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WORKBOOK 2



9

Класс

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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Рабочая тетрадь № 2

к учебнику для 9 класса
общеобразовательных учреждений

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
Т И Т У Л
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P U B L I S H E R S

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4

Do your parents understand you?

Lessons 1, 2

One day they'll be proud of me

1 Change the sentences. Use the complex object.

Model: Come here! — I want (expect / would like) you to come here.

1. Close the door! _____
2. Finish your breakfast. _____
3. Obey me at once. _____
4. Explain your behaviour. _____
5. Treat me like a grown-up person. _____
6. Give me some pocket money. _____

2 Change the sentences. Use the complex object.

Model: Don't read in the dark! — I don't want you to read in the dark.

1. Don't embarrass me! _____
2. Don't pay attention to the untidy house. _____
3. Don't nag him. _____
4. Don't drive her mad. _____
5. Don't get mad with me. _____
6. Don't treat your son like a baby. _____

3 Read the words and expressions and their translations.

upbringing — воспитание
 Victorian times — времена королевы Виктории
 children should be seen and not heard — детей должно быть видно, но не слышно
 a motto — девиз
 a gentleman with refined manners — джентльмен с утонченными манерами
 a rocking chair — кресло-качалка

a forehead — лоб
 to explore the world — исследовать мир
 to be out of the question — не может быть и речи
 to love somebody back — любить кого-либо в ответ
 to inherit — наследовать
 strict — строгий

4 Read the story, translate it into Russian and answer the questions. Support your answers with the information from the story.

1. What was the motto of Victorian times?

2. Was Eleanor's father a typical Victorian gentleman?

3. Was Eleanor's father an emotional person?

4. Did Eleanor's father spend a lot of time with his daughter?

5. Who brought Eleanor up?

6. What was her father's hobby?

7. Did reading help Eleanor in life? How?

8. What did Eleanor think of the upbringing her father had given to her?

Eleanor's Father

Eleanor was brought up by her father. He grew up in Victorian times. "Children should be seen and not heard." This was the motto of Victorian England. Life was hard, and parents were strict.

Eleanor's father was fifty when his youngest daughter was born. The family had already six children, and Eleanor's mother did not pay much attention to her. But her father did.

He was a gentleman with refined manners. Eleanor kissed her father's forehead before bedtime. He never gave her a kiss in all his life. Emotions and close contacts were out of the question at that time. But Eleanor knew that her father loved her dearly, and loved him back.

He did not speak much, but commented on important things. He took his youngest daughter for a walk every day. He gave her his finger and they went to explore the world.

Eleanor's father was very fond of Literature. He often sat in his rocking chair and recited poems. Little Eleanor sat at his feet and listened. He read poems for hours. He completely forgot about everything. When he looked down and saw his daughter, he was surprised. "Are you still here?" — he used to ask.

Eleanor inherited his love of Literature. She grew up, got married and had a big family. Years went by. She lost her husband, and her children left her house. She started writing. She wrote about everything: about her childhood, about her father, she described real events and made things up. She won a few writing competitions and got published.

"I don't know where all these stories come from. It's all my father. He gave me a very good upbringing — he taught me to love books."

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5 What do you think?

1. What does a good upbringing include nowadays? _____

2. What is the motto of parents in our time? _____

3. Do a lot of children like to read nowadays? _____

4. Why is reading still very important / not so important anymore? _____

Homework

A Express some of the ideas from the song in your own words. Use the words and phrases.

Model: John admits that his parents are cool, but he would like them to explain some things.

1. John would like his parents / wants them / expects his parents ...

2. John wouldn't like his parents / doesn't want his parents / doesn't expect his parents ...

3. John's parents would like him / want him / expect him / make him / let him ...

4. John's parents wouldn't like him / don't want him / don't expect him / don't let him ...

5. John refuses / hopes / admits / complains / agrees / thinks ...

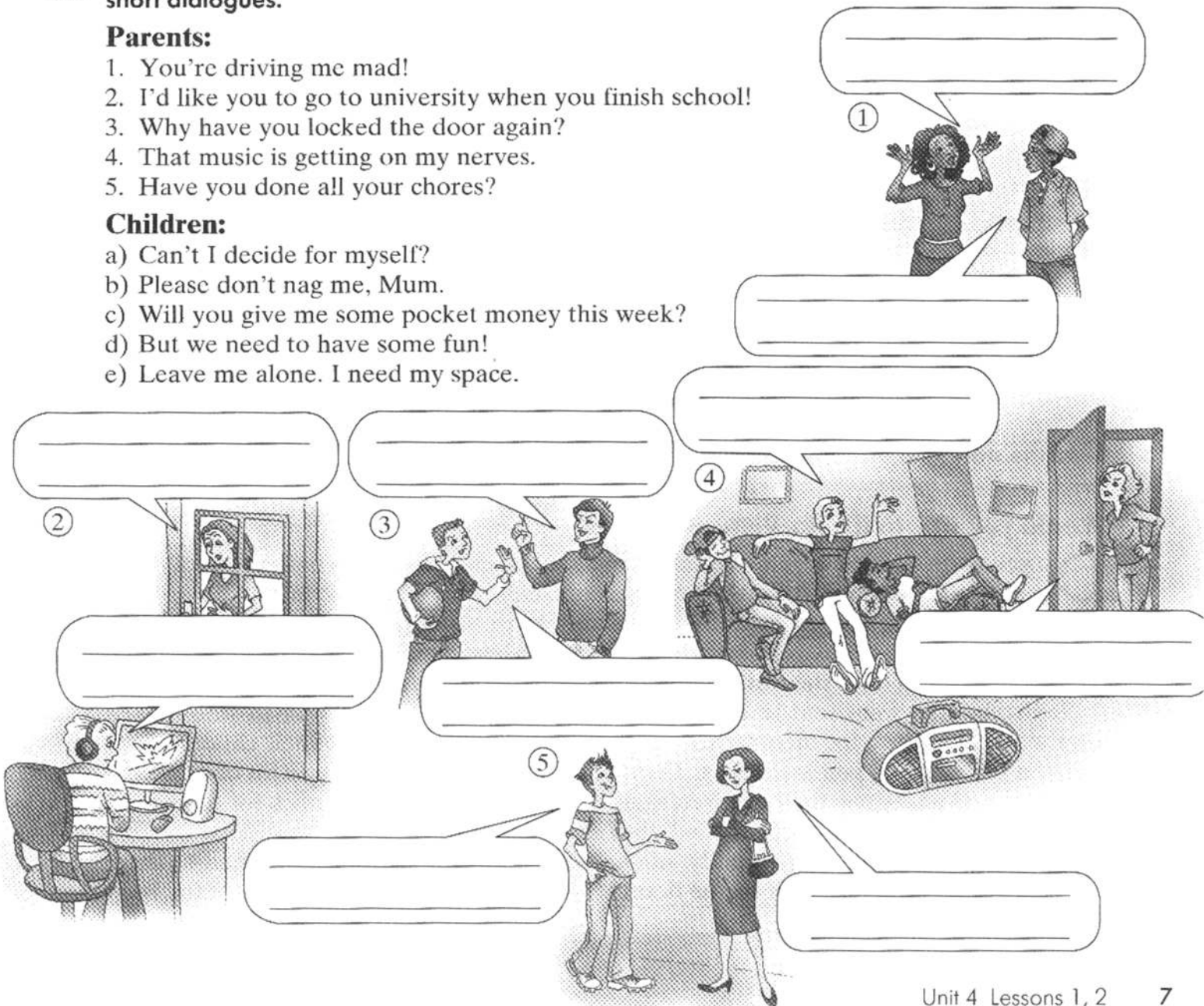
B What are the people in the pictures saying to each other? Use the following phrases to write short dialogues.

Parents:

1. You're driving me mad!
2. I'd like you to go to university when you finish school!
3. Why have you locked the door again?
4. That music is getting on my nerves.
5. Have you done all your chores?

Children:

- a) Can't I decide for myself?
- b) Please don't nag me, Mum.
- c) Will you give me some pocket money this week?
- d) But we need to have some fun!
- e) Leave me alone. I need my space.



C What problems do you have with your parents?

Lessons 3, 4 What do his parents want him to do?

1 Translate the sentences into Russian. Why is the complex object used without *to*?

1. You can drive the horse to the river, but you cannot make it drink.

2. Let me explain everything! _____

3. Let us visit the pet shop. _____

4. His sister made him tell a lie. _____

5. Nothing can make him change his mind.

6. I will never let you go. _____

2 Read the words and expressions and their translations.

a doorstep — ступенька крыльца

a cane — палка, трость

a strap — ремень

a punishment — наказание

a disgrace — позор

kneeling on the hard floor with your hands on the back of your neck — стояние на коленях на твердом полу, закинув руки за шею

3 Read the story and translate it into Russian.

Would you like to live in Victorian times?

Do you think your parents are too strict and your teachers are often unfair to you? Then compare your problems to the problems of children in Victorian times.

