


Российская академия наук
Российская академия образования
Издательство «Просвещение»

A English 9



Activity
Book


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Издательство «Просвещение»

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Рабочая тетрадь

9 класс

**Пособие для учащихся
общеобразовательных
учреждений**

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Рабочая тетрадь является составным компонентом УМК «Английский язык» для 9 класса общеобразовательных учреждений и предназначена для активизации и закрепления лексико-грамматического материала учебника. Её содержание разбито на циклы, каждый из которых соотносится с соответствующим циклом учебника. В конце каждого цикла имеется раздел “Preparation for testing”, который готовит учащихся к Государственной итоговой аттестации в 9 классе.

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

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Unit 1

Reading ...? Why not?

Lesson 1

1. Here is an interview with the popular British writer Kevin Brooks.*
What are Kevin Brooks' favourite genres? Complete the interview, using the verbs in one of the present verb forms.

grammar hint

Present meaning

Present Simple: I **read** books every day.

Present Progressive: I **am reading** a crime story at the moment.

Present Perfect: I **have enjoyed** reading since I was five.



Present Perfect Progressive: I **have been reading** fantasy this week.

GS p. 192

- How long (0) have you been writing (to write) for teenagers?
- For ten years. I (1) _____ (to write) poems, and little stories since I was a child. I like writing for teenagers. When I (2) _____ (to write) for young people, I think about writing the plot.
- What writers (3) _____ (to influence) your writing?
- I (4) _____ (to read) lots of different things since I learnt to read, and I think everything (5) _____ (to have) an influence on me. In my early years, J. D. Salinger and Jack London were my favourite writers. I like crime fiction and I still (6) _____ (to read) a lot of American crime writers. I also like reading a lot of non-fiction books.
- (7) _____ you _____ (to read) much teen fiction by other writers?
- I usually (8) _____ (to read) a lot. But, when I (9) _____ (to write) a book I (10) _____ (to try) not to read much teen fiction.



- What (11) _____ you _____ (to work) on at the moment?
 — I (12) _____ (to work) on a screenplay¹ for *Martyn Pig*.

  **2. In your culture.** During Teen Read Week,* teens are usually asked about their reading interests, habits and attitudes.

Read what Russian teenagers write about their tastes in reading. Translate their comments for the Teen Read Week survey, using the words from the box in the correct form instead of the underlined words.

as long as	autobiography	biography	classic
a detective story	to encourage	to explore	fantasy
fiction	a genre	a historical novel	imagination
to influence	non-fiction	a novel	realistic
to recommend	a reference book	science fiction	to succeed in

«Чтение — это прекрасный способ проводить время. Мой любимый жанр — фэнтези, при условии, что это хорошая литература. Но я люблю и исторические, и реалистические, и классические романы».

«Я научилась читать рано, и книги очень повлияли на мою жизнь. Книги помогают мне добиться успеха в школе, использовать мое воображение. Книги побуждают меня исследовать новые предметы, помогают мне лучше понимать людей. Я очень люблю читать документальную и справочную литературу, биографии и автобиографии. А когда я хочу отдохнуть, я читаю детективы или научную фантастику. Всю эту неделю я читала книгу Бориса Акунина «Фантастика». Я получила большое удовольствие и рекомендую ее всем, кто любит хорошую художественную литературу».

¹a screenplay ['skri:nplei] — киносценарий

Lesson 2

1. Great Britain is the birthplace of many famous writers. Which writers are these stories about? Complete the stories using the correct verb forms. Match the texts and the portraits.

grammar hint

Past meaning

Past Simple Active: She **wrote** a lot of detective stories.

Past Simple Passive: Her books **were translated** into many languages.

Past Progressive: He **was writing** that novel when he was a student.

Past Perfect: By that time he **had published** his famous novel.

GS p. 192-193



A

William Shakespeare
(1564-1616)



B

Robert Louis Stevenson
(1850-1894)



C

Arthur Conan Doyle
(1859-1930)

1) He was a famous novelist and poet. He (0) was born (to be born) in Edinburgh. During his life he (1) _____ (to travel) a lot. When he (2) _____ (to travel) in America, he (3) _____ (to marry) Mrs Fanny Osbourne, whom he (4) _____ (to meet) in France. Her young son, Lloyd, (5) _____ (to inspire) him to write his famous *Treasure Island*. The novel (6) _____ (to be) a great success when it (7) _____ (to publish).

2) He was the greatest playwright of all time. Among the most famous of his plays are *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, and *King Lear*. His plays (8) _____ (to set) in the 16th century. He (9) _____ (to honour) by his contemporaries as a remarkable playwright and a great poet.

3) He was a great master of the detective story. He (10) _____ (to be born) in the capital of Scotland, Edinburgh. He (11) _____ (to publish) his first detective story when he was 28. He (12) _____ (to use) his vivid imagination to develop fabulous plots. He (13) _____ (to write) powerful stories about a brilliant detective, Sherlock Holmes and his friend Dr Watson. He vividly (14) _____ (to describe) his characters. Readers (15) _____ (to love) them and always (16) _____ (to want) more of these stories.

2. In your culture. Mikhail Lermontov is one of the most famous Russian poets. What is he famous for? Read Mikhail Lermontov's biography. For questions 1-14 choose the best answer: a, b, or c.



Mikhail Lermontov was born in Moscow, on October 15, 1814.

At the (0) a of three he lost his mother and his grandmother, Yelizaveta Arsenyeva, took him to Tarkhany, Penzenskaya guberniya.

The little boy was very talented. He learnt to read early, and read many books in his (1) _____. Mikhail studied French, English, German, and read Byron, Walter Scott, Goethe and Schiller in the original.

When he was fourteen, Mikhail went to Moscow with his grandmother, where he entered the gymnasium. At the gymnasium he (2) _____ by the poetry of A. Pushkin and V. Zhukovsky, and began writing poems himself. In 1830, Lermontov's first poem

The Spring (3) _____. The same year he entered Moscow University. By 1832 he (4) _____ 200 lyric poems, 10 long poems and 3 plays. In 1832, Lermontov left the university and went to St Petersburg, where he studied in the *cadet* school till 1834. At that time, while he (5) _____ on the novel *Vadim*, he wrote his famous poem *The Sail* («Парус»).

In 1837, Lermontov wrote his (6) _____ poem *The Death of the Poet* («Смерть Поэта»), where he (7) _____ the tsar's role in Pushkin's murder. It was published and was a huge (8) _____. Because of that poem he was sent to the Caucasus (Кавказ).

The Caucasus (9) _____ Lermontov to write his wonderful poems: *The Demon* and *Mtsyri*. In 1840, Lermontov published his (10) _____ novel *A Hero of Our Time*, where he gave a (11) _____ picture of the life of his (12) _____. The great writer (13) _____ in 1841, at the age of 26. He (14) _____ by his contemporaries as a remarkable poet and novelist.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----------------|---|---------------|---|----------------|
| 0 | a | age | b | century | c | year |
| 1 | a | childhood | b | gymnasium | c | school |
| 2 | a | inspired | b | was inspired | c | had inspired |
| 3 | a | published | b | was published | c | was publishing |
| 4 | a | was written | b | was writing | c | had written |
| 5 | a | was working | b | had worked | c | worked |
| 6 | a | mysterious | b | powerful | c | enjoyable |
| 7 | a | admired | b | influenced | c | described |
| 8 | a | progress | b | success | c | achievement |
| 9 | a | explored | b | improved | c | inspired |
| 10 | a | remarkable | b | thrilling | c | fantastic |
| 11 | a | classic | b | realistic | c | romantic |
| 12 | a | contemporaries | b | classmates | c | relatives |
| 13 | a | die | b | died | c | was dying |
| 14 | a | honoured | b | honour | c | was honoured |

Lesson 3

1. Below is information about famous British writers. Fill in the table with the missing words using the suffixes below. Consult a dictionary if necessary. Then fill in the gaps in the text with the words that fit in the same numbered gap in the correct form.

grammar hint

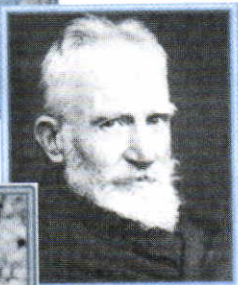
Word building

Noun suffixes: -tion, -ist, -er, -or

Adjective suffixes: -ive, -able, -ful, -ous

GS p. 209-213

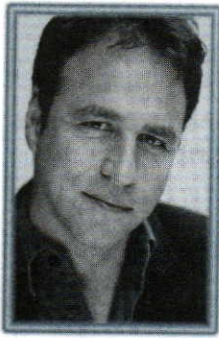
Verb	Noun	Noun (person)	Adjective
0) -	humour	<u>humorist</u>	_____
1) -	fame	-	_____
2) remark	-	-	_____
3) -	drama	_____	-
4) -	novel	_____	-
5) succeed	success	-	_____
6) -	power	-	_____
7) describe	_____	-	_____
8) invent	_____	_____	_____
9) -	contemporary	-	_____
10) create	creation	_____	_____
11) imagine	_____	-	_____
12) -	suspense	-	_____



Jerome K. Jerome (1859-1927) was a well-known (0) humorist, playwright and a short story writer. His best (0) _____ book *Three Men in a Boat* made him (1) _____.

George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950) was a (2) _____ playwright. His most famous plays are *Pygmalion*, *Too True to Be Good*. In 1925 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature.

William Somerset Maugham (1874-1965) is an outstanding (3) _____, and one of the most successful (4) _____ and short story writers. His first really (5) _____ novel was *Of Human Bondage*. Maugham wrote (6) _____ short stories, where he gave realistic (7) _____ of the life of his contemporaries. The language of his short stories is considered to be very (7) _____ and (8) _____.



Anthony Horowitz (1956-) is a (9) _____ British writer. He is the (10) _____ of two very popular book series for children and young adults: *Alex Rider* and *The Gatekeepers*. Anthony Horowitz is very (10) _____ and (11) _____. He develops fabulous plots. His books are thrilling, exciting, and (12) _____.

2. British people honour their famous writers.

Complete the text about the well-known British writers, using the correct verb forms.

Grammar hint

Passive Voice

Present Simple Passive: The Roald Dahl Museum **is visited** by many tourists.

Past Simple Passive: The exhibition of Robert Burns **was held** in our school.

Present Perfect Passive: The book **has been published** this year.

GS p. 194

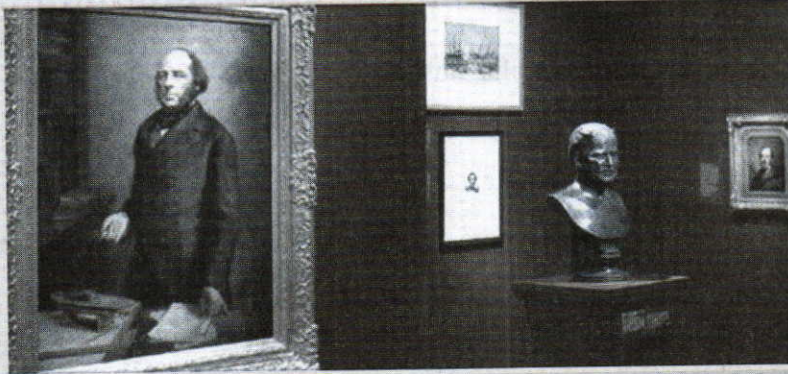
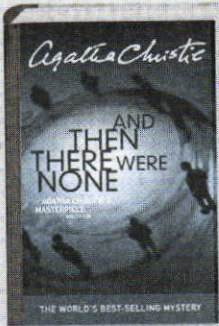
J. M. Barrie, the creator of Peter Pan, was born in Kerriemuir, Scotland. Now his birthplace (0) is kept (*to keep*) as a museum.

Robert Burns is the national poet of Scotland, and January 25 — the date of his birth — (1) _____ (*to celebrate*) by Scots the world over. Robert Burns (2) _____ (*to remember*) with a ceremony called Burns' Supper, at which traditional Scottish dishes (3) _____ (*to eat*). Burns' poems (4) _____ (*to read*) and after the meal (5) _____ (*to finish*) there may be some Scottish dancing. In 2009, the 250th anniversary of his birthday (6) _____ (*to mark*).

There are special book museums all over Great Britain. Exhibitions of books, photographs, pictures of famous British writers (7) _____ (*to hold*) there. The exhibition of one of Scotland's best-loved writer Robert Louis Stevenson (8) _____ (*to organise*) in 2005, to mark the 155th anniversary of his birthday.

The National Portrait Gallery in London contains a lot of world-famous masterpieces. Many portraits of famous British writers (9) _____ (*to exhibit*) there.

Agatha Christie is the world's most published crime writer. Agatha Christie's books (10) _____ (*to translate*) into 103 languages, and they are still popular today. A new collection of her detective stories (11) _____ (*to publish*). Exhibitions on her life and work (12) _____ (*to organise*) every year in her native town, Torquay, England.



3. In your culture. Olga Novikova wrote a report about her favourite Russian author.

Why does Olga like this author? Complete her report, translating the words in brackets.

My favourite author

My favourite (0) author (*автор*) is Nikolai Gogol. He is an (1) _____ (*выдающийся*) Russian writer. I enjoy reading this author for his vivid imagination, his brilliant sense of humour, and very rich, (2) _____ (*изобретательный*) language. He is so (3) _____ (*творческий*), (4) _____ (*одаренный богатым воображением*), and (5) _____ (*увлекающийся описаниями*).



Nikolai Gogol (6) _____ (родился) in Sorochintsi, Ukraine, in 1809. He started writing at school. In 1828 he went to St Petersburg. His first novel *Hans Kuchelgarten* (7) _____ (был опубликован) there, in 1829, but it was not a success. Gogol (8) _____ (работал учителем), tried to become an actor, and wrote for some magazines, until he met Alexander Pushkin in 1831.

A. Pushkin (9) _____ (повлиял) his choice of literary material greatly, especially his *Dikanka Tales*, which (10) _____ (были основаны) on Ukrainian folklore. Gogol used his vivid imagination to develop fabulous (11) _____ (сюжеты).

N. Gogol was a master of many (12) _____ (жанров). He wrote historical fiction, short stories, horror stories, fairy tales, plays, and (13) _____ (романы). I particularly enjoy his famous historical tale *Taras Bulba*. It is a (14) _____ (яркая) story. And especially I liked Taras Bulba, who was a very strong and heroic character.

Gogol is best known for his (15) _____ (реалистический) novel *Dead Souls* («Мертвые души») and his famous comedy *The Inspector General* («Ревизор»). The ideas of these famous works were suggested to Gogol by Pushkin.

His books are so (16) _____ (полны напряженного ожидания) that you can't stop reading. And the characters are great!

Lesson 4

1. Write it right. There are a lot of literary places connected with the names of famous Russian writers.

What literary place would you recommend your foreign friend to start the literary exploration of Russia with? Choose the place, you advise visiting first of all, and write about it.

I think the best place to begin the literary exploration of Russia is _____ . It's the place where _____ was born and lived. _____ welcomes visitors from all over the world.

_____ is an outstanding _____ who wrote _____ most famous _____ were _____

_____ books were set in _____ often described _____ in his works.

It was there, too, that he wrote _____

It'll be interesting to _____

Besides, I think it'll be great to _____

Lesson 5

1. Rewrite the sentences to focus attention on the underlined information, using a **wh**-clause, as in the example.

grammar hint

Wh-clauses

What we want is a good adventure novel.

То, что нам нужно, — это хороший приключенческий роман.

GS p. 199

- 0) We gave them some detective stories to read.
What we gave them were some detective stories to read.
- 1) I was looking for a historical novel by Walter Scott.
What _____
- 2) I want to read *The Lord of the Rings* by Tolkien.
What _____
- 3) He bought a new book by Christopher Paolini.
What _____
- 4) She wrote a letter to her favourite author Jacqueline Wilson.
Who _____
- 5) I rang you because I wanted to ask you for a reference book.
Why _____
- 6) We need to go to the library.
What _____
- 7) They went to the Charles Dickens Museum.
Where _____

Lesson 6

1. Alice, Sean, Annie and Lisa are sharing their opinions on reading.
Report what they say to show the teenagers' feelings and thoughts. Use the verbs: to say, to think, to believe, to hope, to be sure, to be sorry.

grammar hint

Reported structures: that-clauses

Alice: "I enjoy reading."

Alice says *that she enjoys* reading.

GS p. 201



- 0) **Alice:** Reading is one of the best hobbies I could have. It will help me to become smarter and succeed in life. Alice says that reading is one of the best hobbies she could have.
She is sure that it will help her to become smarter and succeed in life.
- 1) **Sean:** But I hate reading. It's boring, and I can never find a good book to read.
Sean _____
He _____
- 2) **Lisa:** My friends haven't read the Harry Potter books yet. Most of them will be interested in reading after the first few pages.
Lisa _____
She _____
- 3) **Annie:** J. K. Rowling is an outstanding storyteller. Her stories are thrilling, emotional and suspenseful. You'll enjoy reading them.
Annie _____
She _____
- 4) **Sean:** But I prefer films. Films are more exciting and colourful.
Sean _____
He _____
- 5) **Alice:** I like films, too. But films miss half the story while books are more descriptive and tell the whole story.
Alice _____

- 6) **Sean:** I'm going to read the first Harry Potter book. It won't be boring.
Sean _____

Lesson 7

1. Your English friends are interested in Russian literature.

Ask your English friends about their tastes in reading. Make up questions:

1) about favourite genres

What _____

What kind of books _____

2) about favourite authors

Who _____

What authors _____

3) about the style and language of the writer

What kind of writer _____

What types of books _____

What can you say _____

4) about the plot/setting/characters of the books

What _____

When and where _____

Who _____

5) about your friend's opinion and reasons

Why _____

Do you like the author because _____

CONSOLIDATION

1. Word building. Write down adjectives and nouns, using the words from the box and one of the suffixes in the list. There is an example at the beginning.

adventure bore create describe drama educate
emotion enjoy excite explore fame humour
imagine inform invent interest mystery novel
power relax remark success suspense thrill wonder

Adjectives:

-al emotional, _____

-able enjoyable, _____

-ful wonderful, _____

-ing exciting, _____

-ive imaginative, _____

-ous famous, _____

Nouns:

-ment enjoyment, _____

-ist dramatist, _____

-er/-or thriller, _____

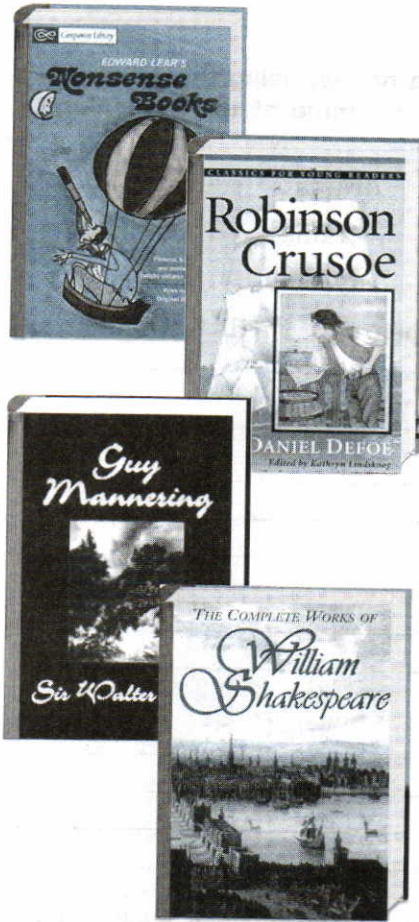
-tion imagination, _____

2. Grammar. The top six British writers choose the books they think children should read in school.

For questions 1-10 read the text below, and fill in the gaps with the correct verb forms. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The Royal Society of Literature (0) asked (to ask) the top six British writers to make lists of the books they think kids should read before leaving school. These lists could help them with a discussion they (1) _____ (to have) with the people who choose what to include in lessons. J. K. Rowling (2) _____ (to be) among the British writers who (3) _____ (to ask) to list the books. J. K. Rowling (4) _____ (to put) Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights* («Грозовой перевал») and Roald Dahl's *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* on her top ten list. Philip Pullman (5) _____ (to involve), too. He (6) _____ (to make) his list. *The Magic Pudding* by Norman Lindsay and Maurice Sendak's *Where the Wild Things Are* (7) _____ (to include) in his list. A list, that (8) _____ (to make) by the famous poet Andrew Motion, (9) _____ (to include) Homer's *The Odyssey* («Одиссея») and James Joyce's *Ulysses* («Улисс»). With the help of these lists the best books for schools will (10) _____ (to choose).

3. Grammar. Read some interesting facts about British writers and literature. For questions 1-14 choose the best answer: a, b, or c. There is an example at the beginning (0).



Limericks are short humorous poems. They are very popular in Great Britain. Many of them (0) by the famous English poet Edward Lear. Competitions for the best limerick (1) since the 19th century.

