

Тематическое планирование

Unit	Step	Active Vocabulary		Recognition Vocabulary. Geographical Names		Grammar and Usage	Texts	Songs, Poems, Rhymes	Topic	Elements of Country Studies
		Words	Word Combinations							
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10
Unit 1. In Harmony with Yourself	1	1. big-headed 2. easy-going 3. stubborn 4. responsible 5. mature 6. quick-tempered 7. ambitious 8. reliable		1. to trust		New material: Confusable structures <i>I'd rather, I prefer</i>		Song <i>If I Could</i>	Personal Identification	Information about P. Simon and the song <i>If I Could</i>
	2	9. admit 10. appreciate 11. beat 12. familiar 13. familiarity 14. female 15. male 16. precious 17. preciousness 18. solve	1. to fully appreciate 2. to beat the record 3. to beat the drum 4. to be familiar to sb 5. to be familiar with sb/sth 6. to have sth (much/nothing) in common 7. out of the blue 8. so far 9. to some/to a certain extent			Revision: Present simple/ present progressive New material: Confusable structures <i>would rather, had better</i>	Text about Denis' friends (L)		What We Are Like	
	3	19. skinny 20. suppose 21. nil	10. for instance 11. to get sb to do sth	2. a shopaholic 3. voila			1. Interview with Taylor		What We Want	Information about T. Swift

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Unit 1. In Harmony with Yourself			12. a bunch of times				Swift (L). 2. <i>Be Careful What You Wish For</i> (R)		
	4	22. beard 23. moustache 24. whiskers 25. loose 26. plait 27. fringe 28. bunch 29. bald 30. ponytail	13. to have/wear a beard 14. to have/wear a moustache 15. to wear one's hair cut short 16. to have/wear whiskers 17. to wear one's hair loose over the shoulders 18. to wear one's hair in a plait 19. to wear one's hair in bunches 20. to wear one's hair in a ponytail 21. to have a fringe 22. to be bald	4. artificial 5. to avoid	New material: 1. Word building: shortening. 2. Functional styles: a) informal words; b) repetitions; c) elliptic sentences. 3. New facts about present simple: present simple after the verbs <i>to forget, to hear</i> and the construction <i>to be told</i> to express a fulfilled action. 4. New facts about present progressive: a) present progressive to describe actions taking place around the time of speaking; b) present progressive	People speaking about how to be your own best mate (L)		Character, Appearance and Qualities of a Person	1. Informal style in speech. 2. Information about R. Heinlein and I. Asimov

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Unit 1. In Harmony with Yourself						in emotional speech; c) present progressive with the verbs <i>to hear, to be, to love</i> etc to describe unusual states or actions			
	5		<p>23. to be over the moon</p> <p>24. to be good-natured</p> <p>25. to be/feel content</p> <p>26. to be sociable</p> <p>27. to be/feel self-confident</p> <p>28. to be/feel self-satisfied</p> <p>29. to be in high spirits</p> <p>30. to look on the bright side</p> <p>31. to be/feel aggressive</p> <p>32. to be/feel disappointed</p> <p>33. to be/feel irritable</p> <p>34. to be/feel blue</p> <p>35. to be in a black mood</p> <p>36. to be/feel touchy</p> <p>37. to be/feel resentful</p> <p>38. to be in low spirits</p>		<p>Revision: Past simple/past progressive</p>	Describing people (L)		People's Appearances	

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Unit 1. In Harmony with Yourself	6	31. crackle 32. furniture 33. knit 34. mirror 35. pale 36. plump 37. sharp 38. shy 39. vain	39. a full-length mirror 40. to look at oneself in the mirror 41. to be shy about doing sth 42. to be vain about sth 43. at least 44. at twilight 45. to be/stand in someone's way 46. in the twilight 47. in vain	6. a wardrobe 7. plenty 8. gray/grey 9. a maiden 10. a hint	New material: 1. Past simple in sentences with <i>for/ during</i> . 2. Past progressive to describe background actions. 3. Past progressive of the verbs <i>to see, to hear, to love, to feel, to be</i> to describe unusual actions	1. Text about Judy's problems (L). 2. <i>Four Sisters</i> (R)		People's Traits of Character	Information about Louisa May Alcott
	7	40. bark 41. howl 42. hiss 43. neigh 44. roar 45. quack 46. croak 47. buzz 48. moo 49. cluck 50. mew/miaow 51. cock-a-doodle-doo 52. cuckoo		11. regrets	Revision: Future simple New material: Word building: a) compound adjectives with Participles I and II as their second components; b) sound imitation as a means of making new words	1. Discussing hobbies (L). 2. <i>Hobbies</i> (R)		Hobbies and Pastimes	
	8	53. capable 54. income 55. key	48. to be capable of doing sth 49. a key to sth	12. acid 13. navy 14. a cornflower	Revision: Future-in-the-past	Text about preferences in colours (L)		Colours in People's Lives	

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Unit 1. In Harmony with Yourself		56. level 57. raise 58. research 59. single 60. tend	50. at the same level 51. research on the topic 52. to carry out research 53. to be single 54. to tend to do sth 55. according to 56. bare necessities 57. neither ... nor 58. senior citizens		New material: Word building: a) compound words with numerals in their structures; b) compounds to name colours (<i>navy blue, acid pink</i> etc)				
	9	61. wealth 62. satisfy 63. satisfaction 64. addition 65. additional 66. youth 67. generally 68. delight 69. beliefs		15. IQ (Intelligence Quotient) 16. morn 17. misery 18. breath	Revision: Present perfect/ present perfect progressive New material: Phrasal verbs <i>beat down (on), beat off, beat out, beat up, beat oneself up</i>	<i>Be Happy (R)</i>	Song <i>Be Happy</i>		
	10			19. sympathy 20. a fever 21. a pocket	Revision: Past perfect/ past perfect progressive New material: English idioms describing a person's physical condition	1. Two friends talking (L). 2. Text about health problems (R)		Medical Care	1. Social English: words of sympathy. 2. Idiomatic English: • to be as fit as a fiddle; • to be as right as rain;

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Unit 1. In Harmony with Yourself									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to be in good health; • to be the picture of health; • to be on the mend; • to be on one's way to recovery; • to be under the weather; • to feel off-colour; • to need to recharge one's batteries; • to have weak/delicate health; • to need to consult the doctor/dentist; • to look like death warmed up 	
	11—18	Workbook. Lexico-grammatical Exercise Book.				Unit 1 Unit 1				
	19	Consolidation Class				(Student's Book, Step 11)				
				22. a snack 23. topical		1. Speaking about skiing (L). 2. Text about a healthy way of life (R)			Personality and Lifestyle	

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Unit 1. In Harmony with Yourself	20	Test Yourself (Student's Book, Step 12)							
						1. Dialogue about Sharon's illness (L). 2. People's choice (R)			
	21	Project Work One							
	22	Test One							
	23— 24	Prepare for the National Examination Classes							
	25	Home Reading. Class 1							
26	Optional Class 1								
Unit 2. In Harmony with Others	27 (1)	70. affection 71. attitude 72. establish 73. experience 74. increase 75. peer 76. rejection 77. remain	59. to feel affection for sb 60. to win sb's affection 61. first-hand experience 62. to learn by experience 63. to know from experience 64. in one's experience 65. to experience problems 66. to be popular with one's peers 67. one's rejection of sth 68. a feeling of rejection 69. to be aware of sth	24. links 25. to fall out with sb 26. sane		Philip and his BFF (L)		Being Friends	

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Unit 2. In Harmony with Others	28 (2)	78. import (<i>n, v</i>) 79. export (<i>n, v</i>) 80. present (<i>n, v</i>) 81. conflict (<i>n, v</i>) 82. contrast (<i>n, v</i>) 83. establishment 84. remaining 85. reject				New material: 1. Word building: stress shifting as a means of making new words. 2. Past simple and present perfect in sentences with <i>lately</i> and <i>recently</i>	1. Text about friends (L). 2. <i>Friendship in Development</i> (R)		Relations Between People	
	29 (3)	86. appeal (<i>n, v</i>) 87. average 88. independent 89. involve 90. option 91. relation 92. relationship 93. rely 94. treat (<i>n, v</i>) 95. treatment	70. an appeal for help 71. to make an appeal to sb 72. to appeal to sb for sth 73. to be above (below) average 74. to be independent of sth 75. to involve sb in sth 76. the option of doing sth 77. an option for sth 78. relationships with (between) sb or sth 79. to rely on someone or sth 80. to treat sb/ sth with sth 81. treatment for a disease 82. to make a big deal of sth	27. a sibling 28. a divorce 29. a twin 30. cerebral palsy 31. GCSEs (General Certificate of Secondary Education Exams) 32. incredibly 33. a wallet		Revision: Past simple/ past perfect	1. <i>One in a Million</i> (L). 2. <i>We're Both Average Teenage Girls</i> (R)		Caring for Disabled People	Information about GCSEs (General Certificate of Secondary Education Exams)

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Unit 2. In Harmony with Others	30 (4)	96. avoid 97. decent 98. deserve 99. patience 100. praise (n, v) 101. promise (n, v) 102. quarrel (n, v) 103. severe 104. severely	83. decent clothes 84. to make a promise 85. to keep a promise 86. to promise to do sth 87. a quarrel about sth 88. a severe punishment	34. a pest 35. gentle 36. guidance 37. to select	Revision: The passive voice (present simple, past simple, future simple)		Poems: 1) <i>Great Mom</i> ; 2) <i>Super Mom</i> ; 3) <i>Send a Poem</i>	Relationships Between Parents and Children	
	31 (5)			38. a gender 39. to move house 40. to slice	Revision: Passive voice with modals and two objects	Text about family's problems (L)		Home Environment	Political Correctness: disability, race, gender. <i>Everyone/everybody</i> in formal and informal situations
	32 (6)		89. to make a bed 90. to do the shopping 91. to lay (set) the table 92. to clean (mop) the floors 93. to dust the furniture 94. to do the ironing 95. to mend clothes 96. to do one's teeth/hair	41. a chore 42. to repair	Revision: 1. Present progressive passive. 2. Past progressive passive New material: Confusable words <i>do / make</i>	Text about relationships in a family (L)		House Chores	

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Unit 2. In Harmony with Others	33 (7)			43. essentially 44. a laundry hoop 45. a pile 46. cash 47. a solution	Revision: 1. Present perfect passive. 2. Past perfect passive	1. Interview with Doctor Newman (L). 2. <i>Christmas Presents</i> (R). 3. <i>Abraham Lincoln's Letter to His Son's Teacher</i> (R)		Teens and Grown-ups	1. The British way of place setting. 2. Social English: making up a quarrel. 3. Information about Abraham Lincoln. 4. Information about Jeff Kinney
	34 (8)	105. income 106. budget 107. expenses 108. cash/cash money 109. bank card 110. cashpoint 111. debt 112. pocket money 113. change 114. allowance		48. a tycoon	New material: Idioms describing one's financial state	1. Interview with an Israeli's girl (L). 2. <i>How to Budget Your Money</i> (R)		How to Make Your Budget	Idiomatic English: • to be a multimillionaire; • to be a business tycoon; • to be made of money; • to be a wealthy person; • to be quite well-off; • to be comfortably well-off; • to be a bit hard up; • to be on the bread-line;

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Unit 2. In Harmony with Others									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to be running into debt; • to be up to one's ears in debt 	
	35 (9)	115. accident 116. hardship 117. heir 118. inherit 119. inspire 120. reign 121. sign 122. suffer 123. unity	97. by accident 98. heir to the throne 99. to inherit sb's appearance (character) 100. to inherit sth from sb 101. to inspire sb with hope 102. on sb's behalf/on behalf of sb	49. a breed	New material: Phrasal verbs <i>sign in (out), sign up, sign off, sign on</i>	Text about the British Royal Family (R)	Song <i>Can't Buy Me Love</i> (The Beatles)	The Royal Family	1. Information about the Commonwealth of Nations. 2. Information about The Beatles	
	36 (10)			50. a mixed bag 51. in sb's honour	New material: Confusable words <i>accident/incident, as/like</i>	1. Text about Queen Victoria (L). 2. <i>Your Majesty... Mummy</i> (R)		Marriage and Divorce	1. Information about Queen Victoria. 2. Information about the British Royal Family	
	37— 44 (11— 18)	Workbook. Unit 2 Lexico-grammatical Exercise Book. Unit 2								
	45 (19)	Consolidation Class (Student's Book, Step 11)								
				52. self-esteem		Text about the problems of modern families (L)				

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Unit 2. In Harmony with Others	46 (20)	Test Yourself (Student's Book, Step 12)								
				53. a resolution 54. that's a pity 55. to draw		1. <i>One's Difficult Son</i> (L). 2. <i>New Year's Day</i> (R)				
	47 (21)	Project Work Two								
	48 (22)	Test Two								
	49— 50 (23— 24)	Prepare for the National Examination Classes								
	51 (25)	Home Reading. Class 2								
52 (26)	Optional Class 2									
Unit 3. In Harmony with Nature	53 (1)	124. striking 125. vast 126. huge 127. awesome 128. breath-taking 129. remarkable 130. superb 131. picturesque 132. terrific		56. the Niagara Falls, the USA 57. the Grand Canyon, the USA 58. the Rocky Mountains, the USA 59. Land's End, Great Britain 60. Cornwall 61. Lake Baikal 62. the Volga River		Revision: English articles New material: 1. Passive structures with the infinitive. 2. English adverbs and adjectives. The word <i>very</i>	Visiting some places (R)	Poem <i>To a Butterfly</i>	Wildlife	Information about William Wordsworth

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Unit 3. In Harmony with Nature	54 (2)	133. attend 134. crowd 135. crowded 136. over-crowded 137. convenient 138. feature 139. scream 140. suburb 141. swear 142. thus	103. to scream in anger 104. to scream for help 105. to scream with delight 106. to scream at sb 107. the suburb of a city 108. to swear that... 109. to swear to do sth 110. to swear on the Bible 111. to swear at sb 112. rush hour 113. at rush hour 114. during the rush hours 115. in the middle of the rush hour 116. traffic jam 117. to create a traffic jam 118. in the traffic jam	63. to bump 64. a kindergarten 65. It depends.	New material: 1. Articles with the nouns <i>school, space, prison, church, bed, work, college, hospital, university</i> . 2. Perfect and progressive infinitives in passive structures	1. Speaking about the places where people live (L). 2. <i>For and Against</i> (R)		Lifestyle in Cities and Towns	
	55 (3)	143. high rise 144. sticker 145. seal 146. backstroke 147. enclosure	119. combat boots 120. hot springs	66. hide-and-peek 67. a tear 68. to brake 69. to mess 70. to kick back 71. Central Park Zoo 72. a literacy rate 73. population	New material: Confusable words <i>comfortable/ convenient, to visit/to attend</i>	1. Text about Greece (L). 2. From <i>The Princess Diaries</i> (R)		Wonders of Nature	
	56 (4)			74. a property 75. a cormorant 76. a puffin 77. recreation areas	New material: 1. Word building: compound	1. Text about the Farnes (L). 2. Text about Russia (R)		Wildlife in Russia	

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Unit 3. In Harmony with Nature					adjectives denoting the cardinal points. 2. Articles with geographical names and place names				
	57 (5)	148. acquire 149. benefit (<i>n</i>) 150. coast 151. encourage 152. heritage 153. landscape 154. property 155. value (<i>n</i>)	121. for sb's benefit 122. to have the benefit of sth 123. to be of benefit to sb 124. to rise/drop in value 125. to be of great/no value 126. free of charge		New material: More facts about English articles (proper names)	1. Interview with Dr Tony Stone (L). 2. <i>The Leopard</i> (R). 3. <i>The National Trust</i> (R)		Animals in Danger	
	58 (6)	156. acquisition 157. benefit (<i>v</i>) 158. beneficial 159. coastal 160. value (<i>v</i>) 161. valuable 162. invaluable		78. a lark 79. a daisy 80. rest 81. a stripe 82. a hatter	Revision: The indefinite article. Typical cases of usage New material: English idioms with names of animals and plants in their structures	Text about England (L)		Environmental Problems	Idiomatic English: • as brave as a lion; • as old as the hills; • as poor as a church mouse; • as cold as ice; • as hard as nails; • as happy as a lark; • as fresh as a daisy; • as black as a night; • as green as grass;

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Unit 3. In Harmony with Nature									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as high as a kite; • as dead as a dodo; • as weak as a kitten; • as nervous as a cat
	59 (7)	163. condition 164. evident 165. nuclear 166. poison (n, v) 167. poisonous 168. population 169. recycle 170. save 171. spill	127. to recycle waste 128. to save from death 129. to save money for sth 130. to spill water on sth 131. acid rain 132. lack of sth 133. oil spill 134. shortage of food	83. to threaten 84. to escape 85. lead 86. soot 87. petrol 88. coal 89. oil 90. fuel 91. heat	Revision: The definite article. Typical cases of usage	Text about environmental problems (R)	Song <i>The Rainforest Song</i>	Human Environment	Information about J. P. Taylor
	60 (8)			92. a rival 93. to have green fingers 94. a layer	New material: 1. Phrasal verbs <i>cut down (on), cut out, cut off, cut up.</i> 2. Articles with the nouns <i>breakfast, brunch, lunch, dinner, supper, tea</i>	1. Text about ecology (L). 2. A story by Eric Partridge (R)		Ways to Solve Ecological Problems	
61 (9)	172. conquer 173. disaster	135. to end in disaster	95. leaky 96. packaging			1. Text about protecting		Natural and	Social English:

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Unit 3. In Harmony with Nature		174. predict 175. rescue (n, v) 176. revenge 177. surface 178. wave 179. witness (n, v)	136. to come to sb's rescue 137. to act out of revenge 138. to take revenge on sb 139. a witness to the accident 140. to get rid of sth 141. volcano eruption	97. on standby 98. to bother 99. to cope 100. AD		animals (L). 2. <i>Going Green</i> (R)		Manmade Disasters	English phrases used to encourage a person or to calm him/her down	
	62 (10)	180. drought 181. earthquake 182. flood 183. hurricane 184. rainfall 185. tornado 186. tsunami 187. volcano	142. heavy shower	101. a funnel 102. to split	New material: Confusable words <i>landscape/scenery/view</i>	1. Text about ecological organizations (L). 2. <i>Nature and Man: a Way to Live Together</i> (R)		Ecological Organisations		
	63— 70 (11— 18)	Workbook. Unit 3 Lexico-grammatical Exercise Book. Unit 3								
	71 (12)	Consolidation Class (Student's Book, Step 11)								
					103. hullo		1. Judy Miller's interview (L). 2. <i>Little Red Riding Hood: The Wolf's Story</i> (R)			
	72 (13)	Test Yourself (Student's Book, Step 12)								

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Unit 3. In Harmony with Nature				104. deliberate		1. Speaking about environment and nature (L). 2. Mr Roll, an ecologist, about the problem of tropical forests			
	73 (14)	Project Work Three							
	74 (22)	Test Three							
	75— 76 (23— 24)	Prepare for the National Examination Classes							
	77 (25)	Home Reading. Class 3							
	78 (26)	Optional Class 3							
Unit 4. In Harmony with the World	79 (1)			105. a vehicle	Revision: Participle I and participle II New material: Confusable words <i>trip/</i> <i>journey/</i> <i>travel/</i> <i>voyage</i>	Text about travelling (R)	Song <i>The Best Way to Travel</i>	Why People Travel	