The first problem they had was to survive after birth. A lot of people were so poor that they couldn't afford to have children. So they tried to lose them everywhere: in the streets, on doorsteps, at railway stations. Children were often found dead.

Some children were sent to baby farmers. A baby farmer was a woman who looked after a lot of children for their parents. If you think that parents took their children back home in the evening, you are wrong. They paid five pounds, which was a lot of money at that time, and never saw their children again. Baby farmers didn't do much for the money they were paid. After all if a child died, they saved money.

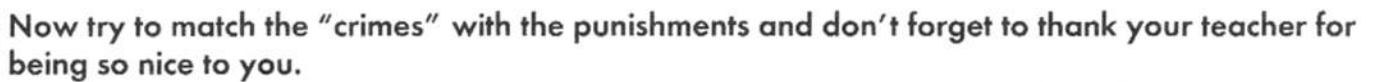
Even if a child lived in the family, life was extremely hard. Big families had to share one room and everybody slept on the floor. If somebody died, people often kept the body

in the room, because they couldn't afford to bury it. So remember that when you get mad with your little brother or sister who shares a room with you.

When a child could walk, he started to work. Children made matches and sold them in the street. They didn't have any warm clothes, so when the weather was bad, some of them froze to death. Do you still think that your house chores are too much?

Schools weren't expensive, but parents wanted their children to work and bring some money home. So only those children who were lucky went to school, but... will you really call them lucky? Victorian teacher believed in punishments as the best method of upbringing. They didn't ask a child why he had done something wrong — they just punished him. The list of punishments included: the cane, the strap, kneeling on the hard floor with your hands on the back of your neck for a long time. But the worst of all was The Punishment Book. If something bad about you was written in that book, it was a big disgrace. The person mentioned in this book had no chance to get a good job after school.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



1. The cane
2. The stripe
3. The Punishment Book
4. Kneeling

The results of the test are on page 13.

4

1. What problems did children in Victorian times have? _____

2. What was the worst punishment? Why? _____

3. What punishments do you get at school? _____

4. Which punishment is the worst for you? Why? _____

5

1. I want you _____ understand me.
2. Don't let him _____ play with your feelings.
3. He expected his parents _____ return by nine o'clock.
4. They made him _____ join them.
5. I would like you _____ stay.
6. Tom wanted his aunt _____ believe him.
7. His aunt wanted him _____ grow up a good person.
8. She made him _____ obey her.
9. He never let his friends _____ drive him mad.

6 Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Don't pay attention to his behaviour.

2. Please don't wear so much make-up, you'll embarrass grandmother.

3. Tom's wife nagged him because he always left dirty dishes in the sink.

4. Don't drive me mad!

5. His mother treated him like a child.

6. Every child can't wait to grow up.

7. Young children usually obey their teacher.

7 Choose the right word.

1. When parents want their twenty-year-old son to obey them, it *drives him mad* / *pleases him*.

2. Let me help you and *do the chores* / *go to the party*.

3. Sometimes a strange style can *embarrass* / *touch* people.

4. He must phone home every hour. His parents *encourage independence* / *treat him like a child*.

5. It is important to have good *relationships* / *income* in the family.

8 Read two groups of sentences and find the sentence with similar meanings.

☐ 1. Take it easy.

a) His behaviour was welcoming and friendly

☐ 2. He always does what his parents tell him.

b) You are treating me like a child.

☐ 3. It's impossible to make him angry.

c) He always obeys his parents.

☐ 4. I must help my mother about the house.

d) I must do the chores.

☐ 5. It's not important to me.

e) I couldn't care less.

☐ 6. You think I am still a baby.

f) You embarrass me.

☐ 7. He was polite to the guests.

g) You can't drive him mad.

☐ 8. Your behaviour in front of my friends
makes me feel uneasy.

h) Don't pay any attention to it.

Homework

A Answer the questions about the dialogue from Ex. 5.

1. Where did John use to go with his friends?

2. John used to come back on time, didn't he?

3. What did his parents expect him to do when he didn't come back on time?

4. What did John's teacher tell his parents?

5. What did John's parents expect him to do?

B Translate the sentences into English.

1. Мне не хотелось бы, чтобы его родители узнали об этом. _____

2. Они ожидали, что он позвонит. _____

3. Родители хотят, чтобы их сын приходил домой вовремя. _____

4. Она заставила сына принять аспирин. _____

5. Она заставила свою подругу сказать правду. _____

6. Наши друзья хотят, чтобы мы пошли в кино с ними. _____

7. Она не ожидала, что они приедут во вторник. _____

8. Мэри не хотела бы, чтобы ее дочь похудела. _____

C Write sentences with the words below. Use the complex object and make any changes necessary. More than one version is possible.

Model: *You, I, would like, come back early. — I would like you to come back early. You would like me to come back early.*

1. I, write a letter, they, expect _____

2. he, want, I, become a teacher _____

3. he, made, we, buy, a dress _____

4. they, would like, Andy, play for their team _____

5. we, not want, he, sing _____

D Complete the sentences. Use *make* or *do*.

1. She _____ up her mind to become a teacher.
2. He has _____ a lot of mistakes in his test.
3. I always _____ my homework in the evening.
4. Who _____ the housework in your family?
5. Jeff _____ friends with her son two years ago.
6. Finally, she _____ him tell the truth.
7. Will you _____ me a favour and invite my friend to the party?
8. Has he _____ any progress in Maths?

Lessons 5, 6 Do your parents understand you?

1 Read the words and expressions and their translations.

population — население	it turns out — оказывается
united families — дружные семьи	to depend on something — зависеть от чего-либо
poverty — бедность	to live in harmony with somebody — жить в гармонии с кем-либо
long-livers — долгожители	to perform a social poll — проводить опрос общественного мнения
to make life longer — продлевать жизнь	
to analyse the factors of a long life — анализировать факторы долгожительства	

2 Before you read. Read the questions and give your opinion.

1. What is the key factor of a long life?
2. What is bad for our nervous system?
3. What is good for our health?
4. Is it possible to be poor and happy?

Results

1. — d; 2. — a; 3. — c; 4. — b

Who lives long?

It has always interested people how to make life longer. Some people believe in diets, some in exercise, some in nature. Scientists analysed the factors of a long life. It turns out, that people who live really long and stay in good health, may live in very different climates and on very different diets. There are people who live near the sea, and people who live high in the mountains, people who eat lots of meat and people who are vegetarians, people who drink wine, and those who never touch it. But there is one feature that is common for every group of long-livers. It is respect for parents.

But if you think about it, it's quite logical. Conflicts in the family are the key factors of a ruined nervous system. Our health depends more on our good nerves than on anything else. When we live in harmony with our parents, children, husbands and wives, there isn't much to worry about. Recently they performed a social poll in Bangladesh, one of the poorest countries in the world. Eighty percent of the population called themselves happy. They have big united families, and even poverty does not matter.

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Some things can be wished by both parents and children.

Model: to give somebody more pocket money — I want my parents to give me more pocket money.

1. Who _____ shopping in your family?
2. Everybody _____ mistakes.
3. Have you _____ your homework? Let's _____ some sports.
4. He is rich, he _____ much money.
5. Let's _____ friends!
6. Where is Tom? — He _____ a report at the conference.

7. She doesn't like children because they _____ noise.

8. I am hungry! Let's _____ some cooking.

6 Translate into English.

1. Я хочу, чтобы ты понял меня. _____

2. Позволь мне все объяснить. _____

3. Заставь ее извиниться. _____

4. Они ожидают, что она придет в девять. _____

5. Его мама не хочет, чтобы он шокировал гостей. _____

6. Он хочет, чтобы отец уделил ему внимание. _____

Homework

A a) Sometimes people get upset with each other not because of the words, but because of the meaning behind the words. Read the phrases and answer the questions.

1. Which of the phrases do you hear from your parents most?
2. Do you agree with the meaning of the phrases?
3. If you don't, what do they mean when your parents say them?

What parents say	What they really mean
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

11. We expect you to get good marks in your exams. — You should study for your exams instead of having fun with your friends.
12. Do you really think that suits you? — We think it looks awful.
13. Do you think money grows on trees? — Get a part-time job.
14. Shouldn't your school report be here by now? — Where have you hidden it?
15. Be nice to your little sister (brother). — One more fight and we'll go crazy.
16. We know that you're a good boy / girl and would never do anything bad. — We don't trust you at all.

b) Write your own pairs of phrases from your own family or your friend's family.

B Fill in the gaps in the conversation with your own phrases. You can also use phrases from the *Conversation bricks*.

Girl: Mom, I'd like to talk to you about the party tomorrow.

Mom: I think we've already discussed that and the answer is "No".

Girl: _____

Mom: What makes you think that you deserve to go?

Girl: _____

Mom: Well, that's all very nice, but I've already told you that you can't go this week. If you behave yourself, I'll let you go next time.

Girl: _____

Mom: Well, I really don't know. Go and ask your father then.

Girl: _____

Mom: _____. You'll understand when you're older.

