

Enjoy English

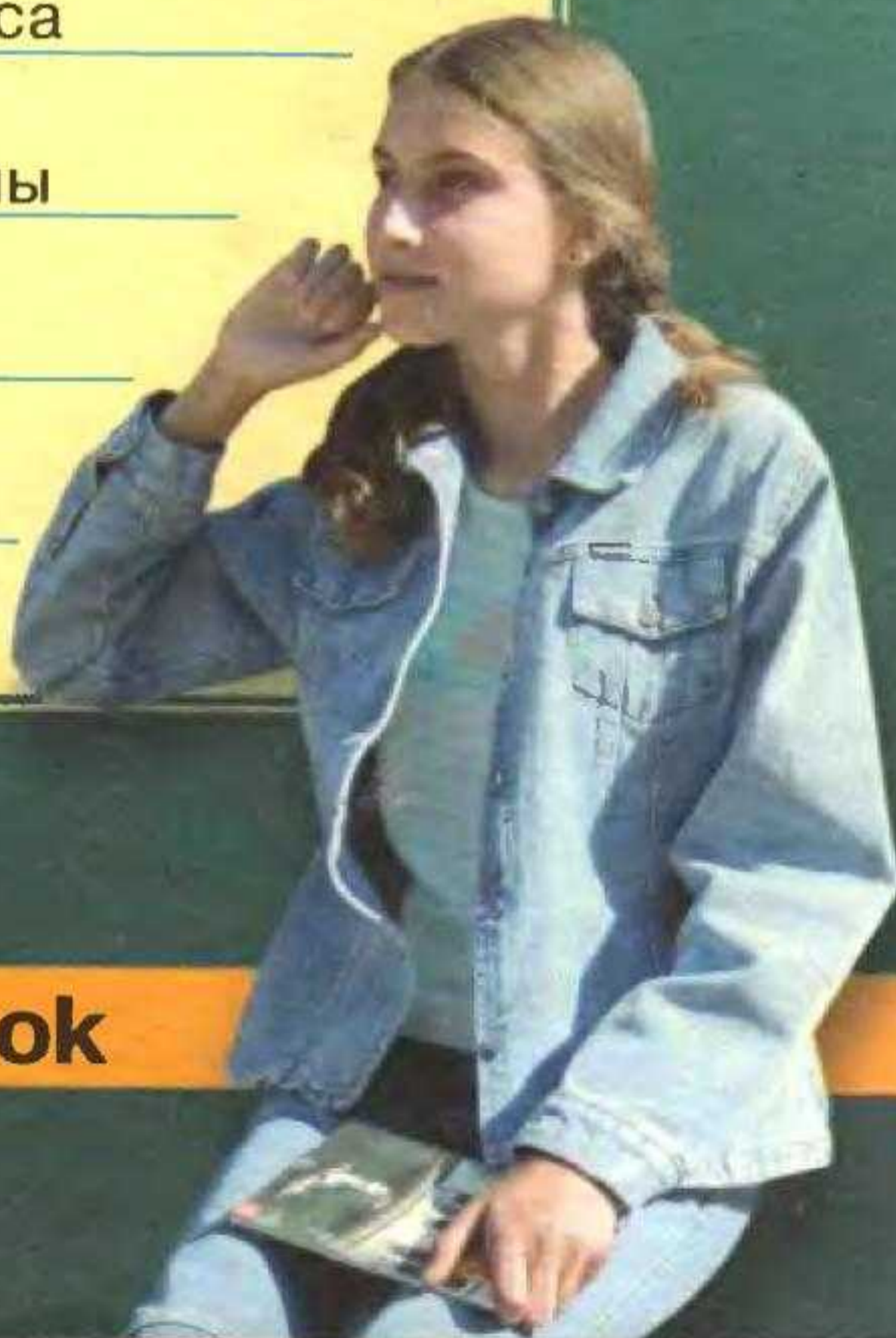


РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ

учени

_____ класса

_____ ШКОЛЫ



Workbook

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UNIT 1

It's a Wonderful Planet We Live on

Section 1

1 Write the words in three columns.

[ɪ]	[e]	[ɔ:]

stormy wet windy
 misty fret bread
 water milky warm

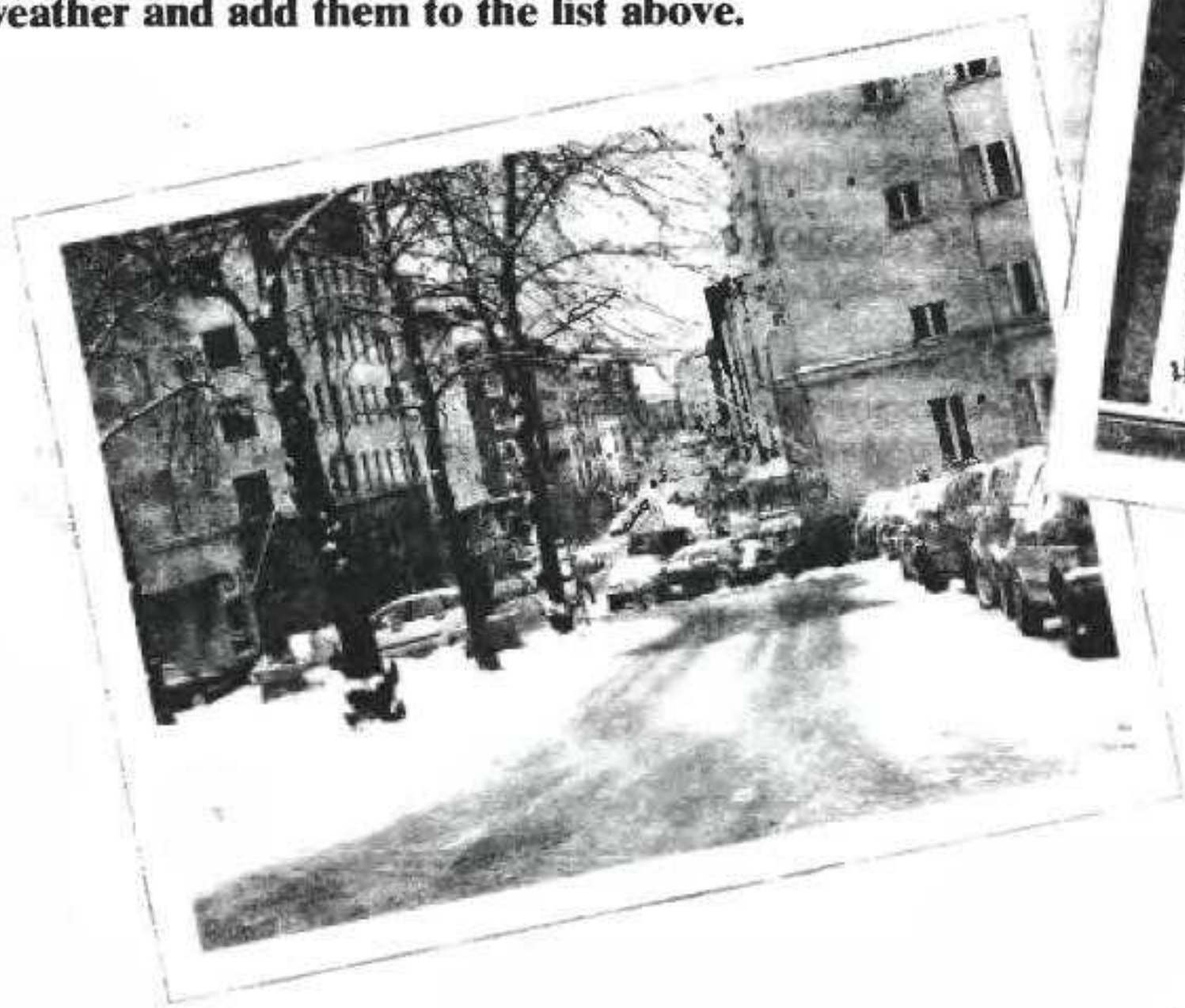
2 Complete the table below.

a) What kind of activities can you do if the weather is:

Hot & sunny a), j)	Sunny & icy	Snowy & sunny	Rainy & windy	Warm & cloudy

- a) mushroom picking
- b) skiing
- c) gardening
- d) swimming
- e) windsurfing
- f) skating
- g) playing snowballs
- h) playing football
- i) sunbathing
- j) fishing
- k) _____
- l) _____
- m) _____

b) Think about more activities, which you can do in different types of weather and add them to the list above.





3 Read the names of the countries below and write types of weather typical of these countries. See Ex. 3 on p. 6, Student's Book.

a) Spain _____

b) Switzerland _____

c) The Netherlands _____

d) Romania _____

e) Norway _____

f) Italy _____

g) Portugal _____

h) England _____

4 Ask questions for more information. Mind the tenses.

Example: *It was wet yesterday. (rain) — Did it rain?*

1. It was nasty last night. (wind / blow) _____ ?

2. It was unusually frosty on Saturday. (snow) _____ ?

3. It was surprisingly hot in the afternoon. (what / the temperature / be) _____ ?

4. It is usually very humid in England in summer. (rain / often) _____ ?

5. It is not very hot in Moscow in summer. (what / the usual temperature in July / be)

_____ ?

6. It is very warm and sunny in Bulgaria. (the sun / shine / all the year round)

_____ ?

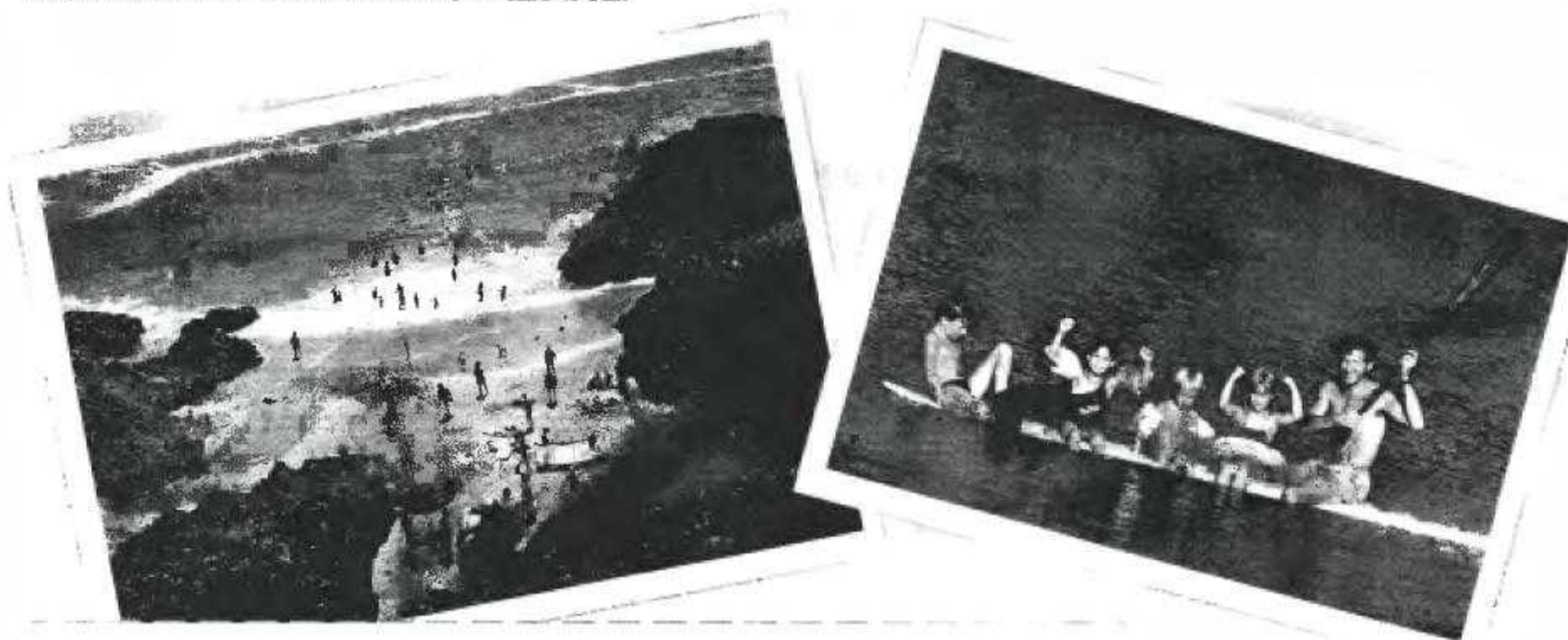
7. The weather forecast says it will be nasty tomorrow. (rain)

_____ ?

8. I think it will be cold and cloudy tomorrow. (snow)

_____ ?

5 Complete the postcard to your Mum (brother or friend) and write what the weather is like at the seaside. Fill in the words from the box.



nice and sunny a cloud in the sky quiet and warm above zero
 hot and a bit windy was raining cats and dogs

Hi, _____ !

It's great here! The food is good and we swim every day.

When we arrived, it was rather cool and it

_____. I felt upset, but in a few hours

it cleared up completely — there was hardly

_____. We've had weather like this for

a week already. It's _____ in the morning,

_____ at noon, and _____

in the evening. The sea is very warm too. The temperature
of the water is about 25 °C _____.

Write soon.

Love,



6 Imagine that you have travelled around the world. Make up a short story about your trip, using all the words from Ex. 2 and 3. Also try to use words from Unit 1, Student's Book.

Use the following guidelines:

- When we came to Spain it was very ... and the temperature reached
- It was lovely to ski down the hills in Switzerland and the weather was
- During our stay in Portugal we ..., but we couldn't ... in ..., because the weather got very ... there.
- People in England were talking a lot about ..., because

Section 2

1 Practise reading. Write down the words which have similar pronunciation to the Russian words.

satellite	['sætɪlaɪt]
atmosphere	['ætməsfɪə]
astronaut	['æstrənɔ:t]
launch	['lɔ:ntʃ]
solar system	['səʊlə ,sɪstəm]
galaxy	['gæləksi]

2 a) Read the names of nine major planets in our Solar System:

Saturn ['sætən]

Mercury ['mɜ:kjʊəri]

The Earth [ɜ:θ]

Pluto ['plʊtəʊ]

Venus ['vɪnəs]

Neptune ['neɪptjʊn]

Mars [mɑ:z]

Uranus ['jʊərənəs]

Jupiter ['dʒʊpɪtə]

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Neptune ['neɪptjʊn]

Mars [mɑ:z]

Uranus ['jʊərənəs]

Jupiter ['dʒʊ:pɪtə]

4 Answer the following questions. Write down the answers:

- a) Which planet would you like to go to? — _____

- b) Who would you take with you on such an unusual journey? — _____

- c) Why did you choose him / her / them? (give personal characteristics of your friend / friends) —

5 Answer the questions. Give your reasons why you believe or don't believe it. Use the reasons from the box below and your own ones.