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Unit 4. In Harmony with the World	80 (2)	188. amazing 189. awake 190. divide 191. pour 192. sick 193. slip 194. tie 195. trouble 196. airsick 197. seasick 198. travelsick 199. homesick	143. to get into trouble 144. to be in trouble 145. to run into trouble 146. on board a ship/a plane 147. to set out 148. to divide into 149. to divide between/among 150. to divide by 151. to pour into 152. to slip into the room 153. to slip out of the room 154. to slip on sth 155. to tie up to sth	106. the Cyclades 107. nevertheless 108. flu	Revision: Constructions <i>So do I/ Neither do I</i> New material: Confusable words <i>sick/ill</i>	Text about the Cyclades (L)		Away from Home	Phrases with the adjective <i>ill</i> : • ill news; • ill fortune; • ill luck; • ill effects; • ill feelings; • ill results
	81 (3)	200. handful 201. pier 202. lifeboat 203. deck 204. whale		109. a stowaway 110. footy 111. a cargo boat 112. rum 113. a diamond 114. to give oneself up 115. a ferryboat		1. Dialogue about Kate's holiday (L). 2. <i>The Stowaways</i> (R)		Travelling to Different Places	
	82 (4)	205. destination 206. compartment 207. guard 208. arrival 209. departure 210. carriage (a car) 211. smoker 212. non-smoker 213. alive	156. a through train 157. a fast train 158. a local train 159. a long-distance train 160. a sleeping car 161. a dining car 162. a buffet car 163. a single (ticket)	116. to book 117. wellington boots	New material: English adjectives used only predicatively: <i>alive, afloat, awake, afraid, alone, ashamed, asleep, alight, afire</i>	1. Interview with Fiona Collins (L). 2. <i>Getting Away from It All</i> (R)		Means of Transport. Travelling by Train	

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Unit 4. In Harmony with the World		214. afloat 215. alight 216. afire	164. a return (ticket) 165. to be fast/sound asleep 166. to be wide awake 167. to be full alone 168. to be all alight 169. to be safely afloat 170. to be very much alone 171. to be very much awake 172. to be very much alive 173. to be very (much) ashamed 174. to be very (much) afraid						
	83 (5)	217. gate 218. the customs	175. a direct flight 176. an arrival/ departure (notice) board 177. a boarding pass/card 178. a delayed flight 179. a departure lounge 180. a luggage claim area 181. a duty-free shop 182. a flight attendant 183. to check in for the flight 184. to book a flight	118. an overhead locker	Revision: Modal verbs New material: Modal verbs equivalents. Cases when modal verbs and their equivalents can't be interchanged	1. Text about Galloway House (L). 2. <i>At the Airport</i> (R)		Means of Transport. Traveling by Air	

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Unit 4. In Harmony with the World	84 (6)	219. accom- modation 220. porter 221. recep- tion 222. staff 223. half board 224. full board	185. to book a room 186. a single room 187. a double room 188. a twin room 189. to check in 190. to put on a bill 191. tourist season	119. cancellation 120. to hire a porter 121. a hostel 122. a tip 123. a bill	New material: Modal verbs <i>must, can, could, may, might</i> to express probability	1. Interview with a Heathrow Airport official (L). 2. Text about places to stay (R)		Where People Travel and Stay	
	85 (7)	225. boutique	192. ready-made clothes 193. footwear shop 194. gifts and souvenirs 195. jewellery shop 196. home furnishings shop 197. tableware shop 198. stationery shop 199. sportswear shop 200. department store 201. at the chemist's 202. at the florist's 203. at the butcher's 204. at the baker's 205. at the greengrocer's 206. at the grocer's	124. hospitality 125. facilities 126. a customer 127. a receipt 128. purchase/to purchase	New material: Modal verbs with progressive and perfect infinitives of the notional verbs	Exploring Russia (L)		What People Do While Travel- ling. Shopping	

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Unit 4. In Harmony with the World			207. to do window shopping 208. a fitting room						
	86 (8)	226. defeat (<i>n, v</i>) 227. fear (<i>n, v</i>) 228. gather 229. handsome 230. recall 231. request (<i>n, v</i>) 232. settle 233. skill 234. skilled	209. to accept the defeat 210. at sb's request	129. leisure	New material: 1. Phrasal verbs <i>set about, set aside, set down, set off/out</i> . 2. Modal verbs <i>can</i> and <i>may</i> to express offer and request	1. Dialogues about shopping (L). 2. <i>Service with a Smile</i> (R)		What Is Good to Remember While Traveling	
	87 (9)			130. Venice 131. an attendant of honour 132. an ambassador	New material: 1. Confusable words <i>beautiful/handsome/pretty</i> . 2. Modal verbs <i>ought (to), be (to), needn't</i> and how to use them. 3. English idioms with the noun <i>world</i> in their structure	1. Dialogue about New Zealand (L). 2. <i>Marco Polo, Traveller and Explorer</i> (R)		Culture Shock	1. Information about New Zealand. 2. Idiomatic English: • to have the world at your feet; • to see the world; • to be worlds apart; • to think that the world is your oyster; • to do somebody a world of good;

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Unit 4. In Harmony with the World									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to mean the world to somebody; • to set the world on fire. 3. Information about Marco Polo
	88 (10)			133. to throw pearls at swine 134. splash	New material: The modal verbs <i>mustn't</i> , <i>shouldn't</i> , <i>needn't</i> in comparison	<i>The Station</i> (R)	Song <i>No Expectations</i> by Rolling Stones	Cultural Diversity	Social English: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's not my cup of tea; • I'm knackered; • I'm up to my eyes; • I'm a bit hard up; • You bet! • Touch wood; • I'm full; • I must be off; • I don't get it; • I haven't got the foggiest idea
	89— 96 (11— 18)	Workbook. Unit 4 Lexico-grammatical Exercise Book. Unit 4							
	97 (19)	Consolidation Class (Student's Book, Step 11)							

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Unit 4. In Harmony with the World						People talking about their impressions of Great Britain (L)		Planning a Journey	
	98 (20)	Test Yourself (Student's Book, Step 12)							
						1. Dialogue between two friends (L). 2. <i>Why Japan Is Cool</i> (R)		Proverbs about Travelling	
	99 (21)	Project Work Four							
	100 (22)	Test Four							
	101—102 (23—24)	Prepare for the National Examination Classes							
	103 (25)	Home Reading. Class 4							
104—105 (26—27)	Optional Classes 4, 5								

Тексты для аудирования к учебнику

UNIT 1

Step 2

Аудиозапись № 2 к заданию 1

I'd like to tell you about my good friends. Their names are Norma, Lydia, Anthony and Michael. Anthony or Tony, as I call him, is probably my closest friend. Everyone likes him as he's so cheerful and friendly. At the same time, I know that if I have a problem, I can always turn to him for help. He's never let me down so far. Michael is the heart and soul of our company. No one can say that he's dull or boring. Mike is always full of ideas and plans. Sometimes Mike can be a little difficult. If he has decided anything, he never changes his mind. He likes to have his own way in everything.

The girls are both pretty and clever. Norma wants to go to one of the best universities in the country and become a famous biologist. She is working a lot to achieve her aim. Norma has always been at the top of her class in most of school subjects. Lydia is more creative. She's a very good artist. Some of her pictures are really wonderful. She's a good friend too. Lydia is very responsible. When her parents are away, she looks after her two little brothers. Her parents know that everything will be all right if Lydia is in charge.

Step 3

Аудиозапись № 4 к заданию 1

Interviewer: Great to chat with you, Taylor — how are things going right now with you?

Taylor: I'm great! So nice to speak to you!

Interviewer: You're such a star at the moment with lots of fans! Is being a role model important to you?

Taylor: I really like it. It's very flattering to be a role model but I also think it's just important to live the life you want to live.

Interviewer: Good advice! You always seem so calm and happy — do you ever feel that you want to be left alone?

Taylor: Oh, I do get so tired but I always try to control myself. I just call my friends and complain.

Interviewer: How do you think your friends could describe you?

Taylor: They will say that I love to give advice. It's true, you know.

Interviewer: What do you appreciate most about your friendships?

Taylor: I'm such a girl's girl and I need my girlfriends around me — it's so important to have reliable friends.

Interviewer: Are most of your friends people from show business?

Taylor: It's important to have friends that do all sorts of things, that have all sorts of interests. Some of my friends are actors, some are stylists, I don't think about what they do. I just love them.

Interviewer: Have you got any bad habits?

Taylor: I think I often choose people who are bad for me. But I have really learned my lesson.

Interviewer: You are famous for writing songs about that. Are there any songs about some painful and sad moments of your life in the new album?

Taylor: Yes, there are. Somehow songs turn negative things into something good in the end.

Step 4

Аудиозапись № 5 к заданию 1

1) We are not all the same. We all have different talents. If, for instance, a boy in your math class always gets bad marks, don't think he is stupid. He may

be very good at some other subjects and he may have a wonderful character. When you look at the girl in your class and admire her beautiful long curly hair, don't wish to have the same. Think of the things that you are good at and say I'm no worse at other aspects.

2) When you feel down, when negative and sad things get into your life, try not to cry and feel unhappy. You can certainly sit alone feeling awful, but you'd better decide to take your mind off it. Watch a funny film, organize a party. Sometimes things seem terrible, but you just need to push them away.

3) Sometimes just forget that you have friends. At certain moments you may need a bit of space for yourself. Take time to be with yourself — write a page in your diary, read a book, go on a bike ride, draw a picture or listen to your favourite music. Just relax once in a while.

4) Look after yourself just as you would take care of others. Feel positive and smile even if it's just yourself in the mirror. Once you admire and appreciate yourself, it's easier to be nice to others. If someone is nasty to you, you just forget it. They are the ones with the problem.

5) Sometimes you may think that the key to a good friendship is to try to pretend and to act in a certain way. This might make you feel good but usually for a short time. Soon you will feel uncomfortable and even wrong. Always be yourself. That way you will know that people like you for what you are and not what you're trying to be.

6) Be kind to people. That will make them happier. When your little sister or brother asks you for something, don't tell them to leave you alone. Give them a hand. Or wash up without being asked and make your mum a cup of tea when she gets in from work.

Step 5

Аудиозапись № 7 к заданию 1

1) My friend Alice is eighteen years old but she looks younger than her age. She is very active and sporty. She does downhill skiing in winter and plays bad-

minton all the year round. Alice likes to wear jeans, T-shirts and trainers and doesn't like dresses or make-up. She's very thin, even skinny. Alice usually wears her light long hair in a ponytail. Actually, she is a very good-looking girl but she often behaves like a boy. A lot of her friends are boys and she gets along with them very well.

2) Fiona is my classmate and my best friend. She understands me better than anybody else, and I love her because she is so cheerful, optimistic and easy-going. Fiona is fairly pretty too. She has good taste in clothes and usually wears lovely dresses, skirts and blouses. She has nice curly hair which she usually wears loose over her shoulders. Her hair is blond and her eyes are brown — a very unusual combination. Fiona thinks she'd better lose some weight but to me she looks fine.

3) Jimmy is a little older than me but we are still great pals. In fact, I think Jimmy is my role model. He is always neatly dressed. I have never seen him scruffy or wearing dirty shoes. Jimmy is good-looking and tall with thick dark hair which he wears fairly long. He's very kind and easy-going, so it's not surprising that he has a lot of friends. He makes friends easily and keeps them.

4) Alan likes to surprise or even shock people. He buys unusual clothes but I must admit that he has a style of his own. Alan is not tall but he is well-built and strong. He is dark with an oval face and big grey eyes. He often wears his long light hair in a ponytail. He says that in some years he'd like to grow a beard and a moustache which will make him look older than his age and more mature.

5) Tina lives next door to me. She prefers sports clothes because she is very much interested in sport. Sometimes we go to the gym together. She has dark short hair. Actually, I've never seen her wear long hair.

6) Brian is the oldest of us all. He is a tall patient young man. His hair is short and rather dark and he

also wears a moustache and a beard. When he is at work, he prefers suits, but in his free time he likes casual clothes like jeans and sweaters.

Step 6

Аудиозапись № 9 к заданию 1

My BFF Alice and I used to have so much in common, but she went to a summer camp last year and made new friends. I think they have totally changed her. She used to wear simple jeans and T-shirts and now she wears fashionable skirts and dresses. She would rather sit around reading celebrity magazines than go out like before. She's still really nice to me but it's like being with a different person. I have tried to talk to her several times but she just smiles and says, "You were and are my friend, Judy." I understand that many people change as they grow up and develop new tastes, interests and hobbies. But when it happens to your best friend, you may have a strange feeling that you are left behind. I hope I'm still important for Alice, but I'm not sure. I want to continue our friendship. And I admit that each of us has the right to have our own interests which cannot always be the same. Yet, the whole situation is rather painful. Maybe I shall ask Alice about her new friends and interests? Maybe I'll like them too when I know them better? But if she doesn't give me any details and if I see that all this is not my cup of tea, how shall I behave? Shall I try to make new friends who are into the same things I am? Shall I talk to Alice about my new friends if I have some?

Step 7

Аудиозапись № 11 к заданию 1

I'm Alex. In my opinion, hobbies are very important. They help me to run away from the monotonous life I'm having at the moment. I'm preparing for my exams. So during the first part of the day I'm at school doing my tasks and exercises. In the afternoon and later I'm at

home doing the same. It's necessary but a bit boring. Hobbies allow us to keep a balance between busy moments and free time. They bring a welcome change to our everyday routine.

Hi, there! I'm Harry. Hobbies and interests are numerous and they are different as different are people who have hobbies. Our interests are very much influenced by such factors as age, gender, family background, region where we live, education we have and our finances too. For instance, I may have a liking for extreme sports but due to the expenses I will hardly choose them as my hobby.

My name is Eliza. I work with children and would like to say a few words about hobbies for teenagers. Naturally, teens are full of energy, that's why they show interests in plenty of fields. A hobby during teen years, such as music — singing or composing, dancing, poetry, computer games, sports activities and many more may turn into a real career for some young people in their later lives.

I'm Sam. Being a teenager myself I would also like to say a word or two about hobbies for teenagers. We are often interested in the things that help us to be different from the crowd. I personally have a strong desire not to look like most of my friends do and to show that I'm in something which is not typical of many people around. Many friends of mine feel the same and prefer to take up some extremely dangerous activities as their hobbies such as working with wild animals, underwater photography and exploring some faraway places.

Let me introduce myself. I'm Greg Greenfield. In my view, certain activities and hobbies give us a lot of pleasure and can even make us forget the tensions of everyday life. Listening to music is one of them. It's probably one of the most common hobbies. There are very few people in the world who wouldn't love to listen to music. When you are tired after a long day at work, only music can carry you to the world of calmness and quietness. Different people like different types of music but they all try to get from it as much as possible.

My name is Viola. I've lived a long life and I think I know a lot about hobbies. One person said: "You live as many lives as many languages you know." I can paraphrase this and say the same about hobbies. I have had a lot of different interests in my life. When I was young, I did athletics and that prevented me from becoming a couch potato. Besides I was too much engaged in reading. I thought that was the best way to get wisdom. By the way, I haven't changed my mind since then. Then I played the piano and wrote a diary. Writing a diary is a very good habit indeed but you should put your thoughts down regularly. I was also and still am fond of painting, dancing, watching TV, cooking. I enjoy many more things and regard them all as my hobbies.

Step 8

Аудиозапись № 12 к заданию 1

Does everyone react to colour in the same way? Some people like bright colours. Their spirits rise when they have walls and furniture in red, orange or yellow. Other people say that bright colours are not their way. They are often tired of bright red or bright blue and prefer pale pink, green or blue. Why is it so? How can we explain such preferences? Scientists don't give a definite answer to this question. It seems logical enough to conclude that younger people are for brighter colours. But it is far from being so. On the one hand, there are many young girls or boys whose favourites are grey, beige, pale brown. On the other hand, there are elderly ladies who are fond of wearing bright purple and bright pink blouses or gentlemen of the same age whom you can see in yellow and orange shirts and jackets.

Some people say that much depends on cultural rules and traditions. They believe that southerners are fond of warm colours and those who live in cold northern areas prefer cold colours. But it is hardly so because for many people living in the north red or orange are their favourites.

Some individuals admit that they feel comfortable and in harmony with themselves when there are cer-

tain colours around them. So, does the choice of colours depend on people's personalities? There are more questions than answers. But it is certain that colours may produce different feelings or lead to them. For example, too much of black, dark grey or dark blue may lead to depression. Combinations of red or contrasts between the colours can give an illusion of warmth. Another question is how much our education, age, traditions, our taste influence our preferences in colour. Can a sense of colour be developed or is it inborn? These and many others are the problems for discussion.

Step 10

Аудиозапись № 15 к заданию 1

— People nowadays think more about their health than they used to do. And there is much talk about healthy ways of life. But what does a healthy way of life mean?

— In my opinion, it is the right way of looking after your health. And the first thing here is your eating habits.

— You mean we should have regular meals or shouldn't eat unhealthy food?

— I do. Such things influence our health a lot. And overeating does the same. If we eat a lot or, which is worse, overeat, we become obese and that leads to serious health problems.

— That's true but many people like drinking co-cola and coffee, they enjoy pizzas and hamburgers. They say such things are tasty.

— What is tasty is not always healthy. Young people are fond of fast food but it makes you put on weight. I admit though that eating habits are changing now.

— They certainly are. There are many programmes on TV where doctors explain to us what food can be dangerous and what we should do to improve our fitness.

— Oh, yes. But some advice is difficult to follow. You simply don't have enough time to swim in the pool

or go to the gym. Buying good and healthy food such as fresh fruit and vegetables can be fairly expensive.

— I agree but at least you can do morning exercises regularly, spend some time in the open air, cut out snacks and desserts, especially such as cakes and ice cream and keep to a diet if that is necessary.

— But dieting may be dangerous. Some people refuse to eat meat, bread or butter. In my view, living only on fruit and vegetables is also harmful to our health. I'd rather try to keep fit by doing some sports exercise, having regular meals and sleeping enough.

— Excellent decision. It is quite necessary to look after your health.

Step 11

Аудиозапись № 16 к заданию 1

1) In our class there are many good skiers. John thinks he is the best but I know that Andrew skis much better. I am not bad at skiing. There are three more boys in my class who are not bad at skiing either. Mike is probably the worst skier in our class. He's quite a bad skier.

2) The sport I like best is skiing. I think it is the most exciting sport of all. I believe it is certainly more interesting and more fun to go skiing than to do swimming or anything else. I also think that it is more fun to do cross-country skiing than normal skiing. The kind of skiing I like least is downhill skiing. It's much too dangerous.

3) Last Christmas I spent two weeks at a skiing school. It was not much fun really. First we all got up at 6.30 every morning. That was terrible. We also made our beds ourselves. Then we went to the gym to do twenty minutes of exercises and after that we had our breakfast. At 9 o'clock the training began. We didn't stop until 10.30 and then we had a twenty-minute coffee break. After the break we went to the hills again and skied till lunchtime. You can imagine how tired we were.

4) Some people say that skiing goes back to the Stone Age. Long before Christianity appeared people used skis in Scandinavia. They even had a goddess of skiing and their winter god was shown on a pair of skis. The first skis were often made of the animal bones and were used as a kind of transport.

5) Skiing as a sport began in Norway. In winter snow covered the ground there during long periods of time. It was necessary to use skis to get about. When people went hunting in the mountains, or had to visit neighbouring villages, or go to market, they had to use skis. It may surprise you to know that they were having skiing competitions for prizes in 1767.

6) In his interview Toni Klemmer, a famous downhill skier, speaks about his favourite sport. He says skiing is an exciting and healthy sport that keeps people fit. It is great fun for many skiers to take part in competitions. But Toni admits that sometimes accidents happen when people ski. He says that skiing can be dangerous.

Step 12

Аудиозапись № 17 к заданию 1

Alex: Morning, Sharon. You look blue. What are you worried about?

Sharon: Oh, it's nothing much. But thanks for asking.

Alex: Come on, tell me. How do you feel?