C Write about any problem that you or one of your friends / relatives had with their parents. How was the problem solved?

Lesson 7

The Battle of Gettysburg

Homework

A Fill in the table.

	The North	The South
Name during the war	The Union	
Attitude towards slavery		
Attitude towards the United States	wanted to preserve the union.	
Reason for fighting		wanted to protect their independence, their land and their homes.
Advantages of their position		
Disadvantages of their position		

B Write a short report about the events in Russia. Use the following questions to guide you.

1. Was there a civil war in Russia?
2. When did it happen?
3. Who fought against whom?
4. What was the cause of the war?
5. Do you remember any names of the war leaders?
6. When did the war end?
7. Who won?

8. What happened after the war? Did the country change? Did the political system change? Were these changes good or bad?

Lessons 8, 9

Welcome to Washington

Get ready for your test

1 Use the complex object with or without to.

1. Tom's parents want Tom _____ make progress at school.
2. They make him _____ work hard at his maths.
3. They rarely let him _____ go for a walk.
4. They don't want him _____ go out late.
5. Tom would like his parents _____ pay attention to his needs.
6. Tom doesn't want his parents _____ treat him like a baby.

2 Choose the correct word or word combination.

1. Don't sing so loudly, you are *nagging* / *embarrassing* people.
2. Little boys often make much *noise* / *money*.
3. He is making a *mistake* / *report* at the conference.
4. Can I ask you to *have more respect for me* / *drive me mad*?
5. He *made* / *did* a decision to go to university.
6. He embarrassed her and she *got mad with him* / *made friends with him*.
7. I want to work in summer. I want to *make money* / *do favours*.

3 Read about uncle Ben. Write a letter from uncle Ben to his nephew using the complex object.

Model: *I want you to visit me in summer. I will not let you be lazy.*

Uncle Ben lives in a beautiful place in the countryside. He invites his nephew to come to visit him in summer, to go swimming, to fish in the pond, to have a party. He also asks him to help him do the chores, to behave properly and make friends with his neighbours. He is strongly against noise. He recommends a tennis course.

4 Use the correct form of *make* or *do*

1. He wants to _____ friends with you.
2. Don't _____ this mistake again!
3. He hasn't _____ up his mind yet.
4. Let's _____ some shopping.
5. He asked me to _____ him a favour and open the window.
6. Is he _____ progress at school?

Homework

A Say if these statements are true, false or there is no information. Then correct the mistakes. If there's no information in the text, try to find out more.

1. Washington stands on the River Thames. _____
2. Washington isn't in any state. _____
3. DC stands for the District of Columbia. _____
4. Washington is named after the second President of the USA. _____
5. The District of Columbia is named after Christopher Columbus. _____
6. The Capitol is the tallest building in Washington. _____
7. In the evening Washington can look like an outdoor fitness club. _____
8. 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20500 is the address of every American president. _____
9. It's not possible for an ordinary person to go inside the White House. _____
10. The Jefferson Memorial can be seen from the White House. _____
11. The Washington Monument was brought from Egypt. _____
12. The FBI building is in New York. _____
13. Some foreign embassies are in Washington and some are in Los Angeles. _____

- B** Write about the capital of Russia. Include any museum or memorial you like and give a description.

Lesson 10

Test yourself

- 1** Listen to two girls and write.

- a) Who does Jane have her problem with? What's the problem?
b) Who does Liz have her problem with? What's the problem?

- 2** Read the advice. Is it the advice for Jane or Liz?

Continue the sentences with information from the text.

Which of these things does / doesn't the author advise the girl to do?

Model: Keep your diary on the ... Liz is advised to keep her diary on the computer, because...

1. Keep your diary on the _____
2. Tell your parents everything _____
3. Give your sister and brother some of your pocket money _____
4. Make a fake diary and _____
5. Hide your diary in a place where _____

I can see that your little brother and sister are really making life difficult for you". You could tell your parents about their behaviour but will it help? I think your parents will just tell you that you shouldn't pay any attention because your brother and sister are young and silly. You could also try and give your brother and sister some of your pocket money

and make them promise to leave you alone, but it won't work for a long. Soon they'll want more money or something else. So try to be cleverer than them. First of all, hide your diary. You can keep it on the computer or, if you don't have one, hide it in a place where your brother and sister will never find it. Or make a fake diary and write a message to your brother and sister in it. Then watch them, read it and laugh your head off!

3 Make up new sentences. Use the complex object.

Model: *He has to read more. His mother would like it. — His mother would like him to read more.*

1. She has to reach a compromise with her brother. Her parents expect it.

2. All the pupils have to like English. Mr Reed wants it.

3. Peter has to do chores. His mother expects it.

4. Alex watched a very boring film. His girl friend made him.

5. Mary can't go out. Her parents don't let her.

4 Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. They want us to visit them next month. _____

2. I know him to be a very good doctor. _____

3. Nobody let these children leave their room. _____

4. Don't make me say that again. _____

5. I wouldn't like them to know my name. _____

5 Fill in the gaps. Use do or make.

1. He asked me to _____ him a favour.

2. Don't _____ him eat if he doesn't want to.

3. Anybody who _____ this mistake must _____ exercise 5 again.

4. You'll have to give up this job because you aren't _____ enough money.

5. What does his sister _____ ? — She's a singer.

6. I'd like to _____ more friends at my new school. At the moment I have to hang out with my younger brother.

6 Find the synonyms for the underlined words.

1. I'm fed up with my little sister.
 - a) I've had enough of her.
 - b) I don't like her.
 - c) I don't understand her.
2. She says she couldn't care less.
 - a) She doesn't agree.
 - b) It doesn't matter to her.
 - c) She is upset.
3. When I walked into the room, nobody paid any attention to me.
 - a) They ignored me.
 - b) They embarrassed me.
 - c) They surprised me.
4. Mom is mad with me because I forgot her birthday.
 - a) She is angry with me.
 - b) She agrees with me.
 - c) She couldn't care less about me.
5. My brother's behaviour embarrassed me.
 - a) made me feel proud
 - b) made me feel uncomfortable
 - c) made me feel angry
6. Why do I always have to do all the chores?
 - a) all the housework
 - b) all the boring things
 - c) all the exams
7. When I grow up, I'll get a good education.
 - a) become older
 - b) become younger
 - c) improve my behaviour

5

Going down Hollywood Boulevard...

Lessons 1, 2

Welcome to Los Angeles

1 Express the same ideas using *to be likely, to be unlikely, to be sure, to be certain*.

1. You expect your best friend to visit you today. _____

2. His mother is planning to buy him a present. _____

3. You really think you'll find your pen on your desk. _____

4. The film may start later. _____

5. It is not going to rain today. _____

6. I have no doubts that this football match will be successful. _____

7. Mike believes he will fail his exam. _____

8. Sarah hopes her brother will come at five. _____

2 Read the words and expressions and their translations.

a fuss about something — беспокойство
из-за чего-либо

an incident — случай

childhood — детство

lap — колени

a public person — публичный человек

Is an Oscar worth all this fuss? — Стоит ли
переживать из-за какого-то Оскара?

to mention — упоминать

to participate in something — участвовать
в чем-либо

to sit still — сидеть спокойно

3 Read the text, translate it into Russian and answer the questions.

1. What words of his little daughter helped Nikita Mikhalkov relax? _____

2. What lesson did he give to his daughter? _____

3. Did Mikhalkov get his Oscar? _____

A fuss about an Oscar

In one of her interviews, Nadezhda Mikhalkova mentioned an interesting incident from her childhood. She was in America with her parents. Her father, Nikita Mikhalkov, a famous Russian film director, took his family there for a film festival. He participated in the festival. He could hardly sit still, and was very nervous. When he stood up and sat down for a hundredth time, his little daughter said, "Come, Dad, is an Oscar worth all this fuss?" For a moment he looked shocked, and then laughed and relaxed. He got his Oscar, by the way.

At this ceremony he taught his daughter a lesson, too. She was only six, and was very tired after a long trip. Her mother took her on her lap and told her to get some rest. However, her father got angry. He said the words which she never forgot. "If you are going to be a public person, stand up immediately. Walk, smile, and never show how tired you are. You will have a rest when you are alone in your room. Nobody wants to know if you tired or not."



What do you think?

1. Should a public person always hide his or her real feelings? _____

2. Will the lesson given by her father help Nadezhda in her future life? _____

3. Is it good for a child to be in the centre of everybody's attention? _____

4. What is the most important lesson somebody has ever given you? _____

Homework

A Write your own questions for the following statements.

- Hollywood is called the biggest star factory in the world because the biggest and most successful film studios are there.

_____ ? — Hollywood is.

_____ ? — Because the biggest and most successful film studios are there.

- Oscar Night is the most important event in show biz.

_____ ? — Yes, it is.

_____ ? — Oscar Night is.

- If you visit Malibu, you may see some famous stars.