Do you believe that in 2150

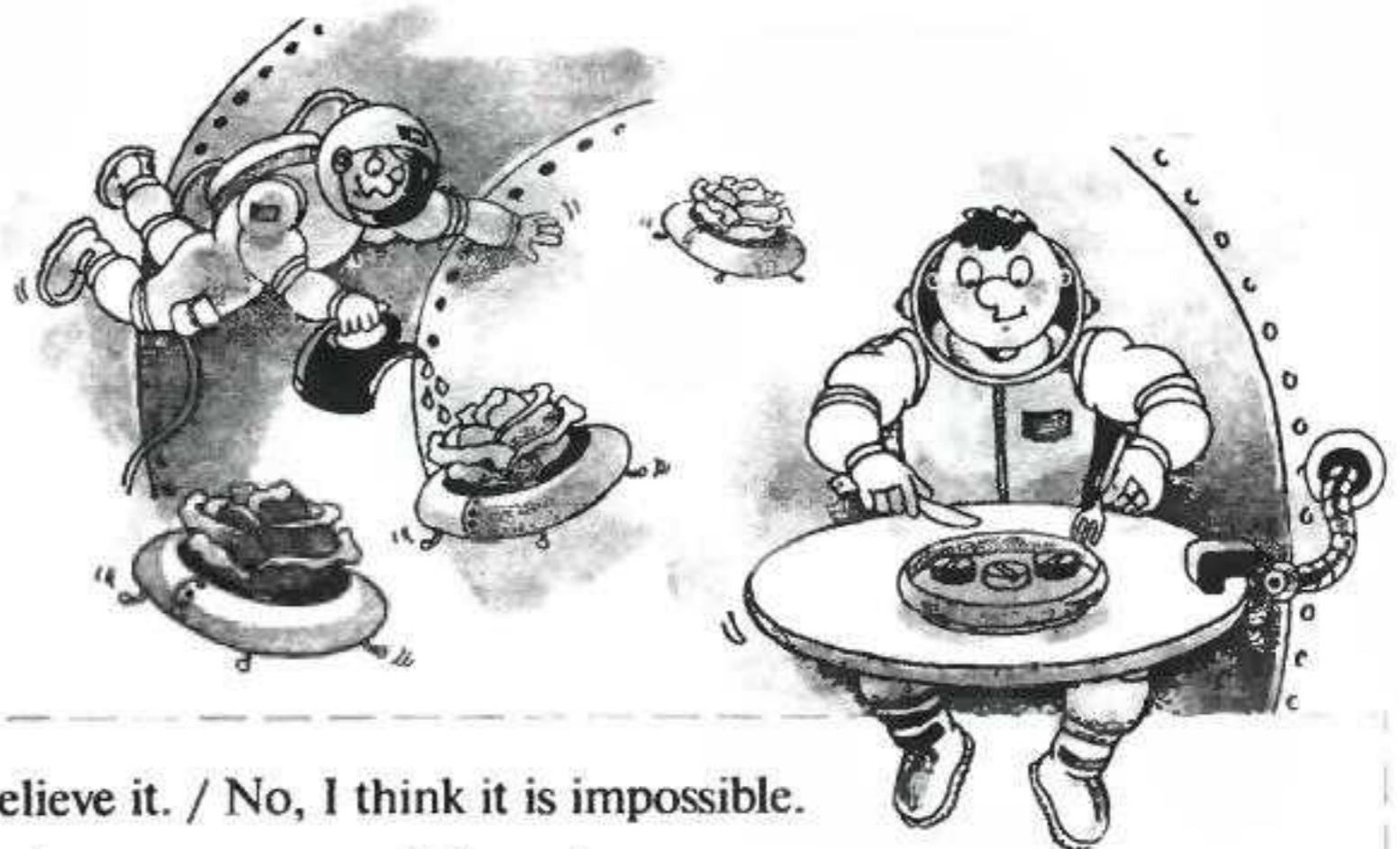
1. people will build huge spaceships and will travel to the other planets of the Solar System?

I believe (don't believe) that people _____

2. astronauts will travel to other galaxies? _____

3. astronauts will grow fruit and vegetables on board spaceships? _____

4. there will be excursions to the Moon every weekend?



Yes, I believe it. / No, I think it is impossible.

It is too dangerous to travel through space.

Travelling to other galaxies will take too much time.

It is longer than a person's lifetime.

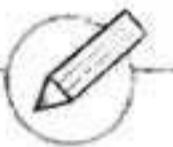
Astronauts will eat special energy tablets.

There will be huge spaceships and people will have a normal life there.

They will work, study, and play there.

There will be sports grounds, swimming pools, and gardens on board.

6 Imagine that you have been given a chance to build a new world on another planet. Write a fiction story, describing how people live on this planet (climate, people's lifestyle, occupations and hobbies). Use the words from your textbook. If you want, you can draw an illustration of your story or stick any appropriate picture in the space below.



7) Translate from Russian into English.

1. В комнате Джона не было места для нового теннисного стола.— _____

2. В будущем люди смогут совершать космические путешествия с одной планеты на другую.—

3. Каждую субботу программа “Утренняя звезда” открывает для нас новые звезды в мире музыки.— _____

4. Солнечная система — это всего лишь маленькая часть огромной Вселенной.— _____

5. Русский космонавт Юрий Гагарин был первым человеком в космосе.— _____

Section 3

1) Write the words in two columns.

Open syllable (открытый слог)	Closed syllable (закрытый слог)
<i>space</i>	<i>neck</i>

space neck pat
butter knock
wake age paper
lock shade

2) Match. Each word can be used only once. Write sentences with these word combinations.

1. to travel to	a) a spacesuit
2. intergalactic	b) other galaxies
3. to launch	c) a space station
4. to wear	d) a satellite
5. to live in	e) spaceship

1 2 3 4 5

1. _____

2. _____

3.

4.

5.

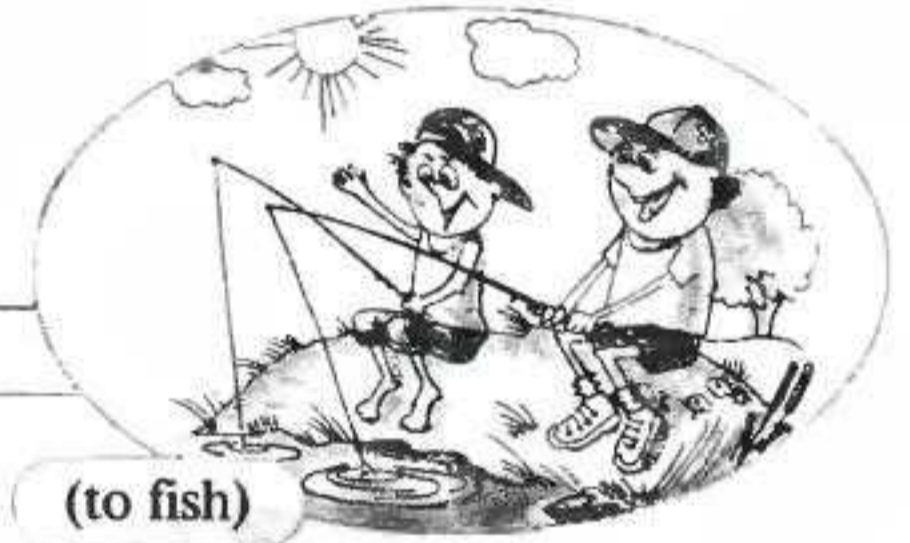
3 Complete the sentences using the pictures and the words below. The first one is done for you.



(to rain heavily)

1. When my friend and I went outside it was *raining heavily*.

2. It was warm and sunny while Nick and Tom _____



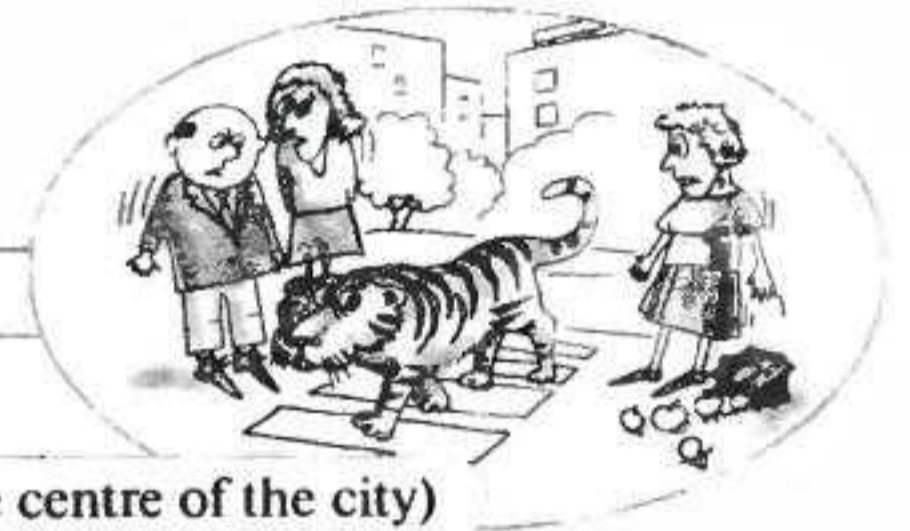
(to fish)



(to watch the stars through the telescope)

3. When Peter's mum came into his room, he _____

4. People froze with fear when a big wild tiger _____



(to cross the road in the centre of the city)



(to paint the fence)

5. When we came to see George, he _____

6. When I came home my mum, _____



(to cook a tasty cake)

4 Complete the dialogue. Write the correct form of the verbs, using past continuous or past simple tenses. The first sentences are done for you.

Ann: How *was* your holiday at the seaside?

Ben: Oh, *it was* wonderful, thank you! We *had* great fun!

Ann: What (you / do) _____ there?

Ben: In the mornings, while my parents still (have breakfast) _____, I (play) _____ tennis with my friend Harry. After that, at about 10 o'clock we (swim) _____ in the sea and (play) _____ football on the beach.

Ann: Yes, that sounds good! And what (you / do) _____ in the afternoons after your lunch?

Ben: After lunch (we / go) _____ on some interesting excursions around the place where (we / stay) _____ that week. In the evenings after dinner either (we / watch) _____ films on TV or (we / play) _____ chess with my dad.

Ann: I see, and what (you / do) _____ between 5 pm and dinner time?

Ben: Well, when the weather was nice and warm, my friend and I (have fun) _____ at the seaside. We either (swim) _____ or (play) _____ volleyball on the beach.

Ann: Fantastic! Next time I'll go with you.

5 Translate from Russian into English.

1. В то время, когда Катя путешествовала по Америке, она узнала, что известная поп-звезда Мадонна дает концерты в Лос-Анджелесе.

2. Я смотрел телевизор в то время, когда случилось это ужасное происшествие.

3. Когда прозвенел звонок, ученики все еще писали сочинение.

4. "Что Вы делали вчера в пять часов вечера?" — "Вчера в пять часов вечера я ехал на машине и слушал радио".

5. — Ты видела Сергея и Михаила в воскресенье?
— Да, когда я их видел(а), они играли в волейбол в парке.
— Странно, они обычно играют в парке по субботам.

Section 4

1 Write the missing words.

explore	[ɪk'splɔ:]	<i>exploration</i>	[,ɛksplə'reɪʃ(ə)n]
found	[faʊnd]		[faʊn'deɪʃ(ə)n]
communicate	[kə'mju:nɪkeɪt]		[kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n]
realize	['rɪəlaɪz]		[,rɪəlaɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n]
celebrate	['selɪbreɪt]		[,selɪ'breɪʃ(ə)n]
illustrate	['ɪləstreɪt]		[ɪlə'streɪʃ(ə)n]
quote	[kwəʊt]		[kwəʊ'teɪʃ(ə)n]
explain	[ɪk'spleɪn]		[ɪksplə'neɪʃ(ə)n]

2 Make up sentences. Write them down. The first one is done for you.

- this / since / film / I / a child / haven't / I / was / seen — *I haven't seen this film since I was a child.*
- have / many / scientists / things / explored / since / began / the space era _____

- since / hasn't / it / stopped / yesterday / raining _____

- lots of research / on outer space orbital stations / done / have / people _____

- spaceship / how / the / outside / long / you / have / spent _____
_____?
- for / windy / three / and / it / has / been / stormy / days _____

3 Complete the story, using *for* or *since*. The first sentence is done for you.

I have only known about Jason's party since the beginning of October. I haven't seen him _____ ages. To be honest, I haven't seen him _____ last Halloween. Jason and I are good friends and we have known each other _____ we were born. Unfortunately, we live far from each other and we can't meet very often.

Jason also asked me to invite my classmate Anna (he always liked her), but I haven't seen her for a few days. She hasn't been at school _____ Friday, but I hope she will be able to go with me.

I feel quite excited about going to the party, because I haven't been to any parties for a long time. I am sure that we will have lots of fun.

