

Новикова

ВСЕ

ДОМАШНИЕ РАБОТЫ

**К УЧЕБНИКУ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
К.И. КАУФМАН, М.Ю. КАУФМАН**

ДЛЯ 9 КЛАССА

**И КОМПЛЕКТУ РАБОЧИХ ТЕТРАДЕЙ
ДЛЯ 9 КЛАССА**

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класс



К.Ю. Новикова

**Все домашние работы
к учебнику английского языка
для 9 класса
общеобразовательных учреждений
и комплекту рабочих тетрадей
для 9 класса**

**HAPPY ENGLISH.RU
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Все домашние работы к учебнику английского языка для 9 класса общеобразовательных учреждений и комплекту рабочих тетрадей для 9 класса HAPPY ENGLISH.RU К.И. Кауфман, М.Ю. Кауфман. М.: — «ЛадКом». — 2013. — 160 с.

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Пособие является незаменимым помощником в изучении школьниками английского языка. С его помощью самостоятельно выполняются упражнения из учебника и комплекта рабочих тетрадей.

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Введение

Дорогой друг! Эта книга поможет тебе успешно освоить курс английского языка по учебнику К.И. Кауфман, М.Ю. Кауфман за 9 класс. Данное пособие включает ответы на все значимые упражнения учебника и рабочих тетрадей № 1, № 2.

Материал размещен по разделам и урокам. Обрати внимание, что под заголовком ***Homework. Рабочая тетрадь*** приведены упражнения, одинаковые для учебника и рабочих тетрадей.

В пособии не приведены вопросы, требующие ответа, предложения и слова для перевода, а даны только ответы и перевод.

Если требуется дописать текст, вставить артикль и т. д., приводятся только слова для вставок (через точку с запятой, когда в одно предложение нужно дописать несколько слов).

Знание английского языка в наше время становится необходимым: вспомни компьютерные программы, фильмы, песни, ярлыки на одежде, этикетки на продуктах на этом языке. Кроме того, при поступлении во многие вузы и сузы требуется хорошая оценка по предмету «Английский язык».

Запомни, что реальных успехов в изучении английского языка ты достигнешь, только если будешь самостоятельно выполнять все задания. Задачей данного пособия является не выполнение за тебя упражнений, а помощь при проверке домашнего задания, закреплении нового материала. Книга также поможет тебе в усвоении новой темы, если ты пропустил занятие в школе.

Мы надеемся, что это пособие поможет тебе в успешном усвоении английского языка. Удачи!

UNIT 1

Lesson 1

1. Choose the right answer and complete the sentences.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. a) | 4. a) |
| 2. c) | 5. b) |
| 3. c) | 6. a) |

5. Answer the questions.

1. The conversation takes place at the airport.

2. The friends have arrived in New York.

3. Rob and Marc MacWizard are British. Emily and her parents, Mr and Mrs Wilson, are American. Misha Inin is Russian.

4. The flight was a bit long but not boring.

5. They had a very nice breakfast and lunch and Misha watched two films during the flight.

6. There are more than sixteen persons in Emily's family (the parents, thirteen brothers, sisters and cousins and other relatives who couldn't come to the airport).

7. Choose the right sentence to complete the idea.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. b) | 3. b) |
| 2. b) | 4. a) |

8. Put in **the** article if necessary.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| 1. the; The | 3. the | 5. the |
| 2. the | 4. — | 6. the |

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Find the mistakes or misunderstandings in the conversation and correct them.

b) B misunderstood. In this case A would say:
My mother is in college today.

c) B misunderstood. In this case A would say:
Jack is in the prison.

d) A made a mistake. He should say: Liz will have to go to the school tomorrow. . .

B. Put in the necessary article and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. —; the. Я не езжу в школу на автобусе (не сажусь в автобус, чтобы добраться до школы), потому что я живу рядом со школой.

2. —; —; the.

— Где Венди?

— Она в больнице. Она больна.

— Сколько времени (как давно) она там находится?

— Она в больнице уже месяц. Давай сходим в больницу и навестим ее.

3. —; —. Обычно она ложится спать поздно, поэтому я был очень удивлен, когда увидел ее в постели в 8 часов.

4. the. Где мы встретимся? Давай встретимся около церкви.

C. What are the people in the pictures saying? Complete the dialogues.

1. It's nice to meet you too!
2. How was the flight?
3. Hallo! I'm back!

D. Which places in America have you heard of and would like to visit? Write 2—3 sentences.

There are a lot of places of interest in America. As for me, I'd like to visit the capital of the USA, Washington. Then I'd like to go New York and see the Statue of Liberty.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Put in an article where necessary.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. the | 7. — |
| 2. — | 8. the |
| 3. the | 9. — |
| 4. — | 10. the |
| 5. the | 11. — |
| 6. the | |

2. Is Tom American or English? What about Diana?

Tom is English and Diana is American.

3. Underline the sentences that are written in American English.

My favorite entertainment is theater.

The *travelers* had to walk two more *kilometers* before they reached the village.

Lesson 2, 3

3. Read the text and say what places they are planning to visit.

They are planning to visit the Empire State Building, the Chrysler, the Pan American buildings, Central Park, Manhattan and other boroughs of New York: Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island and Bronx.

Find three English translations for the Russian word: достопримечательность.

1. sight
2. attraction
3. place of interest

4. Look through the fliers and answer the questions.

1. They will probably see the Empire State Building, the Statue of Liberty, the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum and the Rockefeller Center.

2. They are going to travel by the subway.
3. They will probably go to Ambassador Theater.

5. Write the names of the attractions and places you see in the photos.

1. Manhattan
2. Central Park
3. The Empire State Building
4. The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum
5. The Hudson River
6. Staten Island
7. The Statue of Liberty
8. Broadway
9. The Rockefeller Center

6. Look through the MetroCard flier and answer the questions.

1. They should buy a one-day Fun Pass for each person.

2. They will have to spend \$28 on the subway if they buy a one-day Fun Pass cards.

*7. Look through the Empire State Building flier and say if the following information is **true**, **false** or **not mentioned**.*

1. I think it's true.

2. This information is not mentioned. According to the flier the Empire State Building is the tallest building in New York.

3. This sentence is true. According to the flier it took ten months.

4. It's true. It took place on September 11, 2001.
5. This confirmation is true.
6. It's false because they aren't children.
8. *Look through the Ambassador Theater flier and choose the right answer.*

1. b)

2. c)

9. *Look through the fliers of the helicopter flights, the Guggenheim Museum and the Rockefeller Center. Which of the sights. . .*

1. The Guggenheim Museum was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

2. This information is not mentioned but I think the Rockefeller Center was built by Rockefeller.

3. The Statue of Liberty used to welcome millions of immigrants who came to America by sea.

4. The Rockefeller Center Christmas trees are the largest and the most beautiful in New York.

5. The Guggenheim Museum contains a collection of modern art.

6. The Statue of Liberty looks out of the sea.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Imagine that your friend has visited New York. Write ten questions about the city that you would like to ask him/her.

1. Did you come to New York by ship or by plane? Have you landed at the Kennedy Airport? What was your very first impression of the city?

2. New York is a city of skyscrapers, isn't it?

3. Have you seen the Empire State Building, one of the most famous skyscrapers in the world?

4. Why a group of skyscrapers is called Rockefeller Center? (They belong to the family of Rockefellers.)

5. What is Broadway? (It's a street.) How long is Broadway? (25 kilometers.)

6. What is Broadway famous for? (Businessmen make money there. There are a lot of bars, restaurants, theaters, cinemas and various stores and shops.)

7. What made Wall Street be known all over the world? (It's the financial center of New York. The New York Stock Exchange is located there.)

8. Are there any parks in New York? (Central Park is very nice and green. There are some more parks.)

9. What part of New York impressed you most? How did you like Manhattan?

10. Is New York a multinational city? What nationalities can you meet in its streets?

B. Complete the notes.

Hudson. Big Apple.

Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island and Bronx. Manhattan. attractions.

building; September 11, 2001. the Guggenheim Museum. Frank Lloyd Wright. Broadway. helicopter. ticket.

C. Let's describe sights and buildings. Start this year's vocabulary.

There a lot of museums in New York. The best known of the more than 30 museums in the city is the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Its magnificent collection of European and American painting contains the works of many of the greatest masters of the world art. The second best known museum is the Museum of Modern Art. (Музей изобразительных искусств «Метрополитен-музей», один из крупнейших в мире.)

Madison Square Garden has been the center of boxing, hockey and basketball events, as well as political rallies since 1925. It is the Home of the New York professional hockey team, the Rangers, and its professional basketball team, the Knickerbockers. (Мэдисон-сквер-гарден — закрытый зал, вмещающий около 19 тысяч зрителей, в котором проводятся состязания боксеров, баскетбольных и футбольных команд.)

Manhattan is the place where a lot of skyscrapers are situated. It may be called a forest of notable skyscrapers: the 102-storeyed Empire State Building, the Chrysler Building, the Rockefeller Center Group, the Citicorp tower. The United Nations group, the Pan-American Building. The twin 110-storeyed towers of the giant World Trade Center, which were bombed by terrorists on September, 11, 2001, were also situated in Manhattan.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

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

1. She meant that there are crowds of tourists in London and it is difficult to meet an Englishman there.

2. There are tourists who will not sleep well unless they have visited all the sights that are listed in the booklets. Some people have a different approach to sightseeing.

3. To the first type it's more important to make a picture of a place than to learn about it.

4. For this type of tourists it is more important to learn more about the country they are visiting, to enjoy their time there.

5. She was the second type of tourist.

Mila's story

Достопримечательности: что вы на самом деле видите?

Я живу в Ипсвиче. Это типичный английский город, очень тихий и очень традиционный. Когда я выхожу на улицу утром, то здороваюсь со всеми моими соседями, и часто мы обсуждаем планы на день друг с другом.

Однажды по пути на вокзал я встретила одну из моих соседок. «Куда ты идешь?» — спросила меня пожилая женщина. «Я еду в Лондон», —

ответила я. «Ну, — сказала она, — если ты встретишь там хоть одного англичанина, передай ему горячий привет». Я не поняла ее шутки, пока не приехала в Лондон. Тогда я поняла, что куда бы я ни посмотрела, всюду видела толпы туристов. Хотя я и сама была туристкой, других я находила шумными и раздражающими. Тогда я задумалась об этом.

Большинство из нас бывали туристами хотя бы раз в жизни. Что для вас важнее: увидеть как можно больше достопримечательностей или хорошо провести время? Вы хотите произвести впечатление на друзей фотографиями и историями или же предпочитаете сами получить впечатления от новых мест?

Есть такие туристы, которые не смогут уснуть, пока не посетят все места, указанные в туристических проспектах. Они делают сотни фотографий всего, что видят. Иногда я думаю, что им важнее сфотографировать место, чем узнать что-нибудь о нем. Некоторые люди, однако, по-другому относятся к туризму. Они не ставят перед собой задачу успеть как можно больше. Они выбирают одну или две достопримечательности и посвящают им много времени. Например, когда посещают картинную галерею, они не пытаются охватить максимальное число картин за визит, но проводят все время, осматривая работы одного художника или даже одну картину.

Много лет назад у меня была гостья из Америки. Она разрушила некоторые стереотипы о туристах из Америки, которые у меня были. Она приехала в Москву на две недели. Перед посещением Москвы она провела две недели в Санкт-Петербурге и уже устала. Я высказала несколько предложений по поводу того, куда мы могли бы пойти и что увидеть, но она сказала мне прямо: «Я здесь, чтобы получать удовольствие, а не для того, чтобы уморить себя. И я уже устала».

Она вставала в двенадцать часов, принимала душ и плотно завтракала, затем мы выбирали одно или два места для посещения. Мы никогда не ходили осматривать более двух достопримечательностей за один день. По дороге туда мы вели интересные разговоры. Она задавала много вопросов и сама много говорила. Я не очень хороший гид, потому что плохо ориентируюсь и у меня плохая память на события. Мы часто теряли дорогу, но это было нестрашно. Ее все смешило, даже если мы блуждали: возникало много интересных ситуаций. Спустя некоторое время мне пришлось поехать за город, где оставались мои родители. Я сильно удивилась, когда она захотела присоединиться ко мне. «Я много сделала. Теперь я собираюсь загорать и поплавать. В конце концов, я на каникулах».

3. What kind of tourist are you? Complete the sentences and find out.

1. When I come to a new city I want to visit the places which I've read about and have always wanted to see.

2. I always have a substantial breakfast because I won't have the time for food during the day.

3. If my guide has a poor sense of direction I won't mind. When we get lost, we still can see a lot of interesting things.

4. I will wait until this person finishes lunch and ask for an autograph.

5. If I see a long queue near the shopping centre I'll try to ask somebody from the queue what's going on.

4. Answer the questions.

1. Recently I was in Moscow and saw the Red Square.

2. The Kremlin and St. Basil Cathedral made a particular impression on me. The Kremlin has always been a symbol of Moscow for every Russian and it was great to see it in the real life. As for the Cathedral, it is a real masterpiece of the Russian architecture.

3. There are no skyscrapers in my city.

4. Many cities are famous for skyscrapers. Among them are New York, Chicago, Hong Kong.

5. As for me, I prefer guided tours, because they are more organized and give you more opportunities to see more of the place you go to.

Lesson 4

1. Fill in the gaps in the table with ordinal numerals.

Cardinal numerals

1 — one	21 — twenty-one
2 — two	22 — twenty-two
3 — three	23 — twenty-three
4 — four	30 — thirty
5 — five	40 — forty
6 — six	50 — fifty
12 — twelve	100 — a/one hundred
13 — thirteen	345 — three hundred
14 — fourteen	and forty-five
20 — twenty	

Ordinal numerals

1st — first	13th — thirteenth
2nd — second	14th — fourteenth
3rd — third	20th — twentieth
4th — fourth	21st — twenty-first
5th — fifth	22nd — twenty-second
6th — sixth	23d — twenty-third
12th — twelfth	30th — thirtieth

40th — fortieth

50th — fiftieth

100th — a/one hundredth

345th — three hundred

and forty-fifth

3. Try to guess what the letters NY in the address stand for.

I think the letters NY in the address stand for New York.

On what date are the friends writing this letter? Explain your answers.

They are writing the letter on May fifth (fifth of May) because they talk about May in the letter.

4. Say if the following information is true, false or not mentioned. If there is no information, try to guess. Explain your answers.

1. It's true. They wrote their first day in New York had been very busy.

2. It's true because there is very clever system of streets and avenues in New York.

3. It's true.

4. This information is not mentioned but I think it's false. According to the map the Hudson River run north to south and streets run east to west.

5. This information is not mentioned in the letter but as I know it's false.

6. It's false. There is a long queue to get to the top usually.

7. It's true.

8. It's false because they had just a quick look at Rockefeller Center.

9. It's true. It was rather late for visiting the museums.

10. It's true. The Broadway is one of the longest avenueis in New York but it is also famous for many Broadway theatres.

11. This information is not mentioned in the letter but I think it's true.

12. It's false. Central Park is so huge that it's easy to get lost in it.

5. Try to answer these questions.

1. It's between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue.

2. It's between Madison and Park Avenue.

3. It's between 1st Ave. and Sutton Pl.

4. No, there is not. According to the map there is only 600 West 42nd Street in Manhattan.

5. No, there is not. According to the map there is only 500 East 39th Street in Manhattan.

6. According to the map she lives far from the center of Manhattan.

7. How many streets cross Central Park?

Four streets cross Central Park.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Read the envelope and say if Rosy's brothers are going to get the letter? Why not?