_____ ? — In Malibu.

_____ ? — Some famous stars.

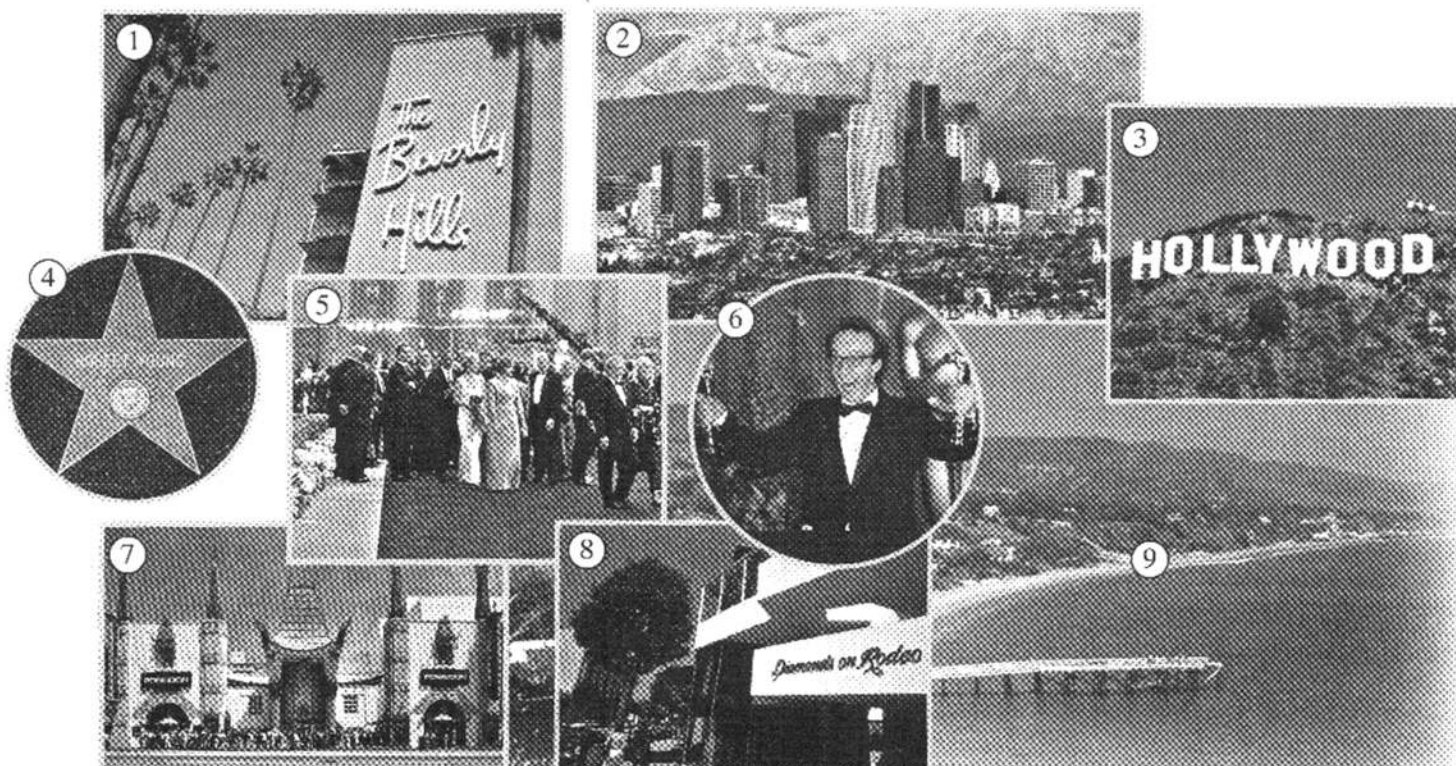
- In Los Angeles you are unlikely to have bad weather.

_____ ? — bad weather.

_____ ? — in Los Angeles.

_____ ? — You are unlikely to have bad weather in Los Angeles.

B Look at the pictures of the places that are mentioned in the text and write the names. Explain why you would like to visit them.



C Substitute the underlined words and expressions with the following words and expressions. Make changes if necessary.

to take place, an event, to be famous, suburbs, celebrities, in vain

1. She'd like to be popular.

2. My best friend worked hard, but all his work didn't bring him anything.

3. My mother likes to read about famous people.

4. This part of Moscow used to be a village just ten years ago.

5. The ceremony will be in the Bolshoi Theatre on May 25.

6. Tell me what happened in the last series.

Lessons 3, 4 What's on today?

1 Meet the Browns. They have a few DVDs, but cannot make up their minds. Help them choose a film suitable for all.

Mr Brown likes horror films, historical films, classics. He hates soap operas, musicals, fantasy.

Mrs Brown is fond of romance, drama, musicals. She likes classics and thrillers. She hates horror films and documentaries.

Bill Brown, 12 likes fantasy, comedies, science fiction, thrillers and action films. He hates musicals and soap operas. He thinks that classics and historical films are OK.

Old Mrs Brown likes soap operas, romance and comedies. She hates thrillers and horror films. Sometimes she enjoys classics, westerns and historical films.

Old Mr Brown prefers documentaries, historical films and war films. He hates comedies and soap operas. Classics and musicals are alright with him.

The DVDs they have are:

"Gone with the Wind", "Spartacus", "The Lord of the Rings", "Santa Barbara", "Home Alone", "Oliver Twist", "The Battle of Britain", "The Sound of Music", "The Treasure Island", "The Hound of the Baskervilles", "Prince Caspian", "World War II", "Tom Sawyer", "The Day Watch", "Hamlet", "Indiana Jones", "Vampire Story", "Star Wars", "Jane Eyre"

2 Read the film reviews. Describe every film in one word: *superb, awful, funny, moving, thrilling, violent, boring.*

1. "It was a waste of time. I don't recommend this film to anyone who loves adventure."

2. "Keeps you at the edge of the seat from the first minute."

3. "I haven't laughed so much in years. Superb for kids and adults who are young at heart."

4. "I cried my eyes out. It leaves no one indifferent."

5. "Excellent in all respects".

6. "Too cruel. Not for the faint-hearted."

7. "It doesn't have a single idea. Complete uninteresting nonsense."

3 Read the words and expressions and their translations.

little things of no importance — пустяки
a killer shark — акула-убийца
to get used to somebody — привыкнуть к кому-либо
familiar — знакомый
close — близкий

nearest and dearest — самые близкие и дорогие
isolated — изолированный от общества, одинокий
at hand — рядом

4 Read the text, translate it into Russian and answer the questions.

1. What kind of film is called a soap opera?

2. Are there usually a lot of characters in a soap opera?

3. What people particularly like soap operas?

4. What is irritating about soap operas?

5. Why do some people like to watch soap operas?

Mila's
story

The phenomenon of soap operas

Do you like soaps? If not, you are likely to have a good taste. If yes, have you ever thought what makes you wait impatiently to see what happens next?

A soap opera can last for months and even years. The action is rather slow. If you miss a series, or even ten, you find that the plot has not developed much. While one character loses his memory and keeps looking for his or her baby child, another one may think for weeks if he should go to the cinema or not. Why are all these little things of no importance interesting to us?

I think it happens because we get used to the familiar characters. They become close like family. In real life we take interest in everything that happens to our nearest and dearest. You can phone your mother or your granny or a friend to find out how they

are, what they have bought recently and who has visited them. You are very unlikely to hear about crocodiles, killer sharks or the latest news of David Beckham, and yet every little thing about our family and friends is important to us. Probably the same happens with soap opera characters. They might be neither interesting nor clever, but with the time they become like a part of your family: everything about them becomes important.

Old people are particularly fond of soap operas. They feel lonely and isolated. A long film about people who never existed gives them an illusion of life and makes them forget about real problems. If their real children and grandchildren are too busy to phone them or visit them, soap opera characters are always at hand.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

5

1. Do you need much talent to produce a soap opera / to play in a soap opera?

2. Do you know any interesting soap operas which are really interesting to watch?

3. What was the first soap opera you watched?

4. How can we help older people not feel isolated?

5. When did you visit your grandparents last?

6 Describe a film you have watched recently. Use these questions as a plan.

1. What is the genre?
2. What is the plot?
3. What is the cast and who is the film director?
4. What did you like about the film?
5. Did it have any weak points? What are they?
6. Whom will you recommend this film to? Is it a family film?

7 Have you got a family's favourite film which unites all the family? How many times have you watched it? What do you like about the film? Do the members of your family make comments while watching?

Homework

A Match the definitions with the words and expressions, you've learned in this unit.

1. The person who makes a film. _____
2. All the actors in the film. _____
3. The first time the film is demonstrated. _____
4. The person who is rich and famous. _____
5. A sad and emotional film. _____
6. No tickets left. _____

B Complete the sentences with the suitable words and expressions.

1. The scene is _____ in the 1960s in New York.
2. The film is _____ a little boy who leaves his home to find his father.
3. I recommend this film. There are cowboys and Indians in it. Actually it's a _____.
4. At first Mary and Jack hate each other but then they fall _____.
5. It's a brilliant romance. Greta Garbo _____ in it.
6. I'd like to know what's _____ today?
7. Let's go to the _____ and see the latest _____.