4 Translate from Russian into English.

1. "Ты часто плаваешь?" — "Нет, я не был в бассейне с мая".— _____

2. "Как давно ты знаком с Ириной?" — "О да, я знаю ее с детства".— _____

3. "Николай все еще играет в теннис по выходным?" — "Нет, он уже сто лет не играл".— _____

4. "Какая у вас сейчас погода в Лондоне?" — "Ужасная, дождь не перестает лить со среды".— _____

5. "У вас в Петербурге сейчас много снега?" — "Нет, не очень. Снега не было уже очень давно".— _____

5 Explain the following facts. The word combinations from the box will help you. Use the present perfect continuous or the present perfect.



work on orbital stations several times
discover a new star
do research in space for many years (already)
watch TV since the morning
~~dream about space flights since childhood~~

Example: 1. John is on board a spaceship. He is very happy.— *He has been dreaming about space flights since his childhood.*

2. Mark does not feel very well. He has got sore eyes and a headache.— _____

3. Martin is very excited.— _____

4. Our country is one of the most important and advanced space countries.— _____

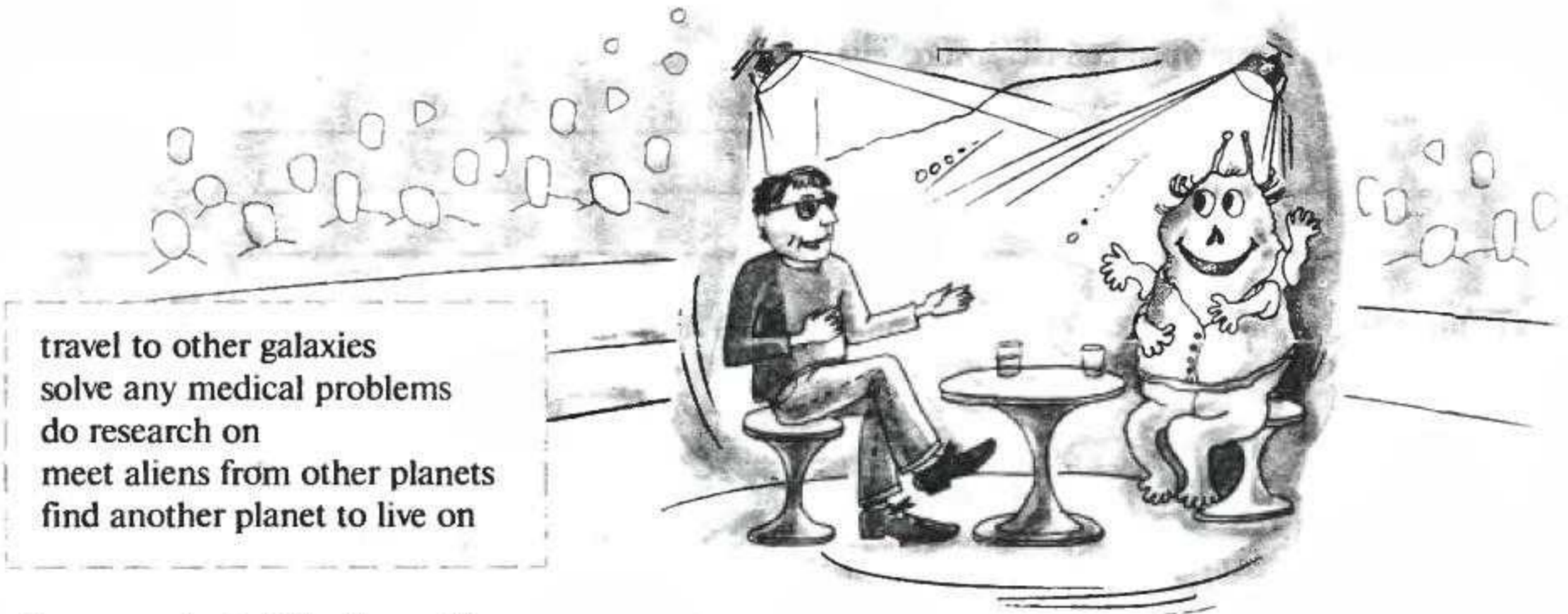
5. Jim's father is an internationally known astronaut.— _____

6 Read the text of Ex. 73 on p. 22 Student's Book and mark if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false information and write down the right variant.

1. People began to dream of space flights when they built the first satellite.— _____

2. The first written story about a space flight says that it happened when a great wave raised a ship up to the Moon.— _____
3. The heroes of science fiction novels by Jules Verne and Herbert Wells are launched into space by means of solar energy.— _____
4. Working in a space station is very dangerous that is why spacemen never work in orbit more than once.— _____

7 Complete the interview between a TV correspondent and an alien ['eɪljən] (инопланетянин) from our galaxy. The word combinations below will help you make up the questions. Use the present perfect.



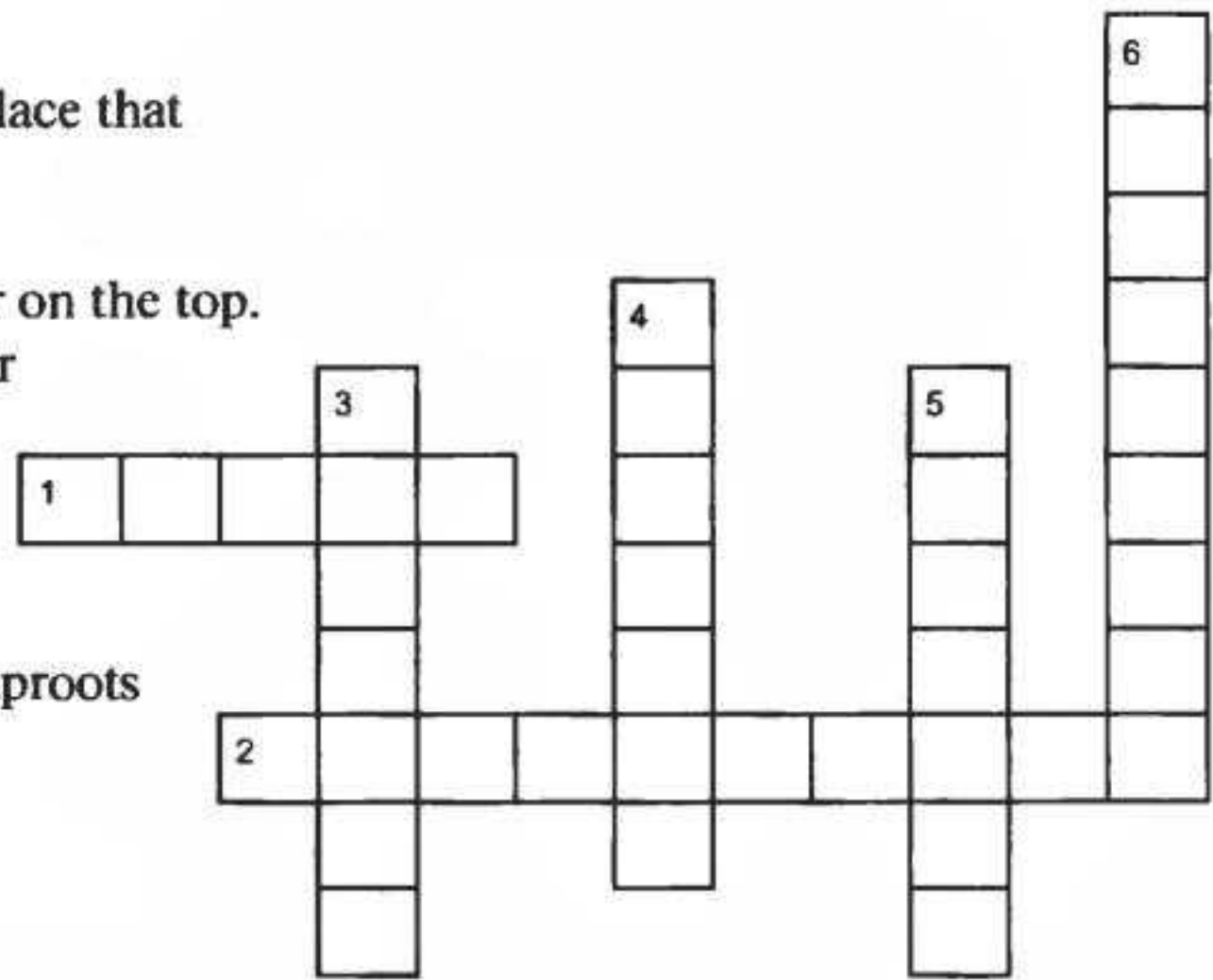
travel to other galaxies
 solve any medical problems
 do research on
 meet aliens from other planets
 find another planet to live on

Correspondent: Thank you Mr er...
 Alien: Mr Ba-Boom.
 Correspondent: Oh, yes. Thank you Mr Ba-Boom for coming to our TV programme.
 We are all very glad to see you in our studio.
 Alien: Thank you, it is a great pleasure for me.
 Correspondent: Mr Ba-Boom, have you been to our planet before or it is your first visit
 to the planet Earth?
 Alien: Yes, I have already been to your planet, but I haven't visited your country.
 It is also the first time that I've spoken to some people on your planet.
 Correspondent: Oh, that is very interesting. Mr Ba-Boom, have you _____

Section 5

1 Guess the crossword puzzle.

1. A ... happens when a lot of water comes over a place that is usually dry.
2. Yungay was a terrible ... that happened in Peru.
3. Etna is a ... in Italy. It's a mountain with a crater on the top.
4. A ... is a long period of dry weather. People suffer from heat and then from hunger as the crops cannot be grown without water.
5. A ... is a violent wind in the form of a very tall funnel. It goes over the land.
6. A ... is a very strong wind that destroys houses, uproots checked trees, and can kill people.



2 Fill in the words from the box.

homeless injure destroyed hurricanes damaged flood dangerous disasters

A lot of different weather (1) _____ happen on the Earth every year. All of them can be very (2) _____ for people. The greatest natural disasters cause a lot of damage, (3) _____ and kill people. When the famous Galveston Hurricane struck the United States in September 1900, the whole city of Galveston, Texas, was (4) _____ and about 6,000 people were killed. (5) _____ often bring massive floods. The Hurricane Agnes, that happened in the United States in 1972, was not a strong one, but it brought rainfalls that caused floods and the deaths of 122 people. A more awful (6) _____ happened in China in 1998. It was caused by heavy rainfall. Nearly 4000 people were killed. The flood destroyed houses and left millions of people (7) _____, a lot of farmland was (8) _____.

3 Write questions for the answers, using the pictures. The first one is done for you.

1. **What were you doing when the thunderstorm started?**

I was doing some gardening.

Who was doing some gardening when the thunderstorm started?

The boy and the girl were doing some gardening.



2. **What** _____ ?

We were playing football at the stadium at 7 o'clock in the evening.

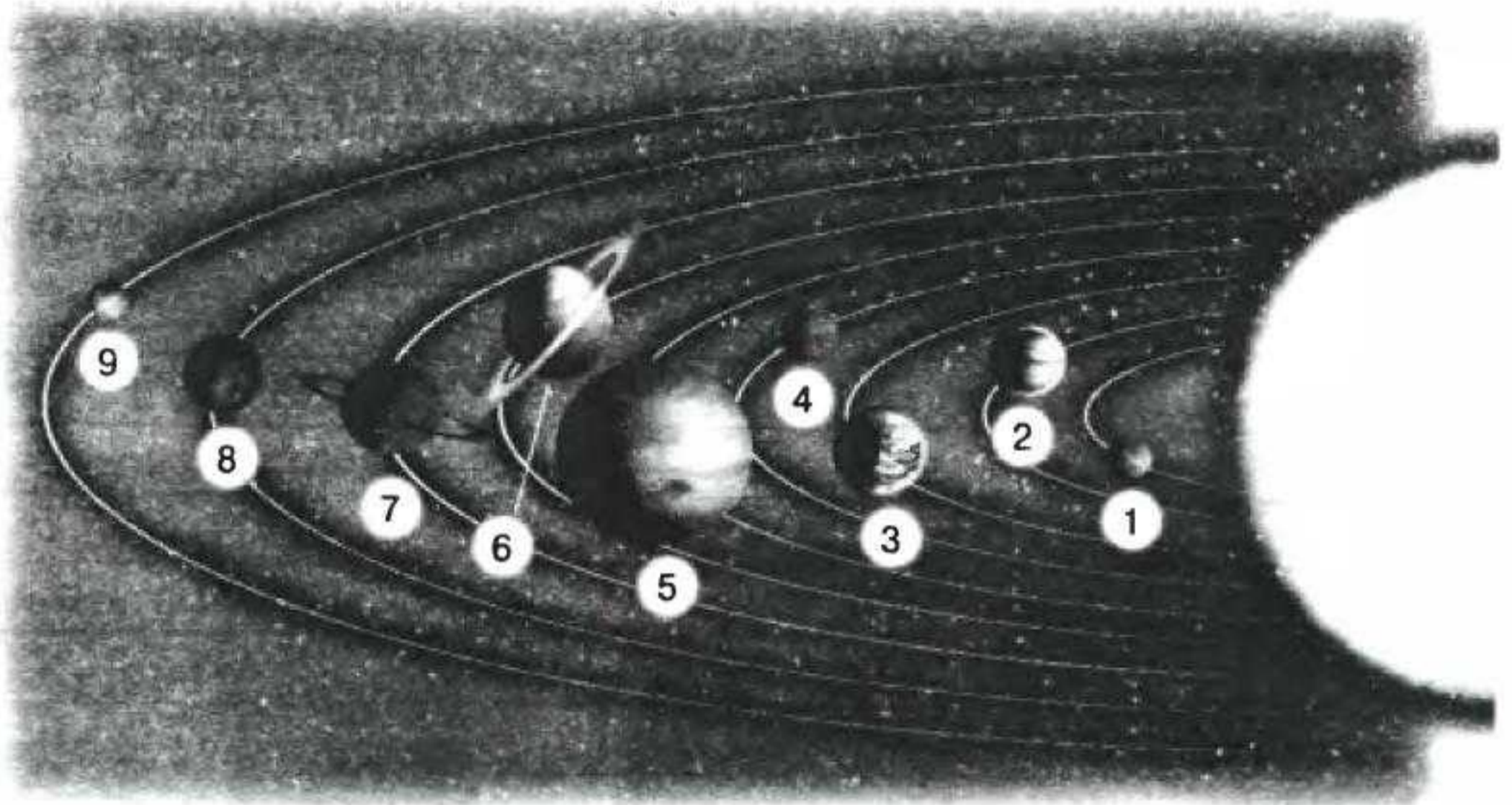
Who _____ ?

We were.



b) Look at the map of the Solar System and write the names of the planets. Consult any encyclopedia.

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



3 Choose two planets from Ex. 2 and make passports for them. You will find an example in your textbook in Ex. 31, p. 12. Add one more section to each passport with the heading "Distinguishing marks" (особые приметы), where you put some unusual and interesting facts about the planets. Share this information with your classmates.

