ _____ or what we (think)¹⁰ _____. The

headset (be)¹¹ _____ our only companion. If the phone (ring)¹² _____, we (not, be)¹³ _____ able _____ (hear)¹⁴ _____ it. If the children (speak)¹⁵ _____ and (interrupt)¹⁶ _____ the programme, we (not, need)¹⁷ _____ to say "shhh".

We entirely (focus)¹⁸ _____ on the screen. When we (turn)¹⁹ _____ our heads, the picture still (be)²⁰ _____ there, crystal clear, magnified, captivating (not, be)²¹ _____ confused. This is not virtual reality, this (do)²² _____ for television what the Sony walkman (do)²³ _____ for audio in the past — it's personal TV. This TV revolution (not, reach)²⁴ _____ us yet. But it (come)²⁵ _____.

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

- N E F** 1) The earliest printed book that (survive) _____ (come) _____ from China in 868. 2) Printing (invent) _____ several times, and with several different effects. 3) A computer chip that (enable) _____ many blind people to see (produce) _____ soon. 4) He says that video-phones (be) _____ very expensive so far. 5) Britain is well known for the large number of inventions it (produce) _____. 6) If she (interrupt) _____ us, I (not, say)

_____ a word more. 7) We already (invest) _____ a lot of money to build an industry which is inefficient and dangerous. 8) Large amounts of radiation can (cause) _____ cancer. 9) Today the world (obtain) _____ three-fifths of its energy from oil and gas. 10) The solution to global warming is not nuclear power, but (cut) _____ down energy consumption.

31. Your friend is sure he knows everything best. But very often what he says is not quite true. Write your opinion expressing certainty or doubt and use your English from the *Social English* section.

- 1) — Scientists have found ways to produce energy from plants.
— _____. As far as I know they haven't done it so far.
- 2) — Man evolved from monkeys.
— _____. At best some people think so.
- 3) — A new Talking Atomic Watch has been invented.
— _____. Scientists are still working on it.
- 4) — The earliest printed book came from America.
— _____. It came from China in 868.
- 5) — Early inventions are different from those of today.
— _____. So, we can say "yes" and "no".
- 6) — Nuclear energy is harmless because it doesn't contribute to global warming.
— _____. So it can be very dangerous.
- 7) — More than half of South Africa's households have no electricity.
— _____. Unfortunately it's true.
- 8) — Energy from wind turbine is very cheap.
— _____. As far as I know it's very expensive.

Just for Fun

32. A. Read the joke and describe Mr Roger's room.

Mr Roger. When I was a youngster I was disciplined by being sent to my room without supper. But my son has his own TV, phone, computer, and CD player.

Friend. So what do you do then?

Mr Roger. I send him to MY room.

B. Mr Roger hasn't mentioned all the things his son has in his room. What can you add?



33. Complete the table, adding to it the words which are missing. Number 1 is done for you as an example.

Number	Noun (abstract)	Noun (denoting person)	Verb	Adjective
1.	argument	—	argue	argumentative
2.	invention			
3.		—		civilized
4.			electrify	
5.	science		—	
6.	progress	—		

Окончание табл.

Number	Noun (abstract)	Noun (denoting person)	Verb	Adjective
7.				innovative
8.			speculate	
9.		—		improved
10.		—	predict	

Test 3

1. Listen to the text "From the History of the Automobile", [18], and choose the right item to complete the statements.

NEF

1) The last country to obtain automobiles was _____.

a) England b) America c) France

2) The first cars were _____.

a) very cheap b) relatively costly c) extremely dear



3) To keep the dust out of their eyes the riders used to wear _____.

- a) spectacles b) goggles c) wheels

4) Horses were _____ of the first cars.

- a) fascinated b) puzzled c) scared

5) During the first automobile race the cars moved _____.

- a) slowly b) fast c) as they do today

6) Henry Ford was sure that cars will _____.

- a) soon be required by a lot of people
b) soon disappear
c) be ignored by the majority of customers

7) Henry Ford thought that cars had to be _____.

- a) repaired in no time
b) repaired without difficulty
c) repaired on the road

8) By 1927 Henry Ford _____.

- a) was the richest person of the world
b) was earning fifteen million dollars annually
c) was getting more profit than any other person or company producing goods.

2. Read the text and fill in the gaps (1—8) with the parts of the sentences (a—h). There is one part you will not need to use.

NEF

- a) until the invention of the typewriter
b) was in their homes
c) the art of spinning and weaving
d) that would ruin the country
e) to provide "genteel jobs" for women
f) a woman, Mrs Samuel Slater, invented cotton thread
g) highly intelligent
h) entered the fields of science, medicine, teaching and literature

The Typewriter

Up to the mid-19th century America was a "man's world". It was generally believed that only men were capable of managing business. The place of women



(1)_____. They were to bring up children and practice the household arts. Higher education was not for women either. People said that there were laws that gave a man the right to his wife's

property. So if women got education and vote (2)_____ and the "man's world".

The theory that only men could "do things" became groundless when (3)_____. That was a real challenge. This simple invention, along with the growth of the textile mills, opened a path to the independence of women. Men showed little concern, and perhaps did not realize the significance when early mills offered employment to women. Their attitude was that

(4)_____ had always been carried on by women anyway. It was a suitable field for them, even if they had to go to the mills to work.

Here and there, in the Eastern and Midwestern States colleges for young women were established. Enrollment was small,

but the young women who graduated (5)_____. Sewing machines for the home opened still wider doors of employment for women. In 1852 the system of shorthand was brought to America. Despite this important invention, the demand for women in business did not become an important factor in their

emancipation (6)_____. It was invented by Christopher Latham Sholes, a state senator.

One of the first petitions he presented to the state legislature asked that equal voting rights be granted to women. Another of

his aims was (7)_____. He achieved this aim with his invention of the typewriter.

3. Complete the text with the derivatives formed from the words on the right.

NE
F

Young men who were looking for new worlds to conquer at the end of the 19th century

were already reading by (1)_____ light and speaking on the telephone over long

(2)_____s. Along came radio, a phenomenon that was the result of many brilliant

(3)_____s.

Many people were pondering the problem of sound waves.

R. A. Fessenden was among them. Thomas Edison hired Fessenden as a (4)_____ and

(5)_____ of electric mains. Fessenden was

an (6)_____ and (7)_____ man. He very soon became obsessed with the idea of working with sound waves. He left Edison and

talked two (8)_____ into giving him money for his experiments.

electricity

distant

science

test

repair

agression,
resource

bank

4. Fill in the gaps with *invent* or *discover* and their derivatives in proper forms.

1) We soon _____ we had been mistaken. 2) Who _____ computers? 3) It was difficult _____ the truth. 4) That was the biggest archeological _____ in Norway for fifty years. 5) He failed to patent his _____ and never got a penny for it. 6) Someone who has invented something is called a(n) _____.

5. Complete the sentences with the function words.

down, in, into, out, through

- 1) The car broke _____ at the beginning of our trip.
2) The burglars broke _____ the house at midnight.
3) The whole situation was so absurd that the friends broke _____ laughter. 4) The fire broke _____ quite unexpectedly. 5) I don't like it when you break _____ my conversations with other people. 6) When Mrs Brettell saw the photo of her missing son she broke _____ tears. 7) After five hours of rain the sun finally broke _____ the clouds. 8) The storm broke _____ at night and it ruined a lot of plants in our garden.

6. Complete the sentences with the suitable infinitives.

to understand, to fly, to read, to know, to buy, to see

- 1) This is the book for you _____.
2) This is the film _____.
3) Who was the first man _____ into space? — Y. Gagarin was.
4) She will be the last person _____ the truth.
5) This is the money _____ the dictionary you need.
6) The old lady is difficult _____.

7. Translate the sentences into English.

1) Мы пришли сюда, чтобы потанцевать.

2) Его трудно понять.

3) Я знаю о его желании уехать.

4) Он пообещал не опаздывать.

5) Мы не можем позволить себе купить эту машину.

8. Write a paragraph (10—12 sentences) about an important invention.

Project Work 3

Find information and write an essay on one of the problems concerning science and technology.

1) Should sciences be taught at school and why?

2) How can modern sciences benefit us?

3) How can modern sciences ruin people's life?

4) The most striking achievements of modern science and technology.

5) The history of Nobel Prize and its present.

6) A Russian Nobel Prize Winner.

7) Rivalry and cooperation between different countries in science and technology.

8) Modern gadgets: pros and cons.

9) Modern science and technology and people's health.

10) Ecology and modern science and technology achievements.

11) Are we happier than cave people?

12) A person who made a great contribution to science and technology.

Unit 4. Teenagers: Their Life and Problems

Word Box

allow, although, anyway, author, blind, bore, boredom, bottom, challenge, challenging, citizen, claim, couple, date, deaf, deed, dumb, exist, extreme, extremely, irritate, irritation, kid, likely, lousy, mad, madly, madness, note, notice, pair, pile, poor, preserve, prettily, pretty, quite, reason, reasonable, rebel, rebellion, rebellious, respect, respectable, respectful(ly), rich, riddle, seat, shake (shook, shaken), stupid, tear (tore, torn), top, unemployed, variety, various, worry, wrap

to get bored, you can't help it,
sort of, to be mad about sth,
used to do sth, to be used to doing sth

Listening +

1. Listen to the tape, [19], and mark the statements as *false* (F), *true* (T) or *not stated* (NS).

- 1) Today's bright classrooms owe much to the influence of Maria Montessori. ☐
- 2) Maria Montessori was born in Rome. ☐
- 3) Maria gained her degree in medicine in 1886. ☐
- 4) All Maria's pupils learned to read and write before they were five. ☐



- 5) Maria's first children's house in the slums of Rome was a success. ☐
- 6) Maria Montessori was sure that children should learn a lot of poems by heart. ☐
- 7) Teachers all over the world agree with all aspects of Maria's method. ☐

2. Listen to five speakers (1—5), [20], and match what they say with the titles below (a—f). There is one title which you don't need to use.