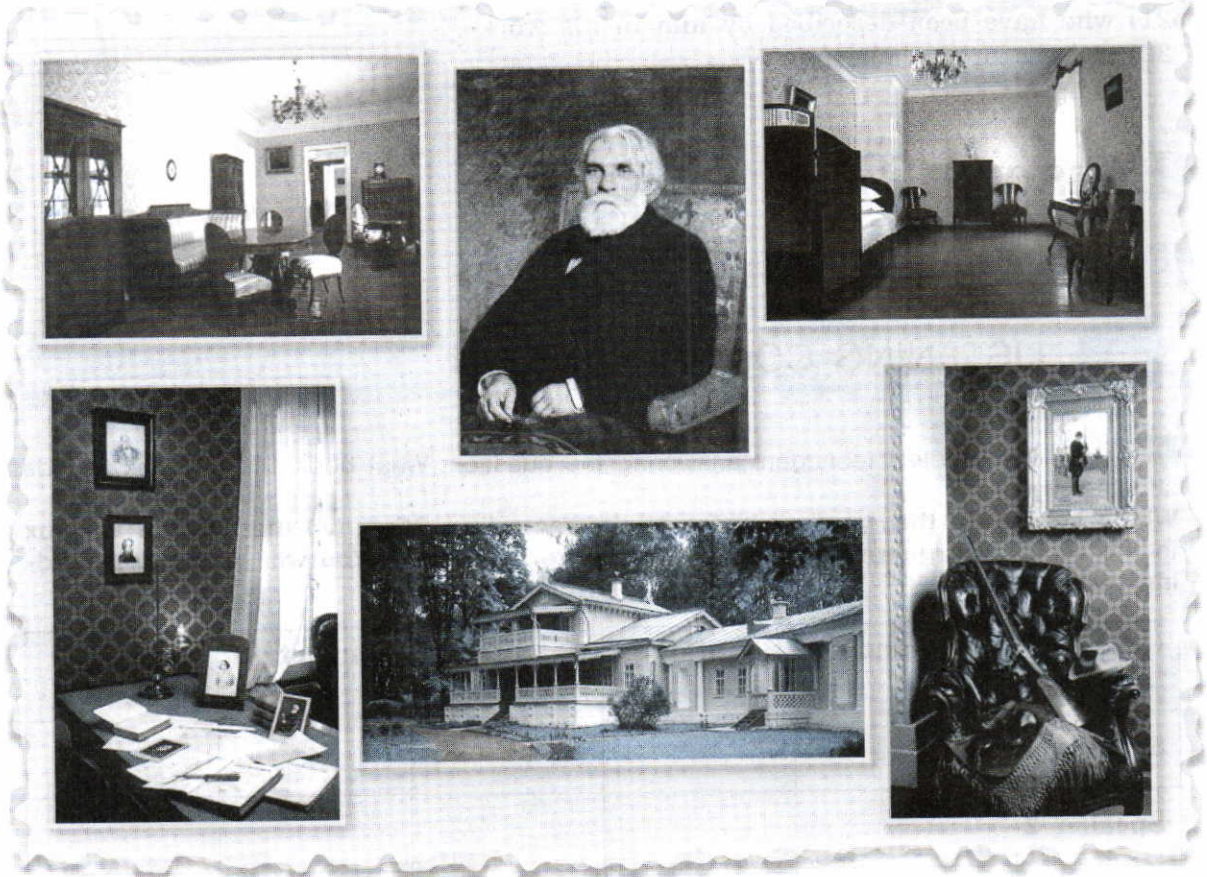
Daniel Defoe is well known for his book *Robinson Crusoe*. Defoe (2) the novel when he was nearly 60 years old. The story of Robinson Crusoe was (3) on the real adventure of a sailor, Alexander Selkirk, who (4) alone for four years on an island. Defoe (5) his book for children. But every child now (6) Robinson Crusoe.

Walter Scott completed his novels with unusual speed. *Guy Mannering* («Гай Маннеринг»), for example, (7) in six weeks.

William Shakespeare (8) at least thirty-seven plays, although only eighteen of them (9) in his lifetime. The first collection of plays (10) not published until 1623, seven years after his death. It (11) thirty-six plays. He usually (12) for a specific group of actors, and as they (13) older he (14) plays with older characters in mind.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---------------|---|------------------|---|-----------------|
| 0 | a | was written | b | was writing | © | were written |
| 1 | a | hold | b | are held | c | have been held |
| 2 | a | writes | b | write | c | wrote |
| 3 | a | based | b | inspired | c | encouraged |
| 4 | a | had spent | b | had lived | c | had travelled |
| 5 | a | did not write | b | has not written | c | was not written |
| 6 | a | know | b | knows | c | is known |
| 7 | a | was written | b | has been written | c | is written |
| 8 | a | performed | b | published | c | wrote |
| 9 | a | has published | b | was published | c | were published |
| 10 | a | was | b | is | c | were |
| 11 | a | contain | b | contained | c | had contained |
| 12 | a | read | b | wrote | c | imagined |
| 13 | a | become | b | had become | c | became |
| 14 | a | created | b | was creating | c | was created |

4. In your culture. There are many literary museums in Russia. Read about the Ivan Turgenev Museum in Spasskoe-Lutovinovo. There is a mistake in each line of the text. Cross out the mistake and write the correct variant. There is an example at the beginning (0).



- 0) The Russian writer Ivan Turgenev ~~valued~~ by his contemporaries as an outstanding novel.
- 1) His novels and tales read widely in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, England and USA.
- 2) The State Turgenev Museum open in the author native town of Oriol. Spasskoe-Lutovinovo, where Ivan Turgenev was spent most of his life, is also museum and is open to the public. The museum visit by tourists from Russia and abroad.
- 3) The memorial department of a museum is attracted many visitors. The rooms in this building redecorated to look like the author's originally home. The "Living Room", the "Dining Room", "Study-Bedroom" and the "Library" show to the public. In the memorial part of the museum one can be seen the writer's

was valued

- 16) desk. Turgeniev's wondering novels: *Rudin*,
 17) *Father's and Sons* («Отцы и дети»),
 18) *On the Eve* («Накануне») wrote there.
 19) The sofa, which he was called "Samson",
 20) the ancient clock and other thing,
 21) who have been described by him in his works,
 22) can see in the museum.

Lesson 10

PREPARATION FOR TESTING

I

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1) You will hear British teenagers answering the question: What book do you think all kids should read?

Which genres do they prefer? Listen to the recording. Mark (✓) the appropriate box in the table. The genres may be chosen more than once. You will hear the recording twice.

	Romance	Historical novel	Detective story	Non-fiction	(Auto) biography
Speaker 1					
Speaker 2					
Speaker 3					
Speaker 4					
Speaker 5					
Speaker 6					
Speaker 7					

Your score	7	6-5	4-3	2
Your mark	5	4	3	2

Read about one of the most famous people of Britain, William Shakespeare. For questions 1-4 choose the best answer: a, b, or c.

1. Shakespeare's works are often published in one book, and it's not a very large one. Perhaps some may wonder why Shakespeare is valued as one of the world's greatest poets. It would be very difficult to give a brief explanation. But open any of his plays and read and you'll immediately see why people regard him as the greatest playwright who has ever lived. For one thing, when Shakespeare has said a thing, it seems impossible that it could ever be said better. Shakespeare's language is indeed the language of life. His experience as an actor and his poetical genius made his plays the most wonderful ones ever written.



2. Shakespeare's plays are also wonderfully interesting. In his plays he could write equally well funny scenes, and scenes of fear and excitement. His historic works tell the stories of the early English kings: of poor Richard II, clever Henry IV, and brave Henry V. Others tell the tragic stories of the ancient world: about the murder of Julius Caesar, about the Roman general Mark Antony. Other plays tell the tales of imaginary characters: of Othello, who murdered his wife after listening to the lies of an evil man. William Shakespeare was born more than four hundred years ago, but his plays are still performed and will be performed for many years to come.

3. Shakespeare knew human nature very well. The characters in his plays seem like real people. There are many heroes among them, fine soldiers, and not very clever men, beautiful ladies, and tigers in women's clothing. Shakespeare was able to show us almost every kind of man and woman, good and bad, and to know how to touch all our feelings, from sad to joyful. We cannot help feeling sorry when we see poor old King Lear walking around in the storm, and we laugh at the adventures of the fat and funny Falstaff.

4. Last of all, though Shakespeare wrote his plays for the amusement of those who went to see them, they contain many good lessons, which can help those who read them to be better, wiser, and happier. Shakespeare's belief in man was the source of his optimism, which we can feel even in his blackest tragedies: Romeo and Juliet died but their ideal of free and happy love stayed forever.



- 1 Why is Shakespeare so famous according to paragraph 1?
 - a Shakespeare could find the best way to speak about things.
 - b Shakespeare could explain things briefly.
 - c Shakespeare acted in his own plays.
- 2 What does the author say about Shakespeare's plays in paragraph 2?
 - a His plays are about people well known in history.
 - b He wrote different kinds of plays, and they were very interesting.
 - c His plays had a tragic end.
- 3 What does the author say about the characters of Shakespeare's plays in paragraph 3?
 - a Shakespeare described real people, who lived in the 16th century.
 - b Shakespeare described heroes and beautiful ladies in his plays.
 - c Shakespeare could give a true-life impression of characters.
- 4 What can Shakespeare's plays teach people according to paragraph 4?
 - a They can teach people how to amuse each other.
 - b They can teach people to be better, wiser, and happier.
 - c They can teach people how to find the ideal love.

Your score	4	3	2	1
Your mark	5	4	3	2

III USE OF ENGLISH (GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY)

- 1.** Read the humorous stories about the famous writers below, and underline the correct form of the verbs. There is an example at the beginning (0).

One day Robert Burns (0) was walking / *walked* near the sea. Suddenly he (1) *heard* / *had heard* a cry for help. He (2) *was running* / *ran* towards the water. Just then a sailor (3) *was jumping off* / *jumped off* a boat, and (4) *had begun* / *began* to swim towards the man who (5) *were calling* / *was calling* for help and saved him. The man who (6) *saved* / *was saved* was very rich. He (7) *thanked* / *was thanking* the brave sailor and gave him a shilling. By this time a lot of people (8) *were standing* / *stood* round them. They called the sailor a hero but the rich man (9) *gave* / *had given* him only a shilling. Burns (10) *stopped* / *was stopped* them and said, "Let him alone. The gentleman (11) *knows* / *has known* better how much his life costs."

The famous author of detective stories, Arthur Conan Doyle, once (12) *comes* / *came* to Paris. He took a cab at the railway station to go to the hotel. "What hotel would you like to go to, Mr Conan Doyle?" asked the cabman. The writer (13) *is greatly surprised* / *was greatly surprised*. "How (14) *do you know* / *has you known* my name?" he asked.

"Well, it is simple. Yesterday I (15) *read* / *had read* in the newspaper that

you would visit Paris. Then I (16) *noticed / was noticed* that your suit (17) *is made of / was made of* good English wool," the cabman said. "Wonderful! You (18) *were / are* a born detective!" said Conan Doyle. "Thank you, Sir," the cabman said. "But another fact also (19) *had helped / helped* me." "What is it?" asked the writer. "You see, your name (20) *is written / has been written* on your luggage."

2. For questions 1-10 read the text below, and choose the best answer: a, b, or c. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Why do people (0) **b** read books when there are a lot of other forms of (1) ____? Some people say that books are not (2) _____. They may add that TV is more (3) _____, you can relax while watching a film. But books are still very (4) _____. They (5) _____ the reader to use his or her (6) _____. You can read just a few pages, and then stop. But it may be so (7) _____ that you can't stop reading. There are many different kinds of books, so you can choose an autobiography or a science (8) _____, or any book you like. (9) _____ books help you to learn about real things and events. And you can't watch television on the Underground. Books help you to (10) _____ new things, and explore new ideas.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 0 a prefer | ⓑ still | c can |
| 1 a work | b teaching | c entertainment |
| 2 a cheap | b powerful | c ideal |
| 3 a educational | b enjoyable | c informative |
| 4 a well-known | b famous | c popular |
| 5 a encourage | b describe | c honour |
| 6 a imaginative | b imagination | c imagine |
| 7 a suspenseful | b suspense | c suspend |
| 8 a film | b fiction | c novel |
| 9 a classic | b fantasy | c non-fiction |
| 10 a influence | b discover | c encourage |

Your score	30-27	26-21	20-14	13-1
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV SPEAKING

1. Talk about your favourite author. Remember to talk about:

- his/her biography;
- his/her most popular works;
- what kind of writer he/she is;
- where his/her books are set in;
- what language he/she uses;
- the ideas his/her books are based on;
- your opinion about the author and his/her books.

You have to talk for 2 minutes. The teacher will listen to you until you have finished. Then he/she will ask you some questions.

2. You and your foreign friend are planning a literary tour around Britain.

Discuss with your friend where to go and what sights to see. Choose the route you both like most of all. You can go to:

- **London** (and visit: the Charles Dickens Museum, the Globe Theatre.)
- **Stratford-upon-Avon** (and visit W. Shakespeare's birthplace.)
- **Scotland** (and visit: Edinburgh — the birthplace of Walter Scott, Robert Louis Stevenson and Arthur Conan Doyle; Sir Walter Scott's home in Abbotsford; Robert Burns' birthplace.)
- **Oxford** (and visit Christchurch College, which became the setting for the Harry Potter films; see the settings in the Oxford area which inspired J. R. R. Tolkien and Lewis Carroll.)

Remember to:

- discuss all the options;
- take an active part in the conversation and be polite;
- come up with ideas;
- give good reasons;
- find out your friend's attitudes;
- invite your friend to come up with suggestions;
- agree or disagree with your friend's suggestion;
- come to an agreement.

V WRITING

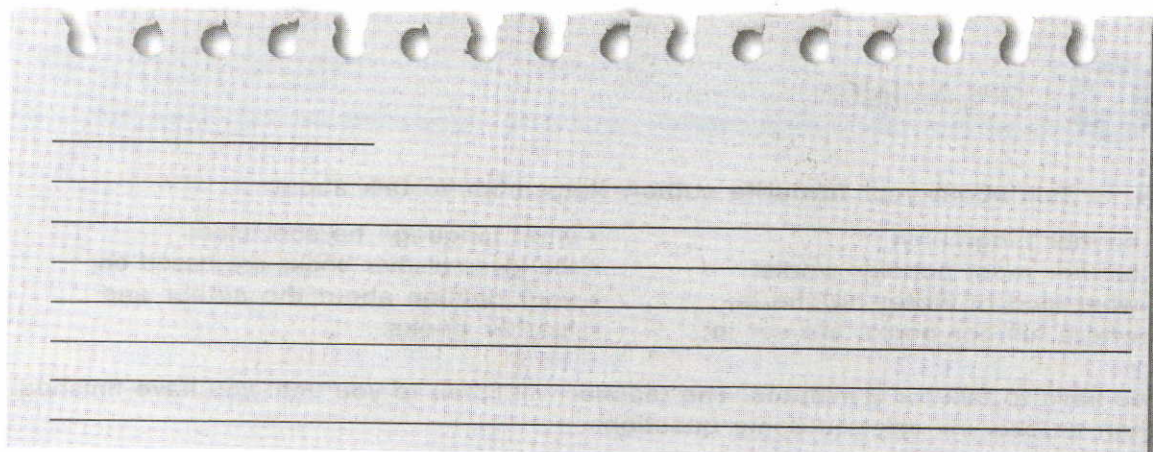
4. You've got a letter from Lucy, your British pen friend. She is asking about Russian teenagers' reading tastes and about your attitude towards reading.

Write a letter to Lucy, answering her questions (about 100-120 words).

... Most of my friends enjoy reading. Are young people in Russia positive about reading? Who are the teens' favourite writers? What are their favourite genres? What are your tastes in reading?

Looking forward to hearing your opinion.

Love,
Lucy



What do you know about the famous British writers and literary places of Britain? Match the beginnings and the endings of the sentences. Three endings are extra.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Agatha Christie is a well-known British author,</p> <p>2 Stratford-upon-Avon is an English town</p> <p>3 Charles Dickens is a remarkable British writer,</p> <p>4 Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland,</p> <p>5 Jane Austen is one of the most honoured novelists in English literature,</p> <p>6 Philip Pullman is a contemporary British children's writer,</p> <p>7 Roald Dahl is an outstanding novelist and short story writer,</p> | <p>A who is famous for writing powerful romantic stories.</p> <p>B is the birthplace of such famous writers as Arthur Conan Doyle, Walter Scott and Robert Louis Stevenson.</p> <p>C who gave a realistic picture of the life of English people in Victorian England.</p> <p>D where Robert Burns was born.</p> <p>E who is famous for writing detective stories.</p> <p>F who is best known for the fantasy trilogy <i>His Dark Materials</i>.</p> <p>G where William Shakespeare was born.</p> <p>H who is famous as a writer for both children and adults. He is known especially for his very popular children's books such as <i>Charlie and the Chocolate Factory</i>.</p> <p>I who is famous for the highly successful <i>Alex Rider</i> series of adventure novels for children, and a new fantasy series — <i>The Gatekeepers</i>.</p> <p>J who is regarded as a "father of modern fantasy literature".</p> |
|--|--|



Your score	7	6-5	4-3	2-1
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VII SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
<p>I can read and understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> articles about books and reading; biographies of famous writers; interviews with popular writers; opinions on the role of reading in teenagers' life. 				
<p>I can understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stories about literary places and writers; opinions about teens' favourite books and writers; opinions on the role of reading. 				
<p>I can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> talk about my favourite books; talk about famous writers' biographies; talk about the role of reading in my life; talk about literary places in Great Britain and Russia; ask and answer questions about books, writers, and literary places. 				
<p>I can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> write about my attitude towards reading; write about famous literary places; write a book review. 				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can say
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Simple • Present Progressive • Present Perfect • Present Perfect Progressive • Past Simple • Past Progressive • Past Perfect • Passive Voice • Reported speech: 'that'-clauses • Wh-clauses 		

Exercises I found the most interesting/boring/difficult:

Unit 2

Let the music begin ...

Lesson 1

1. **In your culture.** Moscow and St Petersburg offer numerous places where you can listen to some good music or see an interesting performance.

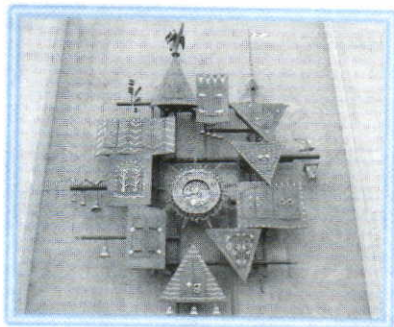
What are those places? Fill in the gaps with the articles where necessary.

grammar hint

The article Артикль

1. Tchaikovsky's music музыка Чайковского
the Tchaikovsky Contest конкурс имени Чайковского
2. **the** Gogol Theatre (театр имени Гоголя), **the** Taganka Theatre (театр на Таганке), **the** Sovremennik Theatre, **the** Satire Theatre
the Bolshoi Conservatoire¹ Hall, **the** Tchaikovsky Hall
the Bolshoi Theatre
3. **The famous Russian composer** P. I. Tchaikovsky was born in Votkinsk, Udmurtia.
P. I. Tchaikovsky, **a famous Russian composer**, was born in Votkinsk, Udmurtia.

GS p. 189

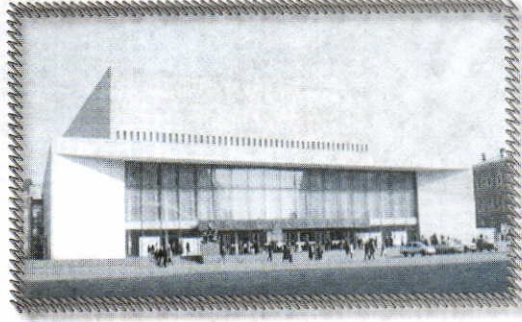


Moscow

Tourists may be interested in (0) — Moscow theatres (even those who don't know Russian), there are a lot of different performances. People who love animals can go to (1) — Durov Animal Theatre and (2) — Kuklachev Cat Theatre. The first one was founded by (3) — famous animal trainer Durov

¹a conservatoire [kən'sɜ:vətwa:] — консерватория

who was one of the Durov circus *dynasty* that was started in the late 19th century. Kuklachev, (4) _____ circus clown, started his theatre to show what cats can do. You will enjoy any performance for adults at (5) _____ Obraztsov Puppet Theatre. They still show performances created by Sergei Obraztsov, (6) _____ leader of the theatre from 1931 until his death.



St Petersburg

(7) _____ St Petersburg's ballet is famous all over the world. Many tourists try not to miss the chance of going to (8) _____ Mariinsky Theatre. There are ballet performances at (9) _____ Mussorgsky Opera House and (10) _____ Rimsky-Korsakov Conservatoire. Wonderful music performances are offered by (11) _____ October Concert Hall. During the latest season orchestras conducted by Herbert Blomstedt (Sweden) and Seidji Ozawa (Japan), (12) _____ famous foreign performers, played there.

2. In your culture. There are many famous musicians and artists in Russia. And there are conservatoire students and music school pupils who may become famous in the future.

