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Российская академия наук
Российская академия образования
Издательство «Просвещение»

English 7



Activity
Book


PROSVESHCHENIYE
PUBLISHERS

УСЛОВНЫЕ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ

 — говорение

 — слушание

 — чтение

 — письменное задание

 — задание повышенной трудности

 — дополнительное задание

Российская академия наук
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Рабочая тетрадь

Activity
Book
класс

Пособие для учащихся
общеобразовательных
организаций

12-е издание

Москва
«Просвещение»
2017

English

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Английский язык

Рабочая тетрадь

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Рабочая тетрадь является составным компонентом УМК «Английский язык» для 7 класса общеобразовательных организаций и предназначена для активизации и закрепления лексико-грамматического материала учебника. Её содержание разбито на циклы, каждый из которых соотносится с соответствующим циклом учебника. В конце каждого цикла имеется раздел “Consolidation”. Целью упражнений, помещённых в данном разделе, является повторение в новых ситуациях материала, усвоенного ранее.

Последние страницы в Рабочей тетради, как и в предыдущих классах, отведены для альбома “All about me”.

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

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Unit 1

Are you happy at school?

Lesson 1

1. Grammar. Here is John's letter to his friend.

How did John spend his time in the Lake District? Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the correct form.

grammar hint

Describing past actions

On Sunday we **went** to an old castle.

We **were swimming** for 2 hours.

My friend **had visited** this museum before.

Past Simple

Past Progressive

Past Perfect

GS p. 197—198

The Lake District
20 August

Dear Tom,

We (0) went (to go) for a fantastic week in the Lake District after my family (1) _____ (to spend) three days in Chester. I (2) _____ (to look) forward to going to the lake because I (3) _____ (already/to be) there before and (4) _____ (to enjoy) the trip very much. My first day was a great surprise. Late in the evening people (5) _____ (to leave) their tents to watch strange lights in the sky. The lights (6) _____ (to fly) for



some time, and then (7) _____
 (to fly) away. Nobody (8) _____
 (can) explain what they were.
 Another interesting moment was when
 I (9) _____ (to watch) birds
 over the lake through a telescope. We
 (10) _____ (to be) happy to
 have sunny and warm weather. During the
 week I (11) _____ (to swim),
 (12) _____ (to fish) and
 (13) _____ (to go) sunbathing

a lot. I (14) _____ (to enjoy) the time in the Lake District. Now I miss
 the friends that I (15) _____ (to make) during my stay there.

I hope to see you soon.
 Best wishes,
 John



2. Write it right. What will you write to your British
 friend John (Mandy) about your summer holidays?

Write a letter (about 100 words). In your letter write about:

- where you spent your summer holidays;
- what you liked doing most of all;
- your impressions about the holidays.

Read the Learning to learn note first.

Learning to learn

Как оформить личное письмо

Письмо личного характера оформляется следующим образом:

1. В правом верхнем углу указывается адрес того человека, который пишет
 письмо, например:

398000 Russia

Lipetsk,

ul. Severnaya,

dom 35, kv. 15

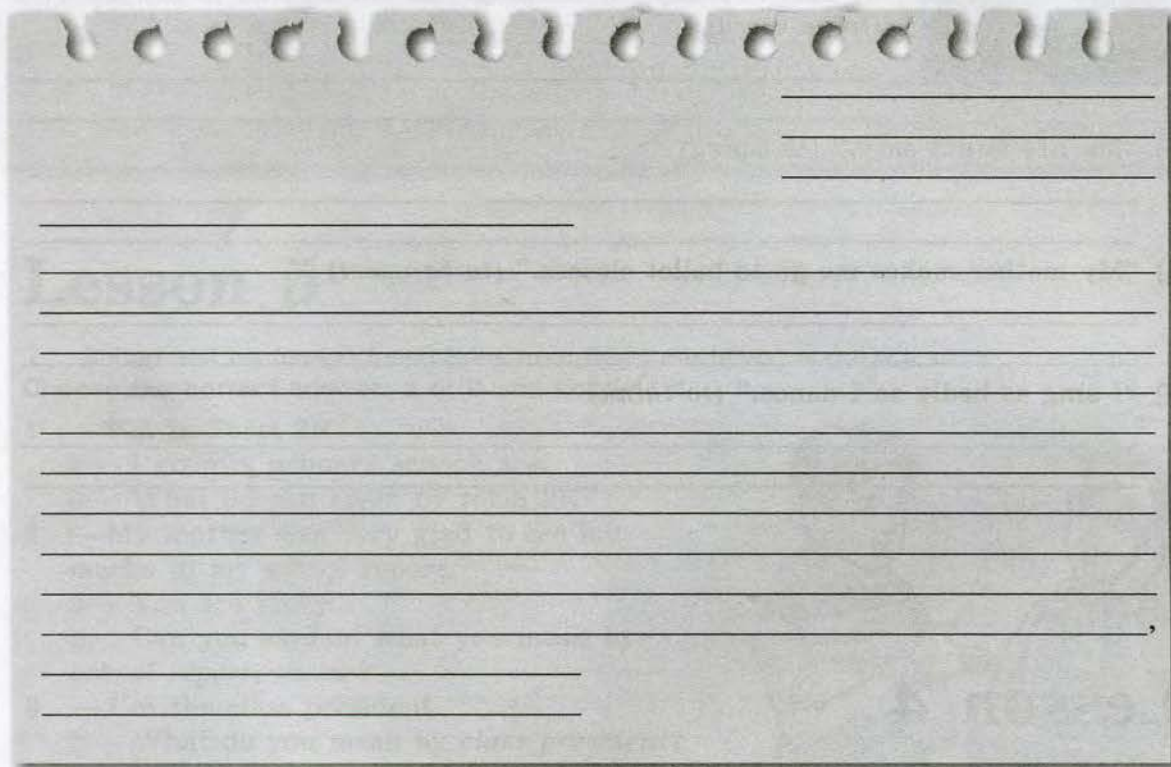
Под адресом пишется дата.

2. Письмо начинается с обращения, например: Dear John, Dear Mandy. После
 обращения ставится запятая.

3. Первое слово письма после обращения пишется с заглавной буквы и с красной строки. В начале письма автор обычно благодарит за ранее полученное письмо, например: Thank you for your letter.

4. В конце письма автор выражает желание о дальнейших контактах, например: I am looking forward to hearing from you. I hope to see you soon.

5. Завершается письмо словами Love, With love, Best wishes, All the best, etc., после которых ставится запятая, и с новой строки — подпись автора без указания фамилии.



Lesson 2

1. **Grammar.** Report what Marcy says about herself and her school life. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

grammar *hint*

Reported speech

The girl: My name is Marcy Lewis.

The girl **says (that) her** name is Marcy Lewis.

GS p. 204



0) "I'm thirteen years old." (*to say*)

Marcy says that she is thirteen years old.

1) "I'm in the 9th grade at Dwight D. Eisenhower Junior High." (*to say*)

Marcy

2) "We all like our new teacher Miss Finney." (*to say*)

3) "Miss Finney will no longer be our teacher in my school." (*to be sorry*)

4) "My life is not easy." (*to worry*)

5) "My mother makes me go to ballet classes." (*to be upset*)

6) "I sing as badly as I dance." (*to think*)

Lesson 4

1. Write it right. This is part of Julia's letter.

Write back to Julia. Answer her questions. Follow the rules of letter writing (100 words).

... I like going to school because I mix with my friends there. Also I discover new things at school. Of course I'd like to change some things at my school. I'd like to make the school hours shorter because it's really unfair that we spend 35 hours at school every week. I also think that we should have less homework and there should be more school trips to go on. Besides, I'd like to have ICT every day. And what about you? Do you like going to school? Do you want to change anything at your school?

Lesson 5

1. Robert and his foreign friend Hans from Berlin are talking about school.
Choose the correct answer: a or b and tick (✓) it.

- 1 — I'm in Form 2R.
a — I go to a primary school, too.
b — What do you mean by form 2R?
- 2 — My mother was very glad to see my marks in my school report.
a — You are lucky.
b — Can you explain what you mean by *school report*, please?
- 3 — I'm the class president.
a — What do you mean by *class president*?
b — What is the Russian for *class president*?
- 4 — At our school the first lesson begins at 9.15, after the assembly.
a — Have a nice time!
b — We don't have assembly at my school.
- 5 — When will you go for the half term?
a — Tomorrow.
b — At 12 o'clock.
- 6 — I've got 80% for the English test.
a — Sorry, I don't quite understand. What do you mean?
b — How much is it?
- 7 — I go to a Sunday school.
a — What do you mean by *Sunday school*?
b — Does your school work on Sunday?



CONSOLIDATION

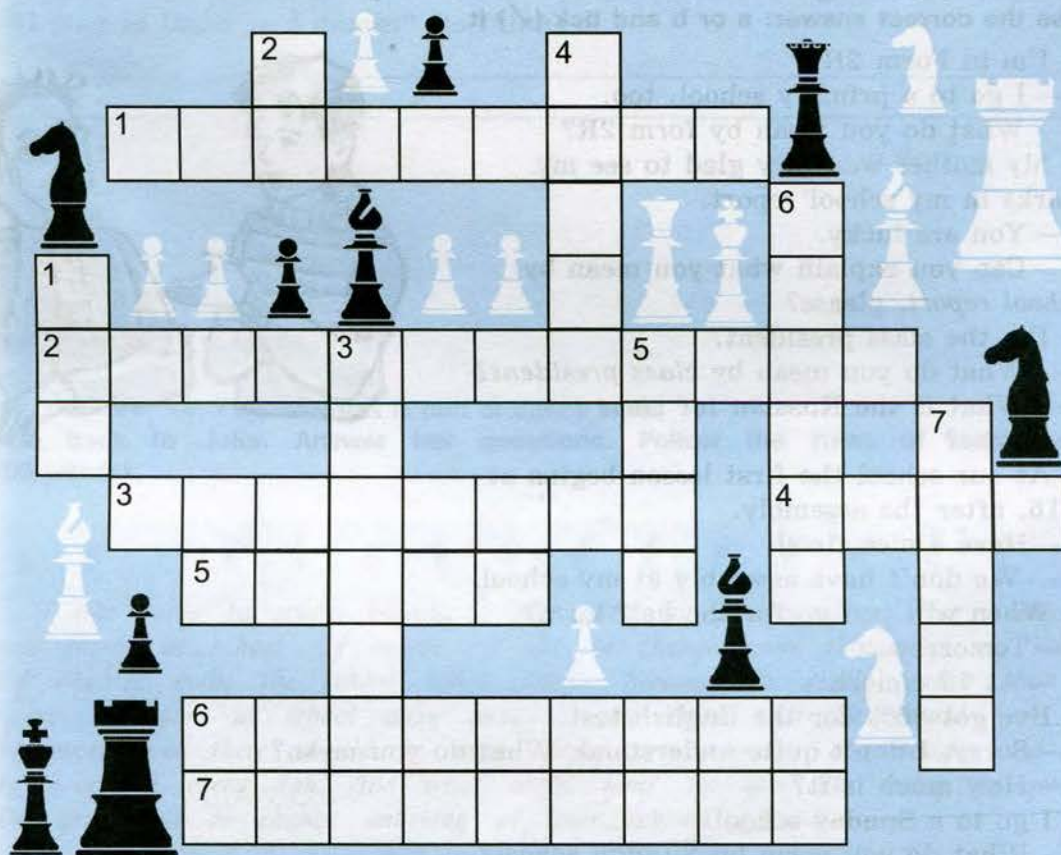
1. Vocabulary. Do a crossword about a British school.

Across

1. Pupils often go on it to practise geography, biology and history.
2. Many schools start their school day with it.
3. British children have them at Christmas, in spring and in summer.
4. It is a period of time, part of a school year in Britain.
5. Look at the picture.
6. A mark that means "very good".
7. In these lessons pupils do different experiments.

Down

1. A subject in which pupils practise painting, drawing and sculpture.
2. Short for Physical Education.
3. It is Physics, Chemistry and Biology.
4. A club where children learn to perform.
5. Different questions to check pupils' knowledge.
6. An organisation for boys and girls that teaches them practical things.
7. It is a period of time between lessons.



2. Word building. How many new words can you make?

★ 1) Combine the words from the two columns. Translate the words you have.

0) home	side	homework — домашняя работа
1) sea	work	
2) wind	seeing	
3) sun	table	
4) time	bathing	
5) sight	light	
6) high	surfing	
7) country		

! 2) Make up 5 sentences with the words you have.

3. Vocabulary. Marie from Paris describes her visit to England.

For questions 1–16, choose the correct word (a, b or c) to fill in the gaps in the text.

Last month my family went on a week (0) trip to England. According to our

(1) _____ we visited London and Brighton. The first three days we were

(2) _____ London. We went

(3) _____ a lot and

(4) _____ other tourists. I

(5) _____ that London is an international city and you can hear different languages there. First, I was a bit

(6) _____ because I couldn't

(7) _____ everything

(8) _____. It was strange because I have good and (9) _____ marks

in English at school and know a lot of English words (10) _____. Sometimes I

couldn't (11) _____ without a dictionary.

In Brighton we enjoyed good weather, we

(12) _____ sunbathing and visited the



famous Pavilion. During the trip we tried some traditional dishes; my favourite was fish and chips. Now I (13) _____ it a lot. When we came (14) _____ home we all decided that our trip to England was the (15) _____ of our summer holidays. Now we (16) _____ going to Wales.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 0 a trip | b field trip | c outing |
| 1 a timetable | b registration | c trip |
| 2 a travelling | b discovering | c learning |
| 3 a sunbathing | b sightseeing | c windsurfing |
| 4 a mixed with | b spoke | c talked |
| 5 a decided | b discovered | c explored |
| 6 a happy | b worry | c nervous |
| 7 a understand | b learn | c know |
| 8 a quite well | b very much | c a lot |
| 9 a nice | b excellent | c high |
| 10 a best of all | b besides | c by heart |
| 11 a go | b do | c live |
| 12 a were | b went | c go |
| 13 a don't like | b try | c miss |
| 14 a back | b to | c into |
| 15 a highlight | b event | c attraction |
| 16 a wait | b look forward to | c want |

4. Grammar. The children are sharing impressions about their school life.

Fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form: Past Simple, Past Progressive or Past Perfect.

- Jane:** "Last week we (0) went (to go) to York. It _____ (to be) a great experience to me because I _____ (never/to be) on field trips before."
- Kirk:** "It was my first day at the swimming club. I _____ (never/to swim) before that's why I _____ (to feel) a bit nervous and _____ (not to know) what to do."
- John:** "Yesterday our class _____ (to put) a newspaper on the school notice board. We _____ (to be) happy because we _____ (to work) really hard on it. We _____ (to write) interesting articles about our school and _____ (to take) photos of our classmates at different competitions. I think that producing a school newspaper _____ (to be) a good experience."
- Linda:** "During the lunch time I went to the canteen.¹ There _____ (to be) a lot of pupils there. Some pupils _____ (to have) lunch, some _____ (to read), some _____ (to play) computer games and Sue _____ (to talk) to her friends. I _____ (to come) up to the piano and _____ (to start) playing."

¹ a canteen — столовая

Lesson 8

TEST YOURSELF



I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Listen to two pupils talking about their schools. Write the information about David and Linda. You'll hear the conversation twice.

	Linda	David
How old is he/she?		
What form is he/she in?		
When should the children come to school?		
What is (are) his/her favourite subject(s)?		
Does he/she have to wear a uniform?		
Does he/she like school?		

Your score	14	13—11	10—7	6 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2



II READING COMPREHENSION

Read Susan's notes about a day of her school life.

Mark the statements true (T), false (F) or unstated (U).

- 8.00 Arrived at school.
- 8.35 Went to registration in my classroom.
- 8.40 Went to the assembly hall and listened to information about school activities for the day.
- 9.00 The first lesson was Maths. We wrote a test. I think I did it well.
- 9.50 In the Spanish lesson we were reading and trying to translate stories. It was interesting. I like languages more than Science. This year, besides French, I began to study Spanish.
- 10.35 Break time! We went outside and talked to our friends. On other days I may go to the canteen to have something to eat.
- 11.00 At the end of the break we went to Food Technology. Today we were making cakes. I like cooking very much and I'm glad that I've got a double lesson of my favourite subject. At the end of the double lesson we tried our cakes. We all enjoyed them.



12.30 During the lunch we went to the canteen and had a very nice meal of chicken and salad. Then after lunch we all went outside and played ball. I think this was really fun.

1.55 We went to afternoon registration.

2.00 The first two lessons in the afternoon were ICT. We had to produce a poster about what we enjoy doing after school. I made a poster about tennis. Michael and John made terrific posters. Everybody liked them.

3.20 Our final lesson on Wednesday is English. This English lesson was in the library where we learnt about how to use the library.

4.00 It was the end of the day for most pupils but I had to go to a cross-country club. We did lots of running around the Memorial Park. Then I went home.

- 1) ___ School starts at 8 o'clock.
- 2) ___ Susan had registration twice on that day.
- 3) ___ Susan got a good mark for the Maths test.
- 4) ___ Susan studies two foreign languages.
- 5) ___ During break time Susan went to the canteen.
- 6) ___ Susan's favourite subject is Food Technology.
- 7) ___ Susan likes playing tennis after school.
- 8) ___ Michael and John made a poster about football.
- 9) ___ Susan went home at 4 pm.
- 10) ___ Susan wrote her notes on Wednesday.

Your score	10	9—8	7—5	4 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

1. Vocabulary. What does Mike say about his school life and favourite subject?
 Fill in the gaps with the words from the box. One word is extra. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

a waste of time • ~~boring~~ • by heart • discover • do without
 events • excellent • field trips • look forward • miss
 mix • outings • take part in

Some children say that school is (0) boring and (1) _____. But I don't agree with them. I like school and on holiday I (2) _____ my friends and teachers and I always (3) _____ to school. Our school life is interesting. We have a lot of interesting after-school (4) _____ during the year. We (5) _____ sports competitions. We often go on (6) _____ to do tasks for History and Geography. Each term we go on (7) _____ to interesting historical places and museums. I do well in many subjects but my favourite is History. I can't say I like French because we have to learn a lot (8) _____. I think I can (9) _____ French. I like going to school because I (10) _____ with my friends there and (11) _____ new things in the lessons.



2. Grammar. The children are talking about school and school activities.

Report what they say. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0) Susan says, "My class goes on a field trip on Friday. I think we'll enjoy it."

Susan says that her class goes on a field trip on Friday. She thinks that they will enjoy it.

1) Robert says, "There are different clubs at my school. I think that I'll join a chess club."

2) Jane says, "I'm good at a lot of subjects. I'm happy that I get only A's and B's."

3) Linda says, "I am starting a new school. I worry that I don't know anyone in my class."

- 4) David says, "I don't like the lessons starting early. I'm upset that we have to be at school by 8 o'clock."
- 5) Sarah says, "Last term we went on a school outing to our local museum."
- 6) Kate says, "My friend and I go to a drama club. We are glad that we often perform at our school concerts."

Your score	17	16—14	13—9	8 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV WRITING

Q Write a letter to your foreign friend Robert/Mandy about your school. Don't forget to write about:

- your favourite subjects;
- your school activities;
- your attitude to school.

Ask Robert/Mandy three questions about his/her school (about 100 words).

Handwriting practice area with 15 horizontal lines and a row of 15 circular punch holes at the top.

V

CULTURAL AWARENESS

What do you know about British schools?

Mark the following statements true (T) or false (F).

- 1) _____ A school day starts with assembly in most British schools.
- 2) _____ Registration takes place every morning before lessons and often before afternoon lessons, too.
- 3) _____ A school year in Britain has four terms.
- 4) _____ British children have longer summer holidays than Russian children.
- 5) _____ In Britain the mark A means excellent.
- 6) _____ Science includes Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Maths.
- 7) _____ At the end of each term schools send a report card to parents.

Your score	7	6	5—4	3 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VI

SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
I can read and understand: • letters about summer holidays; • a school timetable; • a class diary; • stories about schools and after-school activities; • children's opinions about school.				
I can understand: • children's opinions about summer holidays; • children's opinions about school and favourite subjects.				
I can: • describe my summer holidays; • explain what my favourite subject is; • describe my school activities; • use different expressions to say that I don't understand; • ask about meaning.				

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
□ I can write: • a letter about my summer holidays; • a letter about my school.				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
"that"-clauses in reported speech		

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• работать с лексической таблицей • построить высказывание по образцу • переводить с русского языка на английский • подготовить и представить проект по заданной теме • выбрать значение многозначного слова • пользоваться грамматическим справочником • пользоваться лингвострановедческим справочником		

Exercises I found most interesting/boring/difficult:

Unit 2

What are you good at?

Lesson 1

1. In your culture. / Write it right. Here is some information about the achievements of schoolchildren from Russia.

Translate the information into English. The words in the box can help you. Read the Learning to learn note No 6.

to take part • International Olympiad • in Informatics • team
to set a record • to get the gold medal • the World Cup

Начиная с 1989 года российские школьники принимают участие в Международной олимпиаде по информатике и являются одними из лучших. В 2000 году российская команда установила своеобразный рекорд. Школьники завоевали четыре золотые медали и кубок чемпионов мира по информатике. Кубок чемпионов российские школьники выигрывали несколько раз.

Since

2. Vocabulary.

The highlighted words are in the wrong sentences.
Find the correct word for each sentence.



- 1) In judo you first learn how to fall ~~necessary~~ ^{properly}.
- 2) I'm hoping to compete in the Winter Olympics. I'm training **gold**.
- 3) I go in for music and want to be a **properly** pianist.
- 4) I am looking forward to the World **achievement**.
- 5) I'd like to win a **professional** medal.
- 6) I ski with the British Children's Ski **championships**.
- 7) My website has won a top net **record**.
- 8) I'm working hard at my **award** to be a professional actor.
- 9) My biggest **ambition** was that I got a medal for a running race.
- 10) My ambition is to set a new **team**.
- 11) To get good results it is **hard** to enjoy playing the sport.