- a) A Little Bit of History
b) A Useful Habit
c) A Disastrous Holiday
d) A Terrible Fight
e) A Useful Innovation
f) An Unusually Big Eater

Speaker	1	2	3	4	5
Title					

3. Listen to the text "Perfectionist", [21], and choose the right item to complete these statements.

- 1) Olivia's problem began when she

- a) began reading beauty magazines
b) tried to find out how different she was from the most beautiful women
c) started watching TV programmes about beauties

- 2) Olivia was _____ when she decided to go on a very severe diet.

- a) a little girl
b) a grown-up girl
c) a teenager



- 3) Olivia and her boyfriend parted because she _____.
 a) was fat and ugly
 b) couldn't eat what he could
 c) was obsessed with the idea of getting skinny
- 4) Olivia understood what Judy tried to explain to her _____.
 a) in no time
 b) in a fortnight
 c) little by little
- 5) Judy's advice was _____.
 a) to begin hating one's own body
 b) to change Olivia's attitude towards life
 c) to think about other people more positively
- 6) In the end Olivia _____.
 a) started to change her style
 b) managed to get rid of her overweight
 c) began to appreciate her old photos

4. Teenagers are fond of shopping. Listen to the descriptions of five London markets, [22], and decide which of them can be characterized as follows (a—f). There is one characteristic you don't need to use.

- a) This market works only two days a week.
 b) This market is extremely picturesque.
 c) This market is not cheap at all and it has got a roof.
 d) This market is the oldest market in London.
 e) In this market you can hear live music while shopping.
 f) In this market you can buy inexpensive things.

Markets	1	2	3	4	5
Characteristics					

5. Listen to the tape, [23], and answer these questions.

- 1) What is Paolo's nationality? Where is he from?

- 2) When did Paolo move to London?

- 3) How did he feel in London when he came there? What does he think of London now?

- 4) "These Streets" is Paolo's song and his first CD, isn't it?

- 5) Which football team does Paolo support — Scotland, England or Italian?



Reading +

6. Read the text "Private Schools in the UK" and mark the statements after it as *true* (T), *false* (F) or *not stated* (NS).

NEF

Private Schools in the UK

The school system in the UK can proudly call itself one of the most complicated in Europe. Not only it is not the same across the kingdom but also the number of changes that have taken place in the last 50 years have made it equally confusing for a British person and for a foreigner.

Let's start from the beginning. There are two types of schools in the UK: state schools where education is free and private schools where you have to pay. The only thing is that private schools in Britain are called... *public*. Why? A long time ago when education was a privilege of the rich, the only schools where poor people could go were funded by charities (organizations that collect money for people in need). As it was public money, the schools for the poor were called public schools. Logical, isn't it? However, in the course of history many public

schools became very successful and turned into expensive private schools but the conservative British continued to call them public schools. Until recently public schools were either all-boys or all-girls. Public schools can be full boarding (pupils live there all academic year except for holidays), day (pupils go home every day) and mixed (some pupils go home every weekend and some stay).

If you want to become a public school pupil, the first you need to have is money as some public schools charge up to 20,000 pounds a year. There are some grants for bright pupils as well but the places are few and the competition is very strong. Therefore, it comes as no surprise that only six percent of the people in the UK can afford it. The other important criterion is that you have to belong to the right class as the class system in Britain is still very important. Mostly, public education is a privilege of the upper middle and upper classes.

1) The school system is different in different parts of the country. _____

2) Nowadays education in Britain is the privilege of the rich. _____

3) Now public schools are schools for poor people in Britain. _____

4) The first public school in Britain was founded in 1572. _____

5) All public schools in Britain are single-sex schools. _____

6) Public education is mostly education for the privileged. _____

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

- F**
- 1) Santa Schools
 - 2) An Unusual Way Out
 - 3) Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry
 - 4) A Single-sex School
 - 5) Sweet Classes

6) A New School Construction

7) Harrow School

a) "Saratoga Chocolates" is a tiny store surrounded by antique shops and upscale restaurants in the small town of Saratoga, 45 miles south of San Francisco. It is also a place where you can learn to make truffles from scratch. Mary Loomas is a chocolatier. She took up chocolate making as a hobby several years ago. Then she had a three-month class and then a week of intensive study in France. As soon as Mary returned home she started writing a business plan. "Saratoga Chocolates" opened its doors in November 2005. From Thanksgiving to Valentine's Day Mary and her five employees concentrate on candy which sells well. The rest of the year she also teaches classes for as many people as six at a time.

b) At this school there are a lot of courses. They include the history of Christmas and New Year, the reindeer names, costume making, make-up workshops and most importantly, the toys that will be top of the wish-list this year. The school is over at the end of autumn and then the school-leavers are ready to take on duties at grottos and stores in the period of time before Christmas. Such schools exist all over the world.

c) It is the second best public school in the UK after Eton. It was founded as a public school for the children of poor farmers in the 16th century but rapidly became one of the most prestigious private schools in the country. Famous Old Harrovians include Winston Churchill and Lord Byron. The school has excellent reputation. The fact that you are an ex-Harrovia is some kind of passport for a brighter future. The school has outstanding facilities including the best golf courses and a swimming pool.

d) In my school when teachers were ill or absent the Head Teacher used to call in a supply or a temporary teacher. They were not good enough. They just came in and sat there. In fact they were not teaching. They were babysitting. So my Head Teacher decided to employ her sixth-formers. They teach the younger pupils. The school trains the students how to control a class and to prepare lessons. The students earn 5 pounds for each 50-minute lesson and they are fantastic. They know a lot about their subjects and they have positive attitudes. The children love it.

e) At the school they had to study the night skies through their telescopes every Wednesday at midnight and learn the

names of different stars and the movements of the planets. Three times a week they went out to the greenhouse behind the castle to study Hebrology, with an elderly little witch called Professor Sprout. The most boring lesson was History of Magic, which was the only class taught by a ghost. The pupils very soon found out that their classes were more difficult than waving one's wand and saying a few funny words.

f) Morning registration at Hampton School begins at 8.50 a.m. There are five lessons each morning, with a 20-minute break after the first three. Lunch-break is from 12.35 to 2 p.m. Last lesson finishes at 4 p.m. but the boys can work in the library till 5 p.m. There are no lessons on Saturday. But on a typical Saturday there could be as many as 3,000 boys and 30 staff members involved in sport, drama, etc.

8. Read the text and write 5—7 questions on it.

NE Britain's Tallest Teenager

His nickname is "Stretch" and he can't even walk through his own front door without bending. 18-year-old Christopher Lister is 2.21 metres tall. And he is still growing. He has always been taller than his school friends. He was 1.21 metres tall when he was four years old. Now he wears size 18¹ shoes and his parents had to buy an extra-long bed for him and they made the doors in their house bigger.

"When I go out there are always people asking me about my height," says Christopher. "It is annoying sometimes." It can also be difficult finding clothes to fit and getting into cars. Chris's mum and dad are much smaller than him. Chris's mum is only 1.63 metres tall and his dad is 1.89 metres tall. Doctors aren't sure why Chris is so tall.

¹ size 18 ≈ 48—50-й размер



"When I fill in forms and they ask for a description of me I just write down 'Extra tall'," he says.

9. Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a—g) below. There is one phrase you don't need to use.

- a) in the last five years
- b) from the Harry Potter movies
- c) the result to achieve
- d) committing more crimes
- e) just part of a general increase in violence among young people
- f) rejection by parents and poor education
- g) from certain backgrounds
- h) towards girls and violence

Are Girls Becoming More Violent?

A 25 per cent increase in girl crime over three years has shocked the UK. Why are girls (1)_____? Experts give many reasons. First of all many girls are just copying boys. In Leeds, for example, every little area has its own gang. All these gangs have girls in them. They see the boys in nice clothes driving flash cars, in other words expensive-looking cars that attract attention, and they want a part of it.

Psychologists also stress the fact that there is a certain change in our attitude (2)_____. For example, Hermione

(3)_____ is the new role model of girls. In the third movie Hermione hits Malfoy. Afterwards she says, "Boy, that felt good!" and she is cheered on by her friends. Professor James Garbarino explains: "Girls hit, it feels good and people appreciate it — that's the message."

Then it is possible to say that violence among girls is (4)_____. There is a crisis in London at the moment with younger and younger children (boys and girls) getting involved in knife violence. The Metropolitan Police Commissioner reports that (5)_____ the proportion of the young people killed has risen.

Experts nowadays are looking at ways of addressing these issues. The key is to target the high-risk girls. Evidence shows

that girls (6)_____ need support to avoid violence and crime. Some may share the same experiences as violent boys

such as (7)_____. Girls might also become bullies because they have grown bigger and faster than their classmates.

Statistics shows that the number of offences committed by girls rose by 25 per cent in just three years, but the number of offences committed by boys fell by two per cent. Although the trend is correct, it could be that the figures are less dramatic. The experts on girl crime at London's South Bank University mention also another fact: "We think the response to girl crime by schools and police has changed, so girls are being prosecuted for offences they weren't prosecuted for before."

10. Read the text and choose the right item to complete the statements after it.

NEF

A New Study Claims that You Are Not as Bright as Your Parents!

Bright teenagers are a disappearing breed. The new study has revealed this alarming result. It also shows that the intellectual ability of Britain's cleverest youngsters has declined radically. The explanation is clear — almost certainly it is due to the rise of TV and computer games and over-testing in schools. If we compare the high-level thinking skills of modern 14-year-olds, we can say they are more or less equal to those of 12-year-olds in 1976. The test that was offered to the young people did not require any knowledge of science at all. It looked at how pupils could deal with complex information and sort it out for themselves.

The poor results can be explained by the fact that schools nowadays concentrate on drilling children for tests. Some scientists believe the decline in brainpower is also linked to changes in children's leisure activities. Young boys and girls are encouraged to watch TV or play computer games instead of playing with tools, gadgets and other mechanisms. There is also a shift away from art and craft skills in both schools and the home.

Practical activities such as building models and sandcastles, using tools playing with building blocks, knitting, sewing and woodwork are being neglected. Yet they helped develop vital skills such as understanding dimension, volume and density.

Inspectors said teachers were increasingly drilling pupils to pass exams instead of encouraging them to understand crucial concepts. It is necessary to return to traditional open-ended questions.