Which of them do you know? Use the underlined verbs to form the nouns and translate them. Use a dictionary to check.

grammar hint

Word building: noun suffixes: **-er, -or**

present (*v*) — представлять; показывать (*спектакль*)

a presenter (*n*) — ведущий программы

conduct (*v*) — a conductor (*n*)

GS p. 210

- 0) Modest Mussorgsky composed music known all over the world. He was a great Russian composer.
- 1) Ul'yana Lopatkina dances at the Mariinsky Theatre. But many world theatres ask her to dance on their stages because she is a brilliant ballet _____.
- 2) Igor Moiseev founded his famous Folk Dancing Ensemble in 1937. And he is known not only as the _____ of the Ensemble but also of new ways in *choreography*.



- 3) Mikhail Glinka wrote the first Russian national opera in which he followed ethnic musical traditions. As a _____ of the Russian folk tunes he showed how rich the world of the ethnic music is.
- 4) Sergei Rakhmaninoff performed in the best world concert halls as a pianist with great success. He was not only a brilliant _____ but also a wonderful composer.
- 5) As the leader of the Virtuoso of Moscow Orchestra («Виртуозы Москвы»), Vladimir Spivakov contributed much to the development of the chamber¹ music. He is also a _____ to the violin playing.
- 6) Pavel Kolesnikov is working hard as a pianist because he wants to win the Tchaikovsky Contest. He will be able to perform with the best orchestras as a _____ of the famous competition.
- 7) Alexandra Pakhmutova is very popular in Russia because she has written hundreds of songs. She is known as a successful _____.
- 8) Nikita Zverev who is a young 12-year-old pianist has just begun his musical career. He is not known to the public because he is just a _____.

3. In your culture. Here is the story about the outstanding Russian composer Dmitri Shostakovich.

What was his most famous work? Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

appeared choral composer conductor continue
 first night full houses influenced masterpiece ~~pianist~~
 symphony took place tuneless and complicated



D. Shostakovich was born on 25 September, 1906 in St Petersburg. His father was an engineer and his mother was (0) a pianist and gave him his first piano lessons. When he was 13 he became a pupil of the famous (1) _____ Alexander Glazunov at the Petrograd Conservatoire, Shostakovich was

¹chamber [ˈtʃæmbə] — камерный

happy because he liked Glazunov's music a lot. Dmitri Shostakovich wrote his First (2) _____ in 1925 and it was performed all over the world. Every year until he died Shostakovich celebrated its (3) _____ as the moment when his life changed forever. Shostakovich's Second Symphony (4) _____ in 1927. It was an experimental work with a (5) _____ ending when the choir sang "To October" by Alexander Bezymensky. In the years of the Great Terror (in the late 1930s) his music was criticized, the critics said it was (6) _____. In December 1941, D. Shostakovich (who lived in besieged¹ Leningrad) wrote his most famous "Leningrad Symphony". It is a real (7) _____. Its first night (8) _____ in the besieged city in 1942.

Though Shostakovich's works were a great success and played to (9) _____ in Russia and in the West, he suffered² from criticism of the official powers.³ Many specialists think that the conflict with the powers (10) _____ his music very much. D. Shostakovich died in 1975 in Moscow. His son Maxim, a well-known (11) _____, helps to popularize his father's music by working with the best world orchestras. Even now many orchestras (12) _____ to perform Shostakovich's music.

Lesson 2

а 1. What music do the young people like? Complete the sentences using Ving forms or infinitives. More than one variant is possible.



Ving form and infinitive after verbs

Неличные формы глагола с окончанием -ing
и инфинитив после глаголов

1. Ving форма после *can't help, feel like, look forward to, can't give up, can't stand*:

I can't help **listening** to pop music.

2. Инфинитив и Ving форма:

1) после *to begin, to start, to continue, to hate, to like, to love, to go on*:

I like started **playing** the guitar. = I like **to play** the guitar.

2) I stopped **listening** to the music and got to work. Я прекратил слушать...

I stopped **to listen** to the music. Я остановился, чтобы послушать...

I remembered **to turn off** the TV set. Я вспомнил, что надо выключить...

I remember **turning off** the TV set before I left. Я помню, что выключал...

GS p. 197-198

¹besieged [bɪ'si:ʒd] — осажденный, блокадный

²to suffer ['sʌfə] — страдать, претерпевать

³power ['paʊə] — власть

- 0) My sister continued studying/to study (to study) music at the Conservatoire.
- 1) Helen started _____ (to sing) when she was a little girl.
- 2) I can't stand _____ (to watch) theatre performances on TV because I like the atmosphere of a theatre.
- 3) My mother had gone to work and we went on _____ (to listen) to loud music.
- 4) Yesterday I met my old friend in the street. We hadn't seen each other for a long time and I stopped _____ (to talk) with him.
- 5) I am looking forward to _____ (to hear) the new songs by Elton John.
- 6) I feel like _____ (to buy) as many CDs of British rock groups as I can.
- 7) I like _____ (to go) to the music school because I am learning so much from it.
- 8) I can't stop _____ (to read) about the history of my favourite rock groups because I can get to know how this or that song was written.
- 9) I hate _____ (to listen) to any recordings. I prefer real music.
- 10) My grandfather remembers _____ (to watch) the last concert of the Beatles in Britain.

2. Vocabulary. Young people write what they think about modern music on different Internet sites.

What do they think about modern music? Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

aggressive albums entertain enter the best dance music chart
 idols instruments lyrics
~~made his way to the stage~~ recorded recordings released
 synthesizers tour worth unique

— I like listening to classics in pop and rock. Take Sting,* for example. He is like a dinosaur in the music industry: he (0) made his way to the stage in the 70s and his music is still (1) _____ listening to. He (2) _____ and (3) _____ 12 albums where most (4) _____ and tunes are wonderful. He is a (5) _____ musician.



— I think many young people listen to the awful noise they call music. There are musicians who can't even play their musical (6) _____. Though their music is (7) _____ they are (8) _____ for some young people. Such music doesn't (9) _____ but destroys. I don't like it!

— I am sorry that the music on CDs is different from the music at the concerts. Their

(10) _____ sound different because at the concerts they don't have the high-tech computers and (11) _____ they have in the studios. I like singers whose music is real.

— I'd say that today's dance music is really good. Every month 20 groups and singers (12) _____ and each of them is great! I can't help dancing to their music!

— I don't like that today most successful musicians don't (13) _____ the world very often and prefer to sell their (14) _____. I'd like to go to concerts to see and listen to them.



Lesson 3

1. Write it right. Here is the letter from your foreign friend in which he talks about his likes and dislikes in music.

What would you write to your friend in response? Answer the questions from the letter. Write 120-140 words.

Dear Roman,

You asked me about my favourite subjects. I adore music classes because I like to sing. I have been learning to play the guitar for 3 years and I am in the school rock group. We perform at all the school parties. We play the music of popular performers. It's great! Rather often (3 or 4 times a year) we go to the classical music concerts. I can't say I like it very much but we have to go because it's part of our school music programme. We usually write compositions about what we like or dislike about the concert after that. Do you have music lessons in your school? Have you got a rock group and a school choir in your school? What music do they sing or play? Do you and your classmates go to classical music concerts? What do you think about them?

Your friend,

Dan

Lesson 4

grammar hint

Future meaning

1. Present Progressive: We **are visiting** our grandparents tonight.
2. 1) to be going to: I **am going to buy** tickets for the concert.
2) to be going to: He is a great musician and it is his native town. His concert **is going to be** a success.
3. Future Simple: I think we'll **enjoy** the concert tonight.
4. Present Simple: The concert **starts** at 7 pm.

GS p. 193

- 1.** Young people like different styles of music.
What music do these young people like? Complete the sentences using the correct verb forms.



- 0) For me there's nothing like rap music. My friends and I have bought tickets and on Saturday we are going to (*will go to / are going to*) Eminem's concert.
- 1) — Today's schedule is very busy.
— Really? But I hope we _____ (*are going to / will*) have time to go to the dancing party. I can't do without dance music.
- 2) I adore jazz and my favourite big band is doing well this month: their new jazz compositions have been very popular and the public admires them. They _____ (*are entering / are going to enter*) the top jazz chart at the end of the month.
- 3) I am looking forward to the country music festival. I don't know the programme but I think that this year it _____ (*will include / is going to include*) folk and country music.

- 4) Rock music is really my favourite and I spent three hours queuing up for the concert tickets. But I got them! So next Sunday I _____ (*am going / will go*) to a rock concert.
- 5) I like musicals. I hope the first night of *Chorus Line* («Кордебалет») _____ (*will take place / is taking place*) soon.
- 6) We are waiting for a great concert: a famous orchestra _____ (*comes / is coming*) to our city on Friday.
- 7) I like jazz programmes on TV. But I don't like one thing about them. They are night programmes. And this evening it _____ (*is going to begin / begins*) at about midnight.

2. 1) Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Are there any tickets/seats available this week? | A 3 tickets. |
| 2 Can I book/buy some tickets, please? | B I am interested in the performance at Covent Garden. |
| 3 How many tickets do you want? | C Only one performance. Sorry. |
| 4 How may/can I help you? | D I am sorry, but we have got only ten tickets for Monday. |
| 5 Is John Roberts going to play/per- form tonight? | E I can offer you tickets for the per- formance of the American Ballet Theatre. |
| 6 Is that all you can offer me? | F I'd like to sit near the stage. |
| 7 Is there more than one perform- ance? | G It costs 40 dollars. |
| 8 What can you offer me? | H It is a famous ballet by Tchai- kovsky. |
| 9 How much does the ticket cost? | I They are winners of the Grammy Award. |
| 10 May/Can I help you? | J Yes, he is. He is playing the role of Hamlet. |
| 11 <i>The Nutcracker</i> ? What's that? | K I'd like 4 tickets for tomorrow's concert. |
| 12 What is special about the group? | L Yes, you can. |
| 13 Which performance? Which per- formance are you interested in? | M Yes, there are. We've got tickets available for Thursday and Friday. |
| 14 Would you like the seats near the stage or would you prefer to sit further back? | N Yes, you can. |

2) **Pair work.** You are talking to the box office assistant.

Make up a dialogue using the phrases from ex. 2.1) and act it out.

3. Grammar. Musicals by Andrew Lloyd Webber are very popular in Britain and the USA.

What do these young people think about them? Complete the sentences using the correct verb forms.

- 0) The musical *Sunset Boulevard* («Бульвар Сансет») is very popular and they have very good actors. So they are going to play (*are going to play / are play- ing*) to full houses.
- 1) The music of *Jesus Christ Super Star* («Иисус Христос — Суперзвезда») is emotional and powerful. The actors sing beautifully. All the tickets have been

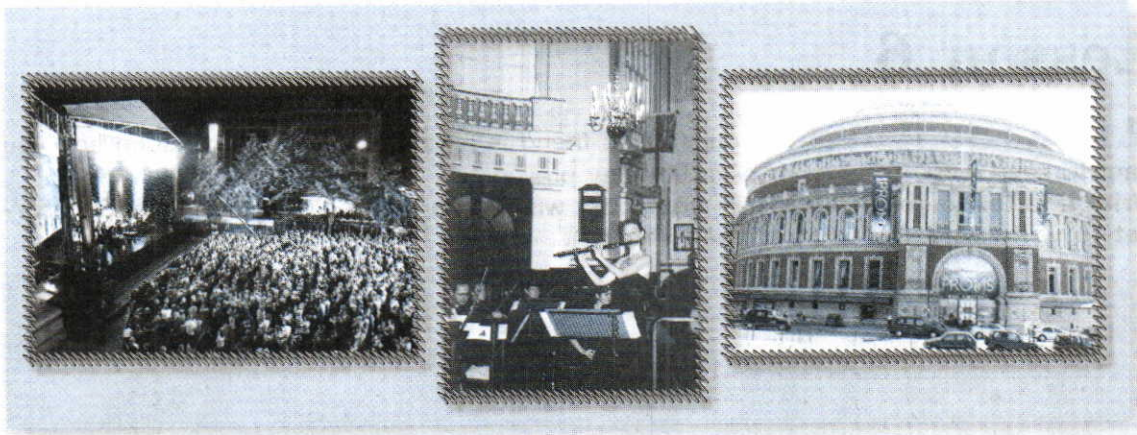


- sold out. No doubt the performance _____ (*will be / is going to be*) a great success in our city.
- 2) Look, the American film *Evita* («Эвита») is on the TV this week. — Oh, it's great! I _____ (*am watching / will watch*) it.
 - 3) The musical *Cats* has always been successful. Probably it _____ (*will / is going to*) be enjoyed by the public in Moscow.
 - 4) Have you heard the main duet from *The Phantom of the Opera* («Призрак Оперы»)? It's powerful and romantic. Listen to it and you _____ (*are going to / will*) like it.
 - 5) I have heard so much about the musical *Bombay Dreams*. Well, it is included into our British programme on June 15. So in the evening on 15 of June I _____ (*am going / will go*) to the theatre.
 - 6) When _____ the performance of *Bombay Dreams* _____ (*do/begin / does begin*)?
 - 7) The young singers who take part in *Sunset Boulevard* are at the start of the musical careers. I think they _____ (*are making / will make*) their way to the stage soon.
 - 8) The firm _____ (*is releasing / releases*) the album *The Phantom of the Opera* in 2 days.

Lesson 5

1. The Promenade concerts may be called the most important event in the musical life of Britain.

1) What musicians and orchestras take part in the Proms every year? There are 6 mistakes in the sentences 1-10. Find and correct them.



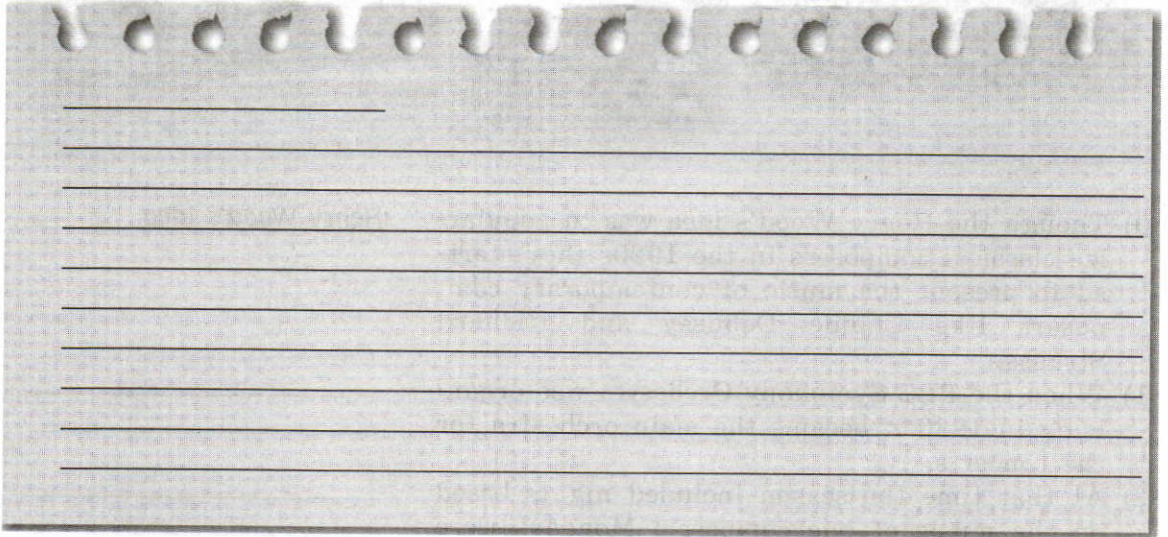
- 0) Though the Henry Wood's idea was to popularize classical composers in the 1920s they started to present the music of contemporary composers like Claude Debussy and Richard Strauss.
- 1) When the BBC Symphony Orchestra was organising in 1930 it became the main orchestra for the concerts.
 - 2) At that time the season included nights based on the music of one composer; Mondays were Wagner, Fridays were Beethoven and there are no Sunday performances.
 - 3) During the Second World War the Proms continue to be organised until the Queen's Hall was destroyed by a bomb in 1941.
 - 4) From the 1950s the number of guest orchestras at the concerts began to grow.
 - 5) These concerts were performed by first international conductors Leopold Stokowski, Georg Solti and Carlo Maria Giulini.
 - 6) The first foreign orchestra, Moscow Radio Orchestra, performed in 1966.
 - 7) Sir Malcolm Sargent was the Chief Conductor of the Promenade concerts between 1948 to 1966. The charity that was founded in his name continue to hold a special Promenade Concert each year after the main season ends.
 - 8) The Last Night of the Proms is a different concert from the others.
 - 9) It traditionally presents classics and some pieces of patriotic music. The public is wearing fancy dresses; flags and balloons are welcome.
 - 10) Near the end of the concert the conductor make a speech thanking the musicians and the public. Finally, *God Save the Queen* and *Auld Lang Syne* are sung.

Henry Wood's idea

Lesson 6

1. Write it right. Your foreign friend is having his/her birthday soon and you want to send a CD to him/her as a birthday present.

Write a letter to your friend with your best wishes on his/her birthday and don't forget to write why you have chosen this CD.



CONSOLIDATION

1. Grammar. Here are some newspaper and magazine notes about different events in the world of music.

What are these events? Complete the sentences using the articles *a* or *the* where necessary. There is an example at the beginning (0).



- 0) Maestro Juri Temirkanov conducts ___ Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov's opera *The Tsar's Bride* («Царская невеста»).
- 1) ___ first night of ___ Sergei Prokofiev's *War and Peace* is coming ___ next season at ___ Bolshoi.
- 2) ___ brilliant conductor Vladimir Fedoseyev has led ___ Tchaikovsky Symphony Orchestra since 1974 and made it one of ___ Moscow's best orchestras.
- 3) ___ St Petersburg Quartet is going to tour ___ Europe ___ next spring.
- 4) ___ Vishnevskaya's Opera Centre is situated in Moscow in ___ Ostozhenka Street. It was founded by ___ brilliant opera singer Galina Vishnevskaya and ___ outstanding cellist and conductor Mstislav Rostropovich.

- 5) Svyatoslav Rikhter, _____ brilliant pianist and Irina Antonova, _____ head of _____ Pushkin Fine Arts Museum, started the musical December Nights held at the famous museum.
- 6) _____ Elvis Presley's lyrics and dancing were different and striking.
- 7) One of the most important rock events was _____ Woodstock Music Festival in 1969.
- 8) Mick Jagger, _____ long-living rock star, thinks that rock is more than just music — it is a whole lifestyle.
- 9) _____ Notting Hill Carnival is famous for Caribbean music and dancing.
- 10) _____ Glasgow Jazz Festival will offer outdoor events this time.



2. Grammar/Vocabulary. Complete the sentences translating the words in brackets. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0) Though the weather was bad and the rain started, the concert didn't stop and the famous group continued performing/continued to perform (*продолжила исполнять*) its most popular songs.
- 1) I _____ (*не могу не купить*) tickets for the concert because I promised my children to go with them.
- 2) Please _____ (*прекратите играть*) the piano so loudly!
- 3) I _____ (*очень неудобно просить*) you to help me but you are the only person who can do it.
- 4) My sister _____ (*любит петь*). And she sings anywhere.
- 5) My brother _____ (*терпеть не может ходить*) to the music school, he thinks it's boring.
- 6) I _____ (*с нетерпением ожидаю получения*) a new album of Madonna as a birthday present.
- 7) My friend _____ (*начал писать*) music when he was 5. He is going to be a composer.
- 8) Though my parents hate hard rock I _____ (*не могу бросить слушать*) rock music every day.
- 9) I _____ (*помню, что пригласила*) Helen and John to the party when I met them at the shopping centre.
- 10) I _____ (*остановился, чтобы поговорить*) with my friend.

3. Grammar. Two friends are discussing their plans. What are their plans? Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form expressing the future meaning. There is an example at the beginning (0).

— I have been to the concert of *The Broadway Boys*. Oh, I really liked it! I strongly advise you going to their concert and enjoying it. I think you (0) will like (to like) it too.

— I don't know if I want to see them. Maybe I (1) _____ (to go) to listen to them.

— Maybe? How can you miss this great event? They have wonderful songs, they use computer effects that make the concert more interesting. These concerts (2) _____ (to be) a success. As for me, I (3) _____ (to see) their concert once again. All my friends (4) _____ (to go) to the concerts tonight and tomorrow. I think they (5) _____ (not to feel) sorry.

— Do the concerts begin late?

— No, on Saturday and Sunday they (6) _____ (to begin) at 9 pm and on Monday and Tuesday — at 8 pm. Don't think! Just go!

— Well, I think (7) _____ (to join) you. When (8) _____ (you/to go) to the concert?

— On Tuesday.