Lesson 2

1. Grammar. Which words do we use to characterize people? Which words do we use to describe how they do different things?

Divide the words in the box into two columns and translate them. (Sometimes adjectives and adverbs have the same form.)

Grammar hint

Adjectives and adverbs

He is a **brilliant** pupil. He works **brilliantly**.
This work is **hard**. He works **hard**.

GS p. 192, 194

beautiful • beautifully • early • fast • friendly • hard • late
lovely • neatly • properly • silly • well • wisely

Adjectives

- 00) beautiful (красивый)
- 0) early (ранний)
- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

Adverbs

- 00) beautifully (красиво)
- 0) early (рано)
- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____

2. Grammar. Complete the following pieces of advice. Form the adverbs using adjectives in the box. You may use the adjectives more than once. Mind spelling rules.

grammar hint

Adverbs

happy — happily

GS p. 194

careful • correct • fast • good • hard • neat • polite • proper
quiet • regular • sensible • unnecessary • wise

School work

Study properly /well/

Write _____

Listen _____

Talk _____

Behave _____

After school

Go home _____

Don't make your parents worry _____

Do your homework _____

Choose an after-school activity _____

Lesson 3

1. Grammar. Elizabeth and Jessica are twins from *The Sweet Valley Twins* series. They have a friend, Mary. The girls are different.

In what way?

grammar hint

The degrees of comparison of adverbs

Lisa works **harder** than Mary. Lisa works **(the) hardest**.

GS p. 195

Abilities	Jessica	Elizabeth	Mary
1) works hard	x	xxx	xx
2) thinks creatively	xx	x	xxx
3) writes correctly	xx	xxx	x
4) behaves wisely	x	xxx	xx
5) behaves sensibly	x	xxx	xx
6) plans things carefully	x	xxx	xx
7) works fast	x	xxx	xx

1) Mary works harder than Jessica. Elizabeth works hardest.

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

2. Grammar. Who can do different things better, best?
Compare yourself and your friends.


grammar **hint** 

The degrees of comparison of adverbs

Lisa works **harder** than Mary. Lisa works **(the) hardest**. GS p. 195

	Name 1 _____	Name 2 _____	I _____
• comes to school early • works hard • writes neatly • knows much • studies properly • worries the parents little • jumps high • runs fast	xx	xxx	x

Sasha comes to school earlier than me. Olga comes earliest.

Lesson 4

1. Write it right. You have got a letter from your friend Jack. He writes:

...I am a sporty person. I train for 20 hours every week. I organise my day properly and that's why I have time for my school work. My instructor won't let me train if I don't get a good school report. How do you organise your day? Do you have time for after-school activities?...

Write a letter to Jack (100 words). In your letter:

- answer his questions;
- ask two questions about his after-school activities.

Lesson 5

1. The children are talking about what they can do well.
Choose the correct answer for each question.



- 1 What are you like at dancing?
a I like dancing. b I can dance well.
- 2 Do you know how to sew?
a Yes, I'm really good at sewing clothes.
b It's a good idea.
- 3 Do you know anything about writing computer programmes?
a I've no idea how to write programmes.
b Computer programmes are really good.
- 4 What helps you to achieve a lot in skiing?
a I train hard.
b I've won the competition.
- 5 Can you cook well?
a I'm sorry, I can't. I am busy now.
b I know something about cooking.

CONSOLIDATION

1. A teacher of English makes notes on her pupils.

1) **Word building.** Fill in the tables first.

Noun	Noun (person)	Adjective	Verb
spelling work	_____ speaker learner _____	written	to spell _____ _____ _____ _____

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
careless bad hard fast slow	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____	incorrect good serious neat	_____ _____ _____ _____

2) **Grammar.** Write how well each pupil does in English. Use the words from the tables.

0) **Mark:** Bad spelling. Careless written work.

Mark spells badly. He writes carelessly.

1) **Alex:** Hard worker. Fast learner.

2) **Victor:** Slow speaker. Incorrect spelling.

3) **Helen:** Good and serious worker.

4) **Daniel:** Neat written work.

2. **Word building.** Sarah talks about her ambition.

Use the words in the box to form new words that fit in the gaps (1–5) in the text. Read the Learning to learn note first.

Learning to learn

Как выполнить задание на словообразование

Когда ты выполняешь задание, в котором требуется образовать новое слово для заполнения пропуска в предложении, поступай следующим образом:

1. Прочитай предложение с пропуском, чтобы понять общий смысл.
2. Определи, какой частью речи является пропущенное слово.
3. Вспомни суффиксы и приставки (а также другие способы словообразования), с помощью которых ты можешь образовать нужное слово.
4. Правильно запиши образованное слово в указанном месте.
5. Прочитай готовое предложение и проверь, имеет ли оно смысл.

I love drama and acting and I have joined a drama club.
We (0) usually do one (1) _____ every six months. We (2) _____ every week. In the weeks before a show we work harder. This means that school work has to wait but the (3) _____ usually understand. We do everything (4) _____.
I want to be a professional (5) _____.

- (0) USUAL
- (1) PERFORM
- (2) PRACTICE
- (3) TEACH
- (4) PROFESSION
- (5) ACT

3. Grammar. Try to guess what the people do and how they do it. The verb begins with the same letter as the first name and the adverb with the same letter as the surname.

- 0) Rose Frost is a good runner. She runs fast. She runs faster than anyone in the class.
- 1) Sally Baker has abilities in singing. She _____
- 2) It is difficult to hear what Tom Quin is saying. He _____
- 3) Will Harris is a hard working person. He _____
- 4) Roy Cooper has never had an accident on his bike. He _____
- 5) Sam White is not afraid of water. He _____
- 6) Peter Brown is not a good actor. He _____

4. Vocabulary. Choose the word that fits in each sentence in the pair. Translate the word.

board • hard • set • top • train • ~~try~~



- 0 a You must try hard to be the best. стараться
b Try on this sweater. _____
- 1 a She set a new record yesterday. _____
b I always help Mum to top the table. _____
- 2 a It was hard work. _____
b It is necessary to work hard to get good results. _____
- 3 a My mum bought me a board and a skirt for summer. _____
b She is a train sportsman. _____
- 4 a I want to take part in the Olympics and I try hard for this sports event. _____
b We went to the competition in Spain by train. _____
- 5 a It was interesting to travel on board the ship. _____
b There is my name on the board of fame in our class. _____

5. Grammar.

What is the best way to do your homework?

Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form.

grammar hint

First Conditional

If you **ask** your parents, they **will help** you.

GS p. 205

- 0) If you create a comfortable homework area with pens, pencils, rulers, a dictionary, you will spend less time looking for things you need. (to create; to spend)
- 1) If you _____ to do your homework at the same time each day, it _____ a part of your schedule. (to become; to try)
- 2) If you _____ to your teacher carefully at school, it _____ you some ideas for your homework. (to listen; to give)
- 3) It _____ you to do your homework properly if you _____ the television while you are doing your homework. (to help; to turn off)
- 4) You _____ words more easily if you _____ them aloud.¹ (to read; to remember)
- 5) If you _____ neatly, your homework _____ nice. (to look; to write)

6. Grammar.

What do children say about their achievements?

Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form.

grammar hint

Present Perfect and Past Simple

I **have set** a record. Last year I **set** a national record.

GS p. 197

- 0) I have loved (to love) drama and acting since I was small.
- 1) I _____ (to ski) for eight years already.
- 2) I _____ (to do) Taekwon-Do since I was five years old.
- 3) I _____ (to begin) studying the piano at the age of four.
- 4) I _____ (to give) my first concert at nine.
- 5) I _____ (to win) my first prize in 2009.
- 6) When we _____ (to win) the World Cup I was so happy.
- 7) I _____ (to win) lots of medals for team races and single races.
- 8) I _____ (to start) playing tennis two years ago and I _____ (to achieve) a lot since then.
- 9) My life _____ (to change) since I _____ (to win) my medals in swimming.

¹ aloud — вслух

Lesson 8

TEST YOURSELF

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

 You will hear a story about Molly. She took part in a competition.

For questions 1–7, write T (if the statement is true), F (if it is false) and U (if it is unstated). You will hear the recording twice.

- 1) ____ Molly started taking photos when she was five.
- 2) ____ Molly's relatives like photography, too.
- 3) ____ Molly learned about the competition from her family.
- 4) ____ She sent the photo of an owl to the magazine.
- 5) ____ Molly had to go to another city to get the award.
- 6) ____ All the winners came to get awards with their parents.
- 7) ____ Molly hopes to become a professional photographer.



Your score	7	6–5	4–3	2 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II READING COMPREHENSION

 Read the story *Sadie's Talent* by Lloydene Cook. For questions 1–6, choose the correct answer (a, b or c).

Sadie was the youngest child in the family with lots of talents. Her papa was the Pig Calling Champion. Her mama sewed perfectly. Her brother, Buster, could stand on his head. And her sister, Clorissa, could sing better than a bird on a sunny morning in May. Sadie liked making up stories in her head, but she was shy and didn't share them with anyone.

One summer afternoon Sadie sat near the house. She was upset. "What's worrying you, Sadie?" asked Grandma.

"Everybody does things better than I do," Sadie said.

"I think you haven't found your gift yet," Grandma said.

"What gift is that?" Sadie asked.

"Everybody has a gift," Grandma explained. "Something that makes you special. You haven't found your talent yet."

"How do I find my talent?" Sadie asked.

"Look inside yourself," Grandma said.

"And how will I know if I find it?"

"You will feel special all over," Grandma said.

And Sadie looked. She sang with Clorissa. She sewed with Mama and made pies with Grandma. But Sadie didn't feel anything.

One night after supper the family gathered in the yard.

Mama was sewing, Grandma was shelling¹ nuts and Grandpa was making a toy alligator. Clorissa was singing a new song and Buster was standing on his head.

Grandma said, "I remember how my mama told me stories — best stories I ever heard."

Sadie said quietly, "I know a story, Grandma. Far back there lives a big old hairy monster. Every night he comes out and looks for something to eat ..."

When Sadie told her story, everyone stopped to listen. Clorissa and Buster sat down near Sadie.

"People tried to catch the monster, but he always went away. Some people say he's still walking in this forest at night, hungry for his supper!"

Buster said "That was a good story."

"Tell us another one. Please!" Clorissa asked.

Sadie smiled at Grandma. "Once upon a time ..."



- 1 In Sadie's family
 - a people liked stories.
 - b children sang beautifully.
 - c everybody had some abilities.
- 2 Sadie didn't tell other people her stories because
 - a the members of the family were busy.
 - b she didn't want to share her stories.
 - c she wasn't sure that people liked them.
- 3 Sadie was upset because
 - a she had lost her gift.
 - b she thought she didn't have any talent.
 - c all members of the family had got gifts and Sadie hadn't got one.
- 4 While Sadie was telling her story about a monster,
 - a her sister was singing.
 - b her Grandma remembered a better story.
 - c the members of the family listened to her quietly and carefully.
- 5 Sadie was happy because
 - a she understood what talent she had.
 - b nobody was scared of the monster.
 - c her Grandma smiled.
- 6 The word *gift* in the story means
 - a a present.
 - b a talent.

Your score	6	5	4—3	2 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

¹ to shell — очищать (от скорлупы)

1. Grammar. Here is some information about a young sportsman.

Fill in the gaps (1–12) with the correct form of the word. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Sam plays cricket. He (0) is (to be) one of the players on the National Skill Sets programme.

My greatest achievement is that I (1) _____ (to play) for Kent. I (2) _____ (to start) playing when I was seven. I (3) _____ (to join) the Kent team when I was nine and (4) _____ (never/to look back) since then because I love it.

I (5) _____ (to train) twice a week in the winter and every day of the week in the summer.

I advise young cricketers to enjoy (6) _____ (to play) the sport. If you (7) _____ (to play) more, you'll play (8) _____ (well). To get good results you should have (9) _____ (good) skills than everyone else, and train (10) _____ (hard) than everyone else, and think (11) _____ (carefully) of all.

My ambition is to get in the Kent (12) _____ (one) team and progress from there.

2. Word building. Use the words in the box to form new words that fit in the gaps (1–5) in the text. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

More than 80 teams took part in the Robot (0) Olympiad in Tokyo. Each team built a robot. One of the (1) _____ says that it is necessary to make children interested in science. One of the boys said, "At the world (2) _____ we will write a program (3) _____ during the (4) _____. That's why we have to work harder and more (5) _____."

- (0) OLYMPIC
- (1) ORGANISE
- (2) CHAMPION
- (3) PROFESSION
- (4) COMPETE
- (5) PROPER

3. Vocabulary. Peter became the youngest winner of the music competition.

How did Peter feel about winning? Choose the correct word (a, b, c, or d) to fill each gap (1–7). There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Last night I won the BBC Young Musician of the Year (0) competition. When they said my name it felt like a dream.

I felt quite (1) _____ at the competition final. But I (2) _____ to enjoy myself. And I really enjoyed playing with the orchestra. I was happy when the competition was (3) _____. I felt pleased with the part I had played. I took the (4) _____ music prize. It was (5) _____ without hard work.

I first started playing the violin when I was six. I play it for about an hour and half every day. My (6) _____ is to be a violin soloist. But now I can relax a bit and enjoy my (7) _____! (Peter, 12)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 0 a competition | b school | c achievement | d ambition |
| 1 a nervous | b necessary | c possible | d properly |
| 2 a tried | b played | c set | d trained |
| 3 a away | b around | c up | d over |
| 4 a award | b top | c drama | d same |
| 5 a possible | b impossible | c important | d necessary |
| 6 a ability | b ambition | c achievement | d skill |
| 7 a gold | b achievement | c schedule | d team |

Your score	24—22	21—18	17—12	11 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV WRITING

British and American children write letters to different magazines for children and ask for advice. Here is one of the letters.

I like playing an unusual instrument — the pipe. My granddad kept one in his house. But some children laugh at me. Why don't they understand?
(Alex Winter, 13)

Write back to Alex. Give advice and write about your favourite activity and your achievements (100 words). Follow the rules of letter writing.

V

CULTURAL AWARENESS

Q How much do you know about British and American culture?

Mark the following statements T (true) or F (false).

- 1) _____ In the report cards parents can read teachers' comments on the pupil's work.
- 2) _____ If pupils stay at school during the lunch hour, they can play a sport at this time.
- 3) _____ If a person can do many things well, we can call him or her a jack-of-all-trades.
- 4) _____ Children of 13 years old can take part in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award.
- 5) _____ In Russia there is an award, which is a part of the International Award Association.
- 6) _____ The Duke of Edinburgh has three awards: bronze, silver and gold.

Your score	6	5	4—3	2 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VI

SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
III I can read and understand: • descriptions of people's activities; • stories about people's achievements; • magazine articles about children's problems.				
II I can understand: • opinions about how people can do things; • when people ask me about my abilities.				
I I can: • express my opinion about people's abilities; • say I can/can't do something; • say how I can do something; • ask if a person can do something; • retell stories about after-school activities.				

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
 I can write: • about my friends' and my own ambitions and achievements.				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
• adverbs of manner • degrees of comparison of adverbs		

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• работать с лексической таблицей • построить высказывание по образцу • распознавать фразовые глаголы • переводить с русского языка на английский • подготовить и представить проект по заданной теме • выполнять тестовое задание на словообразование • кратко излагать содержание текста • пользоваться грамматическим справочником • пользоваться лингвострановедческим справочником		

Exercises I found most interesting/boring/difficult:

Unit 3

Can people do without you?

Lesson 1

1. Vocabulary. Do Americans support charities?

Choose the correct word to fill in each gap in the text. Circle your choice.



In the USA people (0) provide/**support** charity in different ways. Some of the Americans are members of (1) charity/a charity and work for it. Many others just help (2) charity/need organisations to collect (3) contribution/donations, clothes or food. They also (4) take part/contribute in different charity events. The surveys show that a lot of Americans are (5) supporting/involved in volunteer work. About 90 million Americans regularly (6) raise/donate some part of their time to volunteer work. A lot of them (7) contribute/carry money on charity needs. American schoolchildren (8) raise/take money, clean parks or (9) are involved/volunteer

in nursing homes. Many companies give their workers free time to (10) provide/support volunteer work.

2. In your culture. / Vocabulary. Read about one of the Russian charity funds. Choose the appropriate word to fill in each gap in the text.

The Children Oncology and Haematology Research Institute¹ (0) set up a charitable fund "Nastenka". The fund started its work in February of 2002. The

¹ Научно-исследовательский институт детской онкологии и гематологии

charity (1) _____ sick children and their families. It also (2) _____ people from different countries to make their (3) _____ to charity events and (4) _____ money for the fund. The charity doesn't only (5) _____ money. Its members (6) _____ to charity in many different ways. They (7) _____ the needy children with medical care, organise parties, entertainment shows, concerts and *excursions* for sick children.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 0 a open | b put | © set up |
| 1 a raises | b supports | c donates |
| 2 a asks | b gathers | c makes |
| 3 a difference | b fundraising | c contribution |
| 4 a donate | b carry | c use |
| 5 a have | b spend | c raise |
| 6 a contribute | b take part | c support |
| 7 a give | b provide | c take |

Lesson 2

1. Grammar. Read about Make a Difference Day. Decide which sentences are correct and which have a wrong verb form. Tick (✓) the correct sentences and put the correct verb form where necessary.

grammar hint

Ving form

Organising a charity fair is a good idea.

I can help with **organising** the sweet and cake sale.

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- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 00) Make a Difference Day is the day of help others. | 00) <u>helping</u> |
| 0) USA WEEKEND Magazine set up this day to involve all people in charity projects. | 0) <u>✓</u> |
| 1) Everyone can contributing. | 1) _____ |
| 2) Make a Difference Day happens on the fourth Saturday of every October. | 2) _____ |
| 3) Last year 3 million people volunteered on that day by do different charity projects. | 3) _____ |
| 4) You also can make your contribution to the day by cleaning your local park or visit an elderly person. | 4) _____ |
| 5) Help with collect clothes or food for those in need. | 5) _____ |
| 6) Make donations to charities is also very important. | 6) _____ |
| 7) The project can be large or small — make a difference on Make a Difference Day! | 7) _____ |

2. Grammar. A lot of famous people do something for charity.
Complete the information with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

grammar hint

Ving form / Infinitive

I helped by **donating** some money.

I donated some money **to help** people in need.

GS p. 202

award • care • ~~donate~~ • look • set up • provide
support • teach • volunteer

Hint

work — **working**
make — **making**
sit — **sitting**



Mother Teresa was famous for (0) donating all her life to charity. She helped by (1) _____ poor people in different countries. She volunteered (2) _____ those in need with food and medical care. She was also famous for (3) _____ the Missionary of Charity. The members of the Missionary of Charity help by (4) _____ in different countries. The volunteers go to poor countries (5) _____ people the first aid and (6) _____ after the sick and the elderly people. In 1978, the Nobel Peace Prize Committee decided (7) _____ Mother Teresa for (8) _____ about the needy people.

Lesson 3

1. Your parents, friends, teachers and other people around cannot do without your help.
What do you and your classmates do to help other people? Make up questions to ask your classmates. Write the questions out in the table below. Ask your classmates and report their answers.

- 1) to do about the house? / What chores / ask / your parents / do / you
- 2) your grandparents / you / Would / like / to help them?
- 3) you / donate money / Do / your parents / on charity? / let
- 4) What / usually / your friends / do / you / ask / to help with?
- 5) does / Where / need / your town / to support? / you

Questions	Names of the pupils		
1) _____			
2) _____			
3) _____			
4) _____			
5) _____			

2. Grammar. Tracy is really bossy sometimes. Her brother Steve says that living with Tracy is like having an extra parent.

Make up sentences about what Tracy wants her brother Steve to do. Use the words given.

grammar hint

Complex object

Tracy **makes me tidy** my room every day.

GS p. 203

- 0) want / do / regularly / his chores about the house

Tracy wants Steve to do his chores about the house regularly.

- 1) make / tidy / his room

Tracy makes Steve tidy his room.

- 2) want / make a mess / in the house / not

- 3) ask / turn the music off

- 4) let / take / her things / not

- 5) make / do the dishes

- 6) need / do the shopping

- 7) would like / walk the dog

Lesson 4

1. Celebrations are always great fun. So, why not invent some more holidays?

1) **Read about the holiday Tracy would like to have. Choose the appropriate word to fill in each gap in the story.**

I'd like (0) to set up Flowers Day on April 15th. I want people all over the world to (1) _____ this holiday by (2) _____ flowers in their towns. This is how you can (3) _____ to the day and make our towns better. Also you can (4) _____ greetings cards with flowers on them to your friends and relatives. (5) _____ flower fairs can also be a wonderful idea. I'm sure everybody will enjoy (6) _____ this holiday. I'm looking forward to (7) _____ Flowers Day.



- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 0 a set up | b to set up | c setting up |
| 1 a celebrate | b provide | c carry |
| 2 a plant | b planting | c plants |
| 3 a put | b volunteer | c contribute |
| 4 a donate | b support | c send |
| 5 a Organise | b Organising | c Organisation |
| 6 a have | b having | c to have |
| 7 a celebrate | b celebrating | c celebration |

2) **Write it right.** Write a short story about a day you would like other people to celebrate. Use Tracy's story as a model (60–70 words).

Lesson 5

1. Amanda has come back from Africa where her parents worked as volunteers. Now Amanda is sharing her impressions about the trip with her classmates.