Name: _____

Other names: _____

Address: _____

Color: _____

Closest neighbours: _____

Occupation: _____

Hobbies: _____

Distinguishing marks: _____

Name: _____

Other names: _____

Address: _____

Color: _____

Closest neighbours: _____

Occupation: _____

Hobbies: _____

Distinguishing marks: _____

3. **What** _____
 _____ when it started to rain?
 Nick and I were swimming in the river.

When _____ ?

 It started to rain when Nick and I were swimming in the river.



4. **Where** _____ ?

 I was sleeping at the table.

Who _____ ?

 My Mum came into the room when I was sleeping at the table.



5. **What** _____ ?

 I was talking to Sveta on the phone when the film began.

Who _____ ?

 When the film started I was talking on the phone to Sveta.



4 Translate from Russian into English.

1. Работники службы спасения — специально подготовленные люди, которые помогают в опасных ситуациях.— _____

2. В прошлом году в Южной Англии были ужасные наводнения. Они повредили много зданий и уничтожили поля.— _____

3. Три года назад много людей пострадало от землетрясения в нашем городе.— _____

4. Майкл сломал левую ногу, когда катался с друзьями на лыжах.— _____

5. Анна задрожала как осиновый лист (like a leaf), когда увидела паука на столе.— _____

Section 6

- 1 Find the pairs of the words / word combinations with similar meaning. Write them down.

damage _____ — _____

- damage
- natural disaster
- space flight
- storm
- research
- explore
- destroy
- space travel
- hurricane
- weather disaster

- 2 Complete the sentences, using the past perfect tense. The first one is done for you.

1. By the time we went outside to play football, it *had already started raining*.
2. When I arrived at the airport, I saw that (plane / take off) _____

3. When Peter's mum asked him about his homework he said that (he / do) _____

4. When they got to Ann's place (all the guests / leave) _____

5. By the time I got home from school (my grandma / cook dinner) _____

6. When the teacher came into the classroom (pupils / learn the results of the test) _____

- 3 Make up sentences, by joining them together. Use the past perfect tense. The first one is done for you.

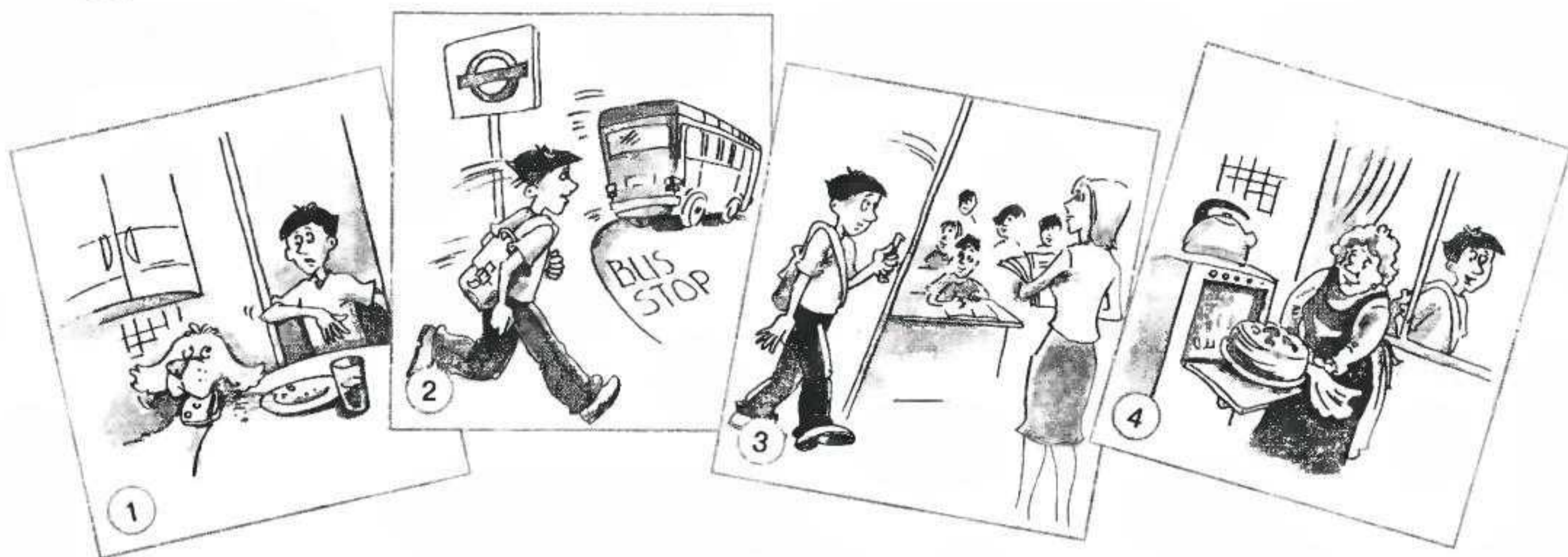
1. Peter didn't study very well. He didn't pass the Maths test.
Peter didn't pass the Maths test because he hadn't studied very well.
2. Nick lost his keys at school. He couldn't get into his house. _____

3. My Mum didn't buy any sugar. She couldn't make my favourite cake. _____

4. He came home from work too late. Jim didn't go to his Russian classes. _____

5. We left our tickets at home. We didn't go to the theatre. _____

4 Write a story based on these pictures. Use the past simple and the past perfect in your story.



That Monday wasn't a lucky day for John. He got up, brushed his teeth and was going to have breakfast.

When he came into the kitchen _____

That is why he left home later than usual. _____

_____ ...and the teacher was not pleased.

Things changed for the better only in the afternoon. When John came home from school _____

He was in luck that time.

5 Translate from Russian into English.

1. К тому времени, когда Катя пришла домой, мама испекла очень вкусный пирог.— _____

2. Когда они вышли из дома, гроза уже закончилась.— _____

3. Мне пришлось лечь в больницу, так как я сломал ногу, играя в футбол.— _____

4. Какие учебники ты прочитал, перед тем как написал этот сложный тест? — _____

5. К шести часам вечера все гости уже ушли.— _____

Section 7

1 Write the words in two columns:

[ɑ]	[ʌ]

garden farm number
 honey lunch custom
 money button dark
 park laugh heart

2 Fill in the gaps using the words from the box given below. Use the information from Section 7, Student's Book.

largest the Nile went hottest the Mount Everest human beings Lake Baikal amazed
 amazed the Caspian Sea attraction attracted

1. Last summer my friend and I _____ on holiday to _____, the largest lake in the world.
2. _____, the longest river in the world, has always been a popular tourist _____.
3. When a group of tourists arrived at _____, the deepest lake, everyone was _____ by the variety of wildlife there.
4. The Sahara Desert is the _____ place in the world, and it is very unsuitable for _____ to live there.
5. The peak of _____, the highest point in the world, has always _____ brave and strong mountain climbers.
6. Students in their Geography class were _____ to learn, that the Pacific Ocean, the _____ ocean in the world, covers about 165,200,000 square kilometers.

3 In each line circle the word with the general meaning.

1. earthquake, flood, disaster, volcanic eruption, drought
2. mountains, geography, deserts, coastlines, plains
3. lizards, snakes, animals, crocodiles, whales, monkeys

4 Choose any suitable answers from the box and write them down. Use the past continuous in the answers. The first one is done for you.

- They ... (to not listen) to the teacher.
- It ... (to rain) very heavily.
- I ... (to look after) my baby-sister.
- I ... (sleep) and didn't know what the time was.
- I ... (look for) a present from my parents.

1. Why didn't you go for a walk in the morning as usual? — *It was raining very heavily.*
2. I called you in the afternoon. Why didn't you answer the phone? — _____

3. Why didn't they hear about the test? — _____

4. Why didn't you come to the party on time? — _____

5. Why didn't you phone me at 4 o'clock? — _____

5 Choose any mini dialogue from Ex. 4 and expand the answer by adding 3–5 more sentences.

Example: — Why didn't you go for a walk in the morning as usual?

— It was raining very heavily in the morning. *The weather was windy and cold and I stayed at home. After lunch, when it was still raining outside, my sister and I decided to make a cake with strawberry jam. It took us about an hour to make the cake. When it was ready, I called my neighbour Sergey (we are very good friends) to have tea with us. We had a very nice afternoon and the cake was delicious!*

6 Read the letter and fill in the form. Use Ex. 120 on pp. 32–33, Student's Book for information.



To anyone it may concern. (адресовано заинтересованным лицам)

Hello! My name is Sharon Green and I represent an International Organization "The Green Earth". We work to keep our planet unspoiled and suitable for living. We try to protect wildlife in all the parts of the world from industrial and urban development. Now we are looking for a suitable place to arrange a national park there. If you know of such a place in Russia and have any ideas on the point, please fill in the form below. Thank you.

1. What is your name and age? _____
2. In what part of Russia do you live? _____

3. Do you have a National Park anywhere in your area? If "No", would you like to have it?

4. What is the geography of your region (mountains, plains, forests, lakes, and so on)?

5. What climate do you have? What kind of weather do you have in summer and in winter?
What is the lowest and the highest temperature in your region? _____

6. What animals and birds live or lived in your region? What animals would you like to have in your park? _____

7. Can a National Park help the development of the local economy? Why? _____

UNIT 2 *The World's Best Friend Is You*

Section 1

1 Read the transcription and write the words.

[ˈjʊərəp]	
[ɒs'treɪliə]	
['nju:zɪ:lənd]	
['eɪfə]	
[,nɔ:θə'merɪkə]	
[,səʊθə'merɪkə]	

happy — _____

cold — _____

difficult — _____

important — _____

warm — _____

regular — _____

good — _____

far — _____

unhealthy — _____

unfriendly — _____

safe — _____

heavy — _____

new — _____

2 Write the opposites to the following adjectives.

Example: *dirty* — *clean*

beautiful — _____

dark — _____

human — _____

enormous — _____

3 Choose the correct word in each of the following sentences. Use Ex. 10 on p. 42, Student's Book if necessary:

- Does this businessman realise the damage these chemicals do to the (environmental / environment) _____ in our town?
- Local government (местные власти) should support the idea of recycling and provide each house with bins for different types of (to waste / waste) _____.
- If we want to protect our environment, lots of things should be changed in our life, but first of all we should improve (ecological / ecologist) _____ education.
- To reduce (уменьшить) air (to pollute / pollution) _____ people should use public transport. Too many people use their own cars.
- If we want to keep our beautiful beaches as the main tourist (to attract / attraction) _____ we must protect them from litter pollution.
- If you care about the protection of the environment and you want to be healthy, you should buy only (nature / natural) _____ food with no added chemicals.

4 Fill in the articles if necessary.

Felix is a great traveller. He is only 14, and he lives in (1) the USA. Felix has already been to many places in his own country and has visited many other countries. He travels with his father, who is a famous scientist and ecologist. The father often gives lectures in different Universities to overseas

students. Felix has already been to (2) _____ France, (3) _____ Germany, (4) _____ United Kingdom, and some other European countries. He has seen (5) _____ Asia — two years ago he was in (6) _____ China and (7) _____ Korea. He has skied in (8) _____ Alps, climbed in (9) _____ Caucasus and (10) _____ Pamirs. Felix has swum in all the oceans (except (11) the Arctic Ocean). Next year Felix's father is going to (12) the Russia, and Felix hopes he'll go too. He has read a lot about the country. He wants to see (13) _____ Moscow and (14) _____ St Petersburg, and then he wants to go to some unspoiled areas, to see what Russian nature is like. Felix's father plans to travel to (15) the Lake Baikal and Felix is happy about it. He wants to become an ecologist himself to research and protect the environment.

5 Read the first part of the article about a new profession — ecologist. Translate the second part of it into English.

You have probably already heard about such a profession as an ecologist. Nowadays this profession has become remarkably popular in connection with the fact that the pollution of the environment continues to grow enormously.

It is not easy to become an ecologist, so it seems strange that so many young people are trying to obtain this qualification. At many universities the competition to get a place at the faculty of ecology is growing rapidly.

Если вы решили, что хотите стать профессиональным экологом, вам нужно прислушаться к своему сердцу. Вам нравятся химия, физика и биология? А как насчет интереса к информационным технологиям? Вы должны беречь и любить природу?

Если вы все еще хотите стать экологом, то начинайте усердно работать. Будущее в ваших руках, и вы должны сделать все, чтобы спасти нашу планету!



Section 2

- 1 Fill in the gaps using the word combinations from the box given below. Put them into the needed grammatical form.

endangered animals to be responsible for to be out of danger to throw away
to be in danger to be tired of to be famous for to throw at

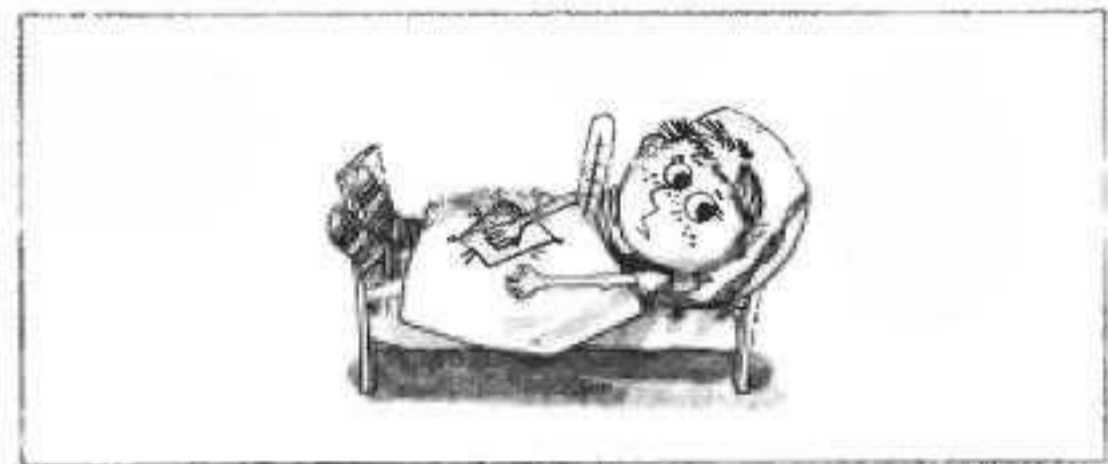
- The whole village _____ when the earthquake started.
- This packaging company _____ using environmentally friendly materials.
- After evacuation from their village everyone _____ when the volcano erupted.
- Michael tried to score by _____ the ball _____ the basket.
- Due to high sea pollution whales have become _____.
- Our wonderful and beautiful Nature _____ being polluted and treated badly.
- We mustn't _____ things which can be used again or recycled.
- Everyone in the world _____ what people have done to the environment and must take immediate action.