4. Vocabulary. Here is the information about the Beatles, the most popular British rock group ever.

For questions 1-16 choose the best answer a, b or c to fill in the gaps in the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The Beatles (Paul McCartney, John Lennon, George Harrison and Ringo Starr) (0) made their way to the stage in Liverpool, England in 1960. And in 1962 the group (1) _____ with the song *Love Me Do*, they reached the 27th spot.¹ The Beatles (2) _____ a new kind of rock and many rock groups (3) _____ their example. They (4) _____ their success in America in 1964. The concerts in America made them (5) the _____ of young people. There were no tickets (6) _____ two or three hours after the box offices had been opened. They (7) _____ many countries during their career but never visited the Soviet Union.

There is an interesting story about their (8) _____. In the UK they (9) _____ twelve albums, and in the USA nineteen. It happened so because they (10) _____ 14 songs for one album and in the USA only 12. Young fans knew the (11) _____ of their songs, sang along with the Beatles during the concerts and followed them everywhere. From 1962 to 1970 they (12) _____ 214 songs. Their last concert (13) _____ in the August of 1969. And a year later they (14) _____ that they would stop performing together. But the Beatles are still considered to be a (15) _____ group whose songs are real (16) _____.



¹a spot — разг. место в списке

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 0 | a arrived | b came | © made their way to the stage |
| 1 | a entered the Top Thirty chart | b started their way | c performed |
| 2 | a created | b inspired | c admired |
| 3 | a achieved | b followed | c forgot |
| 4 | a continued | b appeared | c followed |
| 5 | a musicians | b composers | c idols |
| 6 | a bought | b available | c chosen |
| 7 | a arrived | b toured | c came |
| 8 | a instruments | b albums | c events |
| 9 | a published | b announced | c released |
| 10 | a recorded | b included | c dealt with |
| 11 | a changes | b ideas | c lyrics |
| 12 | a invented | b recorded | c needed |
| 13 | a took place | b impressed | c attracted |
| 14 | a were tired | b continued | c announced |
| 15 | a choral | b unique | c complicated |
| 16 | a idols | b recordings | c masterpieces |

Lessons 10-11

PREPARATION FOR TESTING

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

🔊 Frank Sinatra is commonly thought of as the best American pop star of the 20th century. **What was he famous for? Listen to the recording. For questions 1-10 mark the statements True (T), False (F) or Unstated (U). You'll hear the recording twice.**

	True	False	Unstated
1) When Frank Sinatra was a little boy he wanted to be an engineer.			
2) Frank Sinatra organised the <i>Hoboken Four</i> , a singing group, when he was young.			
3) It was the radio that brought Sinatra his first success.			
4) Musical films made him the idol of millions.			
5) Sinatra never stopped playing in films.			
6) He got a number of Oscars and a Golden Globe in the 1950s.			

	True	False	Unstated
7) Frank Sinatra finished his film career with the role of a detective.			
8) Frank Sinatra had his last concert when he was 80 in the mid-90s.			
9) Frank Sinatra died in Los Angeles.			
10) Sinatra's nicknames came from his appearance and his wonderful voice.			

Your score	10-9	8-7	6-5	4
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Jazz and country are popular musical styles with the long histories of their own. **What events are there in their histories? According to the text mark the statements 1-12 True (T) or False (F).**

Jazz is called the most truly American musical form. New Orleans, Louisiana, is often called the birthplace of American jazz. It appeared in the early 1900s. Most important musicians in jazz history came from New Orleans including Louis Armstrong (1900-1971), one of the greatest jazz musicians. Louis Armstrong created a new jazz style by improvising solos and performing them in an unusual style. Improvising is very important for jazz. Good jazz singers and soloists must improvise freely and skillfully. Louis Armstrong is said to be the inventor of a new vocal style when instead of singing words, Armstrong sang sounds like "de-de-de" or "lat-dat-da-da" to imitate various musical instruments. Later Ella Fitzgerald (1918-1996) used this style with great success, brilliant Ella, who was called the First Lady of Song and who became the finest woman jazz singer of all time.

The 1940s are known as the time of Big Bands. Their catchy music was everywhere and people danced to Big Band Music. The Big Band includes thirteen or eighteen musicians. The Big Band period gave the world wonderful musicians as Glenn Miller, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Benny Goodman and others who played to full houses in dance halls and ballrooms across America. Jazz itself includes different styles, the blues, for example. The blues songs are slow and they are almost always about unhappy love or different troubles.

Today jazz is no less popular in the United States. Though it has changed, it preserves old jazz traditions.

Country music is American, too. It comes from old ballads and cowboy songs. Country music singers always use guitars, banjos and fiddles, they don't usually have big bands. The words of country songs are usually about unsuccessful love.

In the 1920s Nashville, Tennessee, became a centre for writing and recording of country music. During the 1940s and 1950s radio made country music more popular. It also began to change. It sounded more like the commercial music of the time. Still country musicians came to Nashville to sing and to record their songs. In the 1970s the "New Nashville" sound developed. Musicians started to use electric guitars. Country music has continued to be popular today. Some singers have gone back to the beginning of country music, they have continued to perform traditional country material. Meanwhile, new country styles are still developing.

- ___ 1) Jazz appeared in the USA, in the state of Louisiana.
- ___ 2) Most famous jazz musicians of the time came to New Orleans, Louisiana to sing jazz.
- ___ 3) Louis Armstrong was a very famous musician who created improvising, a new jazz style.
- ___ 4) Jazz singers and soloists are considered to be good if they improvise freely.
- ___ 5) Louis Armstrong sang sounds in his songs instead of words, his de-de-de sounded like musical instruments.
- ___ 6) Ella Fitzgerald is considered to be one of the best jazz singers ever.
- ___ 7) Big Bands of 13 or 18 musicians were very popular in the 1940s.
- ___ 8) The blues is a jazz style with sad and slow songs.
- ___ 9) Country music was born in the 1920s in Nashville, Tennessee.
- ___ 10) Country music hasn't changed since it was born.
- ___ 11) Even today musicians come to Nashville to sing country music and to record it.
- ___ 12) Nowadays traditional country music and new country styles with electric guitars are developing.

Your score	12-11	10-9	8-6	5
Your mark	5	4	3	2

III

USE OF ENGLISH (VOCABULARY/GRAMMAR)

1. Elton John (1947-), an outstanding British musician, is famous all over the world. **What made Elton John famous? For questions 1-22 choose the best answer a, b or c to fill in the gaps in the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

Elton John has had a forty-year long musical career. And he is one of the most famous British singers, composers and pianists. He is on the list of 100 Greatest Artists of All Time. Elton John (0) b playing the piano when he was 3. In 1966 Elton John wrote music for the (1) _____ written by Bernie Taupin and sent it to him. And their partnership (2) _____ to this day. In 1969 Elton John

(3) _____ his first album but the public (4) _____ it and didn't buy the album. When in a year or two he first (5) _____, he was in the 92nd spot. John's first American concert (6) _____ in Los Angeles and was a success. In 1973 John's album *Don't Shoot Me I'm Only the Piano Player* became his (7) _____ in the USA because some songs from the album entered the best songs charts in America for the first time. In 1977 John (8) _____ that he had decided to stop (9) _____. Taupin began working with others. In 1979, John and Taupin (10) _____ to work together again. In 1985 John was one of the many (11) _____ at Live Aid, the charity marathon concert. In the 1990s Elton John was already known as one of the most popular musicians. In 1997 John lost two close friends, (12) _____ world famous Italian designer Gianni Versace and Diana, (13) _____ Princess of Wales. His concerts in her memory and his song *Candle in the Wind* («Свеча на ветру») raised millions of pounds that went to (14) _____ Diana Memorial Fund. Today Elton John continues performing to (15) _____. He has sold 250 million (16) _____! He performed with (17) _____ London Symphony Orchestra and with many world famous musicians. His performances in (18) _____ Palace Square in St Petersburg and at (19) _____ State Kremlin Palace in Moscow were very successful. Elton John continues to (20) _____ musicians today. In his interviews he said: "I want to work with Pharrel, Timbaland and Eminem. Some people think that our work (21) _____ a success. But it could be fantastic! Today my musicians and I are working hard because at the end of this year I (22) _____ a new album. I want my fans to enjoy it!"

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 0 a continued | Ⓒ started | Ⓒ decided |
| 1 a lyrics | b songs | Ⓒ compositions |
| 2 a will continue | b continues | Ⓒ continued |
| 3 a appeared | b released | Ⓒ invented |
| 4 a ignored | b liked | Ⓒ admired |
| 5 a released a
successful album | b was a success | Ⓒ entered the US
Top 100 chart |
| 6 a appeared | b took place | Ⓒ performed |
| 7 a new idea | b breakthrough | Ⓒ chance |
| 8 a announced | b agreed | Ⓒ understood |
| 9 a perform | b performing | Ⓒ to perform |
| 10 a disappeared | b conducted | Ⓒ united |
| 11 a conductors | b performers | Ⓒ idols |
| 12 a the | b - | Ⓒ a |
| 13 a - | b the | Ⓒ a |
| 14 a the | b a | Ⓒ - |
| 15 a concerts | b concert halls | Ⓒ full houses |
| 16 a albums | b instruments | Ⓒ songs |
| 17 a - | b the | Ⓒ a |
| 18 a a | b - | Ⓒ the |
| 19 a the | b a | Ⓒ - |
| 20 a follow | b inspire | Ⓒ conduct |
| 21 a isn't going to be | b isn't | Ⓒ won't be |
| 22 a am releasing | b release | Ⓒ will release |

Your score	22-20	19-15	14-11	10
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV SPEAKING

1. Talk about music young people like to listen to today.

Remember to say:

- what music you and your friend like;
- why you like this kind of music;
- what your favourite group or singer is;
- why you like this group or singer.

You have to talk for 2 minutes. The teacher will listen to you until you have finished. Then he/she will ask you some questions.

2. Your friend and you are going to buy 2 tickets for a performance. You have got 100 pounds.

Discuss with your friend and choose one performance you and your friend would like to go to.

You can choose from:

- a musical (a ticket costs 60 pounds);
- a classical music concert (a ticket costs 30 pounds);
- a rock music concert (a ticket costs 50 pounds).

Remember to:

- discuss all the options;
- take an active part in the conversation and be polite;
- come up with ideas;
- give good reasons;
- find out your friend's attitudes and take them into account;
- invite your friend to come up with suggestions;
- come to an agreement.

V WRITING

1. You are writing a letter to your foreign friend about a rock music concert. Write 120-140 words.

Remember to write:

- who took part in the concert;
- where the concert took place;
- who you watched the concert with;
- what you liked/disliked about the concert.

d What do you know about British and American musical traditions? Match the words in the left column with their definitions. One definition is extra.

- 1 George Gershwin
- 2 The Edinburgh Festival
- 3 Wales
- 4 Benjamin Britten
- 5 Henry Purcell
- 6 Rock and roll
- 7 Elvis Presley
- 8 The Beatles
- 9 Elton John
- 10 Promenade concerts

- A began in America in the 1950s.
- B is a brilliant rock composer and singer.
- C is a famous British composer and pianist who wrote symphony, choral music and music for children.
- D is a famous British composer who wrote the first British national opera.
- E is an American composer who wrote both classical music and popular tunes.
- F is an annual holiday of music and drama.
- G is famous for its choral music.
- H is an American composer who wrote rock music.
- I are the most popular British rock group.
- J was called the King of rock'n'roll.
- K were started to teach young people to listen to classical music.

Your score	10	9-8	7-5	4
Your mark	5	4	3	2

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
III I can read and understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • articles about classical and rock music, about musicians and their achievements; • opinions about musicians and different kind of music. 				
IV I can understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opinions about different music and musicians; • a story about promenade concerts. 				

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
A I can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • talk about my favourite music and musicians, my tastes in music; • talk about my favourite rock or pop musicians, about his/her career and music; • express my opinion about different types of music; • talk about the best Russian musicians; • talk to a box-office assistant. 				
d I can write: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a thank-you letter to a recording firm; • about my favourite music and musicians. 				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future meaning: Future Simple, Present Progressive, Present Simple, to be going to • Ving form and infinitive after some verbs • Articles with proper and geographical names 		

Exercises I found the most interesting/boring/difficult:

Unit 3

What's the news?

Lesson 1

1. In your culture. Here is the text about the *Russia Today* TV channel. What choices does the channel offer? Fill in the gaps with the words that fit in the correct form from the word box. One word is extra.



advertise audiences
average channel
daily medium
network news
online press
radio transmit
worldwide

The *Russia Today* TV channel provides English-speaking (0) audiences with the latest (1) _____ about what's happening in Russia and in the world around. *Russia Today* is the first English language channel which (2) _____ 24 hours a day. Millions of people watch *Russia Today* to learn what other (3) _____ are not likely to present. Every day on *Russia Today* there is a three-minute talk *The Media Mirror* about the Russian (4) _____. From this (5) _____ programme TV viewers can learn about the most remarkable stories that appear in this country's leading newspapers. More than 300 Russian and foreign journalists work for the (6) _____. Among others the team includes George Watts, a famous Radio Moscow presenter whose voice thousands of (7) _____ listeners know very well. The *Russia Today* channel is available on the cable (8) _____ in *practically* every country of Europe. *Russia Today* can also be watched (9) _____. On (10) _____, 90 million pay TV viewers watch *Russia Today* (11) _____.



Lesson 2

1. In your culture. Below is the information about TV viewing preferences of Russian TV viewers.

What do Russian TV viewers like watching? Fill in the gaps with the English equivalents of the Russian words given after the text.

There is (1) _____ on Russian TV.
According to the public-opinion poll,¹ more than half (60%) of Russian (2) _____ prefer to watch (3) _____. However, 67 per cent of the people asked say that the coverage² of events on different all-Russia (4) _____ does not differ much. Young people demonstrated a lower level of interest in this type of programmes. About 40 per cent of (5) _____ like watching (6) _____. A bit less popular are (7) _____ and (8) _____. About 25 per cent of TV viewers like (9) _____ and about 20 per cent like (10) _____, (11) _____. Men, more than women, prefer to watch sport, (13) _____ and (14) _____.

More than half of the TV viewers (55%) are sure that today's television cannot work without (15) _____. However, about two-thirds of Russians dislike both the content and (16) _____ of today's TV (17) _____. Only 11 per cent of those asked say that they actually watch (18) _____.



¹a public-opinion poll [pəʊl] — опрос общественного мнения

²coverage [ˈkʌvərɪdʒ] — освещение событий

- 1 широкий выбор программ
- 2 телезрители
- 3 новостные программы
- 4 телевизионные каналы
- 5 (зрительская) аудитория
- 6 художественные фильмы
- 7 развлекательные шоу
- 8 концерты (музыкальные представления)
- 9 сериалы

- 10 ток-шоу
- 11 викторины
- 12 интеллектуальные игры
- 13 документальные фильмы
- 14 политические дебаты
- 15 реклама
- 16 формат
- 17 передачи рекламного, коммерческого характера
- 18 рекламные ролики

Lesson 3

grammar hint

Reported statements

She **says** that she **will come next week**.

She **said** that she **would come the next week**.

He **says**: "I **have seen this** show."

He **said** that he **had seen that** show.

1. A lot of people have answering machines for their phones. Here are some messages.

Report these messages according to the example (0).

0) To: Clarence From: Megan

Hi, Clarence, this is Megan. I'm busy today. I'll come to you tomorrow. Bye.

Megan told Clarence that she was busy that day.

She also said that she would come the next day.

1) To: Clarence From: Jennifer

Hi, Clarence, this is Jennifer. I'm going away for some days. I'll call you next week.

2) To: Mrs Davidson From: Clarence's form teacher

Good afternoon, Mrs Davidson.

Clarence was absent from the Science lesson yesterday.

I'm sure she was missing the lesson for good reasons.

3) To: Clarence From: Alex and Jane

Hi, Clare, we are going to watch Star Academy at Phil's place today.
We'll be happy if you join us.

4) To: Clarence From: Helen

Hi, Clarence, this is Helen. I have two tickets for our school band concert.
I'll be waiting for you near the hall at 5:30. Bye.

5) To: Clarence From: Grandma

Hi, Clarence, this is your Grandma. I'll be in London next week.
I hope you'll meet me at the station on Saturday at 5:30 pm. Love and kisses.

6) To: Clarence From: David

It's a pity you are out again. I've tried to talk to you many times.
Yesterday I was waiting for you in the Internet café from 5 to 6 pm. Please call me.

7) To: David From: Clarence

Hi, David, this is Clarence. Yesterday I was waiting for you for half an hour in
the school band room!

8) To: Helen From: Clarence

Hi, Helen, this is Clarence.
I have got your message. I'm sorry but I won't go with you to the concert.
My Granny is coming and I'm going to meet her at the station. See you!

2. Grammar. Most children can't imagine their life without TV.

Report what some British children said about the role of television in their life.



0) "I think life will be boring without TV."
Many kids said that their life would be boring without TV.

1) "I have never thought of turning the TV off."
One girl from Birmingham told the interviewer that _____

2) "I won't be able to live without my TV."
Another girl from London said that _____

3) "We spend more time with TV than with our parents."
Most kids said that _____

4) "My TV is always on even if no one is watching it."
One boy from Leeds said that _____

5) "On average, we spend 2 hours and 35 minutes watching TV every day. With digital¹ TV we spend another half an hour a day."
Many children said that _____

6) "Last year we didn't have digital TV and I spent two hours watching TV. Now with digital TV I spend another half an hour a day."
Some teens told the interviewer that _____

7) "I watch TV whenever I like. But my parents have forbidden me to watch TV after 9 pm."
One teenage girl from Manchester said that _____

¹digital ['dɪdʒɪtəl] — цифровой

Lesson 4

grammar hint

Reported statements with modal verbs

He **says** that he **can** watch TV while doing his homework.

He **said** that he **could** watch TV while doing his homework.

1. This is what Moscow teenagers told a *TV Park* guide about TV services in Russia. Translate what they said into English. Use the reporting verbs that fit (to say/to complain/to suggest/to add/to advise/to agree/to be sorry).

- 0) **Vadim:** На телевидении должно быть больше передач для подростков.
Vadim said that there should be more programmes for teenagers.
- 1) **Angelina:** Следует больше показывать сериалов и передач о моде и стиле.

- 2) **Polina:** Должно быть меньше рекламы и низкопробных реалити-шоу.

- 3) **Kostya:** Я очень люблю смотреть телевизор. Не надо ничего менять.

- 4) **Olga:** Не надо убирать рекламу. Мы должны знать, что следует покупать.

- 5) **Dasha:** Так же как рекламу сигарет и алкоголя, в прайм-тайм нужно запретить «плохие» слова.

- 6) **Volodya:** Могли бы передавать больше познавательных программ и исторических сериалов. Нужно запретить сериалы на криминальную тему в прайм-тайм.

- 7) **Dima:** Следует показывать больше фильмов о войне, а также познавательных передач об истории нашей страны.

- 8) **Katya:** По телевизору смотреть нечего. Я вынуждена включать только музыкальные каналы. Я могу не смотреть, а только слушать и делать уроки.

2. Ofcom is the organisation that makes sure the TV is suitable for viewers. They think that TV programmes should be given cinema-style ratings.

What else does Ofcom suggest? What do teenagers think about cinema-style ratings for TV? Report what they said.

0) **Ofcom:** TV shows with bad language, violence and scary moments can be categorized as 15 or even 18.

Ofcom suggested that TV shows with bad language, violence and scary moments could be categorized as 15 or even 18.

1) **Ben:** It won't work. Parents can't check what their children are watching on TV in their bedrooms.

Ben said that _____

He added that _____

2) **Kate:** It's a good idea. It may stop children from watching films they are too young for.

Kate agreed that _____

She added that _____

3) **Brandon:** It will be useful for children to know which film to choose. But at the same time they don't have to follow the rule.

Brandon said that _____

He also said that _____

4) **Benjamin:** Cinema-style rating¹ for TV won't stop children from watching what they want.

Benjamin said that _____

5) **Jason:** It might be a good idea. But it may spoil some things for teenagers like me.

Jason agreed that _____

But he also said that _____

6) **Linda:** With ratings we'll have to be careful too. Bad language and violence are sometimes learnt from these 12-15 rated films.

Linda said that _____

She added that _____

7) **Joyce:** Young people as well as their parents ought to know what language is going to be like in a TV programme.

Joyce suggested that _____

8) **Ann:** There should be both ratings and a password.²

Ann suggested that _____

9) **Tom:** Films on TV must also be rated on bad language and violence.