Choose the best answer to match each situation.

- 1) — Amanda, where did you spend your holidays?
— I went to Africa. My parents worked there for the children's charity UNICEF.
- 2) — There were no TV or computers in the houses there.
- 3) — Once we travelled around and I saw elephants, lions and giraffes.
- 4) — I taught the local children English and they taught me their traditions.
- 5) — I made friends with some local children there and now we write letters to each other. Would you like to have a pen friend in Africa?
- 6) — When I'm an adult, I want to do volunteer work in some poor country.

- a) — That would be wonderful! I like writing letters.
- b) — I don't find it exciting. I personally can't live without my computer.
- c) — Really? That's wonderful!
- d) — It sounds great! I find volunteering very important.
- e) — Terrific! Actually, I saw them only in the zoo.
- f) — What a great idea! Learning about other people's culture is very interesting!

CONSOLIDATION

1. Vocabulary. What do we *do*? And what do we *make*?

1) Put the words and word expressions in the appropriate column.

an announcement • the bed • a board of fame • breakfast • a cake
a charity project • a contribution • a difference • donations
an experiment • a film • friends • homework • housework
notes • noise • a poster • our best • something useful • a speech
the shopping • volunteer work • without something

DO

MAKE

an announcement,

2) Make up 5 sentences using any of these word expressions.

2. Grammar. Read the text about International Day for the Elderly. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate prepositions from the box. You may use the prepositions more than once.

about • by • for • in • of • over • to • with



October 1st is International Day (0) for the Elderly. It started (1) _____ the 1990s, when the United Nations decided that older people needed a holiday. Now millions (2) _____ people all (3) _____ the world are involved (4) _____ the celebrations every year. People celebrate the day (5) _____ organising parties and picnics (6) _____ their grandparents or elderly relatives. It is a terrific holiday (7) _____ show how much we care (8) _____ them. It is also nice to provide them (9) _____ our support and love.

3. Grammar. A lot of British school children do something for charity. Here are what they say about what they do.

Put the article *the* where necessary.

- 1) I think helping _____ elderly people is necessary. I help _____ elderly people at _____ local nursing home.
- 2) I volunteer at the local RSPCA. I help to feed _____ animals and clean _____ cages.
- 3) My friends and I support _____ needy children in poor countries. We provide them with _____ food and _____ clothes.
- 4) At my school we collected _____ clothes for UNICEF. _____ clothes went to _____ children in need.
- 5) My school raises _____ money for _____ charity. Then we donate _____ money to different charities.

4. Grammar. The schoolchildren are talking about volunteering.

Complete what they say with *some* or *any*.

- Do you do (0) any volunteer work?
- At my school we do (1) _____ charity projects.
- I do (2) _____ volunteer work at the local kindergarten. I don't get (3) _____ money for what I do.
- There are (4) _____ charity clubs at my school.
- We don't really do (5) _____ volunteer work at school. Last term we raised (6) _____ money for Save the Children. Our parents also made (7) _____ donations.
- Do you have (8) _____ fundraising ideas?

5. The schoolchildren made a poster to involve other people in charity projects. Think of the best way to complete each sentence in the poster. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

- 0) Put a smile on a child's face by donating money to Children in Need.
- 1) Make your town a better place _____
- 2) You can make a difference _____
- 3) Take part in fundraising _____
- 4) Show how much you care _____

6. Write it right. Here is Tanya's letter to UNICEF.

1) Read Tanya's letter and fill in the gaps with the appropriate word or word combination from the box.

be involved • Sincerely¹ • learning more • Dear Sir or Madam
send me • I'm looking forward to • would

	398000 Russia Lipetsk, ul. Severnaya, dom 35, kv. 15	← your address
	1 October 2010	← date
charity's name →	UNICEF	
charity's address →	55 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3NB England	
the title → (обращение)	(1) _____, I learnt about your charity organisation from my teacher. I am very interested in	
the text →	(2) _____ about the charity and how I can (3) _____. I (4) _____ also like you to (5) _____ your e-mail address.	
the close →	(6) _____ getting your answer. (7) _____,	
your name →	Tanya Kalinina	

¹ sincerely — с уважением

2) Here are some addresses of charities in Britain.

Choose a charity. Write a letter to the charity. Read the Learning to learn note first.

RSPCA

Enquiries Dept, Causeway,
Horsham,
West Sussex RH12 1HG
England

OXFAM

274 Banbury Road
Oxford OX2 7DZ
England

Learning to learn

Как написать письмо-запрос (a request letter)

Если ты пишешь письмо-запрос (a request letter), следуй правилам:

1. Сообщи, откуда ты узнал(а) об организации.
2. Сформулируй чётко, какого рода информацию ты хотел(а) бы получить.
3. Напиши несколько слов о себе, но твоё письмо не должно быть очень длинным.
4. Правильно пиши свой адрес.
5. В конце письма не забудь написать своё имя и фамилию.

A blank sheet of lined paper with a spiral binding on the left side, intended for writing a letter. The paper has horizontal lines and a vertical margin line on the right side. There are also some faint, illegible markings on the paper.

Lesson 8

TEST YOURSELF

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1) For questions 1–5, listen to Amanda, Pete and Kelly talking about what they do for charity. Match the names of the teenagers with what they do. Use the names more than once. You will hear the recording twice.



Amanda



Pete



Kelly

- 1) _____ donates money to charity.
- 2) _____ is involved in volunteer work at school.
- 3) _____ wears clothes from charity shops.
- 4) _____ volunteers at the nursing home.
- 5) _____ raised money to help animals.

Your score	5	4	3	2 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II READING COMPREHENSION

1) For questions 1–5, read the story *Who You Are Makes a Difference* by Helice Bridges. Put the paragraphs of the story into chronological order (the first paragraph of the story is in its place). Complete the table after the text.

A One day a teacher in New York decided to honour each of her pupils by telling them the difference they each made. She called each of the pupils to the front of the class. First she told them how the pupil made a difference to her and the class. Then she presented each of them with a blue ribbon¹ with gold letters, "Who I Am Makes a Difference."²

¹ a ribbon — лента

² Who I Am Makes a Difference. — Кто я — это очень важно.



- B** After that one of the boys in the class went to the local company and gave the ribbon to the worker. He wanted to thank the worker for helping him with his career planning. Then he gave him the other two ribbons, and said, "We're doing a class project, and we'd like you to find somebody to honour. Give the person a blue ribbon, then give one more blue ribbon. That person can give the ribbon to a third person to keep this ceremony."
- C** That evening the boss came home and told his 14-year-old son and said, "The most surprising thing happened to me today. I was in my office and one of the workers came in and gave me a blue ribbon for being a creative person. Then he put the blue ribbon that says "Who I Am Makes a Difference" on my jacket. He gave me an extra ribbon and asked me to find somebody else to honour. I want to give it to you. I'm always busy and don't pay much attention to you. Sometimes I shout at you for not getting good marks at school and for your bedroom being messy. But now I want you to know that you make a difference to me. You are the most important person in my life. You're a great son and I love you!" The boy started to cry. He looked at his father and said, "Dad, I thought you didn't love me. Now I know that you love me."
- D** Later that day the worker went to see his boss. The worker told him that he liked him for being a very creative¹ person. Then the worker presented his boss with the blue ribbon and said, "Would you take this extra ribbon and present it to somebody else? The young boy who first gave me the ribbons is doing a project at school and we want to keep this honour ceremony going."²
- E** Then the teacher decided to do a class project. She gave each of the pupils three more ribbons, told them to honour some other people and report about the results.

	1	2	3	4	5
Paragraphs	A				

2) Mark the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to the story.

- ☐ The teacher honoured her top pupils with a blue ribbon.
- ☐ The teacher explained why she gave the pupils the ribbons.
- ☐ The schoolboy gave the ribbons to the worker, because he couldn't find anybody to honour.
- ☐ The boss's son started to cry, because he understood that his father loved him.
- ☐ The worker asked his boss to present his son with the ribbon.
- ☐ The schoolboy came up with the idea of the honour ceremony.
- ☐ The teacher gave the pupils three more ribbons to honour other people.

Your score	11	10—9	8—5	4 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

¹ creative — творческий

² to keep going — продолжаться

1. Grammar. For questions 1–12, read the text about the Vladimir Spivakov International Charity Foundation. For each gap choose the appropriate word. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

The Vladimir Spivakov International Charity Foundation (0) started its work in May of 1994. It is (1) _____ organisation that helps young talented children to develop their skills. The Foundation (2) _____ talented young musicians and dancers (3) _____ organising concerts for them. The pupils of the Foundation (4) _____ in festivals and competitions (5) _____ their achievements. The Foundation (6) _____ support to specialized music and art schools in Russia. Also it makes its (7) _____ to charity projects. (8) _____ children's homes and hospitals is one of its charity projects. The members of the Foundation (9) _____ money for those in (10) _____. But the Foundation does not only (11) _____ money. The pupils of the Foundation are (12) _____ in charity concerts all over the world.



- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 0 a did | b started | c set up |
| 1 a charity | b a charity | c charities |
| 2 a amuses | b raises | c supports |
| 3 a by | b for | c in |
| 4 a contribute | b learn | c take part |
| 5 a show | b to show | c showed |
| 6 a donates | b raises | c provides |
| 7 a contribution | b difference | c announcement |
| 8 a Support | b Supporting | c Supported |
| 9 a raise | b carry | c use |
| 10 a need | b needs | c needy |
| 11 a spend | b donate | c take |
| 12 a involve | b involving | c involved |

2. Vocabulary. The schoolchildren decided to organise a charity fair. For questions 1–6, write what the schoolchildren want each other to do using the verbs in brackets. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0) organise a sweet and cake sale (the classmates / Mandy and Tracy) (want)

The classmates want Mandy and Tracy to organise a sweet and cake sale.

1) bake cakes for a sweet and cake sale (the teacher / Allison) ('d like)

2) make a poster about different charities (the classmates / Alex) (**need**)

3) organise a charity concert (Linda / Denis) (**want**)

4) have a non-uniform day (the teachers / the schoolchildren) (**let**)

5) donate money (the school / the sponsors) (**ask**)

6) think about those in need (the charity fair / the schoolchildren) (**make**)

Your score	18—16	15—13	12—7	6 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV WRITING

 Fill in the form with the information about yourself (60—70 words).

MAKE A DIFFERENCE DAY FORM

My name _____

My address _____

I learnt about Make A Difference Day from _____

I took part ☐

I want to be involved ☐

V CULTURAL AWARENESS

 What have you learnt about charities in Britain?

For statements 1—7, match the names in the first column with the appropriate information about them in the second column. There is one extra letter which you do NOT need to use. Complete the table below.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1) Arbor Day | a) is an international project, when young volunteers show why charity is important and try to involve other people in volunteering. |
| 2) Children in Need | b) is a school programme. All the British schoolchildren take part in it. |
| 3) Help the Aged | c) is a shop that collects clothes, sells the clothes and donates money to those in need. |
| 4) Oxfam | d) is a US holiday for planting trees. |
| 5) Spring Week of Good | e) is a British charity. It cares for animals. |
| 6) The RSPCA | f) is a British charity organisation. It collects money and helps elderly people. |
| 7) UNICEF | g) is an international organisation. It helps children all over the world. |
| | h) is a British charity. It raises money and supports children in Britain and other countries. |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Your score	7	6	5—4	3 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VI SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
III I can read and understand: - articles about charity organisations and projects; - stories about charity organisations, projects and volunteers.				
IV I can understand: what children say about their volunteer work.				
V I can: - express that I'm excited; - express that I'm not excited; - express my opinion about charities and volunteer work.				

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
 I can write: • a letter asking for information about a charity organisation.				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can say
• complex object • Ving form • infinitive of purpose		

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• кратко излагать содержание текста • пользоваться грамматическим справочником • пользоваться лингвострановедческим справочником • построить высказывание по образцу • переводить с русского языка на английский • подготовить и представить проект по заданной теме • выбрать значение многозначного слова		

Exercises I found most interesting/boring/difficult:

Unit 4

Are you a friend of the planet?

Lesson 1

1. Grammar. Fill in the table with the words from the box. Use the article (a/an) with countable nouns.

grammar hint

Countable and uncountable nouns

We like when **air** is clean.

GS p. 188

air • animal • area • bag • bin • bottle • can • electricity • energy
environment • garden • glass • litter • nature • newspaper
plastic • pollution • pond • school • tree • wildlife

Countable	Uncountable
an animal, _____ _____ _____	air, _____ _____ _____

2. Vocabulary. How eco-friendly are you?

Choose the correct word (a, b, or c) to fill in the gaps (1–9).

(0) Recycling things means using them again, making new things from old ones
(1) _____ throwing them away. Recycling materials can (2) _____
energy and materials.



Be sure you know where to put (3) _____ bottles, paper, (4) _____, clothes and cans for recycling. Recycle *aluminium* cans — wash and squash¹ them before you put them in the can bank. This means fewer trips to collect them and less (5) _____. Buy large size packets and bottles. You will (6) _____ litter. Don't get plastic bags, you already have lots of them at home — (7) _____ them! It is important to be (8) _____ because litter generates² greenhouse gases and it (9) _____ our planet.

- 0 a recycling
- 1 a because of
- 2 a cause
- 3 a metal
- 4 a plastic
- 5 a air
- 6 a reuse
- 7 a reuse
- 8 a environmental
- 9 a damages

- b reducing
- b instead of
- b spoil
- b glass
- b bin
- b pollution
- b recycle
- b destroy
- b eco-friendly
- b causes
- c destroying
- c according to
- c save
- c small
- c energy
- c environment
- c reduce
- c protect
- c healthy
- c disappears

Lesson 2

1. Grammar. More than a third of all paper is recycled.
How does it happen? Fill in the gaps with the verb from the box in the passive form.

grammar hint

Present Simple Passive

Wood **is cut** into pieces.

GS p. 201

to carry • to cut (x2) • to dry • to mix (x2)
to take • to use (x3) • to work up • to recycle

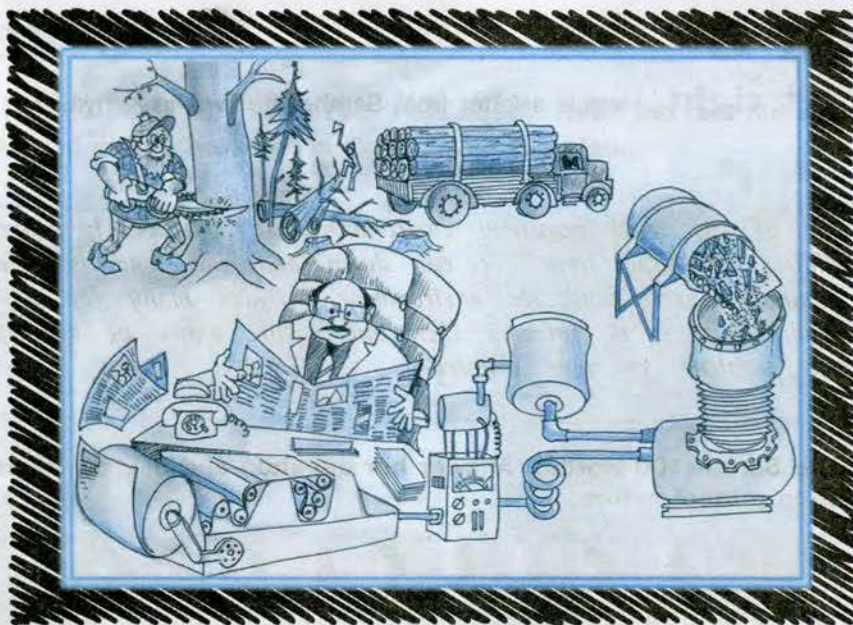
- A Producing paper starts in a tree. Every fifth tree in the world is used (используется) to make paper.
- B The wood _____ (рубится) into small pieces.
- C The wood chips³ _____ (смешиваются) with water to produce a pulp.⁴

¹ to squash — расплющивать

² to generate — образовывать

³ wood chips — древесные стружки

⁴ pulp — масса



- D** Used paper _____ (забирается) from recycling centres. Then it _____ (отвозится) to paper factories.
- E** The used paper _____ (обрабатывается) and _____ (смешивается) with the wood pulp.
- F** Chemicals _____ (используются) to make the pulp white. Then the pulp _____ (сушится) to form a huge roll of paper. Large rolls of paper _____ (режутся) into smaller ones. Large rolls _____ (используются) for newspapers, smaller rolls for books and magazines.
- G** Less than a half of all paper _____ (перерабатывается). We can recycle more.

Reading lesson

1. Write it right. You have learnt about otters in Britain and the USA.

How are wild animals protected in Russia? Write an e-mail letter to your British friend. Use the words from the box. Follow the rules of letter writing.

in danger • common • bring back • look after

I would like to write a few words about _____.

They were _____. However _____.

More than that, _____.

As a result _____.

_____.

_____.

Lesson 3

1. **Write it right.** Here is a letter from Sarah. She lives in Kenya.

Kenya has one of the most beautiful environments in the world; beautiful forests, a lot of wildlife. But the trees are cut down and the land is sold. Kenya is a very big tourist country and the environment attracts many tourists every year. But if the environment isn't protected then our nature won't be beautiful. Do you have the same problems in your country?

Write a letter to Sarah (100 words). Answer her question and ask two questions about what she does to protect nature.

Lesson 4

1. What are children most worried about?

Complete the sentences with the words from the box in the correct form.

to be concerned that • to be worried • ~~to find~~
to be very concerned about • to be worried about • to worry

- 0) "I find the problem of water worrying. Many people in the world often do not have enough water to drink."
- 1) "I _____ climate change. I don't want all the animals to disappear or the temperature to be very high."
- 2) "I _____ animals in danger. Some animals are quite rare now."
- 3) "I _____ rainforests are destroyed. They make our air clean."
- 4) "I find the problem of ozone _____ because there may be health problems."
- 5) "Many people _____ when litter is left in the streets. It spoils the environment."

Lesson 5

1. In your culture. / Write it right. Read the fact file and write about national parks and nature reserves in Russia. Use the plan.



deer (олени)



a sable (соболь)

Fact file

National parks of Russia

23 national parks / 84 nature reserves

National parks: Valday (17.05.1990), Novgorod region; animals: bears, wolves, foxes, otters; Lake Valday, Lake Seliger.

Losiny Ostrov (1983), Moscow; animals: deer, foxes, different birds.

Nature reserves: Barguzinsky nature reserve (29.12.1916); Lake Baikal; animals: sable.

The aim is to protect animals and plants. People's visits are reduced.

- How many national parks and nature reserves are there in Russia?
- What are nature reserves for?
- What are some of these parks and reserves? When did they appear?
- What can people enjoy there?

CONSOLIDATION

1. Vocabulary. What do you know about our environment?

Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box.

Climate change • Glass bottles • Greenhouse gases • ~~Office paper~~
Plastic bottles • The litter from our bins • A lot of trees • Walking to school

- 0) Office paper is recycled into toilet paper.
- 1) _____ are recycled into supermarket bags.
- 2) _____ are melted down and made into new glass *products*.
- 3) _____ are saved if people recycle their paper.
- 4) _____ are made out of carbon dioxide, ozone and other gases.
- 5) _____ is taken to special places.
- 6) _____ instead of going by car is good for the environment.
- 7) _____ results from global warming.

2. Grammar. Make captions to the pictures using the words from the box.

grammar hint

Countable and uncountable nouns

There is a **glass** of water on the table. It is necessary to recycle **glass**.

GS p. 188

a glass • glass • a paper • paper • a chocolate • chocolate
a fish • fish • a wood • wood



a glass



glass

















! Make up 5 sentences using any of the words above.

3. Grammar.

These are some ideas how to "be green"?

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box. You may use them several times.

grammar hint

A few and a little

Plant **a few** trees.

GS p. 191

0) Below are a few ideas.

a few	fewer
a little	less

- 1) Recycling materials means that _____ greenhouse gases are produced. Using old glass to make new glass uses _____ energy, _____ materials and causes _____ pollution than making totally new glass.
- 2) Use _____ paper, write on both sides.
- 3) Choose products with _____ chemicals.
- 4) Watch _____ TV. Take _____ walk instead. It is good for your health and for the environment.
- 5) In some areas there are _____ places for wild plants and animals than there were some years ago. You can make your garden and plant _____ flowers.

4. Grammar. Members of environmental groups can give very useful pieces of advice. What do you think about their suggestions? Rewrite their suggestions to show your attitude (using modal verbs in brackets).

grammar hint

Modal verbs

We **mustn't** use a lot of chemicals.

GS p. 199

- 1) Don't use *toxic* oven cleaners. (*must*)
- 2) To clean the oven use lemon juice instead. (*can*)
- 3) Reuse shopping bags to carry products from the shop. (*can*)
- 4) Choose a paper bag instead of a plastic one at the grocery shop. (*can*)
- 5) Don't throw away old clothes and toys. (*should*)
- 6) Donate your old clothes or toys to people in need. (*can*)
- 7) Choose items that are made from recycled material. (*should*)
- 8) Walk or ride a bicycle to school. (*should*)

You mustn't use toxic oven cleaners.

5. Grammar. Put the verbs into correct form (active or passive).

grammar hint

Present Simple Passive

Wood **is cut** into pieces.

GS p. 201

We (0) produce (to produce) a lot of rubbish (= litter) from homes, schools, factories, offices and hospitals. The rubbish (1) _____ (to collect). What happens to rubbish when it (2) _____ (to take) away?

The rubbish from our bins (3) _____ (to take) to large holes¹ in the ground (they (4) _____ (to call) landfills).

Sometimes they (5) _____ (to make) specially for rubbish.

In the landfill hole the rubbish (6) _____ (to press) using special machinery.