- 2 Write the sentences using Conditional III.



1

eat ice cream



fall ill

Example: *If John had not eaten so much ice cream, he would not have fallen ill.*



2

play football so much



get a better mark



3

have breakfast



be hungry

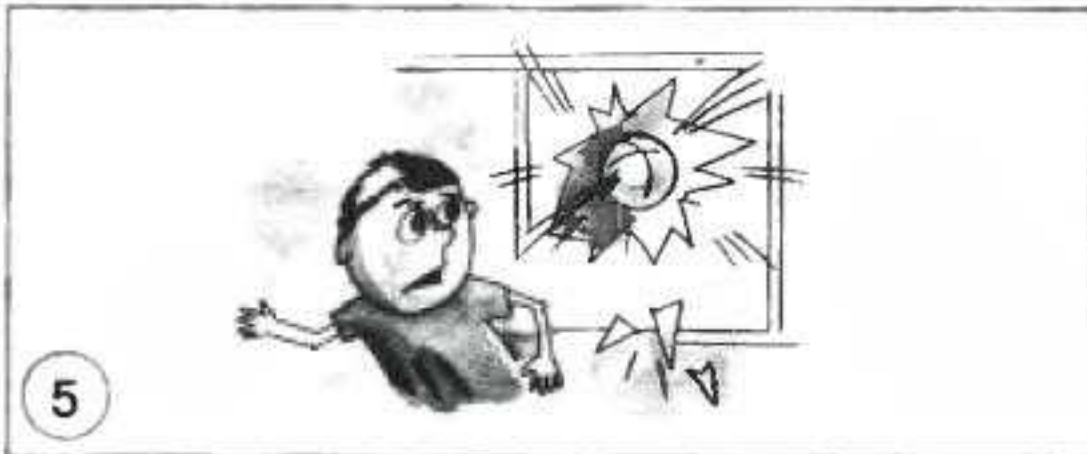


4

watch TV very late



fall asleep during the lesson



5

break the window



call the parents



6

have enough money



buy the wildlife photo album

3 Read the texts "Problem" and "Advice". Write down 5–6 sentences about an environmental problem in your city (town, village, etc). Then decide what you would advise to all people and local government to do to make your city (town, village, etc) environmentally clean. Write down your ideas.



Problem:

My name is James and I live in a beautiful seaside town called Hastings. The main tourist attraction in my town is our picturesque coastline and beach. Recently, however, our beach has become more polluted with litter left by tourists and locals. Litter is damaging for wildlife, especially birds. Our polluted beach has now become the main environmental problem in Hastings and immediate action must be taken.

Advice:

I think that our local government should display signs saying "Take your rubbish home please". People should be fined for dropping litter and rubbish collections should be made more often along our beach. What is also important is that our teachers should broaden our ecological education and children should be taught more about protecting the environment.



Problem: _____

Advice: _____

4 Read the sentences and match the phrasal verbs in italics with the definitions. Use English – English dictionary if needed.

1. He always *makes up* stories. Don't trust him.
2. She was always easy to *get along with*.
3. *Take your glasses off*. It's not sunny at all.
4. I can't *make out* what he is saying.

- a) to understand, to hear
- b) to remove something
- c) to invent an excuse
- d) to have a friendly relationship

Section 3

1 Select and write the words with the sound [i].

greedy head reason
heart repeat please
creature need friend
lie seaside quiet
receive magazine people

2 Write what you *are used to* and what you *aren't used to*. See Ex. 28 on p. 47, Student's Book.

Example: *I am used to getting up at 7 o'clock. I'm not used to having breakfast alone.*

have dinner very late at night	tell lies to anybody
wash up after meals	be popular with my classmates
jog in the morning	go to the disco very often

3 | Complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct form, using Conditional II or III.

Example: If I (know) *knew* you were ill, I (visit) *would visit* you.

1. The environment (be) _____ much cleaner if people (not use) _____ so many chemicals.
2. I (help) _____ if I (have) _____ more time.
3. If I (not go) _____ to that exhibition in December, I (not meet) _____ Jim.
4. If she (not study) _____ so hard last month, she (not pass) _____ her Maths exam.
5. If I (win) _____ lots of money, I (plant) _____ lots of beautiful gardens in the cities.
6. If you (get up) _____ earlier, you (not miss) _____ the 8 o'clock train.
7. If people (not drop) _____ so much litter, our streets (be) _____ much cleaner.
8. I (go) _____ to the cinema tonight if I (not be) _____ so tired.
9. If he (inform) _____ me earlier, I (do) _____ something about it.
10. What (you / do) _____ if a fire (break out) _____ in your house?
11. If I (speak) _____ three foreign languages, I (get) _____ that fantastic job.
12. If you (not read) _____ the book in your childhood, you (not answer) _____ that simple question and won the prize.
13. She (not disturb) _____ if it (not be) _____ that important.

4 | Give advice to your friend as it is shown in the model. Write down the sentences.

Example: I feel very ill. (stay in bed)

If I were you, I would stay in bed.

1. Our schoolyard looks very boring. (plant more flowers)

If I were you, _____

2. I'd like to go travelling. (go to Europe)

3. I've made a lot of mistakes in my vocabulary test. (spend more time on learning words)

4. It was embarrassing I couldn't do that simple crossword. (read more books)

5. I am always late in the mornings. (not watch TV until midnight)

6. I've just seen an accident on the road. (call the police)

7. I haven't bought a birthday present for my Mum. (buy her a new watch)

8. I haven't seen my sister for a while. (invite her to lunch)

5 Write down the sentences about your dreams, using Conditional II or III.

About yourself:

If I played the guitar, I would become a very famous rock star.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

About yourself and History:

If I had met Henry VIII, I would have asked him not to kill his wives.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

About the environment:

If people used cars less, the air would be much cleaner.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

6 Translate from Russian into English.

1. Если бы ты не играл до ночи в компьютерные игры, у тебя было бы больше времени на подготовку к экзаменам.

2. Если бы Катя не пошла с нами на вечеринку, она бы не познакомилась с Андреем.

3. Если я проснусь завтра рано, то пойду в бассейн.

4. Если бы ты помог своей младшей сестре с домашним заданием, она не получила бы плохую отметку.

5. Если бы ты была добрее, у тебя было бы больше друзей.

Section 4

1 Practice the reading.

kilogram	['kɪləgræm]
polythene	['pɒlɪθiːn]
throw	[θrəʊ]
bury	['beri]
environment	[ɪn'vaɪərənmənt]
prohibit	[prəʊ'hɪbɪt]
prohibition	[ˌprəʊhɪ'bɪʃn]

2 Use the words from the box instead of the underlined word combinations.



waste paper bins be recycled
pollute them with chemical waste
are buried is prohibited

1. Millions of tons of rubbish are dug in Russia every year. _____

2. A lot of new books, magazines and journals can be made from the paper that has already been used. _____

3. It is not allowed to throw away litter in the streets. _____

4. Many things which we throw away can be made fit to use again. _____

5. Sometimes fish die out in rivers because plants and factories throw chemical waste there. _____

6. Everybody should put litter in special containers for litter to keep the country tidy. _____

3 Play the situation back using Conditional III.

Tim borrowed a very good book → he sat up very late yesterday → he fell asleep after midnight → he woke up later than usual → did not have time to have breakfast → was hungry and angry → kicked a bin in the street → the policeman stopped and fined (оштрафовал) him.

If Tim had not borrowed a good book, he would not have sat up very late.

If he had not sat up very late, _____



An unexpected conclusion: Good books can cause trouble.



4 Write the sentences using Conditionals II and III. (See Ex. 44 on p. 52, Student's Book.)

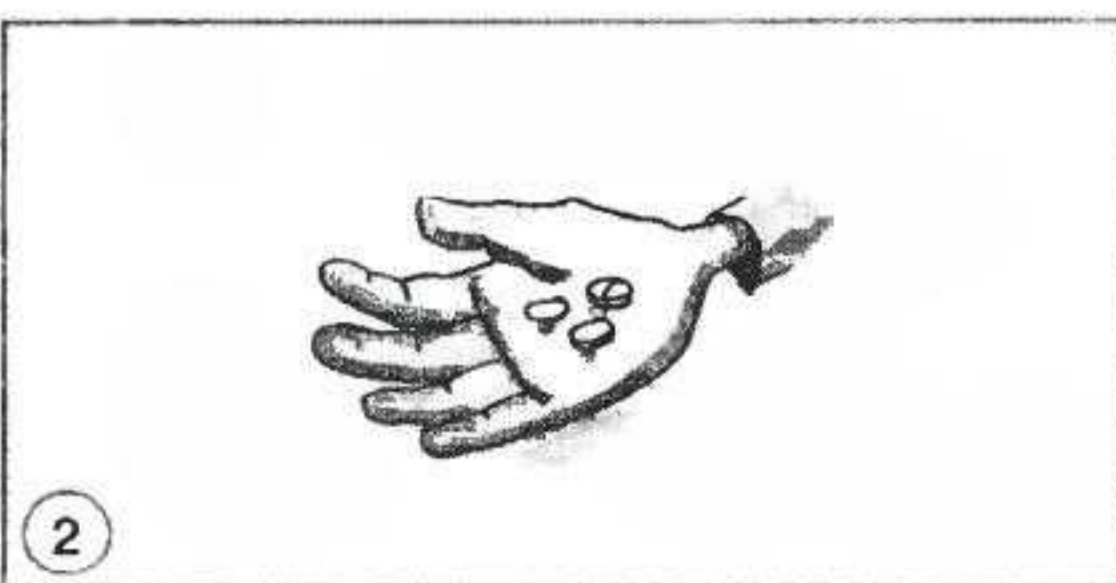


Nick played chess in his childhood



be a bright student / now

Example: *If Nick had not played chess in his childhood, he would not be a bright student now.*



Mike / take the medicine / yesterday



feel better / now



Tim / add some salt and pepper to the soup



soup / not / be so tasteless / now



Jane / wash up / tidy up the flat / yesterday



be able to go to the disco



Jill / pass the exam / yesterday



be happy / now

5 Complete the writing about the importance of recycling. For the arguments see Ex. 40 on p. 50, Student's Book.

Everyone would agree that the problem of waste is very important. It worries a lot of people.

The statistics say that _____

I think that the only way to save the planet from litter is _____

Section 5

1 Match the words with opposite meanings.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. to throw away | a) to clean |
| 2. to prohibit | b) to create |
| 3. to destroy | c) to recycle |
| 4. to wrap | d) to pollute |
| 5. to protect | e) to discourage |
| 6. to encourage | f) to unpack |
| 7. to litter | g) to allow |

2 Continue the sentences. Write them down.



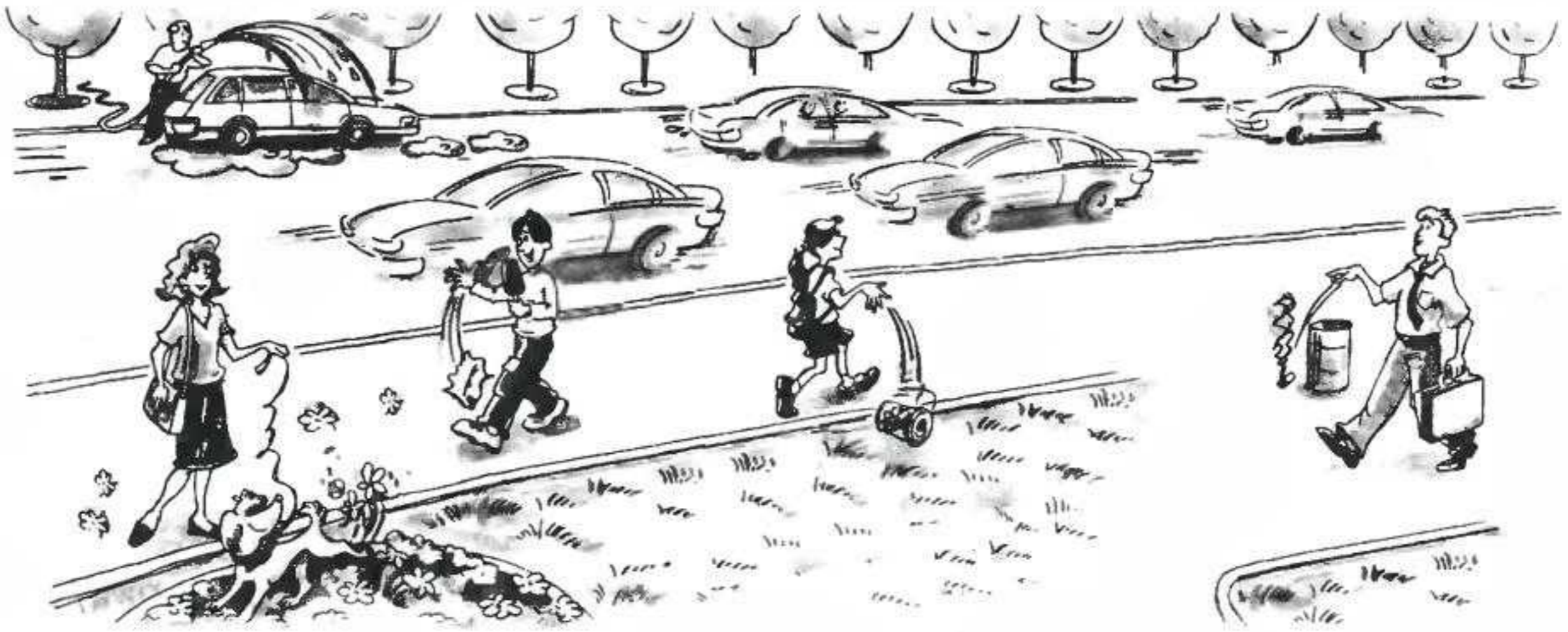
- If I were the Headmaster of our school
 - allow / not allow* dogs at the school sports ground.
 - prohibit / not prohibit* smoking in school and near it.
 - fine / not fine* parents for their children's smoking and littering.
 - prohibit / not prohibit* noise pollution.