- 1) Nowadays you can meet _____ bright teenagers than before.
 - a) fewer
 - b) a few
 - c) few
- 2) The intellectual ability of Britain's youngsters _____.
 - a) is the same as it used to be
 - b) has increased
 - c) has become lower
- 3) _____ to explain the poor results.
 - a) It is impossible
 - b) It is difficult
 - c) It is clear how
- 4) These days schools spend too much time on _____.
 - a) preparing students for leisure activities
 - b) preparing students for their future tests and exams
 - c) developing pupils' vital skills
- 5) The decline in the intellectual ability of Britain's young people can be also explained by _____.
 - a) their passive way of spending leisure time
 - b) their overusage of gadgets and other mechanisms
 - c) their intensive developing of art and craft skills
- 6) Though practical activities are extremely important, teenagers tend to _____.
 - a) develop their skills by playing computer games
 - b) ignore them
 - c) invent other activities

Speaking +

11. Speak about the problem of teenage rebellion. Concentrate on the following items.

- 1) when this period can occur in a teenager's life
- 2) how boys and girls usually behave during this period
- 3) if it influences their academic performance
- 4) if it influences their relations with parents and teachers

12. Describe what a *school of the future* can be like. Mention the following:

- 1) in what way it is different from your school
- 2) if it should have a campus with an arts centre, science labs, gyms, fitness rooms, etc.
- 3) if pupils are going to have online planning calendars and laptops instead of books, learn at their own speed and level
- 4) what a typical pupil's workday can be like

13. Work in small groups. Find out

- 1) what are your classmates' favourite hangouts
- 2) how they usually spend their free time
- 3) what their interests and preferences are in the field of sports, music, cinema, arts, etc.
- 4) if they read fiction or other books, how much they read and if they enjoy reading
- 5) if they have pets, what their pets are, what they think of keeping exotic animals as pets
- 6) if they travel and where they would like to go, what places they would like to visit

14. Work in pairs and make up a dialogue about teenagers' problems. Find out the following:

- 1) what is the most serious problem(s) as you see it (them)
- 2) how much time you and your friends spend together, play video games, work on computers, etc.
- 3) how important your school is for you, if you would like to change anything in your school life

4) what you think of your further education or future profession

5) how stressful the period of future exams can be, what you think about the Russian National Exam recently introduced in the country

15. You and your friend are to decide where to have a meal. Regard the options given below and choose one of them.

- 1) to go to a restaurant
- 2) to drop in at a fast food restaurant
- 3) to do the shopping and cook a meal
- 4) to visit your granny and have a meal at her place

Writing +

16. Complete the sentences. Use *about, against, at, for, in, of, to, with*.

1) The old lady was shaking _____ rage. 2) Could I have a seat _____ the front, please? 3) And the rebellion _____ the new king began. 4) Thomas is absolutely mad _____ jazz music. 5) The manager said we had enough seats _____ all those invited. 6) A couple _____ naval officers were standing in the reception. 7) Helen has always been _____ the top of the class. 8) What's the answer _____ the riddle? 9) I would like to have the vase wrapped _____ some paper, please. 10) What's their reason _____ leaving so early? 11) I would like you to show respect _____ everybody who is present. 12) We have been dating _____ more than a year. 13) Don't worry

_____ me. I'll be fine. 14) Don't worry your granny
_____ so many requests.

17. Write Russian equivalents for the following words.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) the unemployed _____ | 7) the dumb _____ |
| 2) the blind _____ | 8) the deaf _____ |
| 3) the young _____ | 9) the dead _____ |
| 4) the poor _____ | 10) the disabled _____ |
| 5) the rich _____ | 11) the famous _____ |
| 6) the old _____ | 12) the elderly _____ |

18. Write English equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

A. 1) Пара книг; 2) через пару дней; 3) пара перчаток; 4) пара молодожёнов; 5) пара пирожных; 6) три пары танцоров; 7) пара носков; 8) колготки; 9) брюки; 10) через пару лет; 11) пара варежек; 12) пара туфель.

B. 1) Во всяком случае; 2) весьма медленно; 3) наскучить; 4) пожимать руки; 5) раздражать учителей; 6) заметить ошибку; 7) военный мятеж; 8) восставать против чего-либо; 9) дрожать с ног до головы; 10) скука; 11) раздражение; 12) безумно влюбиться; 13) внизу страницы; 14) говорить загадками; 15) чрезвычайно глупо; 16) различная одежда; 17) хотя; 18) стопка книг; 19) на вершине холма; 20) говорить уважительно; 21) вызов кому-либо; 22) вырвать страницу из книги; 23) получить разрешение что-либо сделать; 24) порвать платье о гвоздь; 25) сохранять обычаи; 26) маловероятно.

19. Complete the sentences with these function words.

along, away, on, off, into, out of, over

1) Max can't get _____ his fear of flying by air. 2) It can take weeks to get _____ an illness like that. 3) Sam and his sister don't get _____. 4) Get _____ the car quickly. We are leaving just now. 5) — How do I get to the "Elbrus" cinema? — Get _____ the bus now and walk _____ the street for two or three minutes. You can't miss it. 6) The criminals got _____ with the documents. 7) Jason got _____ the bus just on time. 8) I'm sure you'll get _____ all the difficulties. 9) Could you, please, get _____ the car? It has broken down.

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

1) Frank became _____ when he saw the new computer. 2) Write to us! It's always a _____ to hear from our _____. 3) "Any _____ is welcome," the young man was saying _____. 4) Simon Holt was a handsome young _____, who had a _____ past. 5) My aunt invited me to join her on a short journey to _____ Ireland. _____ to say, I agreed at once. 6) Don't rush into buying a house! Discuss it with your family and _____ in your own good time and without the _____ of any _____

speech
please, read
improve
anxious
archeology
mystery
North, Need
advise
possible, press

or the feeling of _____ when a sales person visits you. 7) I was fond of Charley but I didn't have _____ in mind. 8) He told me I had an _____ imagination just because I thought there was a _____ gang living in the house next door. 9) Later that evening when it was quite dark there came a _____, piercing scream that made my blood run cold. 10) She looked round with a _____ smile and said Paul's visit was quite _____. 11) I felt both _____ and _____ as hurried along to the hairdresser's. 12) Of course, Aunt Daisy was old. But she was one of those rare _____ people who are full of _____, and _____, and fun. 13) Amelia took out the box. Inside lay a _____ album, Amelia gazed at the _____ book. It was such a _____ present. 14) The letter was written in the old lady's _____ handwriting. 15) The box is very _____. Inside there is a _____ ring with the largest emerald I have ever seen.

oblige
marry
active
crime
terrify
critic
expect
excite, nerve
age
wise, kind
magnify, Victoria
beauty
love
spider
value, gold

21. Read the text and complete it with the derivatives formed from the words on the right.

World of WarCraft

World of WarCraft (WoW) is the most popular online game in the world. It's got more members than the (1)_____ of Portugal. What makes WoW so (2)_____ and special? It is a multi-player online role-playing game that was introduced in 1994. It's played in a fantasy world called Azeroth. (3)_____ can control their characters. For just €29 you can explore the landscape, fight monsters — and (4)_____ with millions of other (5)_____. For many of them the game is a way out of reality and a way to find new friends. "I felt accepted for the first time in my life", admits an 18-year-old youth. But when does (6)_____ fun become a (7)_____ thing? Ten per cent of online (8)_____ admit to playing "too much", forgetting to eat and to sleep (9)_____. One 15-year-old (10)_____ boy even collapsed after playing the game for 24 hours non-stop. Psychiatrists are now reporting record numbers of teens seeking help for their online game (11)_____. But some people believe that the games aren't the root of the problem. They say that what many of such kids need is their parents and their school teachers. So it is a social problem. Whether it's a social problem or a passion, WoW is (12)_____ more than just a game.

populate
success
play
act
game
harm
danger
game
proper
Sweden
addict
clear

22. Write five things you are used to doing now and five things you used to do.

Example: I used to play a lot with my toys when I was a child.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

Example: I am used to helping my mum in the kitchen.

6) _____

7) _____

8) _____

9) _____

10) _____

23. Choose the right item (a—d) to complete the text.

N E F The East End

The East End of London is changing now from a

(1)_____ slum to trendy hangout. At the end of the 19th century immigrants moved in large numbers to the city of Lon-

don and the East End was where they usually (2)_____. The area was overcrowded and for many Eastenders poverty and hunger were facts of everyday life. In 1888 the East End became

(3)_____ due to the brutal (4)_____ by the infamous killer Jack the Ripper. Charles Dickens was one of the writers who brought the conditions in the East End to the atten-

tion of the society. Slums were (5)_____ and in that poor area of London soup kitchens were set up. Soup kitchens are

places where (6)_____ food is given to poor and homeless people. But poverty and overcrowding still continued and one of the East End Streets — Dorset Street — was described as “the Worst Street in London” due to the high level of crime and poverty there. In the early 1990s young artists were

(7)_____ to the East End with its (8)_____ housing and large industrial spaces, perfect for studios. Hoxton Square has become the focus of the growing East End art scene since 2001 when White Cube gallery opened there. Now Hoxton Square is the centre of trendy nightlife, as well as the art scene.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1) a) depressed | c) derived |
| b) derogatory | d) deprived |
| 2) a) ended up | c) were over |
| b) were finished | d) paused |
| 3) a) celebrated | c) notorious |
| b) famous | d) well-known |
| 4) a) murderers | c) murderess |
| b) murders | d) murderous |
| 5) a) spotted | c) cleared |
| b) cleaned | d) renewed |
| 6) a) free | c) fee-paying |
| b) independent | d) costly |
| 7) a) achieved | c) attractive |
| b) attracted | d) attached |
| 8) a) penniless | c) expensive |
| b) costly | d) cheap |

24. Complete the sentences using the right form of the adjectives.

1) In fact, the Links Market is now the (large) _____ fair in Europe. 2) Here you'll find some of the (big), (noisy), (scary) _____ rides imaginable. 3) At first it had simply been a glance. Then the glances had progressed to smiles, which

had grown (warm) _____ and (lingering) _____ as the days passed by. 4) It was an Easter hat, and no mistake, one of the (pretty) _____ she had ever seen. 5) Her glance fell on the crinoline straw. It was the (pale) _____ of pale yellow, almost a buttermilk cream. 6) Madam Partridge's fury changed to the (sweet) _____ of smiles. 7) Jannet was worrying about her (old) _____ son. 8) If you think that something could make your favourite magazine (good) _____, why not drop me a line? 9) Saturn is one of the (beautiful) _____ planets in the solar system. 10) Two girls entered the hall. Their names were Lily and Rachel. The (late) _____ was ten years old. 11) This is the (late) _____ edition of this dictionary. 12) When the (late) _____ guest left the hall, Mrs Aderson gave a sigh of relief. 13) "What are our (far) _____ actions?" he asked. 14) (Many) _____ children believe in Father Frost. 15) His cottage was in the (far) _____ corner of the garden.