C a) What kind of films are these Russian films? Who stars in them? Which of them could be called a blockbuster or a cult film?

b) Which of these films do / don't you like? Why? Write 4–5 sentences.

[illegible]

D Write a short review of any Russian film that you like.

Lesson 5

A walk down Hollywood Boulevard

1 Read the words and expressions and their translations.

charity — благотворительность, благотворительная организация
cancer — рак (заболевание)
a marathon — марафон
a hospice — хоспис
a disability — ограниченные возможности, инвалидность
an unforgettable performance — незабываемое представление
helpful devices — полезные устройства, приспособления
in somebody's memory — в память о ком-либо
It gives me satisfaction. — Это приносит мне удовлетворение.

He does not give up. — Он не сдается.
to make a huge difference to something — произвести огромные (благотворные) изменения в
to sponsor — спонсировать
to be a favourite with children — быть любимцем детей
to raise money — собирать деньги (на благотворительность)
to support a charity — делать взносы в благотворительную организацию
modest — скромный
charitable — благотворительный

2 Before you read. Do you think these statements are true or false? Give your opinion.

1. Charities are very popular in the West. _____
2. Charitable work is always done by big organizations. _____
3. Only very rich people can support charities. _____
4. You can do sports and raise money for a charity. _____
5. People support charities because it makes them happy. _____
6. Very little money can change the life of a person. _____

3 Read the story, translate it into Russian and check your answers.

Mila's story

Can you help?

Success stories are very popular in the West.

But there are other stories which are even more popular: stories of people who help others. Let me tell you a few.

Andrew Hill from Suffolk, England, has been raising money for charity for twenty years. He has raised nearly a million pounds. He is very modest, and it's hard to believe that this man in an old T-shirt and

worn jeans had done so much for people with cancer. "It gives me a lot of satisfaction to be useful to those who need our help. I am a very happy man," he says.

There are lots of ways to raise money. One of the most popular activities is a sponsored sport. It might be a sponsored walk, a parachute jump, a marathon.

Bob Smith lost his daughter many years ago. Every year he runs a marathon in her memory. He supports a charity which helps children with the same problems.

Another man is a favourite with children. In the past fifteen years he has been a popular Santa. He visited children in hospices and made wonderful and unforgettable performances for them. Now he is getting too old to perform, but he doesn't want to give up. "I must think of something else. I shall not leave those children."

A young Scottish woman sponsored a child in Africa for a few years. Then she decided to visit him. She saw that her twelve pounds per month had made a huge difference to the whole village where the child lived. When she saw the children's faces full of gratitude and hope, she realised her life had changed for ever. "I have never seen so much love in all my life. I cannot live as before. I want to give more to those people."

When I read about these people I often think about my own country. Sometimes we still think that we are not rich enough to help other people. But I believe that you don't have to be rich to do that. There's always someone whose need is greater than yours. Start helping today and your life will become happier.

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 20 horizontal lines.



Answer the questions.

1. What are the popular forms of charity in the West?

2. What charities are there in Russia? Whom do they help?

3. What kind of charity would you like to support? Why?

Homework

A Fill in the gaps in the conversation.

Model: ...Pugacheva is a famous singer. — Everybody knows that Pugacheva is a famous singer.

1. _____ the life of a celebrity is happy and carefree,
_____ a lot of them suffer from depression.
2. _____ you need to have very good connections
if you want to achieve anything. _____ our famous
sports star Evgeniy Plushenko? He achieved everything by hard work.

3. _____ people with high self-esteem are good at anything they do. — _____ my brother is very ambitious, but he hasn't made a successful career. _____ he doesn't understand what he's doing wrong.
4. _____ once you're discovered, you'll be getting more and more roles. _____ one hit doesn't make a star.

B Translate the sentences into English.

1. Если ты будешь много работать, то обязательно добьешься успеха.

2. Мне понадобится немного везения.

3. Хорошее образование поможет тебе получить интересную работу.

4. Не считай себя неудачником, попытайся сделать это еще раз.

5. Его брат — многообещающий ученый.

6. Вряд ли моя подруга чего-либо добьется. У нее очень низкая самооценка.

7. Если вы хотите стать актером, вам нужно верить в себя.

Lesson 6

The secret of success

1 Read the words and expressions and their translations.

a guardian — опекун
 an engagement — помолвка
 faith — вера
 to throw sugar cubes into the passers-by hats — бросать кубики сахара в шляпы прохожим
 to allow — позволять
 to be engaged — быть помолвленным

to adopt a child — усыновить ребенка
 to propose — делать предложение (о браке)
 to screen — выпустить фильм, экранизировать
 to appear — появиться
 to be released — выйти (на экраны)
 to overlook — пропускать, не замечать

2 Read the story and translate it into Russian.

The Fathers of Fantasy

J. R. R. Tolkien and C. S. Lewis are known as the fathers of the fantasy genre. Fantasy means fairy-tales for grown-ups. Both writers were famous figures at Oxford University. Tolkien was a Professor of English and Literature, and Lewis was a Professor of Literature.

Lewis came to England from Ireland. He did not like England at all. By that time he had lost his faith in God, but then he met Tolkien at Oxford, and they became close friends. Under the influence of his older friend Lewis returned to his faith at the age of thirty-three. Behind the thrilling and mysterious plots both authors expressed Christian ideas that are often overlooked in the modern world.

Tolkien married young. He met his love at the age of sixteen. The girl was three years older. They liked to sit in a café in a balcony and throw sugar cubes into the passers-by's hats. Tolkien's guardian didn't like the friendship. He did not allow any meetings or even correspondence before Tolkien was twenty-one.

On his twenty-first birthday Tolkien wrote a letter to the girl he loved. It turned out she thought that Tolkien had forgotten her. She was engaged to another man. But when she saw Tolkien again, she understood that she was in love with him. The girl returned the engagement ring and married Tolkien. They had four children.

Tolkien's most famous books are "The Hobbit" and "The Lord of the Rings".

More than thirty years after Tolkien's death "The Lord of the Rings" appeared on the screen and immediately became a blockbuster.

As for Lewis, he married quite late. His wife had two children from the first marriage and he adopted them. His wife was the cleverest woman he knew, with a deep sense of humour. At first they had an intellectual friendship, but then she got ill and Lewis proposed immediately. They got married in hospital, and she lived for another four years.

Lewis's most famous book, "The Chronicles of Narnia", became a classic. The author did not want it to be screened. However, the most famous part of it, "The Lion, The Witch and the Wardrobe" was made into a film. Then another film, "Prince Caspian" was released. One of the film directors was Lewis's step-son, Gresham.

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 horizontal blue or grey ruling lines spaced evenly across the page. The lines are slightly wavy, giving it a hand-drawn or scanned appearance. There is no handwriting, printed text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

3 Answer the questions.

1. What is fantasy?

2. Which of the two writers married young?

3. Whose love story do you find more romantic: Tolkien's or Lewis's?

4. Was their friendship important to the writers?

5. What ideas did the writers express between the lines?

4

1. Do you like fantasy?

2. Who is your favourite fantasy writer? Why?

3. What is your favourite fantasy film? Why?

Homework

A

1. J. K. Rowling _____ a French course when she was young.
2. J. K. Rowling _____ a mistake when she became a secretary.
3. In Portugal Rowling _____ a lot of progress with her writing.
4. What did she _____ in Portugal? — She taught English.
5. In Portugal J. K. Rowling _____ sports.
6. In Edinburgh J. K. Rowling _____ all the housework herself.
7. When J. K. Rowling needed money, one of her friends _____ her a favour.
8. Rowling _____ a lot of money with her books.
9. Nowadays J. K. Rowling _____ a lot of writing.
10. J. K. Rowling _____ friends all over the world thanks to Harry Potter.

B

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Lesson 7

What is the book / film about?

1 Read the words and expressions and their translations.

a nickname — прозвище
unity — единство
sunshine — солнечный свет
a lone star — одинокая звезда
a sunflower — подсолнух
a pine tree — сосна
a peninsula — полуостров
a wolverine — росомаха

In God we trust — в Бога веруем
To the stars through difficulties. — Через тернии к звездам.
By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty. — Мечом ищем мира, но только свободного мира.
He who transplanted sustains. — Тот, кто посадил нас, будет заботиться о нас.

2 In America every state has a motto and a nickname. Sometimes one state has even two or three nicknames. Read the mottos and the most popular nicknames of these states and translate them into Russian.

a) Connecticut's motto: He who transplanted sustains. Nickname: Constitution State.

b) California's motto: "Eureka!" ("I have found it!"). Nickname: Golden State.

c) Florida's motto: "In God we trust". Nickname: Sunshine State.

d) Kansas' motto: "To the stars through difficulties!". Nickname: Sunflower State.

e) Maine's motto: "I lead". Nickname: Pine Tree State.

f) Massachusetts' motto: "By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty".
Nickname: Old Colony State.

g) Montana's motto: "Gold and Silver". Nickname: Treasure State.

h) Michigan's motto: "If you look for a pleasant peninsula, look around you".
Nickname: Great Lake's State.

i) Texas' motto: "Friendship". Nickname: Lone Star State.

j) Vermont's motto: "Freedom and unity". Nickname: Green Mountain.