- If I were the Head of the city (town, village)
 - prohibit / not prohibit* drinking beer in the streets.
 - fine / not fine* people for dropping a package, a can, or a cigarette end in the streets.
 - arrange / not arrange* special bins for glass, plastic, paper, metal, and food wastes.
 - organize / not organize* the ecological police.

3 Look at the picture and write what is wrong in it. Use the words from the box.

The man / woman should not... It is prohibited...
 walk the dog drop throw out bin lawns flowerbeds road
 pavement cigarette end oil pools litter

- The girl should not throw the can on the lawn. Bins are used for this kind of litter.
-



3. _____

4. _____

4 Write an article on water protection for your school or local newspaper. (See Ex. 7 on p. 60, Student's Book.)

_____ is in Danger

Seas and oceans cover about 70% of the surface of the Earth. It is a great amount of water and it seems that there is no need to worry about it. However only 3% of the Earth's water is fresh drinking water. That is why we should take care of all the rivers and lakes we have.

Our _____ needs care and protection. _____

I'm sure it is not too late now to improve the situation. We should _____

Lake / River / Sea / Pond

the name of the river, lake, pond

what is wrong with it.

What can be done with it (clean, take out all the litter, place bins on the banks / coast, prohibit cars there, fine for littering...)

UNIT 3 Mass Media: Good or Bad?

Section 1

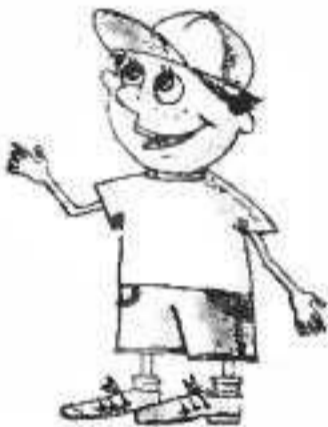
1 Read the words in the box. Write them in the correct place.

knee news knife knight now
knock know knowledge

a) [naɪf]	
b) ['nɒlɪdʒ]	
c) [ni:]	
d) [nəʊ]	
e) [nju:z]	
f) [naɪt]	
g) [nɒk]	
h) [naʊ]	

2 Tick the words, which can refer to a radio programme. Make up sentences with three of them and write down the sentences.

- important
- entertaining
- colour
- musical
- scandalous ['skændələs]
- attentive
- favourite
- boring
- cartoon
- informative
- delicious
- sociable
- advertising
- educational



3 Match radio or TV programmes and their definitions.

1. drama
2. soap
3. talk show
4. game show
5. documentary
6. the news
7. series ['sɪəri:z]
8. serial ['sɪəriəl]

- a) a group of programmes on one topic.
- b) a long drama or comedy or documentary that is broadcast in parts, usually at a certain time of day.
- c) a programme that tells us a story usually with some sad or tragic ending.
- d) a programme where one and the same characters appear in everyday life situations.
- e) a programme where people compete (in teams or individually) to win the game.
- f) a programme where ordinary people tell us about their personal life and problems.
- g) a programme that is based on facts and history; it can be about people, some inventions, art, nature, etc.
- h) a programme about the latest events and politics.

4 Circle the right form of the verb.

1. You look awful, dear! Your hair *is / are* too long.
2. The Police *was / were* in time and the criminals were caught.
3. The earthquake happened in this town five hundred years ago. The damage *was / were* very serious.
4. The news *was / were* broadcast every hour, but the information *was / were* very brief.
5. Where *is / are* the money? I want to buy some biscuits for tea.

5 Choose the right word. Fill it in.

1. Can I give you _____ advice?
a) any b) some c) much
2. Look! There is so _____ snow everywhere.
a) few b) many c) much
3. I have to go shopping. We've got very _____ food in the fridge.
a) little b) many c) few
4. I'm thirsty. Can I have _____ water?
a) many b) few c) some
5. I can't go to the swimming pool on Monday, I have to do _____ homework.
a) a lot of b) many c) any

6 An exchange student from Russia is in a BBC studio speaking with the Host of the programme.
a) Complete the part of the student as if he / she were you.



In the BBC studio

The Host of the programme: Well, I'm very excited to say that today in our studio we have a guest. He / she is a foreigner and I believe it will be interesting to learn how he / she feels about the process of communication, mass media, especially the radio. First, let's ask him / her to introduce himself / herself.

You: *Hello! My name is* _____.

H: You are an exchange student, aren't you? How long have you been studying in Britain?

You: _____

H: Did you listen to any BBC programmes before coming to Britain? If yes, did you manage to understand everything or did you just get a general idea of what the programme was about?

You: _____

H: When you were at home, did you often listen to programmes by Russian Broadcasting Companies?

You: _____

H: What Russian radio programmes are your favourite and what are they about?

You: _____

H: Are there any programmes you don't like and why?

You: _____

H: Unfortunately, now I have to say "goodbye" to our guest. Thank you very much for giving us your time. We hope you'll enjoy your stay here.

You: _____

b) Act out the conversation.


Section 2

1) Find the words of the same pronunciation. Write them down.

a) [si:]		
b) [si:n]		
c) [weɪst]		
d) [raɪt]		
e) [ðeə]		
f) ['weðə]		
g) [baɪ]		

there buy seen
 sea waste scene
 whether right
 see bye their
 weather write waist

2) Match TV programmes and people from these programmes.

1. correspondent		a) game show, talk show
2. soap star		b) sports programme
3. host, guest		c) news programme
4. commentator		d) soap opera

3) a) Write the TV programmes from the box in order of their importance for you. The first one is the programme you enjoy most of all, the last one is the programme you like least of all.

comedies cartoons action films talk shows soaps
 science fiction films adventure films news programmes
 thrillers educational programmes game shows



1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____

7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____

10. _____
 11. _____

b) Write what you think about the following programmes – **How to Become a Millionaire?**
Umniki & Umnitsi; Hidden Camera; Risk Factor; BBC – the Wildlife (or any other to your choice).
 The expressions in the blocks can help you.

I like watching ... very much...
 I enjoy watching ... very much...
 I can't say that I like watching ... very much...
 I hate watching...

...because it helps me relax.
 ...because I can get the information useful for my studies.
 ...because it's not very intelligent.
 ...as it is very exciting to watch.
 ...because sometimes you can see curious things there.

I try never to miss it when it is on.
 I turn off the TV immediately.
 I watch it only when I have absolutely nothing to do.

Example: *I can't say that I like watching Hidden Camera very much because it's not very intelligent. I watch it only when I have absolutely nothing to do.*

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4) Fill in the verbs from the box, using them in the -ing form. (See Ex. 30 on p. 69, Student's Book.)

play sing watch jog watch listen read support drive type speak

1. Your _____ makes me sick. Can you be not so loud at least?
2. I quitted _____ in the morning, and started _____ football at weekends.
3. I don't like _____ newspapers very much, I prefer _____ news on TV.
4. My friend is a goalkeeper (голкипер) of this football team, that is why I can't quit _____ it.
5. _____ TV so much will make you no good.
6. Don't be so rude. This way of _____ can hurt your family.

7. Dangerous _____ is dangerous not only for you, but for people around you.
8. _____ to your jazz and _____ the project at the same time can cause lots of mistakes.

5 Play the situation back, using Conditional III.

Alice's mother did not feel well, she had an awful headache → she asked Alice to turn down the music → Alice switched off her stereo → it became very quiet in the flat → Alice heard a strange scratching at the door → she opened the door → saw an unhappy homeless kitten → Alice asked the mother to let her keep it as a pet → Alice's mother let Alice keep it as a pet → Alice had got a nice little friend.

If Alice's mother had not had a headache, _____



An unexpected conclusion:
Parents' headache helps in making friends.

Section 3

1 Read the words in the box. Write them in two columns. Add two more words.

words with [θ]	words with [s]

think thunder
sun mouth
mice thousand
silence theatre
cinema newspaper

2 Read the words and write them in three columns.

ambitious leader biggest-selling product chemical substances market economy
 economical development exotic plants international corporation
 presidential team recycling of wastes religious discrimination political party
 scientific expedition strong opposition tropical wildlife unequal rights
 international business professional manager pollution of the environment

The words you can find in:

an article on economy <i>biggest-selling product</i>	an article on ecological problems <i>chemical substances</i>	an article on politics <i>ambitious leader</i>

3 Make up sentences from the scraps of a newspaper. Read what you've got.

1. washing machine "Leader-3" on the market Our is new
 the best-selling product

2. of a new chemical plant Building can cause an ecological disaster

3. Recycling to prevent is the only way of wastes pollution
 of the environment

4. are sure to some exotic animal the skeleton The scientists that belongs

5. of the leader | The words | of the party | a serious political scandal | caused

6. published | of the citizens | an article about | One of the | newspapers
unequal political rights

4) Underline the right variant. (See Grammar Reference on p. 121, Student's Book.)

1. Have the kids stopped (to watch / watching) TV yet? It's time (to go / going) to bed.
2. Have you read the article about the reforms in Higher Education.
It's worth (to read / reading), I bet.
3. Before we leave the house, remind me (to switch off / switching off) the radio and TV.
I always forget about it.
4. I hate (to complement / complementing) anybody, but I enjoyed your article in the local newspaper. It is really very well done.

5) a) Read the article about the history of the newspaper and mark the sentences as true (T) or false (F).

- 1. The first newspapers in Rome only contained the information about the life of the Emperor.
- 2. In Rome it was prohibited to write about military events.
- 3. Daily newspapers became widely read in Europe in the 19th century.

It is not easy to fancy our life without newspapers, magazines, tabloids, and reviews of all kinds. And what was the first newspaper like? When was it made?

The earliest newspaper appeared in 59 BC (before Christ – до Рождества Христова) in Rome. It was a handwritten daily newspaper. It was very little – only one sheet. Julius Caesar (Юлий Цезарь), the Emperor of Rome, ordered to post them throughout the city to inform the people about political events, scandals, military conflicts and executions [ɛksɪ'kju:f(ə)nz] (казни).

In Europe printed newspapers appeared in the 15th century, when the letter press (пресс для печатания) was invented. In the 16th century the first printed newspapers were issued (были изданы); and in the 19th the production of daily newspapers increased greatly. People began to read more and the post developed quickly. The first daily newspaper in England was *The Daily Courant*; its first issue (выпуск) was published in London in 1702. In France the first daily newspaper *Journal de Paris* appeared in 1777, and soon after that, in 1784, *The Pennsylvania Packet* became the first daily newspaper of the United States.



b) Continue the article with the information about the first Russian newspaper. Use the brief information from the roll.



Начало XVII в. – вышла первая рукописная газета "Вести-Куранты" ("Vesti-Kuranty")

13 января 1703 г. – вышел первый номер печатной газеты "Ведомости" ("Vedomosti")

Петр I считал это событие очень важным, и сам принимал участие в работе над первым номером газеты

Основное содержание "Ведомостей": об успехах русской армии и строительстве кораблей, новости образования, новости о жизни в других городах России и Европы, описание погоды и стихийных бедствий

Section 4

1 Write the words.

[lrv]	[liv]
[ʃrp]	[firp]
[fit]	[fir]
[sit]	[sit]
[it]	[it]

2) Circle five most important qualities of a good journalist. Write them down and explain your choice.

courageous, ambitious, curious, smart, educated, polite, tactful, responsible, romantic, sensible, talented, tolerant, well-known, cynical, investigative, adventurous

Example: *I think a good journalist should be... because...*

3) Fill in the verb in the appropriate form. (See Ex. 30 on p. 69, Student's Book.) The first sentence is done for you.

report speak get take watch find

1. *Speaking* correct and tactful language is very important for a journalist.
2. The most dangerous aspect of this job is _____ on the war and other conflicts.
3. _____ photos of wild animals needs courage and patience.
4. _____ information for an article needs a lot of time and effort.
5. The journalist suggested _____ out all the facts behind the story before publishing it.
6. Do you think sports commentators enjoy _____ the games they comment on?

4) Translate the sentences. (See Ex. 56 on p.74, Student's Book.)

1. Кто бы это ни был, скажи ему, что я занят.— _____

2. Что бы они ни сказали — не верьте им.— _____

3. Как бы поздно ты ни пришел, позвони мне.— _____

4. Куда бы ты ни пошел, я пойду с тобой.— _____

5. Когда бы ты ни попросил о помощи — я помогу.— _____

Section 5

1 Write the missing words with the sound [f].



physics	['fɪzɪks]
philosopher	[fɪ'lɒsəfə]
	['fəʊtəʊ]
	[fəʊn]
	['freɪz]
	['feɪməs]
	['ɒfən]



2 Circle the word that is out of the line.

- plot, content, reporter, vocabulary, characters, title
- writer, poet, playwright, manager, novelist, short story writer
- detectives, adventures, advertisements, science fiction, historical novels, thrillers, fairy tales
- Schwarzenegger, Frankenstein, Sherlock Holmes, Tom Sawyer, Harry Potter, Cinderella

3 Translate the sentences.

- Где бы он ни был, мы его найдем.— _____

- Не трогай это, чем бы это ни было.— _____

- Куда бы ты ни пришел — не забудь поздороваться.— _____

- Кто бы ни постучал — не открывай дверь.— _____

- Когда бы я ни звонил, его всегда нет дома.— _____

4 Choose the right variant and copy the sentences. The first and the second sentences are done for you.

- Jane remembers all the fairy tales *reading / read* in her childhood.
Jane remembers all the fairy tales read in her childhood.
- Sharon was sitting in the garden *reading / read* a journal.
Sharon was sitting in the garden reading a journal.
- A little boy sat on the floor *breaking / broken* a toy.

- Jane was really shocked when found her expensive doll *breaking / broken* to pieces.