Then it (7) _____ (to cover) with earth. The problem is that there are fewer and fewer places for new rubbish. Besides, rubbish (8) _____ (to cause) environmental damage. Animals and plants (9) _____ (to disturb). More than that, rubbish (10) _____ (to stay) in the ground for many years. Many materials, for example, plastic, (11) _____ (not to change) for a long time.

6. Word building. Put the words into the correct column.

reuse • repeat • recreate • recycle • redecorate • remember
repair • replace • report • reread • reserve • respect
retell • rethink • rewrite

Words with the prefix *re-*

reuse = re- + use,

Words without prefixes

repeat,

¹ a hole — дыра, яма

7. Grammar. Here is some information about the most popular national park in the USA. Fill in the article *the* where necessary.

grammar hint

Article with geographical names

The Everglades is in Florida (**the** USA).

GS p. 189

(0) — Great Smoky Mountains National Park covers the area in two states (1) — North Carolina and (2) — Tennessee. It is the most visited national park in (3) — America. (4) — Great Smoky Mountains are a small part of (5) — Appalachian Mountains, but they are the tallest. (6) — Clingmans Dome is the highest *peak* in the park. Large and smaller *waterfalls* are found on nearly every river in the park. Small rivers carry their water to (7) — Mississippi River and further in (8) — Gulf of Mexico. Rivers and (9) — Fontana Lake offer boating and fishing. The idea of creating a national park in (10) — Smokies started in the 1890s. Now the Park offers a lot of activities to enjoy. The hardest part is choosing which tour, waterfall or historic area to explore.



Lesson 7

TEST YOURSELF

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

You will hear a story about Jonathon. He is a ranger (looks after the countryside).

For questions 1—7, write T (if the statement is true), F (if it is false) and U (if it is unstated).

- 1) — Jonathon has visited 12 parks.
- 2) — He was happy to meet an animal in Great Smoky Mountains National Park.
- 3) — He saw a mother bear in Yellowstone National Park.
- 4) — Jonathon swam in the rivers or lakes of the parks.
- 5) — In his favourite park, Jonathon travelled with his parents.
- 6) — His favourite park is Yellowstone.
- 7) — Jonathon likes to share what he learned about the parks with other people.

Your score	7	6—5	4—3	2 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the article *Wilderness Bob* by Janelle Gray. For questions 1—5, choose the correct answer (a, b, or c).

At 3:30 one morning in July 1932 a man named Bob Marshall went to climb as many peaks in the Adirondack Mountains as he could in one day. Bob Marshall loved to walk and he loved to write after that. He loved facts, too. He knew that he'd climbed 13,600 feet that day. He kept statistics on everything.

But most of all, Bob Marshall loved wilderness — natural lands with no houses, roads,¹ or towns. When he wasn't walking in the wilderness, he was working to save it. By the time he died, at the age of thirty-eight, he had written important books and articles on the protection of nature, he had helped to form the Wilderness Society, a group that works to protect wild lands.

Today, a great area of wilderness in Montana, where he often walked, is called the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area.

Robert "Bob" Marshall was born on January 2nd, 1901. When Bob was fifteen years old, he climbed his first mountain. Every summer after that, he and his brother explored the Adirondack forests. Bob always wanted to be a forester. His dream came true. He worked in Montana and Idaho, where he met a grizzly bear. He lived in Alaska for over a year. There he explored on foot and by boat; he went to all-night dances with the Eskimos. Then he wrote a book called *Arctic Village*. He got money for the book and shared it with the villagers (each person got \$18). In the 1930s roads appeared across wild lands. People cut down forests. Bob Marshall thought that forests were also to enjoy. In a magazine article he explained why some lands should stay wild. He wrote the rules that didn't let people build on many wild lands, and he also worked to make picnic grounds and ski areas to bring people from cities to the beauties of the wilderness.

- One of Bob Marshall's achievements was
 - a climbing a 13,600-feet tall mountain.
 - building roads across America.
 - starting an environmental group.
- While Bob Marshall was living in Alaska he
 - a paid money to people there.
 - b met a grizzly bear.
 - c collected a lot of facts about life there.
- The Bob Marshall Wilderness Area is a place
 - a where Bob was born.
 - b where Bob liked to walk.
 - c where Bob wrote his books.

¹ a road — дорога

- 4 Bob Marshall wanted people
 a to write magazine articles about wildlife.
 b to enjoy the beautiful wild places.
 c to learn to ski in the beautiful mountains.
- 5 The main aim of Bob Marshall's life was
 a to write books about nature.
 b to protect wild lands.
 c to climb mountains.

Your score	5	4	3	2 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

III

USE OF ENGLISH (GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY)

1.  **Grammar.** Here is an article about animal world of Florida.

Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the verbs (active or passive). There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Florida (0) has (to have) a lot of wildlife. A lot of animals (1) _____ (to find) in and around Florida. Some animals (2) _____ (to protect). Special care (3) _____ (to take) of the manatee, bald eagle, sea turtle, and porpoise.



The manatee is a large sea animal. It isn't afraid of people and often (4) _____ (to play) with swimmers.

Bald eagles (5) _____ (to like) the Florida climate, but when people (6) _____ (to build) more houses, eagles (7) _____ (to have) fewer places to build their homes. The Miami Audubon Society (8) _____ (to take) care of eagles if they (9) _____ (to hurt).

Sea turtles (10) _____ (to have) a special place on Hutchinson Island, where their babies can grow. Babies (11) _____ (to protect) until they can swim out to sea.

Porpoises (12) _____ (to catch) into large fishing nets. These fishlike animals (13) _____ (to find) in the wild, but they also (14) _____ (to do) tricks in shows around the world. They (15) _____ (to use) in many projects. Porpoises are playful animals, people can ride on their backs.

2. Vocabulary. Read about national parks.

Choose the correct word (a, b, or c) to fill each gap (1–7). There is an example (0) at the beginning.

National Parks are special places on (0) Earth. They (1) _____ a large area. Some parks (2) _____ mountains and rivers. Others (3) _____ homes for plants and animals. A lot of people visit national parks every year. Some choose the closest park, others go to the places that are (4) _____ away. But in every park the (5) _____ is very special. People learn about the important role of each bird, tree and flower in the (6) _____. They also learn the importance of protecting (7) _____, because some animals and plants may (8) _____ if they are not protected. It is good when people are (9) _____ about nature around them.



- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 0 a Earth | b world | c nature |
| 1 a appear | b cover | c support |
| 2 a protect | b discover | c help |
| 3 a appear | b cover | c provide |
| 4 a over | b far | c through |
| 5 a wildlife | b pollution | c air |
| 6 a Earth | b nature reserve | c environment |
| 7 a ponds | b nature | c babies |
| 8 a disappear | b disturb | c destroy |
| 9 a close | b in charge | c concerned |

Your score	24–22	21–18	17–12	11 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV

WRITING

Q What can you do to protect the environment? Here is a part of a British boy's letter who answers this question:

... To save energy I try not to watch TV much. And I use the computer only if I need it to do my homework. What do you do to protect the environment?

Write your answer to the question (100 words).

V

CULTURAL AWARENESS

Q How much do you know about British and American culture?

Answer the questions.

- 1) What are the three Rs? _____
- 2) What are the two aims of national parks? _____
- 3) What was the first national park in the world? _____

4) What is the aim of a nature reserve? _____

5) What environmental groups/organisations do you know? _____

Your score	5	4	3	2 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VI

SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
III I can read and understand: - articles and stories about nature; - letters about ecological problems and environmental activities.				
II) I can understand: - what people do to save the Earth; - what people are worried about.				
I I can: - describe ecological problems in my home place; - express my opinion about ecological problems; - describe what is done in my family, school to save nature; - retell stories about national parks; - say that I am worried about something.				
c I can write: - about environmental problems; - about protecting the environment.				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
- Present Simple Passive - articles with geographical names		

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• выбрать значение многозначного слова • определять связи внутри текста с помощью союзов и союзных слов • построить высказывание по образцу • подготовить и представить проект по заданной теме • пользоваться грамматическим справочником • пользоваться лингвострановедческим справочником		

Exercises I found most interesting/boring/difficult:



Unit 5

Are you happy with your friends?

Lesson 1

1. Vocabulary. Answer the following questions about your friends. Use the words in brackets.

- 0) Can you ask your friends for advice if you have any problems? (turn to my friends)

Yes, I can. I can (always) turn to my friends for advice if I have some problems.

- 1) Is your friend always ready to help you? (be there for)

- 2) Do you spend a lot of time together with you friends? (often get together)

- 3) Do you argue with your friends? (fall out)

- 4) How soon are you friends again after an argument? (make up)

- 5) Do you want to start a friendship with your new classmates? (make friends)

6) Can you rely on your friends? (true friends)

7) Do you think you will always be friends with your best friend? (last forever)

2. Vocabulary. Translate from Russian into English. Make up word combinations from the words in the two boxes.

to be (x2) • to keep • to betray • to make (x2) • to fall
to rely • to get • to turn • to have

true friends • up • together • out over little things • me • there for me
a sense of • secrets • to me for help • friends with • on them

0) Я подружился со своими лучшими друзьями 3 года назад.

I made friends with my best friends 3 years ago.

1) Мы часто собираемся вместе.

2) Иногда мы ссоримся из-за пустяков, но быстро миримся.

3) У моих друзей хорошее чувство юмора.

4) Они умеют хранить секреты.

5) Они всегда готовы прийти мне на помощь.

6) Мои друзья тоже всегда могут обратиться за помощью ко мне.

7) Они мои преданные друзья, и я всегда могу на них положиться.

8) Я думаю, что они никогда меня не предадут.

Lesson 2

1. 1) Fill in the gaps with *who/that/which*. Give two variants where it is possible.

grammar hint

Relative clauses with *who/that/which*

My friend is a person **who** is always there for me. (подлежащее)

GS p. 205

- 0) I want to have a pen friend who/that lives in another country.
- 1) "Friendship is like a song _____ is made to sing. Friendship is a doing thing."
- 2) I'd like to make friends with Peter _____ has a wonderful sense of humour.
- 3) I really feel sorry for Ellen _____ is friendless and hasn't got any pets, either.
- 4) Friendship is a thing _____ is easy to start but difficult to keep.
- 5) Bracelets of friendship are the things _____ show you to be friends with someone.
- 6) I can always rely on Jane _____ is one of my childhood friends.
- 7) I want to start up a friendship with my ex-friend Jimmy _____ has been my friend for three years.
- 8) It is easy to mix with people _____ are really friendly and sociable.

- 2) **Vocabulary.** Write out words and word combinations which mean the following:

друг по переписке _____

подружиться _____

начинать (дружеские отношения/дружбу) _____

поддерживать (дружеские отношения/дружбу) _____

быть друзьями _____

возобновить дружбу _____

дружелюбный _____

дружба _____

быть без друзей _____

друзья детства _____

бывший друг _____

Lesson 3

1. Peter is the main character in the book *Superfudge* by Judy Blume.

1) Look through the short extract from the story and make captions to the pictures according to the example.

grammar hint

Relative clauses with *who/that/which*

My friend is a person (**who**) I can always rely on. (дополнение)

My friend is a person **who** is always there for me. (подлежащее)

GS p. 205

Peter: Just look what I won at Jimmy Fargo's birthday party. I've already named him ... Dribble!

Mum: I'm not going to take care of him!

Peter: Of course you are not. He's MY turtle. And I'm the one who's going to take care of him.

Mum: Are you going to feed him and all that?

Peter: Yes! And I'm going to make him happy!

0) This is Jimmy Fargo who had a birthday party.



1) This is Peter _____ a turtle at Jimmy Fargo's birthday party.

2) This is the turtle _____ named Dribble.



3) Look at Peter's mum _____ Dribble.

4) Have a look at Dribble _____ to feed and all that.



5) Peter likes Dribble _____ to make happy.

2) Circle the number of sentences in which the word *that/who* or *which* can be left out.

Lesson 4

1. Write it right. Write a letter to a children's newspaper to find a foreign pen friend (100 words). Remember to describe yourself/your classmates/your friends.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I'm writing to your newspaper to tell you that I'd like to make friends with someone from another country. I'm looking for an English-speaking pupil who I could write letters to in English.

Let me tell you something about myself:

I'm really looking forward to hearing from someone who would like to be my pen friend.

Lesson 5

1. Claudia, Mary Ann, Stacey and Christie are talking about a thing for the four of them to do together.

Complete their conversation with the phrases that fit from the word box. Three phrases are extra.



0) **Claudia:** "Why don't we ride bicycles to the shopping centre?" (suggests riding bicycles to the shopping centre)

1) **Stacey and Christie:** _____ (agree)

2) **Mary Ann:** _____ (suggests buying some new cakes)

3) **Claudia:** _____ (is not against doing it)

4) **Stacey:** _____ (suggests going to the cinema)

5) **Mary Ann and Christie:** _____ (are ready to do it)

- 6) **Claudia:** _____
 _____ (suggests buying a film for Stacey's DVD and watching it)
- 7) **The girls:** _____
 _____ (are happy to do it)

How about ...? • I know how to ride a bicycle. • It sounds boring.
 OK. • Sure. • We could also ... • We might as well ...
 We'd be happy to do it. • What do you mean by "new" cakes?
 Why don't we ... • Why not?

CONSOLIDATION

1. Vocabulary. Here is Kelly's letter about her friends at an international school.

1) **Fill in the gaps with the words that fit.**

with • on (x2) • out • up • together • for (x3) • to • about • to

In my class there are children who belong (0) to different religions. I make friends (1) _____ all of them. Usually we get (2) _____ well. Sometimes we fall (3) _____ over little things but we make (4) _____ quickly. We often get (5) _____ and have a good laugh because we all have a good sense of humour. My friends are always there (6) _____ me when I'm upset. They are loyal and I can always rely (7) _____ them. And I am ready to help them, too, if they turn (8) _____ me (9) _____ help or advice. We care (10) _____ one another and I'm sure that they will never betray me whatever happens.

2) Write out phrasal verbs from the letter and translate them.

2. Grammar. Read and find the sentences with mistakes. Underline the mistakes and correct them.

- 0) Most my friends are also my classmates.
- 1) Most of all I like to play with my pets.
- 2) Most of friends we have are our classmates.
- 3) I have learnt something very important about friends and friendship.
- 4) Don't worry; nothing bad has happened to your friend.
- 5) Cassie and I both go to dance classes and music lessons.
- 6) We both are good at dancing and singing.
- 7) We get both good marks in English and Literature.

Most of my friends

3. **Grammar.** Tick (✓) the correct variant in the following pairs of sentences.

grammar hint

have & have got

I **have/have got** a friend. BUT: We **have fun** together. GS p. 196

- 0 a I have got a lot of pen friends. ✓
b I have a lot of pen friends. ✓
- 1 a We have fun each time we get together.
b We have got fun each time we get together.
- 2 a Has your teacher got a sense of humour?
b Does your teacher have a sense of humour?
- 3 a She has got dance classes twice a week.
b She has dance classes twice a week.
- 4 a I hope I will have got new friends at a new school.
b I hope I will have new friends at a new school.
- 5 a We hadn't any new pupils in our class last year.
b We didn't have any new pupils in our class last year.
- 6 a Did you have any problems with your classmates last year?
b Had you any problems with your classmates last year?
- 7 a Will you have English next year?
b Will you have got English next year?
- 8 a Do you have lunch at school?
b Have you got lunch at school?

4. **Grammar.** What do you think of friends and friendship?

Answer the questions below and leave out **that/who** or **which** where it is possible.

grammar hint

Relative clauses with who/that/which

My friend is a person (**who**) I can always rely on. (дополнение)

My friend is a person **who** is always there for me. (подлежащее)

GS p. 205

- 0) Do people from other countries who want to make friends with people from your country need specific advice?
People from other countries who want to make friends with people from my country need specific advice.
- 1) Was there anything that your friends did and it showed them your true friends?

2) Did you have a funny experience which you shared with your best friend?

3) Is your mother a person who you can discuss all your problems with?

4) Who is that person that you can rely on if you have a problem?

5) Do you think that friendship is a feeling which can disappear at any moment?

6) Do you agree that friends are people who can make you happy?

7) Are you sure that all your friends are people who you can share bad times with?

Lesson 8

TEST YOURSELF

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

  Frankie calls his friend Tony over the telephone.

Listen to the conversation and mark the statements with T if they are true and with F if they are false.

- 1) ☐ Frankie calls Tony to invite him to visit him.
- 2) ☐ Tony is going to meet Frankie at the station in New York.
- 3) ☐ Frankie is going to come at the weekend.
- 4) ☐ Tony has got a lot of friends in Rosemont where he lives now.
- 5) ☐ Tony and Frankie lived in the same city some time ago.
- 6) ☐ Tony's mother wants Tony to spend time with his new friends.
- 7) ☐ Tony's father says that old friends are better than the new ones.

Your score	7	6—5	4—3	2 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

 Here is an extract from the story *Under a Spreading Chestnut Tree ...*¹ about Henry Longfellow, a popular American poet, and his friends.

Read the story and mark the statements 1–9 T (true), F (false) or U (unstated).

- 1) _____ Henry Longfellow worked at Cambridge University.
- 2) _____ Every day Henry Longfellow walked to see a large chestnut tree.
- 3) _____ Longfellow wrote a poem under the chestnut tree.
- 4) _____ Longfellow was a person who visited a lot of popular people every day.
- 5) _____ Henry Longfellow made friends with popular and not-so-popular neighbours.
- 6) _____ Children raised money for making an armchair from the chestnut tree's wood.
- 7) _____ The book, which Longfellow's friends gave him as a present, had his name.
- 8) _____ Longfellow wrote a poem *From My Armchair* because he wanted to say "Thank you" to the children.
- 9) _____ When the children who had donated money visited him, Longfellow wrote them new poems.



Henry Longfellow lived on Brattle Street in Cambridge and worked at Harvard University. Every day when he walked to work he went by a large chestnut tree. Longfellow admired the tree so much that one day he decided to write a poem "The Village Blacksmith"² which became one of his most famous poems.

Longfellow was a very popular person who a lot of people visited every day. Among these people were Charles Dickens and Pedro II, the emperor³ of *Brazil* who Longfellow wrote to in *Portuguese*. But there were also not-so-famous neighbours, *especially* the children.

The city of Cambridge grew and *townspeople* decided to cut down the chestnut tree, which Longfellow made famous. Longfellow's neighbours and friends decided to make an armchair for Longfellow from the *tree's wood*.

Seven hundred children donated money to pay for the chair. They gave the armchair to Longfellow on his seventy-second birthday on February 27, 1879. They also gave him a book that had the names of all the children who had contributed.

Longfellow was happy with his birthday present. He put the chair in his study and showed it to his visitors. Longfellow wanted to *thank* the children and wrote a poem, "From My Armchair". When one of the children

¹ *Under a Spreading Chestnut Tree ...* — «Под развесистым каштаном...»

² "The Village Blacksmith" — «Деревенский кузнец»

³ an emperor — император

who had contributed to the chair came to visit him, Longfellow let the child sit in the armchair and gave him or her a copy of the poem "From My Armchair".

(after Carol H. Horowitz)

III

USE OF ENGLISH (GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY)

1. Grammar. Choose the correct variant in brackets and underline it. In three sentences two variants are possible. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

- 0) A sense of humour is a thing (that/which) is very important in a friend.
- 1) The time (which/that) friends spend together helps to keep their friendship strong.
- 2) Some people choose friends (who/which) are much like themselves.
- 3) A person (who/-) does not like you just doesn't know you very well.
- 4) Friends are people (who/with whom) we share both good and bad times with.
- 5) Friendliness is a feeling (which/that) shows that one person has interest in another person.
- 6) All (that/-) we can do for our friends we must do.
- 7) Everything (which/-) we know about our friends we should not tell anyone else.
- 8) Our friendship is a feeling (of which/of that) I'm sure.

2. Vocabulary. Put S if the following pairs of sentences are similar and D if they are different. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

- 0) He's a trustworthy person. D
He can always rely on me.
- 1) He'll never betray me. _____
He's loyal and trustworthy.
- 2) I often ask him to help me. _____
I always turn to him for help.
- 3) When I am upset and need my friend's help, he is always there for me. _____
My friend is always somewhere when I'm upset and need his help.
- 4) We often spend a lot of time together. _____
We often get together.
- 5) We have been friends with Nick for three years. _____
Our friendship with Nick lasts three years.
- 6) I make friends quickly. _____
I make up with my friends quickly.
- 7) I am sure that my friends will never betray me. _____
I am sure that my friends are true friends.
- 8) My best friend Kitty will never tell anyone what I have told her. _____
My best friend Kitty can keep secrets.
- 9) Sometimes we fall out over little things. _____
Sometimes we argue about/over little things.

Your score	17—16	15—13	12—9	8 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV

WRITING

Q If you have a good friend and if you want to show off your friendship, write about your best friend(s) to the *TEEN Back-to-School Special* magazine (100 words). Don't forget to say why you're best friends.

V

CULTURAL AWARENESS

Q Which of the statements below do you agree with?

- 1) International schools have the same aims in different countries.
- 2) Cross-cultural projects are important for making foreign friends.
- 3) A twinned school is one and the same thing in any country.
- 4) Friendship is a universal thing: a true friend is a true friend anywhere.
- 5) There are not very many cultural differences in the way people start and keep friendships.
- 6) Friends in different cultures/countries usually have the same problems.
- 7) People in different cultures think the same about friends and friendship.

VI

SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
III I can read and understand: • children's letters, poems, diary notes about friends and friendship; • short stories about friends.				
III I can understand: • what people say about their friends and friendship.				