No, they aren't. Rosy made a mistake in the envelope. She should write: 25 East 181st Street, New York.

B. Translate the sentences into English.

1. New York is on the Hudson River.
2. Manhattan is one of five boroughs of New York.
3. They went to Staten Island to see the Statue of Liberty.
4. The Empire State Building is the tallest skyscraper in New York.
5. Their house is west of Fifth Avenue.
6. There are many famous theatres in Broadway.

C. Answer the questions about Moscow.

1. Moscow is the capital of the Russian Federation. It is its historical, cultural and industrious centre.
2. Moscow stands on the Moskva-reka (on the Moskva river).
3. Moscow is the capital of Russia, that is why it is the seat of the Russian government.
4. The Supreme Court and the State Duma are also in Moscow.
5. The central square is called the Red Square.

6. A visitor can see the Kremlin, the St. Basil Cathedral, the Historical Museum and the building of Central Department Store there.

7. The most famous Russian theatre is called the Bolshoi Theatre.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Act out the dialogues. Ask and explain the way:

a) from your home to your school

b) from the centre of your city/town to the nearest hospital

c) from your school to the nearest post office/shopping centre/chemist's

Use your active vocabulary.

a) — Is your home far from school?

— Oh, no, not very far. Still I have to take a bus.

— Really? And how long does it take you to get to your school?

— It takes me half an hour to get there.

b) — Excuse me, would you be so kind to explain to me the way to the nearest hospital?

— Sure, you have to take the «A» bus. It stops just around the corner.

— Thank you very much.

Don't mention it.

c) — Excuse me, is there a shopping-centre near here?

— Oh, well, let me think. Yes, walk two blocks and turn right. You will see a very busy street with lots of shops and department stores.

— Thank you very much.

— The pleasure is all mine.

2. Answer the questions.

1. I can call something a masterpiece if it is made or done with very great skill. Masterpiece is the best example of painting or architecture, or something of the kind.

2. My favourite picture is *Giaconda* by Da Vinci. It made the most powerful impression on me.

3. I'd like to do some sightseeing in Paris.

4. There are no skyscrapers in Moscow, though the city has many very tall buildings. The most famous of them are called «*vysotki*».

5. I live with my parents. I do not work, I'm a pupil. I study at school.

6. A lot of people have servants in the twenty-first century.

7. Oh, yes, it's OK with me to go shopping instead of watching a film.

8. The heart of New York is Manhattan.

9. I will leave school in 2010.

10. The letters NY stand for New York.

3. Complete the sentences according to the model. Use ordinal numerals.

1. Today I bought her twenty-first book.

2. Today I'm writing my twenty-sixth article.
3. He is my fourth son.
4. Don't eat your fourth cake!
5. I don't need the fifth TV set.
6. Today it's his thirty-first birthday.
7. I have watched seven films this week, and now I'm going to watch the eighth film.

Lesson 5

1. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. She is from Russia.
2. Because she remembers the first time she saw it from on board the ship.
3. Her parents came to America by sea and brought her with them.
4. They thought it's one of those big American symbols which nobody believed in any more.
5. Olga wants to go to the Rockefeller Center again to tell friends about Rockefeller.
6. He was a rich aristocrat.

2. К каким частям речи принадлежат данные слова?

- | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------|
| 1. noun | 4. noun | 7. noun |
| 2. noun | 5. adjective | |
| 3. verb | 6. noun | |

3. От каких слов образованы данные слова?

Member; brother; wise; neighbour; free; kind; weak; dictator; mother; useful; star.

6. Match Rockefeller's words with the following ideas.

1. a) Everybody has the right to be happy.

2. k) Someone in a higher position has to work a lot.

l) Someone who has a lot of money should do more for other people.

3. c) President and ministers must work for the people.

h) People are more important than president and ministers.

4. i) Everybody has the right to work

j) Money shouldn't be given to people but people should have chance to earn it.

5. g) Every society should be fair.

6. b) People should keep their promises and never break them.

m) It's more important to be a good person than to be successful.

7. d) Your religion doesn't matter; but it's important to believe in God...

f) The most important thing is living in harmony with God.

8. e) Love is the most powerful thing in the world.

7. Choose suitable words and make any necessary.

Freedom; weakness; membership; wisdom; brotherhood; kindness; coldness; friendship; dictatorship; government; happiness; successful; equality.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Translate Rockefeller's words into Russian.

1. Я верю в высшую ценность человека и его право на жизнь, свободу и счастье.

2. Я верю, что каждое право подразумевает ответственность; каждая возможность — обязательство; каждое владение — обязанность.

3. Я верю, что закон был создан для человека, а не человек для закона; что правительство — слуга людей, а не их хозяин.

4. Я верю в достоинство работы, не важно — умственной или физической; что мир не должен обеспечивать человеку проживание, но должен каждому человеку дать возможность зарабатывать на жизнь.

5. Я верю, что фундаментом для устойчивого общественного строя являются правда и правосудие.

6. Я верю в святость обещания, что слово человека должно быть столь же хорошим, как его обязательство; именно такой характер, а не богатство или власть или положение имеет высшую ценность.

7. Я верю во всемоудрого и вселюбящего Бога, названного любым именем. Высочайшее осуществление, величайшее счастье и полноценность человек находит, живя в гармонии с Его желаниями.

8. Я верю, что любовь — величайшая вещь в мире; что она одна может преодолеть ненависть; что право, может, и одержит победу над могуществом.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Answer the questions using your active vocabulary.

1. I'm going to find a work of an engineer/teacher/doctor/shop-assistant.

2. My duties are rather simple. I help my Mom around the house — I do some cleaning, wash the dishes, take the trash out, walk our dog.

3. Speaking the truth, my sense of duty is not very strong. However I understand that I have to help my parents.

4. I think so. Though sometimes I find I would skip my duties.

5. Surely everybody will agree that health is a more valuable possession.

6. Yes, I believe in justice.

7. Perhaps, equal opportunities mean that everybody should follow the same rules and laws,

which are written in the Constitution of the country. «Некоторые люди более равны, чем другие».

2. Finish the sentences using the words and expressions below. Change them where necessary.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. masterpiece | 7. survive |
| 2. skyscrapers | 8. exception |
| 3. feel | 9. seasick |
| 4. industrious | 10. obligations |
| 5. originally | 11. see the sights/to |
| 6. impression | do sightseeing |

3. Put in an article where necessary.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. —; the | 3. — | 5. —; the |
| 2. the; — | 4. an; the | 6. the; — |

Lessons 6, 7

6. Translate the expressions.

Длинные очереди; нью-йоркская атмосфера; большие порции; восхитительная еда; вы разделяете стол с незнакомцами; вы не можете разделить вашу порцию с друзьями; соленые огурцы бесплатно; недостаточно мест; быстрое обслуживание; супы домашнего приготовления; когда вы заканчиваете вашу еду, вам приходится быстро

уходить; интернациональная еда; высокие цены; огромные сэндвичи.

8. Read the opinions and answer the questions.

1. The main advantages are very tasty meal, big portions, New York atmosphere, free pickled cucumbers, quick and friendly service.

2. The main disadvantages are: long lines, high prices, too much noise inside the deli, portions are too big for one person, you can't share your portion with friends, you share the table with strangers, you can't sit for too long, the place is not big enough.

9. Найдите и подчеркните лимитирующие определения.

1. she gave us
2. who is looking at us
3. —
4. I have been reading
5. —
6. who lives in America

*10. Fill in the gaps. Use **the**, **a** or **no article**.*

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. — | 4. — |
| 2. — | 5. the |
| 3. The | 6. a |

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Match the dish with the description.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. beef Stroganov | 4. blinis |
| 2. shashlik (kebab) | 5. pelmenis |
| 3. karavay | 6. borscht |

В. Выпишите из текста упражнения 8 все прилагательные с положительным значением.

Fantastic, amazing, huge, big, important, popular, free, quick, friendly.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

2. Before you read, try to answer the questions and make some clever guesses.

1. China is famous for its tea traditions.
2. We should come at five o'clock.
3. No, I won't take any food if I'm invited for tea in England.
4. In Scotland you can have the best meal for tea.

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

Угощайтесь!

Так много стран, так много традиций (сколько стран, столько традиций)... Способы принимать гостей имеют отличия в разных странах.

Если вас пригласили на чай в Шотландии, возможно, вам предложат и хорошую еду, которая

будет включать в себя мясо и сыр, хлеб и масло, пирог, булочки и, конечно, овсяные лепешки (печенье). Это сухое печенье, которое делают из овса. Оно очень питательно и полезно для здоровья. Овсяное печенье было главной пищей шотландских воинов. Люди ели его по-разному. «Овсяные лепешки незаменимы, если надо перекусить, они заменяют хлеб во время еды (служат добавкой к пище). Их можно есть и сами по себе, с любыми добавками. Овсяные лепешки великолепны на ленч или с тарелкой супа. Полдник: попробуй добавить тунца и кукурузы. Обед (ужин): они великолепны с паштетом и стаканом вина».

В Англии вы можете получить к чаю чашку чая — и все! Но иногда вам предложат немного сухого печенья, фрукты и сыр. Время чаепития — пять часов пополудни. В Британии вам редко скажут: «В пять», договариваясь о встрече. «Увидимся во время чая» или «Приходите в офис к чаю», что означает «Приходите в 5 часов».

В Ирландии чай очень важен. Даже в очень бедных семьях люди имели привычку относиться к чаепитию как к церемонии. Чай заваривали в специальном чайнике и только хороший и крупнолистовой. Люди никуда не спешили. Они садились вокруг стола и обсуждали последние новости. Знаменитый ирландский писатель описал визит его матери в Америку, где ее будущая невестка поила ее чаем. Бедная леди вынула пакетик из своей чашки и в ужасе смотрела на

него: «Что это?» Она не могла поверить, что этот отвратительный смятый пакетик был чаем. Позже она жаловалась своим друзьям и родственникам в Ирландии: «Американцы могут полететь в космос, но не могут налить вам чашечку чая по-хорошему». Кстати, выражение «чашка чая» произносится на особый манер («cuppotea»). Или же вас могут пригласить на «cuppa».

В Китае, который знаменит своими чайными традициями, чай вам будут наливать в крошечную чашечку, чтобы поощрить вас выпить много таких чашечек. Большая чашка чая будет означать: «Пей свой чай и иди домой».

4. Answer the questions. Use these words and expressions.

1. We like to drink tea, but teatime doesn't really matter for us.

2. I'm not a tea fan, but I prefer to brew tea instead having a quick teabag.

3. I have tea several times every day; in the morning, at lunch time and in the evening.

4. I like to invite someone for a «cuppa», though it is usually not a real tea ceremony.

5. Inviting guests for tea, we usually try to have something tasty for it, for example, a cake or biscuits, or some dessert.

6. Russians are famous for their hospitality. When they have guests, they always try to treat them to a big meal.

5. Plan a birthday/New Year/housewarming party. Write a menu. It should contain a main course, a dessert, a salad and a hot/cold drink.

You may use some of the ideas below. Translate the new words with a dictionary.

1. Birthday Party

On my birthday party I always invite friends. They come in the afternoon and usually we have a great fun. The plan of the party is rather traditional: we listen to music, dance and, of course, sit at the table and have a delicious dinner.

As for the menu, this year I decided to select a main dish and then add an assortment of toppings that will make great accompaniments and allow the guests to choose their own favorites!

First of all, it will be Baked Potato Bar — a dish made of baked potatoes with sour cream, shredded cheddar cheese, bacon bits, chopped onion, and chili.

Besides the main dish I will serve a number of salads — coleslaw, tomato and cucumber salad and iceberg lettuce with cheese and mayonnaise.

For the dessert there will be an apple pie with whipped cream, a strawberry milkshake and cappuccino coffee.

2. New Year Party

New Year Party is a great holiday and all people, especially in Russia, wait for it and make plans how they will celebrate the day.

Our family always tries to get together for the New Year party. We like to sit at the table, remember what happened during the year and make plans for the future. Of course it is important to decide what things to be served for the party. Here is the menu:

The New Year party takes a long time, so the food should be nutritious, healthy and satisfying at the same time.

Before the main dish some salads will be served: coleslaw, tomato and cucumber salad and iceberg lettuce with cheese and mayonnaise.

Then there will come the baked potatoes with ground beef, taco shells, lettuce, tomato, salsa, cheese and sour cream.

For the dessert Danish pastry, mini chocolate rolls and ice cream with cappuccino will be served. And the main dish for the dessert will be a chocolate fudge cake.

As for the beverages, the guests will be offered a strawberry milkshake, lemonade, ice tea and freshly pressed apple juice.

3. Housewarming party

When people move to a new house, they have a housewarming party. They celebrate the beginning of a new life at the new place and want the party to be remembered.

We invited our best friends and relatives to our housewarming. When the guests come we will show them the house and then will sit down at the table

and start eating the dinner. During the dinner we will talk, tell stories and jokes, remember funny things and make plans for the future. Then we may dance, listen to music and even sing songs.

The menu is as follows:

A homemade pizza. It's a nutritious and satisfying dish. If you make it yourself it can be irresistible. Sometimes I use individual sized, pre-made pizza crusts such as a Boboli, with tomato sauce, shredded cheese, pepperoni, onions, olives, peppers, and fresh basil. Also we can buy Taco Bar — Pasta Bar — two or three varieties of cooked pasta served with a choice of marinara, Alfredo cheese sauces with parmesan cheese and garlic bread on the side.

Besides the main dish I will serve a number of snacks: Greek salad, cucumber and tomato salad, lettuce salad and coleslaw; then some other snacks will go: yogurt, pudding, jelly, and apple sauce. An assortment of drinks will be served as a variety of freshly pressed juice (apple and orange), lemonade and ice tea.

For the dessert a delicious chocolate cake will be served. It may be followed by cappuccino coffee with mini chocolate rolls and sweets.

6. Describe the following cafés and restaurants using the words below.

1. The «Savoy» restaurant is a top quality restaurant and rather expensive.

2. McDonald's is a popular fast food restaurant. It is always crowded, but friendly.

3. Pizza-Hut is a place where you can have nice pizzas with different toppings. It is simple, but elegant.

4. KFC is a posh and atmospheric place. You can have delicious food there.

5. If you need to have a snack, go to the «Elki-Palki» café. It is noisy, but friendly and you will buy cheap tasty food there.

6. «Kroshka Kartoshka» is a place where you may come with your children. You will be offered popular fast food there and you can eat it in a cosy and friendly atmosphere.

7. Fill the gaps with appropriate words and complete the story. Use your imagination.

In the morning we have breakfast. Some people like a substantial breakfast, which may include: bacon and eggs, toasts with jam and a cup of coffee, others prefer a light meal. They have a cup of tea between 12 p.m. and 1.00 p.m. It's time for lunch. A healthy lunch might include some sandwiches, or fries and fish or a piece of cake and a cup of tea or coffee. Dinner is served between 5.00 p.m. and 6 p.m. It is the main meal of the day. If you have guests, you may have some soup, different salads, chicken dishes and a dessert. If there are no guests, you may have a salad, some soup and chicken before going to bed.