5. He didn't listen to the conversation *rereading* / *reread* the article in the newspaper.

6. On his table there was a pile of books *rereading* / *reread* more than once.

7. An *educated* / *educating* person is always a well-read person.

8. She spent a lot of time with her younger brother, playing with him and *educated* / *educating* him.

9. The lines *writing* / *written* on the first page of the book turned out to be quotations from Shakespeare.

10. Brenda was in her room, sitting at the table and *writing* / *written* her essay.

11. He was *interested* / *interesting* in history; historical novels were his favourite kind of reading.

12. It was an *interested* / *interesting* story. We liked our granddad telling it to us.

Section 6

1 Fill in the words. Underline the mute consonants (непроизносимые согласные).

['krɪsməs]	
[lɪsn]	
[kɑːsl]	
[klaɪm]	
[kəʊm]	
[læm]	
[daʊt]	
['daʊtləs]	
[pɑːm]	



climb doubtless doubt comb
palm listen Christmas lamb castle

2 Match the phrases and write the numbers in the boxes below the table.

a) My uncle suggested	1. their help.
b) I really did not know what to do, when my friends offered me	2. making green tea as it is very good for the health.
c) Jason was rather rude and then he had to apologize for	3. another sandwich?
d) Tommy thought for a moment, then thanked us for	4. bring some flowers to decorate the classroom.
e) I still feel a bit hungry. Can I ask for	5. his behaviour.
f) The teacher reminded us to	6. our advice.
g) The boy confessed that	7. spend less time in front of the computer.
h) The eye doctor advised us to	8. he had eaten all the sweets.

a b c d e f g h

3 Use the given verbs and write the following in the reported speech. (See Ex. 84 on p. 79, Student's Book.) The first one is done for you.

Example: 1. The boy to his classmate: "I can help you." (offer)

The boy offered his help to his classmate.

2. The mother to her daughter: "Use less make-up (косметика), or you will look silly." (advise)

3. The elderly lady to the boy: "Thank you very much for helping with my luggage." (thank)

4. The son to the mother: "Yes, unfortunately I have broken your favourite vase." (confess)

5. The student: "I'm very sorry for coming so late." (apologize)

6. The elder brother to the younger brother: "Look, this is how this rule works." (explain)

7. The boy to his friend: "Hey, will you come to my birthday party?" (invite)

8. The child: "Let's build a sandcastle together." (suggest)

4 a) Jim sometimes makes firm decisions to change for the better from next Monday. Match the phrases from the two columns and write the numbers in the boxes below the table.



Now

- a) I smoke sometimes...
- b) I'm often late for my classes...
- c) I eat a lot of junk food. It's not very good for my health...
- d) I've put on a bit of extra weight...
- e) I read very little, and I read only magazines for teenagers.
- f) I go to parties too often...
- g) Sometimes I am really unfair towards my parents...
- h) I play computer games too much...
- i) I don't give enough time to my English...
- j) I pay little attention to my younger brother...

From next Monday

- 1. I'll quit eating all these cakes, sweets, rolls, and chocolate. I'll jog in the morning and cycle in the evening, instead of watching TV.
- 2. I'll quit playing computer games and will learn how to programme.
- 3. I'll study properly. I'll go to a party only if all the lessons are done.
- 4. I'll study the language properly. I'll learn twenty new words every day.
- 5. I'll give up smoking.
- 6. I'll spend more time with my brother. I'll take him to the Zoo or to the cinema next week.
- 7. I'll read classical literature – Lev Tolstoy and Fyodor Dostoevsky. Now it's just the time for these authors.
- 8. I'll learn to cook and will have proper meals every day.
- 9. I'll get up half an hour earlier and will always get to school on time.
- 10. I'll be nice to my parents. I promise I'll never be rude to them.

a	5	b		c		d		e	
f		g		h		i		j	

b) A year has passed, but nothing has changed in Jim's life. Write that you did not believe he would keep his word anyway.

Example: *I did not believe he would quit eating sweets and would jog and cycle.*

Section 7

1 Write the words.



[kənk'lu:ʒn]	
[di'si:ʒn]	
[,selɪ'breɪʃn]	
[,ɪnfə'meɪʃn]	
[,ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn]	
[,kɒmpɪ'tɪʃən]	
[kə'lekʃn]	

2 Write the missing word. The first one is done for you.

verb	noun
1. apologize	apology
2.	education
3.	approval
4. suggest	
5. conclude	
6. broadcast	
7. celebrate	
8.	explanation
9. review	

3 Join the following sentences with *which*, *who*, *that*.

1. I prefer magazines. The magazines are designed specially for teenagers.	<i>I prefer magazines that are designed specially for teenagers.</i>
2. I like people. The people are well-read.	_____
3. Sometimes I have to read technical texts. The texts are rather difficult.	_____
4. I often borrow some books from the library. The library is just round the corner.	_____
5. The scientists found a book. The book was written about eight centuries ago.	_____
6. I enjoy reading articles. The articles explain some strange things about nature.	_____
7. I approve of people. The people have their own opinion and are able to defend it.	_____

4) Guess who said it. Match the phrase, the character who said it, and the writer who created the character. Write a few words about the writer and the character.



Quotation	Character	Author
1. "I will take the ring, though I do not know the way."	a) Sherlock Holmes (Adventures of Sherlock Holmes)	1) Rudyard Kipling
2. "You know my methods, Watson."	b) Mowgli (The Jungle Book)	2) John Ronald Tolkien
3. "We are of one blood, you and I."	c) Frodo (The Lord of the Ring)	3) Arthur Conan Doyle

UNIT 4 *Trying to Become a Successful Person*

Section 1

1 Read the transcription and write the words.

[æm'biʃəs]	ambitious	[æm'biʃ(ə)n]	
[kən'grætʃuleɪt]	congratulate	[kən'grætʃʊ'leɪʃ(ə)n]	
[ɪn'vaɪt]	invite	[ɪnvi'teɪʃ(ə)n]	
[ɪn'fɔ:m]	inform	[,ɪnfə'meɪʃ(ə)n]	
['klæsɪfaɪ]	classify	[,klæsɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n]	

2 Read the words and think what traits of character can help people become successful. Write the words in two columns. Some of them can be used in both, some can fit none of them.

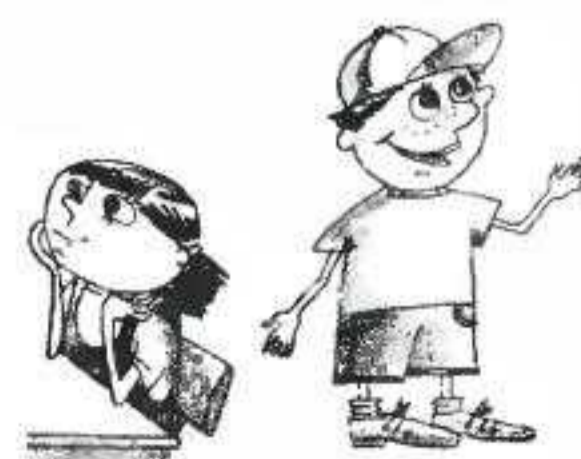
adventurous, ambitious, calm, careful, brave, funny, cruel, kind, religious, creative, imaginative, clever, cool, handsome, intelligent, serious, talented, jealous, silly, shy, practical, attentive, emotional, patient, independent, polite, talkative, curious, tolerant

<p>traits of character that can help people be successful</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>traits of character that can prevent people from being successful</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
---	--

3 Read the words.

a) Write the words in order of their importance for success. The first one is the most important.

good health	
education	
luck	
parents	
social position	
strong character	
money	



5) Being famous can be both pleasant and unpleasant.
 a) Label the pictures with some phrases from the box.

- people recognize you in the streets
- everybody wants to be your friend
- you never feel lonely
- people always invite you somewhere

- many of your friends are false friends
- people want to be your friends only because you are famous
- sometimes you want to be left alone



2



1



3

b) Write what is good about being famous and what can be unpleasant in it.

It seems to me that it is great to be famous. _____

On the other hand it can cause some problems. _____

Section 2

1) Complete the words.

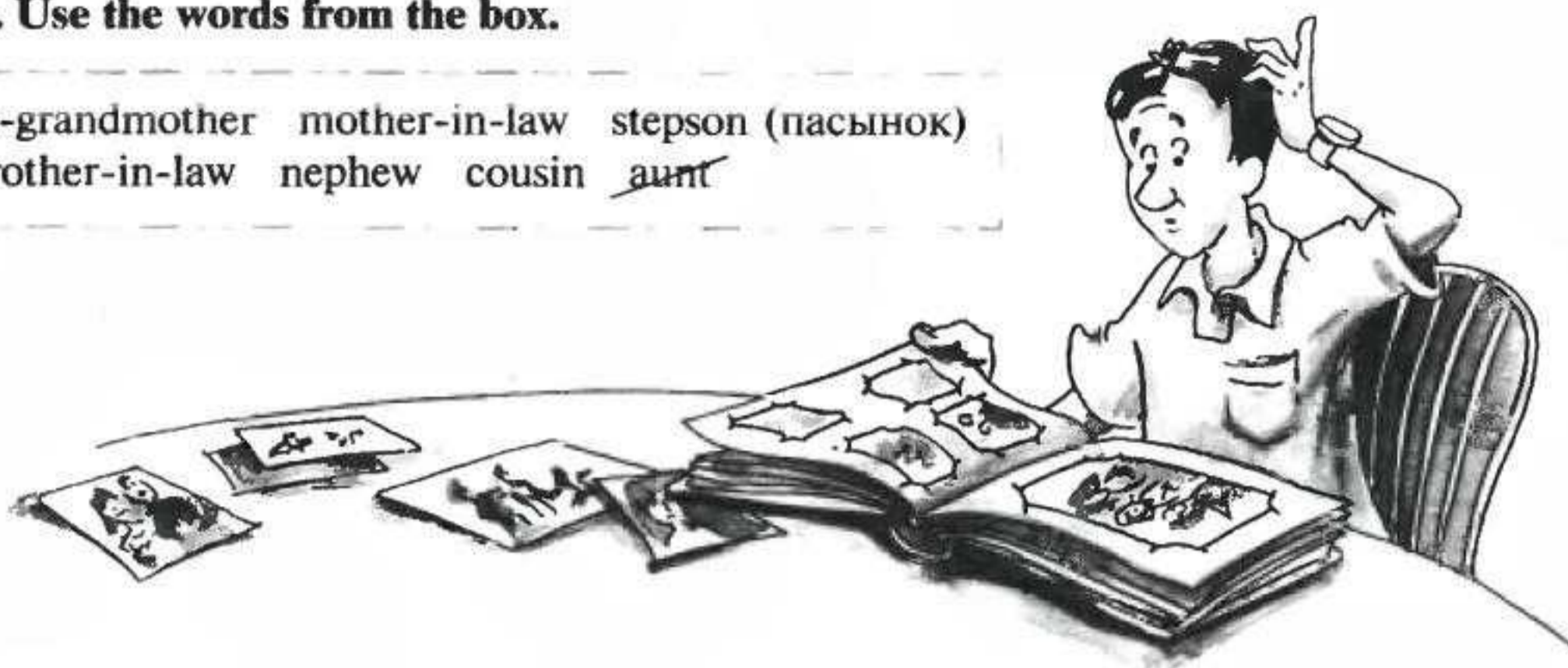


['tempɹɪtʃə]	tempera...
['fɜ:nɪtʃə]	fur...
[əd'ventʃə]	ad...
['pɪktʃə]	p...



2 Michael has got a lot of relatives. Unfortunately he is not very good in remembering who of them is who. Turn his long explanations into short ones. Use the words from the box.

niece great-grandmother mother-in-law stepson (пасынок)
 Michael brother-in-law nephew cousin ~~aunt~~



1. Jill is my mother's sister.
2. Jean is my elder sister's daughter.
3. Sam is my younger sister's son.
4. John is my sister's husband.
5. Mary is my wife's mother.
6. Ron is my wife's son from the first marriage.
7. Victoria is my mother's grandmother.
8. Kate is the daughter of my mother's sister.
9. This is my grandmother's only grandson.

Jill is Michael's aunt.

3 Match the English word combinations and their Russian equivalents.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to shout at the children (parents) b) to eat proper meals c) well-balanced food d) proteins and vitamins e) fizzy drinks f) to obey the parents g) to take out the rubbish h) extravagant clothing i) pierced ['piəst] belly j) torn jeans k) to give a detailed report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. шипучие напитки (Sprite, Coca-Cola, etc) 2. давать подробный отчет 3. экстравагантная одежда 4. подчиняться родителям 5. кричать на детей (родителей) 6. джинсы с дырками и разрезами 7. пирсинг на пупке 8. хорошо сбалансированная еда 9. выносить мусор 10. протеины (белки) и витамины 11. есть как положено (не всухомятку)
--	---

a b c d e f g h i j k

4 Use the word combinations from Ex. 3 and write about one of your relatives, friends, or neighbours.

a) what he / she looks like

b) his / her traits of character

c) his / her habits

5 Write what you will do when you are a parent yourself. Make use of Ex. 23 on p. 99, Student's Book.

1. I will make my child _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

1. I will never make my child _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

1. I will let my child _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Section 3

1 Circle the word in which the letter "u" is read differently. Pronounce the words.

punish, hurry, bully, struggle, butter, lucky, ugly, adult, club, culture, discuss

2 Find the missing words. Look up their meaning in your vocabulary.

1. to abuse	abusive	<i>abuse</i>
2. to threaten	threatening	
3.		blackmail
4.	defensive	defence
5. to frighten		fright
6.	preventive	prevention

3 Match the words. Make as many variants as possible. Write 5 sentences with any of these word combinations.



abusive	measures
preventive	letter
frightening	words
defensive	behaviour
threatening	dream



4 Translate the sentences. Use the words of Ex. 36 on p. 102, Student's Book.

1. Джон получил оскорбительное анонимное (anonymous) письмо и был очень расстроен и напуган.
2. Хулиганы (bullies) всегда выбирают людей, которые не могут себя защитить.
3. Подростки чувствуют себя очень обиженными, если одноклассники дают им клички.
4. Учителя и ученики должны постараться предотвратить кражи, угрозы и шантаж в школе.

5 a) Read the story and fill in the words in the appropriate forms.

defend frighten threaten fight bully bully pick on

Jason was standing on the bridge. His new bicycle was splashed with mud and Jason felt annoyed and angry.

A boy, a bit younger than Jason, came up to the bridge to cross it. "Hey! It's my bridge," said Jason in a (1) _____ voice. "If you want to cross it, give me your pocket money." He was not a bully, he just wanted to see if the boy would pay.