Sharon: To be honest, I'm under the weather. I have a bad headache which has been troubling me for two or three days.

Alex: Really? That sounds serious. Why don't you consult your doctor?

Sharon: I don't have time now. I'm too busy with my latest presentation. I think the problem is that I have been overworking lately. I stay up long and then can't go to sleep when I'm in bed. I start watching TV or reading a book and that makes things even worse.

Alex: I'm so sorry. Can I help you with your work to make your life easier?

Sharon: That's very kind of you, Alex, but I'm practically finishing now. I'm looking forward to the coming weekend. I'm sure I'll be able to sleep a lot, relax and just be lazy. I really need to recharge my batteries.

UNIT 2

Step 1

Аудиозапись № 18 к заданию 2

Philip Hill is a very happy and joyful person. I think I can call him my BFF. He lives at home with his mother and two sisters and tries to take care of them as his father died when he was four and his mother has not remarried.

Philip and I go to the same school but Philip has to work too. That gives him as he says a chance "to have some money in his pockets". But he is dreaming about a career of a graphic designer which he thinks will give him a lot of money.

Philip likes to learn about new things and always tries to tell me about them. But sometimes he says he doesn't like just studying. He wants to understand what this knowledge can give him in the future.

I think Philip is a true friend. I can always rely on him. He is a bit older than me, he is eighteen, and I sometimes ask for his advice. He generally tries to help and does. We have much in common. We are both fond of video games and spend all our pocket money on them. They really can keep us busy all day long.

Philip says his family is very important for him because no matter what, they are always around when you need them. But that's true about Philip himself — he is always around when I need him.

But Philip is not perfect. He occasionally can be late and he gets angry quite easily especially if our points of view on certain things are different.

Philip doesn't smoke and his attitude to drugs is absolutely negative. He says they are a waste of time and

money, but he doesn't think badly of people who sell drugs. He says it's just the way of getting money. He doesn't believe in God but is sure that something exists in our world that we can't explain. Philip says that he doesn't want to change anything in his life as he is very happy with himself. He advises me not to take life too seriously or else I can turn old very quickly.

Step 2

Аудиозапись № 20 к заданию 1

a) My best friend is Aunt Daisy. She is my grandmother's sister — my great-aunt. The difference in years has never mattered. Though Aunt Daisy is nearly seventy, she understands everything in the right way and is always ready to help. She lives in the country, has never married and is one of those rare ageless people who are full of kindness, tolerance, fun and wisdom.

b) In my opinion, Alex and I are real friends. We have grown up together and we are the same age. To be more exact, we were born on the same day. As we were neighbours, we naturally spent a lot of time together. We had similar interests — went fishing together, enjoyed cycling and playing football. Now we go to the same school and belong to the same football team.

c) I think I have very caring and understanding parents who always support me. And they are certainly my friends who do a lot for me. I love them and respect them and I'm proud of them. They work a lot and I miss them very much when they are at work. But we spend our free time together, share life experiences. With my parents I have the sense of belonging which is so important. I know what it is like to be rejected by your peers.

d) I have several friends. But my best mate is my elder sister Emma. Sometimes she can be difficult. She makes me do the things she considers right and doesn't want to listen to any excuses when I don't do them, for example I hate washing up. But Emma can help in any

difficult situation and is always ready to give advice. But what is more important she can listen to my troubles and hear my problems which I have a lot.

e) Fiona is a friend of mine. She is not very talkative but she is always ready with a smile or a joke when you don't have things easy. When my mother died and I had to take care of my father who didn't keep very well, Fiona didn't phone me like many people did who wanted to know if I was OK. She just came in the evening, helped with the evening meal, walked the dog, talked to me and then kept on visiting us every day helping. She was a real friend in need.

f) Simon makes my life better just by being around. There simply cannot be a better friend than him. We met over a year ago at the concert organized for disabled people. Simon's seat was next to mine. After that my life became so enriched by his presence. We send e-mails to each other and we have been writing messages about all the things that happen to us. Simon is always there for me, positive and encouraging. We share the same sense of humour. He is like the brother I never had.

Step 3

Аудиозапись № 22 к заданию 1

One in a Million

My name is Maggie Cade. I would like to tell you about a very special man in my life. He was a fountain of knowledge and a storyteller, a family man and a true gentleman. He was not tall or even good-looking. In fact, he was short and not very young and quite bald. My mother called him one of natural gentlemen, but I just called him Grandad.

He was a gentle country man, who had worked close to the natural world. He was always willing to share his experiences with us, children, and many were the sayings and anecdotes he told me.

A simple walk with him turned into a journey of exploration and wonder. My grandad was always ready to answer lots of questions of a child thirsty for informa-

tion. History came to life as he began speaking about his youth. I learned a lot from the stories of his days on the farm where he had been sent to be a farm boy. Over the years I have found that many things in his stories are absolutely true. For instance, if the sun shines at midday on Christmas Day, then we can expect a good fruit season. Are you skeptical? Don't you believe? Well, wait and see.

He was a real family man in every sense of the word. He loved his daughter, his grandchildren and tried to do everything he could for them.

A lot of fruit and vegetables grew in his home garden. He admired flowers too but never grew them himself. "You can't eat flowers," he said to me.

He had a truck to carry his things to and from the field. It was really just an orange box on four wheels. But he was proud of it.

He was not a churchgoer, this man I loved so much, but he loved his God in the natural way of his daily life. I feel that of all the people I have ever known he had the greatest influence on me, both as a child and as a grown-up.

Step 4

Аудиозапись № 24 к заданию 1

Great Mom

She's sweet as she can be;
When I need some help, I know
She's always there for me.
Mom loves me all the time,
Even when I'm a pest;
My mom is really great;
Always takes good care of me;
My mother is the best.

By Joanna Fuchs

Super Mom

Mom, you're a wonderful mother,
So gentle, yet so strong.

The many ways you show your care
Always make me feel I belong.
You're patient when I'm foolish;
You give guidance when I ask;
It seems you can do almost anything;
You are the master of every task.
I love you more than you know;
You have my total respect.
If I had my choice of mothers,
You'd be the one I'd select!

By Joanna Fuchs

Send a Poem

Send a poem to say you care;
Send a poem with thoughts to share.
A paper card you send today
Across the miles will make its way;
Or send an e-card really fast;
For friendship that will grow and last,
A poem creates so many gifts.
The brain it calms, the heart it lifts.
Send a poem to say you care;
A poem is welcome anywhere.

Step 5

Аудиозапись № 26 к заданию 1

My name is Robin and I'd like to tell you what happened to us.

We were a big and happy family — me, my two sisters, my younger brother and our parents. I thought it would go on forever. But once out of the blue came the news about our father's heart problem. It turned out to be very serious. Dad was taken to hospital for an operation on his heart. It was too late, he died even before they started the treatment.

Needless to say it was a shock for everybody, especially mum. For some time it looked like she would never get over this tragedy. Help came from our relations. First, my grandparents invited us to stay with them in their house in the countryside. They did their best to

make us, kids, as comfortable and happy as they could. Grandad took us to a number of places we'd never visited before and told us everything he knew about them. When we returned home, we found the big round table in the dining room laid with tasty dishes granny had cooked for the family. In the evenings we were often visited by our aunts and uncles — mum's sisters and brothers. They also did everything to fill the house with warmth and caring. Suddenly I began to feel very close to them. I knew very well that they could not replace our father, but they gave us so much of their love and support. Now I know how important it is to have a family — people who share everything with you.

Step 6

Аудиозапись № 27 к заданию 1

a) My parents were unusual people. When I was small, they always tried to support me and used only nice words to tell me how good I was. Not a word of criticism. They always thanked me for everything I did, saying: "That's a good boy. How clever you are." Certainly that was not a realistic picture of my behaviour. I often thought: "If they think I'm so clever for doing such a small thing, they certainly cannot be very clever themselves!"

b) I think each child is born with a strong feeling to get love from his parents. All children want to be sure that they are loved by their parents. My parents were really wise, they understood how important the sense of belonging was to me and my sisters and brothers, and tried to show that we all meant a great deal to them. We never felt that any of us was rejected.

c) We were not often a friendly and united family. Each of us had their own interests and thought that his or her interests were the most important. Sometimes, I would say, my brothers behaved strangely and I suppose they could say the same about me. We irritated our parents and their criticism irritated us. I think we were getting on their nerves but we wished to have sympathy.

d) When I was fairly young, I lived with my grandparents. They were not always perfect but I liked the way they treated me. They treated me like a grown-up person, their equal. We lived in a small house in a village, but the garden was really large and there were always a lot of things to do there. I was responsible for some of them and had to do my job properly.

e) Ours was really a very united and friendly family. And it was a large one. We had a big summer cottage that used to belong to my great grandparents and there we all lived together: my parents, my granny and granddad and four children, me and my brothers. They were much older than me, but we spent much time together. I had never been rejected.

f) My parents never fought with me. I think they knew they could lose. But they made me do a lot of things about the house and taught me a lot of things too. I was open for learning. I read a lot and they always brought interesting books so I could find a lot of useful information about many things. We travelled a lot about England and abroad and I learnt to notice differences. I began to understand how wonderful things around me are.

Step 7

Аудиозапись № 28 к заданию 1

I n t e r v i e w e r: Today in the studio we are talking to Doctor Newman. Doctor Newman is a well-known educationist and child psychologist who has established a number of schools for kids.

D r N e w m a n: Thank you.

I n t e r v i e w e r: Well, Doctor, many people today tend to think that kids have become different and it's fairly difficult to cope with them.

D r N e w m a n: It's true that teenagers and even small children are not like we used to be in the past. But certain basic things are the same. In my opinion, grown-ups should remember them and then probably it will be easier to manage children.

I n t e r v i e w e r: What are they, Doctor?

D r N e w m a n: First of all, we shouldn't think that growing is an easy and a quick thing. It certainly comes naturally but development takes time. The best thing is to treat children like flowers and let them grow naturally. But instead of water it is necessary to give children plenty of love. And you can't give them too much patience.

I n t e r v i e w e r: Growing up is always a difficult business, isn't it?

D r N e w m a n: It certainly is. It is difficult at all stages of the development. And that's true even for the best of children. By the way, it's not only their physical growth. Maybe more important is their intellectual development.

I n t e r v i e w e r: Many parents say that nowadays it's nearly impossible to make kids do what they must do.

D r N e w m a n: For goodness sake, don't try to fight your children, don't make them your enemies. You'd better listen to them with understanding and sympathy. Try to avoid statements and comments which create argument and tension.

I n t e r v i e w e r: In other words, let them do what they would like to do. In this case a lot of things can go wrong.

D r N e w m a n: I didn't say that. But kids try to establish themselves in this world according to their own views. They are sure they are clever enough to decide for themselves. But grown-ups just order them and tell them what to do and what they mustn't do. This is not right. Why not do it in a round about way? Children often don't see their parents' opinions or don't agree with them.

I n t e r v i e w e r: That's true. And I know from my own experience that makes lots of grown-ups angry and irritable.

D r N e w m a n: We certainly should keep anger under control. Anger is harmful to our children. Parents usually try to reject it but our strength and patience are limited. Sometimes we can't cope with the situation. Anger may become too heavy and then we shout, scream and yell at those to whom we have devoted all

our interests and love and then general name-calling such as stupid, silly or foolish can be used.

Interviewer: But it's so difficult to control yourselves when you are angry and understand that your child deserves punishment.

Dr Newman: True and yet things said in the heat of the moment are often too painful, unfair and hurt kids. We must understand that a time will certainly come when a child will make us angry. And then, please, no bad names and no shouting. It's important to find out what is wrong, to analyze the situation in an atmosphere of calm and quiet. And remember about respect for kids.

Step 8

Аудиозапись № 29 к заданию 1

Journalist: Hi, Raya, glad to meet you.

Raya Epstein: Hello.

Journalist: Could I ask you some questions for the readers of our magazine?

Raya Epstein: Go ahead.

Journalist: How long have you been living in Israel?

Raya Epstein: We moved here from Poland ten years ago. Since that time my family have been here.

Journalist: When you came, were you surprised to understand that life in Jerusalem was not safe?

Raya Epstein: That was a real shock. When I was at school in Poland, I had some idea of the conflict and I knew that Israelis and Arabs had been fighting for a long time but I never thought it could be like this.

Journalist: It's very upsetting, isn't it?

Raya Epstein: It is. And the conflict makes our life really difficult. My parents don't allow me to go outside our Jerusalem neighbourhood because of the bombing. Since the violence began I've been quite sad.

Journalist: I'm sorry. But do you have an opportunity to see your friends?

Raya Epstein: Nowadays I don't go out much. I think I need to be more with my family though sometimes I see my close friends.

Journalist: I hear you served in the army.

Raya Epstein: Not really. I spent a year at camp learning about the Israel Army. Israeli teenagers serve in the army at the age of 18 for two or three years. And I'm only seventeen. But I'm looking forward to my time in the army.

Journalist: How many girls do you know who get to go into the army?

Raya Epstein: Quite a lot. And practically all of them are proud of the fact.

Journalist: And why do you all want to be in the army? I've always thought it was a thing for males.

Raya Epstein: I agree, but I also want to have a chance to defend my country. I'm sure I am capable to help and if I can, why shouldn't I? But my main hope is for peace.

Step 10.....

Аудиозапись № 32 к заданию 1

Text One

Racing is often described as "The Sport of Kings", and it can most certainly be added of Queens too. The Queen has a deep affection for horses going back to her childhood. When she watches a race, she forgets the pressure of her official duties. The Queen gets excited, shouts and cheers her favourite up like all the other racegoers.

Text Two

The Queen is supposed to be the most travelling monarch of the world. During the 60 years of her reign she made 261 official visits to different countries. Her Majesty has visited Australia 16 times, Canada 22 times, Jamaica 6 times and New Zealand 10 times. Sometimes when the Queen is on foreign tours, she gets unusual gifts. For example, in the Seychelles she was given two tortoises, and the President of Cameroon gave her a seven-year-old elephant called "Jumbo".

Text Three

Members of the Royal Family have different interests. Everyone knows about the Queen's interest in horse-racing, dogs and photography. Her husband, Duke of Edinburgh, takes a lot of interest in wildlife and saving rare animals from extinction. Charles, Prince of Wales, loves art and knows a lot about modern architecture and painting. Prince Edward loves theatre. This interest began while he was at university. Young Prince Harry is a fine sportsman. He is known to be good at playing games, especially polo.

Text Four

She discovered she was heir to the throne when she was nearly eleven years old. She immediately promised, "I will be good." The Queen did not grow to five feet tall. Funny enough this "shortest" British monarch ruled "longest" of any of them. The Queen fell in love with her cousin Albert at first sight. She wrote: "Albert is really quite charming, and so excessively handsome, such beautiful blue eyes, an exquisite nose, and such a pretty mouth with delicate moustaches and very slight whiskers; a beautiful figure, broad in the shoulders, a fine waist." Soon after, they got married.

Text Five

In 2002 Her Majesty's Golden Jubilee was celebrated. During the celebrations huge crowds showed that they felt gratitude, respect and pride for their Queen. They wanted to show that they cared about that very special lady. The Golden Jubilee didn't start well. Princess Margaret, the Queen's sister, died in February and seven weeks later the Queen mother died at the age of 101. But as the months went by, the Queen and Prince Philip began their round the world tour starting with visits to Jamaica, New Zealand and Australia.

Text Six

Princess Elizabeth's father died in his sleep on the 6th of February 1952. At that time Princess Elizabeth was 3,000 miles away from home. She was in Kenya in South Africa. At the sad moment she was in a giant fig tree filming African animals. As one person wrote at the time, "A young girl climbed into a tree a Princess and climbed down a Queen."

Step 11

Аудиозапись № 33 к заданию 1

Will the family exist forever? The pressures of modern society make families meet a lot of problems. They certainly include financial matters, housing problems, difficulties in finding jobs and raising children. Parents are expected to give love to their kids, provide them with essential necessities, take care of them, teach them discipline and appropriate manners and give them education too. It's very important to have a happy family.

People who have loving and caring parents, brothers and sisters are lucky. But we know that in many families children and parents are opposed to each other, they may have conflicts, and sometimes the emotional stress in the family is rather deep.

Some people tried to find ways to avoid this problem, which is very often described as a generation gap. The traditional families are good but why not try and raise children differently?

In Russia after the revolution the government tried to give up a traditional family but the project was not a success. People preferred to have a family in spite of the hardships. Later in Israel, Jewish people also tried to create a familyless society. They were not successful either. Thus the family remained.

In the West some people preferred to live in large groups trying to raise their children together. But these experiments didn't succeed either.

There is no real reason for many people who are not relatives to live together and take care of each other's children. So will the family exist forever?

Step 12

Аудиозапись № 34 к заданию 1

One's Difficult Son

Charles, Prince of Wales, is the British Queen's eldest son. He is the heir to the throne. Charles was born in 1948. His mother became the Queen in 1952. She was a fairly young woman then and it was not always

easy for her to be a mother and the head of the country at one and the same time. She had always had a very strong sense of duty. Charles' biographer Jonathan Dimbleby says that Charles describes his childhood as deeply unhappy. But the Queen remembers her son's childhood quite differently. She thinks that her husband and herself did their best as parents.

One of the Queen's relatives, Mrs Margaret Rhodes who lives in Windsor, admits that raising children hasn't been easy for the Queen and Prince Philip. "The Queen," Margaret Rhodes says, "was often made to put the country before the family."

Mrs Rhodes who has lived at the heart of the British Court for most of her life adds that the Queen finds Prince Charles "difficult" and his lifestyle not economical. She criticizes her son for spending too much. Mrs Rhodes thinks that this is very much a generation thing. The Queen doesn't believe in spending more than necessary. She has long had a reputation for watching the pennies and legend says that she goes round Buckingham Palace turning the lights off. Charles, on the one hand, is an enormously hard-working man, and, on the other hand, his attitude towards spending and entertaining is very much different to that of his mother's. He has got a lot of servants and is fond of expensive entertainments.

UNIT 3

Step 2

Аудиозапись № 36 к заданию 1

a) I live in a big town in a high-rise building with many flats. Not far from it there is a commercial centre — an area with lots of banks and company offices. There are many shopping centres in my town. Some of them are open at night, which I appreciate. I prefer to do shopping at night. By the way, there are many places to go at night — bars, restaurants, cinemas, theatres, discos and many others.

b) The place where I live is quiet and peaceful. It is calm and relaxing too. My father's farm is in a very healthy area, near a small lake. Our life is not stressful. We have lots of open spaces, vast fields around the farm. The place is remarkably picturesque with lots of clean air. I can't understand how people can live in dirty and polluted cities.

c) I do prefer countryside to big cities. Village life is fairly slow, you don't have to hurry and that's why I think you are never late. You arrive on time wherever you go. And you do not have this nasty feeling that you won't be able to finish your job when you really must finish it. Countryside is strikingly beautiful.

d) Some people say that our life is fairly boring. There is no night life, there are only a few shops and in fact, they say, there is nothing to do in the country. I can't agree with it. Maybe sometimes people can be bored living in the country but lives of country people are not boring at all. There are so many interesting places in the woods and fields. You can watch wildlife and admire it.

e) In my view, life in modern cities is not safe at all. There are so many cars. They move so fast. Lots of drivers are quite careless. You really should have your eyes all around your head. I can't understand parents who let their children visit modern shopping centres on their own. It is so easy to lose one's way.

f) I'm a big eater. And I think that from this point of view life in towns has really more advantages because you can visit various restaurants, cafés where they cook national dishes — Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Turkish and many others. These dishes are tasty, very often unusual and they are never boring. In the country you never have such a variety.

Step 3

Аудиозапись № 38 к заданию 1

— Hi, Bob! Haven't seen you for ages. How are you doing?