Lessons 9, 10

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Answer the questions.

1. Robin MacWizad did.
2. He decided to write a diary because he didn't want the memory of his family would be lost forever if he'd died.
3. Because he didn't know who would read it.
4. There were 120 passengers on board the ship.
5. The ship was called the Mayflower.
6. The Saints were the most of the passengers called themselves the Saint of the Holy Discipline. The Saints called other passengers «strangers».
7. The Saints decided to leave England because they couldn't worship their religion there and the Strangers did it for different reasons: some hoped to get rich, some wanted the chance of a better life and some just saved their lives.
8. They saw land on November, 9.
9. The leader of the Saints was William Bradford.
10. Yes, he was. He was a man of great intelligence and kindness.
11. They landed in Cape Cod.
12. Because the crew made a mistake.
13. The Mayflower Compact is the agreement which the passengers signed.
14. John Carver was chosen as for governor.

15. Some of the Pilgrims went on shore to look for something to eat and to find some fresh water; but the most of them stood on board because they couldn't decide if they would stay on board or look for more suitable place.

16. Cape Cod was not very suitable for building their village and the Pilgrims were attacked by the Indians, that's why they had to leave Cape Cod.

17. The name of the place where they found their new home was Plymouth.

18. This place was much better than Cape Cod. There were a lot of trees, different herbs and berries and animals to hunt.

19. So many people died because of cold and disease.

20. They were going to plant some crops.

21. His name was Samoset.

22. No, they didn't at all. They wanted to trust him but he could be an Indian spy.

23. They signed an agreement to live in peace and help each other.

24. The Mayflower finally left for England on April, 1.

25. None of the Pilgrims wanted to go back to England. They didn't want to give up.

B. Number the events in the correct order.

5 — 3 — 10 — 14 — 6 — 1 — 13 — 2 — 8 — 15 —
11 — 12 — 7 — 9 — 4.

Lesson 11

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

2. Choose the right answers.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. c) | 6. c) |
| 2. a) | 7. b) |
| 3. b) | 8. a) |
| 4. b) | 9. b) |
| 5. b) | |

3. Choose **a**, **the** or **no article** and fill in the gaps.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. — | 6. — |
| 2. the | 7. — |
| 3. the | 8. a |
| 4. —; —; —; the | 9. the; the |
| 5. the | |

4. Find the synonyms to the underlined words.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. a) | 4. c) |
| 2. b) | 5. a) |
| 3. c) | 6. a) |

5. Образуйте существительные от следующих существительных и прилагательных.

Freedom, brotherhood, friendship, membership, kindness, happiness, neighborhood.

UNIT 2

Lesson 1

4. Answer the questions.

1. Rob likes to wear expensive clothes.
2. Misha, Mark and Emily don't like to pay a lot of money for clothes.
3. Mark doesn't care about his clothes.
4. Emily likes to buy things in the sales. It's her hobby.
5. Rob likes to wear expensive clothes.
6. Misha, Mark and Emily don't buy expensive clothes.

5. Look through the dialogue and:

b) find the synonyms for:

original

casual

designer clothes

to be out of fashion

c) find the opposite of:

to be the latest fashion

fashionable clothes

clothes show my individuality

«Clothes make the man»

6. Translate the adjectives into Russian. How were they formed?

useful = the verb *to use* + suffix-ful — полезный

wonderful = the noun *wonder* + suffix-ful —
замечательный

enjoyable = the verb *to enjoy* + suffix-able —
приятный

hopeful = the verb *to hope* + suffix-ful —
многообещающий

political = the noun *politic* + suffix-al —
политический

musical = the noun *music* + suffix-al —
музыкальный

fashionable = the noun *fashion* + suffix-able —
модный

peaceful = the noun *peace* + suffix-ful — мирный

comfortable = the noun *comfort* + suffix-able —
удобный

natural = the noun *nature* + suffix-al —
естественный

sensible = the noun *sense* + suffix-ible —
заметный

changeable = the verb *to change* + suffix-able —
изменчивый

meaningful = the noun *meaning* + suffix-ful —
значимый

colorful = the noun *color* + suffix-ful —
красочный

suitable = the noun *suite* + suffix *-able* —
подходящий

tasteful = the noun *taste* + suffix *-ful* —
сделанный со вкусом

7. Form the adjectives from the nouns in brackets. Complete the sentences.

1. fashionable.

4. beautiful

2. comfortable

5. colorful

3. practical

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Match the words with the definitions.

1. b)

5. e)

2. a)

6. f)

3. d)

7. g)

4. c)

*B. Fill in the gaps with the words **last** or **latest**.*

1. last

4. latest

2. latest

5. latest

3. last

6. last

C. Translate the sentences into English.

1. I don't like to stand out.

2. I buy things in the sales.

3. This shirt is very expensive but not fashionable.

4. This dress is the latest fashion.

5. I don't care about fashion, I wear comfortable clothes.

6. His clothes are fashionable and practical.

7. These shoes are beautiful but not practical. They are white.

8. «What are fashionable now?» — «Colorful pullovers and flared trousers are».

9. The last train has just left.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Group these words into a) synonyms b) antonyms.

a) posh — отличный, превосходный, шикарный, fashionable — модный, шикарный, fancy — модный, фасонный, elegant — элегантный, aristocratic — аристократический, expensive — дорогой; popular — популярный, casual — легкий, мысленный, случайный; об одежде — повседневная, affordable — доступный, cheap — дешевый, practical — практичный.

b) affordable — unaffordable (доступный — недоступный)

elegant — casual; aristocratic — popular; expensive — cheap; posh, fashionable, fancy — affordable, practical.

2. Which of the two groups of shop signs mean «cheap» and which «expensive»?

CHEAP: SALE, Bargain, Free, Buy one get one, 70% off, Special offer, Clearance.

EXPENSIVE: Last season, New, New season, Latest fashion, New arrivals, It's hot.

3. Fill in the gaps with last or latest. Translate into Russian.

1. last. Последний поезд ушел! Как я доберусь домой?

2. last. Невежливо забирать (съедать) последний кусок торта.

3. latest. Топы без рукавов — это последняя мода.

4. last. Это твой последний шанс. Используй его!

5. last. Это последнее стихотворение Лермонтова.

6. latest. Жаклин Уилсон — современная английская писательница. Вот ее последняя книга.

7. last. Мой комментарий был последним перед тем, как вебсайт закрылся.

4. Design a girl's/boy's school uniform. Describe the style, material and colour. Is it a practical thing? Use these words for help.

A girl's uniform: It should be practical, but elegant and smart. The uniform may be combined of a white nylon blouse, a navy blue woolen skirt

and a formal dark blue jacket made of cashmere. The jacket may be made of velvet.

A boy's uniform: The boy's uniform should be not very expensive, plain, practical and comfortable. It may consist of a white shirt made of cotton with a black tie, black woolen trousers and a dark grey jacket. The jacket may be made of wool.

Lessons 2, 3

1. Remember who said these words, and report them.

1. Mark says that he doesn't care about fashion.

2. Mark says that he can't stand shopping.

3. Rob says that Mark really needs some new clothes.

4. Mark says that his jeans and sweaters are suitable for travelling.

5. Emily says that Mark's clothes are a little out of fashion.

6. Misha says that clothes must show his individuality.

7. Rob says that he always wear designer clothes.

8. Emily says that most of her clothes come from discount stores that sell designer clothes, so they don't cost that much.

9. Emily says that she doesn't like to stand out.

10. Misha says that he likes to look round in the shops and find something original.

11. Rob says that clothes are a status thing.
12. Mark says that he prefers clothes that he feels comfortable in.
13. Emily says that her favourite jeans are Calvin Klein.
14. Mark says that he likes casual clothes.

6. Match the adjectives with their translation.

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. f) | 4. b) | 7. a) |
| 2. c) | 5. d) | 8. e) |
| 3. h) | 6. g) | |

*9. Fill in the gaps with **say** or **tell**.*

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. says | 4. tell | 7. Tell |
| 2. tell | 5. tell | 8. say |
| 3. say | 6. tell | |

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

*В. Подберите к прилагательным антоним с помощью суффикса **-less**.*

Colorless; meaningless; careless; helpless; tasteless.

*Rewrite the sentences, use prefix **-un**.*

1. I hope it's unbreakable.
2. This dress would be unsuitable for the party.
3. I never wear uncomfortable shoes.

4. This sweater is unfashionable.

C. Change the sentences from reported into direct speech and translate them into Russian.

1. Мэри говорит своим друзьям: «Уходите быстрее, потому что моя мама очень сердится на меня».

2. Он говорит: «Мне не нужна модная одежда».

3. Продавец говорит ей: «Вы должны надеть носки, чтобы померить эти туфли».

4. Она говорит своей подруге: «Моя одежда вышла из моды».

5. Она говорит: «Я не люблю выделяться».

6. Елена говорит: «Я великолепно провожу время в Испании».

7. Он говорит своему другу: «Мне нет дела до моды».

8. Она говорит: «Я предпочитаю повседневную одежду».

9. Анна говорит Джейн: «Мне нравится повседневная одежда».

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Change the sentences into reported speech.

1. Jim says that he likes fashionable things.

2. Tina says that fashion is not important to her.

3. The teacher exclaims that students should wear a proper outfit in school.

4. Mother asks if I am going shopping.

5. The shop assistant offers to use their fitting room to try the dress on.

6. The girl asks if they have got that dress in a bigger size.

7. The mother tells her daughter not to buy shoes in that shop, because it will be a waste of money.

8. Tom says that he doesn't want to stand out.

9. Jane says that she goes to discount shops for designer clothes.

2. Change the sentences into direct speech.

1. David says: «I don't like shopping».

2. Molly says: «Fashion matters a lot for me».

3. Michael says: «I prefer colourful clothes».

4. Emma says: «I like to dress in style».

5. Mark says: «I like casual jeans».

6. Ann says to her brother: «Change your socks!»

3. Choose the correct word.

1. designer

8. ridiculous

2. unusual

9. posh

3. SALE

10. fancy

4. a discount store

11. latest

5. a waterproof

12. a good bargain

6. loose

13. cheap

7. expensive

14. stylish

Lesson 4

4. Are these statements true or false?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. It's true. | 4. It's false. |
| 2. It's false. | 5. It's true. |
| 3. It's true. | 6. It's false. |

5. Find in the text:

- a) the verbs for the nouns *dye, influence, label*
 dye — to dye hair
 influence — to let influence
 label — to put a label
- b) the adjective for the noun *fake*
 «gold»

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

B. Write what the people in the pictures are saying.

2. Queen is telling the man not to sit in her presence.

3. The teacher is telling the pupil to leave the classroom.

4. The man is asking his friend to lend him his car.

5. The old lady is asking the boy to help her to carry this bag.

6. Mother is telling her son to turn off the music immediately.

7. The girl is asking her friend not to tell anybody a secret.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

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

1. Two shops facing each other, «Primark» and «Marks and Spencer's» are compared.
2. «Primark» is cheaper.
3. «Marks and Spencer's» is more expensive.
4. It is always busier in «Primark».
5. In «Marks and Spencer's» the shop-assistants are more helpful.
6. In «Primark» you can find more bargains.
7. «Marks and Spencer's» gift vouchers to their customers.
8. I think Mila prefers «Primark» shop.

3. Express the same idea in a different way.

1. The shop is always full of people.
2. There are so many people that it's hard to get to the fitting-room.
3. My brother is a frequent visitor to this shop.
4. I like to make/have a bargain.
5. I'm looking for an affordable bicycle.
6. Where is the fitting-room?

4. Use the questions of Ex.2 as a plan and compare two shops. Which of the shops would you like to go to when you go to London?

When you are in London you may go shopping either to an expensive or to a cheaper place. It

depends on what you want or on what you can afford.

As for me, if I were in London I would visit an expensive shop at least once, because I would like to see fashionable goods and stylish people. It is interesting to visit such a place: people come there not only for buying things but also for having a nice time.

If I want to have a bargain, or to buy something useful and practical and at the same time not very expensive, I will go to a cheaper shop. In spite of the crowds of people and long queues, you may choose anything you want there and leave it quite satisfied with your shopping.

Lessons 6, 7

1—2. Match the expressions with their translations.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. 7 | 12. 11 |
| 2. 9 | 13. 2 |
| 3. 10 | 14. 3 |
| 4. 21 | 15. 4 |
| 5. 12 | 16. 5 |
| 6. 13 | 17. 1 |
| 7. 14 | 18. 19 |
| 8. 15 | 19. 16 |
| 9. 17 | 20. 6 |
| 10. 18 | 21. 8 |
| 11. 20 | |

5. Say the phrases in reported speech.

Can I help you? — The shop assistant asks the customer if she can help him.

Does it fit? — The customer asks the shop assistant if it fits.

Is it my color? — The customer asks the shop assistant if it's her color.

Does this skirt go with this blouse? — The customer asks the shop assistant if this skirt goes with this blouse.

Do you need another size? — The shop assistant asks the customer if she needs another size.

Would you like to try it on? — The shop assistant asks the customer if she would like to try it on.

Do you like it? — The shop assistant asks the customer if she likes it.

Do you have these jeans in a larger size? — The customer asks the shop assistant if they have these jeans in a larger size.

Can I pay by card? — The customer asks the shop assistant if she can pay by card.

How much is it? — The customer asks the shop assistant how much it is.

How will you pay? — The shop assistant asks the customer how she will pay.

What make do you prefer? — The shop assistant asks the customer what make she prefers.

Where is the fitting room? — The customer asks the shop assistant where the fitting room is.

What size are you? — The shop assistant asks the customer what size she is.

*6. Read the statements and say if they are **true**, **false** or **there's no information**. Support your answers with what they say in the dialogue.*

1. There's no information about it in the dialogue.

2. There's no information about it in the dialogue.

3. True. Rob says that shops in England normally close at around 6 p.m.

4. False. Emily says that shops in America are open at weekends.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Write the complete form of the questions.

1. What shoes size are you?

2. Do you like to stand out?

3. Do you care about fashion?

4. Were your clothes bought in the sales?

5. Which clothes do you prefer?

6. Where do you buy clothes?

7. Do you read fashion magazines?

8. Who helps you to choose clothes?

B. Write about how everybody reacts.

Emily's sister says that her clothes don't really suit her.

Emily's brother says that her clothes are brilliant.

Emily's father says that in case she buys these clothes he will never let her go shopping alone again.

Emily's mother says that she looks awful and asks her where she found these clothes.

Emily's grandmother asks her how much the clothes are.

C. Make up two dialogues from these phrases.

1. — I'd like to buy a jacket for my brother.

— What size is he?

— His Russian size is 44.

— OK, no problem. The US size is 34.

— Thanks a lot.

2. — I'd like to buy a pair of trainers.

— What size do you wear?

— My Russian size is 41.

— OK. Your US size is 8. Here you are.

— May I try them on?

— How do they feel?

— I'm afraid they are too big. Do you have a smaller size?

— We do, but they're another make.

— OK let me have a look.

— Sure.

D. Read the column from a teenage fashion magazine. Match the questions with the answers. Write a short version of the question and make dialogues using reported speech.