25. Read the text below. Choose the correct form of the words in brackets to complete it.

St Francis of Assissi school is in Liverpool. (It)¹ _____ name is known all over England because (it)² _____ is the (green)³ _____ school in Britain. It is situated in the northwest of England. (It)⁴ _____ pupils are very proud



of (they)⁵ _____ school which was built on a place where the town's rubbish used to be collected. Now it's a "green" academy. It means that the school (it)⁶ _____ is environmentally friendly and everything the (child)⁷ _____ study is connected to the environment. It is the (one)⁸ _____ eco-school in Britain. The school (wall)⁹ _____ and (roof)¹⁰ _____ are covered in plants. Each class is given €1,500 to design (it)¹¹ _____ own garden. The building of the school is surrounded by (this)¹² _____ class gardens. Solar panels provide the school's electricity. The school recycles all the paper and books when the pupils don't need (they)¹³ _____ any more. Rainwater is collected for the school toilets. What do the pupils think of (they)¹⁴ _____ school? "We are lucky to come here," says one of (they)¹⁵ _____. "It is so modern and most of the (proj-

ect)¹⁶ _____ are interesting to (we)¹⁷ _____.

(We)¹⁸ _____ school is really the (good)¹⁹ _____.

It is much (popular)²⁰ _____ than all the rest. Last year
(many)²¹ _____ than 300 students wanted to come here
for 166 places!"

26. Write what

- you would like your parents to do
- you want your friend to do
- you expect your grandparents to do
- you like to see your friend do
- you like to watch your pet do
- you can hear your relatives do in the evening
- your parents make you do
- your parents don't let you do

27. Translate these sentences into Russian.

1) I don't want my pupils to get bored in my class. 2) I'll make him give up this mad idea. 3) Don't let them come back home so late. 4) We don't expect them to solve this problem immediate-

ly. 5) They have never seen me dance. 6) I felt Alice touch my hand. 7) We watched Denis playing football with his friends. 8) I don't think she will make us cook dinner ourselves. 9) I noticed Alice packing the suitcase. Evidently she was going to leave us. 10) We saw you dancing on the stage. 11) I see that you have misunderstood us. 12) I hear that you have moved into a house. 13) I hear my little brother crying in the next room.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

7) _____

8) _____

9) _____

10) _____

11) _____

12) _____

13) _____

28. Make a sentence out of the two given and write them down.

1) My parents were discussing something in the hall. I heard them. 2) Granny left the house. I noticed it. 3) Sam was playing the piano. We heard him. 4) Mary put a shawl on my shoulders. I felt it. 5) My friend was drawing my daughter's portrait. I watched it. 6) Colin was riding on his bike behind the cottage. Nobody saw it. 7) Jannet was singing in the bathroom.

Her cousin heard it. 8) A strong wind was blowing in the street. We heard it. 9) Helen enters the room. They see it. 10) Granny was making an apple pie. I watched her.

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

29. Open the brackets and use the right forms of the verbs to complete the story.

NE
F

18-year-old Stephen Howarth had a rare genetic condition which (mean)¹ _____ he (lose)² _____ his sight. Now, thanks to an amazing new operation he (can)³ _____ see.

"I used to rush home from school because I (worry)⁴ _____ about getting around in the dark. Now I (stay)⁵ _____ later if I (need)⁶ _____ to for band rehearsals and things like that," (say)⁷ _____ Stephen.

What (change)⁸ _____ Stephen's life for the better? A pioneering operation! It (restore)⁹ _____ his eyesight and that (mean)¹⁰ _____ he can (lead)¹¹ _____ his life as an ordinary teen.

Stephen had a condition, caused by a faulty gene which (not, work)¹² _____ properly. That (damage)¹³ _____ the retina at the back of the teen's eyes. He (lose)¹⁴ _____ sight for some time and (not, can)¹⁵ _____ see at night. Surgeons at Moorfield's Eye hospital in London (inject)¹⁶ _____ millions of healthy copies of the gene into Stephen's eye (start)¹⁷ _____ the retina working properly.

How he (feel)¹⁸ _____ now? "Much better," Stephen (explain)¹⁹ _____. "I (want)²⁰ _____ (get)²¹ _____ a job in a music studio. I (use)²² _____ to be shy but now I (have)²³ _____ got the confidence (go)²⁴ _____ on my own."

30. Express the same in English.

A.1) Мне бы хотелось, чтобы ты поехала с нами. 2) Я жду, что ты согласишься поехать вместе со всеми. 3) Дети хотят, чтобы мы помогли им составить викторину. 4) Наши родители хотят, чтобы мы смотрели меньше глупых программ. 5) Я не жду, что они скоро вернутся. 6) Нам бы хотелось, чтобы вы закончили всю работу завтра.

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

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

В. 1) Мы видели, что машина исчезла вдаль. 2) Я заметила, что Анна играла на компьютере. Прежде я никогда не видела, чтобы она это делала. 3) Мы слышали, как она играет на скрипке. Она профессионально играет. 4) Джон видел, как мы входили в комнату. 5) Джон видел, что мы вошли в комнату. 6) Сьюзан слышала, как он поёт. 7) Я почувствовала, как что-то пушистое (fluffy) коснулось моей руки. 8) Мы наблюдали, как они наряжали новогоднюю ёлку. 9) Они наблюдали за тем, как садилось солнце.

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

С. 1) Она не заставит меня надеть это платье. 2) Позвольте мне присоединиться к вам. 3) Не заставляй его переписывать это упражнение. 4) Мама не позволяет нам приходить домой после десяти. 5) Пусть они сделают это сами. (Позволь им сделать это самим.) 6) Пусть они сделают это сами. (Заставь их самих сделать это.)

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

31. Translate these sentences into Russian.

1) He stopped in the middle of the sentence trying to understand who had just entered the hall. 2) Helen really must stop working so much. 3) I will never forget spending our holidays in the Crimea. 4) He always forgets to make corrections after his tests. 5) You mustn't forget to take these pills before meals. 6) Ben stopped playing football. 7) Ben stopped to open his umbrella. 8) We still remember visiting Buckingham Palace. 9) Stop making that awful noise. 10) He stopped to give the last orders.

[illegible]

32. A. Your younger brother is very naughty. He often does a lot of things that irritate you. Write what you could tell him if you saw him trying.

- 1) to find out what is within your computer
- 2) to make a fire in the kitchen
- 3) to climb a tall tree
- 4) to tear a page out of your textbook
- 5) to throw a stone at a stray dog

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

B. Your friend has begun doing certain things you don't approve of. Write how you could warn him/her against.

- 1) coming back home very late
- 2) being late for classes
- 3) smoking
- 4) playing computer games non-stop
- 5) drinking beer
- 6) talking back to her/his parents
- 7) ignoring his/her duties

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

Just for Fun

33. Try and guess the riddle.

My treasure is worth more than silver or gold
 Although it cost not a penny.
 My treasure belongs to me all alone,
 And yet it is shared by many.
 My treasure can never be stolen away,
 And here is the best bit yet:
 My treasure gets bigger, is worth more and more,
 And increases the older I get!
 And now my treasure you have seen
 My dear and precious...

34. Find 19 new words of Unit 4 in this square.

s	c	i	t	i	z	e	n	i	k
e	a	s	d	c	f	g	n	h	j
a	u	t	h	o	r	u	o	p	o
t	n	o	y	u	t	r	t	e	w
z	e	p	x	p	i	l	e	q	b
c	m	v	b	l	n	m	q	w	l
t	p	r	r	e	b	e	l	e	i
y	l	u	e	i	o	p	m	r	n
z	o	x	a	c	v	b	n	i	d
a	y	s	s	d	d	e	e	d	f
g	e	b	o	t	t	o	m	d	u
h	d	d	n	e	r	t	y	l	i
c	h	a	l	l	e	n	g	e	o
j	l	t	r	e	s	p	e	c	t
k	d	e	a	f	p	d	u	m	b

Test 4

1. Listen to the text, [24], and mark the statements as *true* (T), *false* (F) or *not stated* (NS).

- 1) Twelve year schooling is obligatory for children all over the world. ☐
- 2) In Bangladesh students stay at school twice as long as in Finland or Norway. ☐
- 3) Schools in South America are better than schools in North America. ☐
- 4) Primary and secondary education in Europe lasts about twelve years. ☐
- 5) In Africa children spend fewer years at school than anywhere else. ☐
- 6) Five years ago only boys attended schools in Afghanistan. ☐
- 7) In Afghanistan most teachers are poorly educated. ☐
- 8) Under the Taliban, most girls were banned from going to school. ☐

2. Read the text and fill in the gaps (1—6) with the phrases (a—f) to complete it.

NEF

- a) any real skills
- b) should it develop
- c) the only subject taught
- d) in most countries
- e) the purpose of schooling is
- f) have an average of 50 students

Educating Teenagers

Nowadays secondary education is the component of formal education (1)_____. The number of secondary school stu-

dents has grown from 40 to 400 million worldwide over the past 50 years. In developing countries class sizes have become really

big. In Sudan, secondary school classes (2)_____. In the Dominican Republic, Malaysia, Vietnam and the Philippines, the average is more than 40. This expansion affects the quality of teaching. Each year, almost a third of the pupils have to repeat a grade in Latin America.