3 The states' nicknames can tell you a lot about their history and geography.
Use the information from Ex. 2 and try to match the states with the descriptions.

- ☐ 1. There are a lot of pine trees in the is state.
- ☐ 2. There is one of the Great lakes in this state.
- ☐ 3. The US constitution was signed in this state.
- ☐ 4. A lot of gold was found in this state in 1848.
- ☐ 5. There are some of the best and warmest resorts in the world in this state.
- ☐ 6. A lot of gold and silver was found in this state.
- ☐ 7. This state was named by a French explorer who first saw it in spring and was impressed by its beautiful mountains.

- ☐ 8. There is only one star on the flag of this state.
- ☐ 9. This state got its name after its beautiful fields with yellow flowers.
- ☐ 10. Plymouth colony was situated in this state.


4 What do you think?

1. What nickname can be given to your city / town / village? Why?

2. What motto can you choose for your city / town / village? Why?

Homework

Get ready for a film project: write a review of your favourite film. Illustrate it with pictures and photos.

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.[illegible]

The history of the American Flag

Express the same ideas using *to be likely*, *to be unlikely*, *to be certain*, *to be sure*.

3. I know that the concert will start soon.

4. I don't think my brother will give you a hand in the kitchen.

5. I'm not sure your parrot will be able to fly.

2 Complete the sentences with the right words.

1. Sylvester Stallone is a famous...

- a) camera operator.
- b) actor.
- c) artist.
- d) actress.

2. A funny film is called...

- a) a thriller.
- b) a comedy.
- c) a horror film.
- d) a drama.

3. A film that makes the audience cry is...

- a) boring.
- b) awful.
- c) moving.
- d) violent.

4. A loser is someone who...

- a) loses things.
- b) often gets lost.
- c) wears loose clothes.
- d) does not achieve anything important in life.

5. Hollywood is...

- a) a state.
- b) a city.
- c) a river.
- d) a suburb of a big city.

6. "Winnie-the-Pooh" is...

- a) a soap opera.
- b) a fantasy film.
- c) an action film.
- d) an animated cartoon.

7. ...means fairy-tales for grown-ups.

- a) A comedy
- b) Fantasy
- c) A western
- d) An animated cartoon

8. A blockbuster is a very ... film.

- a) successful
- b) boring
- c) moving
- d) violent

9. A film about cowboys and Indians is called...

- a) a western.
- b) an action film.
- c) a drama.
- d) a romance.

10. An American flag is called...

- a) the Union Jack.
- b) Stars and Stripes.
- c) the Red Dragon.
- d) the Southern Cross.

3 What sort of films are these? Which audience will you recommend to watch these to?

"Cheburashka" _____

"The Idiot" _____

"Jane Eyre" _____

"Over the Hedge" _____

"Sherlock Holmes" _____

"The Lord of the Rings" _____

"Smeshariki" _____

"Ushastik and his friends" _____

"The Magnificent Seven" _____

"The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe" _____

4 Write a film review. Use these questions as a plan.

1. What is the genre?
2. Where is the action set?
3. Who are the main characters?
4. What is the main idea of the film?
5. What impression did it make on you?
6. Would you like to watch it again?
7. Whom will you recommend to watch it?

5 Imagine you have a chance to visit America. What state would you like to visit? Why?

Lesson 10

Test yourself

1 Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

1. Where does Andrew live? _____

2. What does he do? _____

3. Where is he now? _____

4. What countries has he visited? _____

5. Is he likely to come back for Alex's birthday? Why? / Why not? _____

6. Does Alex want him to come? _____

7. What does Kate advise Alex to do? _____

2 Choose the correct word and complete the sentences.

1. — Who ... in this film? — Oh, give me a minute. I always forget her name.
a) starred b) star c) actress d) directed
2. "The Day Watch" was a real It cost millions to make and people queued for hours to get the tickets for it.
a) star b) blockbuster c) drama d) famous
3. — We can't go to the movie tonight. Oh, no! Why? — The tickets
a) are not there b) are sold out c) are in the sale d) sold
4. What's ... today? — Nothing special. Just an old comedy with Mister Bean.
a) off b) up c) wrong d) on
5. I'd like to see the new Star War film. It's so exciting: spaceships, cosmic empires, pirates.
— You go on your own, you know I hate
a) science fiction b) drama c) cartoons d) westerns
6. What do you think of this young actor? — He is really
a) promising b) successful c) celebrity
7. This film is likely to become a hit. It has a brilliant
a) actor b) cast c) film studio

3 Fill in the gaps and complete the sentences with the following words.

Beverly Hills, film studios, the capital, actors, Malibu Beach, Rodeo Drive, sidewalk, Hollywood Boulevard, the USA, Hollywood, the Oscars ceremony, the Kodak Theatre

Los Angeles is one of the biggest cities in _____. It's famous for _____, _____ of the world's movie production. A lot of _____ work and live near LA. They work for _____: MGM; Paramount and many others. They live in _____ or _____, where they feel safe. You are likely to spot them at _____ where the most expensive shops in the world are situated. They also are sure to come to _____, which takes place in _____ every year in February. If you walk down _____, you'll see a lot of stars in the _____. It is the world-famous _____.

4 Match the people, objects, documents and events with their places in the American History.

Colonial life 1600s–1763

The war of Independence (The American Revolution) 1763–1783

Civil War 1861–1877

Plymouth, Gettysburg, Strangers, British taxes, Squanto, William Bradford, the South, Massasoit, George Washington, Saints, the Declaration of Independence, Boston Tea party, the Union, No taxation without representation, the First Continental Congress, Puritans, General Lee, the Second Continental Congress, Thomas Jefferson, help from the Indians, Slaves, Confederacy, the first Thanksgiving, the North, cotton fields, Cape Cod, the Mayflower Compact, the first American flag, Abraham Lincoln, the Constitution.

- i** Take any of the names, events, places and documents mentioned above and write a definition or a short description for it. (Each definition / description will add one point to your test mark. More than three definitions will get you an extra mark.)

6

What are you going to do in summer?

Lessons 1, 2

What does a ranger do?



Употребление Present Simple вместо Future Simple в английских придаточных предложениях времени и условия

Обратите внимание! Английские придаточные предложения, присоединяемые к главному предложению с помощью союзов **when** (когда) и **if** (ли), могут быть и придаточными изъяснительными, отвечающими на вопросы что? чего? о чем? Тогда в этих предложениях употребляется **Future Simple**.

I don't know when he will receive my letter. — Я не знаю (чего?), когда он получит мое письмо.

He asks if Tom will go to the party. — Он спрашивает (о чем?), пойдет ли Том на вечеринку.

1 Translate the sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the use of tenses.

1. If I come late, I will not phone you.

2. When they finish their job, they will let you know.

3. We don't know if they'll invite us to the party.

4. He will try to enter a university after he finishes school.

5. He knows when she will come.

6. He asks if she'll go to the cinema.

7. We shall leave before he comes.

8. She will visit you when she is on holiday.

2 Write the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. If I (get) the news first, I (e-mail) you.

2. I don't remember when the train (arrive) tomorrow.

3. She (not do) anything until you (ask) her to do it.

4. He (get ready) in time on condition that you (help) him.

5. They (not to know) when the match (start).

6. I should ask granny if she (go) with me tomorrow.

3 Use the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. If he (get to know) you better, he (understand) you.

2. He (finish) his homework when he (come).

3. They (invite) Jane if she (phone).

4. He (be late) for school unless he (hurry up).

5. If he (come) for dinner, I (be) happy to introduce him to my family.

4 Complete the sentences using your own ideas.

1. I shall visit my granny if _____
2. They will come here soon if _____
3. Tom will help you if _____
4. Jane will read this book if _____
5. The students will finish the exercise if _____

5 Complete the sentences using your own ideas.

1. If I have enough time, I _____
2. If she is lucky, she _____
3. If he keeps his word, he _____
4. If she wins the competition, she _____
5. If he enters the university, he _____

Homework

A Put the verbs in the right form.

1. If he (have) a toothache, he (go) to the dentist.

2. He (not go) to university unless he (work) hard.

3. They (wait) until he (come back).

4. She (not go) to the park if it (rain).

5. I (give) you the book if I (find) it.

6. You (have to) take a taxi if you (miss) the bus.

B Write questions about the underlined words.

1. They'll go to the disco if it rains.

2. She'll find out a lot about the subject when she reads this book.

3. She'll lose weight when she goes on a diet.

4. If she has time, she'll work as a babysitter.

5. You'll burn calories if you do sports.

C Translate the sentences into English.

1. Если вы будете знать английский язык хорошо, вы сможете найти хорошую работу.