1. **5:** Sharon from New York asks about the colour of the top she could wear under her jacket and Tina advises her to try a white or red top.

2. **4:** Kassie from Washington says that sometimes she gets very upset because of her body type and Tina advises her to wear short skirts.

3. **2:** Erica from Denver asks where is the best place to buy a stylish waterproof jacket and Tina advises her to go to a big department store like Macy's.

4. **1:** Ingrid from Chicago asks how she can start a career of a clothes designer and Tina advises her to contact Fashion Institute of Technology in New York City.

5. **3:** Diana from Los Angeles wants to dye her hair and asks what colour would be best for her. Tina thinks that she might try a darker colour.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Match the questions with the answers.

1. h)

4. c)

7. f)

2. b)

5. d)

8. a)

3. e)

6. g)

Lesson 8, 9

2. Answer the questions.

1. He discovered a new continent — America.

2. After Columbus's discovery thousands of greedy Spanish went to the continent and destroyed the ancient civilizations, they were looking for gold and this cost the lives of thousands of Indians.

3. Diseases brought by white men had killed them.

4. He decided to stay near the graves of his tribe and guard the treasure himself.

5. He had seen the treasure.

7. He decided to go to some distant future and hide the treasure there.

8. Women cooked corn and turkeys and the Indians brought some of their own food.

9. He left the treasure in the distant future.

10. Yes, he did.

3. Choose the right answer.

1. c)

5. b)

2. b)

6. b); c)

3. b)

7. b)

4. a); b); c)

10. a)

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Fill in the gaps with the facts from both parts of the stories.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 1603 | 11. the Pilgrims |
| 2. freedom | 12. Cape Cod |
| 3. let down | 13. signed; a governor. |
| 4. choose | 14. John Carver |
| 5. hearts | 15. the Indians |
| 6. to worship | 16. 1620; Plymouth |
| 7. 1620 | 17. an agreement |
| 8. 120 | 18. England |
| 9. the Mayflower | 19. Thanksgiving |
| 10. William Bradford | |

B. Read the names of some of the holidays that are celebrated in America nowadays. Which of them was started by the Pilgrims? Why do you think so?

Thanksgiving was started by the Pilgrims. This is a historical fact.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Fill in the gaps with the right words and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. practical and waterproof; elegant and fashionable
2. worn jeans; a loose T-shirt
3. practical
4. designer
5. tight
6. unusual

7. latest
8. cheap
9. casual; elegant and stylish

2. Change the sentences into direct speech.

1. The teacher: «Put up something casual for a visit to a farm».
2. Tom: «I don't like shopping».
3. Emma: «I always dress in style».
4. Jim: «Colourful clothes show my individuality».
5. Mother: «Please, do not wear this ridiculous shirt!»

3. Change the sentences into reported speech.

1. Mike says he thinks that shopping is a waste of time.
2. She asks him what make he prefers.
3. Daniel says that he prefers designer clothes.
4. Ann says that she doesn't like to stand out.
5. Alex thinks that everybody likes a bargain.

4. Fill in the gaps with last or latest.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. last | 4. last |
| 2. last | 5. latest |
| 3. latest | |

5. Translate from Russian into English.

1. What size are you?
2. Does this shirt fit the trousers?

3. This dress is a size bigger than you need. Try another size.

4. These shoes will be in fashion in autumn.

5. Your jeans are out of fashion.

6. Do not wear these trainers with a skirt.

7. My grandmother cares about fashion.

Lesson 10

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

2. Underline the correct word, complete the sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. colourful

4. in the sales

2. unfashionable

5. big

3. formal

6. stand out

3. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech and translate them into Russian.

1. Lena asks me if I read adventure stories.

2. Jane asked her friends not to go away.

3. When you need their help they always say that they are busy.

4. The mother told her children not to open the door to anybody.

5. Caroline asks her son where he has been all that time.

6. The boys ask grandma if dinner ~~is~~ ready.

7. The girl asks the shop assistant what is fashionable these days.

4. *Use the following phrases to make a dialogue.*

— Hallo, can I help you?

— Oh, well, thank you. I'm just looking.

— I'm pleased to inform you that we have a lot of bargains at the moment.

— That's nice, but I don't wear clothes that are out of fashion.

— All our clothes are the latest fashion. What size are you?

— I am 8 size.

— OK, let me show you some things. This top is exactly your size.

— Well, it looks nice. I'd like to try it on. Where are the fitting rooms?

— The fitting rooms are on the left, this way, please.

— Well, please, have a look. Does it fit me?

— Yes, it looks fine.

— But I'm not sure about the size.

— Maybe. Try a bigger size if you like.

— Yes, please.

— How do you feel now?

— Much better. Yes, it looks better, but I have to think about.

— It's OK, you're welcome.

5. Describe what the people in the pictures are wearing. What do you think of their clothes?

1. The man is wearing a black suit and a white shirt with a tie. These are formal clothes. Men wear them at work, usually in offices or banks.

2. The man is wearing casual and convenient clothes: a white T-shirt and a jacket. They are rather of sport style. Maybe he is going to take some exercises.

3. The girl is looking extravagant. She is wearing a black top with a lot of chains and necklaces, and her make-up is strange. Evidently, she belongs to some group of youth subculture. She uses special style in clothes to demonstrate this.

4. People in the woods are tourists, maybe. They are wearing casual clothes: T-shirts and jeans and baseball caps. Their boots should also be convenient and waterproof, though they are not visible in the picture.

UNIT 3

Lesson 1

1. Match the sentences in direct speech with reported speech.

- | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. c) | 5. h) | 9. e) |
| 2. a) | 6. j) | 10. g) |
| 3. k) | 7. d) | 11. i) |
| 4. f) | 8. b) | |

2. Write the missing forms on condition that the verb introducing direct speech is in the Past Simple.

Direct speech	Reported speech
<i>will become</i>	would become
will buy	<i>would buy</i>
<i>broke/has broken</i>	had broken
am thinking	<i>was thinking</i>
<i>forget</i>	forgot
cannot	<i>couldn't</i>
<i>fell/has fallen</i>	had fallen
has been working	<i>had been working</i>

Direct speech	Reported speech
<i>was walking/has been walking</i>	had been walking
is raining	<i>was raining</i>
<i>was/has been</i>	had been
cooks	<i>cooked</i>
<i>was doing/has been doing</i>	had been doing
<i>made/has made</i>	had made
grows	<i>grew</i>
doesn't read	<i>didn't read</i>
hasn't brought	<i>hadn't brought</i>
<i>think</i>	thought
won't drive	<i>wouldn't drive</i>
<i>can</i>	could
didn't give	<i>hadn't given</i>
<i>have to</i>	had to
were running	<i>had been running</i>

3. Change the sentences into reported speech.

1. He asked where I had found it.
2. He asked how they would get there.
3. He said that he hadn't known the truth.
4. He asked if she would come next day.
5. He asked what they had been doing.
6. He asked when they would meet.
7. He asked if he played golf.
8. He asked why they had come.

9. He asked how long I had been waiting.

10. He asked if she had seen him.

4. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Он спросил, был ли я в новом театре.

2. Он сказал, что он сейчас в театре.

3. Она сказала мне, что не любит платья.

4. Она сказала мне, что ее мама не любила платья.

5. Нам сказали, что она больна.

6. Она сказала, что убирает свою комнату.

7. Лена думала, что вернется рано.

8. Они сказали мне, что смотрят фильм с четырех часов.

9. Они сказали мне, что смотрят фильм.

10. Их спросили, где они живут.

11. Она не знала, почему он ушел.

5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. She asked where they had been the day before.

2. He said us that he had seen that film.

3. He promised her that he would call her up next week.

4. She asked me to write a letter to her brother.

5. She didn't advise me to invite him to the Birthday party.

6. They were asked if they knew the writer.

7. We didn't know when she would come.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

Misha said that it was nice to meet Alice.

Grandmother said that she had been thinking about Alice when she had come.

Emily asked Alice what the weather had been like in Australia.

Diana asked Alice if she had took any pictures.

Martin asked Alice if she had visited their relatives in Sidney.

Mark asked Alice how her flight had been.

Rob asked Alice where she had been.

B. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Она не знала, где он.

2. Андрей спросил ее, слышала ли она новости.

3. Мы были рады, что они пришли.

4. Она говорила им не звонить ее брату.

5. Она спросила, почему девочка плачет.

6. Она не могла вспомнить, что она делала вчера.

7. Она спросила продавца, модное ли это платье.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Change the sentences into reported speech.

1. Ann said that she was very happy.

2. Tom asked what we were doing there.

3. Jim said that he would come the next day.

4. Alice wondered if the DVD player was expensive.

5. Father asked him if he had finished his breakfast.

2. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Шерлок Холмс сказал, что он любит играть на скрипке.

2. Сначала доктор Ватсон подумал, что Шерлок Холмс был опасным преступником.

3. Миссис Хадсон сказала, что какие-то мальчики ждут у двери.

4. Шерлок Холмс ответил, что он заметил это. Он добавил, что он боксировал левой рукой.

5. Она сказала, что завтра поедет в путешествие.

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

Непонимание

Русская семья поехала в Лондон на экскурсию. Их двое детей, Иван, тринадцати лет, и Анна, шестнадцати лет, могли хорошо говорить по-английски, поэтому у них не было проблем с тем, чтобы понимать людей вокруг. Однажды Иван и его отец пошли куда-то одни. Когда они проголодались, они решили перекусить в кафе.

К ним подошел официант, чтобы взять у них заказ.

«Мне два бутерброда и чашку кофе эспрессо», — сказал отец.

«А мне молочный коктейль», — сказал Иван.

«Мы здесь не подаем коктейли», — ответил официант.

«Этого не может быть. Я всегда заказываю молочные коктейли, они есть во всех ресторанах», — сказал мальчик. Затем Иван оглянулся вокруг: некоторые посетители удивленно на него смотрели.

«О'кей, — вздохнул он, — пожалуйста, принесите мне банку Фанты».

Вечером он рассказал об этом сестре и она засмеялась.

«Неудивительно, что все смотрели на тебя. Коктейлем обычно называют алкогольные напитки, — сказала она, — Тебе был нужен “милкшейк”».

1. The boy wanted to order a milkshake.

2. The waiter understood that the boy wanted some alcoholic drink.

3. The story is called so because the people misunderstood each other.

4. Rewrite the story using reported speech.

A Russian family went to London on an excursion. Their two children, Ivan and Anna, could speak English very well. One day Ivan, who was younger than Ann, and his father went out alone.

When they got hungry, they decided to have a snack in a café.

The waiter came up to them to take their orders. The father asked for two sandwiches and a cup of coffee. Ivan wanted to have «a milk cocktail». When the waiter heard that, he answered they did not serve cocktails in the café. Ivan was very surprised, because he always ordered such drinks and every restaurant had them. Still he had to have a can of Fanta and saw that people around were looking at him with surprise.

In the evening he told his sister about it and she laughed. She explained to him that the waiter had misunderstood him. In English «a cocktail» means «an alcoholic drink». Ivan should have asked for a milkshake.

6. There are a lot of mistakes in these sentences. Correct them. Consult a dictionary if you have to.

1. Brad Pitt is *known* for his good looks. He's a very *good-looking* man.

2. My Mum and Dad have gone to the *spa* in the Crimea. They are having a great time.

3. The worker left all his *tools* in your flat. He hasn't finished fixing your fridge yet.

4. I understand that you can't help me, so I'd like to talk to your boss.

5. Let's check up your homework.

6. Where is your boss? — He's in his office.

7. I know this man. He's a famous actor. He played in the Star Wars.

Lessons 2, 3

5. Complete the sentences with the information from the text.

1. that she hated herself
2. that everybody was looking at her
3. that she had just eaten and wasn't hungry
4. if she was on a diet; that she wasn't
5. that she was all right
6. she had forgotten all that nonsense about dieting
7. hadn't eaten anything

6. Who said these words?

1. Emily said that when she had left for England, Jane had been a size 6.
2. Misha said to his friends that they would phone Jane's parents and tell them the truth.
3. Emily asked why the girl from their school had been expelled.
4. Jane said that she would only be happy if she was as thin as a supermodel.
5. Jane said to Emily that she hated herself.
6. Emily asked Jane why she was on a diet.
7. Mark asked his friends if they remembered the girl from their school who had been expelled the year before.

8. Emily said that Jane and she had kept in touch by e-mail.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Read the joke and answer the questions: What's the punch line of the joke? Who was the man talking to?

The punch line of the joke is: «The baby is a girl. Her name is Sabrina. Tom is my name». The man was talking to himself.

B. Read the next joke and answer the questions.

1. «I didn't tell you because I didn't know how fast you could walk».

2. Aesop wanted to know how fast the man would go.

3. The man was talking to a Greek philosopher.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

2. Read the story and mark these statements as True, False or Not Stated if there's no information in the story. Correct the false statements.

1. True.

2. Not Stated.

3. True.

4. False. That blind man was very active. He often went somewhere in a taxi.

5. True.

6. False. They offered help to Mila.

7. True.

8. Not Stated.

9. False. That lady had not just a polite smile that meant nothing but a smile of joy.

10. False. Those elderly people lived long because they never lost their kindness or their smile.

Lesson 4

1. Match the expressions with their translations.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d) | 3. b) | 5. g) | 7. f) |
| 2. a) | 4. c) | 6. e) | |

2. Match the verbs and the nouns and find common word combination.

to lose weight

to have weight

to do exercises

to burn calories

to have convenience food

7. Fill in the gaps with say or tell.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. tell | 3. tell | 5. tell |
| 2. say | 4. says | 6. tell |

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. Она попросила Андрея придти к ней в 6:30 вечера.
2. Он говорил нам, что никогда не бывал там раньше.
3. Джон спросил Питера, не может ли он помочь.
4. Мы спросили Мэри, где она была.
5. Она сказала Мартину, что не сможет встретить его в 7:30.
6. Он сказал, что Москва — одна из самых красивых столиц в мире.
7. Она велела своему сыну говорить правду.
8. Он сказал, что ему нужно помочь семье брата.
9. Мама спросила у сына, что он делает.

B. Change the sentences from Ex. A into direct speech.

1. She asked Andrew, «Come to my house at 6.30 this evening».
2. He told us, «I have never been here before».
3. John asked Peter, «Could you help me?»
4. We asked Mary, «Where have you been?»
5. She told Martin, «I shan't be able to meet you at 7.30».

6. He said, «Moscow is one of the most beautiful capitals in the world».

7. She told her son, «Tell the truth».

8. He said, «I have to help my brother's family».

9. The mother asked her son, «What are you doing?»

C. Find the odd one out.

1. balanced, healthy, *casual*, strict, vegetarian — DIET

2. to count, to burn, to eat, *to diet* — CALORIES

3. healthy, *excess*, exciting, unhealthy — LIFESTYLE

4. physical, every day, *calorie*, morning — ACTIVITIES

5. to watch, *to exercise*, to lose, to gain, to control — WEIGHT

6. *slow*, fast, vegetarian, disgusting, delicious, restaurant — FOOD

D. Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences.

1. — Why are you eating so much?

— I'm *on* a diet. — What?

— Yes, it's a special diet for very thin people. I'm trying to *gain* some weight.

— You're lucky. Everybody wants to *lose* weight.

— I don't agree with you.