— Not bad, indeed. I've just come back from Greece.

— Greece? Why did you go there?

— Because it's so beautiful. It's very sunny there nearly all the time. There are so many remarkably picturesque places and the crystal clear blue Mediterranean Sea.

— That's true. But it's so hot in Greece, they say. Summers are usually very dry and the temperature can be more than 35 degrees above zero.

— What of it? You may have such temperatures in Moscow in July or August too. But it's much more pleasant to be near the sea if it's so hot.

— I agree. So you spent all the time of your stay there on the beach, didn't you? You look so brown.

— I wouldn't say that. We travelled a lot. This time I didn't stay at a hotel but lived in a small bungalow with my relatives, they had a car and we drove to absolutely fantastic little villages situated in the mountains or islands.

— I know that islands are the main feature of the Greek territory.

— Yes and no. Yes because there are plenty of islands in the country, up to 6 thousand some people say. It depends on the definition, but only 227 are inhabited, and no because mountains are also considered the main feature of Greece.

— Really? I didn't know that.

— But it's a fact. 80 per cent of the territory are mountains and hills. So Greece is the most mountainous country in Europe. Snowfalls happen every year in the mountains and northern areas. Even the capital of Greece, the low-lying city of Athens, has seen short periods of heavy snowfalls.

Step 4

Аудиозапись № 39 к заданию 1

The Farne Islands are a group of islands in the North Sea. They mostly consist of rocks, have very little soil and, as a result, very few plants. The islands are open to the sea winds and life there is very severe.

The Farne Islands are famous for their huge colonies of birds. They are now one of the most important nature reserves in Europe. The place belongs to the British National Trust, an organization protecting the wildlife. When visitors come to the islands, they have to follow some rules not to endanger the habitat.

The Farnes are the home of hundreds of bird species. Some of them are migrants staying in the islands on their way to other places. Others live here all the year round.

The most common birds here are eider ducks. Male ducks coloured black and white look most beautiful in spring. However, they are not good husbands. They remain near the nest only a short time. When young ducks appear, it's the duty of their mother and other female ducks to help the young ones reach the sea.

Cormorants are another species whose number in the Farne Islands is quite big. They can be seen here all the year round. Cormorants are skilful builders and make their big nests using sea plants as their building material. A visit to a cormorant island may be rather unpleasant as the whole area is covered with dead fish and the smell is indescribable.

Kittiwake gulls are some of the most attractive birds inhabiting the islands. Their continuous call of "Kitti-wa-a-ke, kitti-wa-a-ke" is a characteristic summer sound. Kittiwakes are not afraid of people. That's why they are particularly loved by photographers.

The bird species which has become a kind of symbol of the Farne Islands is the puffin. Puffins are often called "sea parrots". They are attractive little birds with strong brightly coloured beaks. Like other sea birds, puffins are great at fishing. Scientists have found out that puffins are fairly long-lived. They can live up to 20—23 years!

A lot of tourists come to the Farne Islands to watch the birds and admire the severe beauty of their habitat.

Step 5

Аудиозапись № 40 к заданию 1

Interviewer: Today we are discussing the problem of American National Parks with Doctor Tony Stone who is a famous specialist in wildlife in the USA. We are glad to greet you in the studio, Doctor.

Dr Stone: Thank you.

Interviewer: Well, Doctor, nowadays people tend to talk more about wildlife, concentrating their attention on animals that live in the wild. Do you think it is really important?

Dr Stone: Absolutely so. Different species of birds and animals have become rare. You certainly know that the bald eagle is the official national bird of the United States of America. It can be seen on 25 cent coins and dollar bills. Once it used to live in many of the forest areas of the country from Florida to Alaska, but it is now decreasing in number.

Interviewer: That's true. But the American government and common people have tried to save various endangered species.

Dr Stone: Very much so. And that doesn't necessarily concern only birds and animals. We try to save plants too, generally speaking we should preserve the most beautiful wild areas in the US. For these purposes national parks are created.

Interviewer: Are there many of them in the USA?

Dr Stone: Rather. There are more than three hundred national parks, national seashores, national forests and recreation areas.

Interviewer: Are national parks protected territories?

Dr Stone: They certainly are. They are, on the one hand, the most beautiful wild areas of the country and, on the other hand, they have a great natural, historical or scientific interest. And people can come to these places and enjoy the countryside.

Interviewer: Which of the American national parks are the most famous?

Dr Stone: I will certainly mention the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone and Yosemite Valley. They are among the most famous national parks.

Interviewer: I think Yellowstone was the first national park in the US.

Dr Stone: That's right. Actually it became the world's first national park in 1872. It is situated high in the Rocky Mountains. Its territory is really vast.

Interviewer: I've been there once and admired the place. Millions of people visit the park but the land is still unchanged. It's still a wilderness.

Dr Stone: I agree absolutely. There are so many picturesque places. The high mountains around Yellowstone are covered with evergreen forests. Different animals live there and move around freely in the park. You can ride a horse there or take a boat trip, you can spend a quiet summer day fishing by a river or a blue mountain lake. In winter Yellowstone Park is covered with heavy snow, but visitors still come to ski or skate.

Step 6

Аудиозапись № 42 к заданию 1

Speaker 1

Ireland is a strange and interesting country. It has beautiful high mountains, wide empty beaches, long deep rivers. People go there to fish and swim and walk. They love Ireland because it is so quiet, and because the Irish people are so nice and friendly.

Ireland is a country of stories and music. Most Irish people can sing, and many famous musicians are Irish. Most Irish people speak English and a lot of the most famous writers in the English language are Irish. But some people in Ireland do not speak English at all. They speak their own language, Gaelic.

Speaker 2

More than 50 million people live in the rainforests of the world. These parts of our planet are very important. But they are disappearing fast. A lot of species of

animals are disappearing too. And yet people destroy thousands of square kilometres every year. When rainforests are destroyed, people lose their homes too. But the question is if the Earth can live without rainforests. The leaves of the trees there produce one third of the Earth's oxygen. Will there be enough air to breathe without rainforests?

Speaker 3

I would like to invite you to the western coast of England. Take the train along this strikingly picturesque coast and enjoy it. What you can see is beautiful mountains and the sea. Spend a day on the beach admiring the wildlife, the fantastic landscape. On a clear day you can see Scotland. Choose any one of a number of stops and you discover a piece of history and a large part of Britain's heritage.

Speaker 4

Lancaster is an exciting place in the north of England to travel to. Just in the heart of this popular with tourists city you can find a lot of attractions of great historic value. Go to the cottage museum with its remarkable furniture. Not far from that is the judges' town house museum, on top of which is the museum of childhood. Don't forget about the castle which is open to the public, St Mary's Church and St Peter's Cathedral plus the Tropical Butterfly Castle.

Speaker 5

We decided to visit some of the oldest parts of London and to see its finest buildings. Elegant, exclusive and very, very expensive districts of Mayfair and St James's have been home of royalty and aristocracy for hundreds of years. We walked along the streets and admired the Royal palaces and the gentlemen's clubs, famous shops that had been known for centuries and thought about events of the past.

Speaker 6

I'm Mary Spencer from the USA. I have been living and working in Italy for more than ten years. When I arrived, I couldn't speak Italian at all, but I liked the country very much. I took one look and decided to stay. Honestly speaking, I can't see myself going back to the

US to live. I love it here. The country has such a rich history. Besides, Italians are so elegant and have such a sense of style. Life is easy-going and fun, though there are certainly some problems!

Step 8

Аудиозапись № 45 к заданию 1

Speaker 1

Ecology is a branch of science which treats the world of nature — including its human component — at certain levels of biological organization. It is the study of the living organisms interacting with each other and with their environment. The focus of attention in ecology is on ecological systems.

Speaker 2

Ecology is a multidisciplinary science. Facts about ecological systems are drawn from biology, geology, chemistry, physics and other sciences. Modern ecology has to deal with environmental problems resulting from human activities.

Speaker 3

Ecologists also think about the natural balance between plants, animals, people and their environment. If certain species of animals begin to go down in numbers, it usually means that their habitats have been destroyed or are being destroyed. Scientists do researches, speak about endangered animals and in the end help to save various species.

Speaker 4

Ecological problems are becoming more and more serious with every year. Pollution is one of them. The environment cannot clean itself because millions and millions of tons of waste get into our lakes, rivers, seas and oceans, into the soil; and toxic gases get into the atmosphere, poisoning it. Thus there is too much toxic waste in the world. If nothing changes, the planet will die.

Speaker 5

Ecologists say that some pollution happens by accident. Chemical factories, nuclear power stations can go wrong and then you can often do nothing. Everything

around such places becomes polluted with radiation, and it will take a lot of time to make the area clean and safe again. Unfortunately, some people in different countries destroy ecology of the planet by polluting it on purpose. They understand how dangerous it is but still pollute the air, the water and the soil because it is less expensive to dump toxic waste than buy some modern equipment and safely recycle the waste.

Speaker 6

Ecology and the process of global warming are also connected. Nowadays the climate has become much warmer in all parts of the world. If the weather gets warmer and warmer, the ice caps in the Arctic in the north and in Antarctica in the south will melt. The waters of the oceans will go up and many millions of people will lose their homes.

Step 9

Аудиозапись № 46 к заданию 1

We've asked six people what can be done to stop animal dying. Can one man or woman make things different? Here is what they said.

Speaker 1

Everyone can do something in a small way. We protect animals by protecting the natural world. I always walk or go by bicycle. People can do something about pollution from cars. The easiest thing is just to leave your cars at home.

Speaker 2

I give money to protect sea animals — whales, seals and dolphins. Dolphins are often kept in zoos. They are also trained and give performances. I don't like it because I don't think they are happy. Zoos and circuses are not natural places for any animals.

Speaker 3

We've got a big garden. I work in half of it and make it nice, but I leave the trees and flowers in the

other half. They are natural homes for small animals and birds. I often enjoy watching them and feed them, helping the birds and animals to survive severe winters.

Speaker 4

Why are we making new roads all the time? Roads destroy the beauty of places. Besides, they destroy the natural habitats of birds and animals. For example, they are planning to build a road near the village where I live. The road will run through a small wood which is a stopping place for birds on their way to Africa. I want politicians to stop and think, so I'm writing to them about it. I also have a site where I write what I think about this problem. Now I have a lot of friends who support me.

Speaker 5

I never buy or wear furs. I know that some people do, but I think a coat or a hat from a dead animal can't look beautiful. Nowadays there are a lot of materials which can keep you warm better than animal skins. So there is no need to kill animals anymore.

Speaker 6

I love animals, so I don't eat meat. I know that domestic animals like cows, sheep or pigs are not in danger but you'll have to agree that these animals don't live naturally and they die young for meat eaters. I think that vegetarianism is a very healthy philosophy.

Step 10

Аудиозапись № 48 к заданию 1

1. *People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals* (PETA) is one of the largest animal rights organizations in the world. It has more than a million members and supporters. Founded in 1980, PETA's aim is to protect the rights of all animals. PETA operates under the simple principle that animals are not ours to eat, wear, experiment on or use for entertainment. PETA focuses

its attention on the areas in which the largest numbers of animals suffer most intensely for the longest periods of time: on factory farms, in laboratories, in the clothing and in the entertainment industries.

2. *Invasive Species Specialist Group* (ISSG) protects natural ecological systems and the species of plants and animals they contain from the species brought to these systems from outside. Global trade and communication lead to the fact that new species invade the territories where they don't belong. In this case the species belonging to this territory often disappear. ISSG is a global group of scientists and experts from 41 countries. Its centre is in New Zealand. It has three regional sections in North America, Europe and South Asia.

3. *The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals* (the RSPCA) has been working since 1824 encouraging kindness to animals, trying to stop cruelty to them. In 1840 the Society's work was considered to be so successful that Queen Victoria gave her permission for the SPCA to be called the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. New branches of the society began to appear and the 175 branches in England and Wales that exist today run 38 clinics and 33 animal centres.

4. *Greenpeace* is an international organization whose members work actively to protect the environment from damage caused by industrial processes or military activities. It is known for using its own boats to try to prevent governments from testing nuclear weapons, to prevent companies from pouring poisonous chemicals into the sea, and to try to save whales and other sea animals from being killed. Greenpeace has been campaigning against environmental degradation since 1971.

5. *The World Wide Fund for Nature* (WWF) is one of the world's largest independent conservation organizations with almost five million supporters and a global network active in more than 100 countries. WWF's mission is to stop degradation of the planet's natural

environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

6. *Kids for a Clean Environment* organization started in 1989. The first club had six members. Very soon it became popular and today there are more than 300,000 individual members. It is one of the largest youth environmental organizations. Its aim is to give children as much information about environment problems as possible and to encourage them to become "green" and help nature wherever it is possible. Membership is free to schoolchildren and teachers.

Step 11

Аудиозапись № 50 к заданию 1

Interviewer: With us today is Judy Miller, a well-known scientist. Hello, Judy, welcome.

Judy Miller: Thank you.

Interviewer: How did you happen to become so much interested in the ecological problems?

Judy Miller: I was born and grew up in the southern part of the US. I went to school in the city of New Orleans. In the summer of 2005 I was back home from my holidays preparing for the beginning of my final school year when on Sunday, I still remember the date, the 28th of August, we understood that Hurricane Katrina was on the way to the city. On Monday, the 29th, it hit New Orleans and we had a week of horror.

Interviewer: It was a disaster, in fact, that started your career, wasn't it?

Judy Miller: It was. Actually Katrina was one of the wildest storms in history. It took 1,833 lives and caused a lot of damage. Eighty per cent of New Orleans was buried in flood water. But my family were lucky, our house wasn't damaged. Then I felt I had to do something, so I decided to study Nature's wildest storms and hurricanes.

Interviewer: When do such storms usually happen?

Judy Miller: During the so-called hurricane season. From June to November in the Atlantic Ocean and from May until November in the Pacific Ocean.

Interviewer: How does a hurricane start?

Judy Miller: In the Atlantic Ocean they actually begin as windy thunderstorms that are formed over the warm ocean near the equator. Then the winds pick up energy from the warm surface of the ocean water.

Interviewer: What is the main danger?

Judy Miller: These major tropical storms can be very dangerous along coastlines because ocean waters rush onto land destroying everything. When this is combined with heavy rainfall, there can be awful floods.

Interviewer: Why do hurricanes happen so often?

Judy Miller: Many scientists think that warmer ocean temperatures have led to stronger tropical storms and hurricanes. So the explanation is — global warming and climatic changes.

Interviewer: People say that the wildest and strongly dangerous winds suddenly stop and unusually quiet periods come and then the hurricane hits even more strongly. Why?

Judy Miller: The centre of a hurricane is called the “eye”. While most of a hurricane contains dangerously strong winds, the eye is actually a calm area in the storm. When the eye of a hurricane passes over land, people usually think the storm is over, but before long the wind and rain increase again.

Step 12.....

Аудиозапись № 51 к заданию 1

Speaker 1

I realize that climatic changes are already affecting our lives. I also understand that these changes can influence the lives of future generations. I think that

if we don't act now, we will leave a much larger problem to our children. Only if we all join in to stop or at least to slow down climatic changes, we can make their influence on our environment less dramatic.

Speaker 2

Nature! What a great joy and mystery full of surprise! I love nature for its peacefulness and how it is serving human distraction. I know you can think it's a cliché, but I do love sunrise and sunset. I love to lie on the grass and watch stars high above in the sky. It is amazing how all plants and animals live in harmony and depend on each other and nature.

Speaker 3

In my view, each of us can do something to change the world for the better. There are many simple things we all should do to prevent the environmental disaster. For example, I always try to switch off the computer if I don't use it at the moment, I never drive to my office but use public means of transportation, I never buy lilies of the valley because they are endangered plants.

Speaker 4

I never use the lift to get to my flat which is on the fifth floor. “Why?” you may ask me. First of all, it's a green thing to do and I want to be green. Then, I don't spend electricity to go upstairs and I know it's good for the environment. Every little helps, they say. And then it is very good for legs and your head, by the way.

Speaker 5

Nature certainly is a unique thing. For all the talk journalists, ecologists, environmentalists do about humans destroying the planet, I think that we should remember that nature itself is a powerful force and it is capable to do a lot of damage on the Earth too. We shouldn't forget about volcano eruptions, hurricanes, tsunamis, floods and earthquakes which bring so much harm to our environment.

Speaker 6

I work for the World Wide Fund for Nature. Our mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natu-

ral environment and to build a future in which humans will live in harmony with nature. Our work covers many different areas and we have many supporters.

UNIT 4

Step 2

Аудиозапись № 53 к заданию 1

Speaker 1

The Cyclades are a group of Greek islands situated in the Aegean Sea. Full of sunlight and sparkling sea with its strikingly blue waters they lie to the east of the Peloponnesus Peninsula and to the southeast of the coast of Greece. Some of the islands are well known to the public at large while others remain hardly known and rarely appear on the tourist scene.

Speaker 2

The Cyclades have always had a powerful charm since ancient times, even though it has always been difficult to get to them. This was the birthplace of one of the Mediterranean's most important civilizations. This civilization took its name from the islands: the Cycladic civilization. It existed from three thousand up to one thousand years before Christ.

Speaker 3

Geologists think that the peculiar shape which the Cyclades have today is due to certain geological processes: earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, movements of the earth. Many people believe that the lost continent of Atlantis with its beautiful cities was lost somewhere near the Cyclades Islands and is now at the bottom of the ocean.

Speaker 4

In spite of the characteristics which all the islands have in common — the sparkling sea, the sun, the landscape and the architecture's plain style without decoration — each island is unique and has its own face, which visitors can discover as they explore them one by one.

Speaker 5

The Cyclades Islands enjoy Mediterranean winters which are mild. The summers by Greek standards are cool, thanks to the beneficial effects of the seasonal winds. Average temperatures for the year are about 18—19 degrees above zero.

Step 3

Аудиозапись № 55 к заданию 1

Helen: Hi, Kate! I hear you've just come back from New York. How was the trip? How long did you stay there?

Kate: I spent a month with my cousin. Actually speaking, it wasn't New York where I stayed, but a small place not far on the Atlantic coast where Grace, that is my cousin's name, had been advised to go for the benefit of her health.

Helen: I didn't know you had a cousin. Actually you never mentioned the fact.

Kate: No wonder. My cousin is a difficult person. I think practically it is so because of poor health, but in my view, she is absolutely selfish which doesn't make life easier. She wrote to my mother and asked her to send me to New York so that we could set out for the seaside together.

Helen: In my opinion, that was very nice of Grace to invite you to spend a month on the beaches of the Atlantic Ocean.

Kate: I wouldn't say that. She asked me to come not because she was fond of me or wished to give me pleasure, but because I could be useful in various ways. Mother thought it was necessary for me to go. She said we should help sick people and then asked me to be nice to Grace. You see, Grace is rather rich and as you know we are not.

Helen: But, Kate, it was a journey to America! As far as I know, you hadn't been there before, had you?

Kate: No, that was my first journey there.

Helen: How did you travel? Did you go by sea or by air?

Kate: I certainly flew. It is the fastest way to reach the States, isn't it? And then, I've never enjoyed travelling by ship as I've always felt seasick. Voyages are not for me, you know.

Helena: Did you enjoy staying on the coast?

Kate: More than I had expected. I loved swimming in the ocean, sunbathing and fishing. Grace and I made good friends and spent a lot of time together.

Helena: Are you planning to go there again?

Kate: Grace has asked me to visit her for Christmas. And I'd very much like to go.

Step 4

Аудиозапись № 56 к заданию 1

Interviewer: With us today is Fiona Collins. Miss Collins, you work for one of well-known travel agencies in Britain. May I ask you a few questions?