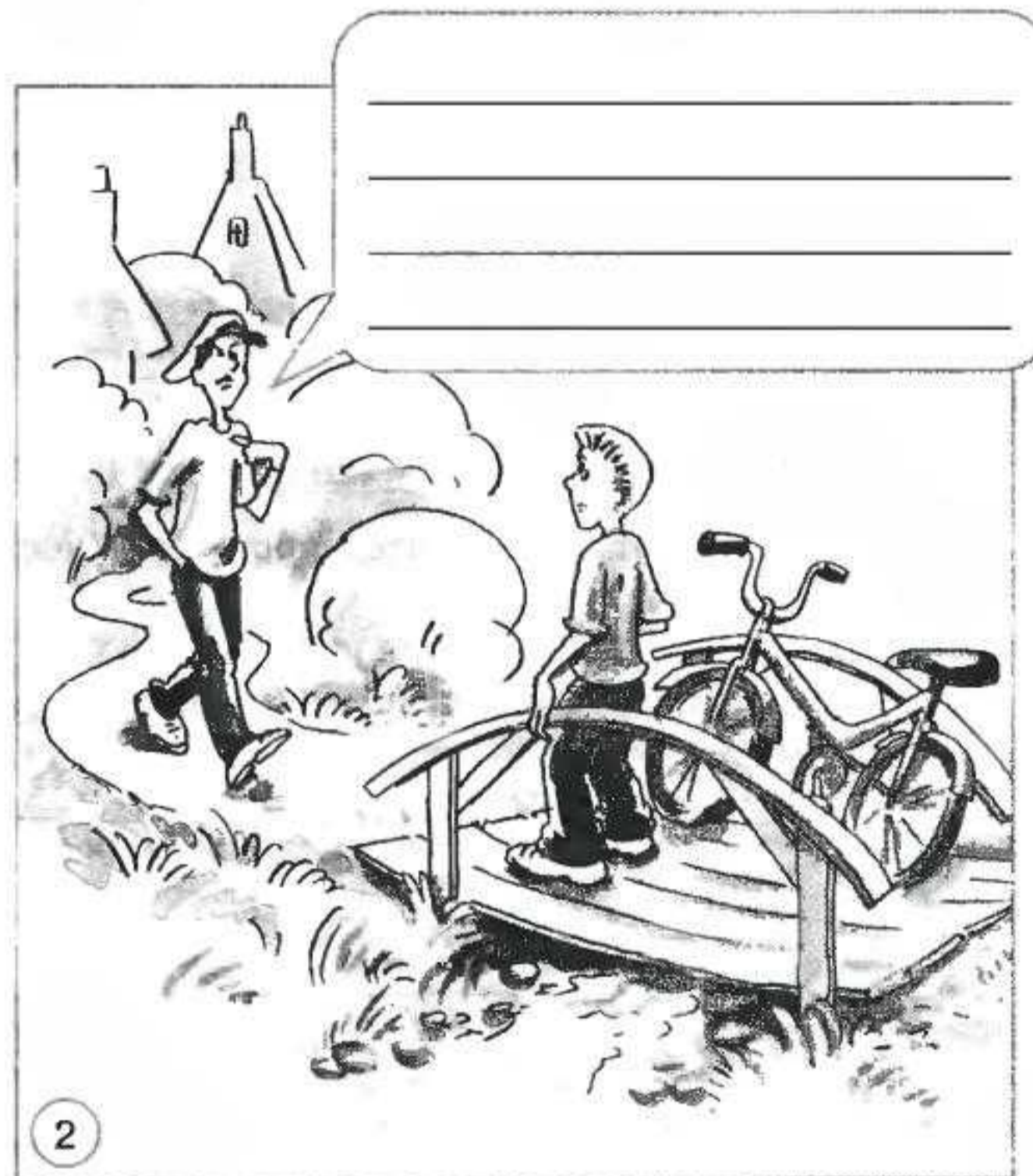
The boy was (2) _____. He looked around, but there was nobody to (3) _____ him. He was afraid to (4) _____ with the bully, and turned his pockets inside out. The boy looked hurt and unhappy and Jason felt uneasy about it but took the money.

Next day it was the same story. That time Jason (5) _____ a shy little boy. Several days later Jason did not feel ashamed at all, he even enjoyed (6) _____.

Jason was at his usual place on the bridge. His new bicycle was glittering in the sun beside him. "Hey!" a tall youngster was coming up to him. "It's my street and I don't let anybody cycle here. You've broken the rule you will be punished. Your bike will be mine."

He wasn't a (7) _____, he just wanted to see if Jason would give him his bike.

b) Look at the pictures, find in the text and write down the words of the boys.



c) Answer the questions on the story.

1. Why did Jason begin bullying people?

2. Did he feel ashamed?

3. What did his bullying end up by?

4. Do you think Jason was punished fairly?

5. Do you think he quitted bullying?

6. Do you agree with the phrase "Treat people the way you want them to treat you"?

Section 4

1 Write the words. Try to do it without consulting the vocabulary.

['sʌndi]	
['mʌndi]	
['tʃu:zdi]	
['wenzdi]	
['θɜ:zdi]	
['fraɪdi]	
['sætədi]	



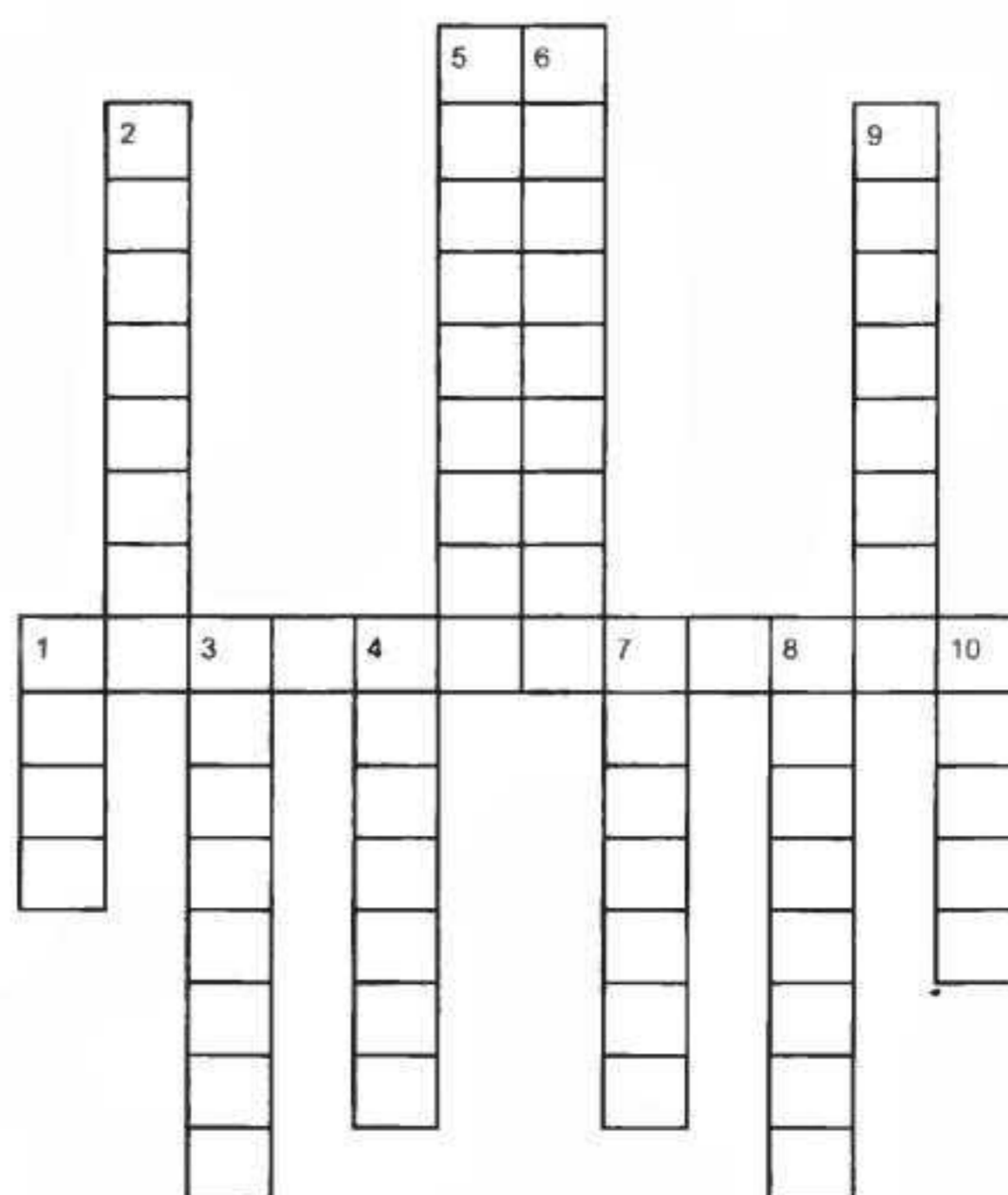
2 Do the crossword puzzle.

Across:

- Americans have been celebrating ... Day since 1620.

Down:

- At Christmas people often place a small fir ... at home and decorate it with candles, lights and coloured balls.
- The Pilgrims' ship "The Mayflower" left ..., a port on the south coast of England, and made her way towards America.
- To get to America the Pilgrims had to cross the ... Ocean.
- People in Russia call this entertainment with the Japanese word "... " — when they sing popular songs to the accompaniment of the recorded music.
- People of different countries consider ... the main holiday of a year.
- Neil ... can be called the greatest traveller of the Earth. He is the first man who set foot on the Moon, in 1969.
- The ... helped the Pilgrims survive in America.
- When people have family holidays, it is not necessary to wear formal suits. They often prefer ... clothes.
- People usually have a formal dress to wear for a special
- At Christmas time people buy a lot of ... for their families and friends.



3 Write a question on each situation. Use the present perfect or the past perfect. The first one is done for you. (See Grammar Reference on pp. 119–120, Student's Book.)

- Mark did not come to my birthday party.
Had you invited him?
- The cake is tasteless.
put / some sugar and butter

?

3. I'm going to Sam's birthday party tomorrow.
buy / a present

?

4. Carol and Martin's wedding is on Friday.
send / an invitation

?

5. My guests came too early yesterday.
made / a cake

?

6. Chris and Jane came yesterday. They wanted me to tell them about my visit to Plymouth.
take / the photos of the city

?

7. My parents want to go to the theatre on their wedding anniversary.
book / the tickets

?

8. I was in a Chinese Restaurant last Saturday. The food was very tasty.
try / Chinese food / before

?

4 a) Read the conversation from a broadcasting studio. Write what is John Filby's favourite holiday, and how the family celebrates it.



The Host: Well, today, in this studio we have John Filby, a popular guitarist, who has lots of young fans. He is often asked about his private life and about his family. That is why today we'll be speaking on both topics – about his family holidays. What is your favourite holiday, John?

J.F.: For me the main holiday of the year is my Granny's birthday.

H: Is it? It sounds a bit unusual. Why?

J.F.: It's the day when all the members of the family get together, and I have a chance to see all of them at once.

H: You mean that your family is quite large, don't you?

J.F.: Yes, Granny had six children. So, on this day all my aunts and uncles with their families fly, drive, and sail to the little cottage in the country.

H: How do you celebrate this family occasion?

J.F.: We buy and cook a lot of food. There are a lot of delicious things there, but the hit is always the same – it is Granny's apple pie. It's the favourite dish of everyone in the family, we call it "Home, sweet home". And we lay a huge round table in the garden under the old pear tree, and there is a lot of talking and laughing and singing.

H: You must have a lot of cousins, have you?

J.F.: Yes, there are about fifteen or seventeen young people. Most of them are keen on music, and we arrange grand concerts for our Grandma. It's great to feel that you are with people who love and care for you, and it makes no difference for them how old you are, how talented you are and how lucky you are.

H: I have to confess that I envy you. The feeling that the family supports you is great.

b) Think of three questions to John Filby. Write them down.

1.

2.

3.

5) Write about one of your family celebrations (your birthday, your relative's birthday, Christmas, etc). Use the interview from Ex. 4 as the guideline.

Section 5

1 Read the transcription and write the word combinations.

[kəm'pjʊtə ,geɪmz]	
['pɒkɪt 'mʌni]	
['fæf(ə)nəbl 'kləʊðz]	
['sɪəriəs dɪ'sɪz(ə)n]	

2 Write the words with the opposite meanings formed with the prefixes un-, in-, im-. Make up sentences with five of these words.

dependent		sociable	
reliable		equal	
possible		fair	
important		educated	
successful		human	

3 Fill in the gaps with "do" or "make". (See Ex. 64 on p. 107, Student's Book.)

1. He cannot defend himself. It is not fair to _____ fun of him.
2. I feel awfully tired. Can you _____ some tea for me?
3. It's your final test on Mathematics. You should _____ your best and get the highest grades.
4. It is easy to _____ friends when you are on holidays, but they are often lost afterwards.
5. It's very late already. I'll _____ some telephone calls and go to bed.
6. My Mum asked me to _____ some washing and some ironing. So I have no time for my homework.

4 Continue the chain according to the model. Make the chains as long as possible. (See Ex. 44 on p. 52, Student's Book.)

Example: 1. *If my parents had allowed me to work last year, I would have found a summer job. If I had found a summer job, I would have earned some money. If I had had money, I would have bought a computer. If I had had a computer, my cousin would have broken it when he stayed with us. If he had broken my computer, we would have quarreled...*

2. If I knew something about computer programming,

3. If my parents had given me a puppy for my birthday,

4. If I were responsible for the family budget,

5 a) Complete the essay about what independence means for you. The phrases in the box can help you. Feel free to change anything you don't agree with.



- to choose friends
- to choose where to go for holidays
- how to celebrate your own birthday
- to choose what to wear
- to wear make up
- what to do after leaving school
- when to do the homework
- to grow up to be healthy in body and mind
- to argue with your parents
- to do the housework
- to take care of someone
- to earn money to support your family

Teenagers often seek independence, but being independent is not easy.

On one hand, independence means freedom within reasonable limits, of course. I think that when you are 13 (14, 15) you can feel free to _____

On the other hand, independence always means responsibility. If you feel grown up enough to make decisions, you should _____

Teenagers and younger children should learn to be independent as they should learn to be confident in their adult life. However, we should not forget that we don't live on a desert island and that rights are impossible without responsibilities.



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