2. Если мальчики найдут сокровище, их приключение закончится.

3. Что будет делать Миша, когда вернется в Россию?

4. Если в моем городе откроется ресторан, я попробую найти там работу.

5. Ты умрешь от зависти, когда я расскажу тебе о своих планах на лето.

6. Летом он будет работать официантом, если его возьмут.

7. Если Эмили не поедет в летний лагерь, она будет помогать лесникам.

8. Ты будешь раздавать рекламные объявления, пока не найдешь работу лучше.

Lessons 3, 4

It would be nice to have a summer job

1 Read the words and expressions and their translations.

Looking for a job is a job in itself. — Поиск работы — сам по себе работа.
expectation — ожидание
a job-hunter — человек, который ищет работу
a curriculum vitae (CV) — резюме
an advertisement — реклама

a potential employer — потенциальный работодатель
to hire — нанимать
reliable — надежный
gloomy — мрачный
briefly — кратко
experienced — опытный

2 Read the text, translate it into Russian and answer the questions.

1. What are the rules for teenage job-hunters? What is the most important rule in your opinion? _____

2. Who has a better chance to find a job: a very competent person or a person with a big smile? _____

3. Who can be helpful to teenage job-hunters? _____

4. What is a CV? _____

5. Will you get a good job if your employer finds out that you have to miss school? _____

Mila's
story

What Sort of Job is Right for You?

“Looking for a job is a job in itself”, they say in Britain. Even experienced grown-up people might find it difficult.

You should start with some thinking. Make up your mind what you want to do. What sort of job would you be good at?

What are your strong points? What do you expect of the job: money, satisfaction, experience?

Here are a few rules for job-hunters:

First of all, professionalism is Presentation, Punctuality, Preparation.

1. Be organised. Collect the local information carefully. That includes local newspapers and advertisements. Look what is needed. Think what is suitable for you. Write a curriculum vitae, or a CV for short. It should tell your potential employer that you are the right person for the job. Write briefly and honestly. Your CV shouldn't be long. No one will read a long CV.
2. The expectations on both sides should be clear. The employer must tell you from the start what he expects of you, and describe your duties. You should inform him if the job is suitable for you. If there is something that you cannot do, you should tell him right away.
3. Use the help of adults. Your teachers, parents or relatives might have some helpful ideas. Perhaps, some of them are looking for someone to hire. Make it clear that you are looking for a job or they will never know.
4. You should prove that you are responsible. An employer won't be happy to find out that you miss school to do the job. If he sees that you are not reliable in your most important duty (school), he will not trust you much.
5. Be positive! Smile! People like to see smiling happy faces, and not gloomy ones.

- 3 Would you like to know about British rules and regulations on teenage work?
Write your questions about the following points:

age when the children are allowed to work _____

kind of jobs that teenagers can do _____

working hours for teenagers _____

payment _____

- 4 Read the information and match your questions with the answers.

Mila's story

Teenagers who work part-time in England

How old do children have to be before they can work in England?

Children are not legally allowed to work until they are 13.

What times can children work?

Children can only work after 7 a.m. and before 7 p.m.

On a school day they can only work for up to 2 hours.

The kind of jobs teenagers can do

Delivering newspapers

Many teenagers will get up early to deliver newspapers to houses in their local area before going to school. They are known as Paperboys or Papergirls.

Babysitting

Looking after young children in their home while their parents have gone out for the evening is a popular job for teenagers. They get paid for watching children and television all at the same time!

Helping the milkman on his round

From the age of 14 some teenagers help the milkman deliver milk to houses.

Other popular jobs include:

- agricultural work
- working in shops
- office work
- washing cars (not in a garage)
- working in cafés or restaurants
- working in riding stables
- domestic work in hotels

How much money do teenagers get paid for working?

It depends on the kind of work but could be anything up to £3 per hour.

5 Translate the text into Russian. Pay attention to the use of tenses. Give the text a title.

Two little friends were playing together.

Tim: We are such good friends! If I had a million dollars, I would give it to you!

Kyle: It would be very kind of you... Actually, I would be happy if you gave me your red pencil.

Tim: You can't possibly have the pencil! It's mine! I need it!

6 Put the verbs in brackets in the right form and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. If I had good computer skills, I (to apply) for this position.

2. If the manager offered me this position, I (to be happy) to take it.

3. If you showed a good attitude to me, I (to be) more open with you.

4. If I worked as babysitter, I (to try) to be patient.

5. If I were able to make website homepages, I (to make) one for myself.

6. If I were more active and imaginative, I (to have) a better chance to find a job.

Homework

- A** Look at the reasons why you may not get a job. Write sentences about the job you want to do according to the model.

Model: You may not be old enough. — If I were older, I'd be able to work as a sales assistant.

1. The place you want to work may be a long way away and you may not have reliable transport. _____

2. You may not have enough time or a regular enough schedule for the job you want. _____

3. You may not be able to find a job which interests you. _____

4. You may need a degree. _____

5. You may not have the special skills required for the job. _____

- B** Translate the sentences into English. Continue the story with two or three more sentences.

1. Если бы летом он заработал достаточно денег, он купил бы компьютер.

2. Если бы он купил компьютер, он мог бы искать информацию в интернете.

3. Если бы он мог искать информацию в интернете, он получил бы всю необходимую информацию по физике и математике. _____

4. Если бы он имел всю необходимую информацию, он бы хорошо сдал экзамены и поступил бы в институт. _____

C Sometimes when you are angry with your parents, you might think that if you were them, your life would be so much easier and more interesting.

a) Write about five good things that would happen to you if you were your mother (father).
Use the words and expressions or your own ideas.

Model: *If I were my mother, I'd be able to eat whatever I like.*

no school

no exams

ability to go to restaurants

ability to drive

ability to spend money on anything you want

no control

ability to travel

discos and other exciting places

ability to make important decisions

b) Write about the new responsibilities you would have.

Model: *If I were my father, I'd have to work for more than eight hours a day.*

D Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. I would try do it if I (to know the situation better).

2. He would be a very good costumed character if he (to be more reliable).

3. They would invite him if they (to be in town).

4. She would never work as an office clerk if she (not to need money).

5. He would hire Tom if Tom (to prove his good skills).

6. You would be surprised if you (to find out more about Tolkien)

1 Use the right word.

1. This job is difficult, it *offers / requires / suggests* excellent manners and good computer *monitors / skills / classes*.

2. If you are in a monotonous job, you need to have a lot of *patience / amusement / friends*.

3. The manager *required / expected / offered* her a position of a secretary.

4. In London, they *charge / hire / offer* the drivers 5 pounds to drive into the city centre. People who don't want to pay should use public transport.

5. When you are invited for a job interview, it is important to show your *designer clothes / strong points / weak points*.

6. This is just the right job for me. I will *try to avoid it / apply for it / offer it to a friend*.

7. I like my manager, he always shows a very good *attitude / mood / smile*.

8. She is very kind, her *patience / smile / family* has no limits.

9. You don't need any special skills if you want to *give out advertising fliers / go to space / make website pages*.

2 Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. It's a pity I'm so busy. If I (to have free time) I (to go) to the amusement park.

2. Don't worry about the dogs. They (not to bite) him if he (not to be rude).

3. You are very impatient. You (need) more patience if you (want) to be a babysitter.

4. This is not the right job for me. If I (to have) an outgoing personality, I (to apply) for this job.

5. He (get) this job if he (to write) a good CV. Please help him write it.

6. He must talk to his parents. They (to let) him work as a ranger if they (to know) more about the job.

3. What does a "voluntary position" mean?

4. Was Helen good at her job?

5. What kind of job did Helen get after a while?

6. What are your interests?

7. What would you prefer as a summer job: a very interesting job or a well-paid one?

8. What kind of job would you do for free?

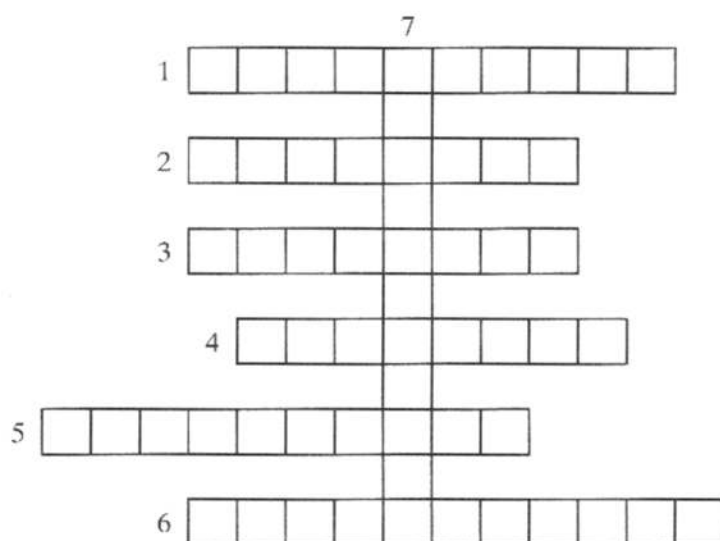
Homework

A Match the description with the name of the job.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) Someone who looks after a forest or animals in a national park. | 1. a ranger |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b) Someone who looks after babies. | 2. a babysitter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) Someone who prepares food. | 3. a ride assistant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d) Someone who washes dishes. | 4. a cook |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e) Someone who grows flowers and plants. | 5. a dishwasher |
| <input type="checkbox"/> f) Someone whose job is selling things. | 6. a gardener |
| <input type="checkbox"/> g) Someone who serves food and drink in a restaurant. | 7. a sales assistant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> h) Someone who shows a place to tourists. | 8. a costumed character |
| <input type="checkbox"/> i) Someone who collects people's tickets and takes care of them during the ride. | 9. a waiter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> j) Someone who is dressed in a funny costume and plays with children. | 10. a guide |

B Do the crossword puzzle.