Miss Fiona Collins: Please call me Fiona. What are the questions?

Interviewer: Most tourists arriving in Great Britain want to see London. How long should they stay in the capital to get an idea of it?

Fiona: It depends on how closely you want to get acquainted with the great city. It can take anything from 3 days to several weeks. London has so much to offer to visitors.

Interviewer: Would you recommend then to stay in London as long as possible?

Fiona: No, I wouldn't. I can advise those who haven't been to Britain before to make a tour of the country.

Interviewer: What places are the top of the list?

Fiona: Bath, Cambridge, Canterbury, Edinburgh, Oxford, York... to name only a few. The reason people know about them is that all of them have lots to do and see and they all have beautiful buildings of some kind, for example, castles, cathedrals or university colleges.

Interviewer: Don't you think that tourists may easily get tired of visiting big cities?

Fiona: One shouldn't forget about the British countryside. Although Britain is quite small and has a large population, there are still a lot of fields and trees between towns, and even from the biggest cities it's not difficult to get to the countryside. Much of it is of course farmland, but there are a lot of lovely views perfect for those who enjoy taking pictures.

Interviewer: Don't you think it may be somewhat boring to walk through fields and woods?

Fiona: We all know that tastes differ. But British countryside can hardly be called boring. Something visitors may notice about the British countryside is that in many areas it changes a lot in a short distance. Besides, certain areas are popular for different activities because of the kinds of countryside that you find there.

Interviewer: Could you give some examples, please?

Fiona: In the Lake District you can find fishing, walking and water sports, while in the Peak District walking and climbing are popular. In many parts of Wales visitors can ride horses across country. Northern Ireland has got places for fishing and playing golf. But you don't have to have a special interest in any of these activities to enjoy the different tastes of countryside.

Interviewer: Will it be right to say that everybody can find something to their taste while travelling in Britain?

Fiona: Absolutely. And I can say that there are very few people whom Great Britain, this beautiful country with such an interesting history, can leave cold.

Step 5

Аудиозапись № 57 к заданию 1

I don't think I will forget my first journey on a train which I had in 1959. When I was a small girl, I suppose people didn't travel so much as they do now. The price

of a summer holiday was much beyond most families' budgets. Some lucky children might have a day trip to the country not far from Glasgow.

But I was going by train to have a real summer holiday in Galloway House which is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of Scotland. I travelled with many other primary schoolchildren. I can still remember the excitement we felt. The journey was rather long and seemed never-ending, and honestly speaking, we were all feeling a bit scared. None of us had ever been away from our parents before and most of the children had never even been on a train. Indeed, many had never left Glasgow where we all lived.

At last we arrived at about four o'clock in the afternoon. Coaches were waiting for us and we were driven through the beautiful Galloway countryside until we reached the Galloway House. It was and still is to this day a remarkable place to visit. To us, Glasgow children, it was the biggest house we had ever seen in our lives and we stood looking at it in admiration.

Inside we ran up the stairs to our rooms. These all had names. And I remember that the one I occupied was called Powton. At that time I can remember I thought that it was a very strange name.

When we went to dinner in the big dining room, we met some of the pupils from other Glasgow schools who were on holiday with us. There were three pupils from each of the three schools to each table. We all got to know each other so well sitting round that table during our meals together. Here we were able to tell each other about the things we liked or disliked to do. If someone was feeling a bit homesick, then this was where it was talked about and we would all try to cheer up the person who was feeling a little bit sad. Back in the fifties and early sixties no one had telephones at home, not to mention mobiles.

A few years ago, my husband, our children and I stopped in at Galloway House when we were on holiday in the area. I was glad to see that they were just as impressed with the mansion house as I had been all those years before. They couldn't believe that I had

once stayed in that strikingly awesome house, and they wanted to hear about every detail.

The house was run as a residential school for children as far on as 1976. Then, for economic reasons, it was sold. In 1985 the house changed hands once again, this time to be used as a private residence. The gardens are open to the public though. Perhaps if you ever find the time to visit the grounds, you may be able to imagine all those little children running around in what was once our big park.

Step 6

Аудиозапись № 58 к заданию 1

I n t e r v i e w e r: Today in the studio we are talking to Max Cooper, who works at one of the biggest airports of Europe — Heathrow Airport. Welcome, Max.

M a x: Thank you.

I n t e r v i e w e r: Well, you know, Max, people sometimes compare Heathrow with a town.

M a x: I believe they have all the reasons to do it. You see, about 54,000 people are working at Heathrow, and it is quite possible to compare it with the population of a country town. Every year about 500,000 international flights are made by 70 million passengers.

I n t e r v i e w e r: What are some of the problems you have to solve?

M a x: They are very different. You see, for example, birds can cause real problems if they get pulled into the engines. That's why our people work day and night to keep them away from the airport. The airport trucks have loudspeakers and send bird alarm calls that frighten the birds and they fly away.

I n t e r v i e w e r: Is there a police station in the airport?

M a x: Certainly. It is situated near the centre of the airport. It has a huge board with pictures of known world terrorists. 300 police officers work at the station and they have dogs that can smell drugs.

I n t e r v i e w e r: Do accidents happen at Heathrow?

Max: Naturally, they do. But we have specialists and airport service that help people if such things happen.

Interviewer: Sometimes passengers may have health problems. Can they get any help in such cases?

Max: They certainly can. The Medical Centre at Heathrow has nurses and doctors who can offer passengers adequate and professional help. The most common illness is heart attack. Sometimes people die in this way while travelling to and from Heathrow.

Interviewer: When planes land and take off, there is usually much noise. What about night flights? Are there any?

Max: Because of the noise only few flights are allowed between midnight and six in the morning. So during the night Heathrow Airport has its most welcome visitor of all — silence.

Step 7

Аудиозапись № 59 к заданию 1

This is what Irene Slatter, a teacher of Russian from England, writes about travelling to Russia.

There are various ways to travel to Russia. Flying is the quickest way, but if you have more time, you may consider a train journey, which takes about two-and-a-half days. There are also Russian ships, which in Europe leave from Copenhagen, Stockholm or Helsinki; this is a very different sort of journey which can be very interesting and a good introduction to Russian food.

On arrival in Russia, the traveller is supposed to fill in a customs declaration which should be done very carefully. You hand the form in to the customs officer, who usually stamps it as correct and hands it back to you. Keep it in a safe place, for you will need it on your way back from the country.

If you want to “discover” Russia, there are various options. You can go as an individual tourist. Your travel agent will book a hotel for you and think over the details of your travel. This is usually a very expensive option.

Alternatively, as most people do, you can go as a member of an organized group, where you pay a sum of money to the travel firm and everything is done for you. This is by far the easiest and most popular way to travel to Russia.

It is helpful if a visitor to Russia can read and speak a few common phrases of Russian. On the other hand, many Russians, especially the younger generations, speak European languages and are very helpful to foreigners.

Do not be discouraged if officials at airports and customs points seem unfriendly and unhelpful. Officials in such jobs are not noted for their welcoming friendliness anywhere. Individually, Russians are very relaxed and welcoming by nature. In fact, it is sometimes said inside Russia that hospitality is a Russian invention!

Step 8

Аудиозапись № 60 к заданию 1

Dialogue 1

— Hello, can I help you?

— I'm looking for a present for my mother.

— Oh, we've got lots of lovely presents. Here's a nice ring, a lovely silver chain and how about a watch?

— Oh, yes. That watch is really nice. It has a large face and I like the design.

— The design is very fashionable this year.

— I think Mother may love it. How much is it?

— It is 150 dollars. That's a very good price.

— Can I have a closer look?

— Certainly. Here you are.

— Oh, that's fine, I'll take it. Thank you.

Dialogue 2

— Excuse me...

— Yes. How can I help you?

— I'm looking for a sweater for my son and I can't find the right size.

— What size would you like?
 — Jack takes a size fourteen in England, that's medium I think.
 — What do you think about this one?
 — Yes, it is nice. Do you have a green one? I think he may prefer green.
 — I'm sure we've got it in green. I'll go and get one for you.
 — Thank you.

Dialogue 3

— Good morning!
 — Good morning! Can I help you?
 — Yes. I've bought this dress here, and it's the wrong size.
 — When did you buy it?
 — I bought it on Saturday.
 — Have you got the receipt?
 — No, I haven't.
 — I'm afraid we can't change it without the receipt.
 — But there wasn't any receipt in the bag.
 — We always give receipts. Who sold it to you?
 — You did.
 — Did I? Oh, which size would you like?

Dialogue 4

— Here we are. What's on the shopping list?
 — 6 packets of crisps, 1 pound of cheese, 4 loaves of bread, a dozen eggs and 6 bottles of cola.
 — That won't be enough for the party. Let's have 8 packets of crisps and 8 bottles of cola.
 — But we won't have enough money.
 — Of course we will, and don't forget peanuts.

Dialogue 5

— Can I help you?
 — Yes, please. I would like a pair of comfortable shoes for my grandad.
 — What size does he wear?
 — Size 10, I think.
 — This is a nice pair of black leather shoes. And the price is sensible enough.

— I like them, but the colour... Do you have the same in brown, please?
 — I think we do. Wait a minute, please.

Dialogue 6

— Can I help you?
 — Yes. I would like a notebook, two pens, a ruler and a glue stick.
 — Would you like a small one?
 — Yes, please.
 — What pens do you prefer?
 — Just two blue ballpoint pens. Thank you.

Step 9

Аудиозапись № 62 к заданию 1

Doris: Hi, Alan, haven't seen you for ages. How are you?

Alan: I've just returned from New Zealand. That was a very interesting journey.

Doris: I think so. To find yourself in the Pacific Ocean, a long way from anywhere. Was that a business trip?

Alan: It wasn't. I went to New Zealand as a tourist. I had always wanted to visit this wonderful country and in July my dream came true.

Doris: So what's your impression of the country?

Alan: It is really interesting and very unusual. New Zealand is a centre of tourism now. Thousands of people go to New Zealand on holiday. They go there to see the beautiful countryside and to enjoy adventure sports. Water sports mainly.

Doris: What about the weather?

Alan: Very pleasant indeed. It is never really hot or really cold there. It often rains and the weather can change quickly. Sometimes you can get many different kinds of weather within one day, especially on the South Island.

Doris: I know that the first people to make New Zealand their home were the Maori.

Alan: True. They arrived from Polynesia in boats made of wood and called New Zealand the Long White Cloud.

Doris: How poetic!

Alan: Maori are unique. They keep their culture. In fact, they are famous for the art they put on their faces.

Doris: What do you mean?

Alan: They can paint their faces with pictures or tattoos. In the past women had tattoos on their lips, chin and sometimes arms. Men had tattoos all over their faces. Some Maori people have these tattoos today.

Doris: So Maori live alongside with Europeans. What's the population of the country?

Alan: About four million though only 600,000 Maori. New Zealand is about the same size as the United Kingdom whose population is more than sixty million people.

Doris: Have you taken any photos?

Alan: Lots of them. Come and see them some day. Maybe tomorrow if that's convenient.

Doris: Thanks. I will, but not tomorrow. Monday is my busiest day.

Step 10.....

Аудиозапись № 64 к заданию 4

Number One: No, it's not usual to take off your shoes when you come into someone's flat or house.

Number Two: Yes, that's true. You shake hands with people you meet for the first time.

Number Three: No, that's not correct. People don't usually shake hands with friends who they last saw yesterday.

Number Four: Usually not. You don't kiss a friend who you last met half a year ago.

Number Five: Practically never. If you kiss a person, you kiss him or her on one cheek.

Number Six: That's true. If you are a man, you should hold the door open for a woman.

Number Seven: Absolutely true. If you are invited to visit someone for dinner, you usually take a bottle of wine, a box of chocolates, flowers or some other present for the host and hostess.

Number Eight: Yes, that's a usual thing to do, to write a thank you note after you have stayed with someone.

Number Nine: No, that's not so. You are not supposed to arrive earlier or later than you were asked. You should arrive at exactly the time you were invited.

Number Ten: No, you don't. People don't give flowers to men in Britain.

Number Eleven: That's a usual thing. People remove the paper from a bunch of flowers before you give them to someone.

Number Twelve: You certainly do. It's polite to thank the person who has given you a meal.

Number Thirteen: Yes, that's right. You should stand in a line if you are waiting for a bus or a ticket to the cinema, for example.

Number Fourteen: Certainly not. You never touch people during your conversation.

Step 11.....

Аудиозапись № 65 к заданию 1

Speaker 1

I was in London last April and was lucky enough to witness the famous London Marathon. As far as I know, this is one of the biggest marathons in the world. Each year about 30,000 people start the race and about 25,000 finish. Some people take part in the marathon to raise money for charity, for example, children's hospitals or needy people. I saw some runners wear funny and original costumes. It was a very unusual race. And there was also a competition for people in wheelchairs.

Speaker 2

I was in Britain in summer. Naturally, the first place we visited there was London. On the second day of

our stay our guide took us to Noting Hill. Noting Hill is an area in west London and the place where the annual carnivals are held. People who take part dress up in fantastic costumes. Musicians play dance music and people dance. It's like a carnival in Brazil, only not so big.

Speaker 3

During one of my early visits to Britain I visited Chelsea Flower Show. Since that time I can't forget it and still see it in my mind's eye. This is Britain's most important flower and garden show. You may know that British people love gardening and often take it up as a hobby. Some of them grow plants of breathtaking beauty and bring them to the show. The best flowers get prizes. It's a great honour to get a prize at Chelsea Show. Thousands of people come to see prize flowers and specially built gardens.

Speaker 4

English people are believed to be great animal lovers. Animals in Britain are usually treated with a lot of respect and care. As I also love animals and keep a dog as a pet, I decided to go to a dog show in London. I had heard about it before my visit to Britain. It's an international event. Dog breeders from all over the world bring their valuable dogs to take part in Crufts. That's the name of the show. There are prizes for most breeds and one prize for the best dog, who is given the title Crufts Supreme Champion. It was an unforgettable experience for me.

Speaker 5

I'd like to tell you about a very beautiful tradition called Trooping the Colour. I watched it when I was in London several years ago. It takes place on the second Saturday in June and celebrates the Queen's official birthday. Her real birthday is in April but the weather in April is too changeable. So the ceremony is held in early summer. The Queen watches the parade of hundreds of soldiers dressed in colourful uniforms. We heard some military music too. I brought home very good pictures and later showed them to my friends.

Speaker 6

I was in Britain in December, before Christmas. I liked the tradition of showing pantomimes. Pantomimes are plays put on before Christmas for children, but grown-ups enjoy them as well. Pantomimes are always funny and colourful. They are based on popular fairy tales, such as *Cinderella*, *The Red Riding Hood* or *Aladdin*. There is usually a lot of singing and dancing in pantomimes. These features make pantomimes enjoyable. I can easily understand why so many people watch them.

Step 12.....

Аудиозапись № 66 к заданию 1

Julia: So, Alice, where are you off to?

Alice: Egypt.

Julia: How long for?

Alice: Oh, it's just quick 3 days.

Julia: Then why are you taking that huge suitcase?

Alice: I like to have all the things I may need at hand.

Julia: What on earth have you got in there? Can I have a look?

Alice: Sure.

Julia: It's quite heavy!

Alice: It's the bare necessities.

Julia: Why do you need a warm jacket with you?

Alice: The weather might change suddenly. I hate being cold.

Julia: And four pairs of jeans?

Alice: You can never have too many of them.

Julia: But you're there for three days! And why the jumper? Egypt is very hot.

Alice: Yes, but I always like to be ready. I'm sure you've heard about climate change. Besides, my grandmother knitted this jumper for me when I was little and I always take it with me wherever I go.

Julia: Are you taking anything else?

Alice: No. Not much. I'll be wearing a light skirt and a top for the journey. I have a bikini for the beach, of course.

Julia: Have you packed a hat?

Alice: Should I have?

Julia: In a hot country like Egypt you'll definitely need a hat to protect you from the sun and a pair of sunglasses.

Alice: Thanks for mentioning that. I still have some time for last-minute shopping. I think I'll buy a sombrero hat.

Julia: But sombreros are huge. How will you get it into your suitcase?

Alice: I... I don't know. Maybe I'll leave some shoes behind. Do you think I'll need six pairs of shoes?

Julia: I don't think so. Take some pairs out and make space for something more useful. By the way, when are you going?

Alice: My flight is at 9.30 tomorrow morning but I've got to be there at least an hour earlier to go through the customs and passport control.

Julia: Would you like me to drive you to the airport?

Alice: Can you? Oh, that would be very kind of you. Thank you, Julia.

Julia: Don't thank me. Isn't that what friends are for?

UNIT 1

Step 1

Ex. 3. A. 1c, 2d, 3g, 4b, 5h, 6j, 7a, 8e, 9f, 10i.

Ex. 5. A. 1) заносчивый, самовлюблённый; 2) приятная в общении, благодушная; 3) упрямый; 4) ответственная; 5) зрелый; 6) вспыльчивый; 7) целеустремленная, честолюбивая.

Ex. 6. 1) —, —; 2) to; 3) to; 4) —; 5) —; 6) to; 7) to; 8) —.

Ex. 8. 1f, 2h, 3g, 4a, 5c, 6d, 7b, 8e, 9i.

Ex. 9. 1) ambitious; 2) stubborn; 3) easy-going; 4) quick-tempered; 5) mature; 6) reliable; 7) big-headed.

Step 2

Ex. 1. 1b, 2d, 3a, 4c.

Ex. 3. 1b, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5d, 6b, 7a, 8c.

Ex. 6. 1) —; 2) Out; 3) To; 4) in; 5) —; 6) with; 7) —; 8) to; 9) with; 10) —; 11) with; 12) of.

Ex. 7. 1) is cooking, cooks; 2) is watching; 3) melts; 4) don't eat, am eating, see; 5) does... live, don't know, think, lives; 6) am thinking; 7) am listening, hear; 8) are you meeting, am meeting; 9) is not raining; 10) is ... doing, is having.

Ex. 8. 1) solved; 2) out of the blue; 3) to beat; 4) familiar; 5) precious; 6) female, male; 7) admitted; 8) in common; 9) So far; 10) appreciate; 11) some extent.

Ex. 9. 1) are you doing, don't know; 2) are you thinking about, think; 3) are you flying... or going; am flying; 4) comes, think, is working, is having; 5) doesn't make, does she know, does, is learning.

Ex. 10. 1) had; 2) would; 3) would; 4) had; 5) had; 6) Would; 7) had; 8) had; 9) had; 10) would.

Step 3

Ex. 1. 1c, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5a, 6b.

Ex. 4. A. 1e, 2d, 3b, 4c, 5a, 6f.

B. 1) Ты можешь задать им несколько вопросов, например откуда они и когда приехали. 2) В 15 лет Джон был очень худым. Из-за этой неестественной худобы мы звали его костлявым (кожа да кости). 3) Джеймс говорит, что до завтрака ему надо сделать уйму вещей. 4) Я полагаю (думаю), Рон очень надежный и честный. 5) Команда Бирмингема выиграла со счетом три—ноль. 6) Наши шансы практически равны нулю. 7) Я заставлю Эндрю позвонить тебе. 8) Она не могла заставить их понять, что она говорила.

Ex. 6. True: 1, 5, 8; false: 3, 4, 6; not stated: 2, 7.

Ex. 7. 1a, 2b, 3c, 4b, 5c, 6a, 7a.

Ex. 8. 1) blames the male sex for most, if not all, of society's ills. 2) possibly the choosiest person on this planet. 3) I was in too deep. 4) the preciousness of not just human, but all life forms. 5) the extent of my familiarity. 6) we get along great. 7) Who am I kidding? 8) teen romances. 9) I used to spend a lot of time trying to figure out how to get one. 10) he's already asked you out a bunch of times. 11) as a potential life mate. 12) everybody considers us this big thing. 13) be careful what you wish for.