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
✎ I can: • tell about my best friends; • tell about problems friends can have; • tell about friends and friendship; • ask and answer questions about friends and friendship; • make suggestions and say that I am ready to do sh; • retell other people's stories about cross-cultural experiences.				
✎ I can write: • a short letter about my friends; • a letter to a newspaper.				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
• structures characterizing people and things with who/that/which		

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• пользоваться грамматическим справочником • пользоваться лингвострановедческим справочником • построить высказывание по образцу • переводить с русского языка на английский • подготовить и представить проект по заданной теме • выбрать значение многозначного слова • кратко излагать содержание текста		

Exercises I found most interesting/boring/difficult:



Unit 6

What is best about your country?

Lesson 1

1. In your culture. / Vocabulary. Here are a few facts and opinions about some items in Russian culture.

Fill in the gaps with the words that fit in the correct form from the box. You can use the words only once.

to be around • a character • to include • an item • to pack
to recognize • to represent • significant • a type of

- 0) St Petersburg is recognized as the second capital of Russia.
- 1) Red Square is one of the most _____ icons of Russia.
- 2) Red Square best _____ Russia because it makes everyone feel the past and present of this country.



- 3) Each day the Obraztsov Puppet Theatre _____ with people who come to see its performances.
- 4) The Obraztsov Puppet Theatre clock is _____ clock you cannot find in any other country.
- 5) The Obraztsov Puppet Theatre clock is decorated with folk tale _____.
- 6) The circus *artist* school in Russia _____ for a hundred of years.
- 7) The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts _____ wonderful collections of items from different countries.
- 8) The Museum of the History of Moscow has more than one million _____: *documents*, maps, rare books, manuscripts and other publications.

Reading lesson

1. In your culture. / Vocabulary. How would you characterize the following items?

Fill in the gaps with the adjectives in the correct positions and in the correct order.



- 0) Foreign tourists often buy beautiful brightly-coloured matryoshka dolls. (beautiful/brightly-coloured)
- 1) I live in a _____ village on the river Volga. (quiet/small)
- 2) The Kremlin Cup is a _____ tournament. (popular/tennis)
- 3) Ice hockey is a _____ game that has a lot of true fans. (popular/Russian/winter)
- 4) In the Hermitage there is an _____ figure of Peter the Great. (impressive/life-size/wax)
- 5) As a souvenir from Russia, I advise you to buy a _____ Pavlovsky platok. (beautiful/woolen)
- 6) Come to Russia on Shrovetide (Maslennitsa). It is a _____ holiday in Russia. (merry/traditional)
- 7) It is interesting to collect _____ dolls in _____ costumes. (small/soft) (different/national)

Lesson 2

1. What are some children's opinions on toys and games that are popular in Great Britain?
Write the following statements according to the example.

grammar hint

Adjective + infinitive

This game is **interesting** (for children) **to play**.

GS p. 203

- 0) "Little Bundies"/very nice/buy as a present/for your relatives and friends.
"Little Bundies" are very nice to buy as a present for your relatives and friends.
- 1) "Chemistry Lab 200"/very interesting/make experiments/with.

- 2) For most children/an original Barbie doll/impossible/buy/because it costs \$8,000!

- 3) Electric scooters/fun/easy/ride!

- 4) The Fur Real pets/funny/play/with.

- 5) Water yo-yos/not safe/use!



6) Nintendog/good/help/you/learn/how to look after dogs.

7) Gogo's Crazy Bones, tiny plastic figures,/fun/collect/play/with/and swap.

2. Here are some most popular things in Great Britain.

What do the British think about them? Answer the question according to the example.

Google is easy to use!

BBC TV programmes

Sony TV sets

Nescafe Gold coffee

Colgate toothpaste

Coca-Cola

Nike sports shoes



~~Easy to use!~~ • Pleasant to drink on a hot sunny day!

Very interesting for people of all ages to watch.

Comfortable to play sports in. • Nice to drink in the morning.

Good for adults and children to protect teeth.

Unhealthy to drink. • Comfortable to wear!

Not expensive for every family to buy. • Interesting to watch.

Lesson 3

1. Write it right. Look through the examples of what some people think to be the best or most popular in Russia (AB Lesson 1, ex. 1; Reading lesson, ex. 1). Express YOUR opinion about the people's choice. Give your own examples and reasons (100 words).

Lesson 4

1. Julia, a Russian tourist, is talking to her pen friend Robert, who lives in London.
Choose the best variant (a, b, or c) to make up a dialogue between Julia and Robert.



- Robert:** 1 What would you like to see next, Julia?
Julia: a I'd like to see another piece of street furniture.
 b I'll see it next time.
Robert: 2 Let's start with something interesting in this street.
Julia: a What shall we start with?
 b OK.
Robert: 3 Let's find and have a good look at a telephone box.
Julia: a Yes, it seems just fine.
 b Do you mean the famous red telephone box?
Robert: 4 Yes, one of those that Sir Giles Gilbert Scott designed in the 1920s. Let's have a look at that one over there!
Julia: a Why not?
 b Really? That's wonderful!
Robert: 5 If you want to call, there are hundreds of telephone boxes for you.
Julia: a That's very good!
 b I want to know more about telephone boxes.
Robert: 6 We might as well go to the British Postal Museum to learn more about it.
Julia: a It's just what I wanted.
 b I know something about it.
Robert: 7 Why don't we go there tomorrow?
Julia: a I'd be happy to do it!
 b I'm sorry but I've got a question.
Robert: Agreed!

CONSOLIDATION

1. Ask or answer questions about the following toys and gadgets¹ according to the example.

grammar hint

Adjective + infinitive

This game **is interesting** (for children) **to play**.

Is this game interesting (for children) **to play**?

GS p. 203

¹ a gadget ['gædʒɪt] — техническая новинка

00) It is easy to use a notebook! Is a notebook easy to use?

0) It is easy to use a mobile phone. A mobile phone is easy to use.

1) It's impossible to live without modern mobile phones.

?

2) It's comfortable to keep all my favourite music on MP3 players.

.

3) It is interesting to learn with telescopes or chemistry sets.

.

4) The electric scooters are fun because it is easy to ride them.

?



- 5) It is interesting for little kids to talk to Barney dinosaur and to play with him!
_____?
- 6) It is pleasant to listen to Barney dinosaur because he can sing 17 songs!
Why _____?
- 7) The Fur Real pets are good to understand how to look after animals.
_____?

2. Grammar. What are the reasons that make the following toys and games popular? Choose the correct variant and circle your choice.

The *Monopoly* board game is named (0) the best /best game of the last 100 years in Great Britain. It has been around (1) for/since 40 years. Every year the Monopoly championship is organised. The (2) longer/longest match lasted two months.



Lyubasha, Polina and Tanyusha are (3) the/— Russian dolls in traditional folk costumes of (4) the/— Tula and Smolensk regions. They are the type of (5) the/— dolls that people like collecting.

At the London Toy Fair there were hundreds of (6) the/— new toys and games but the electric scooters were the best. I for one want (7) one/the first for Christmas this year.



Gogo's Crazy Bones is one of (8) the most/ most popular toy games in Great Britain. Crazy Bones are small plastic figures which are exciting (9) to/for play games with, collect and swap. There are four hundred (10) of/—

Bones in five colours. All Crazy Bones, including five rare (11) ones/one, have *individual* characters. Crazy Bones have become very popular and (12) for/since the beginning of the year UK shops have sold millions (13) of/— packets of the little toys.

3. Read the text about Agatha Christie's world records and choose the correct word (a, b, or c) to fill in the gaps.

Two world records (0) belong to Agatha Christie: more than two *milliard* (1) _____ in 45 languages and the longest-running play, *The Mousetrap*.¹

Agatha Christie is one of the best-loved writers and she has (2) _____ true (3) _____ all over the world. Agatha Christie (4) _____ a new world record. At the end of 2008, Cromwell Press in Wiltshire² (5) _____ *The Complete Miss Marple*³ book. Miss Marple is one of the most famous (6) _____ created by Agatha Christie. Miss Marple is an old lady, she doesn't look like a professional (7) _____ but she is very smart and can compete easily with any professional.

The Complete Miss Marple book (8) _____ 12 *novels* and 20 short stories. The book has 4,000 pages and its (9) _____ is almost 8 kg. There are only 500 (10) _____ of the book. The people who created the book think that it's not just a new Agatha Christie's world record it (11) _____ a technical achievement and a thing of (12) _____.



- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 0 a have | b go | c belong to |
| 1 a books | b manuscripts | c copies |
| 2 a millions | b millions of | c million |
| 3 a books | b fans | c characters |
| 4 a set | b had | c did |
| 5 a recognized | b included | c produced |
| 6 a characters | b books | c publications |
| 7 a detective | b writer | c one |
| 8 a includes | b represents | c collects |
| 9 a weight | b weighs | c size |
| 10 a manuscripts | b readers | c copies |
| 11 a both | b is both | c both is |
| 12 a beauty | b past | c proud |

¹ the longest-running play *The Mousetrap* — самый долго идущий спектакль по произведению А. Кристи «Мышеловка»

² Cromwell Press in Wiltshire ['wiltʃə] — название издательства

³ *The Complete Miss Marple* — «Полное собрание сочинений о мисс Марпл»

4. Read about some popular items in British culture and write the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

Grammar hint

Tenses

It **has been around** for many years.
It **started** to work in 2000.
Tourists **visit** Blackpool every autumn.
The book **is written** by Agatha Christie.

Present Perfect Active
Simple Past Active
Simple Present Active
Simple Present Passive

GS p. 197, 201

The Beano (0) is (to be) the second longest-running comics in Great Britain.
The Beano (1) _____ (to be around) for 70 years. *The Beano* is so popular that it (2) _____ (to have) its own park *Beanoland* which (3) _____ (to open) in 2000.

British roast beef (4) _____ (to be) at the centre of the English national history for more than two hundred years. British roast beef and Yorkshire pudding (5) _____ (to become) a true symbol of the English *nation*.



Morris dancing (6) _____ (to be) a traditional English type of folk dancing which British people (7) _____ (to dance) for hundreds of years. Morris dancing is part of the May Day celebrations that (8) _____ (to organise) in Britain every year.

Blackpool (9) _____ (to be) interesting to visit in autumn when at night there is a special *illuminated* performance.

The first Routemaster double-decker (10) _____ (to appear) in the 1950s. Because of different reasons, in 2005 Routemaster buses (11) _____ (to start) to disappear from London streets. Today, there are only few Routemaster double-decker buses which (12) _____ (to take) tourists to most famous sights of London. People (13) _____ (to buy and transform) the double-deckers into bars, homes, and restaurants.

Fish and chips (14) _____ (to be) the British favourite dish since the days of Queen Victoria. The first *fish and chip* shop (15) _____ (to open) in London in 1860.

Lesson 7

TEST YOURSELF

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

  There are different reasons why people prefer one thing to another.

You will hear Paul and Linda talking about popular and not so popular items. For questions 1–5, tick the correct column. One statement is extra. You will hear the recording twice.

Statements	Linda	Paul
1) A popular thing always means “a good thing”.		
2) It is interesting to read books about Harry Potter.		
3) A lot of children can’t do without Harry Potter books and films.		
4) It is exciting to play with Gogo’s Crazy Bones.		
5) My classmates have got collections of plastic figures.		

Your score	5	4	3	2 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

 The Royal Mail has a long and interesting history.

Read the text. For questions 1–10, choose the best answer (a, b, or c).

The Royal Mail is the national postal service¹ of the United Kingdom, which collects and delivers letters. Letters are posted in red pillar boxes or post boxes, also called letter boxes. Postmen also deliver mail each morning direct² to homes or offices. In the countryside they travel round in vans, but in towns and villages they ride bicycles. There are 35,000 Royal Mail bikes and the distance postmen travel by bikes each year is the same as going to the Moon and back again 200 times!



¹ service — служба

² direct — прямо, непосредственно

The Royal Mail delivers 84 million items every working day and has more than 14,000 post offices. Every year the British send one billion letters to other countries.

The Royal Mail has a long and interesting history. It has been around since the days of Henry VIII. The Royal Mail appeared in 1516. In 1635 King Charles I opened the Royal Mail to the public. Post boys who worked for the Royal Mail carried letters, riding on horses. In 1784, fast coaches started to carry the mail. In the 1830s, coaches disappeared because of the arrival of the railways. In those days a person who got a letter had to pay for it and a postman had to wait to collect money. The cost was high, a postman's visit was often unwelcome, and many people didn't want to pay. In 1840 Rowland Hill suggested a postal *reform*, according to which the one who sent a letter had to pay a penny for it no matter how far the distance travelled.

Thanks to Rowland Hill, on May 6, 1840, Penny Black, the world's first postal stamp, appeared. Penny Black cost one penny and had a picture of Queen Victoria on it. It was the first stamp in the world and that is why there was no word "Britain" on it. Penny Blacks are now quite rare.

Today, British stamps do not have the country's name on them either and British people rely on the Royal Mail as much as they did hundreds of years ago.

If you want to learn more about the Royal Mail you can visit the British Postal Museum and Archives in London or the Postal Museum in Bath. They both tell you about the Royal Mail and its significant place in history. In the Royal Mail Archives one can also find information on family members who worked in the postal service. In the Postal Museum in Bath you can see working machines, a life-size Victorian post office and a children's activities room.

- 1 The Royal Mail
 - a collects and delivers letters.
 - b collects letters.
 - c delivers letters.
- 2 In the UK you can see
 - a three types of boxes for posting letters.
 - b two types of boxes for posting letters.
 - c one type of boxes under three different names.
- 3 Nowadays in the UK postmen usually deliver mail using
 - a bicycles and coaches.
 - b bicycles and vans.
 - c coaches and railways.
- 4 Postmen also deliver mail direct to
 - a offices every working day.
 - b offices and homes every working day.
 - c homes every working day.
- 5 One billion letters are
 - a posted by British people every year.
 - b delivered by British postmen every day.
 - c sent by British people to other countries.
- 6 The Royal Mail has been around since the days of
 - a Henry VIII.
 - b King Charles I.
 - c Queen Victoria.
- 7 The Royal Mail opened to the public in
 - a 1516.
 - b 1635.
 - c 1784.
- 8 Before 1840 people
 - a paid for the letters they sent.
 - b paid for the letters they got.
 - c did not pay for the letters they sent or got.

- 9 The Penny Black was the first and the only postal stamp in the world, that is why it
 a had no word "Britain" on it. b was very rare.
 c had a picture of Queen Victoria and the name of the country on it.
- 10 In the Postal Museum in Bath visitors can see
 a a life-size figure of Queen Victoria.
 b a life-size post office from the days of Queen Victoria.
 c life-size figures of members of a family who worked for the Royal Mail in the past.

Your score	10	9—8	7—5	4 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

III

USE OF ENGLISH (GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY)

1. Grammar. Rewrite the sentences below in a different way. Make all necessary changes. There is an example (0) for you at the beginning.

0) It's dangerous to swim in Loch Ness!

Loch Ness is dangerous to swim in.

1) It's exciting to watch May Day celebrations!

2) Is it easy to choose May Queen?

?

3) It's not difficult to make a bracelet of friendship!

4) Is it interesting to take part in cross-cultural projects?

?

5) It's not easy to win the Wimbledon CUP Final.

6) It is not healthy for little children to play computer games.

2. Vocabulary. Read about Hamleys, the Museum of London and the Museum of the History of Moscow. Circle the correct variant. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Hamleys is one of (0) the largest /largest toy shops in the world. It (1) has been around/has been since 1760. Its seven floors are packed (2) with/in toys, toys and toys! Here you can buy any type of (3) toy/a toy you like. There are (4) thousands of/thousands cars, computer games, soft toys, teddy bears, dolls, and what not.



The Museum of London is (5) recognized/recognized as one of the largest city museums in the world. Few museums have (6) collections/publications of items as the Museum of London has. Almost every item that illustrates London's central place in the life of the country is (7) represented/packed here. The Museum (8) includes/imagines different items: costume, *photographs*, glass, furniture, manuscripts and other publications. The (9) symbol/character of the Museum is Dick Whittington, a real historical (10) detective/figure.

The Museum of the History of Moscow, which opened in 1896, shows (11) the significant/an intelligent role of Moscow in the history of the country. The Museum (12) includes/supposes more than one million (13) items/copies: costume, *textiles*, photographs, glass and furniture. The museum has different types of collections (14) like/as archaeological, postcards, plans and maps and others.

Your score	20—19	18—15	14—10	9 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV WRITING

Write about three most popular items which, in your opinion, can be the icons of Russia. Give reasons (100 words).

V CULTURAL AWARENESS

Search for the names of popular British items in the crossword below and write them out in the space provided.

- 1) a small house typical for the British countryside _____
- 2) a British seaside resort famous for its Tower _____

- 3) a popular name of the London Underground _____
- 4) one of the four great world tennis championships played on grass _____
- 5) a product Cadbury's is famous for _____
- 6) one of the pieces of street furniture the red in colour _____
- 7) a bus with two floors (a double-decker) _____
- 8) the capital of Wales _____
- 9) a traditional festival of music, singing and poetry in Wales _____
- 10) a traditional five-line funny poem _____
- 11) a popular ornament in a British cottage garden _____

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

Your score	11	10—8	7—6	5 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VI SELF-ASSESSMENT

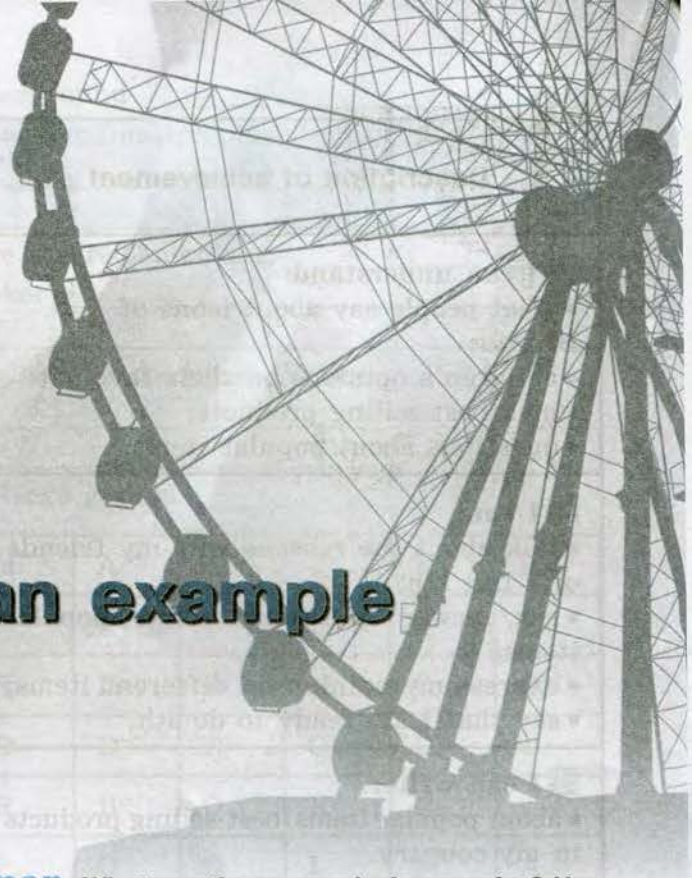
Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
I can read and understand: • opinions about British most popular items and best-selling products; • short stories about best/most popular items in Britain.				

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
👂 I can understand: • what people say about icons of Britain; • children's opinions on their favourite items/best-selling products; • questions about popular items.				
🗨 I can: • talk about the reasons why my friends or I like sth; • ask/answer questions about popular items; • express my opinion on different items; • say that I am ready to do sth.				
✍ I can write: • about popular items/best-selling products in my country.				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
• grammar structure (adjective + infinitive) to characterize people and things		

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• пользоваться грамматическим справочником • пользоваться лингвострановедческим справочником • построить высказывание по образцу • подготовить и представить проект по заданной теме • выбрать значение многозначного слова • различать относительные и качественные прилагательные (opinion/fact adjectives) • определять порядок следования прилагательных перед существительным		

Exercises I found most interesting/boring/difficult:



Unit 7

Do you have an example to follow?

Lesson 1

1. In your culture. / Grammar. What are these people famous for? Use the article where necessary.

grammar hint

Articles

Elizabeth II became Queen in 1952.

Petr Kapitza was **a** great scientist.

Richard **the** Lionhearted ruled England in the 12th century. Ричард Львиное Сердце правил ...

GS p. 189

- 0) Grigory Oster is a popular children's writer. _____ Children and adults like his books of funny advice.
- 1) Svyatoslav Fedorov was _____ wonderful eye doctor, he treated _____ serious eye diseases.
- 2) Yuri Bashmet is _____ famous musician. His concerts take place in _____ best concert halls.
- 3) Sergei Korolev was _____ great engineer and _____ scientist. His ideas are still very important for _____ space engineers.
- 4) Ilya Repin was _____ great Russian painter. You can see his best works at the Tretyakov Gallery.
- 5) Georgy Grechko is _____ cosmonaut; he has flown to _____ space three times.



- 6) Ulyana Lopatkina is _____ famous ballet dancer; she dances at the Mariinsky Theatre in St Petersburg.
- 7) Peter _____ Great became _____ Tsar when he was _____ young boy.
- 8) Ippolit Romanov was _____ inventor. In 1899 he invented an electric car.
- 9) Vladimir Putin became _____ president in 2000. He was _____ President of the Russian Federation from 2000 to 2008.
- 10) Faddei Bellingshausen and Mikhail Lazarev were _____ explorers; they discovered Antarctica in 1820.