Tom suggested that _____

¹to rate — иметь какую-л. категорию, класс

²a password ['pɑ:swɜ:d] — пароль, пропуск

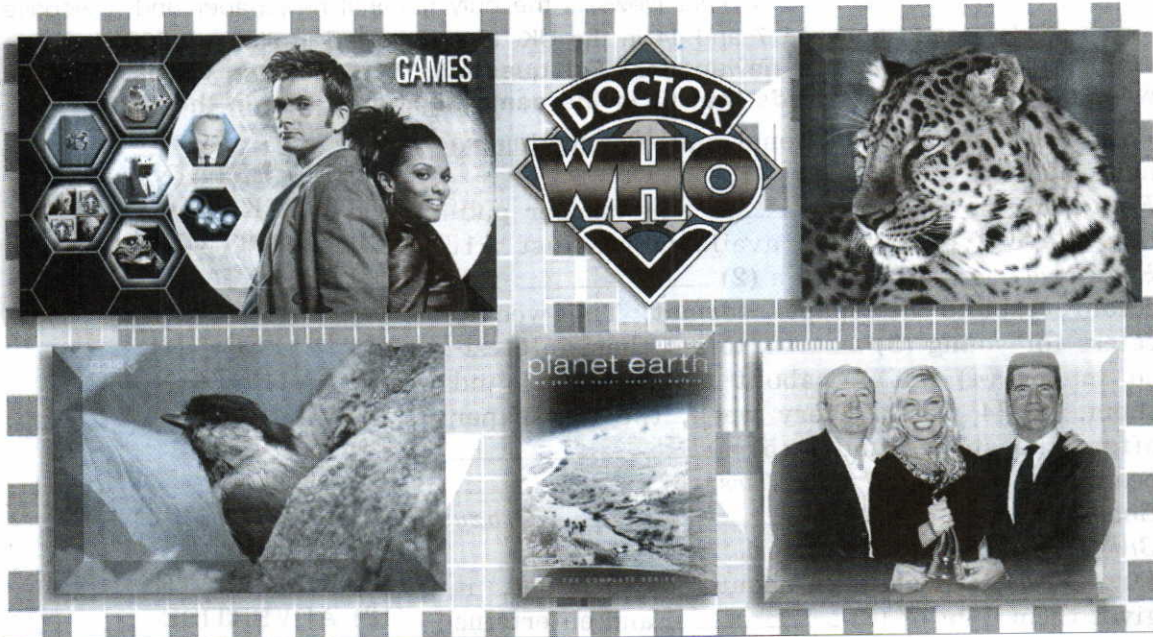
3. Each year in the UK most popular TV programmes are given the National Television Awards.

What was the young TV viewers' reaction to the latest results? Fill in the gaps with the correct verb forms.

grammar hint

Phil **said** that the show **had taken** first place.

But: Jane **said** that the show **took** first place **in 2006**.



- 0) Simon was not happy to find out that *Doctor Who** had been named only the fourth among the most popular dramas. (to be happy / to be named)
- 1) Don was not surprised that *Doctor Who* _____ the National Award. He added that in 2005 *Doctor Who* _____ the Award. (to win / to be given)
- 2) Douglas was happy that *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?** _____ the first among the most popular quiz shows. He remembered that in 2005 it only _____ third place. (to be named / to take)
- 3) Charlotte was glad that her favourite TV programme *Planet Earth* _____. She was proud that in 2006 it _____ the biggest audience. (to be awarded / to get)
- 4) Catherine told her classmates that her favourite show *I'm a Celebrity... Get Me out of Here** _____ the National Award. She added that in 2006 the show _____ first place among the most popular reality shows. (to be given / to win)

- 5) Susie found out that *Strictly Come Dancing** _____ the National TV Award and complained that in 2005 that marvellous show _____ anything. (to get / to get)
- 6) Laura said with regret that in 2006 *EastEnders** _____ the first place. She added that in 2005 the serial _____ the winner among the most popular serial dramas. (to win / to be named)
- 7) Hazel was surprised that such a boring soap as *Emmerdale** _____ so high. She also said that the only soap she _____ for many years was *Neighbours**! (to be rated / to watch)

Lesson 5

1. Word building. *First News* is the only national newspaper and a website for all children aged between 7 and 14 in the UK. It was started in January 2006. **What is special about this newspaper? For questions 1-15 use the words from the word box to form new words that fit in the same numbered gap in the text.**

First News is an educational and (0) entertaining newspaper.

First News is a (1) _____ newspaper published every Friday and available for just £1.

First News is produced in a (2) _____, full colour, tabloid newspaper format. The weekly caters for young (3) _____ to get them interested in the (4) _____ about the world around them. In 24 pages, every week, the newspaper offers the stories under (5) _____ headlines: *World and UK News*, (6) _____, *Books, Puzzles and* (7) _____, *Crazy But True Articles* and others.

First News tells children about today's issues,¹ it gives them a lot of (8) _____ and entertains them.

The weekly has fun design and a (9) _____ reporting style. It offers (10) _____ reports and good home and international news (11) _____.

The weekly contains popular articles on (12) _____, with much gossip and many photographs.

There are a lot of (13) _____ in *First News* which are about what's new, what's in and what's happening.

First News is becoming one of the most (14) _____ and (15) _____ media helping young people and encouraging them to take an active interest in the world around them.

- (0) ENTERTAIN
- (1) WEEK
- (2) TRADITION
- (3) READ
- (4) NEW
- (5) DIFFER
- (6) ENTERTAIN
- (7) COMPETE
- (8) INFORM
- (9) LIVE
- (10) DETAIL
- (11) COVER
- (12) CELEBRATE
- (13) ADVERTISE
- (14) POWER
- (15) INFLUENCE



¹an issue ['ɪʃu:] (also ['ɪʃju:]) — спорный вопрос, предмет обсуждения

Lesson 6

1. There are a lot of reasons why people like to listen to the radio.

Why are some British teenagers fans of the radio? Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

0) This radio station informs you of modern tunes.

information

This radio station gives you information about the latest songs.

1) It is the only radio station I can rely on to get info on new rock singles.

reliable

It is the only radio station where I _____ info on new rock singles.

2) On my local radio station I can learn about all the latest music and gossip.

me

My local radio station keeps _____ all the latest music and gossip.

3) Sometimes it is good to change TV for radio.

change

The radio _____ watching TV.

4) My local radio programmes are quite informative and the music is very good.

informs

My local radio _____ music performances and plays really good music!

5) We hear a lot of advertisements and talks over the songs on *Capital*.*

advertising

There is so _____ over the songs on *Capital*.

6) The newest and coolest songs are played on my local radio station.

plays

My _____ all the newest and coolest tunes!

7) It's great fun to listen to Heart FM!

entertaining

Listening to Heart FM _____!

8) I like scandal stories about celebrities on Radio 1.

gossip

It gives me great pleasure _____.



Lesson 7

1. Below are some pieces of information about *Joost*.

1) For questions 1-11 find the best answer a, b, or c to learn what *Joost* is like.

Joost is a new way of watching TV (0) h the Internet. With *Joost*, people can get all the things they love about (1) _____, including a full-screen picture and hundreds of shows.



..., *Joost* has everything from music and sports to travel, adventure, science and cartoons from some of the world's best-known TV (2) _____.

... they are (3) _____ more and more channels, shows and videos to *Joost*. You must click a channel you like or (4) _____ your favourite show from the list. Some of

the shows on *Joost* are (5) _____ worldwide.

... much of the (6) _____ on *Joost* is available only to users in North America.

... *Joost* has a full-screen picture, its (7) _____ could be much better.

... on traditional TV, the *Joost* service is also supported with (8) _____, which is sometimes very annoying. With *Joost*, you get great (9) _____ features, too such as search and exchanging messages.

... *Joost* includes a channel-based chat room to let viewers (10) _____ to each other in real time while watching the same channel.

... *Joost* is a welcome addition to the digital (11) _____.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 0 | a in | Ⓓ on | Ⓒ by |
| 1 | a television | b the media | Ⓒ the Internet |
| 2 | a channels | b sets | Ⓒ presenters |
| 3 | a add | b adding | Ⓒ added |
| 4 | a search for | b research | Ⓒ search |
| 5 | a reliable | b available | Ⓒ remarkable |
| 6 | a content | b TV viewing | Ⓒ audience |
| 7 | a variety | b choice | Ⓒ quality |
| 8 | a advertisement | b advertising | Ⓒ a commercial |
| 9 | a Internet | b radio | Ⓒ television |
| 10 | a talk | b to talk | Ⓒ talking |
| 11 | a home TV | b home TV set | Ⓒ home video |

2) Complete the text with the words below.

Also And However Though
As well as Plus In brief

Lesson 9

1. Write it right. What is your favourite TV programme, show or serial? Write about one of your favourites to your foreign friend. Use the questions below.

- What kind of programme is it?
- What channel is it broadcast on?
- Who is the TV host?
- What is the aim of the programme?
- What is the programme about?
- What is the programme famous for?
- Who plays the main roles?
- What is the most exciting thing about the show?

- What do your family members think about the show?
- Could the show be interesting for your foreign friend to see? Why?

Dear _____,

Lesson 10

1. In your culture. *Zolotoy Klyuchik* is a regional children's newspaper which has a teenage supplement called *Na Vrost* («На вырост»).

1) What is the supplement like? Use the Fact File and write a letter about it to the *Teen Ink* magazine. Exercise 1 from Lesson 5 can also help you.

Category	teenage supplement to children's newspaper	Country / city	Russia/Lipetsk
Size	tabloid format/16 pages	Website	www.gk.edu.mhost.ru
Frequency ¹	every week	Aim	to educate, to inform, to entertain
First issue ²	November 1993	Price	6 roubles
Authors	professional journalists, teachers, teenagers		
Sections	«Познакомимся», «На доску почета», «Портрет на фоне», «Фанатам», «Знай наших!», «На тусовку!», «Наш гость плюс мы», «На выезде», «Нарочно не придумаешь!», «Модная жизнь», «Спортивная жизнь»		

¹frequency ['fri:kwənsɪ] — частотность

²an issue ['ɪʃu:] (also ['ɪʃju:]) — выпуск, издание



I'd like to tell you about

2) Write about YOUR regional/local teenage newspaper or magazine to the *Teen Ink* magazine.

CONSOLIDATION

1. Grammar. Here are some of the questions you have discussed or are going to discuss in the lessons on the media. Which questions interest you most of all? **Choose the best variant for the questions below. In some cases more than one variant is possible.**

0 Where do you get the most accurate and up-to-date news daily?

a Where ...?

b What ...?

c When ...?

1 _____ you get your news from newspapers or TV?

a Where ...?

b Do ...?

c What ...?

2 _____ news do you read or watch per day?

a How many ...?

b How much ...?

c How else ...?

- 3 _____ do you turn on the radio to get your news?
 a How often ...? b How ...? c Where ...?
- 4 _____ your friend have a favourite radio station?
 a Does ...? b Has ...? c Have ...?
- 5 You find teen magazines rather informative, _____?
 a ..., don't you? b ..., do you? c ..., are you?
- 6 _____ teen magazines have an age limit?
 a Should ...? b Can ...? c Do ...?
- 7 _____ you fond of the Internet?
 a Are ...? b Do ...? c Have ...?
- 8 _____ better — the Internet, or books?
 a What is ...? b Which is ...? c Is it ...?
- 9 _____ much more information that can be found online than in books?
 a Is ...? b Is there ...? c How ...?
- 10 _____ is the most popular website with your classmates?
 a What ...? b What kind of ...? c Which ...?
- 11 _____ you ever used your mobile to get the news?
 a Have ...? b Do ...? c Did ...?



2. Grammar. On the Web there are a lot of sites for teenagers.

Make up sentences with relative clauses to learn about the Teen Newsweek website. Put commas where necessary.

Internet Browser

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Help

http:// The Teen Newsweek

0) Teenagers are interested in the news. *News for Teens* is the official *Newsweek* website for such teenagers.

News for Teens is the official *Newsweek* website for teenagers **who** are interested in the news.

1) *News for Teens* is a news website. Each week it covers important international news items and provides interesting quizzes on news items.

Internet Browser

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Help

http:// The Teen Newsweek

2) If some teenagers want to talk to the editor,¹ there is a chance for them.

3) One of the sections is called "This week in history". It teaches young people about a lot of world events from the past.

4) *News for Teens* is a well organised site. It will help teenagers to keep up with what is going on in the world each week.

5) This is the website <http://www.weeklyreader.com/teennewsweek/>. You can use it any time you like.

6) In the *Weekly Writer* Section a popular writer offers the first paragraph of a story. You can write a follow-up paragraph to continue the story.

7) There is also the *Ask a Celebrity* Section. You can ask a famous person questions about anything you like.

¹an editor ['editə] — редактор

3. Vocabulary. Match the two columns and write down as many word combinations as you can.

broadcasting	channel	<u>a broadcasting corporation,</u>
daily	corporation	_____
detailed	debate	_____
documentary	entertainment	_____
feature	film	_____
high-grade	information	_____
Internet	media	_____
mass	newspaper	_____
news	presenter	_____
political	programme	_____
radio	service	_____
reality	show	_____
regional	station	_____
television	television	_____
	user	_____
	viewing	_____

4. Vocabulary/Grammar. Match the words from the two columns and use the word combinations you've got to answer the questions below. Some words in the right column can be used more than once.

to go	to be	to leave TV	online	of	on
to turn TV		to cater	for	off	
to search	a (wide) range				

1) Do you **use the Internet** regularly?

2) Is there a **great choice of** programmes on your local radio station?

3) Do you turn the TV off when commercials **come on**?

4) Do you read magazines which **are for** adults?

5) How often do you **look for** info in the Internet to do your homework?

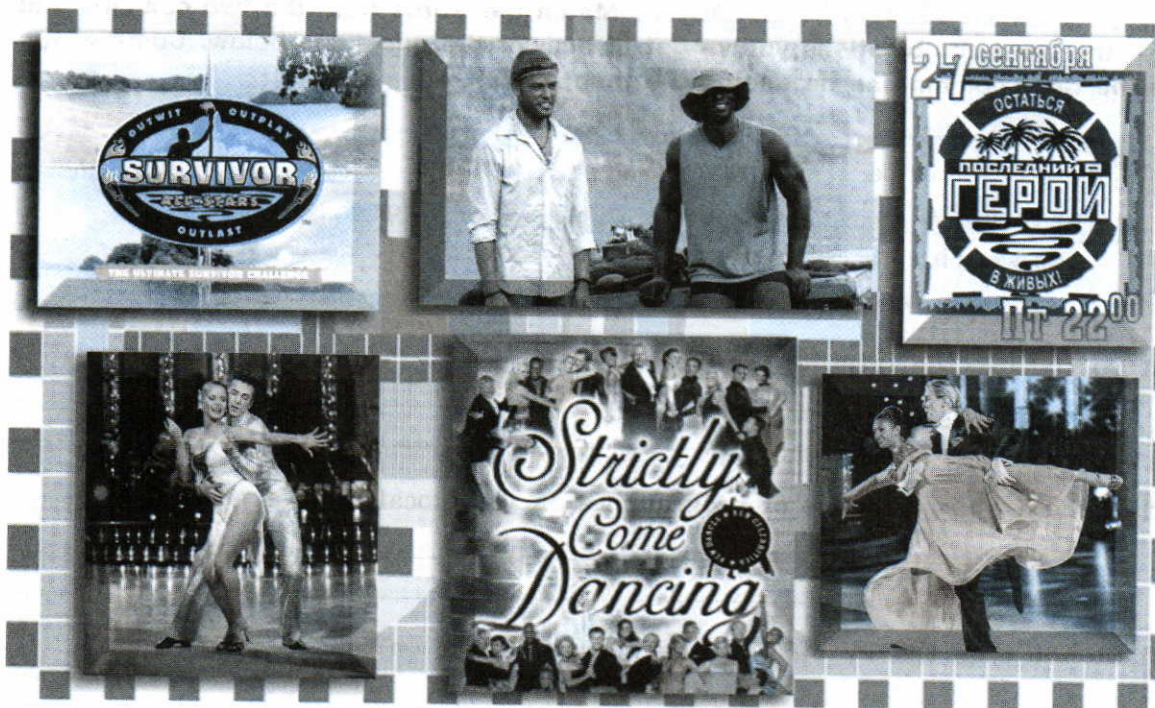
6) Do you **switch on** the TV in the morning before going to school?

7) Do you **leave** your computer **working** if you go out for a short period of time?

8) How often do you buy TV guides to see **what to watch**?

5. Grammar/Vocabulary. There are a lot of reality shows on British TV channels.

What do British teenagers think of reality shows? Are they all fans of reality TV or not? Cross out the wrong words in brackets that do not fit.



Emily (0) (~~said~~ / told) the reporter that she was not a fan of reality TV. She added that she hated all the reality shows (1) (by/ on) British TV.

Ruth (2) (replied / replied that) she didn't like reality TV shows. She (3) (continued that / continued) the winners of such shows as *X Factor* or *Pop Idol* were not real celebrities.

Andy said that “I’m a Celebrity ... Get Me out of Here” was really good, but there (4) (*could be / can be*) more fights. She also said that in the show everyone got on very well, (5) (*that / which*) wasn’t really what people wanted to watch.

Catherine (6) (*agreed / agreed that*) “I’m a Celebrity ... Get Me out of Here” was so funny that she didn’t want to change the channel when the show (7) (*was / was on*).

William tried to (8) (*convince his classmates / convince*) that all those reality shows were all the same. He (9) (*advised / advised his friends*) that they (10) (*should not / didn’t*) waste their time on reality shows.

Susie said that *Strictly Come Dancing* was a marvellous show because the professional dancers that (11) (*were training / had been training*) the celebrities were actually talented. She promised that she (12) (*would / should*) definitely be watching the final.

Lesson 12

PREPARATION FOR TESTING

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Teenagers’ attitudes towards adverts vary.

You will hear four teenagers talking about their attitude towards advertising. For questions 1-4 choose from the list A-F what each of them thinks about commercials and advertisements. There are two extra letters which you do not need to use. You will hear the recording twice.



- Speaker 1 _____ A Advertisements are not realistic.
 Speaker 2 _____ B Commercial breaks stop you from watching TV too long.
 Speaker 3 _____ C Commercial breaks spoil family gatherings.
 Speaker 4 _____ D Adverts with celebrities are the most annoying ones.
 E Ads that cater for adults are loved by children more than those for children.
 F Advertisements are more interesting than films.

Your score	6	5	4-3	2
Your mark	5	4	3	2

Shelley is a journalist on the *Newsround* website.

1) Read through Shelley's answers to the questions below. Match the questions and the answers.

- 1 What subjects did you like at school? _____
 - 2 What were your hobbies? _____
 - 3 Did you write only school stuff? _____
 - 4 When did you first think that you wanted to work in the media? _____
 - 5 What was your first job, and how did you get it? _____
 - 6 What other jobs have you had? _____
 - 7 What is your advice to young people who want to get into journalism? _____
 - 8 What do you enjoy about journalism? _____
 - 9 What's the worst thing about working in journalism? _____
- A It's a great buzz; I like knowing stuff and then being able to pass it on to the audience. I really enjoyed that on radio and at *Newsround* I really like making stuff enjoyable and understandable for kids.
- B I only liked English and Art, that was it. I hated everything else — I really did. History, Geography, sciences — I hated them all. But I loved English.
- C I did hospital radio and I spent a lot of time going to see bands. I was heavily into music.
- D I was trying to get into radio so I didn't write a lot. I got my experience in hospital radio and then got work experience at the local BBC station and the local commercial station. That's where I started writing for news *bulletins*.
- E When I was about ten, I'm not sure why but mainly I was really into radio and loved listening to it. I wanted to be one of the news broadcasters and I found out that to get into radio news you had to be a journalist. My dad wanted me to be a lawyer.
- F I worked as a broadcast journalist on Red Rose Radio in Lancashire. I was doing some journalist work during the course. The editor I worked for told me that the editor of Red Rose was looking for a journalist, so it was an example of how important networking is.
- G I have been a researcher on the Guinness Book of Records and I also worked at BBC local radio stations and commercial stations. I worked as a correspondent for a news service that puts bulletins on mobile phones. Now I work for the *Newsround* website.
- H The worst bit about this work is the hours. It is shift work (работа по сменам); and I don't think it will ever change.
- I You have to be very keen and very confident because of all the competition. Get as much experience as you can by working in the areas that you are interested in. If you are not going to go to college then you have to get a lot of experience. It's harder to work your way up but I know a lot of people who have done it. It's another route.

  2) Read through the following sentences, cross the wrong word(s) in each sentence and write the correct one(s) in the space provided. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0) At school Shelley only liked English and History .	ART
1) Shelley's hobby was music and she spent a lot of time going to play in bands.	
2) Shelley was trying to get into radio so she didn't read a lot.	
3) At school Shelley got her experience in home radio.	
4) Then she got work experience at the regional BBC station and the local commercial station.	
5) That's where Shelley started writing for new bulletins.	
6) Shelley knew that to get into radio news you had to listen to be a radio fan.	
7) But her granddad wanted her to be a lawyer.	
8) On Red Nose Radio in Lancashire Shelley worked as a broadcast journalist.	
9) Among others Shelley has been a reader of the Guinness Book of Records.	
10) She also worked for a news service that puts bulletins on websites.	
11) Now Shelley works for the <i>Round the News</i> website.	
12) Shelley thinks that the best thing about working in the media is shift work.	
13) Shelley thinks that if a person is not going to go to college then she or he should have to do a lot of experiments.	
14) Shelley really likes reading stuff enjoyable and understandable for kids.	

Your score	16	15-12	11-8	7
Your mark	5	4	3	2

1. Here are some comments British adults made on the information about favourite activities of British teenagers.

Report their comments and make necessary changes. There is an example for you at the beginning (0).