All agree that secondary education must change and develop.

But in what direction (3)_____? To answer the question

people are to understand what (4)_____. Teaching cannot continue to be purely academic when you are dealing with students who do not intend to enter university. In other words, ac-

ademic disciplines can no longer be (5)_____. Schools must know how to interest students in the world around them. We must develop skills that will help them fulfill their potential as future citizens including a critical spirit, initiative, the ability to organize projects and to communicate. By making school curricula more work-oriented, we will avoid having

young people enter the job market without (6)_____.

3. Give English equivalents for the following word combinations.

1) Сохранить что-то для будущих поколений; 2) весьма вероятно; 3) порвать платье о гвоздь; 4) выглядеть глупо; 5) встречаться с кем-либо; 6) высказывать уважение кому-либо; 7) на дне моря; 8) внизу страницы; 9) говорить загадками; 10) пара тапочек; 11) пренебрегать своими обязанностями.

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

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

4. Fill in the prepositions where necessary to complete the sentences.

about, at, of, over, with, to

1) William Shakespeare was the author _____ "The Twelfth Night". 2) I know James is mad _____ computer games. 3) Have you booked _____ the tickets? 4) I'm getting bored _____ the conversation we are having. 5) The slow journey irritated _____ the passengers. 6) The little boy was shaking all _____. He was really frightened. 7) John is one of our best students. He is _____ the top of the class. 8) There were two piles _____ books on the desk. 9) He always speaks respectfully _____ his parents. 10) Could you write _____ him a note, please?

5. Complete the sentences. Use *to* where necessary.

1) I would like you _____ have respect of your fellow students. 2) I heard Paul _____ whisper the answer to the riddle. 3) I have never seen Mrs Anderson _____ dance or _____ sing. 4) We expect you _____ come back before nine. 5) We shall make him _____ answer our questions. 6) Although you are already grown-up I can't let you _____ return so late. 7) Did you notice them _____ enter the building? 8) We want them _____ win the competition. 9) Old Mrs Andrews felt Victor _____ touch her arm. 10) I would like him _____ finish the job before four.

6. Translate these sentences into English.

1) Мы видели, как Джон входил в свою квартиру.

2) Мы видели, как Джон вошёл в свою квартиру.

3) Мы слышали, как он поёт в соседней комнате.

4) Том почувствовал, что Бен дотронулся до его руки.

7. Give Russian equivalents for these:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) the old _____ | 5) the unemployed _____ |
| 2) the rich _____ | 6) the poor _____ |
| 3) the blind _____ | 7) the young _____ |
| 4) the dumb _____ | 8) the deaf _____ |

8. Write a paragraph (10—12 sentences) about what teens like to do in their free time.

Project Work 4

Find information and write an essay on one of the problems concerning teens.

- 1) What does it mean to be a teen?
- 2) What do most teens dream about?
- 3) What do you think about educating girls and boys separately?

- 4) Teens and their free time.
- 5) Friends in teens' lives.
- 6) The difficulty of growing up.
- 7) How much does your family mean to you?
- 8) Cruelty and violence among teenagers.
- 9) Teens' independence.
- 10) What helps teens to survive in the modern life?
- 11) The person who influenced your life most.
- 12) What makes your generation different from others?
- 13) Generation gap: does it really exist?

Unit 5. Your Future Life and Career

Word Box

acquaint(ance), admire, admiration, all, although, attract(ive), bodyguard, both, brain(less), brainy, calm, care, careful, caring, certain, choice, chore, clear, continue, cope, course, debt(or), decision, decisive, degree, discourage, either, employ(ed), encourage, eventually, exact, expectation, experience(d), fulfil(ment), fortune, gap, grade, guard, lifeguard, main, maybe, mortgage, neither, none, occur (occurred), owe, patient(ly), proper(ly), quality, refuse, reliable, rely, require(ment), rescue, retire, secure, security, suit, suitable, though, waste, wasteful, within

to find out	to change one's mind
to give up	to make up one's mind
to get down to sth	to follow (in) sb's footsteps
to be worth doing sth	to do well in a subject

Listening +

1. Listen to the tape, [25], and match the names of the speakers (1—6) with what they say (a—f). There is one statement you don't need to use. Fill in the table at the end of the task.

Names	Statements
1) Peggy Green	a) The speaker is uncertain of his future occupation.
2) Charles Colin	b) The speaker began his/her future career at an early age.
3) Donald Clark	c) The speaker is going to make a very useful device to help about the house.
4) Bob Fletcher	d) The speaker has become a vet.

Окончание табл.

Names	Statements
5) Robert Swenson	e) The speaker would like to work in the field of management.
	f) The speaker's idea of his/her career doesn't coincide with his/her relatives' wish.


Speaker	1	2	3	4	5	extra
Statement						

2. Listen to the text "The Games We Used to Play", [26], and mark each sentence "T" for true, "F" for false or "NS" for not stated.

- 1) In the days of the speaker's childhood the games much depended on the children themselves. ☐
- 2) The children were made to play outdoors in any weather. ☐
- 3) The speaker and her friends used to play in the graveyard. ☐
- 4) Their games always began at dinner time. ☐



- 5) Girls never played football in those days. ☐
- 6) The playground activities of the speaker's childhood have disappeared. ☐
- 7) The speaker wants to revive the games of the past. ☐

3. Listen to the descriptions of various jobs (1—5),  [27], and match them with their names (a—f). There is one name of a job you needn't use. Fill in the table at the end of the task.

- a) archaeologist
b) physicist
c) physician
d) architect
e) secretary
f) fashion model

The job's description	1	2	3	4	5	extra
The job's name						

4. Listen to the text "Career Development",  [28], and choose the right item (a—d) to complete these statements.


- 1) Nowadays people can change their careers _____ during their lives.
a) several times
b) exactly seven times
c) less than seven times
- 2) In the era of our rapidly changing world it is _____ to make the right career decision.
a) impossible
b) vital
c) not essential
- 3) Planning one's career involves _____ definite steps.
a) two
b) three
c) four

- 4) Making the right decision about one's career very much depends upon _____.
a) one's own self-assurance
b) one's own judgment of oneself
c) one's own logical associations

- 5) People who work from a sense of _____ are usually the happiest.
a) optimism
b) duty
c) strong enthusiasm or interest

- 6) It is important to _____ to be able to make the right choice about your future career.
a) get confidential information
b) know what jobs are in great demand
c) know requirements for most important occupations in the labour market

- 7) Parents are _____ who help young people to make a successful career.
a) the only people
b) never the people
c) often the people

5. Listen to the tape,  [29], and fill in the information gaps in the text below.

Eurovision Winner

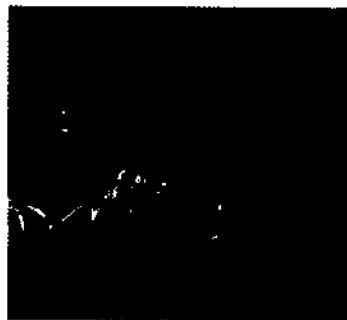
Many teenagers would like to become singers, dancers or actors and see their careers (1) _____.

This is a story of a young singer and composer who is also a violinist, pianist, writer and actor. His name is Alexander Rybak. He was born (2) _____ in Minsk, Soviet Union.

When he was four years old, he and his family (3) _____. At the age of five, Rybak began to play the piano. His mother is

a classical pianist and his father is a well-known classical violinist. Alexander Rybak says that he has always loved to entertain and that it is his vocation. He currently lives in Norway.

In the 2009 Eurovision Song Contest in Moscow Alexander Rybak



(4) _____ and he won

(5) _____ with a record 387 points singing "Fairytale", a song inspired by Norwegian folk music. The song

(6) _____ by Alexander and was performed together with the modern folk dance company "Frikar". The song received good reviews. Rybak won the Eurovision final

receiving votes from (7) _____, except Norway, which was not allowed to vote for itself. He finished with a total of 387 points breaking the previous record of 292 points. His first album "Fairytale" was released after his Eurovision win.

Reading +

6. Read the four texts and match the place-names (a—d) with their characteristic features (1—5), one of which you don't need to use. Fill in the table after the task.

- 1) The place is regarded as the birthplace of one of the most important civilizations.
- 2) The place is situated near the town which is as old as the capital of Russia.
- 3) One of the main attractions of this place has been reconstructed to meet the tourist industry requirements.
- 4) The significance of this place is connected with military actions of the past.
- 5) The main attraction of this place was constructed by foreign professionals.

How to Spend a Weekend near Moscow

The autumn in the European part of Russia can bring a few sunny days, which are well worth spending in the country. These are some places with easy reach of Moscow.

a) Rostov Veliky is one of the oldest towns in Russia. It is more than 1100 years old. By the 13th century it had become the capital of one of the most prominent Russian principalities. Rostov's kremlin was originally built as Patriarch's residence, hence it looks more like a palace than a military fortification. Inside there are churches, Uspensky Cathedral and a remarkable bell-tower with 13 bells the largest of which weighs 32 tonnes. Part of the kremlin has been converted into a hotel. Rostov has a number of museums — archaeological, arts and crafts and a museum of medieval icons.

b) Dubrovitsy is a village located 5 km from the town of Podolsk. It once was a home of Princes Golitsyns' dynasty. In 1690 Golitsyn invited Italian architects to build the area's main attraction — Znamenskaya Church — the masterpiece in the Italian Baroque style. This church was unusual for Russia. There were too many ornaments and sculptures in it. At first it was rejected by church officials for being so unconventional. Only by the order of Peter the Great and in his presence, it was eventually consecrated.

c) Yasnaya Polyana used to be Leo Tolstoy's estate near the town of Tula which is the same age as Moscow and has its own kremlin. The town is famous for samovars, pryaniki and armour. Tula's armoury museum is the oldest in Russia. Tolstoy's house in Yasnaya Polyana has retained all the original furniture and interior in such a state as they were in 1910, when the famous writer passed away. The estate has the biggest apple tree orchard in Europe.

d) Vereya is a kind of gateway to Moscow. It is located just 99 km to the southwest. The town was founded in 1371 and three centuries later became one of the largest towns of Moscow Province. It has lost its glory and now has only 5,000 permanent residents and six churches. Owing to the surrounding picturesque landscape, Vereya is often called "The Suburban Switzerland". The town's history is closely connected with Napoleon's invasion. This is where General Dorokhov's army attacked the sleeping French and the first Russian victory in the war was won without a single shot.