2. — I'm *hungry*. Let's have something to eat quickly!

— There's a McDonald's round the corner.

— Oh, no. I don't like *fast* food. It's *dangerous* for your health.

— True, McDonald's is not for somebody who counts *calories*. Let's go somewhere else.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Read the story. Change the dialogue into reported speech.

An incident in Victorian times

No one knows if this really happened. They say that once Queen Victoria was passing through a village. She saw a very old man who was crying. She asked what was wrong with him. The old man answered that his father had punished him. The Queen inquired what for he had been punished. The man told her that he had been rude to his grandfather.

2. Write three questions to the story.

1. Who was passing through the village?
2. Whom did the queen see?
3. Why was the old man crying?

2. Choose the correct word and translate the sentences into Russian.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. convenience | 3. fat |
| 2. a balanced diet | 4. fat and sugar |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 5. skips supper | 8. vegetables |
| 6. feel full | 9. sugar |
| 7. brush your teeth regularly | 10. dairy |
| | 11. go jogging |

Lessons 5, 6

1. Choose the correct word and complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---------|------------------|
| 1. some | 3. some |
| 2. an | 4. some; some; a |

2. Complete the sentences with (a) few/a (little)/much/many/a lot/fewer/more.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. much | 6. a lot |
| 2. a few | 7. much; little. |
| 3. fewer | 8. fewer |
| 4. many | 9. much |
| 5. a little | 10. many |

3. Fill in the gaps with the article the when necessary.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. —; —; —; — | 5. — |
| 2. — | 6. — |
| 3. The | 7. the; the |
| 4. — | |

9. Say if the following statements are true, false or there is no information in the article.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. True. | 6. No information. |
| 2. False. | 7. False. |
| 3. True. | 8. True. |
| 4. No information. | 9. No information. |
| 5. True. | 10. False. |

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

*B. Fill in the gaps with the article **the** when necessary.*

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a) —; the | d) —; —; the |
| b) The | e) —; — |
| c) — | f) The |

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Choose the correct word and fill in the gaps.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a little | a little |
| little | any |
| a little | a few |

2. Underline the correct word. Sometimes both answers are correct.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|
| 1. some/a | 4. a | 7. some/an |
| 2. a | 5. some | |
| 3. some | 6. an | |

3. Use *the* where necessary.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. — | 4. the |
| 2. the | 5. — |
| 3. — | 6. the |

4. Read and translate the recipe.

Клубничный молочный коктейль

Вам понадобится: немного мороженого, пол-чашки молока, несколько штук клубники, миксер.

Положите мороженое и молоко в большую миску. Разомните клубнику и добавьте в миску. Взбейте все миксером. Наслаждайтесь!

Lesson 7

1. Express the same idea using reported speech and the verbs in brackets.

1. The doctor warned not to go out that day.
2. The teacher informed the boy's mother that her son had had two detentions that week.
3. The boy decided to go home.
4. The mother agreed with her daughter that the dress was very nice.
5. The girl promised that she wouldn't do that again.
6. Peter complained his teacher that Kate had started the fight.

7. My brother refused to answer this question.
8. The manager admitted that it had been his mistake.
9. The mother advised her son to phone his friend Robert.
10. The father agreed with his daughter.
11. Melanie accepted Ann's invitation to her birthday party.

7. Wright dialogues for the pictures.

1. — You will have to stay in bed for two days and take some medicine.
2. — Take the prescription for antibiotics and nasal spray.
— Thank you. Goodbye.
3. — It will be \$180 for the antibiotics and nasal spray.
— Oh, I'm sorry, but I haven't enough money.
— You should phone the insurance company.
4. — Sure, we'll pay for the medicine.
— Thank you very much.
5. — It was a very good idea to get some medical insurance.
— I agree with you.

*8. Are these statements **true** or **false**?*

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. True. | 4. True. |
| 2. False. | 5. True. |
| 3. False. | |

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Read the story and rewrite it in reported speech. Answer why the first manager couldn't insure the man's life.

Honesty

A young man went into an insurance office. He wanted to get some life insurance. The manager of the company wanted to ask him a couple of questions. The young man agreed to answer them.

When asked about the health of his mother, the man said that she had had problems with her health all her life. About his father he told that he had heart problems. The manager was sorry to hear that and asked at what age the man's parents had died. He answered that they had died at an early age: mother at 35 and father at 40. The manager sighed and refused to give the man any life insurance.

When the man was leaving the office, another manager came up to him. He advised the young man not to be so honest with people and use his imagination.

The young man went to another insurance company. The manager immediately asked him about the health of his parents and about the age when they died. But this time the young man was ready with an answer. He told the manager that his mother had been very keen on sports. She died when she was ninety because she fell off her bike.

And about the father he told that he had been ninety-nine. He died while he was playing football. He had missed the ball and was very upset about it.

The manager gave a big smile and agreed to give him some life insurance immediately.

*C. Turn the follow sentences into reported speech. Use **ask, advice, agree, refuse, complain, promise.***

1. He advised not to phone Liz than.

2. She asked him to help her, but he refused.

3. Bill asked if Lisa would like some juice and she agreed.

4. He asked the woman if he might give her some advice.

5. The girl complained that she had a toothache.

6. Her brother promised to lend her the money.

7. Wendy promised her mother to come back by 10 o'clock.

D. Translate the sentences into English.

1. We were offered a help.

2. He refused to go to the party.

3. We advised them to call the doctor.

4. The shop assistant refused to buy the medicine without a prescription.

5. She promised to send the telegram that evening.

6. She agreed to welcome him.

7. They didn't accept our invitation.

8. She complained that her son had a high temperature.

9. The friends didn't advise her to go to Egypt without insurance.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Read and translate the dialogue. Change it into reported speech.

Martha asked her husband Jack not to eat that horrible unhealthy hamburger at once. But Jack replied that he was hungry. She advised him to have that wonderful salad instead. Jack thanked her, but complained that he was still hungry, that he didn't feel full. Martha asked him if he would like some strawberry yoghurt. Jack agreed. Martha warned him that food containing much fat was bad for him. He was gaining weight. Jack said that the yoghurt tasted like air. . . Martha agreed that yoghurts were good for health. Jack wondered if they were good for marriage. Martha wanted to know why he was asking that. Jack replied that he had just read a very interesting article about that. How unbelievable was it, many people in Europe got divorced because of food. Martha said she would never believe that. Jack informed her that men complained that their wives made them eat healthy foods. It turned out that most men prefer a roast beef or a Big Mac to a yoghurt or salad. If the wife was on a diet, it

was all right, unless her husband had to diet too. Martha agreed with him and added that they still had a huge pizza in the freezer.

3. Change the reported speech and write two short dialogues.

1. — Mother, I feel really unwell today!

— Oh, dear! I think you should go to hospital.

2. — Good morning, Miss Smith! It's Jane Brown speaking. I'm afraid I'll miss the class today.

— What's the matter with you?

— I'm unwell and I'm going to see a doctor.

— I'm sorry to hear that. But, please, warn me beforehand next time.

— Sure, Miss Smith. I will inform you as soon as possible in the future.

4. Underline the correct word.

1. decided

3. advised

5. complained

2. agreed

4. explained

6. warned

Lessons 8, 9

3. Correct the mistakes in Washington's biography.

1. February 22, 1732 — Washington was born into the family of a rich Virginia landowner.

2. 1765 — The British government decided to make Americans pay taxes.

3. 1773 — Washington didn't take part in the Boston Tea Party.

4. 1774 — Washington represented the state of Virginia in the First Continental Congress.

5. 1774 — Washington was a leader of Virginia's opposition to British colonial policies.

6. 1775—1776 — Washington was chosen by the Second Congress as head of the colonist's army.

7. 1781 — America won the six-year-war against Britain.

8. 1783 — Peace with Great Britain was signed.

9. 1787 — Washington presided over the «constitutional convention».

10. 1789 — Washington was elected President of the USA.

6. Answer the questions.

1. It's a document which would inform the British king and the world about the decision of the Congress that America had become an independent country.

2. It took him only 17 days.

3. It was signed on July 4, 1776.

4. He left the Congress and returned to Virginia.

5. He was a US minister to France, Secretary of State under George Washington, Vice-President, and then President of the USA from 1801 to 1809.

6. He was himself proud of he had been the author of the Declaration of American Independence,

author of the State of Virginia for religious freedom,
and Father of the University of Virginia.

9. Read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. No, they aren't.
2. They hope to find it in the White House.
3. They decided to go to Washington.
4. Mark was. He told that Robin had written about four presidents, not about all of them.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Choose the correct answer.

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c) | 3. b) | 5. c) |
| 2. b) | 4. b) | |

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Change the sentences into reported speech.

1. Jane said she was tired.
2. He asked her what she was reading.
3. He promised to come the next day.
4. The teacher asked where Tom lived.
5. The mother wondered what he had written.
6. He said that he had played with his brother.
7. The doctor explained that he hadn't recommended that diet.

8. The boy admitted that they had been playing football instead of doing their homework.

2. *Underline the correct word.*

1. physical activity
2. lose weight
3. all sorts of healthy food
4. use convenience food
5. warned
6. to burn calories
7. skipped supper
8. people with low self-esteem
9. delicious
10. a fast food restaurant

3. *Fill in the gaps with **much** or **many**.*

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. much | 3. many |
| 2. many | 4. much |

4. *Fill in the gaps with **little** or **few**.*

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. little | 3. little |
| 2. few | 4. few |

5. *Fill in the gaps with **little/a little/few/a few**.*

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. a few | 3. a little |
| 2. few | 4. little |

6. Fill in the gaps with **a/the/some**.

1. some

4. some; the

2. the

5. a

3. a

7. Rewrite the dialogue in reported speech. Use the words **explained, complained, replied, admitted**.

Emma asked Anna what she was doing. Anna replied that she was reading. Emma asked if she liked the book. Anna complained that she didn't like it, because the book was not interesting. Emma asked if Anna would like to go swimming with her. Anna explained to her that she couldn't go because that was her homework. Emma admitted that when she had been in the ninth form they also had had to read a lot of books.

Lesson 10

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

3. Fill in the gaps. Use **much, many, a lot, few, little, more, fewer, less**.

1. much

4. less

2. less

5. many

3. a lot of

6. fewer

*4. Change the sentences into reported speech.
Use the sequence of tenses where necessary.*

1. Peter told his little brother not to open that door.

2. He asked why he always came home so late.

3. She asked if that man was a doctor.

4. Kate told me that she had finished my book. It had been very interesting.

5. The teacher said that the Earth goes round the moon.

6. The British Prime Minister said that Russia is a great country.

7. My friend asked me if he should come to my place or stay at home.

5. Read the text for detail and answer the questions.

1. They were eating fish at a restaurant and the situation made them speak about fish and diamonds.

2. The man promised to tell them a real story about fish.

3. When he was young he used to live in New York.

4. The man had to leave New York for England because he worked for an importing company.

5. His fiancée, a pretty girl, promised to wait for him.

6. He bought a very expensive diamond ring for his future wife.

7. When he got to know that his fiancée was marrying another man, he threw the ring into the sea.

8. When he was eating at the restaurant he found a fish bone.

9. He wasn't surprised, but the group of friends was.

10. The listeners expected to hear that the man had found his diamond ring in the fish.

UNIT 4

Lessons 1, 2

2. Express the same idea using the complex object.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1. him | 5. me |
| 2. us | 6. us |
| 3. her | 7. you |
| 4. her daughter | 8. her |

3. Make your own sentences from the words below. Then translate them into Russian.

1. Shop assistant wanted me to pay by card.
2. Alice would like her mother to try a dress on.
3. Her parents wanted Ann not to come so late.
4. They expected Jack to invite them to their house.
5. Our teacher expected us to make a report.
6. Her brother didn't want Jane to start dieting.
7. A guide would like her to pay attention to the picture.
8. Our parents expect my sister to go to the university.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

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

1. John would like his parents to accept his music, his clothes and his friends.
2. John doesn't want his parents to nag him for days if he comes home late.
3. John's parents would like him to follow their choice.
4. John's parents don't want John to disobey.
5. John complains that his parents don't understand a thing about respect.

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

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. c) | 4. d) |
| 2. a) | 5. b) |
| 3. e) | |

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

1. Change the sentences. Use the complex object.

1. I want you to close the door.
2. I expect you to finish your breakfast.
3. I want you to obey me at once.
4. I would like you to explain your behavior.

5. I would like you to treat me like a grown-up person.

6. I want you to give me some pocket money.

2. Change the sentences. Use the complex object.

1. I don't want you to embarrass me.

2. I don't want you to pay attention to the untidy house.

3. I don't want you to nag him.

4. I don't want you to drive her mad.

5. I don't want you to get mad with me.

6. I don't want you to treat your son like a baby.

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

1. «Children should be seen and not heard». At those times life was hard, and parents were strict.

2. Eleanor's father was a typical Victorian gentleman with refined manners.

3. He wasn't an emotional person. He never gave his daughter a kiss in all his life.

4. Though Eleanor's father didn't show his love to her, he spent a lot of time with his youngest daughter. He took her for a walk every day.

5. In fact, the father brought up Eleanor.

6. The father's hobby was literature. He often sat in his rocking chair and recited poems.

7. Reading helped Eleanor in her life. She became a writer. She won a few writing competitions and got published.

8. Eleanor was grateful to her father. She said that he had given her a very good upbringing – he had taught her to love books.

Lessons 3, 4

2. Use the complex object with or without to.

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. to | 3. to | 5. to |
| 2. – | 4. – | 6. – |

3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. My parents want me to be a doctor.
2. Nina wants her son to obey.
3. They didn't want him to know about this.
4. She doesn't let her daughter to come home late.
5. Nobody made him do this.
6. Let me ask this question.
7. I expected them to come today.
8. Liz wanted Mike to meet her.
9. Sergey wanted his friends to understand him.
10. Do you want me to call her?

*10. Fill in the gaps. Use the correct form of **make** or **do**.*

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. make | 4. make | 7. do; do |
| 2. making | 5. do; do | 8. made |
| 3. do | 6. done | |

11. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Why have you made up your mind to help them?
2. What does he do? – He is a programmer.
3. Could you do me a favour? – Yes, of course.
4. He made his daughter do her homework.
5. Nobody could make her do any sport.
6. If he doesn't do his homework, he will make many mistakes in the text.
7. If you want to earn much, you have to work hard.
8. He is making progress in Maths.
9. I would like you to make a report on this theme.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

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

1. John used to go to the disco with his friends.
2. John used to come back home on time, except recently.
3. When John didn't come back on time his parents expected him to phone them and explain what had been going on.
4. John's teacher told his parents that John had been getting a lot of bad marks in the last few months.

5. John's parents expected him to explain everything, but he refused to answer.

B. Translate the sentences into English.

1. I don't want his parents to know about it.
2. They expected him to call.
3. The parents want their son to come home on time.
4. She made her son take aspirin.
5. She made her friend tell the truth.
6. Our friends want us to go to the cinema with them.
7. She didn't expect them to arrive on Tuesday.
8. Mary didn't want her daughter to leave.

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

1. They expect me to write a letter.
2. He wants me to become a teacher.
3. He made us buy a dress.
4. They would like Andy to play for their team.
5. We do not want him to sing.