2. In your culture. / Vocabulary. What can you tell your foreign friends about famous people of your country? Use the words from the word box.

actions • century • cosmonaut • courage • develop • diseases
Hero • invented • inventor • leader • scientist • space • treat • troubles

- 1) Georgy Zhukov was a marshal and a Soviet military leader in the Great Patriotic War (1941—1945), the hardest war of the twentieth _____. In his book Georgy Zhukov wrote about most important battles of the war, about soldiers and their _____ in difficult situations; he wrote about the _____ that the war brought to the country; he wrote how hard people worked at factories and plants to achieve the only aim — victory.¹

¹ a victory ['vɪktəri] — победа



- 2) Svetlana Savitskaya is a pilot and engineer. She went to _____ in 1982 and 1984. She was the first woman _____ who walked in space. For her _____ Svetlana Savitskaya got many awards, the most important one was _____ of the Soviet Union.
- 3) Lev Landau was a great _____. His experiments helped to _____ different *spheres* in Physics.
- 4) Raisa Kravtseva is a doctor from Kursk; she got the National Medical Prize *Prizvanie* in 2009. Her works help to _____ many patients with blood¹ _____.
- 5) Arseny Gorokhov is an engineer and _____. He _____ a personal computer in 1968 but few people in the world know about it.

Lesson 2

1. Grammar. Complete the sentences about the children and their achievements. Use the words from the box.

grammar hint

Infinitive as an attribute

In my class Terry was the first (person) **to finish the composition.** GS p. 203

to clean her room • to come to the finish • to finish her test
to get a prize • to play the piano • to swim to the finish
~~to write a poem~~ • the first • the last • the only • the second

¹ blood [bləd] — кровь



- 0) Ted was the only to write a poem. Other children in his class wrote compositions.
- 1) Peter and Ellen _____
Other classmates didn't get any prizes.
- 2) In her class Helen _____
No one else plays any musical instrument.
- 3) Melody _____
Others finished the test at the end of the lesson.
- 4) Phil _____
in the running competitions.
He was very upset!
- 5) Roy won the swimming competition. Sam _____
_____ and he was happy to have the silver medal.
- 6) Lisa _____
Her brother and sister finished cleaning only in the evening.

Lesson 3

1. Grammar. Why do we call some people good specialists? Make sentences using **who** and **whose**.

grammar hint

Relative clause: **whose** and **who**

A good painter is someone **whose** paintings attract people.

A good ... is someone **who** ...

GS p. 205

- 0) A good gardener works hard in the garden. His gardens are always clean and beautiful.
A good gardener is **someone who** works hard in the garden.
A good gardener is **someone whose** gardens are always clean and beautiful.
- 1) A good doctor treats sick people well. His patients feel good.

2) A good writer writes interesting books. His books are sold in many countries.

3) A good singer chooses wonderful songs. His songs are liked and sung everywhere.

4) A good engineer invents new machines. His machines work well.

5) A good sportsman wins championships. His results are always high.

6) A good architect creates beautiful buildings. His buildings are often interesting for tourists.

7) A good actor can play different roles. His roles are wonderful.

Lesson 4

1. Write an article about a person for your School Board of Fame. Describe his/her achievements (100 words).

Lesson 5

1. The children give comments to the following statement.

Complete the comments using the statements from the box.

It's good to be young and famous.

Agreed, but ... • How true. • I absolutely agree ...
I can't agree. • I don't think that's right. • I'm with you there.
Yes, but on the other hand ... • Yes, maybe, but ...

- 1) — _____ I think it's not good to be famous if you are not 21. Why waste your time with cameras and people who follow you?
- 2) — _____ Their life is hard. It's not good for your health and not good for a young person.
- 3) — _____ if you have a talent you should use it!
- 4) — _____ fame may damage their life.
- 5) — _____ It's not good when people always want to take your photo and run after you for an autograph.

CONSOLIDATION

1. ★ Vocabulary. Cross out the word that does not belong.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 0) a doctor | an engineer | a cosmonaut | a leader |
| 1) to build | to spend | to decorate | to design |
| 2) an astronaut | to treat | a disease | a surgeon |
| 3) to invent | to develop | to respect | to discover |
| 4) a house | a ship | a tower | a building |
| 5) the moon | a century | a mission | space |

2. Word building. How many words can you make? Use the words and suffixes from the box. Write which part of speech you have.

- | | | |
|------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| to act | | 0) <u>action</u> (существительное) |
| a hero | -or | 1) _____ |
| science | -ful | 2) _____ |
| to invent | -ist | 3) _____ |
| beauty | -tion | 4) _____ |
| to collect | -ic | 5) _____ |
| | | 6) _____ |

3. Vocabulary. / Grammar. The children are talking about their families. Choose the correct word (a, b or c) to fill in the gaps in the sentences. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

— I am proud of my grandfather. He is (0) a doctor and works for the Doctors Without Borders¹ organisation. He goes to dangerous areas to (1) _____. people. I know that my grandfather helped many people in (2) _____. He got an order for his (3) _____. He is the first (4) _____ at his hospital. My grandpa was a skilful doctor and he (5) _____ a new medicine which helps to treat serious (6) _____.

— My brother wants to be (7) _____ astronaut. His ambition is to go to (8) _____. And my brother is a pupil (9) _____ ambitions make him study better and better. He studies well and he is (10) _____ leader of his class.

¹ Doctors Without Borders — «Врачи без границ»

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 0 a the | b a | c — |
| 1 a treat | b change | c teach |
| 2 a peace | b trouble | c space |
| 3 a plan | b knowledge | c courage |
| 4 a to win a gold medal | b to get an order | c to set a record |
| 5 a invented | b bought | c got |
| 6 a people | b specialists | c diseases |
| 7 a the | b an | c a |
| 8 a space | b sea | c school |
| 9 a who | b whose | c which |
| 10 a the | b — | c a |

4. Vocabulary. / Grammar. What is George Washington famous for? Fill in the gaps choosing the correct word in brackets.



George Washington is one of (0) the (*the/a*) most famous Americans (1) whose (*whose/who*) lived and worked in the eighteenth (2) century (*year/century*). George Washington was a military (3) leader (*soldier/leader*) during the American Revolution. He was the first person (4) to become (*becoming/to become*) (5) the (*the/—*) President of the United States and he understood how hard his work could be. George Washington was the person (6) whose (*which/whose*) ideas and actions helped to build a new country, that's why he is often called (7) the (*the/—*) father of the country. He didn't want his country to be involved in any war because the new country needed (8) peace (*heroes/peace*). George Washington is (9) remembered (*remembered/commemorated*) in the name of the US capital, in statues in the USA and some other countries, on dollar *banknotes* and coins.

(*remembered/commemorated*) in the name of the US capital, in statues in the USA and some other countries, on dollar *banknotes* and coins.

Lesson 8

TEST YOURSELF

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1. 2. 3. You'll hear the story of Neil Armstrong. Listen to the recording. For questions 1—8, complete the missing information. You'll hear the recording twice.

- 1) Neil Armstrong, an American astronaut, was born in the year of _____
- 2) He went to University in _____

- 3) Neil Armstrong was _____ in his family to go to University.
- 4) After the University he served as a _____
- 5) In 1962 Armstrong joined the group _____
- 6) He took part in _____
- 7) The Moon mission made Armstrong _____

Your score	7	6	5—4	3 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II READING COMPREHENSION

 Read the story about the life of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. According to the text mark the statements 1—8 true (T) or false (F).

Franklin Delano Roosevelt is still very popular in the United States. He was one of the greatest national leaders of his time.

He was born in Hyde Park, New York, on January 30, 1882. He was the only son of James and Sara Delano Roosevelt. The Roosevelts were an old American family whose grandparents had come from England and Denmark. His mother was his first teacher and he could read and write when he was a little boy. Young Franklin studied at Harvard University and Columbia University which were some of the best universities of the USA. He wasn't going to be a politician¹ but one day he agreed to try that way and he never left it.

First Franklin Delano Roosevelt became President of the USA in 1932 when the country was in *crisis*. The nation relied on him and relied on his programme "The New Deal" («Новый курс»). The people didn't mind that he was seriously ill and couldn't walk. They understood that Roosevelt was the person whose New Deal could support and save the country. And he kept his promises.² The New Deal projects changed the life of the whole country: millions of Americans found jobs and homes. In 1940 Roosevelt became president for the third time. It was the time when Europe was at war. In four years he became President for the fourth time. In American history no other person became president for four times! President Roosevelt was really the leader of the nation during World War II.* His wife was also very popular in the USA and in the world. She took part in many charity organisations. When Roosevelt died in April, 1945 the whole world was sorry. Americans remember Franklin Delano Roosevelt as a person who saved the country.



¹ a politician — политик, государственный деятель

² a promise — обещание

- 1) _____ Roosevelt's grandparents were born in the USA.
- 2) _____ Roosevelt's mother taught him to read and write.
- 3) _____ Franklin Roosevelt studied at very good universities.
- 4) _____ Franklin Delano Roosevelt became President when the life in the country was very difficult.
- 5) _____ Franklin Delano Roosevelt was very popular because he took part in many charity organisations.
- 6) _____ The New Deal changed the country.
- 7) _____ Franklin Delano Roosevelt was seriously ill.
- 8) _____ Franklin Delano Roosevelt became President three times.

Your score	8	7	6—5	4 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2



USE OF ENGLISH (GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY)

1. Grammar. We respect some people for their deeds and achievements.

Tick (✓) the sentence if it is correct. Cross out the wrong word and write the correct word on the line. There are examples (0/00) at the beginning.

- whose (0) Charles Dickens was a writer ~~which~~ best books were about happy family life and good people.
- ✓ (00) Lewis Carroll was a famous British writer whose book *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* is still popular.
- _____ (1) John Field was a popular Irish musician whose lived in Russia.
- _____ (2) German Titov was a second Russian cosmonaut to fly to space.
- _____ (3) Francis Gardner was an Englishman who started one of the best Russian china factories.
- _____ (4) Francis Ford Coppola is an American film maker that films are very popular all over the world.
- _____ (5) Queen Victoria was the only British monarch who become Queen at the age of 18.
- _____ (6) Arthur Conan Doyle was a popular writer who books are read and loved all over the world.

2. Vocabulary. Ted is talking about his brother.

Choose the correct word (a, b, or c) to fill in the gaps in the sentences. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

- My brother Chris is my example to (0) follow. In his class he is very popular and I can say that he is the (1) _____ of the class. He has invented a (2) _____ that helps mum in her garden work. And I think he'll be an (3) _____. But he says he wants to study (4) _____. If he

studies it on Earth he'll be a (5) _____, and if he studies it on board a spaceship he'll be an (6) _____. But I want him to invent a new medicine or a new machine that could help to (7) _____ people with serious diseases. It's wonderful to help people in (8) _____.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| 0 a follow | b develop | c invent |
| 1 a explorer | b scientist | c leader |
| 2 a medicine | b collection | c machine |
| 3 a astronaut | b inventor | c hero |
| 4 a machines | b history | c space |
| 5 a scientist | b leader | c doctor |
| 6 a astronaut | b engineer | c actor |
| 7 a develop | b follow | c treat |
| 8 a disease | b trouble | c action |

Your score	14—13	12—11	10—8	7 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV WRITING

Write about heroes of your region. Describe their life and achievements (100 words).

V CULTURAL AWARENESS

What do you know about world famous people? For questions 1—10, mark the statements true (T) or false (F).

- _____ Admiral Nelson was a great sea explorer.
- _____ Charles Babbage invented the first electronic computer.
- _____ Igor Sikorsky's company produced the first helicopter that could fly.

- 4) _____ Petr Kapitza was a great Russian physicist.
- 5) _____ Vladimir Shukhov was the number one Russian engineer and inventor.
- 6) _____ Alfred the Great was the only English king.
- 7) _____ Richard Burbage was a famous English actor who acted in many plays by W. Shakespeare.
- 8) _____ Yuri Gagarin was the first man in space.
- 9) _____ Captain Cook was a sea explorer who was the first to visit Australia.
- 10) _____ Alexei Leonov was the only cosmonaut who walked in space.

VI

SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
III I can read and understand: • information about famous people; • opinions about people children love and respect; • opinions about life and actions of famous people; • biographies of famous people.				
IV I can understand: • opinions about life and achievements of different people; • opinions about people different children admire.				
V I can: • talk about people I admire and what kind of people I admire; • talk about famous people and their achievements; • express my opinion about people who I think are heroes.				
VI I can write: • about people I am proud of; • about my heroes in books and films.				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
• infinitive as an attribute • relative clauses with <i>whose</i> • articles in the predicative, with cardinal points, with nouns that mean people's positions		

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• построить высказывание по образцу • пользоваться грамматическим справочником • пользоваться лингвострановедческим справочником • подготовить и представить проект по заданной теме • кратко излагать содержание текста		

Exercises I found most interesting/boring/difficult:

Unit 8

How do you spend your free time?

Lesson 1

1. In your culture. / Vocabulary. Here is an article from the notice board of a secondary school.

Translate it. Use the box for help. Read the Learning to learn note No 6 first.

Наши интересы

Мы провели опрос среди 120 учащихся седьмых классов нашей школы, которые ответили на вопрос «Как ты проводишь свободное время?». Вот результаты опроса.

- 70 учащихся предпочитают смотреть телевизор.
- 52 ученикам нравится слушать музыку.
- 46 учеников любят бывать с друзьями на улице и в парке.
- 40 учеников занимаются музыкой, танцами, рисованием и волейболом.
- 33 ученика обожают компьютерные игры.
- 25 учащихся любят читать; на первом месте фантастика и цветные журналы.
- 13 учеников занимаются плаванием, теннисом и гимнастикой.
- 9 детей занимаются коллекционированием марок, наклеек, монет и считают это увлекательным хобби.

Итак, мы выяснили, что почти все учащиеся имеют какое-либо занятие, которое вносит разнообразие в их школьную жизнь и от которого они получают массу удовольствия.



1) The film was boring. (bored)

2) I was bored.

3) The film is boring.

4) I am bored.

5) I am bored.

6) I am bored.

7) I am bored.

8) I am bored.

9) I am bored.

10) I am bored.

11) I am bored.

12) I am bored.

13) I am bored.

14) I am bored.

15) I am bored.

16) I am bored.

17) I am bored.

18) I am bored.

19) I am bored.

20) I am bored.

21) I am bored.

22) I am bored.

23) I am bored.

24) I am bored.

25) I am bored.

26) I am bored.

27) I am bored.

28) I am bored.

29) I am bored.

30) I am bored.

31) I am bored.

32) I am bored.

33) I am bored.

34) I am bored.

35) I am bored.

36) I am bored.

37) I am bored.

38) I am bored.

39) I am bored.

40) I am bored.

41) I am bored.

42) I am bored.

43) I am bored.

44) I am bored.

45) I am bored.

46) I am bored.

47) I am bored.

48) I am bored.

49) I am bored.

50) I am bored.

51) I am bored.

52) I am bored.

53) I am bored.

54) I am bored.

55) I am bored.

56) I am bored.

57) I am bored.

58) I am bored.

59) I am bored.

60) I am bored.

61) I am bored.

62) I am bored.

63) I am bored.

64) I am bored.

65) I am bored.

66) I am bored.

67) I am bored.

68) I am bored.

69) I am bored.

70) I am bored.

71) I am bored.

72) I am bored.

73) I am bored.

74) I am bored.

75) I am bored.

76) I am bored.

77) I am bored.

78) I am bored.

79) I am bored.

80) I am bored.

81) I am bored.

82) I am bored.

83) I am bored.

84) I am bored.

85) I am bored.

86) I am bored.

87) I am bored.

88) I am bored.

89) I am bored.

90) I am bored.

91) I am bored.

92) I am bored.

93) I am bored.

94) I am bored.

95) I am bored.

96) I am bored.

97) I am bored.

98) I am bored.

99) I am bored.

100) I am bored.

Almost • Almost every month • challenging • change • enjoyable
every day • fond • goes on • hanging • keen • mad • out of
Sometimes • stamps • stickers • take

- enjoyable
- out of



Most children in my class have free time (0) every day.
(1) _____ they are bored but at other times they
try to do something (2) _____. They have
different hobbies. One of the most popular hobbies is
collecting. They collect everything: (3) _____,
(4) _____, coins and other things and like swapping
them during lunch time. A lot of pupils are (5) _____
of playing computer games in their free time. (6) _____
all boys are (7) _____ about football. Two boys prefer
a more (8) _____ sport — motorcycling. Some girls
(9) _____ up dancing. Of course, we all enjoy
(10) _____ out in our school playground. As for me, I'm
(11) _____ on travelling. (12) _____ my family
(13) _____ trips to different parts of our country. I like visiting new
places and getting exciting experiences (14) _____ my trips.
Travelling is a (15) _____ from school and a good way to make new
friends.

Lesson 2

1. British children have different opinions about free time activities.

What do they think about the following activities? Fill in the gaps with the correct word in brackets. Translate the sentences.

grammar hint

-ing and -ed adjectives

The film is **boring**.

I was **bored**.

GS p. 193

0) The film was boring. (*boring/bored*)

Фильм был скучный.

1) I think horse racing is very _____. (*thrilling/thrilled*)

2) I'm not very _____ in darts. (*interested/interesting*)

3) I went to a rugby match yesterday. It was great and I was _____.
(*excited/exciting*)

- 4) Dan and I went to the cinema last night. We didn't like the film and were very _____. (bored/boring)
- 5) History is an _____ subject. (interested/interesting)
- 6) On Wednesday I have six lessons and a drama club. It is a very _____ day at school. (tired/tiring)

Lesson 3

1. Write it right. This is part of a letter from your foreign friend, Julia.

Write back to Julia. Answer her questions. Follow the rules of letter writing (about 100 words).

... I like spending my free time with my family. We are fond of watching and discussing films in the evenings. At weekends we prefer being outside. We enjoy going on picnics. We take our bicycles and ride in the countryside. Cycling is our hobby and we are mad about it. When the weather is not good we go to museums, exhibitions and other interesting places. I get a lot of impressions out of such outings. What about you? Do you like spending time with your family? How do you spend time together?

Lesson 4

1. Group work. GAME: Sunday afternoon.

It's Sunday afternoon in summer. You are sitting at home feeling bored.

Make suggestions for things to do according to the first situation until you find something that you all agree on. When you have agreed, take the next situation and continue as before. The game is finished when you have decided on doing something in town.

Situation 1. It's a warm afternoon in summer.

Suggest a place to go.

Situation 2. You go out of the house and it starts raining.

Go back in and suggest an indoor activity.

Situation 3. It's stopped raining — the sun is coming out!

Suggest playing a sport.

Situation 4. You are tired of playing tennis.

Suggest going into town.

Role card A

You'd like to:

- go for a picnic in the country
- go to the seaside
- go cycling
- play tennis
- play a board game
- go to the museum

You refuse to do the following things and explain why:

- go to the zoo
- listen to music
- watch TV
- go to see a film

Role card B

You'd like to:

- go to the zoo
- play a board game
- go to the seaside
- go to see a film
- play tennis
- go to the museum

You refuse to do the following things and explain why:

- go for a picnic in the country
- go cycling
- listen to music
- watch TV

Role card C

You'd like to:

- play a board game
- watch TV
- go to the seaside
- go to the museum
- play tennis
- listen to music

You refuse to do the following things and explain why:

- go for a picnic in the country
- go cycling
- go to the zoo
- go to see a film

2. Vocabulary. Harry and Bob are talking about what to do after classes.

Fill in the gaps with the phrases of suggesting, refusing and accepting from the box.

I'd like to, but • Let's • What about • That would be nice. • I'm afraid
I can't. • Would you like • ~~how about~~ • Why not • Unfortunately

- Harry, (0) how about going to the cinema and watching a film?
- (1) _____. My granddad is coming today and I should meet him.
- (2) _____ play tennis, then.
- (3) _____ my arm hurts.
- (4) _____ going roller-skating?
- (5) _____, I'm not good at it. Look, Bob!
There's a golf tournament on TV today.
- (6) _____ to watch it?
- Harry, I'm bored with watching TV. (7) _____ play
chess then?
- OK. (8) _____



CONSOLIDATION

1. Vocabulary. / Grammar. Robert did a free time survey among his friends. Here are some results.

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

excited • ~~fond~~ • hanging • interesting • keen • never • often
relaxing • Sometimes • take • thrilling • twice a week

Steve is (0) fond of listening to music. He finds it (1) _____. He
(2) _____ buys new CDs of his favourite pop singers. David is (3) _____ on
climbing. He goes to the climbing club (4) _____. He thinks that climbing is
a (5) _____ hobby. Tom has (6) _____ ridden a horse but he
is (7) _____ about horses. He would like to (8) _____ up horse-riding.
In his free time Jack prefers (9) _____ out with his friends in the park.
(10) _____ they play netball and other games in the school playground.
He finds football the most (11) _____ sport to play and to watch.

2. Grammar. Elizabeth invites her sister Jessica to see a new film.

What are Jessica's plans? Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the correct form.

grammar hint

Describing future actions

What **are you going to do** this evening?
Jane and I **are going to** the cinema.
I think I **will join** you.

to be going to
Present Progressive
Future Simple

GS p. 197, 199

- E: Jessica, what (0) are you going to do (to do) on Saturday?
I (1) _____ (to see) a new film at the Valley Cinema. (2) _____
you _____ (to join) me?
- J: Saturday? *This* Saturday? I can't. I have already planned something.
- E: Oh, really? What (3) _____ you _____ (to do)?
- J: I (4) _____ (to go) to Kerry Glenn's cottage.
- E: Where is the cottage? (5) _____ you _____ (to go) by car there? And,
when (6) _____ you _____ (to come) back?
- J: I (7) _____ (to talk) to Kerry tomorrow and then I (8) _____
(to tell) you everything.

3. Grammar. Robert's friends are asking him questions at Mike's party.
How does Robert answer? The following notes will help you.