0) **Mrs Henderson:** I am not surprised that television is named one of the most popular teenage activities.

Mrs Henderson was not surprised that television was named one of the most popular teenage activities.

1) **Mr Brooke:** I am surprised by the fact that British teenagers' favourite TV programmes can be a soap opera and a quiz.

Mr Brooke

2) **Mr Peterson:** I feel sorry that teenagers spend their pocket money on games and cinema rather than on books. I'm happy that my son does not play computer games very often.

a) *Mr Peterson*

b) *He*

3) **Mrs Peterson:** I suggest that teenagers should spend their pocket money on books rather than on games. It will be a good use!

a) *Mrs Peterson*

b) *She added*

4) **Mr Braxton:** It is normal that three out of four boys aged 16-17 are involved in sports outside school. My 16-year-old son has been playing football for his school football team for two years.

a) *Mr Braxton*

b) *He continued*

5) **Mrs Holley:** It's a pity that only four out of ten girls take part in swimming and keep fit. Last year my daughter took part in a school swimming competition and got second place.

a) *Mrs Holley*

b) *She added*

6) **Mr Gordon:** I'm sorry to say but participation in sports activities falls off when teenagers start to earn money and learn to drive. My daughter will never stop taking part in swimming. This year she is learning to drive and still going to swimming practice.

a) *Mr Gordon*

b) *But he was sure*

c) *He added*

7) Ms Stanley: I am not surprised that British teenagers are interested in clothes so much. Last week my daughter and her friends were shopping for 4 hours and bought a lot of clothes!

- a) Ms Stanley
 b) She also said

2. Here are some opinions of British and American Internet users on the role of the media in people's life.

Can we trust the media? For questions 1-9 choose the best answer: a, b, or c. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Every day we read (0) b and magazines. Every day we watch television news broadcasts and hear short news reports (1) _____. Every day we are influenced by (2) _____. People consider it to be a way of getting (3) _____ information. The US (4) _____ has always provided people with the facts. But are we, the general audience of the United States, (5) _____ all sides of issues? Are we, the US newspapers and (6) _____, always told about both sides of the problem? Or does one side get more (7) _____ and a more positive attitude from the media? I think that American journalism (as well as any other journalism (8) _____) should give all views equal coverage. All views should be given (9) _____ to be understood.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 0 | a the press | b newspapers | c news |
| 1 | a and the radio | b on the radio | c on radio |
| 2 | a the media | b the medium | c media |
| 3 | a original | b truthful | c intellectual |
| 4 | a network | b press | c newspapers |
| 5 | a watching | b reading | c seeing |
| 6 | a magazines readers | b magazines and readers | c readers' magazines |
| 7 | a press | b coverage press | c press coverage |
| 8 | a worldwide | b over the world | c overseas |
| 9 | a people a chance | b us a chance | c a chance |

Your score	23-22	21-17	16-11	10
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV SPEAKING

1. Give a talk on the medium which, in your opinion, fulfils its aim to educate, to inform and to entertain to the full. Remember to give arguments and examples. You have to talk for 1.5-2 minutes. The teacher will listen until you have finished. Then he/she will ask you some questions.

2. With your foreign friend choose **ONE** from the suggested TV programmes you both would like to watch.



Remember to:

- discuss all the options;
- find out your partner's attitude towards all the programmes;
- express your own opinion and give reasons;
- ask your partner to say again, or to say in another way, the word(s) you could not hear or understand;
- respond to your partner's explanations;
- come to an agreement.



V

WRITING

What's your opinion on the following statement by Newton Minow, a remarkable person in the US media industry?

When television is good, nothing is better. But when television is bad, nothing is worse.

Make comments, use arguments and give examples. Write 120-140 words.

VI

CULTURAL AWARENESS

Do you know anything about the UK and US media?

Write out the words from the word box under the following headlines:

- 1) TV channels: _____

- 2) TV shows: _____

- 3) Magazines: _____

- 4) Newspapers: _____

- 5) Sunday supplements: _____

- 6) Serials/soap operas: _____

- 7) Radio stations: _____

NBC The Voice of America Russia Today CBBC
 The BBC World Service ITV The Daily Mirror
 The Daily Telegraph The Times The Observer
 The News of the World Coronation Street Emmerdale
 Neighbours EastEnders BBC 6
 The Real World Strictly Come Dancing Star Academy
 The X Factor Shout Mizz Teen Ink

Your score	23-22	21-18	17-11	10
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VII SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
I can read and understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> articles on the UK/US/Russia's media; letters about teenage magazines; fact files and charts on the media; opinions on the role of the media in people's life. 				
I can understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> opinions about advertising in the media; opinions on TV programmes; reasons why people are fans of the radio; opinions on the role of the media in people's life. 				
I can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> talk about the media in Russia; ask and answer questions about the media; talk about most popular Russia's TV channels; talk about favourite TV programmes; 				

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • talk about the role of the media in people's life; • ask to say again, or to say in another way, the word(s) you could not hear or understand. 				
<p>□ I can write:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a letter to a teenage magazine about the content of the magazines I read; • a letter about good and bad points of teenage magazines; • an advertisement for (a channel, a newspaper); • a description of an imaginary newspaper or a magazine. 				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported statements: reporting verbs/modal verbs/time and place markers • Relative clauses • Different types of questions 		

Exercises I found the most interesting/boring/difficult:



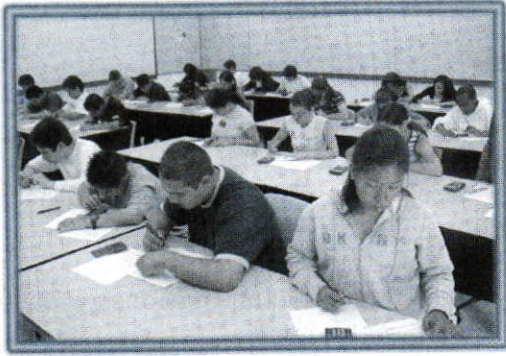
Unit 4

Lesson 1

1. The education system in Great Britain is not easy to understand because it is different in different parts of the UK.

Complete the table of the system of education in England and Wales.

Key stage	School year	Age	Type of education and school	Exams
		2-5	1) _____	
	reception	5	2) _____	
1	Year 1	5-6		5) _____
	Year 2	6-7		
2	Year 3	7-8		6) _____
	Year 4	8-9		
	Year 5	9-10		
	Year 6	10-11		
3	Year 7	11-12	3) _____ Two types of schools	7) _____
	Year 8	12-13		
	Year 9	13-14		
4	Year 10	14-15		GCSE*
	Year 11	15-16		



2. Rewrite the following sentences using the passive.

grammar hint

Passive Voice

At the meeting, two important decisions **have been taken**.
The home task **must be done** in time **by** all pupils.

GS p. 194

- 0) All children must attend school between the ages of 5 and 16.
School must be attended by all the children between the ages of 5 and 16.
- 1) They discuss different problems in the lessons.

- 2) The government built a new school.

- 3) Pupils must take exams at the end of each stage of education.

- 4) They will know the results of the tests in a few days.

- 5) They had finished the work before the exams started.

- 6) In the next ten years, more people will have education through the Internet.

- 7) Has anyone told Ann about the news?

- 8) Who are they going to invite to play for the school team?

3. Vocabulary. Here are some expressions that can be used to talk about school.

1) Match the expression and its meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1 to go to school | A to attend a school, not a college or a university or have a job |
| 2 to take exams/tests | B to be in the school building for any other reason except studying |
| 3 to pass exams/tests | C to be in the school building to study |
| 4 to fail exams | D to have a good mark in examinations or tests |
| 5 to be at school | E to attend school regularly |
| 6 to be in school | F to do examinations |
| 7 to be in the school | G to get a very bad mark in examinations |

2) Fill in the gaps with the expression or part of the expression from ex. 3.1) in the correct form.

- Are you still _____ or at university?
- Jason didn't work hard and _____ the exams.
- Everyone who wants to join an excursion should be _____ at 4 pm.
- At the end of this year I _____ three _____. I got all good marks.
- This year you _____ in 4 subjects, won't you?
- 5-year-old children do a lot of interesting things _____.
- What _____ do you go _____?

Lesson 2

1. Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions and translate expressions with prepositions.

grammar hint

Prepositions of time (at/in/on/by/during/for/till/until)

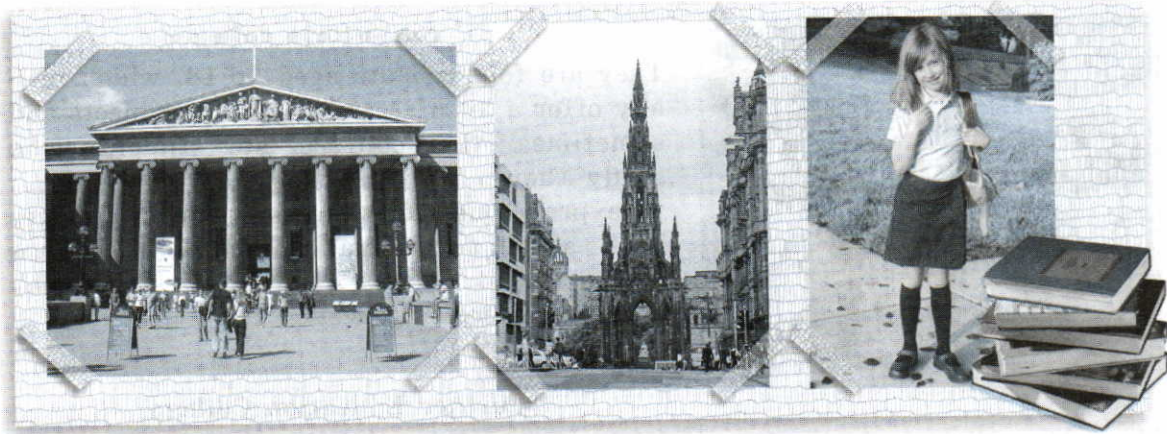
We have holidays four times a year: **in** autumn, winter, spring and summer.

In two weeks we are writing an English test.

I'm free **till** Tuesday.

GS p. 206

- I'll stay in the library from four till six. *с четырех до шести*
- The book will be published _____ a month. _____
- Children stay at primary school _____ 6 years. _____
- I left school _____ 2005. _____
- We'll meet _____ five o'clock near the school. _____
- _____ Sunday our class went to Edinburgh on an excursion. _____
- _____ my stay in London I visited a lot of museums. _____
- I must finish my report in History _____ Friday. _____



- 8) I have to stay at school _____ 7 pm. to finish my task. _____
 9) _____ the morning we went to the museum. _____
 10) The homework was so difficult that he finished it only _____ midnight.

 11) Tomorrow we'll be busy _____ 5 o'clock. _____
 12) David's work has improved _____ the last month. _____

2. Vocabulary. Here are some tips that can help to decide where it is better to study.

Fill in the gaps in the text with a correct word or word combination from the box. There is one extra word.

atmosphere career colleges clubs courses
 deal with disabilities discipline encourage experience
 further education **GCSE's** leave Level opportunities
 sixth form vocational

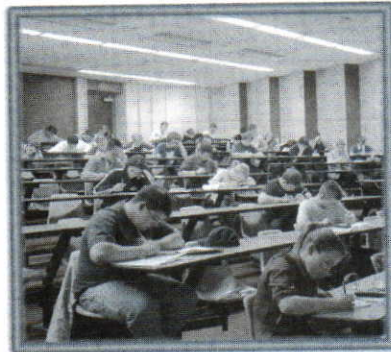
After you have done your (0) GCSE's you need to make important decisions. So what are your choices? You can either (1) _____ school and go to work or stay at school. You also can either enter a (2) _____ college or a college of (3) _____.

Leave school

If you are sure this is for you and you have a specific (4) _____ you want to go into, then go for it. But do not be surprised if you find it difficult to get a job at the age of 16 with no (5) _____.

Stay at school

Most schools have sixth forms which they (6) _____ their students to go into. You will have the same teachers and friends and things around you. In addition, you do not have to (7) _____ change and making new friends. Although the (8) _____ will probably be less pressured than at school, the teachers will still make you do the work. If you need a "push" to do anything then you may better stay at school where the (9) _____ is more strict.





Sixth-form colleges

They are for students aged 16-18, which usually offer a lot of A (10) _____ subjects and sometimes other courses. For students who study there, there are lots of (11) _____ to express oneself. Many sixth-form colleges have student unions, which have various sports (12) _____, societies and may organise interesting events.

Further Education College

These are colleges which offer a great range of (13) _____, from A levels to (14) _____ courses like decorating and landscape designing. The students will be of different ages and backgrounds, as many colleges of further education encourage people with (15) _____ to go into education.

Lesson 3

1. The system of education in the USA is different from the system of education in England.

Listen to the information about the US system of education and complete the table.

Grade	Types of school		Age
1	1) _____		6
2			7
3			8
4			9
5			10
6	2) _____		11
7			12
8	4-year high school	Combined junior-senior high school	13
9			14
10		15	
11		16	
12			17
4-year college			

2. Vocabulary. Though systems of education are different in Britain and the USA they have something in common.

Compare the US and the British systems of education. Fill in the words that fit.

Both in the US and England most children (0) attend schools where education is free. In the USA they are called (1) _____ schools and in England they are called (2) _____ schools. Secondary education is (3) _____ in both countries but in the USA children must (4) _____ school between the (5) _____ of 6 and 18 and in England between the ages 5 and 16. The period of primary (6) _____ in England is 6 years. In the USA primary education is called (7) _____. It can take from 5 to 8 years in different (8) _____ of schools. The names of schools and the period of (9) _____ there is quite different in these two countries. In the USA students do not take (10) _____ exams but in England they have national exams at the end of each (11) _____.

Lesson 4

grammar hint

Reported questions

Sebastian: "Do British children wear uniform?"

Sebastian asked if British children wore uniform.

Alice wanted to know where you would spend your summer holidays.

GS p. 204

1. Here is what the children wanted to know about school life in Britain.

Make the sentences.

0) A lot of children asked / took / British children / what exams / every year

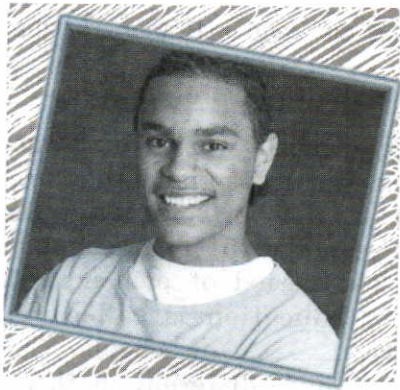
A lot of children asked what exams British children took every year.

1) The children wanted to know / at secondary school / if / more homework / there would be

2) Rick asked / children / what marks / at British schools / got

3) Liz wanted to know / all her friends / what to do after school / had already decided / if





4) Steven was interested / at elementary school / all the children / if / had had good marks

5) A boy asked / what school / had been to / Prince William*



6) Some children wanted to know / could work / teens / where

7) Joan was interested / what / not to fail the exam / should do / you

2. Here are some questions that children asked on the Internet site about the education problems in English-speaking countries.

Report them.

Internet Browser

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Help

http:// the education problems

0) Do British children go to school on Saturdays? (a boy from Russia)
A boy from Russia wanted to know if British children went to school on Saturdays.

1) When do children start school in Australia? (kids from different countries)

2) What school did the Queen study at? (a lot of Internet users)

Internet Browser

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Help

http:// the education problems

3) Where will I live if I come to Britain to study English? (Pablo)

4) Will I get a certificate? (Pablo)

5) Has anyone studied at a language school in Canada? (Ralph)

6) What marks have British children got in Literature exam this year? (Sandra)

7) If Russian children have an opportunity, will they study at a boarding school? (Bertie)

8) Did Prince William study well at school? (a lot of children from different countries)

9) When can Canadian children leave school and start working? (some kids from France)

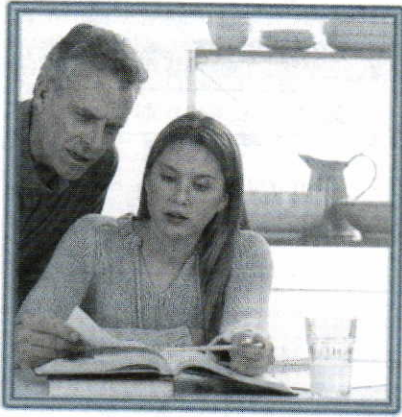
10) Did your parents study at university? (Mark)

Lesson 5

1. Grammar. There are different opinions about where it is better to study. Here is one of these opinions.

Complete the text with the correct form of the words.

I think studying at home has (0) more (*many*) advantages than any other way of schooling. One of the (1) _____ (*big*) advantages of homeschooling is the



timetable. Homeschooling (at least for us) takes (2) _____ (*little*) time, and it also isn't limited to certain hours. When I was little, Mum or Dad took (3) _____ (*we*) to the zoo, the science centre, a park, or wherever, during the day while all the other kids (4) _____ (*sit*) in school. If you were sick or tired, you could sleep (5) _____ (*long*). I did (6) _____ (*much*) of my high school in the evenings while I (7) _____ (*lie*) on my bed. And finally, I think the (8) _____ (*important*) advantage of homeschooling is that it brings families (9) _____ (*close*).

Lesson 6

1. Vocabulary/Grammar. Starting a new school may be stressful but it gives a pupil more opportunities.

Read the text, for questions 1-14 decide which answer (a, b, or c) best fits each space.



If you thought there were a lot of after-school activities in middle school, just wait (0) b you get to high school!

Because classes and grades are (1) _____ stressful in high school, you may feel like you just don't have time or energy for activities. But it's important to find time for (2) _____ one! They're a great way to have (3) _____ fun, make new friends, learn about yourself, and open the door to the future.

Let's say you play a musical instrument, or (4) _____ in playing one. Your middle school (5) _____ offer an orchestra and a band. In high school, you can join groups (6) _____: jazz *ensemble*, rock ensemble, classical *quartet*, jazz *quartet*, stage band, and marching band. That's a lot of choices!

In high school, you'll have (7) _____ variety in which sports teams you can join. If your middle school only offered (8) _____ teams, like basketball, baseball, and soccer, your high school (9) _____ let you choose from athletics

(10) _____ gymnastics, cheerleading, football, golf, bowling, swimming team, field hockey, ice hockey, track and field, and softball.

BE

in a team

AE

on a team

Often, places on a team are reserved for (11) _____ and more experienced athletes. This main team (12) _____ the varsity team. But most schools offer a second team, called junior varsity or JV, for (13) _____ students. Keep in mind that at some schools, the first-year students (14) _____ to participate in certain sports, so find out what you can and can't do.

(Information from the site <http://pbskids.org>)

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 0 a while | Ⓒ until | c for |
| 1 a much | b most | c more |
| 2 a at least | b least | c more than |
| 3 a a | b the | c - |
| 4 a are interested | b are interesting | c are good |
| 5 a should | b may | c have to |
| 6 a as | b the like | c like this |
| 7 a a few | b many | c much more |
| 8 a a few | b little | c a little |
| 9 a must | b should | c might |
| 10 a such | b such as | c as |
| 11 a oldest | b old | c older |
| 12 a is usually called | b usually called | c is called usually |
| 13 a the youngest | b younger | c youngest |
| 14 a aren't let | b are let | c let's |

Lesson 8

1. Sort out the sentences to support the following ideas. There is more than one correct answer. Add at least one sentence to support each idea.

1 The school gives a lot of opportunities to express oneself.

2 Our school has good educational facilities.

3 The teachers are good.

A Every year we go on school trips. We visit museums and places where our parents work.

B We have a school newspaper which is rather popular.

C There are different sport clubs in my school.

D We are awarded for good work.

E There are big laboratories and good computer classes.

F We are given support where necessary.

G There is a school theatre where all pupils can take part in.

H There is a large library in our school.

- I We have a great choice of optional subjects.
- J They encourage us to work our best.
- K I like drawing very much. And I am a member of an art studio in my school.
- L We are treated like adults.

CONSOLIDATION

1. Vocabulary. Find the word that does not belong. Explain why.

- 1) attend, go, visit, enter
- 2) comprehensive, primary, higher, compulsory
- 3) fail, pass, enter, take
- 4) optional, private, public, state
- 5) college, gymnasium, lyceum, kindergarten
- 6) university, college, academy, conservatory
- 7) GCSE, A level, entrance, further

2. In your culture. Here is an article about Moscow State University. Read about the history of the University and fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in the Active or Passive Voice. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The University (0) was established (*to establish*) by a decree of Russian Empress Elizabeth¹ dated January 25, 1755. The initiative of opening a university (1) _____ (*to belong*) to Ivan Shuvalov and Mikhail Lomonosov. The first lessons (2) _____ (*to hold*) on April 26. January 25 (3) _____ (*still/to celebrate*) as Students' Day in Russia.

In the 18th century, the University had three *faculties*: *philosophy*, *medicine*, and *law*. The University press (4) _____ (*to publish*) the most popular newspaper in Imperial Russia — *Moskovskie Vedomosti*.