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

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. made | 5. made |
| 2. made | 6. made |
| 3. do | 7. do |
| 4. does | 8. made |

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

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

После глаголов *make* и *let* инфинитив в сложном дополнении используется без частицы *to*.

1. Можно привести коня к водопою, но нельзя заставить его напиться.

2. Позволь мне все объяснить!

3. Давай посетим зоомагазин.

4. Его сестра заставила его солгать.

5. Ничто не может заставить его изменить свое мнение.

6. Я никогда не позволю тебе уйти.

4. What do you think?

1. The main problem the children at Victorian times had was to survive after birth.

2. The worst punishment 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.

5. Use the complex object with or without to.

1. to

4. –

7. to

2. –

5. to

8. –

3. to

6. to

9. –

6. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Не обращай внимания на его поведение.
2. Пожалуйста, не крась так сильно лицо, ты смущаешь бабушку.
3. Жена Тома ворчит на него, потому что он всегда оставляет грязную посуду в раковине.
4. Не доводи меня до бешенства!
5. Его мать обращается с ним, как с ребенком.
6. Каждый ребенок не может дождаться, когда вырастет.
7. Маленькие дети обычно слушаются своего учителя.

7. Choose the right word.

1. drives him mad
2. do the chores
3. embarrass
4. treat him like a child
5. relationships

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

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. h) | 5. e) |
| 2. c) | 6. b) |
| 3. g) | 7. a) |
| 4. d) | 8. f) |

Lessons 5, 6

2. Express the same idea in a different way.

1. Some boys at school do not pay any attention to me.
2. It didn't occur to me before.
3. My parents often lecture me about my friends.
4. We talked about it but we couldn't reach a compromise.
5. My sister's behavior embarrassed me.
6. My parents are mad with my coming late again.
7. I want my parents not to pay attention to me.
8. I don't want to do chores. It's a waste of time.
9. I'm fed up with my older brother.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

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.

What parents say	What they really mean
1. Are you going to wear that for your grandma's birthday party?	1. We're not letting you leave this room in those clothes!

What parents say	What they really mean
2. How was your day today?	2. Did you do anything bad today?
3. Go and clean your room.	3. We need to talk about something important.
4. Have you done your homework yet?	4. When you are not busy with anything, it gets on our nerves.
5. Who's the boy (girl) who phoned you?	5. We'd like to meet him (her), and talk to his (her) parents before you go out together.
6. Your friend Kate is really nice.	6. I can't stand your friend Mary.
7. We got a call from the school today.	7. Are the teachers going to complain about you again?
8. Will your friends' parents be at home?	8. Do you really expect us to go to sleep before you're back home?
9. Whose turn is it to do the dishes?	9. It's your turn to do the dishes.
10. How much did you pay for that?	10. You'll get no pocket money this week.
11. You'll understand when you're older.	11. We don't know how to explain this to you.

What parents say	What they really mean
12. We expect you to get good marks in your exams.	12. You should study for your exams instead of having fun with your friends.
13. Do you really think that suits you?	13. We think it looks awful.
14. Do you think money grows on trees?	14. Get a part-time job.
15. Shouldn't your school report be here by now?	15. Where have you hidden it?
16. Be nice to your little sister (brother).	16. One more fight and we'll go crazy.
17. We know that you're a good boy/girl and would never do anything bad.	17. We don't trust you at all.

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

1. Respect for parents is the key factor of a long life.
2. Conflicts in the family are bad for our nervous system.
3. Good nerves are good for our health.
4. Sure, it is possible to be poor, but happy.

4. *Here is a list of wishes. Group them into two columns: parents' and children's. Use the complex object.*

<p>My parents want me: to make good progress at school to be positive to do housework to be grateful to obey in important matters to have more respect for somebody</p>	<p>I want my parents: not to embarrass me in front of my friends not to treat me like a baby to let me make important decisions to pay attention to my needs</p>
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5. *Use the correct form of **make** or **do**.*

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------|
| 1. does | 4. makes | 7. make |
| 2. makes | 5. make | 8. do |
| 3. done; do | 6. is making | |

6. *Translate into English.*

1. I want you to understand me.
2. Let me explain everything.
3. Make her apologize.
4. They expect her to come at nine.
5. His mother doesn't want him to shock/
embarrass the guests.
6. He wants his father to pay attention to him.

Lesson 7

4. Complete the sentences.

1. the Northern States, or the Union, and the Southern States, or Confederacy
2. Southern
3. 1861; of the Union
4. Gettysburg
5. Abraham Lincoln; the North
6. slavery

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

A. Fill in the table.

The North	The South
Name during the war	
The Union	The Confederacy
Attitude towards slavery	
wanted to abolish slavery	wanted to keep slavery
Attitude towards the United States	
wanted to preserve the union	wanted to destroy the union of the states and form their own country

The North	The South
Reason for fighting	
Abraham Lincoln wouldn't let the Southerners split the country	wanted to keep their way of life, wanted to protect their independence, their land and their homes
Advantages of their position	
Their army was more powerful, they had more men, and their factories produced weapons and supplied the Northern army with everything it needed.	They didn't have to invade the North, they just had to protect their own land and homes. Their men were better trained and fought with more spirit.
Disadvantages of their position	
The Union soldiers got tired of war. The anti-slavery idea wasn't enough to inspire them after losing some important battles.	Their number was too small, they had no industry to supply the army.

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

1. There was a civil war in Russia.
2. It happened in 1917 after the October Revolution.
3. The Red Army fought against the White Army.
4. The cause of the war was the Revolution. The White Army wanted to restore the old regime, and the Red Army defended the new country.
5. There were a lot of heroes on both sides, among them the White generals Yudenich, Denikin, the admiral Kolchak; the Red leaders Budenny, Frunze, Voroshilov.
6. The war ended in 1923.
7. The Red Army of Bolsheviks won.
8. Very much changed after the war. The former country ceased to exist, the new state was born. It was called the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is difficult to say, if the changes were good or bad: some were good and some were bad.

Lesson 8, 9

2. Match the places/names with the short descriptions. Use your own knowledge when you can.

a) 5

b) 3

c) 7

d) 1

f) 4

e) 2

g) 6

3. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. The letters DC stand for the District of Columbia.

2. As Washington is the capital of the country, it's not in any state in the United States.

3. Yes. It does. The city stands on the Potomac river.

4. The capital of the country is Washington.

5. The beauty of Washington surprised the friends.

6. Because government is the city's only industry, the level of pollution is quite low.

7. The laws are passed in the Capitol.

8. The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20500.

9. George Washington didn't live in the White House.

10. There is the Lincoln Memorial with a huge statue of Lincoln in the middle.

11. The Jefferson Memorial is in a very picturesque place, surrounded by cherry trees. You can see extracts from Jefferson's most famous works on the walls of the Memorial.

12. The Smithsonian Institution is famous for its first-class museums.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

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. False. Washington stands on the Potomac River.

2. True.

3. True.

4. False. George Washington was the first President of the USA.

5. No information.

6. No information.

7. True.

8. True.

9. False. If you really want to go inside, you have to plan the whole thing well in advance and buy special tickets.

10. False. It's quite a long walk from the White House.

11. False. It just looks like an Egyptian obelisk.

12. False. The FBI building is in Washington.

13. False. All the foreign embassies are in Washington.

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

Moscow is the capital of Russia, its political, economic and cultural centre. It was founded in

1147. Gradually the city became more and more powerful. In the 16-th century under Ivan the Terrible Moscow became the capital of the new united state. Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in Europe.

Its total area is about nine hundred square kilometres. The population of the city is over 8 million.

Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The heart of Moscow is the Red Square. It has more historical associations than any other place in Moscow. The Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are masterpieces of ancient Russian architecture.

There are a lot beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches and monuments in Moscow. Moscow is famous for its museums and theatres.

Moscow is also the city of students. There are over 80 higher educational institutions in it, including several universities.

Moscow is the seat of the Russian Parliament (the Duma) and the centre of political life of the country.

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

1. Use the complex object with or without to.

1. to

3. -

5. to

2. -

4. to

6. to

2. Choose the correct word or word combination.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. embarrassing | 5. made |
| 2. noise | 6. got mad with him |
| 3. mistake | 7. to make money |
| 4. have more respect | |

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

- | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1. make | 3. made | 5. do |
| 2. make | 4. do | 6. making |

Lesson 10

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

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?

1. Liz is advised to keep her diary on the computer, because nobody will see it there.

2. Liz isn't advised to tell her parents about her problems with her younger brothers or sisters. It won't help. The parents will just tell that the children are too young and silly.

3. She isn't advised to give her sister or brother some of her pocket money, because it won't work for

a long. Soon they'll want more money or something else.

4. Liz is advised to make a fake diary just for fun.

5. She is advised to hide her diary in a place where nobody can find it.

3. Make up new sentences. Use the complex object.

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

2. Mr Reed wants all the pupils to like English.

3. Peter's mother expects him to do chores.

4. Alex's girlfriend made him watch a very boring film.

5. Mary's parents don't let her go out.

4. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Они хотят, чтобы мы навестили их в следующем месяце.

2. Я знаю его как очень хорошего доктора.

3. Никто не позволит детям покинуть комнату.

4. Не заставляй меня повторить это снова.

5. Я бы не хотел, чтобы они узнали мое имя.

*5. Fill in the gaps. Use **do** or **make**.*

1. do

4. making

2. make

5. do

3. makes; do

6. make

6. Find the synonyms for the underlined words.

1. a)

5. b)

2. b)

6. a)

3. a)

7. a)

4. a)

UNIT 5

Lessons 1, 2

6. *Choose the best translation for the following:*

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c) | 3. b) | 5. a) |
| 2. a) | 4. a) | |

8. *Do the Hollywood Quiz and find out how much you've learned about Hollywood.*

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a) | 4. b) | 7. b) |
| 2. c) | 5. b) | 8. a) |
| 3. c) | 6. b) | |

9. *Write questions for these answers.*

1. What is Los Angeles famous for?
2. What does the abbreviation LA stand for?
3. How are the biggest film studios called?
4. Where do most of the film stars live?
5. Where is Malibu situated?
6. Where do you most likely to spot celebrities?
7. Can you find the addresses of any movie star in a tourist guide?
8. What is Hollywood Boulevard famous for?

9. What is the place where Oscar's ceremony takes place?
10. What is Rodeo Drive famous for?
11. Why many tourists visit Rodeo Drive.
12. Where can you stand if you want to see the Oscar's ceremony?
13. Where is the Walk of Fame?
14. What is the Walk of Fame?
15. How much does it cost to install and look after a bronze star in the sidewalk?

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

A. Write your own questions for the following statements.

1. What is called the biggest star factory in the world? Why is it called so?
2. Is Oscar Night the most important event in show biz? What is the most important event in the show biz?
3. Where may you see famous stars? Whom may you see in Malibu?
4. What are you unlikely to have in Los Angeles? Where are you unlikely to have bad weather? What is the weather like 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.

1. The Beverly Hills is an area near Los Angeles. Most celebrities have homes in Beverly Hills.

2. Los Angeles, also called LA, is the second largest city in the USA. It is famous for Hollywood.

3. Hollywood is one of LA's suburbs. It's the capital of world movie production. The biggest and most successful film studios – Disney, Universal, Fox, Warner Bros, Paramount, Columbia, MGM – are here.

4. On the Hollywood Boulevard you can see bronze stars set in the sidewalk. They bear the names of people who made Hollywood famous: film directors, producers, camera operators, actors and actresses, and musicians.

5. The Kodak Theatre is the place where the Oscars take place. Every year in February celebrities come for the most important event in show biz: Oscar Night.

6. The ceremony of Oscar takes place in the Kodak Theatre. On that day the prestigious Academy Awards, called «the Oscars», are presented for the year's best achievements in the film world.

7. The huge shopping mall called Hollywood and Highland, which is full of shops and restaurants, leads to the Kodak Theatre. This place attracts a lot of tourists.

8. Rodeo Drive is a shopping mall in Beverly Hills. Many expensive shops are situated here. Julia Roberts or Barbara Streisand are likely to go there to do their shopping.

9. Malibu is a beautiful and glamorous city, known for its beautiful beach. There celebrities

can look at the ocean from the windows of their multi-million-dollar homes.

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

1. She'd like to be famous.
2. My best friend worked hard, but all his work was in vain.
3. My mother likes to read about celebrities.
4. This suburb of Moscow used to be a village just ten years ago.
5. The ceremony will take place in the Bolshoi Theatre on May 25.
6. Tell me about the events in the last series.

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

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

1. My best friend is likely to visit me today.
2. His mother is certain to buy him a present.
3. You are sure to find your pen on your desk.
4. The film is likely to start later.
5. It is unlikely to rain today.
6. I'm sure that this football match will be successful.
7. Sarah is certain that her brother will come at five.

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

1. The following words: «Come, dad, is an Oscar worth all this fuss?»

2. Nikita Mikhalkov told his little daughter that if she wanted to be a public person she would never show how much she was tired. She should walk, smile and have rest only when she was alone in her room.

3. Yes, he did. He got his Oscar.

Lessons 3, 4

5. a) Match the words used to describe films with definitions.

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d) | 4. c) | 7. e) |
| 2. f) | 5. g) | |
| 3. a) | 6. b) | |

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

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

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. film director | 5. romance |
| 2. a cast | 6. the tickets are sold out |
| 3. a premiere | |
| 4. celebrity | |

B. Complete the sentences with the suitable words and expressions.

1. set
2. about
3. Western
4. in love
5. stars
6. on
7. movie; film

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?

A serial: «Петербургские тайны», «Бригада»; a romantic comedy: «Бриллиантовая рука», «Ирония судьбы, или С легким паром!»; an animated film «Ну, погоди!»; a thriller: «Дневной дозор»; classics «Мастер и Маргарита».

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

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

Every Brown thinks that classics and sometimes historical films are all right, so altogether they may see «Gone with the Wind», «Oliver Twist» or «The Treasure Island».

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

1. boring
2. thrilling
3. funny
4. superb
5. violent
7. awful

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

1. It is a serial, which lasts for months or even years. The plot develops rather slowly and main characters usually are not outstanding people, but ordinary ones.

2. There are not usually many characters in a soap opera.

3. Women and old people particularly like soap operas.

4. A soap opera lasts for a very long time and shows us little things of no importance.

5. Main heroes of soap operas become familiar like friends or relatives. People who feel lonely and isolated gain an illusion of life watching the film and begin to think about the heroes as if they were their nearest and dearest.

Lesson 5

2. Misha and his friends are talking to their guide Jack. Listen to the conversation and answer the question: What do these words and expressions mean in this conversation?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. a) | 3. a) |
| 2. b) | 4. b) |

3. Read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. Jack comes from a little farm in Texas.
2. He feels himself a typical Hollywood loser.
3. He wants to achieve a movie star career.
4. He calls himself a loser because he has been working as a tour guide for two years and nobody has asked him to be in a movie yet.
5. Emily thinks that hard work and a bit of talent are the only things that matter.
6. Jack thinks that what you need are good connections and a lot of luck.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

A. Fill in the gaps in the conversation.

1. Many people think that..., but actually...
2. Everybody says that... But what about...
3. We all know that... — Very true, but... In reality...