Grammar hint

We **went** on an outing to the theatre on Sunday.
I **was doing** my homework from 5 to 7 yesterday.
I **am going** to the museum on Sunday.
I **haven't been** there yet.
He **is going to** invite Robert to the party.

Past Simple
Past Progressive
Present Progressive
Present Perfect
to be going to

Sun	outing to the theatre	Sun	mum and dad come back from Scotland
Mon		Mon	
Tue		Tue	a test in Maths
Wed		Wed	
Thu	write to Bryan	Thu	
Fri	football at the stadium (5—6 pm)	Fri	buy tickets
Sat	Mike's party	Sat	drama club performance

- 0) **John:** Have you been to the theatre?
Robert: Yes, I have. We went on an outing to the theatre on Sunday.
- 1) **John:** Have you written a letter to Bryan?
Robert: _____
- 2) **Mike:** I called you yesterday at 5. Where were you?
Robert: _____
- 3) **Jack:** Have your parents come back from Scotland?
Robert: _____
- 4) **Sue:** What is your mark in the maths test?
Robert: _____ yet. _____
on Tuesday.

5) **Mike:** What are you going to do after classes on Wednesday?

Robert: _____ yet.

6) **Pat:** Are you going to the drama club performance?

Robert: _____

7) **Pat:** Have you already bought a ticket?

Robert: _____

4. Grammar. Do Mary and Sue take part in the same school activities? Complete Sue's answers.

grammar hint

So and neither

I **like** school. — **So do** I.

I **can't** play chess. — **Neither can** I.

0) **M:** We often go on outings to historical places.

S: So do we.

1) **M:** Tomorrow I will go on a geography field trip.

S: So

2) **M:** I played in the school band last year.

S: So

3) **M:** I can't take part in the chess competition.

S: Neither

4) **M:** We are looking forward to the Christmas fair.

S: So

5) **M:** I'm going to join a music club.

S: So

6) **M:** I won't miss the motor race on Sunday.

S: Neither



5. Grammar. Find out what Robert's activities are.

Match the two columns. You can use the second column only once.

0) Last year

a) he goes for a walk in the park.

1) Next year

b) he spent a weekend in the country.

2) This year

c) he is enjoying a film on TV.

3) Yesterday

d) he and his parents are spending holidays in France.

4) Tomorrow

e) he'll call his friend.

5) Today

f) he is very busy.

6) Every day

g) he's had wonderful holidays at the seaside.

7) Now

h) he went to the pop concert.

Lesson 7

TEST YOURSELF

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

  Listen to four children talking about their free time. Tick the activities the children do. You'll hear each story twice.

Activity/speaker	1st speaker	2nd speaker	3rd speaker	4th speaker
riding a bicycle				
playing tennis				
listening to music				
going on outings				
hanging out with friends				

Your score	11	10—9	8—6	5 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II READING COMPREHENSION

  Here are the results of a hobby survey made by the children's newspaper.

While reading match the questions to the results of the survey in the article. Number each question (A—G) in the correct order (1—7).

You just love collecting! That's the result of the hobby survey that we made a few weeks ago. 72% of you said that you were fond of collecting — and the most popular collection was stamps, with stickers coming next. Collecting is among the five most favourite hobbies or interests you are involved in. The survey showed that 77 out of 100 of you preferred spending time outdoors and the most favourite places to hang out are playgrounds and parks. You also said that you liked sports. Swimming came top. Swimming, football and riding a bike are the most popular activities but when it came to taking up a new activity, 23% of you wanted to try horse-riding. Most of you said you spent six hours a week on your favourite hobby and it cost your parents a lot. Many of you said you liked reading — and most of you said you read for between three and five hours a week. The survey showed that young people are not couch potatoes. It also showed that not everyone watched TV — just over 80%, and you're quite choosy about what you watch! 33% of you spend almost four hours each day in front of the television. 50% of you spend five hours a week playing computer games.

Survey questions:

- A** How much time do you spend on computer games? _____
- B** Do you prefer outdoor or indoor activities? _____
- C** How many hours do you watch TV every day? _____
- D** What are your favourite activities? _____
- E** What is your favourite sporting hobby? _____
- F** How much time do you read a week? _____
- G** If you want to take up a new activity, what will you do? _____

Your score	7	6	5—4	3 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

III

USE OF ENGLISH (VOCABULARY/GRAMMAR)

1. Vocabulary. Alex wants to start a new hobby and his friend Mike gives him some suggestions.

For questions 1—9, choose the best answer (a, b, or c) to fill in the gaps in the conversation. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

A: I'd like to take (0) up a hobby.

M: It's (1) _____ that you want to do a hobby.
I thought you were (2) _____ on collecting stamps.

A: Yes, I am. But I'd like to try something (3) _____.

M: Are you fond (4) _____ riding a bicycle? What about riding a mountain bike? It's a change (5) _____ riding a *standard* bike and it's more (6) _____!

A: It sounds great, but (7) _____ my mum won't let me ride a mountain bike.

M: I've got a good idea. Let's go to a hockey match between the pupils of our school. I think we'll get a lot of impressions (8) _____ the game. And maybe hockey will become your new hobby! Well, let's go!

A: (9) _____

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 0 a up | b away | c for |
| 1 a relaxing | b surprising | c exciting |
| 2 a fond | b mad | c keen |
| 3 a challenging | b confident | c properly |
| 4 a on | b of | c about |
| 5 a of | b for | c from |
| 6 a necessary | b thrilling | c possible |
| 7 a unfortunately | b certainly | c absolutely |
| 8 a out | b out of | c off |
| 9 a All right. | b Really? | c Really? That would be nice! |



2. Grammar. The children are describing their hobbies and favourite activities. Choose the correct word in brackets and underline it. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

- It's (0) (amusing/amused) to play Lego.
- Yesterday I saw a football match on TV. It was very (1) (exciting/excited).
- It was the most (2) (boring/bored) film I've ever seen. I was very (3) (boring/bored).
- We were (4) (exciting/excited) when we won the swimming competition between Year 7 pupils.
- I was (5) (interesting/interested) in stamp collecting when I was in the first form.
- I can spend hours window shopping in the city centre with my friends. I find it very (6) (relaxing/relaxed).
- When I'm (7) (tired/tiring) of watching TV, I go for a walk.

Your score	16	15—13	12—8	7 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV WRITING

Q If you go abroad on an exchange trip, you fill in some forms with your personal information. How will you fill in this identity card? (80 words)

Identity card	
Name: _____	
Subjects studied at school: _____	
Hobbies: _____	
Other interests: _____	

VI CULTURAL AWARENESS

Do you know the most popular sports and activities among British children?
Match the picture and the caption.



A



B



C



D

- 1) rugby _____
- 2) cricket _____
- 3) darts _____
- 4) netball _____
- 5) baseball _____
- 6) bouncy castles _____
- 7) musical chairs _____
- 8) climbing _____
- 9) crazy golf _____



E



F



G



H



I

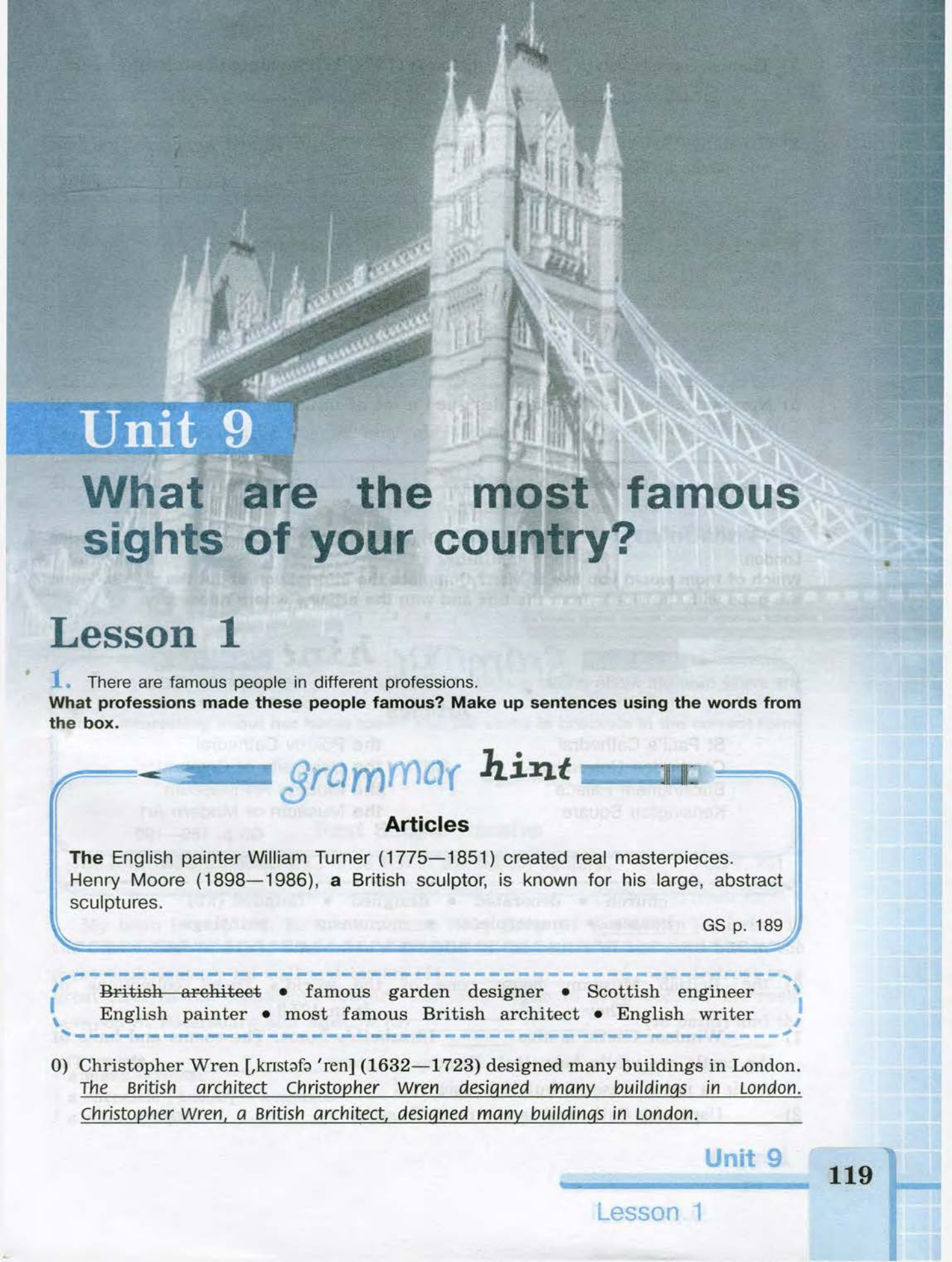
Your score	9	8—7	6—5	4 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
III I can read and understand: • free time surveys; • articles about children's free-time activities and hobbies; • children's opinions about their free-time activities; • advertisements about activities for children.				
II I can understand: • children's opinions about their free-time activities; • children's talks about their plans for the weekend.				
I I can: • explain what and why I like doing in my free time; • describe my hobbies; • accept or refuse a suggestion.				
0 I can write: • about my hobbies and free-time activities; • a letter about how my family spends free time.				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
• <i>-ed</i> and <i>-ing</i> adjectives • short answers with <i>so</i> and <i>neither</i>		

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• работать с лексической таблицей • распознавать фразовые глаголы • переводить с русского языка на английский • подготовить и представить проект по заданной теме • пользоваться грамматическим справочником • пользоваться лингвострановедческим справочником		

Exercises I found most interesting/boring/difficult:



Unit 9

What are the most famous sights of your country?

Lesson 1

1. There are famous people in different professions.

What professions made these people famous? Make up sentences using the words from the box.

grammar hint

Articles

The English painter William Turner (1775—1851) created real masterpieces.
Henry Moore (1898—1986), **a** British sculptor, is known for his large, abstract sculptures.

GS p. 189

British—architect • famous garden designer • Scottish engineer
English painter • most famous British architect • English writer

- 0) Christopher Wren [ˈkrɪstəfə ˈren] (1632—1723) designed many buildings in London.
The British architect Christopher Wren designed many buildings in London.
Christopher Wren, a British architect, designed many buildings in London.

- 1) Thomas Gainsborough [ˈtɒməs ˈɡeɪnzbəʊ] (1727—1788) painted beautiful pictures.

- 2) Capability Brown [ˌkeɪpəˈbɪlətɪ ˈbraʊn] (1716—1783) designed wonderful gardens and parks in England.

- 3) Rudyard Kipling [ˈrʌdjəd ˈkiplɪŋ] (1865—1936) wrote many books for children.

- 4) Alexander Bell (1847—1922) invented telephone.

- 5) Norman Foster (1935—) has designed a lot of buildings which you can see all over the world.

2. Vocabulary. / Grammar. There are many interesting places in and outside London.

Which of them would you like to visit? Complete the information about the sights. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box and with the articles where necessary.

grammar hint

Articles

St Paul's Cathedral
Cambridge University
Buckingham Palace
Kensington Square

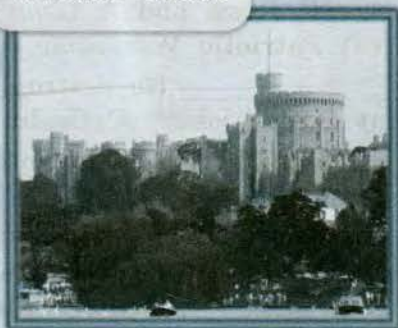
BUT:

the Pokrov Cathedral
the University of Cambridge
the Modern Art Museum
the Museum of Modern Art
GS p. 189—190

church • decorated • designed • founded (x2)
houses • masterpieces • monument • paintings

- 0) The British Museum houses one of the world's finest collections of _____. They _____ it in 1753.
- 1) _____ Windsor Castle is also _____ Elizabeth's home. The rooms and halls of the castle are really beautiful. Famous painters _____ them. The castle is not a museum but it houses real _____.
- 2) _____ Uspensky Cathedral is the main Russian _____ in Britain.

Windsor Castle



Nelson's Column



Oxford University



- 3) _____ Oxford University is very old. Monks¹ _____ it in the thirteenth century.
- 4) _____ Nelson's Column stands in _____ Trafalgar Square. It is a _____ to Admiral Nelson and _____ Battle of Trafalgar that he won.
- 5) _____ Museum of London is the largest city museum in the world. Philip Powell and Hidalgo Moya _____ its building.

Lesson 2

1. In your culture. / Grammar. Olga is talking about the town where she lives, it's Torzhok, the Tver Region.

What is interesting about her home town? Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

grammar hint

Past Simple Passive

The town **was founded by** Prince Yuri in the twelfth century.

GS p. 201

My town is very old. Its ancient name Novy Torg (0) was written (to write) in the Chronicles² in 1137. There was a kremlin in the centre of the town but in the eighteenth century its wall and towers (1) _____ (to destroy) by a great fire. In the eighteenth century the town began to grow because the road³ between St Petersburg and Moscow (2) _____ (to build) and the

¹ a monk — монах

² a chronicle ['krɒnɪkl] — летопись

³ a road — дорога



town stood near the road. In Torzhok there are wonderful buildings which (3) _____ (to design) by the famous architects K. Rossi and A. L'vov. During the Great Patriotic War some of them (4) _____ (to destroy). The magnificent Borisoglebsky Cathedral (5) _____ (to build) in the eighteenth century too. It (6) _____ (to decorate) by the famous Russian painter V. Borovikovsky. The Cathedral (7) _____ (to restore) not long ago.

Torzhok (8) _____ (to visit) by many famous people, A. S. Pushkin for example. A. S. Pushkin liked having dinner at Pozharsky's Inn.¹ The building of Pozharsky's Inn (9) _____ (to damage) by fire in 2002 but later it (10) _____ (to restore).

2. In your culture. / Grammar. Vladimir is an ancient Russian town. It attracts many tourists every year.

What can tourists see in Vladimir? Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

Grammar hint

Active and Passive Voice

The fortress **was founded by** Prince Vsevolod in 1224.

Prince Vsevolod **founded** the fortress in 1224.

The fortress is visited by thousands of tourists every year.

Past Simple Passive

Past Simple Active

Present Simple Passive

GS p. 197, 201

Vladimir is one of the towns of the Golden Ring of Russia.

They don't know who (0) founded (to found) it. Some books say that Vladimir (1) _____ (to found) by Vladimir Sviatoslavovich in 990. Other manuscripts say that it was Vladimir Monomach who (2) _____ (to start) the city in 1108.

The Golden Gate (Золотые ворота). It is a kind of symbol of the town. The Golden Gate (3) _____ (to design) and (4) _____ (to build) by Russian masters.

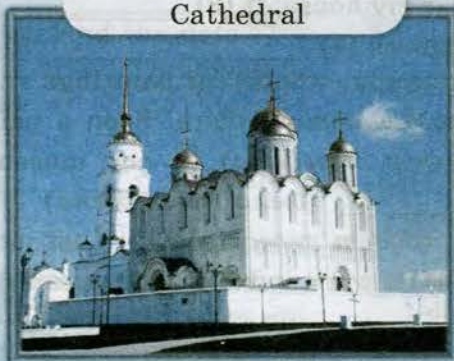
The Uspensky Cathedral is magnificent. Russian architects (5) _____ (to design) and (6) _____ (to build) it in 1158—1160. It's famous for its

¹ an inn — гостиница

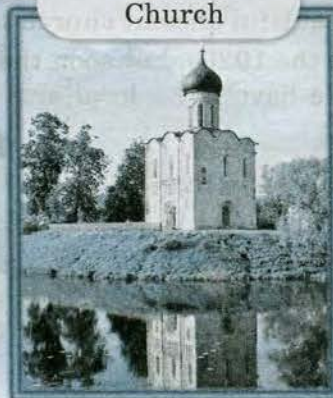
The Golden Gate



The Uspensky Cathedral



The Pokrov Church



frescoes. The cathedral (7) _____ (to decorate) by Andrei Rublev in the 15th century.

The Pokrov Church on the River Nerl is known as a real masterpiece of Russian architects. It looks like a beautiful white flower because the church (8) _____ (to decorate) with white carving.¹ The church (9) _____ (to build) in 1165.

Lesson 3

1. Olga is from a small town in northern Russia. It is very old and it needs new buildings and constructions.

What does Olga want to be done in her hometown? Fill in the gaps with the English equivalents of the words in brackets.

grammar hint

Active and Passive Voice

A museum **will be built** soon.
The museum **was built** last year.
They **build** one school in my city every year.
My parents **built** a new house last year.
My brother **will build** a new house next year.

Future Simple Passive
Past Simple Passive
Present Simple Active
Past Simple Active
Future Simple Active
GS p. 197, 199, 201—202

I know that there are plans to make my town better. It (0) will become (станет) more beautiful. A new railway station (1) _____ (будет построена)

¹ carving — резная работа

in my town. We need new trolleybus lines and next year they (2) _____ (*построят*) a line in the eastern district. There is a beautiful ancient church near my house, it (3) _____ (*была разрушена*) in the 1920s, but soon the church (4) _____ (*будет реставрирована*). We have got a local arts museum, wonderful paintings and unique folk costumes (5) _____ (*помещаются*) there. Soon a painting by I. Aivazovsky (6) _____ (*будет передана*) to our museum. My school is very old, it (7) _____ (*была построена*) in 1935. Next year it (8) _____ (*будет перестроена*). Last month a chocolate factory (9) _____ (*начала*) its work and chocolate sweets (10) _____ (*будут производиться*) there.

Lesson 4

1. Write your foreign friend about facts and places of Moscow which you think may be interesting to him/her (100 words).

Lesson 5

1. Foreign tourists are talking to the guide at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Complete the dialogues using the statements from the box. How many variants can you make?

- a) Could you repeat ..., please? • b) How interesting!
 c) I am sorry, what did you say? • d) I beg your pardon?
 e) I see. • f) Indeed? • g) Pardon? • h) Really?

1) **Guide:** The Victoria and Albert Museum was founded in 1852.

Tourist: _____ I didn't understand the date.

Guide: In the year of 1852. The museum got the name of Queen Victoria and her husband Prince Albert.

Tourist: _____ I didn't know about it.

2) **Guide:** The museum houses the National Arts library, one of the world's largest ones. The library has got over 750,000 books.

Tourist: _____ How many?

Guide: 750,000 books.

Tourist: _____ I have learned so many interesting things today.



CONSOLIDATION

1. Vocabulary. Match the words from the boxes trying to find as many word combinations as you can.

magnificent	painting
unique	scientist
	building
to invent	sick people
to treat	an aim
to achieve	a machine
to house	a collection
to design	a church
to found	a fortress
to protect	a manuscript
to restore	skills
to develop	a collection
	a cathedral
	nature
	an idea

a unique painting, to design a fortress,

2. Grammar.

There are people who are all-time greats. Why are they remembered and respected all over the world? Fill in the gaps with the articles.

grammar hint

Articles

Sidney Nolan lived in Australia.

Sidney Nolan was **an** Australian painter.

The famous Australian painter Sidney Nolan was known for his humorous pictures.

Nolan's paintings can be seen in **the** National Gallery of Victoria.