- Someone who is friendly to visitors.
- Someone who can be trusted.
- Someone who can change easily to suit any new situation.
- Someone who is very imaginative and good at making things.
- Someone who is good-looking.
- Someone who wants to be more successful than other people.
- Someone who is good at thinking of new, interesting ideas.



C What is your ideal summer job? What would you like to do and why? Write 5–7 sentences.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Lesson 7 An accident in Death Valley

1 Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. If Columbus (to stay) at home, he would never (to discover) America.

2. If Columbus (not to discover) America, someone else (to do) it.

3. If my computer (not to break down), I (to send) you an e-mail long ago.

4. If Mr Jones (not to meet) Helen forty years ago, he (to remain) single for the rest of his life.

2 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. Why didn't you phone me? I (to visit) you if you (to ask). _____
2. He was so sad when they didn't invite him. He (to join) them if they (to invite) him. _____
3. Mum was tired yesterday. She (not to become) tired if she (not to walk) home. _____
4. They made a mistake when they sold their car. They (not to sell) the car if they (to listen) to me. _____

3 Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. I would go with you if you (not to mind).

2. He would gladly help you if you (to let) him.

3. She would never ask him about this if she (to understand) him.

4. They would go to school tomorrow if they (to be) here.

4 Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. If you (not to do) your homework last week, you (not to be) in trouble at the test yesterday.

2. If Newton (not to discover) the law of gravity, Physics (to develop) differently.

3. If Little Red Cap (to be obedient) to her mother, she (not to speak) to the Bad Wolf.

4. If Cinderella (not to come) to the ball, the prince never (to meet) her.

5 Read the words and expressions and their translation.

One man's meat is another man's poison. —	a headache — головная боль
Что русскому хорошо, немцу смерть.	an outgoing personality — общительная натура
an air company — авиакомпания	to demand action — требовать деятельности, движения
to type air tickets — печатать билеты	
a typing speed — скорость печатания	

6 Read the story and translate it into Russian.

One man's meat is another man's poison

Alex really needed a part-time job. He tried this and that, but was very unlucky. He gave out advertising fliers, but wasn't paid. Suddenly his friend Mike offered him a summer job in an air company where his mother worked. Mike had been in the job for a few years already and was a real expert. He typed air tickets. The job was not difficult for him. He just had to be very attentive. His typing speed was amazing. "You just sit at the table in a clean and comfortable office and type," he said to his friend. Alex was impressed.

On the first day he managed to type three tickets. Then he couldn't concentrate, got bored and had a horrible headache. He managed to work for a week or so. He became depressed and was always tired, but he earned very little money.

Mike was surprised. It turned out that Alex was very different from his friend. His outgoing personality demanded action. Soon Alex found another job. It wasn't easy but was right for him. He was a costumed character in a shopping centre. His jokes attracted a lot of new customers. Alex spent long days in a heavy hot costume, but he never complained. He was happy.

7 Answer the questions.

1. What job did Mike have?

2. Did Mike like his job?

3. Why did Mike offer his job to Alex?

4. What happened to Alex after a week? Why?

5. What qualities did Mike's job require?

6. What job did Alex like?

7. What qualities did his new job require?

8 Give your ideas.

1. What would happen if Mike worked as a costumed character?

2. What would have happened if Alex had stayed in the office?

Homework

A Write the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. If the friends (not to go) in the USA, they (not to visit) Death Valley.

2. If they (come) to Death Valley in winter, they (be able) to see more.

3. If they (go) there, they (can) die of heatstroke.

4. If Martin (take) more than a litre of water, it (help).

5. If the rangers (come) ten minutes later, they (not to be able) to save him.

B Complete the sentences with the correct facts from history.

to have sixty stars on the American flag, to discover America, to put tax on tea, to meet Indians.
to become famous as the author of the American Constitution, to go to the New World

1. If Columbus hadn't gone to find a new way to India, _____
2. If the English king had been more tolerant, the Protestants _____
3. The Pilgrims wouldn't have learned how to plant crops if _____
4. The War of Independence wouldn't have started _____
5. If Thomas Jefferson hadn't been the US President, _____
6. If there were sixty states in America, _____

Lesson 8

Faces on Mount Rushmore

Get ready for your test

1 Choose the correct word.

1. The teacher always had a good *attitude / joke / mood* for her pupils.
2. He was the right person for this position. The manager *showed / offered / required* him a job.
3. To work as a top manager requires lots of *money / designer clothes / skills*.
4. In your CV you need to show that you are *attractive / informative / rich*.
5. An outgoing person has a better chance to work as a *ranger / office clerk / writer*.
6. A *waiter / a costumed character / a sales assistance* serves food and clears the tables in a restaurants or a café.
7. After three years at home I'm looking for a job. I want to be back in *amusement / employment / school*.

2 Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. If she asks him about this, he (to tell) her the truth.

2. If you need my help, I (to be) glad to give you a hand.

3. If they come late, they (not to see) him.

4. If she finds out about the interview, she (to laugh).

3 Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. He would read this book if you (give) it to him.

2. They would have gone shopping if they (to have) more time yesterday.

3. She would be surprised if she (to read) the news.

4. I would never have done it unless they (to ask) me to.

4 Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. If I were you, I (to forgive) him.

2. If he knew about the visit, he (to stay) home.

3. If they listened to the weather forecast, they (to take an umbrella).

4. If she wanted to become a teacher, she (to go) to university.

5 Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. He (come) to your party last Monday if he (to go) to hospital. _____

2. — Why didn't she listen to him? — She (to listen) to his advice if he (not to fail) her many times. _____

3. — Why didn't they take her to the sea? — They (to take) their daughter to the sea if she (not to get) ill. _____

4. Why didn't the manager offer this job to Bob? — The manager (offer) this job to Bob if he (to write) a good CV. _____

Homework

Answer the questions.

1. What monument were the friends going to see? _____

2. What is special about the size of the monument? _____

3. What is the exact height of the monument? _____

4. What's the monument made of? _____

5. When was it started and when was it finished? _____

6. Does the monument commemorate only great people in American history? _____

1 Listen to the dialogue and fill in the table.

Job	
Employer	
Working hours	
Minimum age requirement	
Extra qualifications	
Personal qualities	

2 Translate the sentences into Russian.

- If he applies for this job, he'll be able to learn a lot for his future career.

- If I hadn't left London, I wouldn't have met my wife.

- I'll borrow your bicycle until I find a more reliable means of transport.

- If I found a summer job, I'd buy a computer.

- If they had found a babysitter, they would have gone to the party.

- If I were more creative, I'd apply for this vacancy at the Bambi Adventure Park.

3 a) Read for detail and mark these sentences as true, false or not stated if there's no information in the text.

- If the man hadn't tried to help his dumb wife, he would have been very unhappy. _____
- If the man hadn't found a doctor, he would have done the operation himself. _____
- If the doctor hadn't operated on the woman, she wouldn't have been able to talk. _____
- The man wouldn't have asked the doctor to make his wife dumb again, if she hadn't made his life so difficult. _____
- If the woman had been able to talk, she would have never found a husband. _____
- If the man had asked the doctor to make his wife dumb again, the doctor would have helped him. _____

An unhappy man

There was a man whose wife was dumb (немая). He was very sorry for her and never gave up hope that there would be a cure for her. Some years passed and one day the man found a doctor who promised to help. After a difficult operation the wife returned home. And ...what a miracle! She was able to talk! The man was very happy, but his happiness didn't last long; once the woman started to talk, she couldn't stop. She talked day and night, and it started to drive her husband mad. Finally, he had had enough and went back to the doctor who had done the operation. The man asked the doctor to help him again and make his wife dumb, just the way she had been before. The doctor just shook his head. "I'm sorry I can't make your wife dumb again," he said, "but if it makes you so unhappy, I can make you deaf."

b) What would you say to the doctor if you were that man. Make up a story.

4 Write about a summer job that you would like. Write 5–7 sentences. Use the plan to help you.

1. What kind of summer job would you like to find?
2. How are you going to look for it?
3. What do you expect to learn from it?
4. Will you do it for money or for other reasons?
5. What are your strong points?
6. What qualifications do you have?