4. Usually... But don't forget, ...

B. Translate the sentences into English.

1. If you work hard, you're sure to be successful.

2. I will need a bit of luck.

3. Good education will help you to get an interesting job.

4. Don't think about yourself like about a loser/unlucky person, try this again.

5. His brother is a promising scientist.

6. My friend is unlikely to achieve anything. Her self-esteem is too low.

7. If you want to become an actor, you have to believe in yourself.

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

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

1. True.

2. False. Everybody can help other people. There is always someone whose need is greater than yours.

3. False. You don't be rich to help others.

4. True.

5. True, though reasons can be different. Bob Smith raises money for charity in the memory of his daughter.

6. True. Maybe not money itself so important, but the sympathy and readiness for help.

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

Answer the questions.

1. There are lots of ways to raise money. One of the most popular activities is a sponsored sport.

2. There are the same ways of charity in Russia. Sometimes rich and famous people help children or sick people.

3. I'd like to support. . .

Lesson 6

1. Emily, Misha, Rob and Mark want to help Jack. They remembered a story which should give him hope. Listen to the story, read it and answer the questions.

1. The woman comes from South Wales, the UK.

2. She worked as a secretary and as a teacher.

3. She is famous as a writer.

2. Say whether the statements are true, false or whether there's no information in the text.

1. False (She was born in Wales).

2. False (She was interested in English and foreign languages).

3. False (Her first story was about a rabbit and his friends).

4. False (She was trained to be a teacher).

5. True.

6. False (She taught English to Portuguese children).

7. True.

8. No information.

9. False (She wrote in cafés and restaurants because it was cold in her home).

10. False (Her daughter's name was Jessica).

11. No information.

3. Look through the titles of the magazine articles about her and answer the questions.

1. Her real name is Joanne Kathleen Rowling.

2. She became very successful.

3. The books about little magician made her popular.

4. The name of her most famous character is Harry Potter.

5. «Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince», «Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban», «Harry Potter and the order of the Phoenix» are only some of the titles of her books.

*4. Say whether the statements are **true**, **false** or **whether there's no information** in the newspaper headlines. Support your ideas with the facts from newspapers.*

1. True.

2. True.

3. True. «Millions visit Rowling's new website».

4. No information.
5. True. «Rowling is one of the most powerful women in the Hollywood».
6. True.
7. No information.
8. False. This book continues the series: «The happiest day for all children and their parents. Harry Potter is back in "The Goblet of Fire"».
9. True.
10. No information.
11. True. «"Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azbakan" is probably my best book».
12. No information.
13. True. «Loan from friend helped J.K. Rowling make magic».

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

*A. Here are some facts about Joanne Kathleen Rowling. Fill in the gaps with **make** or **do**. Use the negative form if necessary.*

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. did | 6. did |
| 2. made | 7. did |
| 3. made | 8. made |
| 4. do | 9. is doing |
| 5. didn't do | 10. has made |

B. Get ready for your next lesson. Read and translate the text on pages 169–171.

1. Гарри Поттер был сиротой. Его родителей, Лили и Джеймса Поттер, убили, когда ему был всего год. Их убийцей был черный маг Лорд Волдеморт. Волдеморт пытался убить и Гарри, но что-то случилось, и нападение Волдеморта окончилось неудачей (не убило Гарри). Вместо этого лорд Волдеморт был сам ранен. Гарри отделался только шрамом на лбу, а Волдеморт исчез. В то время Волдеморт был самым могущественным волшебником и все боялись его. Другие волшебники не хотели произносить его имя и называли его «Сам-Знаешь-Кто». Когда он исчез, весь волшебный мир праздновал это событие, а Гарри стал героем.

2. Но у Гарри должно быть (Гарри должен был иметь) нормальное детство, поэтому он отправился жить в семью сестры своей матери – к Дурслям. Тетя Петунья и дядя Вернон ненавидели волшебников и страшно их боялись. Они сделали несчастной жизнь Гарри. Он жил в маленьком чулане, не получал достаточно еды и никогда не слышал доброго слова от своих родственников. Его кузен Дадли обижал и бил Гарри. Но хуже всего было то, что Гарри ничего не знал о своих родителях. Тетя Петунья сказала ему только, что его родители погибли в автокатастрофе.

Все это изменилось, когда однажды пришло письмо, приглашающее Гарри учиться в школе Волшебников Хогвартс. В свой одиннадцатый день рождения Гарри получил самый удивительный подарок: он узнал, что он волшебник и что он на самом деле знаменит. Весь волшебный мир знал, что это из-за Гарри исчез злой Лорд Волдеморт.

3. Гарри многому нужно было научиться, чтобы стать волшебником. Волшебники живут рядом с простыми людьми, но бережно защищают их мир. Обычного человека называют магл (тот, кто не умеет заниматься магией). Магия может осуществляться прямо перед магглами, и большинство волшебников живет в особых магических местах, которые невидимы для магглов.

У волшебников есть своя собственная торговая улица, которая называется Диагоновая аллея, где они покупают метлы, горшки, волшебные палочки и книги с заклинаниями. У них есть собственные кафе и пабы, где они едят магическую еду и пьют магические алкогольные напитки. У них есть свои собственные банки, где гоблины хранят их магические деньги: кнаты, сделанные из меди, сикли из серебра и галлеоны, сделанные из золота.

4. Гарри пошел в школу Хогвартс. Школа Хогвартс – это интернат, и Гарри провел там целый год. Со своими высокими башнями, секретными комнатами, говорящими портретами и движущи-

мися лестницами это очень специфическое место. Ни один магл не может увидеть его, а технологии маглов даже не действуют здесь. Учителя в Хогвартсе все очень хорошие волшебники, а самый могучий из них – директор школы, Альбус Дамблдор. Он единственный волшебник, который не боялся лорда Волдеморта. Фактически, лорд Волдеморт сам учился в Хогвартсе и был учеником Дамблдора. Когда дети приходили в школу, волшебная шляпа, которая могла разглядеть сердце каждого ребенка, распределяла их по разным отделениям. В школе было четыре отделения (факультета). Дети, у которых было смелое правдивое сердце, отправлялись в Гриффиндор.

Те, кто были добрыми и трудолюбивыми, шли в Хаффлпафф. Тот, кто отличался умом и любил учиться, шел в Равенклоу, а тот, кто был хитрым и всегда делал, что хотел, направлялся в Слитерин. Очень многие черные маги вышли из Слитерина.

Все ученики одного отделения жили и учились вместе. Каждое отделение имело своего главу (главного учителя), спортивную команду и лидеров. Ученики одного отделения не всегда дружили с учениками других отделений. Отделения соревновались друг с другом, а в конце года лучшие получали школьный кубок. Если кто-нибудь опаздывал или грубил, то терял очки для своего отделения. В школе существовали и обычные наказания: иногда учеников задержи-

вали после уроков или заставляли переписывать строчки.

5. Во время своего первого года в школе Гарри изучал магические предметы и обзавелся друзьями и врагами. Его лучшими друзьями стали Гермiona Грэйнджер и Рон Висли. Гарри был счастлив в своей новой жизни: каждый день он обнаруживал, что у него есть новые и новые таланты. Он умный, очень хороший студент и также хороший спортсмен. Он играет в Квиддитч, магическую игру волшебников, в нее играют в воздухе, летая на метлах. С помощью Гарри его отделение выиграло несколько важных игр. Но приключения Гарри не кончились: злой «Сам-Знаешь-Кто» не умер. Он пытается вернуться в мир, и он не один. Кое-кто в Хогварте помогает ему.

В Хогвартсе спрятан очень важный магический предмет – Философский камень. С помощью этого камня любой может создать Эликсир Жизни, который сделает бессмертным того, кто его выпьет. Если Волдеморт захватит Философский камень, он вернется навсегда. Тайный друг Волдеморта пытается заполучить камень.

Гарри и его друзья думают, что знают имя своего врага.

6. Первый фильм был успешным дебютом молодых британских актеров: Даниэля Рэдклиффа в роли Гарри Поттера, Эммы Ватсон в роли Гермiony и Руперта Гринта в роли Рона Висли.

Однако и все актеры и актрисы, игравшие роли взрослых, были известными звездами.

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

3. Answer the questions.

1. Fantasy means fairy-tales for grown-ups.
2. Tolkien married young.
3. Maybe Lewis's story is more romantic.
4. Their friendship was important to the writers.
5. Behind the thrilling and mysterious plots both authors expressed Christian ideas.

Lesson 7

2. Listen to the story, read it and match the paragraphs with the titles.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. c) | 4. b) |
| 2. a) | 5. d) |
| 3. f) | 6. e) |

3. Read part 1 for detail and put the events in the correct order.

2. Harry lived with his parents, Lily and James.
5. Lord Voldemort killed Harry's parents.
4. Lord Voldemort tried to kill Harry.
3. Lord Voldemort disappeared.
1. Harry became a hero.

5. Read part 3. Fill in the gaps and complete the sentences.

1. muggles
2. wizards
3. Diagon Alley
4. broomsticks, cauldrons, wands and books of spells.
5. their own banks.
6. knuts, sickles and galleons.
7. galleon. . . gold.
8. Hogwarts School.
9. Albus Dumbledore.
10. Lord Voldemort

11. Read part 5 and answer the questions.

1. Harry's best friends were Hermione Granger and Ron Weasley.

2. The game Quidditch is played in the air on broomsticks.

3. Philosopher's stone was a very important magic object hidden in Hogwarts, where Harry studied.

4. With the help of this stone anybody could produce the Elixir of Life which makes the drinker immortal.

5. If Voldemort got the stone he would come back forever.

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

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.

а) Девиз Коннектикута: Тот, кто посадил нас, будет заботиться о нас. Неофициальное название (прозвище): Конституционный штат.

б) Девиз Калифорнии: Эврика! (Я нашел!) Неофициальное название: Золотой штат.

с) Девиз Флориды: Мы веруем в Бога. Неофициальное название: Солнечный штат.

д) Девиз Канзаса: Через тернии к звездам! Неофициальное название: Штат подсолнухов.

е) Девиз штата Мэн: Я веду. Неофициальное название: Штат сосен.

ф) Девиз Массачусетса: Мечом мы ищем мира, но только свободного мира. Неофициальное название: Штат старых колоний.

г) Девиз Монтаны: Бог и серебро. Неофициальное название: Штат сокровищ.

h) Девиз Мичигана: Если ищешь приятный полуостров, оглянись вокруг себя. Неофициальное название: Штат Великих озер.

i) Девиз Техаса: Дружба. Неофициальное название: Штат одинокой звезды.

j) Девиз Вермонта: Свобода и единство. Неофициальное название: Зеленая гора.

3. The states' nicknames can tell you a lot about their history and geography. Match the states with the description.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Maine | 6. Montana |
| 2. Michigan | 7. Vermont |
| 3. Connecticut | 8. Texas |
| 4. California | 9. Kansas |
| 5. Florida | 10. Massachusetts |

Lesson 9

*3. Read the story about the American flag and say if the following statements are **true**, **false** or whether there's **no information** in the text.*

1. False (It was designed by George Washington and sewn by Betsy Ross).
2. True.
3. True.
4. True.
5. True.
6. True.
7. False (It was decided to add a star for every new state, but to keep the number of stripes unchanged).
8. False (fifty stars and thirteen stripes).
9. False (The stripes commemorate the original thirteen colonies that started the Union).
10. No information.

6. Look at the map and answer the questions.

1. The state Washington.

2. Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine.

3. The states that border with Canada are the coldest because they are closer to the North.

4. Texas.

5. South Carolina is closer to Europe.

6. The Pilgrims landed on the east coast in 1620.

7. East coast has more states.

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

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

1. Your friend is likely to stay with you for a weekend.

2. I'm sure that Tom's dad will punish him for his poor progress at school.

3. The concert is likely to start soon.

4. I'm not sure that my brother will give you a hand in the kitchen.

5. I'm not certain about your parrot being able to fly.

2. Complete the sentences with the right words.

1. b)

3. c)

2. b)

4. d)

5. d)

8. a)

6. d)

9. a)

7. b)

10. a)

Lesson 10

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

2. Choose the correct word and complete the sentences.

1. a)

5. a)

2. b)

6. a)

3. b)

7. b)

4. d)

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

1. the USA

2. Hollywood, the capital

3. actors

4. film studios

5. Beverly Hills, Malibu Beach

6. Rodeo Drive

7. the Oscars ceremony, the Kodak Theatre

8. Hollywood Boulevard, sidewalk

9. the Oscars ceremony

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

Colonial life 1600s–1763

Plymouth, Strangers, Saints, Puritans, help from the Indians, the first Thanksgiving, the Mayflower Compact, Cape Cod, William Bradford, Squanto, Massasoit.

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

British taxes, George Washington, the Declaration of Independence, No taxation without representation, the first American Flag, the Constitution, the Boston Tea Party, the First Continental Congress, the Second Continental Congress, Thomas Jefferson.

Civil War 1861–1877

Gettysberg, the Union, General Lee, slaves, Confederacy, the North, cotton fields, Abraham Lincoln, the South.

UNIT 6

Lesson 1, 2

1. Translate the sentences into Russian. Explain the use of tenses.

1. Я объясню все, если он покинет комнату.
2. Она купит новое платье, как только немного сбросит вес.
3. Если твоя мать будет обращаться с тобой как с ребенком, ты никогда не научишься принимать собственные решения.
4. Я подожду, пока он не вернется.
5. Он ничего не достигнет, пока не научится больше работать.
6. Алиса будет учить английский, пока не сможет понимать письма своей подруги.
7. Они не смогут помочь Джейн, пока она их об этом не попросит.
8. Он не остановится, пока не выяснит правду.

2. Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. a) | 3. d) |
| 2. c) | 4. b) |

3. Write the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

1. find out; 'll phone
2. won't know; tell
3. will pass; help
4. will be; starts
5. will be; go

6. Read the conversation for detail and answer the questions.

1. He is not going to be a ranger.
2. Emily wants to be a ranger.
3. Emily thinks that to be a ranger is a real adventure.
4. A ranger looks after animals and plants, leads excursions, organizes seminars for visitors, and sometimes even saves people's lives.

7. Найдите в диалоге предложения, где союз *if* используется для введения придаточных изъяснительных предложений. Переведите эти предложения на русский язык.

The only thing is I don't know if they'll be there for summer. Единственное, чего я не знаю, будут ли они там летом.

I think you have to be really motivated to get a good job, even if it's just a summer job, not a permanent job. Я думаю, что у тебя на самом деле есть причины искать хорошую работу, даже если это работа на лето, а не постоянная работа.

I'm just not sure if they take teenagers. Просто я не уверена, берут ли они подростков.

8. Complete the sentences with facts from the dialogue. Pay attention to the way the Present Simple and the Future Simple are used.

Model: When the friends find the treasure, their adventure will be over.

1. Jack hasn't made a mistake about South Dakota
2. he will spend some time with his family
3. if they are there for summer
4. it is not too late to find something
5. he seeks a job of making website home pages or helping children catch up with their studies
6. he has to be motivated
7. she gets a reply from them
8. they have time
9. she works as a ranger
10. Emily will get a job of a ranger
11. he will be green with envy

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

A. Put the verbs in the right form.

1. has; will go
2. won't go; works
3. will wait; comes back
4. won't go; rains

5. will give; find
6. will have to; miss

B. Write questions about the underlined words.

1. Where will they go if it rains?
2. When will she find out a lot about the subject?
3. What will happen to her when she goes on a diet?
4. What job will she do if she has time?
5. What will happen if you do sports?