Ex. 9. 1) over, at, about; 2) in, out; 3) in; 4) in; 5) for; 6) that, out, out; 7) to, in (at), in.

Ex. 10. 1) would you rather do; 2) had better; 3) would rather; 4) would you rather go; 5) had better; 6) would rather; 7) had better; 8) Hadn't he better; 9) had better; 10) had better; 11) would rather; 12) had better.

Step 4

Ex. 1. 1e, 2g, 3a, 4f, 5c, 6d, b — extra.

Ex. 3. a) Shortenings — Bio (= Biology), OK; b) informal words and word combinations — pretty much, pretty cute, to kid somebody, a bunch of times, just, cool, yeah; c) phrasal verbs — turn out, get along,

figure out, get out of something, to get in something;
d) contracted sentences — problem solved, right? No fireworks; e) repetitions — you know, I mean.

Ex. 4. 1) going to; 2) favourite; 3) want to; 4) sister, brother; 5) comfortable; 6) science fiction; 7) Mathematics; 8) boyfriend; 9) best friend.

Ex. 7. 1) is constantly coming/constantly comes; 2) always drives; 3) hear; 4) forget; 5) are constantly buying/constantly buy; 6) are told; 7) is preparing; 8) Is Joanna Rowling writing; 9) are building; 10) is always forgetting/always forgets.

Ex. 8. 1) are they speaking; 2) is coming; 3) are told; 4) are always talking; 5) do you think; 6) don't need; 7) does your father do; 8) Does it snow; 9) enjoy, am not enjoying; 10) does he live.

Ex. 10. 1) compare; 2) for example; 3) and so forth; 4) that is; 5) namely/that is to say; 6) note that; 7) personal computer; 8) vegetables; 9) international police; 10) vacation(s); 11) perfect; 12) European Union.

Step 5

Ex. 1. 1) Alice; 2) Brian; 3) Jimmy; 4) Tina; 5) Fiona; 6) Alan.

Ex. 3. (sample): 1) disappointed, resentful; 2) in high spirits, over the moon; 3) content; 4) over the moon; 5) disappointed; 6) in a black mood, irritable etc; 7) resentful, in low spirits etc; 8) over the moon, in high spirits.

Ex. 6. 1) am writing; 2) is flying; 3) Do you want; 4) is coming; 5) is marrying; 6) comes; 7) works; 8) is doing; 9) am finishing; 10) know; 11) have; 12) are always finishing; 13) says.

Ex. 7. 1) was driving; 2) was doing, rang; 3) entered, saw, was sleeping; 4) came, was playing; 5) was doing, was cooking; 6) was snowing, left/were leaving; 7) was crossing, drove/was driving; 8) was washing, was cutting; 9) was trying/tried, wasn't, was helping; 10) arrived, were having.

Ex. 8. 1) was sleeping; 2) was putting, rang; 3) was writing, was taking; 4) opened, was cleaning; 5) was

doing; 6) did Debbie write; 7) came, saw; 8) was snowing, was waiting; 9) began, reached/were reaching; 10) were you doing.

Ex. 9. 1) unfortunate; 2) independence; 3) teacher; 4) beautiful; 5) pleasure; 6) feeling; 7) happiness; 8) annoyed.

Ex. 10. A. 1e, 2c, 3b, 4g, 5f, 6h, 7a, 8d.

B. 1e, 2f, 3h, 4a, 5c, 6d, 7b, 8g.

Step 6

Ex. 1. True: 1, 4, 5; false: 2; not stated: 3, 6.

Ex. 4. 1f, 2c, 3b, 4d, 5e, 6a, 7g.

Ex. 5. 1c, 2d, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6b.

Ex. 6. Possible answers: a) Beth; b) Amy; c) Margaret; d) Jo.

Ex. 7. 1) was being; 2) sat; 3) was sitting; 4) waited; 5) were walking; 6) walked; 7) was talking; 8) was being; 9) was being; 10) caught.

Ex. 8. 1) was; 2) listened; 3) sang; 4) had; 5) were having; 6) walked; 7) began; 8) made; 9) was making; 10) were laughing; 11) laughed; 12) was/was being.

Ex. 9. A. 1e, 2f, 3b, 4c, 5d, 6a.

B. 1) in; 2) in; 3) at, in; 4) of, in; 5) with; 6) —; 7) about; 8) in; 9) at; 10) in; 11) in; 12) at.

Ex. 10. 1) a sketch; 2) twilight; 3) without and within; 4) atmosphere; 5) plenty of brown hair; 6) fifteen-year-old; 7) fair-haired; 8) bright-eyed; 9) manners.

Step 7

Ex. 1. A. 1f, 2c, 3e, 4b, 5a, 6g, d — extra.

Ex. 2. 1d, 2f, 3b, 4g, 5a, 6e, c — extra.

Ex. 4. 1a, 2c, 3g, 4i, 5f, 6h, 7b, 8d, 9e.

Ex. 5. (sample): **A.** Model 1 — home-made, well-educated, absent-minded, old-fashioned, low-paid; model 2 — low-lying, fast-developing, easy-going, heartbreaking, sea-loving.

B. 1) heartbreaking; 2) well-educated; 3) absent-minded; 4) old-fashioned; 5) low-lying; 6) home-

made; 7) low-paid; 8) fast-developing; 9) easy-going; 10) sea-loving.

Ex. 6. A. 1b, 2c, 3d, 4e, 5f, 6g, 7a.

B. 1) dogs bark; 2) wolves howl; 3) snakes hiss; 4) horses neigh; 5) frogs croak; 6) lions roar.

Ex. 7. A. 1) will see, will be; 2) will stop and ask, am; 3) doesn't change, will lose; 4) arrives, won't miss; 5) will return; 6) rains, won't allow; 7) shall/will go, snows; 8) will speak, comes; 9) won't tell; 10) will finish.

Ex. 8. A. 1) bright-eyed, bright-faced; 2) wide-eyed, wide-shouldered; 3) fair-faced, fair-haired; 4) long-legged, long-faced, long-haired, long-eared; 5) pale-faced; 6) round-faced, round-shouldered; 7) sharp-eyed, sharp-eared.

Ex. 9. 1) is raining; 2) rains; 3) arrives; 4) will answer; 5) will return; 6) will help; 7) is; 8) will give; 9) will keep; 10) will learn.

Ex. 10. 1) are having, will you come; 2) will come, ask; 3) is leaving; 4) is playing; 5) will win; 6) reads, will know; 7) is coming, will meet; 8) is taking/will take; 9) Will you send; 10) are flying.

Step 8

Ex. 1. True: 2, 6; false: 1, 4, 5; not stated: 3, 7.

Ex. 3. 1) My little sister is an eight-year-old girl. 2) Mr Jackson was a proud-looking sixty-year-old gentleman. 3) Our teacher is a forty-six-year-old woman, tall and good-looking. 4) There were two ten-year-old children among the tourists. 5) It's not easy to explain such difficult things to a five-year-old child. 6) Ours was an old thirteen-year-old dog. 7) When we met, Samuel was a twenty-one-year-old young man.

Ex. 4. 1a, 2a, 3b, 4d, 5d, 6b, 7c, 8a, 9c.

Ex. 6. 1) a key; 2) The income he had...; 3) raised; 4) a single day; 5) does not tend; 6) research; 7) is capable to; 8) According to the article; 9) the bare necessities; 10) Senior citizens.

Ex. 7. 1) will take; 2) will be; 3) would be; 4) will snow; 5) would send; 6) will stop; 7) will understand; 8) would visit; 9) would win; 10) will give.

Ex. 8. 1) would be; 2) would have; 3) will go; 4) would phone; 5) would finish; 6) will have.

Ex. 9. 1) snowboarding; 2) talented; 3) really; 4) snowboarder; 5) professionals; 6) manager; 7) endless; 8) successful; 9) winner; 10) competitions.

Ex. 10. 2) Sally, a fifteen-year-old girl, is a secondary-school pupil. 3) Mr Scott, a thirty-year-old man, is an architect. 4) David, a forty-four-year-old man, works as a journalist. 5) Charles, a twelve-year-old boy, is my cousin. 6) Mary-Ann, a nine-year-old girl, lives in the cottage next to ours. 7) Mrs Semple, a fifty-nine-year-old lady/woman, is our teacher of biology. 8) Robert, a three-year-old child, is my nephew.

Step 9

Ex. 3. 1c, 2b, 3c, 4c.

Ex. 6. 1) out; 2) up; 3) off; 4) down; 5) off; 6) up; 7) out; 8) down.

Ex. 7. 1) have been learning; 2) have learned/have learnt; 3) has never been, has been teaching; 4) have looked; 5) has been looking, has not found; 6) have they been working, have been doing; 7) has been snowing; 8) have known; 9) has been sleeping, has not woken; 10) have you been taking, have been.

Ex. 8. 1) have had; 2) Have you been crying? 3) have been living; 4) have I done; 5) have known; 6) have you been; 7) has not arrived; 8) have been waiting; 9) have been planting; 10) has lost.

Ex. 9. 1) wealth; 2) additional; 3) satisfaction; 4) Generally; 5) delight, delight; 6) addition; 7) Youth; 8) beliefs; 9) satisfy.

Ex. 10. 1) up; 2) out; 3) down; 4) up; 5) up; 6) off; 7) down.

Step 10.....

Ex. 1. 1a, 2b, 3c, 4b, 5c, 6a, 7c.

Ex. 4. A. a — 4; b — 1; c — 2; d — 3; e — extra.

Ex. 7. 1) it had already started; 2) had been reading; 3) had been working; 4) had not slept; 5) had not called;

6) (had) lived; 7) had been waiting; 8) had not come; 9) had happened; 10) had been playing.

Ex. 8. 1) had written; 2) had been writing; 3) had lost; 4) had been preparing; 5) had paid; 6) had been waiting; 7) had been swimming; 8) had packed.

Ex. 9. 1c, 2d, 3c, 4d, 5a, 6b, 7b, 8d.

Step 11

Ex. 1. 1f, 2e, 3d, 4a, 5c, 6b, g — extra.

Ex. 3. 1f, 2g, 3b, 4d, 5h, 6a, 7e, c — extra.

Ex. 7. 1) seasonal; 2) farmers; 3) dependent; 4) unhealthy; 5) inexpensive; 6) achievements; 7) medical; 8) personal.

Ex. 8. 1a, 2a, 3b, 4b, 5a, 6b, 7b, 8a, 9b, 10b.

Ex. 9. 1) has always been; 2) has just returned; 3) latest; 4) is interviewing; 5) did you first become; 6) tell; 7) sat/was sitting; 8) saw; 9) decided; 10) have you been travelling; 11) have visited; 12) countries.

Ex. 10. 1) out; 2) delight; 3) disappointed; 4) sharp; 5) bark, roar; 6) to; 7) research; 8) pale; 9) self-confident; 10) appreciate; 11) blue; 12) big-headed.

Step 12

Ex. 1. True: 2, 3, 4, 5; false: 7; not stated: 1, 6.

Ex. 2. 1d, 2g, 3e, 4c, 5a, 6f, b — extra.

Ex. 3. 1) had worked/had been working; 2) left; 3) first; 4) regretted/had never regretted; 5) children; 6) felt; 7) admitted; 8) appreciated; 9) spent; 10) were writing; 11) thought/was thinking.

Ex. 4. 1) terrifying; 2) important; 3) occasionally; 4) preventable; 5) Specialists; 6) unhealthy; 7) weaken; 8) smoking.

Ex. 5. 1a, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5c, 6d, 7c, 8a.

UNIT 2

Step 1

Ex. 2. True: 1, 4, 5, 6; false: 3; not stated: 2.

Ex. 5. A. 1h, 2f, 3a, 4e, 5j, 6c, 7b, 8g, 9d.

Ex. 7. 1) hasn't Jason come; 2) Did you have, did, was, had; 3) Have you been, was; 4) have come; 5) have ever had; 6) Have you been..., have, was, did you like, was; 7) have sold, sold; 8) have already washed them; 9) Have you done, Have you bought, forgot; 10) Have you eaten, was.

Ex. 8. 1) has just discovered, doesn't exist, has believed, since, was; 2) draw, don't know, have not done; 3) Have you found, haven't looked; 4) have read; 5) has broken, was, broke; 6) has fallen; 7) has she gone, has gone, said, needed; 8) have had; 9) have you been, arrived, have been; 10) have known, have known.

Ex. 9. 1) with; 2) from; 3) to; 4) of; 5) from; 6) of; 7) to; 8) with.

Step 2

Ex. 1. 1c, 2e, 3d, 4a, 5f, 6b, 7 — extra.

Ex. 2. An establishment — организация, учреждение; remaining — оставшийся; to reject — отвергать.

Ex. 4. B. 1) performing activities together; 2) they are very self-oriented; 3) less individualized; 4) more aware of others; 5) experience peer rejection; 6) establishing good friendships; 7) become increasingly more complex; 8) loyalty and commitment; 9) similar attitudes.

Ex. 7. A. 1) recently; 2) recently, lately; 3) recently; 4) recently/lately; 5) recently/lately.

B. I. 1) Have you done, forgot; 2) have you painted, didn't have; 3) have you put, don't know; 4) haven't you gone, lost; 5) Has granny found, where did she find; 6) Have you finished, came, asked; 7) has broken, was not; 8) have you put on, were. **II.** 1) was he; 2) has he gone; 3) did you buy; 4) have you hidden; 5) did you read; 6) have you put.

Ex. 8. 1) has just arrived; 2) spoke; 3) have known; 4) was; 5) Have you done; 6) lost; 7) have already left; 8) walked; 9) have had; 10) has just left; 11) spoke.

Ex. 9. 1) by; 2) In, in; 3) for, to; 4) from, with; 5) by; 6) of; 7) of; 8) of, in; 9) by; 10) on.

Step 3

Ex. 1. True: 5, 6, 7; false: 1, 4; not stated: 2, 3.

Ex. 4. 1) rely; 2) relations/relationships; 3) option; 4) independent; 5) involved; 6) rely; 7) treat; 8) average; 9) appealed; 10) deal; 11) relations; 12) appeal; 13) treatment; 14) independent.

Ex. 7. 1) came, had left; 2) had left; 3) had already bought; 4) told, had done; 5) thought, had sent; 6) had met; 7) wondered, had brought; 8) had analyzed, decided; 9) warned, hadn't phoned; 10) entered.

Ex. 8. 1) for; 2) between; 3) of; 4) above; 5) on; 6) in; 7) to, for; 8) of; 9) with; 10) of.

Ex. 9. A. 1) listening; 2) healthy; 3) scientists; 4) carefully; 5) different.

B. 1) disagree; 2) useful; 3) hurtful; 4) soften; 5) reactions; 6) connection.

Ex. 10. 1) saw, ran; 2) bought, understood, could; 3) said, left; 4) would go; 5) was walking, met; 6) had ever seen; 7) had not received; 8) sat, fell; 9) know, have known; 10) have you been doing.

Step 4

Ex. 1. a) me; b) best; c) strong; d) ask; e) respect; f) care; g) fast; h) gifts; i) anywhere.

Ex. 3. 1) endless patience; 2) decent clothes; 3) deserves praise; 4) to avoid quarrels; 5) severe winter; 6) keep their promises; 7) promised to do; 8) to praise the pupils.

Ex. 7. 1c, 2a, 3a, 4b, 5a/b, 6c, 7b, 8c, 9c, 10b.

Ex. 8. 1) Their children are given a good education. 2) Even the little ones are taught good manners in this family. 3) Their children are raised in the atmosphere of respect and love. 4) You will be given all possible help. 5) Their feelings will be kept under control. 6) All their children were treated equally. 7) The pupils were praised highly. 8) Quarrels are avoided in this family. 9) An interesting treat is promised to their son. 10) The children were punished severely.

Ex. 9. 1) a decent answer; 2) to deserve praise; 3) to punish severely; 4) to quarrel about a/the computer;

5) to promise to spend the/a weekend together; 6) to avoid quarrels; 7) to have patience; 8) to treat with respect; 9) to keep one's promise; 10) severe treatment.

Ex. 10. A. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.

Step 5

Ex. 1. 1b, 2a, 3c, 4c, 5b.

Ex. 5. 1) All children want to feel that only they are loved by their parents./Every child wants to feel that he or she and only he or she is loved by their (his or her) parents. 2) Any person likes to have some time for himself or herself./People like to have some time for themselves. 3) Ann Bradford was an American poet... 4) A postperson is someone who... 5) Brian's sister worked as a clown... 6) Can you say that Native Americans live in... 7) Everyone has to bring his or her/their own presentation. 8) All people are created equal. 9) Everybody who is a journalist can be called a news-person. 10) Sam comes from a black family/from an Afro-American/Afro-British etc family. 11) Mr Wilson is retired (is a retired person). He is a senior citizen of about 80. 12) A government spokesperson said...

Ex. 6. A. 1a, 2b, 3a, 4b.

B. 1) Is English spoken here? 2) Where were the keys found? 3) When will the information be received? 4) Why weren't the windows left open? 5) What will be closed? 6) What is butter made from? 7) Where are grapes grown? 8) Were the letters posted yesterday? 9) When will the story be finished? 10) What is cooked well?

Ex. 7. A. 1) The options must be discussed in class. 2) Your grandparents ought to be helped. 3) All our pupils should be treated equally. 4) Kids can't be involved in such activities. 5) The boxes have to be transported as soon as possible. 6) The poem has to be learnt by heart. 7) Should the kitchen be painted? 8) This book must be published in May. 9) Can these kids be stopped? 10) Promises should be kept.

B. 1) We were shown the secret box. The secret box was shown to us. 2) We were allowed some chocolates.

Some chocolates were allowed to us. 3) Laura was sent a letter. A letter was sent to Laura. 4) We were lent twenty dollars. This money was lent to us. 5) Our bills were paid. 6) They were told a funny story. A funny story was told to them. 7) We were asked two questions. 8) I was offered a ticket for a concert. A ticket for a concert was offered to me.

Ex. 9. 1) by; 2) with; 3) by; 4) by; 5) with; 6) with; 7) with; 8) by; 9) by; 10) by.

Step 6

Ex. 1. 1d, 2e, 3 — extra, 4c, 5f, 6b, 7a.

Ex. 5. 1) were making; 2) make; 3) made; 4) do; 5) do/have done/are doing; 6) does/will do; 7) do; 8) is doing; 9) make/are making; 10) make, make; 11) do; 12) makes; 13) done; 14) make, make.

Ex. 6. 1b, 2a, 3b, 4a, 5b, 6b, 7a, 8b, 9b, 10a, 11a.

Ex. 7. 1) This film is much spoken about. 2) They/Somebody laughed at the little girl. 3) Jim will be spoken to. 4) Your pet will be looked after. 5) They/Somebody will look through the papers. 6) The magazine was sent for. 7) When will the article be looked through? 8) They will look for the glasses everywhere.

Ex. 8. 1) was borrowed, was brought, is being looked after well, is always given; 2) she is rejected/is being rejected; 3) were written, were being written; 4) be talked to; 5) was laughed at, was much offended; 6) are being given; 7) will be looked after; 8) When will he be spoken to? 9) is much spoken about; 10) is being done, are being cleaned, are being mopped, is being cooked, is being dusted.

Ex. 9. 1) Многие пациенты не получают нужного им лечения. 2) Она восхищалась Кристофером и любила его, а он относился к ней как к ребенку. 3) Доктора лечили ее аспирином. 4) Я не понимаю, почему к людям с ограниченными возможностями следует относиться иначе, чем к остальным людям. 5) Мать всегда возвращалась из города с особым угощением для него. 6) Нам нет нужды в каком-то особом отно-

шении. 7) Я хочу доставить тебе удовольствие и приглашаю тебя в театр. 8) Слушать его — одно удовольствие. 9) Я хочу доставить себе удовольствие и беру отпуск.