In 1919, education became free, and a preparatory faculty (5) _____ (*to create*) for children of the working class so that they would be able to pass the entrance examinations.



¹to be established by a decree of Russian Empress Elizabeth — быть учрежденным декретом русской императрицы Елизаветы

In 1940 the University (6) _____ (to name) in honour of its founder Mikhail Lomonosov.

Since 1953, most of the faculties (7) _____ (to situate) on Sparrow Hills (Vorobiev Gory). The MSU main building was the tallest building in the world outside New York City at the time of its construction. It (8) _____ (to say) to contains 33 kilometres of corridors and 5,000 rooms.

Now the University (9) _____ (to have) 39 faculties, 12 research institutes and 19 research centres. More than 40,000 students study at the University. More than 4,000 professors and lecturers, and about 5,000 researchers (10) _____ (to work) for the faculties and research institutes. Every year about 2,000 international students from all over the world (11) _____ (to enter) Moscow University.

3. Vocabulary/Grammar. Here is an article about the system of education in Canada.

Choose the correct word a, b or c to fill the spaces in the sentences.

Most children (0) b public schools, which (1) _____ by the government, though some children attend (2) _____ schools. There are some children who (3) _____ at home by their parents. These children (4) _____ to be home schooled. In general, Canadian children start their first grade when they are six years old; some of them attend kindergarten for one to two years before Grade 1, it is (5) _____. The school year runs (6) _____ September each year _____ June of the next year.

Students in high school begin to decide what they want to do with the rest of their lives. In Grades 11 and 12, students in Ontario (7) _____ to choose from workplace preparation, university/college preparation, college preparation, and university preparation courses.

Students in almost all provinces and territories must attend school (8) _____ they are 16. But most students stay (9) _____ till they get a diploma after their 11th, 12th or 13th Grade depending on the province they are living in. After high school completion, students can choose to (10) _____ their education in university, college or Cégep. Cégep is from French for College of General and Vocational Education and it is between (11) _____ of university general studies or three years of vocational studies and high school.



0 a go

1 a controlled

2 a private

3 a is taught

4 a say

5 a optional

⑥ attend

b is controlling

b comprehensive

b learn

b are said

b compulsory

c visit

c are controlled

c elementary

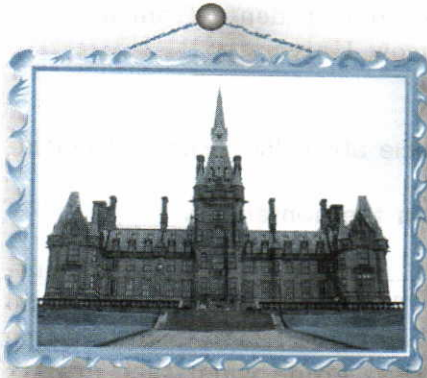
c are taught

c are saying

c extracurricular

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 6 a in ... to | b from ... till | c as ... as |
| 7 a are able | b can | c must |
| 8 a until | b to | c before |
| 9 a further | b longer | c more |
| 10 a start | b finish | c continue |
| 11 a the first two years' | b the first two years | c first two years |

4. In Britain children often discuss the problem which school they get into. **What are their opinions about a new school? Fill in the gaps with the articles a, the or -.**



— I think it is important to go to (0) a school suitable for you. If you are (1) _____ fantastic athlete and love PE, you should go to (2) _____ school with (3) _____ big stadium and (4) _____ good sports facilities. And if like me, you love to write you should be at (5) _____ school with (6) _____ big library and (7) _____ good English department. It is important to be in (8) _____ right school so you can succeed.

— Last year I didn't get into (9) _____ church school I wanted to go to and my mum started teaching me at (10) _____ home. My mum didn't like any of (11) _____ local schools. I know other children who could not get into

(12) _____ school they wanted.

— When I was in Year 8, I was upset because I didn't get to (13) _____ same school as my best friend. But now I'm in Year 9 and I have made (14) _____ lot of friends, so sometimes it can be good going to (15) _____ school you didn't really want to go to.

— I really care what school I go to. After all, (16) _____ kind of education you get influences your life. I want to be (17) _____ biologist and I want to go to (18) _____ university.

5. Some of the reported questions below are correct and some are wrong. **Underline the mistakes in the sentences and write them again correctly.**

0) The students asked if they will have a test tomorrow.

The students asked if they **would** have a test **the next day**.

1) The parents wanted to know if religious education was compulsory at that school.

2) Some students couldn't remember what home task had they got yesterday.

3) The daughter asked his father if college of further education gave him good preparation for the future profession.

4) The parents wanted to know if the price for studying at the boarding school was high.

5) Pupils wanted to know how much time they would spend on the excursion.

6) The girl wanted to know did her mother like going to school.

7) The teacher asked had the students already read the text.

8) The mother asked what mark had her son got for the test last week.

9) She asked him if he was ready with his homework.

10) Mark asked his friend what university he will enter next year.

6. Find out about the education system in Australia. For questions 1-17 fill in the gaps with the word that fits.

The education system in Australia (0) consists of 12 years. A lot of children start (1) _____ school at the age of 5 years (Year 1) and the child studies there (2) _____ they are around 12 years old (Year 7).

There are many types of (3) _____ for children up to 5 years, but the main ones are the "Child Care" regulated centres or families. Students go to (4) _____ school when they are 12-13 years (Year 8). The (5) _____ education is up to Year 10. The Years 11 and 12 are (6) _____ but are necessary if a student wants to get (7) _____ education. Students who leave school in Year 10 can start working or take any (8) _____ course. The last 2 years of high school are where students begin to lead their (9) _____ towards their chosen professions. The students will (10) _____ what to study depending on the career which they want to follow. For example, a student who wants to do



Engineering in University should (11) _____ subjects such as physics, and high level mathematics instead of subjects such as history, or biology. The (12) _____ of the last two years are the most important ones, good results are necessary to (13) _____ a university.

Students have (14) _____ from Monday to Friday, 8:45 am to 3 pm, with a (15) _____ for lunch. (16) _____ activities such as soccer practice, dance classes, etc. are done after school hours or Saturday mornings. Australia is in the Southern Hemisphere¹ and so the academic year (17) _____ at the end of January and finishes in December.

Lesson 10

PREPARATION FOR TESTING

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

D) Test results show that girls beat boys in nearly all of the subjects. Why are boys doing worse at school? You will hear five teenagers answering this question.

Listen to the recording. For questions 1-5 choose from the list A-F what each of the speakers says. Write the corresponding letter next to the speaker. Use the letters only once. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. You will hear the recording twice.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| Speaker 1 _____ | A Boys care less about their future. |
| Speaker 2 _____ | B Boys with good grades are laughed at. |
| Speaker 3 _____ | C Boys are less intelligent. |
| Speaker 4 _____ | D Methods of teaching for boys should be different. |
| Speaker 5 _____ | E Boys do not take studying seriously. |
| | F Boys pay attention only to few subjects. |

Your score	5	4	3	2
Your mark	5	4	3	2

III You are going to read some articles about schools in Britain. For questions 1-9 choose from the schools (A-D). The schools may be chosen more than once.

Which school:

- 1 is a comprehensive school? _____
- 2 is a boarding school for boys? _____
- 3 is a school where boys and girls study together? _____
- 4 is a college of further education? _____
- 5 offers free education? _____
- 6 prepares special food for pupils? _____
- 7 is for those who are good at sport? _____
- 8 concentrates on studying Maths and Information Technology? _____
- 9 was repaired and decorated not long ago? _____

- A** If you're a Year 11 student, no matter whether a boy or a girl, thinking about what direction to take after school, or a Year 9 or 10 student considering your future goals, you'll be making important decisions that will affect the rest of your life. We offer a great range of courses for Post Leaving Certificate and for adult students. Students who successfully complete their studies at the College get the necessary *qualifications* to enter their chosen career or to continue their studies at the third level. The education is free, however, there are sums of money that students have to pay to attend all courses: for example, registration fees, examination fees. Students will be informed at interview about the specific prices of their chosen course.
- B** The School is set on the edge of an attractive market town almost in the centre of England. School House, the boarding residence, is set in an attractive Georgian house. The House is comfortably furnished and offers an attractive "family" atmosphere to boys aged between 11 and 19 years. Entry into School House is by interview, not examination, and the important criteria for selection are a willingness to live happily and study effectively in a society of boys. We have very competitive prices and, with a long and successful tradition of boarding, it is very often the case that too many people want to study here. All special diets are catered for.
- C** Our school is unique. It is a school for boys and girls aged from 7 to 18 years. Our boarding fees will be a little over £10,500 per year — that's about half what you would expect at a private school. This is a specialist Sports College. In addition to all the usual facilities for sport we have an indoor swimming pool and a Riding School. Boarding houses are organised to reflect the needs of each age group. Younger children live in Rank Weston House. Boarders aged from 11 to 13 have a separate house for boys and for girls. Older boys and girls live in Gatton Hall. All of the boarding Houses have been completely repaired in recent years. There is always a vegetarian option and other diets can be catered for by special arrangement.

¹a hemisphere — полушарие

- D Our school is co-educational state secondary school, with almost 1400 pupils and students. About 1100 pupils between the ages of 11 and 16 study for their GCSE exams, with more than 300 students in our Sixth Form studying for A-Level exams. The school's accommodation is set around three buildings. Pupils in Years 9 to 11 are based in the main building in the town. The Sixth Form is based in the old girls high school buildings. Years 7 and 8 are based in a separate building. We want our pupils to work with business to develop our Specialist School status as a Maths and Computing College, and develop the skills to succeed in these and other fields.

Your score	12	11-10	9-7	6
Your mark	5	4	3	2

III

USE OF ENGLISH (GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY)

1. Tory, a girl from Canada, is talking about the options she and her friends have after school.

For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the words given in capitals in the box to form new words that fit in the same numbered gap in the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

This year I have to make an important (0) *decision*: what to do next. Our school gives us excellent (1) _____ to find out what is better for us to do in the future. There are a lot of (2) _____ subjects that help us to understand it and express our (3) _____. When compulsory education is over students can either enter a (4) _____ institute or try to find a job. But if you don't want to meet with (5) _____ while trying to find a job, our teachers advise us to get (6) _____ training first. Our school gives us a lot of (7) _____ about the professions that our community needs. But I think that the best choice is to get (8) _____ education. There are no (9) _____ examinations to universities but studying there needs very careful (10) _____. I try to study my best in order to get a place there.

- (0) DECIDE
- (1) OPPORTUNE
- (2) OPTION
- (3) PERSONAL
- (4) TECHNIC
- (5) DIFFICULT
- (6) VOCATION
- (7) INFORM
- (8) HIGH
- (9) ENTER
- (10) PREPARE

2. Bruce is going to enter Ashby School. He went to the interview and told his parents about the questions he was asked there.

Report the questions he was asked.

- 0) How old are you?

I was asked/They wanted to know how old I was.

1) Why do you want to study at our school?

I was asked/They wanted to know

2) What grades did you have at your school?

I was asked/They wanted to know

3) Did you have any problems with your classmates?

I was asked/They wanted to know

4) What book are you reading now?

I was asked/They wanted to know

5) What are your hobbies?

I was asked/They wanted to know

6) Do you need a special diet?

I was asked/They wanted to know

7) Have you had any operations?

I was asked/They wanted to know

8) Are there any special things that you want to tell us about yourself?

I was asked/They wanted to know

Your score	18	17-15	14-11	<10
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV SPEAKING

1. Talk about the school you would like to study at.

Don't forget to talk about:

- what kind of school it should be;
- what facilities should be there;
- what opportunities school should give to their pupils;
- what kind of teachers should work there.

You will have to talk for 2 minutes. The teacher will listen until you have finished. Then he/she will ask you some questions.

2. Your foreign friend and you are going to study in Britain.

You can choose from:

- boarding schools for boys/girls;
- comprehensive schools;
- boarding schools for both girls and boys.

Discuss with your friend and choose the school you would like to study at.

Remember to:

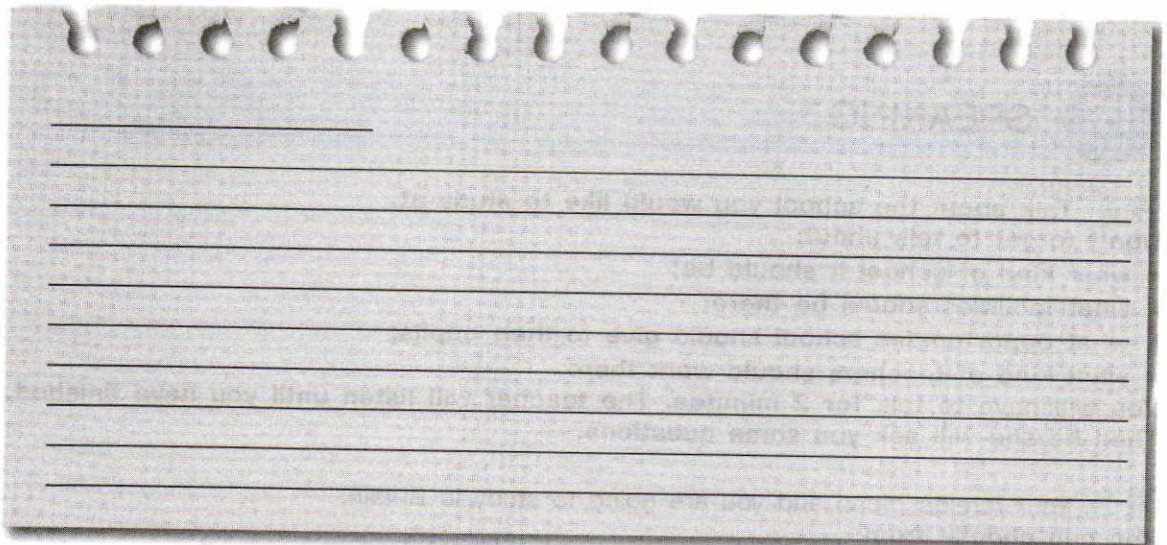
- discuss all the options;
- take an active part in the conversation and be polite;
- come up with ideas;
- find out your friend's attitudes and take them into account;
- invite your friend to come up with suggestions;
- give good reasons;
- come to an agreement.

V **WRITING**

You have got a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Steve.

... Next year I will go to the sixth form where I will learn Maths, Information Technology, English and two more subjects — which ones, I haven't decided yet. I want to get into Oxford. It is rather difficult and you need to work hard. What opportunities do you have when you choose where to study? What are your plans for the future? What subjects are you interested in?

Write a letter to Steve and answer his questions. Ask him three questions about British schools. You have 20 minutes to do this task. Write 100-140 words.



c Match the words and word combinations with their definition. There is one extra sentence.



1 Elementary school _____

2 Primary school _____

3 Comprehensive school

4 High school _____

5 College of further education

6 GCSE _____

7 A-level exams _____

A an examination that American high school students take before they go to college

B the oldest and the most famous public schools in Britain

C an examination in a range of subjects, which is done by students in schools in England and Wales, usually at the age of 15 or 16

D examinations in different subjects, which students in England and Wales take when they are 17/18

E the oldest and the best universities in the USA

F a private school in Britain for children of different ages

G a school for children between 5 and 11 years old in England and Wales

- 8 SAT _____
- 9 Eton, Harrow,
Winchester _____
- 10 Yale, Princeton _____

- H a school in the US where basic subjects are taught for the first six years of a child's education
- I a school that provides education for people who have left school, not provided by a university
- J a state school in Britain for children over the age of 11 of different abilities
- K a school in the US and Canada for children of 14 or 15 to 18 years old; used in the names of some schools in Britain for children from 11 to 18 years old

Your score	10	9-8	5-7	<5
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VII SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
<p>I can read and understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> information about systems of education in different English-speaking countries; articles from the Internet/magazines; opinions about different types of schooling; advice about studying at school and university; stories about school life. 				
<p>I can understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> information about the USA system of education; opinions about different types of schooling; advice about studying at school and university. 				

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
A I can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> talk about the system of education in the USA, Britain and Russia; talk about my school and school life; talk about my plans for the future; express my opinion about different types of schooling; calm and reassure someone. 				
B I can write about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> my school; our school life; the opportunities Russian pupils have to get an education. 				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepositions of time Passive Voice Reported questions 		

Exercises I found the most interesting/boring/difficult:

Unit 5

School — what's next?

Lesson 1

1. Young British children answered the question "What job do you want to do when you're older?"

What are their answers? Fill in the gaps with suitable conjunctions.

grammar hint

Conjunctions

Both Layla **and** her friend want to work with children.
Jack would like to be **either** a coach **or** a teacher.
This job is **neither** easy **nor** highlypaid.

и ... и
или ... или
ни ... ни

GS p. 207

1 "I would like to be _____ a scientist _____ a vet. I would like to be a scientist because I want to discover new things and do *experiments*. I would like to be a vet because I love animals and I would love to save them!" (Eden)

2 "I'd like to be _____ an air hostess, because they're really kind and have really nice uniforms, _____ a dancer because I love music, and I'm far better at dancing than at singing!" (Millie)

3 "The job I want when I am older is to be a photographer to be able _____ to earn money _____ become famous." (Anna)

4 "I want to be a model but I want to be _____ underweight _____ muscular." (Miranda)

5 "I want to _____ play my violin in the Royal Symphony Orchestra _____ be an architect." (Philippa)

6 "I want to work _____ in the police _____ to be a nurse, because I want to help others who are in need." (Emily)

7 "When I am older I would like to be a lawyer because I love _____ fighting _____ winning arguments!" (Jaz)



2. Word building. Key skills are the skills you need to do well in education and training and to succeed in work.

What are the six key skills? Use the words in the box to form new words that fit in the gaps (1-12) in the text.

(0) **Communication** skills. You should be able to use your speaking, writing, listening and reading skills (1) _____ for different tasks, for example, to take part in a (2) _____, to write documents or to give a short talk.

Skills in problem (3) _____. Using your initiative you should understand problems and find the answer.

Team working skills. Belonging to a group is necessary for (4) _____ success. This skill is (5) _____ not only at work, but in school and at home too!

(6) _____ **to learn.** We live in a world where newer ways of doing things appear all the time. (7) _____ doesn't end when you leave school. People who can learn new skills and get new (8) _____ are valued.

IT* (ICT) skills. Computers are used almost everywhere. You should be able to write a letter, report or presentation, use the Internet to find (9) _____.

Time (10) _____ **skills.** It means scheduling (11) _____ from the most to least important. If you learn to do it (12) _____, you will be able to do more things that you want to do.

- (0) COMMUNICATE
- (1) EFFECTIVE
- (2) DISCUSS
- (3) SOLVE
- (4) BUSY
- (5) USE
- (6) ABLE
- (7) EDUCATE
- (8) KNOW
- (9) INFORM
- (10) MANAGE
- (11) ACTIVE
- (12) WISE

3. Vocabulary. What are Nick's career plans?

For questions 1-10 cross out any of the highlighted words that are not suitable.

Ever since he can remember, Nick has wanted to become a vet. "I've (0) *always* / ~~*already*~~ loved animals. When I was about six I had to take my cat, Hector, to a vet for a check up and I think I made my (1) *career* / *job* decision then.

Getting a place on a veterinary science course is very competitive. It's very important to find what's (2) *required* / *available* in advance and to choose the right subjects. Chemistry and biology will help you to get into veterinary school, where you can do (3) *qualifications* / *qualities* that will (4) *let* / *allow* you to work widely.

Nick is working with a (5) *vet* / *IT consultant* at the moment and is planning to get some work (6) *achievement* / *experience* on a farm. It will help him to develop necessary (7) *qualities* / *conditions* and get key (8) *opportunities* / *skills* that are important for the future (9) *employment* / *school*.

It's a very interesting (10) *job* / *work*. It's very satisfying working with animals, knowing that you've helped to get an animal better, knowing you've achieved something every day.

Lesson 2

1. Here are some recommendations for parents whose children make decisions.

1) What are they? Report the recommendations using different reporting verbs (to tell, to recommend, to advise, to warn).

grammar hint

Reported speech (orders/recommendations)

Listen to your child.

They recommended parents **to listen** to their child.

Do not ignore his problems.

They warn parents **not to ignore** the child's problems.

GS p. 205



0) Really listen to your teenager.

Psychologists advise parents to listen to their teenager.

1) Do not give advice that your teenager does not need.

They _____

2) Provide your teenager with respect and support while giving up some of your control.

They _____

3) Help your child to develop decision-making and problem-solving skills.

They _____

4) Prepare your teenager to take care of himself or herself away from home.

They _____

5) Teach him or her to cook and to manage a *budget*.

Teachers _____

6) Don't be afraid to set limits on how much you can financially support your teenager.

Psychologists _____

7) Try to be *supportive* and *enthusiastic*, even if your teenager often changes his or her mind.

They _____

* 2) Which of the tips above would you like to translate for your parents? Write them in the order of importance for you.