C. Translate the sentences into English.

1. If you know English well, you will be able to find a good job.
2. If the boys find the treasure, their adventure will be over.
3. What will Misha do when he comes back to Russia?
4. If a restaurant is opened in our city, I'll try to find a job there.
5. You will be green with envy when I tell you about my plans for summer.
6. In summer he will work as a waiter if they take him.
7. If Emily doesn't go to a summer camp, she will help the rangers.
8. You will give out advertising fliers until you find a better job.

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

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

1. Если я приду поздно, я не буду тебе звонить.
2. Когда они закончат работу, они дадут тебе знать.

3. Мы не знаем, пригласят ли они нас на вечеринку.

4. Он попробует поступить в университет, когда закончит школу.

5. Он знает, когда она придет.

6. Он спрашивает, пойдет ли она в кино.

7. Мы уйдем перед тем, как он придет.

8. Она навестит тебя, когда будет в отпуске.

2. Write the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. will e-mail

2. arrives

3. will not do; ask

4. will get ready; help

5. do not know; starts

6. goes

3. Use the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. gets to know; will understand

2. will finish; comes

3. will invite; phones

4. will be late; hurries up

5. comes; will be happy

Lesson 3, 4

1. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Она бы сдала экзамены в следующем месяце, если бы работала больше.

2. Она была бы счастлива, если бы ее друг позвонил ей завтра.

3. Если бы мы были в Америке, мы бы поехали в Вашингтон.

4. Он бы поработал официантом следующим летом, если бы они его взяли.

5. Если бы я знал адрес его электронной почты, я бы послал ему поздравление с днем рождения.

6. Если бы я был на твоём месте, я бы извинился.

7. Если бы я умел плавать, мы бы могли отправиться на каноэ.

3. Look at the people in the pictures and give them some advice. Start with: If I were you. . .

Model: If I were you, I'd have a break. – На твоём месте я бы передохнул.

2. If I were you, I'd not swim here. На твоём месте я бы здесь не плавал.

3. If I were you, I'd do some revision. На твоём месте я бы сделал работу над ошибками.

4. If I were you, I'd not go down this slope. На твоём месте я бы не спускался с этого склона.

5. If I were you, I'd go home now. На твоём месте я бы сейчас пошел домой.

6. If I were you, I'd lose some weight. На твоём месте я бы немного сбросил вес.

7. If I were you, I'd not spend too much money on clothes. На твоём месте я бы не тратил так много денег на одежду.

8. If I were you, I'd not stay up so long. На твоём месте я бы не стал так долго не спать.

8. Find in the text the sentences that contain Real conditions:

If you want to find a summer job, don't just sit around and dream.

If you want to get results, get up and moving.

But you won't know about them if you don't make the effort.

You have to be physically fit and work well under stress if you think a job like this is for you.

If you think to yourself «I hate this job» as you wash the dishes or clear the tables, you won't get much from it.

But if you think positively, you could learn a lot about the restaurant business and later this knowledge could be useful when you start a business of your own.

If you are responsible and love kids, then this is the job for you.

Your help will be even more welcome if you can do something useful with children: teach them music or languages or do sports with them.

You can get quite a lot of clients if you just stick an advert up on the bus stop near your house.

If your parents don't mind, you can also offer to look after a dog or a cat for a couple of weeks until the owners come back from holiday.

You may be able to help those people if you're very good at using a computer, and patience is your strong point.

If you have a friendly and outgoing personality and if you like to travel, this is the job for you.

Unreal conditions:

- 1) It would be nice to have a job this summer.
- 2) If I had more time, I'd definitely look for a job.
- 3) If only they could give me something interesting to do, I'd be happy to try a job out.
- 4) If I were older. . .
- 5) I'd have a dog, if I weren't so busy.
- 6) You'd feel completely cut off if you switched off your computer even for a day.

11. Continue the sentences with words and expressions from the active vocabulary in these lessons.

Model: I thought you and she used to work together. Her name is Helen Brown...? - I thought you and she used to work together. Her name is Helen Brown. Does this ring a bell?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. apply | 7. hire |
| 2. strong point | 8. green fingers |
| 3. require | 9. amusement park |
| 4. charge | 10. know nothing |
| 5. offers | 11. won't mind |
| 6. skills | |

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

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. If I had a reliable transport, I'd be able to work in a place a long way away.

2. If I had enough time or a regular schedule, I'd be able to get the job I wanted.

3. If I could, I would find a job that interested me.

4. If I had a degree, I'd be able to find a better job.

5. If I had the special skills required for the job, I'd be able to take this position.

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

1. If he earned enough money in summer, he would buy a computer.

2. If he bought a computer, he could find information on the Internet.

3. If he were able to find information on the Internet, he would get all the necessary information on Physics and Mathematics.

4. If he had all the necessary information, he would pass the exams successfully and entered the institute.

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 for your own ideas.

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

1. If I were my mother, I'd be able to spend money on anything I want.

2. If I were my mother, I'd be able not to go to school.

3. If I were my mother, I'd be able not to pass any exams.

4. If I were my mother, I'd be able to go to discos and other exciting places.

5. If I were my mother, I'd be able to have no control over myself.

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.

1. If I were my father, I'd have to drive a car.
2. If I were my father, I'd have to make important decisions.
3. If I were my father, I'd have to earn the living for the family.
4. If I were my father, I'd have to take care of the family.
5. If I were my father, I'd have to take my little brother to school.

D. Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. knew the situation better
2. were more reliable
3. were in town
4. didn't need money
5. proved his good skills
6. found out more about Tolkien

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

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

1. Here are the most important rules: to be professional, which means Presentation, Punctuality, Preparation; to be organized; to express clearly what kind of job is suitable for you; to prove that you are responsible.

2. If a competent person looks gloomy he may lose his chance, and a person with smile on his face may find a good job even if he is not so very competent.

3. Teachers, parents or relatives, any competent people can be helpful to teenage job-hunters.

4. CV, or Curriculum Vitae, is a short written document that lists your education and previous jobs, which you send to employers when you are looking for a job.

5. You will probably not get a good job if your employer finds out that you have to miss school.

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

1. At what age are the children allowed to work?

2. What kind of jobs can teenagers do?

3. What are working hours for teenagers?

4. How much can teenagers get for their work?

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

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

2. Teenagers can deliver newspapers, babysit, help the milkman on his round, do agricultural work, work in the shops or offices, wash cars, work in the cafés or restaurants and do some other kinds of popular jobs.

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

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

«Real Friends»

Два маленьких друга играли вместе.

Тим: Мы такие хорошие друзья! Если бы у меня был миллион долларов, я бы дал его тебе!

Кайл: Это было бы очень хорошо с твоей стороны. . . Вообще-то, я был бы счастлив, если бы ты дал мне свой красный карандаш.

Тим: Я не могу дать тебе карандаш! Он мой! Он мне нужен!

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

1. would apply. Если бы я имел хорошие компьютерные навыки, то я бы попытался устроиться на эту работу.

2. would be. Если бы управляющий предложил мне эту должность, я был бы счастлив ее принять.

3. would be. Если бы ты лучше ко мне относился, я был бы с тобой более откровенным.

4. would try. Если бы я работал бэбиситтером (няней), я бы старался быть более терпеливым.

5. would make. Если бы я умел делать домашние вебсайты, я бы сделал один для себя.

6. would have. Если бы я был более активным и обладал большим воображением, то имел бы больше шансов найти работу.

Lessons 5, 6

1. a) *Look through the adverbs in Ex.3. Find the adjectives that were formed from these words (см. Ex. 2).*

2. b) *Translate the adjectives into Russian.*

Creative – творческий, competitive – конкурентоспособный, active – активный, attractive – привлекательный, imaginative – одаренный богатым воображением, expensive – дорогой.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

A. Match the description with the name of the job.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| a) 1 | f) 7 |
| b) 2 | g) 9 |
| c) 4 | h) 10 |
| d) 5 | i) 3 |
| e) 6 | j) 8 |

B. Do the crossword puzzle.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. hospitable | 5. attractive |
| 2. reliable | 6. competitive |
| 3. flexible | 7. imaginative |
| 4. creative | |

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

1. Use the right word.

1. requires; skills
2. patience
3. offered
4. charge
5. strong points
6. apply for it
7. attitude
8. patience
9. to give out advertising fliers

2. Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. had free time; would go
2. will not bite; is not rude
3. 'll need; want
4. had; 'd apply
5. 'll get; writes
6. would let; knew
7. could; were
8. would teach; wanted
9. could send; had

4. Read the story and translate it into Russian.

Работа для жизни

Когда Хелен была подростком, она хотела выучиться на ветеринара. Когда она искала работу

на лето, она не могла найти ничего, связанного с ее интересами. Тогда она подала заявление о приеме на должность добровольного помощника в ветеринарной хирургии. Быть добровольцем означает работать бесплатно. Она занималась хирургией в течение года, работая по паре часов в неделю. Ей на самом деле нравилась эта работа, она хорошо у нее получалась.

Работодатель ценил ее энтузиазм и способности. Он видел, что она подходит для этой работы. Через некоторое время он решил предложить ей работу в приемном отделении на неполный рабочий день. Он планирует принять ее на полный день, когда она закончит колледж.

5. Answer the questions.

1. After school Helen wanted to be a veterinarian.
2. She wanted to find a summer job connected with her interest.
3. «Voluntary position» means to work for free.
4. Helen was very good at her job.
5. After a while Helen got a part-time job at the reception.

Lesson 7

1. a) Join the two sentences to rewrite the main events from Robin MacWizdard's diary.

b) Translate the sentences into Russian.

Model: The boys didn't read Robin's diary. The boys didn't meet Emily. – If the boys hadn't met Emily, they wouldn't have read Robin's diary.

1. If Robin hadn't sailed with the Pilgrims, he wouldn't have met Squanto.

2. If Squanto hadn't seen the ring that Robin wore on a chain round his neck, he would have not told Robin about the treasure.

3. If the future of the world hadn't been in Robin's hands, he would have not become the guard of the treasure.

4. If Robin hadn't known about the treasure, he would have not gone into the future.

5. If the people in his time had been better, Robin would have given them the treasure.

2. Match the phrases with suitable reactions.

1. a)

4. f)

2. c)

5. b)

3. d)

6. e)

3. Match the words and expressions with definitions.

1. b)

3. d)

2. a)

4. c)

4. Emily keeps her promise to tell Misha about some of California's national parks. Listen to the story, read it and answer the questions.

1. Death Valley National Park.

2. It's one of the hottest places on the Earth.
3. Most of the routes are dangerous because of heatstroke or dehydration.

5. *Who would say these words: Martin, his friends or the rangers? Mark the phrases as **true** or **false**.*

1. Martin. True.
2. His friends. True.
3. His friends. False.
4. Rangers. True.
5. Martin. False.
6. Rangers. True.
7. Martin. True.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

A. *Write the verbs in brackets in the right form.*

1. hadn't gone; would have not visited
2. had come; would have been able
3. had gone; could have died
4. had taken; would have helped
5. had come; wouldn't have been able

B. *Complete the sentences with the facts from history.*

1. he wouldn't have discovered America
2. wouldn't have gone to the New World
3. they hadn't met Indians
4. if Great Britain hadn't put tax on tea

5. he wouldn't have become famous as the author of the American Constitution

6. they would have had sixty stars on the American flag

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

1. Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. had stayed; have discovered
2. had not discovered; would have done
3. had not broken down; would have sent
4. had not met; would have remained

2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. 'd have visited; had asked
2. would have joined; had invited
3. wouldn't have become; hadn't walked
4. wouldn't have sold; had listened

3. Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. didn't mind | 3. understood |
| 2. let | 4. were |

4. Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. hadn't done; would not have been
2. hadn't discovered; would have developed
3. had been obedient; wouldn't have spoken
4. hadn't come; would have never met

7. Answer the questions.

1. Mike had a job in an air company. He typed air tickets.

2. Mike liked his job very much.

3. Mike wanted to help Alex, because Alex had been seeking for a job for a long time.

4. In a week's time Alex became depressed, because it was difficult for him to concentrate, he got bored and had a horrible headache.

5. Mike's job required such qualities as attention, concentration, punctuality and accuracy.

6. Alex had an outgoing personality and he preferred jobs requiring action. He liked the job of a costumed character in a shopping centre.

7. His new job required from a person to be active, full of jokes and tricks. He or she must be friendly and able to attract new customers. It is also necessary to wear a costume, which may be heavy and hot.

Lesson 8

1. Read the conversation and answer the question: What place were the friends looking for?

Mount Rushmore.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

Answer the questions.

1. The friends were going to see the Mount Rushmore monument in South Dakota.

2. The size of the monument is amazing: it's probably the largest sculpture in the world.

3. The faces are 60-feet high, eyes 11 feet across, noses 20 feet long, mouths stretch 18 feet wide.

4. The monument is made of granite.

5. It was started in 1923 and finished in 1941.

6. The monument commemorates not only great people in American history, but the human spirit, determination and hard work.

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

1. Choose the correct word.

1. joke

5. office clerk

2. offered

6. a waiter

3. skills

7. employment

4. attractive

2. Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. will tell

3. won't see

2. 'll be

4. will laugh

3. Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. gave | 3. read |
| 2. had had | 4. had asked |

4. Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. would forgive | 3. would take |
| 2. would stay | 4. would go |

5. Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. would have come; hadn't gone
2. would have listened; hadn't failed
3. would have taken; hadn't got
4. would have offered; had written

Lesson 9

1. Listen to the conversation and match the names with their descriptions.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. E | 4. C |
| 2. D | 5. A |
| 3. B | 6. F |

5. Look through the texts «Faces on Mount Rushmore» and «Crazy Horse» and put the events in the correct order.

6; 2; 7; 8; 9; 5; 4; 1; 10; 3.

6. Answer the questions.

1. These were areas of dry land that the Europeans didn't want.

2. Gold was found in the Black Hills and the US government broke the treaty with Sioux.

3. They came for gold.

4. Crazy Horse was a Sioux chief who led his tribe in the war.

5. He earned the respect of his people not only by his skill in battle but also by his determination to preserve the traditional way of life and culture.

6. The US government won the war with Sioux.

7. In 1923 the monument to the four Presidents was started.

8. The Black Hills were the sacred place for Sioux. That's why it was a deep insult to them when white men came into the Black Hills and dynamited the faces of the four presidents there.

9. In 1939 Sioux Chief Standing Bear decided to create a Native American memorial in the Black Hills.

10. The Crazy Horse monument is not completed yet.

Lesson 10

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

2. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Если он поступит на эту работу, он сможет многое узнать для своей карьеры.

2. Если бы я не покинул Лондон, я бы не встретил свою жену.

3. Я позаимствую твой велосипед, пока не найду более надежного средства передвижения.

4. Если бы я нашел работу на лето, я бы купил компьютер.

5. Если бы они нашли няню посидеть с ребенком, они бы пошли на вечеринку.

6. Если бы я был более изобретательным, я бы смог устроиться на эту работу в Парке «Бэмби Адвенчер».

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

1. True.

2. False.

3. True.

4. True.

5. No information.

6. False.

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