Step 7

Ex. 1. 1c, 2c, 3b, 4b, 5a, 6c, 7a.

Ex. 2. 1d, 2g, 3b, 4a, 5e, 6c, f — extra.

Ex. 4. A. 1i, 2f, 3j, 4b, 5a, 6e, 7g, 8c, 9d, 10h, 11k.

Ex. 5. 1a, 2d, 3a, 4b, 5b, 6c, 7b, 8d, 9c, 10b.

Ex. 7. A. 1) The windows have not been cleaned.

2) The cat hasn't been fed. 3) The rubbish hasn't been collected. 4) Your white pullover has been knitted by your granny. 5) The plants in the pots haven't been watered yet. 6) A taxi has been ordered for me.

B. John saw that 1) lots of modern buildings had been built; 2) the old railway station had been rebuilt; 3) a new concert hall had been opened; 4) the names of some streets had been changed; 5) the city centre had been turned into a shopping area; 6) the old market had been closed.

Ex. 8. 1) have not been signed yet; 2) has it been lost/is it lost; 3) was given; 4) will be bought; 5) is being built; 6) had been finished; 7) was being cleaned; 8) are such flowers grown; 9) was "Hamlet" written; 10) are being put.

Ex. 9. A. 1) punishment; 2) hardly; 3) rejected; 4) lasting; 5) dangerous; 6) important.

B. 1) angry; 2) thinking; 3) constructive; 4) feelings; 5) harmful; 6) different; 7) situation.

Ex. 10. 1i, 2g, 3h, 4l, 5d, 6a, 7n, 8k, 9c, 10b, 11j, 12e, 13m, 14v, 15f, 16s, 17o, 18r, 19q, 20p, 21t, 22u.

Step 8

Ex. 1. 1a, 2c, 3b, 4c, 5c, 6b.

Ex. 7. 1) Easily earned money is quickly spent. 2) Money doesn't buy happiness but it helps. 3) A fool and his money are soon parted. 4) Lend your money and lose your friend. 5) The love of money is the root of

all evil. 6) Never spend your money before you have it.

7) Time is money.

Ex. 8. 1a, 2f, 3b, 4g, 5d, 6c, 7i, 8e, 9h.

Ex. 9. 1) is talking/has been talking; 2) is coming; 3) is actually being organized; 4) making; 5) had; 6) did not mean; 7) thought; 8) did not write; 9) were given; 10) trying; 11) had sent; 12) would happen; 13) had made.

Step 9

Ex. 4. 1) suffer/are suffering; 2) was/is inspired; 3) to sign; 4) hardship; 5) heir; 6) accident; 7) unity; 8) behalf; 9) reigned; 10) accident; 11) inherited; 12) suffered.

Ex. 5. B. 1d, 2b, 3d, 4d, 5a, 6d.

Ex. 7. 1) up; 2) on; 3) off; 4) in; 5) out; 6) off; 7) up; 8) off; 9) up; 10) on.

Ex. 8. 1) in; 2) from; 3) for; 4) from; 5) off; 6) by; 7) —; 8) to; 9) on; 10) up.

Ex. 9. 1) British; 2) relatives/relations; 3) kingdom; 4) marriage; 5) Germany; 6) consideration; 7) advisor; 8) famous; 9) architecture.

Ex. 10. 1c, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8b, 9a.

Step 10.....

Ex. 1. 1d, 2f, 3e, 4a, 5g, 6c, b — extra.

Ex. 2. 1d, 2c, 3a, 4c, 5d, 6a, 7b.

Ex. 3. A. 1f, 2b, 3g, 4e, 5a, 6c, d — extra.

Ex. 7. A. 1) like/as; 2) like; 3) As; 4) as; 5) Like; 6) As; 7) as; 8) like; 9) as; 10) as; 11) like/as; 12) as.

B. 1) incident; 2) accident; 3) incident; 4) accident; 5) accident; 6) accident; 7) incidents/accidents; 8) accident; 9) accident; 10) accidents.

Ex. 8. 1b, 2f, 3e, 4a, 5d, 6c.

Ex. 9. 1) inherit; 2) inspired; 3) inspiring; 4) sign; 5) inherit; 6) suffer; 7) suffering; 8) signed.

Ex. 10. 1) youngest; 2) elder/older; 3) me; 4) learn; 5) children; 6) have always been; 7) moved; 8) had lived/had been living; 9) inherited; 10) has.

Step 11.....

Ex. 1. True: 1, 2, 5; false: 4; not stated: 3, 6, 7.

Ex. 3. 1c, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5a, 6d, 7b, 8a, 9d, 10d, 11c, 12b.

Ex. 4. (sample): 1) ...he is made of money; 2) ...they are comfortably off; 3) ...she is running into debt; 4) ...they are all my peers; 5) ...it's all his fault; 6) ...bygones be bygones; 7) ...allowance comes regularly; 8) ...their expenses are bigger than they can afford; 9) ...he is the heir to the throne; 10) ...it was a really bad accident.

Ex. 7. 1) we are already being served/we have already been served; 2) am invited/have been invited; 3) is being examined; 4) be paid; 5) be signed; 6) had been badly hurt; 7) was still being interviewed; 8) had been/was broken; 9) was given; 10) has not been published.

Ex. 8. 1) Their house hasn't been paid for yet. 2) A farewell present was given to each child (by my mother)/Each child was given a farewell present (by my mother). 3) The document will be signed by the Prime Minister tomorrow. 4) We knew that our friend could be relied on. 5) We wondered who (by whom) the wonderful old library had been inherited (by). 6) The members of the party were appealed to (by the leaders). 7) —. 8) Unfortunately, all the offers are being rejected. 9) —. 10) I hope that an effective treatment for cancer will soon be found (by scientists). 11) The incident is being widely discussed in the newspapers. 12) The agriculture has been affected by the change in the climate. 13) At that time friendly relations between our countries were being established. 14) When we arrived, all the options had already been discussed.

Ex. 9. 1) up; 2) on; 3) of; 4) to; 5) from; 6) into, on; 7) for; 8) for; 9) out, —, up; 10) —, —, —, out.

Ex. 10. A. 1) pocket money; 2) to deserve praise; 3) to lay the table; 4) decent clothes; 5) severe frosts; 6) to avoid quarrels; 7) to keep a promise; 8) to make a big deal of sth; 9) to be independent of sb; 10) to treat a disease with medicines.

B. 1) to be above average; 2) treatment for a disease; 3) an appeal to sb; 4) an appeal for help; 5) to be aware

of sth; 6) an affection for sb; 7) to know from one's own experience; 8) an attitude to sth; 9) in my experience; 10) to fall out with sb.

Step 12.....

Ex. 1. 1b, 2c, 3b, 4a, 5a, 6a.

Ex. 2. 1e, 2h, 3c, 4g, 5b, 6d, 7f, a — extra.

Ex. 3. 1) have told; 2) better; 3) himself; 4) has already started; 5) finishes; 6) older; 7) to say; 8) don't try.

Ex. 4. 1) historians; 2) kingdom; 3) admiration; 4) service; 5) deeply; 6) inspiration; 7) kindness; 8) ob-server.

Ex. 5. 1c, 2b, 3c, 4a, 5d, 6c, 7d, 8c.

UNIT 3

Step 1

Ex. 5. 1) The compromise is felt not easy to be achieved. 2) A number of serious problems are supposed to be discussed (by the ecologists). 3) The minister is reported to be taking part in the talks. 4) The place is thought to be popular with holidaymakers. 5) The situation in the south of the country is declared to be dangerous. 6) The conference is agreed to begin at eleven. 7) The book is believed to be selling well. 8) The government spokesman is not believed to arrive on time. 9) The roads are found to be too busy at this hour. 10) The article is hoped to appear in April. 11) The term "collider" is said to be often used in physics nowadays. 12) Rose is believed to live in St Petersburg. 13) Alice is thought to like to be close to nature and far from civilization.

Ex. 7. 1) a; 2) an, —; 3) the; 4) the, a, —, —, —, —; 5) —, the, the; 6) a; 7) the, the; 8) the, the; 9) —; 10) a, the, the.

Ex. 8. 1) Полагают, что династия Виндзоров начала свое существование в 1917 году. 2) Британская королевская семья считается одной из старейших в Европе. 3) Говорят, что муж королевы, герцог Эдин-

бургский, проявляет большой интерес к индустрии (промышленности) и к дикой природе. 4) Известно, что королева питает глубокую привязанность к лошадям. 5) Известно, что после развода принцесса Диана не вернула себе свою девичью фамилию Спенсер. 6) Сообщают, что королева подписывает официальные бумаги как «Елизавета R (Королева)». 7) Принято соглашение, что в Британии появится новый закон, дающий право королевским дочерям претендовать на трон раньше своих младших братьев. 8) Известно, что официальные имена принца Уильяма и его жены Кейт Миддлтон — герцог и герцогиня Кембриджские. 9) Не секрет, что члены королевской семьи редко используют свою фамилию. 10) Предполагается, что члены королевской семьи много путешествуют.

Ex. 9. a) 2, 6, 7, 9, 10.

b) 1, 3, 4, 5, 8.

Ex. 10. 1) The; 2) The; 3) a; 4) the; 5) The; 6) —; 7) The; 8) the; 9) The, a, a; 10) an.

Step 2

Ex. 1. 1d, 2b, 3c, 4a, 5f, 6e, 7 — extra.

Ex. 6. 1) —; 2) the; 3) —; 4) —; 5) —; 6) the; 7) The; 8) the; 9) A; 10) the.

Ex. 8. 1) Полагают, что поезд прибывает/прибудет вовремя. 2) Предполагают, что Джон уже завершил свой проект. 3) Известно, что несколько человек погибло во время несчастного случая. 4) Сообщается, что делегация завтра уезжает из Москвы. 5) Ожидается, что мы взлетим через четверть часа. 6) Есть основания полагать, что Мэри сама приготовила свою презентацию. 7) Сообщается, что министр осматривает достопримечательности города. 8) Ожидают, что господин Уильямс начнет свое путешествие во вторник. 9) Говорят, что доктор Мэнсон вылечил безнадежного пациента. 10) Предполагают, что они переезжают.

Ex. 9. 1) a; 2) —; 3) —; 4) —; 5) The; 6) the; 7) a, the; 8) the; 9) an; 10) —.

Ex. 10. 1) convenient place; 2) characteristic features; 3) huge crowd; 4) rush hour; 5) attended university; 6) overcrowded city; 7) move to the suburbs; 8) swore outloud; 9) traffic jams.

Step 3

Ex. 1. True: 2, 3, 7; false: 4, 6; not stated: 1, 5.

Ex. 3. I. 1) sunny; 2) greetings; 3) strikingly; 4) perfectly; 5) peaceful; 6) attractive; 7) directly; 8) picturesque; 9) absolutely; 10) unforgettable.

II. 1) admiration; 2) reddish; 3) beautiful; 4) slowly; 5) chilly; 6) discovery; 7) fantastic; 8) unexpected.

Ex. 4. 1) swear; 2) correspondence; 3) expect/attend/correct; 4) countryside; 5) failure; 6) though/as a result.

Ex. 7. 1) attend; 2) visit; 3) visit; 4) comfortable; 5) comfortable, convenient; 6) convenient; 7) attended; 8) attended; 9) comfortable; 10) visit.

Ex. 8. A. 1) comfortable; 2) convenient; 3) comfortable; 4) convenient; 5) comfortable; 6) convenient.

B. 1) will be attended; 2) visits; 3) attended; 4) to attend; 5) visiting; 6) visit.

Ex. 9. 1) had; 2) hit; 3) stopped; 4) crossing; 5) wore; 6) hit/hitting; 7) die; 8) (will) never forget; 9) were not taught/have not been taught/are not taught.

Ex. 10. A. 1) a; 2) —; 3) the; 4) a.

B. 1) —, —; 2) a; 3) the; 4) the.

C. 1) the; 2) the; 3) a; 4) —.

D. 1) —; 2) —; 3) —; 4) —; 5) a.

Step 4

Ex. 1. True: 1, 3, 5, 9; false: 4, 7; not stated: 2, 6, 8.

Ex. 2. A. 1) suburbs; 2) thus; 3) attend; 4) rush hours; 5) crowded; 6) traffic jams; 7) swear/scream; 8) scream/swear; 9) features; 10) swear; 11) convenient.

Ex. 3. A. Don lives in southern England.

Sue lives in northern England.

William lives in eastern England.

Patricia lives in western England.

B. Norilsk is in the northern part of Russia. Magadan is in the eastern part of Russia. Vladivostok is in the southeastern part of Russia. Kyzyl and Ulan-Ude are in the southern part of Russia. Anadyr is in the northeastern part of Russia. Stavropol is in the southwestern part of Russia. Smolensk is in the western part of Russia. St Petersburg is in the northwestern part of Russia.

Ex. 4. 2)

Ex. 5. 1B, 2 — extra, 3E, 4A, 5D, 6C.

Ex. 7. 1) the; 2) the; 3) —; 4) —; 5) the; 6) the; 7) the; 8) the; 9) the; 10) the; 11) the; 12) the; 13) —; 14) the; 15) the; 16) —; 17) —; 18) —; 19) the; 20) the; 21) the; 22) the; 23) the; 24) the; 25) —; 26) the; 27) —; 28) —; 29) —; 30) the.

Ex. 8. 1) —; 2) —; 3) —; 4) —; 5) —; 6) —; 7) the; 8) —; 9) —; 10) the.

Ex. 9. 1) Londonderry is in the northern part of Ireland. 2) Belfast is in the northeastern part of Ireland. 3) Dublin is in the eastern part of Ireland. 4) Waterford is in the southeastern part of Ireland. 5) Cork is in the southern part of Ireland. 6) Galway is in the western part of Ireland.

Step 5

Ex. 1. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4a, 5c, 6b, 7b.

Ex. 3. 1d, 2c, 3d, 4b, 5a, 6b, 7d, 8a.

Ex. 5. 1) to acquire the habit; 2) cultural values; 3) to live on the coast; 4) encourage your daughter; 5) free of charge; 6) stolen property; 7) national American heritage; 8) landscape painting; 9) the benefit of those people.

Ex. 6. 1f, 2h, 3c, 4e, 5a, 6d, 7g, 8b.

Ex. 7. 1) The; 2) the; 3) The; 4) The, —; 5) —; 6) The; 7) the; 8) The; 9) —; 10) the.

Ex. 8. 1) to acquire some property; 2) along the coast; 3) to encourage dance/dancing classes; 4) free of charge; 5) a picturesque landscape; 6) an expensive landscape; 7) to receive/get a benefit; 8) the/a national heritage; 9) a potential benefit; 10) to rise in value.

Ex. 9. 1) to; 2) along; 3) of; 4) of, of; 5) for; 6) of; 7) on; 8) of; 9) of, to; 10) by; 11) for; 12) in; 13) of, to; 14) of, to; 15) of.

Ex. 10. 1) the; 2) the; 3) the; 4) —; 5) —; 6) —; 7) The; 8) the; 9) —; 10) —; 11) the; 12) the; 13) the; 14) the; 15) —.

Step 6

Ex. 1. 1d, 2c, 3e, 4f, 5a, 6b, g — extra.

Ex. 2. 1g, 2f, 3b, 4c, 5h, 6a, 7d, 8e, 9i, 10j.

Ex. 3. 1) benefit; 2) encouraged; 3) value; 4) acquire; 5) properties, acquired; 6) heritage; 7) coast; 8) charge.

Ex. 4. acquisition — приобретение; to benefit — получить пользу; beneficial — полезный; coastal — береговой, прибрежный; to value — ценить, оценивать; valuable — ценный; invaluable — бесценный.

Ex. 7. 1) b (второй), d, h (второй), j; 2) b (первый), h (первый), i; 3) c, f, k; 4) e; 5) c, f, g, k; 6) f, j; 7) a.

Ex. 8. 1) the; 2) a; 3) the; 4) the; 5) The/A; 6) a; 7) the; 8) an; 9) —; 10) a; 11) An; 12) an; 13) —.

Ex. 9. A. 1b, 2c, 3a, 4f, 5g, 6e, 7d.

B. 1) coastal roads; 2) acquisition of knowledge; 3) to value someone's property; 4) invaluable help; 5) to benefit from the situation; 6) valuable information; 7) mutually beneficial.

Ex. 10. 1c, 2a, 3a, 4b, 5c, 6b, 7a, 8c, 9a, 10c.

Step 7

Ex. 5. B. 1d, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5d, 6c, 7c.

Ex. 7. A. 1f, 2d, 3c, 4e, 5a, 6b.

Ex. 8. 1) —; 2) —; 3) the; 4) the; 5) —; 6) —; 7) the; 8) —; 9) the; 10) —; 11) the; 12) —; 13) —; 14) the; 15) the; 16) —; 17) the; 18) the; 19) the; 20) —; 21) —; 22) the; 23) the; 24) the; 25) the; 26) the; 27) the; 28) the; 29) the; 30) —.

Ex. 9. 1) conditions; 2) lack; 3) poisonous; 4) recycle; 5) acid; 6) poison; 7) spill, shortage; 8) save; 9) nuclear; 10) evidently; 11) population.

Ex. 10. 1) poisonous waste; 2) a nuclear power station; 3) to spill oil; 4) to recycle toxic waste; 5) the growth of population in Asia; 6) a shortage of food; 7) a lack of water; 8) to save (money) for a computer; 9) acid rain; 10) a self-evident result; 11) living conditions; 12) to save people.

Step 8

Ex. 1. 1c, 2a, 3d, 4b, 5e, 6f, g — extra.

Ex. 3. 1a, 2d, 3b, 4b, 5a, 6c, 7a.

Ex. 4. 1) down; 2) out; 3) off; 4) down; 5) out; 6) up; 7) off; 8) off.

Ex. 6. 1) scientists; 2) pollution; 3) radiation; 4) dangerous; 5) protection; 6) population; 7) appearance; 8) western.

Ex. 7. 1) a; 2) the; 3) —; 4) —; 5) the; 6) —; 7) a; 8) —; 9) —; 10) the.

Ex. 8. A. 1) —; 2) the; 3) —; 4) a; 5) an; 6) —; 7) —; 8) a; 9) —; 10) an.

B. 1) The, an; 2) —, the, —; 3) the, a, —; 4) the, —; 5) The, the, the, —; 6) —, the, —; 7) a, the; 8) The, the; 9) the, the, the, the; 10) the.

Ex. 9. 1) down; 2) off; 3) out; 4) up; 5) down; 6) down; 7) off; 8) down; 9) out; 10) off.

Step 9

Ex. 1. 1d, 2a, 3f, 4b, 5g, 6e, c — extra.

Ex. 2. 1e, 2c, 3d, 4b, 5a, 6g, 7f, h — extra.

Ex. 5. 1h, 2d, 3g, 4e, 5c, 6a, 7b, 8f.

Ex. 7. 1) have never seen; 2) have kept; 3) had disappeared; 4) to look/looking; 5) found; 6) were moved; 7) were found; 8) later; 9) disappears; 10) is seen.

Ex. 8. 1) disaster; 2) revenge; 3) predict; 4) rescue; 5) surface; 6) rid; 7) erupted; 8) witnesses; 9) conquered; 10) witness; 11) waves.

Ex. 9. 1) The, —, —; 2) the, the, the, the; 3) a, the, —; 4) A, the; 5) the, a; 6) a, —, the; 7) the, the, the; 8) —, the, —, —, —; 9) The, the; 10) —, a, the, the.