Places	a	b	c	d	extra
Charecteristic features					

7. Read the text and write 5—7 questions on it.

My idea of the future work may seem rather strange to you, but I think it's one of the most important in the world and its history proves its importance.

Early men who lived where sharp rocks hurt their feet, soon began to think of some way of protecting them. So they produced a kind of sandals using flat pieces of wood. In colder parts of the world, man soon felt a need to give his feet even more protection, so he added more material to the top of the sandals, and thus the shoe was born.



Sandals were worn by the ancient Egyptians as long as 5,000 years ago! At first, in fact, the sandals were worn only by the rich Egyptians. They would walk along followed by a servant who carried a pair of sandals just in case the master would need or want to put them on. Later of course, all the people began wearing them. Sometimes they made the sandals with upturned toes, to give the foot more protection. Egyptians were the first shoemakers in the world.



The Greek developed the boot by gradually changing the straps which held the sandals to the feet for solid leather. Even today many primitive forms of shoes still survive. We still wear sandals very much like those worn by ancient Romans and

Greeks. We have moccasins which are like those worn by the American Indians. And people in Holland still wear wooden shoes!

Modern shoes as we know them began to appear in the Middle Ages about the time the Crusades started. Because the Crusaders went on long journeys they needed good protection for their feet, and so people began to make shoes that would last for a long time.

With time shoes became an object of fashion and all kinds of ridiculous styles appeared.

8. Read the text and mark the statements after it as *true* (T), *false* (F) or *not stated* (NS).



Why Is Literacy so Important?

What is literacy? Why is it so important for future careers? Literacy is more than the ability to read, write and do arithmetic. It comprises other skills needed by an individual to function effectively in a given society. It can range from reading instruc-

tions or medical prescriptions, knowing which bus to catch, keeping accounts for a small business or operating a computer.

But some people have no desire to read and write because they do not see the direct benefits. They are sure literacy cannot change their lives. One of the farmers in Africa says, "My life is to prepare land for crops to be planted. I don't need to read. What shall I read? The Bible? They tell us about that at Mass. The news? I listen to the radio. The newspapers are very expensive for me."

So why force literacy on people? Because by failing to provide literacy we deprive people of being fully human and independent. Literacy is important because it's the key to a better livelihood, healthier families, and participation in democratic life. It is extremely important for women in particular. A study in Bangladesh, for example, showed that women with secondary education were three times more likely to attend a political meeting than women with no education.

At the beginning of the 21st century more than 113 million children did not attend schools. They can be mostly found in East and South Asia. Up to two-thirds of all illiterate adults are women. In developed nations functional illiteracy is also widespread.

Motivation to learn is essential. For many people religion provides it as it is important to be able to read the Bible or the Koran. For others different motives are important. It can be the desire to write a personal letter, to earn money, help with their children's education.

- 1) By literacy is understood the ability to read. _____
- 2) Literacy can help people to function more effectively in the society. _____
- 3) About 37 per cent of people in the Arab region cannot see the benefits that come from literacy. _____
- 4) Illiterate children mostly live in Africa. _____
- 5) Women predominate among illiterate grown-ups. _____
- 6) Women have more varied motives to become literate. _____

9. Read the text and choose the right item to complete the statements after it.

NEF

Do you know what your goals are? What motivates and directs your work? If you ask yourself these questions, wouldn't it make your career choices easier? From the experience of talking with all kinds of people, it is clear that not everyone has the same ambitions in work. Some people are very content to have a quiet, uneventful job, while others thrive on constant change and excitement. In short, we are all different and we all want different things in life.

For example some people do want control over work and they want to be recognized for achievements. They need to do things their own way. Independent consulting and contract work would be good for these people. They usually want to be left alone to do their work. Just give them instructions on what you want, when you want it and let them "go for it".

For others stability and predictability are key things. They pay a lot of attention to the context of job. Pay, benefits, work environment are most important for them.

There are people who have a strong need to create something new. They are often bored easily, but they are usually inventive, constantly seeking for something new. They like the challenge of starting new projects or business, have lots of interests and energy.

Many people have a high need to balance work and the rest of life. They usually enjoy what they do, but realize that work is just one of many parts of life that are important. Their philosophy can be described by the motto "Work to live", rather than "Live to work".

It is sensible to keep all that in mind when one starts thinking about their future careers. It's important to realize who you are and what you want, so you can better define what you are seeking in a job.

- 1) People's ideas of future careers _____
 - a) are not alike
 - b) are likely to be the same
 - c) are alike
 - d) are unlikely to be different

- 2) Some people do not need _____ in work.
- any achievement
 - detailed instruction and company
 - recognition
 - any independence
- 3) For some people one of the main things in their future career is _____.
- the amount of free time
 - the employer's lack of attention
 - the place where they live
 - the amount of money they get
- 4) Some people wouldn't like to have _____ in their work.
- easy tasks
 - challenging tasks
 - routine tasks
 - creative tasks
- 5) Many people _____.
- think that life is work
 - enjoy work more than anything else in life
 - like to formulate mottoes for their future career
 - have various interests in life besides their work
- 6) Everyone choosing his/her career should _____.
- be able to predict his/her own future
 - analyse his/her own ambitions, abilities, wishes and goals
 - keep in mind a position of importance
 - clearly define his/her future work
10. Read the text "Growing Up in Cities" and complete it with the phrases (a—g) below. There is one phrase you don't need to use.
- are now taken over
 - although adults may be the best experts
 - in urban areas
 - is not always safe
 - middle-aged, middle-class men in cars



- the rate of violence increases
- that urban areas are often environments of

Growing Up in Cities

It is often said that contemporary cities are designed for

(1)_____. But more and more of the world's children are growing up in cities and their metropolitan surroundings! At the beginning of the 21st century, about half of the world's people live (2)_____.

Research on children's lives in both the

North and South shows (3)_____ deprivation, where children are especially vulnerable to pollution and disease. The

streets where children historically played (4)_____ by traffic, while green space is diminishing. Families are becoming smaller, while systems of social support are being scaled down.

As (5)_____, parents are keeping their children indoors.

But the home itself (6)_____ because there are such things as family stress and the rise of child abuse. Added to this are ethnic tensions and social isolation. While these problems also affect the rich, poor children are more likely to live in inadequate housing or on the streets.

Speaking +

11. Describe the activity you would like to do as your future career. Mention the following:

- what determined your choice
- what qualities in your opinion are required for this activity
- where you can get the necessary training
- if this activity is difficult and/or dangerous

12. Work in pairs and make up a dialogue about your partner's plans for the future. Find out the following:

- 1) if your partner is absolutely sure what career to choose
- 2) if his/her future activity requires a university degree
- 3) if it is primarily (only) done by men/women
- 4) if it is well paid
- 5) if it is very prestigious
- 6) if it is attractive
- 7) if your partner's choice has been influenced by his relatives, friends or teachers

13. Work in pairs. Find out what the most important jobs at the beginning of the XXIst century are. Explain

- 1) why you think the jobs are important
- 2) what personal qualities such jobs require (courage, accuracy, imagination, etc.)
- 3) what prospects these jobs can offer (promotion, financial reward, perks and bonuses, etc.)
- 4) if it is easy to get such occupations
- 5) what qualifications are required of the candidates

14. Choose any famous person or someone you know well and speak of his/her professional career.

15. Work in pairs and try to find out your partner's interests. Discover if your partner

- loves/hates sciences
- regularly goes to theatres
- is fond of playing computer games
- knows the names of famous athletes and understands about different sports

- is good at team games
- enjoys playing musical instruments
- likes modern music
- never misses a party or a disco

Writing +

16. Match the pictures (1—12) with the names of these jobs (a—l).

- a) dentist _____
- b) firefighter _____
- c) hairdresser _____
- d) nurse _____
- e) vet _____
- f) librarian _____
- g) chef _____
- h) soldier _____
- i) computer operator _____
- j) airhostess _____
- k) chemist _____
- l) photographer _____

17. A. Form compound words to name some jobs.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1) police | a) man |
| 2) shop | b) officer |
| 3) congress | c) master |
| 4) dress | d) woman |
| 5) customs | e) maker |
| 6) school | f) assistant |



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12

B. Use -er/-or to make words denoting some professions. Translate the words into Russian.

- 1) lawy... _____
- 2) senat... _____
- 3) ush... _____
- 4) design... _____
- 5) decorat... _____
- 6) conduct... _____
- 7) butch... _____
- 8) announc... _____
- 9) groc... _____
- 10) sail... _____

18. Choose the right word to complete these sentences.

NE

- 1) An _____ is a person who drives a railway engine.
a) engine officer b) engineman c) engine driver
- 2) Someone who makes walls with bricks is a _____.
a) wallmaker b) bricklayer c) brickmaker
- 3) A _____ is a person who cuts men's hair.
a) hairman b) haldresser c) barber
- 4) Rubbish is collected by _____.
a) rubbish collectors b) bin collectors c) dustmen
- 5) A _____ is a person who makes outer (usually men's) clothes.
a) tailor b) dressmaker c) coatsman

- 6) To deal with people who come to stay in a hotel or come to visit a doctor or a businessman is a job of a _____.
 a) receptionist
 b) receiver
 c) reception manager
- 7) A person who prepares food is a _____.
 a) cook
 b) cooker
 c) cook specialist
- 8) A chemist is a person who _____.
 a) teaches chemistry
 b) loves chemistry and medicine
 c) makes and sells medicines

19. Express the same in English.

- A.1)** полагаться на кого-либо _____
 2) в течение часа _____
 3) мудрое решение _____
 4) смотреть на кого-либо с восхищением _____
 5) прийти в голову кому-либо _____
 6) тратить время зря _____
 7) решить что-либо сделать _____
 8) отказаться от мысли попутешествовать _____
 9) отговаривать кого-либо что-либо сделать _____
 10) обнаружить правду _____
- B.1)** основная мысль _____
 2) некоторые животные _____
 3) терпеливые родственники _____