GS p. 189—190

- 1) Michelangelo [ˌmaɪkl'ændʒələʊ] (1475—1564) was an Italian painter, sculptor and architect. He is known especially for _____ statue of David, an ancient king of _____ Israel.
- 2) Leonardo da Vinci [ˌliːə'nɑːdəʊ də 'vɪntʃi] (1452—1519), _____ famous Italian painter and engineer, is remembered for his paintings *The Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper* («Тайная вечеря»). He also designed and invented many machines.
- 3) _____ Italian military leader Giuseppe Garibaldi [dʒʊ'seɪ, ɡæɪ'boːldi] (1807—1882) fought in _____ Italy. He wanted it to become free.
- 4) _____ American astronaut Alan Sheppard (1923—1998) was _____ second person and _____ first American to go to _____ space.
- 5) William Turner [ˈwɪljəm 'tɜːnə] (1775—1851) was _____ great British painter. Turner's pictures are housed in _____ Tate Gallery, _____ National Gallery, _____ British Museum and in some other collections.
- 6) _____ Russian writer of _____ plays and _____ short stories Anton Chekhov (1860—1904) is best known for his plays *The Seagull* («Чайка»), *Uncle Vanya* and *The Cherry Orchard* («Вишнёвый сад»).
- 7) Leo Tolstoy (1828—1910), _____ famous Russian writer, is best known for *War and Peace* and *Anna Karenina*.

3. In your culture. / Grammar. / Vocabulary.

The Cathedral of Christ the Saviour has a long and tragic history.

What is special about its history? For questions 1—14, choose the correct answer (a, b, or c).

The cathedral of Christ the Saviour (0) was built in the 19th century. The money for it (1) _____ by ordinary people. The cathedral was the monument to the victory of the Russians over (2) _____ Napoleon's army in the Patriotic war of 1812. The cathedral (3) _____ in 1839 by (4) _____ Russian architect Konstantin Thon. It (5) was _____ by

(6) _____ famous painters. Construction work
 (7) _____ in 1883. In the 1930s the
 cathedral (8) _____. They wanted to
 build (9) _____ Palace of Soviets on the
 place of the magnificent cathedral but during
 the Great Patriotic War those plans
 (10) _____. After the war a
 swimming pool (11) _____ there. But
 the cathedral was still in the hearts of many
 Russians. On the 7th of January, 1995 the new
 Cathedral of Christ the Savior
 (12) _____ and in two years it
 (13) _____. Today the magnificent
 cathedral (14) _____ by thousands of
 people.



- 0 a was destroyed
- 1 a was collected
- 2 a the
- 3 a started
- 4 a a
- 5 a restored
- 6 a —
- 7 a will be finished
- 8 a is destroyed
- 9 a a
- 10 a destroyed
- 11 a can appear
- 12 a was restored
- 13 a was completed
- 14 a will be visited

- b was built
- b is collected
- b a
- b is started
- b the
- b built
- b the
- b is finished
- b was destroyed
- b the
- b were destroyed
- b appeared
- b was started
- b was invented
- b visits

- c was restored
- c were collected
- c —
- c was started
- c —
- c decorated
- c a
- c was finished
- c destroyed
- c —
- c was destroyed
- c had appeared
- c was built
- c was decorated
- c is visited

Lesson 8

TEST YOURSELF

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Q You'll hear the information about Coventry and about Warwick, Kenilworth and Rugby, towns that are near Coventry. What is special about them? According to the text mark the statements 1—6 true (T) or false (F). You will hear the recording twice.

- 1) _____ Coventry ['kʌvəntri] Cathedral was built during World War II.

- 2) _____ The new cathedral was built next to the old one.
- 3) _____ There is a museum in Coventry that is famous for its collection of English cars.
- 4) _____ Warwick ['wɒrɪk] school, one of the oldest boys' schools was founded in the tenth century.
- 5) _____ Kenilworth ['kenəlwɜ:θ] was visited by Queen Elizabeth II.
- 6) _____ Rugby ['rʌɡbɪ] gave its name to a new kind of sport.

Your score	6	5	4	3 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II

READING COMPREHENSION

 Read the information about Clarence House. According to the text mark the statements 1–10 true (T) or false (F).

Clarence House sits behind the garden wall of St James's Park. It was the London home of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, and on fine summer days Queen Elizabeth entertained her guests,¹ who came to Clarence House, in the open air in the park. The Queen and her guests talked and had tea. They sat at the table that was decorated with beautiful flowers.

Clarence House had been the Queen Mother's town house since 1953 when she and her daughter Princess Margaret moved from Buckingham Palace after her husband King George VI died. Queen Elizabeth became Queen Mother. And since that time Buckingham Palace has been the home of Queen Elizabeth II, her elder daughter. Buckingham Palace is a royal symbol and the queen lives there.

The Queen Mother made Clarence House a wonderful place for living; she decorated it with real masterpieces: unique paintings, rare sculptures and beautiful furniture. Family portraits and photographs are everywhere. All the Queen's clothes she had ever worn could be found in the wardrobes. All the things around the Queen reflected the story of her life.

The Queen's guests liked her home, most of all they liked it on 4 August when the Queen Mother celebrated her birthday. For Clarence House's guests and for the Queen Mother it was the day of a carnival, a street party and a royal theatre. The Queen Mother's birthday parade on the day was wonderful. When the Queen Mother celebrated her one hundredth birthday thousands of people came to Clarence House to say, "Happy birthday to you!" The Queen Mother looked so wonderful on that day that someone shouted: "Same time next year Ma'am." (Ma'am is short for Madam.)

Clarence House was built between 1825 and 1828 for William, the Duke² of Clarence, later King William IV. When the King died in 1837, the house became

¹ a guest [gest] — гость

² a duke — герцог

the home of his sister. Then the house became the home of this or that royal relative. Clarence House is never open to the public.

- 1) _____ The Queen Mother moved to Clarence House after her husband died.
- 2) _____ The Queen Mother left Buckingham Palace after it became the home of her daughter Queen Elizabeth II.
- 3) _____ The Queen Mother made Clarence House a wonderful place for relaxing.
- 4) _____ Clarence House was beautifully decorated by the Queen Mother.
- 5) _____ The Queen Mother celebrated her birthday in Buckingham Palace every year.
- 6) _____ Many things from Clarence House can tell you a lot about the life of the Queen Mother.
- 7) _____ The Queen Mother lived more than 100 years.
- 8) _____ Clarence House was built in the nineteenth century.
- 9) _____ Clarence House was built for the Queen Mother.
- 10) _____ People can't come to Clarence House for excursions.

Your score	10	9—8	7—6	5 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

III

USE OF ENGLISH (VOCABULARY/GRAMMAR)

1. Vocabulary. / Grammar. In Russia there are many cities we are proud of.

What could you tell foreign tourists about one of the most interesting cities of Russia? For questions 1—11 choose the best answer (a, b or c) to fill in the gaps in the text. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

The Golden Ring of Russia is a special group of (0) ancient towns and cities not far from Moscow. All the towns were (1) _____ in the 1970s and many (2) _____ are now museums.

Suzdal is part of the Golden Ring. Suzdal was (3) _____ in the eleventh century. It was (4) _____ important religious centre in old Russia. There was a period in ancient times when the town had forty churches for four hundred families. (5) _____ Suzdal Kremlin (6) _____ wonderful museums. Its beautiful cathedrals were (7) _____ by Russian masters. In Suzdal you can see the monument to Dmitry Pozharsky, the monument was (8) _____ by Z. Azgur, (9) _____ Belorussian sculptor.

Thousands of tourists come to see the city and its wonderful (10) _____ and admire the (11) _____ of its museums.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 0 a ancient | b popular | c rare |
| 1 a built | b restored | c designed |
| 2 a things | b monuments | c buildings |
| 3 a invented | b founded | c made |
| 4 a the | b an | c — |
| 5 a the | b a | c an |
| 6 a houses | b collects | c prepares |
| 7 a founded | b invented | c decorated |
| 8 a designed | b founded | c housed |
| 9 a the | b a | c — |
| 10 a paintings | b cathedrals and churches | c masters |
| 11 a books | b manuscripts | c masterpieces |

2. Grammar. What do you know about one of the New Seven Wonders of the World? Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

Christ the Redeemer is an icon of Brazil. It is the statue of Jesus Christ which (0) stands (to stand) on the mountain in Rio de Janeiro. The idea of the statue (1) _____ (first/to suggest) in the 1850s when Princess Isabel (2) _____ (to decide) to build a large religious monument. But only 50 years later the idea (3) _____ (to support) by Brazilians. The statue of Christ with open arms (4) _____ (to choose). First, people (5) _____ (to collect) money. Then Heitor da Silva Costa, a local engineer, (6) _____ (to design) the statue. After that the statue (7) _____ (to create) by Paul Landowski, a French sculptor. The statue of Christ the Redeemer (8) _____ (to open) in 1931. Today the statue needs restoring and it (9) _____ (to restore) in the near future.

Your score	20—19	18—16	15—11	10 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV WRITING

Q What can you tell your foreign friends about the capital of your region? Write a composition (100 words).

Remember to mention:

- when the capital was founded;
- some facts from the history of the capital;
- sights of the capital;
- plans for the future.

Irkutsk



Arkhangelsk



Chelyabinsk



Cheboksary



Yakutsk

V CULTURAL AWARENESS

Q What do you know about the world famous places of interest? For questions 1–8, choose the correct answer a or b.

- 1 a London was started as a fortress by the Romans.
b London was started by the Romans as their northern capital.
- 2 a St Paul's Cathedral is a big and beautiful church.
b St Paul's Cathedral is part of Westminster Abbey.
- 3 a The Tower of London was founded by William the Conqueror.
b The Tower of London was founded by the Romans.
- 4 a The Tower of London is an important fortress now.
b The Tower of London is a museum now.
- 5 a The White Tower is part of the Tower of London.
b The White Tower is part of Westminster Abbey.
- 6 a Moscow was founded by Russian tsars in 1147.
b Moscow was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky in 1147.

- 7 a The Moscow Kremlin is older than the city of Moscow.
b The Moscow Kremlin is as old as the city of Moscow.
- 8 a St Petersburg was founded in the seventeenth century.
b St Petersburg was founded in 1703.

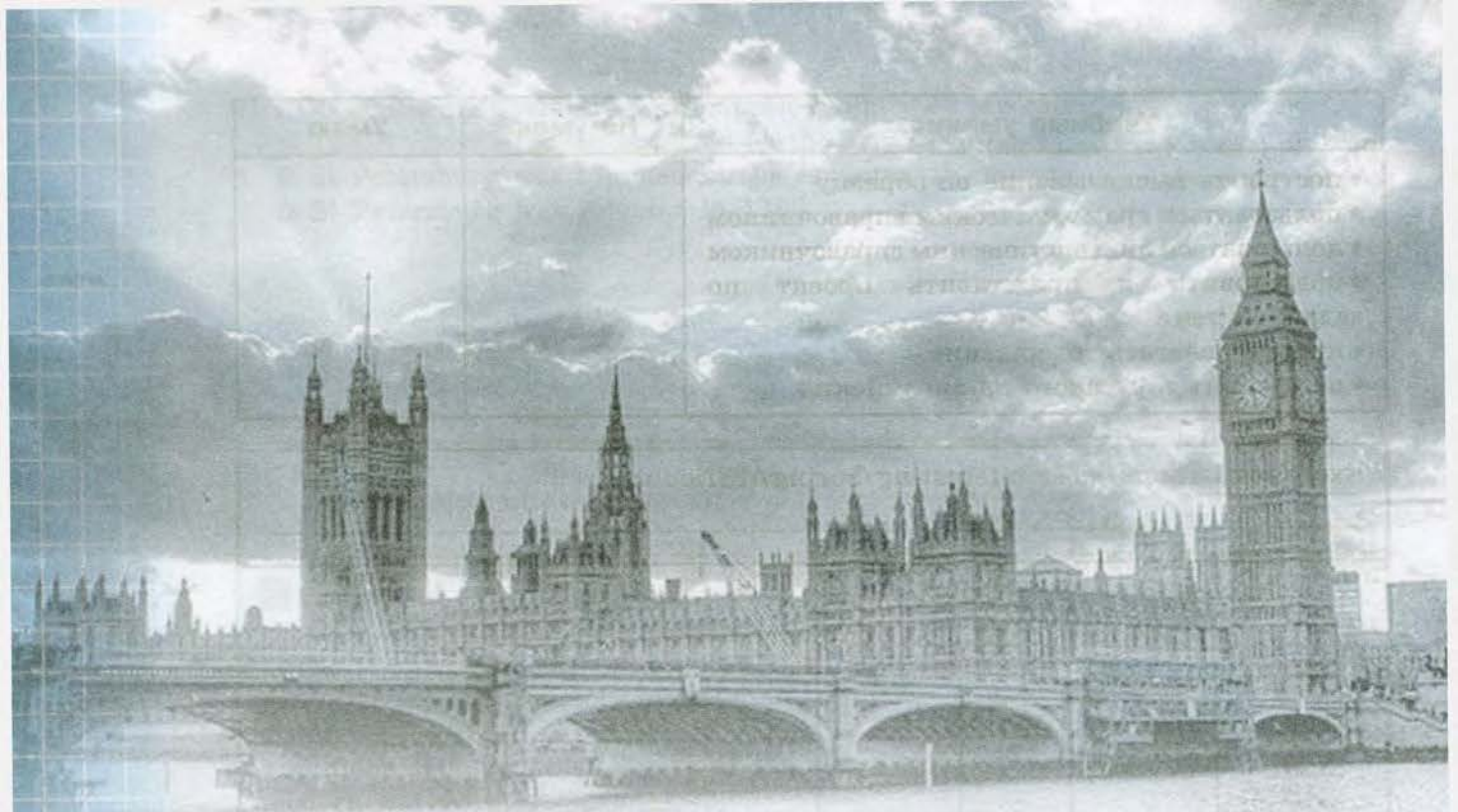
VI SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
III I can read and understand: • information about sights of different cities; • information about history of different cities; • opinions about popular sights of the modern world.				
II I can understand: • opinions about wonders of the modern world; • information about history and sights of different cities.				
I I can: • talk about sights of Moscow and St Petersburg; • talk about the sights of my hometown; • express my opinion about choosing a Wonder of the Modern World.				
0 I can write: • about history and sights of my hometown; • about my hometown's plans.				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
• Past Simple Passive • Future Simple Passive • dates • articles with professions, with the names of buildings and sights		

Учебные умения	Не умею	Умею
• построить высказывание по образцу • пользоваться грамматическим справочником • пользоваться лингвистическим справочником • подготовить и представить проект по заданной теме • кратко излагать содержание • переводить с русского на английский		

Exercises I found most interesting/boring/difficult:



Unit 10

Are we different or alike?

CONSOLIDATION

1. Vocabulary. Read about World Children's Day. Use the words given in capitals to form new words that fit in the same numbered space in the story.



Once a year, children from (0) different countries come together for a special (1) _____ on World Children's Day. It started on April 27, 1986 when Funda Karagozler and her classmates sent to UNICEF a letter to "Kids of the World". In this letter they would like children from different countries to make their (2) _____ to volunteering and Earth (3) _____. It was a great idea!

Now children get together every year on the fourth Sunday in April. A lot of talented (4) _____, (5) _____, (6) _____ and the (7) _____ of different children's (8) _____ from all over the world come to take part in the (9) _____. They gather to show how much they care about the Earth and tell about their (10) _____. The children organise (11) _____ about their problems and needs. They also discuss (12) _____ and other (13) _____ problems. The children learn to treat the Earth (14) _____. Children all over the world want to make a (15) _____.

- 0) DIFFER
- 1) MEET
- 2) CONTRIBUTE
- 3) PROTECT
- 4) MUSIC
- 5) DANCE
- 6) INVENT
- 7) LEAD
- 8) ORGANISE
- 9) CELEBRATE
- 10) ACHIEVE
- 11) DISCUSS
- 12) POLLUTE
- 13) ENVIRONMENT
- 14) PROPER
- 15) DIFFER

2. Grammar. Read about Jenny's summer plans. Fill in the gaps in Jenny's story with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

I (0) am glad (to be glad) the school is over. In summer I (1) _____ (to go) to the Urdd Eisteddfod festival. The Urdd festival (2) _____ (to be) the largest summer event for children and young people which (3) _____ (to hold)



in Wales every year. The Eisteddfod (4) _____ (to mean) "gathering" in Welsh. The festival (5) _____ (to set up) many years ago. More than 15,000 children and 100,000 visitors (6) _____ (to come) every year to the event (7) _____ (to celebrate) the Welsh language and culture.

This summer my classmates and I (8) _____ (to take part) in music and dance competitions. We (9) _____ (already; to prepare) a new programme. There also competitions for young scientists, inventors, actors and poets (10) _____ (to organise). And in the evenings we (11) _____ (to have) sweet and cake sales, fairs, exhibitions and many performances.

My classmates and I (12) _____ (already; to be) to the festival. Last year the festival (13) _____ (to organise) in Cardiff. After we (14) _____ (to compete) for 3 days at Cooper's Field, which is next to Cardiff Castle, we (15) _____ (to go) on excursion around Cardiff. Cardiff (16) _____ (to be) the capital of Wales. It (17) _____ (to be) the greatest time I (18) _____ (ever; to have). Now I (19) _____ (to miss) the friends I (20) _____ (to make) at the festival and look forward to (21) _____ (to see) them again.

The festival is really exciting (22) _____ (to visit). The Urdd Eisteddfod is the event I (23) _____ (always; to look forward to).

3. Learn about European Capital of Culture celebrations in Liverpool from Peter's story.

Fill in each gap in Peter's story with the most appropriate word.

Every year European Capital of Culture is (0) chosen. The aim of the programme is that during this year the city (1) h _____ a chance to show its cultural life. The European Union got the (2) i _____ of naming a City of Culture every year. The programme made its (3) l _____ on June 13, 1985. Cork in the Republic of Ireland was the first city to (4) w _____ this title. They have now changed the programme to Capital of Culture.

The last time a UK city was (5) r _____ as City of Culture was in 1990. Glasgow won this (6) h _____. The city got a lot out (7) o _____ it. And it really helped the city to (8) d _____. New hotels were (9) b _____, many historical (10) b _____ and cathedrals were (11) r _____. Being Capital of Culture makes more people be interested (12) i _____ the city, its culture and history.

Winning the title also means more beautiful buildings and places of interest will (13) b _____ built and more tourists will (14) v _____ the city.

The EU committee voted (15) f _____ Liverpool to be Capital of Culture in 2008. We are very proud (16) o _____ it. Liverpool is known (17) a _____ one of the most beautiful cities in Britain. Its museums (18) h _____ marvellous collections of (19) i _____ from ancient times (20) t _____ the present day. There are a lot of magnificent buildings whose (21) b _____ is loved and



admired (22) b_____ people from all (23) o_____ the world. There is no other city in Britain (24) l_____ Liverpool.

The celebrations included a lot of enjoyable (25) e_____. More than 1,300 singers and dancers performed and showed their (26) s_____. In the evenings a lot of firework shows were set (27) u_____, museums were (28) o_____ till late, dance performances were (29) o_____. All the city's hotels were (30) p_____ with tourists (31) w_____ came to join the celebrations. Many people walked (32) a_____ the streets to mix (33) w_____ each other. The celebrations were also very interesting (34) t_____ watch on TV.

The children of Liverpool were involved (35) i_____ the celebrations, too. They were (36) i_____ charge of the posters (37) w_____ demonstrate why their city (38) d_____ to be famous as a place of culture. The pupils from Pleasant Street School were chosen to take (39) p_____ in the opening ceremony at the city's new Echo Arena, which was specially (40) b_____ for the celebrations.

There were, of course, some unhappy people who thought it was a (41) w_____ of time and the money could be spent more (42) w_____. But they were few.

Now we are looking (43) f_____ to a new Capital of Culture to be chosen.

ALL ABOUT ME

1. My timetable and favourite subject(s).

Day/Lesson						
Monday						

I like _____
because _____
I also like _____
because _____
My favourite subject is _____
It _____

2. How I study.

I usually study _____, in Maths I work _____
In Biology _____, in Literature _____
in Russian _____, in English _____
My best subject is _____. I _____ in it.

3. My plans in studying.

I'm going to work harder in _____. I'm going to study more seriously in _____, I am going to listen to the teacher _____
I'm going to do my homework _____. Besides, _____
And I will come to school _____

4. What I do for charity.

I think that supporting charities _____
That's why I am involved _____
I donate _____
I volunteer _____

5. What chores we have in our family.

In my family we agree on what chores we have around the house.

My parents want me _____.

My parents ask me _____.

They need _____.

They also make _____.

My parents never _____.

6. My family is eco-friendly.

In our family we care about nature. We think about reusing different things. We don't throw away _____, we

reuse _____,

besides we recycle _____.

We collect _____ and take them to _____.

More than that, we try to reduce _____.

I think it helps to save nature.

7. My best friend.

I have a friend called _____.

_____ lives _____.

_____ is _____.

On the whole my friend is _____.

We _____.

I think _____ is a true friend because _____.

We both _____.

He/she _____.

Besides _____.

I think that _____.

8. My friends/classmates and I.

I've got _____.

They _____.

We _____.

We usually _____.

Sometimes _____.

I think _____.

I'm sure that _____.

Besides _____.

9. My favourite toys, games and gadgets.

I think _____.

My favourite _____.

They _____.

Besides _____.

Also, _____.

10. My heroes in books and films.

I like watching _____/reading _____.

My hero in my favourite film/book is _____.

He/she is my hero because _____.

He/she _____.

11. What I like doing and what I don't like doing in my free time.

I really enjoy _____.

It's _____.

I'm keen on _____. It's _____.

I'm also fond of _____. It's _____.

I'm mad about _____. It's _____.

I hate _____. It's _____.

I don't like _____ at all. It's _____.

I think that _____ is a waste of time.

On a warm summer day I prefer _____.

On a rainy day I _____.

On a cold winter day I _____.

12. Facts about my hometown.

I live in _____.

My hometown _____.

My hometown is famous for _____.

There are _____.

13. My hometown's plans.

My hometown is _____.

It needs _____.

Soon _____.

In the near future _____.

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12. Facts about my hometown.

I live in _____

My hometown _____

My hometown is famous for _____

There are _____

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7 класс

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