Ex. 10. 1) I insure (-), I assure (+); 2) Where there's life, there's hope; 3) Calm down; 4) Don't worry your head about it. 7) I'm sure you can cope with it/I'm sure you can manage (it).

Step 10.....

Ex. 1. 1f, 2e, 3d, 4a, 5g, 6c, b — extra.

Ex. 4. B. a — hurricane; b — earthquake; c — tornado; d — drought; e — rainfall; f — heavy shower; g — tsunami; h — volcano; i — flood.

Ex. 5. 1c, 2b, 3d, 4g, 5a, 6e, f — extra.

Ex. 6. 1) inconveniences; 2) impossible; 3) industrial; 4) permitted; 5) organizations; 6) movement; 7) pleasantly; 8) natural; 9) disappear; 10) habitual; 11) depression.

Ex. 7. 1) Пейзаж был типичным для Озерного края с высокими горами, озерами и глубокими долинами. 2) Они любовались великолепным видом Тасмании. 3) Из твоего дома открывается прекрасный вид на холмы. 4) На картине он изобразил вид на озеро, который открывался из окна его гостиницы. 5) Пейзаж — это все, что можно увидеть, оглядывая какую-либо местность, включая холмы, реки, здания, деревья и другие растения. 6) Из окон ее квартиры открывался потрясающий вид на Лондон. 7) Рассказ, который я прочитал вчера, назывался «Вид из окна». 8) По мере нашего приближения к границе пейзаж менялся. 9) Мы стояли на балконе и любовались изумительно живописным видом. 10) Шотландия, страна с живописным ландшафтом, — это то место, куда мне всегда хотелось поехать.

Ex. 8. 1e, 2g, 3a, 4f, 5d, 6b, 7c.

Ex. 9. 1b, 2d, 3d, 4a, 5d, 6c, 7b, 8c, 9d, 10b, 11c, 12a.

Ex. 10. 1) the; 2) the; 3) the, —; 4) a; 5) a, a, the, the; 6) the, —, —; 7) the, —, the, the; 8) a, —; 9) the; 10) —.

Step 11.....

Ex. 1. 1a, 2c, 3b, 4b, 5a, 6a, 7a.

Ex. 5. 1a, 2d, 3f, 4b, 5e, 6h, 7c, 8g.

Ex. 7. 1) —; 2) The, the, a; 3) The, a, —, —; 4) The; 5) The, a, —, —; 6) The, a; 7) —; 8) —, the, the, a, the, the, the; 9) —, —, —; 10) —, the, the; 11) The, the; 12) The, the, the, the.

Ex. 8. 1) erupt, strike; 2) down; 3) spills; 4) encourage; 5) value; 6) convenient; 7) attended; 8) rush; 9) characteristic; 10) swore; 11) thus; 12) property.

Ex. 9. 1) of; 2) with; 3) on; 4) of; 5) by; 6) about; 7) out; 8) off; 9) on; 10) in; 11) on; 12) in.

Ex. 10. 1) ice; 2) nails; 3) dodo; 4) cucumber; 5) grass; 6) kite; 7) berry; 8) houses; 9) ditchwater; 10) mince.

Step 12.....

Ex. 1. 1e, 2a, 3g, 4b, 5f, 6c, d — extra.

Ex. 2. 1d, 2b, 3a, 4a, 5d, 6c, 7c.

Ex. 3. 1) southern; 2) population; 3) disappear; 4) tourists; 5) admiration; 6) evacuation; 7) beautiful.

Ex. 4. 1) forces; 2) is needed; 3) says; 4) including; 5) have published; 6) proves; 7) doesn't change.

Ex. 5. 1c, 2d, 3b, 4a, 5a, 6d, 7b.

UNIT 4

Step 1.....

Ex. 5. 1) to; 2) with, in; 3) to, from; 4) by, to, of; 5) at, in; 6) on; 7) from, to, among; 8) on; 9) to.

Ex. 6. 1) journey; 2) trip; 3) journey; 4) journey; 5) trip; 6) travels; 7) journey/trip; 8) voyage; 9) journey; 10) journey; 11) trips.

Ex. 7. B. 1) treated; 2) knitting; 3) increasing; 4) poisoned; 5) attending; 6) inheriting; 7) involved; 8) conquered; 9) solving, solved; 10) recycled.

Ex. 8. 1) Encouraging; 2) Praised; 3) rejected, presented; 4) spilt; 5) deserving; 6) Spending; 7) bought; 8) avoiding; 9) wasted; 10) acquired.

Ex. 9. 1) northwestern; 2) probably; 3) imaginative; 4) exceptionally; 5) picturesque; 6) memorable.

Ex. 10. 1c, 2b, 3b, 4c, 5a, 6a, 7b.

Step 2

Ex. 1. 1f, 2e, 3c, 4d, 5a, b — extra.

Ex. 2. 1) taken; 2) showing; 3) arriving; 4) bought; 5) made; 6) visiting; 7) travelling; 8) told; 9) Taking; 10) Looking.

Ex. 4. 1) It was pouring (with rain)... 2) It was really amazing... 3) Fred slipped... 4) I got into trouble (was in trouble)... 5) I wanted to find out what twelve divided by four is. 6) I'm already sick. 7) I was awake... 8) ...they set out on... 9) She felt she was tied to her sick husband. 10) The child is sick.

Ex. 5. 1) homesick; 2) ill; 3) ill; 4) sick; 5) travelsick/sick; 6) travelsick; 7) airsick; 8) seasick; 9) ill; 10) ill, ill.

Ex. 7. 1) So is Don; 2) So does Don; 3) Neither has Don; 4) So does Don; 5) So is Don; 6) So does Don; 7) So can Don; 8) So does Don; 9) Neither does Don; 10) So has Don; 11) So does Don; 12) So is Don.

Ex. 8. (sample): 1) They feel homesick. 2) They say it is pouring with rain. 3) They will say that the boy is sick. 4) They say that the boy is ill. 5) When they want to be unnoticed. 6) He ties up his horse to a tree. 7) They lie awake. 8) —. 9) There were 140 passengers on board. 10) They say they are in trouble.

Ex. 9. 1) So can I. 2) So do I. 3) Neither was I. 4) So will I. 5) So did I. 6) So have I. 7) Neither will I. 8) Neither did I. 9) So should I. 10) Neither must I.

Ex. 10. 1) Sick people should be cared for. 2) They are ill. They are sick. 3) I'm sick. 4) I'm homesick. 5) I'm seasick. 6) He is airsick. 7) They are travelsick.

Step 3

Ex. 1. True: 1, 4, 6; false: 2, 5; not stated: 3; 7.

Ex. 3. 1d, 2a, 3b, 4c, 5d, 6c, 7a.

Ex. 4. B. 1) didn't they; 2) did they; 3) wasn't it; 4) hadn't they; 5) were they; 6) didn't they; 7) did they; 8) couldn't they; 9) didn't they; 10) did they.

Ex. 5. A. 1i, 2c, 3g, 4e, 5b, 6d, 7f, 8a, 9h.

Ex. 7. 1) into; 2) into; 3) on; 4) out; 5) by; 6) at; 7) out; 8) to; 9) up; 10) on.

Ex. 8. 1) called Midge; 2) things in common; 3) a love of sea; 4) far busier; 5) sailed out of Liverpool for Canada; 6) had been to sea; 7) exciting adventures; 8) the call of the sea; 9) got into trouble at school; 10) to make matters worse; 11) our amazing around-the-world voyage; 12) the crew were getting ready to set out; 13) to slip on board unnoticed; 14) climbed into one of the lifeboats; 15) some minutes later we were off; 16) to eat our rations.

Ex. 9. 1) So do I. 2) Neither am I. 3) So did I. 4) Neither will I. 5) Neither have I. 6) So was I. 7) Neither could I. 8) So should I. 9) So did I. 10) So did I.

Ex. 10. 1) told; 2) wanted; 3) was; 4) knew; 5) had promised; 6) children; 7) their; 8) understood; 9) would.

Step 4

Ex. 1. 1b, 2a, 3b, 4b, 5c, 6a, 7c.

Ex. 2. A. 1f, 2i, 3a, 4h, 5e, 6b, 7j, 8d, 9g, 10c.

B. 1g, 2e, 3d, 4b, 5h, 6a, 7c, 8f.

Ex. 3. (sample): 1e, 2n, 3b, 4h, 5j, 6c, 7i, 8k, 9g, 10a, 11d, 12l, 13f, 14m.

Ex. 5. 1a, 2c, 3d, 4c, 5b, 6a, 7c, 8b.

Ex. 7. 1b, 2e, 3d, 4g, 5f, 6a, 7c, 8h.

Ex. 8. A. 1) wide; 2) all; 3) all; 4) fast; 5) safely; 6) wide.

B. 1) very much; 2) very (much); 3) very much; 4) very (much); 5) very (much); 6) very (much).

Ex. 9. 1) a fast train; 2) a compartment; 3) a carriage car; 4) a dining car/a restaurant car; 5) a guard/a conductor; 6) a sleeper (a sleeping car); 7) a non-smoker; 8) arrival; 9) a board; 10) a departure; 11) a single (ticket); 12) a return (ticket); 13) a long-distance train; 14) a local train; 15) a buffet car.

Step 5

Ex. 1. True: 1, 2, 8; false: 3, 4, 6, 7; not stated: 5.

Ex. 2. 1f, 2c, 3h, 4a, 5e, 6k, 7l, 8g, 9j, 10b, 11d, 12i.

Ex. 3. 1) In the departure lounge; 2) In duty-free shops; 3) To the gate; 4) A delayed flight; 5) A direct flight; 6) On the arrival or departure notice boards;

7) You check-in; 8) A flight attendant; 9) You book a flight; 10) In the luggage claim area.

Ex. 4. 1) the flight from Omsk to Moscow; 2) sick on a flight; 3) go through the customs; 4) a flight attendant; 5) on board the plane; 6) to fill in a declaration; 7) to weigh your luggage; 8) to do the last-minute shopping; 9) change from one plane to another; 10) the plane is taking off; 11) buy electronic plane tickets; 12) our flight is delayed; 13) customs officer; 14) hand luggage.

Ex. 5. 1e, 2b, 3h, 4d, 5a, 6g, 7c, f — extra.

Ex. 7. 1) will be able to; 2) were allowed to; 3) was able to; 4) should; 5) can; 6) mustn't; 7) had to; 8) had to; 9) was able to; 10) could.

Ex. 8. 1) check-in desk; 2) weigh your luggage; 3) a boarding card; 4) seat number; 5) passport control; 6) departure lounge; 7) take off; 8) get on the plane; 9) hand luggage.

Ex. 9. 1) a duty-free shop; 2) to go through passport control; 3) to go through the customs; 4) to weigh one's/the luggage; 5) a departure lounge; 6) a luggage claim area; 7) a check-in desk; 8) a boarding card/pass; 9) hand luggage; 10) on board the plane; 11) to take off and to land; 12) a seat number; 13) a customs officer.

Ex. 10. 1) had; 2) were not able; 3) must; 4) may; 5) were able; 6) mustn't; 7) are allowed; 8) should; 9) had to; 10) could.

Step 6

Ex. 1. 1c, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5c, 6c.

Ex. 2. 1) At the booking office; 2) At the airport; 3) At the bus station; 4) On board the ship; 5) At the check-in desk; 6) On a train; 7) At the booking office; 8) At the airport/railway station, sea port, bus station; 9) On board the plane; 10) At the gate, getting on board the plane.

Ex. 3. 1f, 2a, 3b, 4e, 5h, 6g, 7d, 8c.

Ex. 5. 1b, 2c, 3d, 4a, 5g, 6e, f — extra.

Ex. 7. (sample): 1) — I'd like to have a ticket to Manchester.

— Return, please.

— When does the train depart?

— When does it arrive?

— Shall I have to change from one train to another?

— Do you take (bank) cards?

— Thanks very much.

2) — I'd like to take a room here, please.

— I'm planning to stay from Tuesday to Friday.

— But I want a single room.

— Does it include the service?

— Has the room got all the conveniences?

— No, thanks. A shower is enough.

— Good. Can I have a room with a view?

— Shall I pay now?

— Thank you.

Ex. 8. (sample): 1) must/can be at home; 2) can/could have; 3) may/might be; 4) may/might be; 5) can/could enjoy; 6) can/could make; 7) could/may/might turn out to be; 8) can/could/may go.

Ex. 9. 1) guidebooks; 2) accommodation; 3) busy; 4) business; 5) views; 6) dining; 7) fitness; 8) staff; 9) comfortable.

Ex. 10. 1) staff; 2) to put on a bill; 3) a twin room; 4) to have half-board; 5) a tourist season; 6) to check-in; 7) reception; 8) a porter; 9) to book a room; 10) accommodation.

Step 7

Ex. 1. True: 2, 3, 4; false: 5, 6; not stated: 1, 7.

Ex. 2. 1d, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5f, 6g, 7e.

Ex. 4. 1h, 2g, 3d, 4c, 5b, 6f, 7e, 8a, 9i.

Ex. 5. Customers: a, f, i, j, k, n, o, p; Shop assistants: b, c, d, e, g, h, l, m, q.

Ex. 7. 1) she may be cooking; 2) grandad must have made it up; 3) They could have met; 4) You should have come here; 5) everybody may be sleeping; 6) She must have lost her way; 7) an orchestra may be playing; 8) I may have made a mistake; 9) I think he should know.

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

Ex. 10. 1) be changing; 2) have come; 3) have been; 4) have seen; 5) have gone; 6) be waiting; 7) have been; 8) have come.

Step 8

Ex. 1. 1g, 2c, 3d, 4b, 5a, 6f, e — extra.

Ex. 5. 1) I can still well recall my first year at the university. 2) His helpers were very skilled workers... 3) They were requested to leave the office... 4) The young man was strikingly handsome. 5) Health experts fear that... 6) Jane settled her little son on the sofa... 7) I'm not sure that his reading and speaking skills are adequate for his age. 8) They defeated the colonial army in 1954. 9) We made an effort to gather our thoughts... 10) That night we gathered, settled down...

Ex. 6. 1) off/out; 2) down; 3) about; 4) down; 5) off/out; 6) aside; 7) about; 8) aside; 9) off/out; 10) down.

Ex. 7. (sample): 2) Could I borrow your pen? 3) May I wash up after breakfast? 4) Might I invite you to the cinema to watch "Casablanca"? 5) Can I cut some flowers in your garden? 6) Could I book a room for you? 7) May I offer a trip to Scotland? 8) May I use your phone, please? 9) Can I go for a walk before dinner? 10) Could I help you with your bag?

Ex. 8. 1g, 2d, 3h, 4f, 5c, 6b, 7a, 8e.

Ex. 9. 1d, 2b, 3c, 4b, 5a, 6a, 7c.

Ex. 10. 1) beat; 2) set; 3) signs (signed); 4) cut; 5) set; 6) was cut; 7) beat; 8) sign.

Step 9

Ex. 1. True: 2, 3, 5, 7; false: 1; not stated: 4, 6.

Ex. 2. 1) Jane feared for the little boy; 2) She met a rather handsome Irish gentleman; 3) Volunteers do not need to be technically skilled; 4) if you want to improve your reading skills; 5) Austria had finally defeated Hungary; 6) If you have some special requests; 7) Jessica lovingly recalls; 8) she was fond of gathering mushrooms; 9) They married and settled in the suburbs of Manchester; 10) Alice could hardly get over her fear of dogs.

Ex. 4. 1c, 2b, 3d, 4c, 5c, 6d, 7d.

Ex. 6. 1) The holidays will do her a world of good. 2) He had already seen the world. 3) They tend to be-

lieve that the world is their oyster. 4) The sisters are worlds apart. 5) He decided that the world was at his feet. 6) He will never be able to set the world on fire. 7) Their opinions (words) mean a world to me.

Ex. 7. 1) ought to; 2) needn't; 3) ought to; 4) needn't; 5) is to; 6) ought to; 7) is to; 8) needn't; 9) oughtn't to; 10) oughtn't to.

Ex. 8. 1) I ought to go; 2) As I see it, I needn't do...; 3) You needn't get up early; 4) They are to return at the end; 5) You needn't hurry; 6) She is to meet you at the railway station; 7) It is to happen; 8) In my opinion, you ought to see the doctor.

Ex. 9. 1a, 2b, 3c, 4a, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8a, 9a, 10c.

Ex. 10. 1) at your feet; 2) set the world; 3) do you a world of good; 4) meant the world to him; 5) see the world; 6) worlds apart; 7) his oyster.

Step 10.....

Ex. 2. 1d, 2c, 3h, 4a, 5g, 6f, 7e, b — extra.

Ex. 4. 1) no; 2) yes; 3) no; 4) no; 5) no; 6) yes; 7) yes; 8) yes; 9) no; 10) no; 11) yes; 12) yes; 13) yes; 14) no.

Ex. 6. (sample): 1) touch wood; 2) I'm a bit hard up; 3) I must be off; 4) I haven't got the foggiest idea; 5) are not my cup of tea; 6) I'm knackered; 7) I'm full; 8. I don't get it; 9) I'm up to my eyes; 10. You bet!

Ex. 7. 1) mustn't; 2) needn't; 3) shouldn't; 4) mustn't; 5) shouldn't; 6) mustn't; 7) needn't; 8) shouldn't; 9) mustn't; 10) needn't.

Ex. 8. 1e, 2c, 3f, 4b, 5d, 6a.

Ex. 9. 1) called; 2) lived; 3) swam; 4) went; 5) most handsome; 6) best; 7) children; 8) saw; 9) fell; 10) left; 11) kept; 12) is trying.

Step 11.....

Ex. 1. 1f, 2c, 3d, 4g, 5e, 6a, b — extra.

Ex. 2. (samples): 1) ...that being kind is possibly more important.../that being kind maybe is more important

than...; 2) ...that a smile is able easily to improve...;
3) ...that you are advised to/that you ought to always
leave loved ones...; 4) ...that money is not able to buy...;
5) ...Sometimes there is a need to learn to forgive...;
6) ...that we ought to be glad/we are advised to be
glad...; 7) ...from time to time it is necessary for you to
forgive them for that...; 8) ...that you are able to keep
going long after you are in no condition to...; 9) ...that
there is no need to change friends...

Ex. 3. 1c, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5c, 6c, 7a, 8a, 9b.

Ex. 4. 1) defeated; 2) request; 3) amazing; 4) gathered;
5) divided; 6) skills; 7) handsome, recall; 8) fear;
9) awake; 10) set; 11) settle; 12) trouble.

Ex. 5. 1) off; 2) in; 3) to; 4) for; 5) in; 6) at; 7) on;
8) by; 9) up; 10) into.

Ex. 8. 1) neither will; 2) so does; 3) neither has; 4) so
are; 5) neither must; 6) so can; 7) neither was; 8) so
have; 9) neither is; 10) so did.

Ex. 9. 1b, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5d, 6c, 7b.

Ex. 10. (sample): **A.** 1) terrible; 2) took off; 3) delayed;
4) passengers; 5) belts; 6) airsick; 7) landed;
8) luggage; 9) care.

B. 1) tourists; 2) staying; 3) staff; 4) shopping;
5) nice; 6) knackered; 7) restaurant; 8) may; 9) famous;
10) photographs.

Step 12.....

Ex. 1. True: 2, 5, 6; false: 1, 4; not stated: 3.

Ex. 2. 1a, 2d, 3a, 4b, 5a, 6c.

Ex. 3. 1) popularly; 2) western; 3) Portuguese; 4) foreigners;
5) colourful; 6) including; 7) relaxation.

Ex. 4. 1) were spent; 2) had learned; 3) were allowed;
4) called; 5) biggest; 6) had seen; 7) am writing; 8) have
grown/are grown.

Ex. 5. 1c, 2a, 3d, 4b, 5a, 6c, 7d.