- 4) хорошо успевать по предмету _____
 5) требуется помощь _____
 6) заботиться о домашних любимцах _____
 7) заботливые родители _____
 8) знать по собственному опыту _____
 9) хорошие качества _____
 10) справиться с чем-либо _____

- C.1)** выполнять долг _____
 2) продолжать принимать лекарство _____
 3) хорошая оценка по предмету _____
 4) познакомить кого-либо с кем-либо _____
 5) познакомиться с кем-либо _____
 6) задолжать брату 5 рублей _____
 7) быть в долгу _____
 8) получить заём _____
 9) уйти на пенсию в возрасте 65 лет _____
 10) привлекать туристов _____

- D.1)** безопасная работа _____
 2) сколотить состояние _____
 3) отказаться сделать что-либо _____
 4) заботливые работодатели _____
 5) в ожидании нашей встречи _____

- 6) приняться за дело _____
 7) идти по маминым стопам _____
 8) одетый соответствующим образом _____
 9) заполнить пробел в образовании _____
 10) спасти кого-либо от чего-либо _____

20. Complete the sentences with the function words where necessary.

at, between, in, from, of, on, out, to, with

- 1) The computer system is secure _____ intruders.
 2) After lunch we got down _____ discussing the rest of the details of our project. 3) Alan became nervous _____ expectation _____ the conference. 4) I admit there are serious gaps _____ their knowledge. 5) The officer rescued the child _____ a burning building. 6) She decided to continue _____ her studies for another year. 7) I first made _____ his acquaintance in 2009. 8) John has got a master's degree _____ philology. 9) He can't have a mortgage _____ his house. 10) My grandparents retired _____ the age of seventy. 11) The article is not worth _____ reading. There are no new facts in it. 12) I'm certain he will be able to cope _____ the situation. 13) _____ my experience, very few people really understand the problem. 14) We know _____ experience that

hot objects are painful to touch. 15) There was a small gap _____ the bed and the door. 16) Don't discourage him _____ going to university. 17) I don't think it is possible to find _____ his address. 18) Why do you waste so much money _____ things of no importance? 19) How long does it take you to do _____ your household chores? 20) We can rely _____ his word. He always does what he promises to do.

21. Use the words *across, down, off, with, around* to complete the sentences with the verb *to come*. Then translate them into Russian.

- 1) We have never come _____ such a collocation.
 2) Jack is coming _____ with a flu. 3) Come _____ the ladder! Now! 4) The chewing gum wouldn't come _____. 5) Put on your sweater, please. I wouldn't like you to come down _____ a cold. 6) Quite unexpectedly she came _____ last night.

22. Complete the sentences using the words derived from those on the right.

- 1) My elder brother thinks that showing _____ of any sort is a fatal _____.
 2) I would like to have a husband who'll write me _____. and send me flowers and offer me romance and _____. 3) Enter our photo _____, just send your photos, colour or black-and-white. Each one we print wins £5 and the _____'s _____ is final. 4) This must have cost Harry a fortune she thought in _____. 5) Who on earth could have sent flowers? Don? _____. John? _____. 6) There was a look of guilt on Harry's lean, _____ face. 7) Would you like to see that _____ film at the "Odeon"? I've heard it's _____ good. 8) There was a _____ display of hats and bonnets in _____ shapes and sizes; hats of velvet, felt and silk. 9) The _____ silence of the empty shop and the _____ from the stove made her quite _____. 10) Sophie brushed a hand over one of the _____ blocks. 11) Gwen tried her best to hide her shame and her _____. 12) Andrew was

feel, weak
 poet
 excite
 compete
 edit, decide
 amaze
 likely
 probable
 humour
 Italy
 real
 delight
 vary
 peace
 warm
 sleep
 wood
 embarrass

filling a couple of buckets with _____ water.

- 13) The result is poor. You should _____ the essay. 14) Evie had written to the department store to ask if there were any _____ for a _____. 15) — What happens if anything goes wrong with it? — We'll send someone around to fix it, though it's _____.

soap
 write
 vacant
 type
 likely

23. Complete the text using the words derived from those on the right.

NEF



Sergey Shoigu was born in May 1955. His military rank is General of the Army. He graduated from Krasnoyarsk Polytechnical Institute and worked in (1) _____ advancing from low levels to (2) _____ positions. In 1990 he moved to Moscow from Siberia. In 1991 he was appointed the head of Rescuer Corps, which was later given more (3) _____s and (4) _____ to the Ministry of Emergency Situations. S. Shoigu has become a (5) _____ minister. He be

construct
 execute
 responsible
 name
 govern

came popular because of his (6)_____ style and high visibility during emergency situations, such as floods, earthquakes and acts of (7)_____. He was awarded the Russia's most _____ state award — Hero of Russia — in 1999.

manage
terror
prestige

24. Choose the right item (a—d) to complete the sentences below.

- NE** 1) _____ agencies are very useful; they plan your holidays for you.
a) Trip b) Voyage c) Travel d) Journey
- 2) When people _____ at you, they often look at you in admiration.
a) glance b) gaze c) glare d) stare
- 3) It was freezing outside and Linda waited for John _____ in her thin jacket.
a) shuddering c) settling
b) shivering d) rushing
- 4) It was a lovely summer day, just the day for _____.
a) an outing b) coming c) outgoing d) looking out
- 5) She sat at the back desk, quiet as a _____, afraid to be asked.
a) squirrel b) hare c) rabbit d) mouse
- 6) The road was _____ and they were driving along quite comfortably.
a) smooth b) bumpy c) rough d) stony
- 7) At that time the loudspeaker _____ that the plane from New York was about to land.
a) advertised c) pronounced
b) announced d) cried

- 8) The taxi _____ fast along the road. He understood he wouldn't be able to catch up with it.
a) is driving c) was driving
b) is riding d) was riding
- 9) The leaves usually _____ thick on the ground in the fall.
a) laid b) lie c) lay d) lied
- 10) I would like you _____ the vase on the table.
a) to sit b) sit c) to set d) set

25. Choose the right item (a—d) to complete the text below.

NE Mrs Pepperpot and the Crow

One summer's day when Mrs Pepperpot was coming home from

(1)_____ blue-berries in the forest, she suddenly heard something (2)_____ in the heather. "Oh, dear," she thought. "I hope it isn't a snake."



She picked up a (3)_____ stick and walked as softly as she could towards the noise. But it wasn't a snake; it was a (4)_____ crow which must have fallen (5)_____ its nest. It was (6)_____ its wings and trying to get off the (7)_____. Mrs Pepperpot very gently (8)_____ and then she could see it (9)_____ one of its wings. So she put it into her apron pocket and (10)_____ it home with her. She wanted to (11)_____ the bird for its ailment.
a) a) picking c) raising
b) gathering up d) searching

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 2) a) stir | c) stirred |
| b) to stir | d) was stirring |
| 3) a) soft | c) strong |
| b) shapely | d) severe |
| 4) a) child | c) infant |
| b) baby | d) kid |
| 5) a) down | c) from behind |
| b) out | d) out of |
| 6) a) flying | c) touching |
| b) flapping | d) patting |
| 7) a) soil | c) ground |
| b) land | d) earth |
| 8) a) lifted it up | c) rose it |
| b) raise it | d) took it up |
| 9) a) was hurting | c) hurt |
| b) had hurt | d) has hurt |
| 10) a) brought | c) took |
| b) fetched | d) moved |
| 11) a) control | c) cure |
| b) examine | d) treat |

26. Which item will you choose to complete the sentences?

A. maybe — may be

- 1) He _____ late or he may come on time.
 2) _____ I'll come too. 3) _____ things will improve, but then again, _____ not. 4) He _____ right, but he _____ wrong as well. 5) _____ you could do a job for me? 6) The bill _____ paid by cheque or by credit card. 7) There _____ an easier way of solving the problem. 8) _____ we'll meet some day.

B. either — neither

- 1) Students could choose _____ French or Italian.
 2) Jerry wasn't at home _____. 3) I can't play tennis, and _____ can you. 4) _____ of us knew what to do under the circumstances. 5) _____ his son nor his daughter were at the funeral. 6) _____ he forgot about the meeting or he deliberately stayed away. 7) I don't like _____ of the candidates. 8) The president spoke _____ for nor against the economic reform.

C. no one — none

- 1) _____ of my friends will be able to help me. 2) The driver was wounded but _____ of the passengers was hurt. 3) I'm sure _____ will arrive on time in such weather. 4) Have you got any money? — No, _____ at all. 5) _____ knows why he has left without saying goodbye. 6) _____ will dare laugh at you, dear. 7) Are there any potatoes at home? — No, there are _____. 8) How many exercises have you written? — _____ at all.

27. Give replies to the phrases.

- 1) I shall come soon. (И они тоже.) _____
 2) We have already done it. (И он тоже.) _____
 3) Tom is never wrong. (И она тоже.) _____
 4) We can't help you. (И они тоже.) _____

5) My parents are not at home. (И мои сёстры тоже.) _____

6) They spent a week in Florida. (И я тоже.) _____

7) Gwen doesn't speak Chinese. (И Алиса тоже.) _____

8) You mustn't do it. (И он тоже.) _____

9) Pat won't be here at six. (И вы тоже.) _____

10) I haven't got a pet. (И моя сестра тоже.) _____

28. Jane and Mary are sisters but they are different. Jane prefers to be independent and does all the things herself. Mary likes it when other people help her. Read the sentences about Jane and write the corresponding sentences about Mary using the example.

Example: Jane does her chores herself.
Mary has her chores done for her.

1) Jane makes her dresses herself.

2) Jane cleans her flat properly every month.

3) Jane washes her car every week.

4) Jane plants flowers in the garden.

5) Jane cooks her meals herself.

6) Jane manicures her hands.

7) Jane repairs her shoes.

8) Jane cleans the floors herself.

29. Express the same in English.

1) Ни Оля, ни Алиса не могут писать. Они маленькие.
2) Вы можете заказать либо яблочный, либо апельсиновый сок.
3) Вы хотели бы мясо или курицу? — Ни то ни другое. Я предпочитаю рыбу.
4) Вчера ты не позвонил и не прислал сообщение.
5) У меня две дочки. Любая может вам помочь.
6) Вы можете поехать на автобусе или на метро.
7) Ни Сара, ни Полли не могут приехать сегодня вечером.
8) Никто из девочек не знает, где он живёт.
9) В коробке много карандашей. Дай мне любой из них.
10) В коробке два карандаша. Дай мне любой из них.

30. Complete the text using the right forms of the verbs in brackets.

NEF Sometimes a book can help change history. One book that certainly did was "Uncle Tom's Cabin", (wrote)¹ _____ by



Harriet Beecher Stowe. It (be)² _____ a book that (speak)³ _____ out against slavery.

At the time H. B. Stowe (write)⁴ _____ her novel, slaves (use)⁵ _____ in the cotton-growing states of the South in the US. The Northern states (abolish)⁶ _____ slavery. Yet most Northerners (want)⁷ _____ to let slavery (continue)⁸ _____ in the South.

Stowe (determine)⁹ _____ to make people (understand)¹⁰ _____ that slavery was evil. Each night after (put)¹¹ _____ her six children to bed, she (work)¹² _____ on her novel. She (tell)¹³ _____ the story of Tom, a courageous old slave.

"Uncle Tom" (publish)¹⁴ _____ in 1852. Over 300,000 copies (sell)¹⁵ _____ in a year. People (react)¹⁶

_____ strongly to the novel. In the North, many people (convince)¹⁷ _____ finally that slavery must (end)¹⁸ _____. In the South, many people (become)¹⁹ _____ angry. Disagreement between the North and the South (grow)²⁰ _____ deeper. By 1861 the two sections of the country (be)²¹ _____ at war. The Civil War, which lasted until 1865, finally (bring)²² _____ an end to slavery.

Of course, the Civil War (have)²³ _____ many different causes. Yet "Uncle Tom's Cabin" surely (play)²⁴ _____ a part. Stowe (meet)²⁵ _____ President Lincoln in 1862. As Lincoln (take)²⁶ _____ her hand, he (say)²⁷ _____, "So you're the little woman who (start)²⁸ _____ the big war."

31. Express the same in English. Use *had better* or *would rather*.

1) Уж лучше бы он полагался на своё мнение. Он вполне разумный молодой человек. 2) Я уж лучше выпью чашку кофе, чем чашку чая. 3) Уж лучше ей нанять телохранителя. 4) Они бы лучше не кричали на ребёнка. Это не способ решения проблем. (Не таким образом следует решать проблемы.) 5) Моя мама скорее останется дома и будет смотреть видео, нежели пойдёт в кино. 6) Я уж лучше заполню анкету сейчас. 7) Ему бы лучше отправиться на вокзал сейчас, если он не хочет опоздать на поезд. 8) Ты уж лучше надевай очки, если хочешь выглядеть взрослее и умнее. 9) Ей лучше перестать работать на компьютере по 15 часов в сутки. Она подорвёт себе здоровье. 10) Сэлли вегетарианка. Она скорее ничего не будет есть, нежели съест мясное блюдо.

32. Complete this dialogue with the *connectors*. Use your *social English*.

Interviewer. Helen, why do you always come to this club?

Helen. Well, I go clubbing with my friends every Saturday. We tried several clubs in town. (1)_____ all of them were not bad (2)_____, this one is our favourite. (3)_____, we are used to coming here.

Interviewer. What's so special about it?

Helen. (4)_____, fans of different music can find here something to their taste. On different nights you can hear absolutely different melodies here. (5)_____ you can choose a definite day and come here regularly just to enjoy yourself and have fun.

Interviewer. What do you do before you go out on a Saturday?

Helen. (6)_____ we live rather far from each other, we prefer to meet at some place. Usually it is my parents' house. And we get ready. We dress and change our hair styles.

(7)_____ we leave for the club.

Interviewer. Do you wear jeans when you go clubbing?

Helen. Never. (8)_____, we try and wear something stylish. (9)_____ I can't say that long dresses are required, we try to wear brightly-coloured dresses, skirts and blouses. (10)_____, it must be a special outfit. And it's very hot there, (11)_____ light clothes are preferable.

Just for Fun

33. Can you guess the answer to these questions?

- 1) What does one frequently hold but rarely touch?
- 2) What kinds of animals can jump higher than a house?
- 3) Why do birds fly south?
- 4) What side of an apple is the left side?
- 5) When is it socially correct to serve milk in a saucer?

34. Read the jokes and enjoy them.

- 1) Teacher. If I gave you two apples and told you to give one to your brother, would you give him the little one or the big one?

Johnny. It depends. Do you mean my big brother, or my little brother?

Teacher. Billy, why are you late for school?

Billy. Well, a sign down the street said...

Teacher. What can a sign have to do with it?

Johnny. The sign said: "School ahead, go slow".

Test 5

1. Listen to the five speakers, [audio icon] [30], and write which of them

NEF

a) often works late hours _____

b) doesn't find the job difficult _____

c) pays less for the food at the place where they work _____

d) finds the job boring _____

e) doesn't work to earn money _____

2. Read the text "Choosing a Summer Language Course" and mark the statements after it *true* (T), *false* (F) or *not stated* (NS).

NEF

Choosing a Summer Language Course

The time has come to decide what you are going to do with your summer — get a job and earn some money, spend the money you've saved over the year on summer travelling or go on summer language courses to combine travelling and studying. We would like to offer you a quick step by step guide to help you choose the best summer language course for you. You can find them in different countries all over the world.

There are loads of choices — and principally it depends on your budget. In the lower price range, you have the choice of hundreds of types of camps in Russia, from a week long to a month long. These courses will start from 15,000 roubles per person for 2 weeks. They usually include about 10-hours of teaching per day, with groups of 15 students per teacher an average. Look out for intensive courses, which are often not much more expensive than standard courses, but which provide more to improve one's English.

Courses in Scandinavia are more expensive. They differ from those held in Russia as their locations are usually more exotic and the camps have more facilities. Expect to pay 25,000 roubles for a two week course.

And of course, top of the list for both expense and quality are courses in the English-speaking countries. Nearest of courses are in England, cheapest and sunniest are in Malta, farthest away from your parents are in New Zealand and most adventurous are in the USA. It all depends on how much money you want to spend, how far you want to fly, and whether you want to learn one type of accent or another.

Another factor in deciding where to study is what you want in the future. The English world is full of a huge variety of accents. So if you imagine you will want to work in or with the USA, solid knowledge of British RP (received pronunciation) may cause you problems, as you will struggle to understand what people are saying.

1) There is a variety of language courses all over the world.

2) The cheapest language courses are in Scandinavia.

3) Intensive courses of English cost about 20,000 roubles per person for 2 weeks.

4) There are very few English language courses in Norway.

5) It takes one longer to get to New Zealand than to the USA.

6) The best courses of English are always the most expensive ones.

7) The English courses in England are the cheapest among those which are located in English-speaking countries.

8) The choice of the language course very often depends on the money you can afford to spend on your studies. _____

3. Complete the text with the derivatives formed from words on the right.

NEF

Each year 50,000 (1)_____ immigrants arrive in Britain. The rate at which people are entering Britain without official (2)_____ is almost (3)_____ to estimate. Some people say there are certain (4)_____ benefits. "The UK has been welcoming hard-working (5)_____ Europeans. The majority of immigrants are here because they have the right to be here or because we want them to be here. They make a vital (6)_____ to Britain's economy," says one of the officials. "We have a (7)_____ economy that attracts (8)_____ from all over the world and a world-class (9)_____ system which is (10)_____ to international students," he adds.

legal
permit
possible
economy
east
contribute
health
work
educate
attract

4. Choose the right word to complete the sentences.

1) (Neither/Either) he nor she is English. 2) (None/No one) knows the answer to your question. 3) You have so many pens. Could you give me (any/either) of them? 4) They never come on time, (neither/so) does she. 5) I can't accept your explanation (either/too). 6) There are two bags on the chair. Take one of them. (Either/any) will do. 7) (None/No one) of us has ever heard this name. 8) Richard will join us, (so/neither) will Alice.

5. Express the same in English. Use the construction *have smth done* where you think it is appropriate.

1) Я не шью платья сама, мне их шьют. 2) Робин подстригает траву сам, для его сестры делают это другие. 3) Джон никогда не моет посуду, ему её моют. 4) Она не печатает свои письма, ей их печатают. 5) Ей переводят статьи.

6. Choose *would rather* or *had better* to complete the sentences.

1) You _____ stop drinking coffee. They say it is not healthy. 2) They _____ finish the task today. We must mail the results in the morning. 3) Jerry _____ play football than chess. 4) We _____ stay at home. It's so cold outside. 5) They _____ help their mother. She has so many things to do. 6) Shall I write the exercise? — You _____ do.

7. Complete the sentences using the necessary functional words.

1) It even didn't occur _____ me to refuse. 2) She has made _____ her mind to return _____ Saturday. 3) What have you got _____ your brain, I wonder? 4) We have always felt admiration _____ you. 5) Never discourage him _____ writing poems. 6) I think he wastes money _____ the things he doesn't need. 7) Do you know what is required _____ you? 8) I ask you to take care _____ your pets. 9) Jack has always done well _____ chemistry. 10) It's not easy to cope _____ such problems.

8. Write a thank-you note to express your gratitude for the day you've spent at your friend's place.

Project Work 5

Find information and write an essay on one of the problems concerning your plans for the future.

- 1) The career you would like to choose.
- 2) The importance of a university degree.
- 3) The career you will never choose.
- 4) The difficulties of choosing a career.
- 5) Foreign languages and your future career.
- 6) Part-time jobs.
- 7) Education and self-education.
- 8) What influences peoples' choice of a career most?
- 9) Unemployment as a social evil.
- 10) Working abroad.
- 11) Why cannot people often be what they would like to be.

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