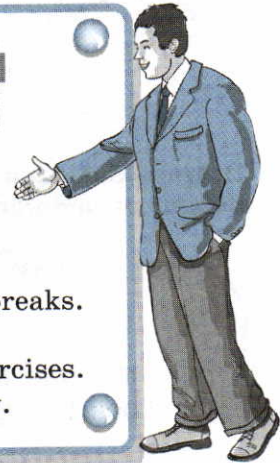
2. **Grammar.** You will spend a lot of time taking exams over the next few years. These hints and tips will help you.

1) Add **Do not** where necessary.

Tips for succeeding in exams



- 0) — make a plan for studying and follow it.
- 1) — find a quiet place to work.
- 2) — write notes, choose key sentences or record them on tape and listen to them later.
- 3) — leave studying until the last minute.
- 4) — make sure you eat and sleep well.
- 5) — study all the day. Stay fresh by taking regular breaks.
- 6) — try to watch TV while preparing for exams.
- 7) — panic! If you feel nervous, do some physical exercises.
- 8) In the exam, — read all the instructions carefully.



2) Report these tips using different reporting verbs.

- 0) It is advised (advisable) to make a plan for studying and to follow it.
- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____

Lesson 3

1. Vocabulary. Here is some information about John who wanted to get a job.
1) Which of the two sentences contains a phrasal verb? Choose the sentence, underline the verb with the particle and translate the verbs.



- 0 a He turned up too early. пришел
b He usually turns up his trouser legs. подворачивает (штанины)
- 1 a Put the applications in the box. _____
b He has put in an application for a visa. _____
- 2 a I thought he was at home, but found him out. _____
b I found out his secret. _____
- 3 a He likes to go into long explanations. _____
b He had to go into hospital. _____
- 4 a He looked through the open door. _____
b He looked through his exam paper. _____
- 5 a He is very quiet. What is he thinking of? _____
b Can he think of something interesting to spend the time? _____
- 6 a He put his best suit on. _____
b He put his best suit on the sofa. _____

2) What did John do to get a job? Rewrite the sentences below using pronouns instead of underlined phrases.

Grammar hint

Phrasal verbs

Fill in *the form*. – Fill *it* in.

Look through *the documents*. – Look through *them*.

GS p. 208

0) He filled in the application.

He filled it in.

1) He looked through the job advertisements in newspapers.

2) He had to go into all his reasons for choosing this job.

3) He put in his applications together with the letters.

4) He's been looking out for a new job for six months.

5) He put on his best clothes.

6) He thought over his friend's suggestion.

7) He thought of his new image.

8) He made up a story about his childhood.

9) He found out some information on the website.

2. Vocabulary. It is not easy to get a job.

Replace the underlined words (or word combinations) with the phrasal verbs from the box in the correct form.

to come up with to fill in to find out (2) to get up
to go into to look for to look through to make up
to put on to think of to think over to read through

Research the job

(0) Discover what skills and knowledge the employers are likely to be (1) trying to find and (2) consider your skills.

(0) Find out

(1) _____

(2) _____

Research yourself

(3) Discover how this job fits into your career plan.

(3) _____

(4) Examine your information and (5) seriously consider possible answers to problem areas — have an explanation for poor exam results, for example. But don't (6) explain unnecessary

(4) _____

(5) _____

details and don't (7) invent information. Make sure you know what job applications are like and have all the information you need to (8) write what is necessary in these applications.

(6) _____

(7) _____

(9) Study your CV and think about the questions an interviewer might ask and (10) have an idea about some answers.

(8) _____

(9) _____

Go to bed early the night before in order (11) to get out of bed early next day. Try to look your best at the interview.

(10) _____

(11) _____

(12) Get dressed in a smart suit.

(12) _____

3. Vocabulary. Match the words from the first and the second columns to form meaningful expressions, then find the correct translation and complete it.

1 to get on	A a nice flat	а включать _____
2 to get on with	B a very interesting story	б выдумывать _____
3 to look for	C as an old man	с выключать _____
4 to look out for	D early	д загримировать _____
5 to make up	E fine	е искать <u>преступника</u>
6 to make up	F in the examination	ф ладить с _____
7 to put on	G smart clothes	г надевать _____
8 to turn off	H the classmates	h оказаться _____
9 to turn on	I the computer and check the mail	і подыскивать _____
10 to turn out	J the criminal	j преуспеть _____
11 to turn up	K the lights when you leave	к приходиться _____

4. Vocabulary. The first day on a new job is like the first day of school. What should you know on your first day at work? Complete the sentences with the verbs that fit in the correct form.

Do some research to (0) find out all you can about your new employer and the company.

Plan what you're going to (1) _____ on during the first week of work. Choose the suit in which you look your best. Before going to sleep the night before, (2) _____ through things that you will need for your first day at work. Be sure to have a pen to (3) _____ in those necessary forms.

If you (4) _____ up on time, it will make a good impression on your employer.

(5) _____ of clever questions about the work, even when you may already know the answers.

At home write by name all the workers you can remember. You can continue (6) _____ in your list on Day Two.

That first day of a new job usually (7) _____ out to be physically and emotionally tiring. But each day after will get easier and easier.

Lesson 4

Grammar. What was Reggie Love, the lawyer in the book *The Client* by John Grisham like?

What did different people say about her? Fill in the gaps with the pronouns from the box.

anyone both each every lots of
nothing ~~most~~ much someone something

- 0) "Most of her work is with children."
- 1) "Once she was in _____ social organisation in Memphis."
- 2) "She works hard, doesn't make _____ money, I don't think money is important to Reggie."
- 3) "You should find _____ who has dealt with her."



- 4) "Her dress was straight and black and she wore black and gold bracelets on _____ arms."
- 5) "She will never tell _____ what Mark tells her."
- 6) "She wrote _____ in her notebook."
- 7) "Reggie and Clint began _____ morning with a quiet cup of coffee as they planned the day and talked about the mail."
- 8) "She had money once, _____ it, and it had brought _____ but unhappiness."
(from *The Client* by John Grisham)

Lesson 5

1. Studying abroad may be different from studying in your country. **Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word in bold and other words. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.**

- 0) You can learn more about the country if you are staying there.
living
You can learn more about the country by living in it.
- 1) Studying abroad seems difficult but interesting to many students.
challenging
Students understand how _____ is.
- 2) Studying abroad is similar to studying at one's home college.
different
Studying abroad is not _____ studying at home.
- 3) When you are abroad you can miss your relatives very much.
depressed
While abroad you _____
_____ because you can't see parents and relatives.
- 4) You are in charge of all your things.
responsible
You _____ everything.
- 5) You can learn a lot about yourself and the world while studying abroad.
best
Studying abroad _____
_____ experience you can have.



2. Word building. Many people like the idea of working and living abroad. **Why? Use the words in the box to form new words that fit in the gaps (1-14) in the text.**

The huge (0) growth in (1) _____ business has produced a world in which people travel looking out for their careers.

It is no longer (2) _____ to meet people who have worked in all of the continents.

No matter what (3) _____ you have, you can work

- (0) GROW
- (1) NATION
- (2) USUAL
- (3) ACHIEVE

abroad. It just needs some (4) _____ thought, a lot of (5) _____ and the right plan.

There are two ways to make it happen. The first is to choose a career path or an (6) _____ that offers the possibility of moving (7) _____. The other is to decide where and when you want to go.

Working abroad is *stimulating* for a number of reasons.

It is very (8) _____ to work in a new environment, perhaps in another language. Those who are able to speak the language get the most out of working and living abroad. You become more (9) _____ and (10) _____. And you can become a more valuable (11) _____ later.

The Internet has (12) _____ made the process of finding a job abroad easier. Besides, there is (13) _____ online that helps to make your (14) _____.

- (4) CARE
- (5) PATIENT
- (6) ORGANIES
- (7) SEA
- (8) CHALLENGE
- (9) CONFIDENT
- (10) DEPENDENT
- (11) EMPLOY
- (12) DEFINITE
- (13) INFORM
- (14) APPLY

(from *The Guardian*)

Lesson 6

Vocabulary. Is it a good idea for pupils to take part-time jobs while still in school? People from different countries have different opinions.

What relations do these conjunctions and linking words show? First put them into the right column, then fill in the gaps in the opinions with the appropriate conjunction or linking word from the table. More than one answer may be possible.

although as long as at the same time because
 besides but for example however moreover
 on the other hand so such as what's more

Condition Условие	Reason Причина	Result Результат	Contrast Противо- постав- ление	Time Время	Adding Добав- ление	Giving examples Пример

In Malaysia, parents don't seem to have enough money to pay for their children's education in the universities or college. (0) So, by working part-time, children can help their parents. (1) _____, by doing part-time jobs, students can earn their own money. (2) _____, they can learn to be independent. This will help them when they grow up in the future. (Ahmad, Malaysia)

In Japan, about 30% of teenagers work part-time. Some of them have to work to make money for college. (3) _____, most students who have jobs want to spend money just for fun. They work to buy things (4) _____ clothes, electronic products and groceries. (Fumiyo, Japan)

In my country, it is not so common for teenagers to work. Some teenagers, (5) _____, want to work to help their parents to pay for the education. Some take part-time jobs after school (6) _____ they want to become economically independent from their parents. (7) _____, they want to earn money to buy some things they want. (Maria, Russia)

Teenagers are independent of their parents. (8) _____, they will value what they have now. (Andrew, Taiwan)

What I want to say is (9) _____ working part-time has some bad points for students, it also gives them valuable experience for whatever they do later in life. (Fernando, Costa Rica)

Teenagers can work (10) _____ they have time to prepare their homework well. (Kurt, Germany)

Lesson 7

Write it right. Here is a letter of application for a summer job. Fill in the gaps with the suitable phrases from the box. There are extra ones.

Best wishes. ~~Dear~~ decided Hello make
 I look forward to hearing from you prepare
 took it into my head want Write back soon. would like
 Yours sincerely,

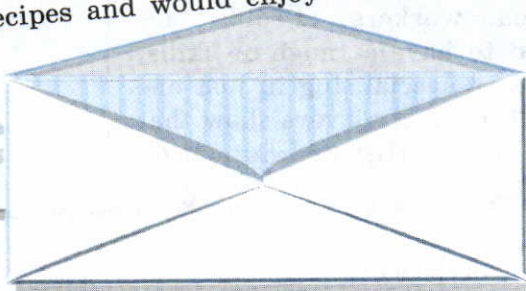
(0) Dear Mr Jackson
 I (1) _____ to apply for the position of kitchen assistant, which was advertised in the *Springfield Chronicle* on 11 October.
 I (2) _____ to choose a career in cooking after a summer holiday job in a local restaurant. I am studying a GNVQ* in Hospitality and Catering. My long-term ambition is to be a chef.
 I enjoy cooking and usually (3) _____ one or two family meals every week. I like trying new recipes and would enjoy learning new kitchen skills.

(4) _____

(5) _____

E Barton

Emma Barton



Lesson 8

1) **2)** Prince William* decided to take a gap* year.

Listen about Prince William's gap year. How did he spend it? Fill in the table.

Where	What did he do

CONSOLIDATION

1. In your culture. The problem of choosing a profession is very important for Russian teenagers.

What is it necessary to consider? Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d to fill in the gaps. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Before you decide on what education and (0) a you will do next year, it is worth looking (1) _____ tomorrow's job prospects.¹ What is the future of the work you are interested (2) _____? Will there always be a need for it? What is happening in the fast-growth industries? In (3) _____ part of Russia there are (4) _____ in the areas of IT, finance, pharmacy, engineering, and (5) _____. Knowing about the changing world of (6) _____ is an important step in deciding on the education and training you need.

There are (7) _____ jobs for unskilled workers. People are expected to have a range of skills, rather than specialising in just one or two. (8) _____ surveys show that people with Higher Education

(9) _____ usually earn more than people who do not study at university. Employers look (10) _____ workers with higher level skills and qualifications. The specialists that are needed now are IT specialists, managers, engineers, accountants, lawyers. According to experts, (11) _____ 15 years' time (12) _____ will value specialists that combine high qualifications with the necessary skills and qualities. The most (13) _____ skills are communication skills, team-working skills, skills in problem (14) _____. The person should be co-operative, creative, showing initiative.

(Based on the newspaper
Argumenty i Fакты
and the magazine
Obucheniye v Rossii)

¹a prospect — перспектива

2) Report these pieces of advice, putting them in order of importance for you.

Sue Townsend advised _____

3. Grammar. Mark had a job interview. What happened before and during the interview?

1) Make sentences. There is an example at the beginning (0).

My parents The interviewer	asked me told me advised me	that if to what not to	I should talk about my achievements. answer questions about politics. be afraid to ask questions. I was competitive. I could work under pressure. I didn't like about the job. I had been looking for a new job for a long time. I shouldn't talk about the salary. remember good manners. tell him about myself.
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--

0) My parents told me that I should talk about my achievements.

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

2) Turn the sentences into direct speech.

0) The parents said, "Mark, you should talk about your achievements."

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____

4. Vocabulary. Fill in the webs with the words from the boxes and translate these phrasal verbs.

at six o'clock in the morning
 doing my homework in life
 with my sister

get

- up at six o'clock in the morning (вставать)
- _____
- on _____
- on _____
- around to _____

a friend for help
 late to be a success
 the computer the TV

turn

- on _____
- off _____
- up _____
- to _____
- out _____

the unknown word
 new methods of raising money
 all my papers my holidays
 my pen

look

- out for _____
- up _____
- through _____
- forward to _____
- for _____

5. Write it right. What is necessary for people in Russia to get job satisfaction? The table below shows the results of the survey.
Comment on these results. Write a report.

Работа должна быть ...	
Хорошо оплачиваемой	80%
Интересной	54%
Перспективной (должна быть возможность профессионального роста)	33%
С хорошими условиями труда	28%
Творческой, предполагающей инициативу	20%

(«Комсомольская правда» № 19 2007)

Write 120 words.

Use the following plan:

- an opening statement;
- an analysis of the situation;
- conclusion.



The aim of the survey was to show what is necessary for people in Russia to get job satisfaction. _____

In conclusion _____

Lesson 10

PREPARATION FOR TESTING

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

  You will hear five teenagers who want to get work in an office during their summer holidays.

For questions 1-5 choose from the list A-F what each teenager says about his skills and qualities. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use. You will hear the recording twice.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| Speaker 1 _____ | A I have team-working skills. |
| Speaker 2 _____ | B I have had work experience. |
| Speaker 3 _____ | C I can write without mistakes. |
| Speaker 4 _____ | D I know the company well |
| Speaker 5 _____ | E I can <i>concentrate</i> on details. |
| | F I have worked on projects. |

Your score	5	4	3	2 and <
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II READING COMPREHENSION

Read the story of John Carr, who changed his career, and decide in which gap (1-10) each phrase (A-K) should go. There is one extra phrase that you do not need to use.

In his own way, John Carr, 31, was a rebel. Everything about him suggested becoming a teacher, (1) _____. After two years as a lawyer, he realised he would prefer to be in the classroom. He now works as a trainee teacher (2) _____ in Guildford, Surrey.

“I used to wake up each morning and think: ‘Oh no; (3) _____.’ And I just thought, well, maybe that’s what life is like. It is such a relief to find it is not.

I left law about 18 months ago. I was with a large firm in Brighton. I felt like I wasn’t doing (4) _____.

I suppose I could have moved to a different firm (5) _____. But, to be honest, I didn’t really want to spend five or six years waiting.

I think I knew what (6) _____ — I just needed to finally go and do it.

Both my parents were teachers, I was drawn to teachers and people said (7) _____. I suppose I rebelled against that. It didn’t surprise my friends and family when I finally accepted that.

I am really enjoying what I am doing. I am learning on the job, teaching politics, economics and geography. Every day is different. There is (8) _____.

I feel I’m doing something that is socially beneficial. But I am here for myself as much as for the students.

In the future I’d like to work (9) _____. I feel there is a wide choice.

I don’t have any regrets. Not even giving up (10) _____.”

(from *The Guardian*)

- A anything constructive
- B at a private secondary school
- C but he turned to law
- D difficult starting a new job
- E I don’t want to go in today
- F I would be good at the job
- G I’d always wanted to do
- H in different types of schools and possibly teach overseas
- I so much variety, freedom and creativity
- J the prospect of earning all that money as a lawyer
- K to see if that made a difference to my job satisfaction

Your score	10-9	8-7	6-5	4 and <
Your mark	5	4	3	2

1. Kerry doesn't know what career she wants and she wrote to a magazine for help. **Read the answer she has got. Use the words in the box to form new words that fit in the gaps (1-16) in the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

For most of us it is not easy to make a (0) decision about a career. The problem with that is you might miss a lot of (1) _____ because you don't know about them. If you're (2) _____, it's a good idea to find out a lot about (3) _____ jobs. There are computer based quizzes which can help you. Such quizzes push you into thinking what you like and (4) _____, whether you are ambitious or not, whether you are (5) _____ in (6) _____ technology or in (7) _____, whether you are (8) _____, (9) _____ or practical. What is more important to you — a (10) _____ paid job or job (11) _____?

There is a special (12) _____ which will help you to make the right (13) _____ about courses, (14) _____ and careers. Personal advisers can offer (15) _____ on a wide range of problems and help with (16) _____ forms.

- (0) DECIDE
- (1) OPPORTUNE
- (2) CERTAIN
- (3) DIFFER
- (4) LIKE
- (5) INTEREST
- (6) INFORM
- (7) TEACH
- (8) CREATE
- (9) MOTIVATE
- (10) HIGH
- (11) SATISFY
- (12) SERVE
- (13) CHOOSE
- (14) TRAIN
- (15) ADVISE
- (16) APPLY

2. When you are studying abroad it is good to know some tips.

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word in bold and other words. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0) It is good to become friendly with other students.
friends

It is good to make friends with other students.

1) Ask yourself if the programme will let you achieve what you want.
allow

Ask yourself if the programme _____ achieve what you want.

2) Discover what documents are necessary for studying abroad.
out

_____ documents are necessary for studying abroad.

3) It is necessary to fill in an "Application for Passport" Form.
it

It is required to get a special form and _____.

4) You may need a visa.
apply

It may be necessary _____ visa.

- 5) Accept the fact that all countries are different.
every
 Accept the fact that _____ different.
- 6) Think about being safe.
your
 The brochure advises you _____ safety.
- 7) Don't go out alone at night.
to
 They advised you _____ alone at night.
- 8) Be careful with your passport.
warn
 They _____ with your/our passport.
- 9) Your study abroad may be useful if you decide to enter a university.
go
 Your study abroad may be important if you decide _____ higher education.
- 10) You can present what you achieve on your CV.
be
 Your _____ on your CV.

Your score	26-25	24-20	19-14	13 and <
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV SPEAKING

1. Soon you will choose a career. Who and what can influence your job choice?

Consider the following:

- your skills and qualities;
- your parents, family and friends;
- your subject teachers;
- tomorrow's job prospects;
- others.

Give reasons and examples to prove your point of view.

You have to talk for 2 minutes. The teacher will listen to you until you have finished. Then he/she will ask you some questions.

2. Imagine you have a job interview.

Pupil card 1

You are an interviewer. You need a person to work on a new project. The project deals with advertising.

Find out if the interviewee is the person you need. Ask about working experience and ability to work in a group. Answer his/her questions about this project.

You begin the conversation.

Pupil card 2

You are an interviewee. You want to get a job in the project that deals with advertising. **Tell the interviewer about skills and qualities you have. Give examples. Answer the interviewer's questions. Ask the interviewer about the project: working conditions, opportunities.**

V WRITING

d What are you going to be?

Can you answer this question right now? Write a composition (120-140 words).

Remember to mention:

- what skills/qualities you have;
- what your friends/relatives/teachers advise you about your future.

VI CULTURAL AWARENESS

d How much do you know about Britain and the USA?

For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer: a, b, or c.

1 What should a person get before starting to work?

- a A levels b a working card c an application

2 A gap year is a period of time which a person takes to pause:

- a between kindergarten and primary school.
b between primary and secondary school.
c between secondary school and college or university.

3 A CV means

- a a summary of your job experience and education.
b your autobiography.
c an application for a job.

4 *Apple* is a name of a US company whose best-known product is

- a the typewriter. b the personal computer. c the dictating machine.

5 A GNVQ is an examination in

- a academic subjects. b practical subjects. c extracurricular subjects.

Your score	5	4	3	2 and <
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VII SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
III I can read and understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • magazine and newspaper articles about the world of work; • stories about people at work or getting higher education. 				
II I can understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opinions about different jobs; • opinions about studying/working abroad. 				
I I can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • express my opinion about different jobs; • describe the job I'm interested in; • talk about skills and qualities necessary for different jobs; • ask questions about career plans; • answer questions about career plans; • discuss the choices after leaving school; • give reasons; • give counter-arguments. 				
IV I can write: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a letter about my work experience; • a composition about the good and bad points of studying/working abroad; • a CV; • a letter of application. 				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported speech (orders/recommendations) • Phrasal verbs • Pronouns • Conjunctions 		

Exercises I found the most interesting/boring/difficult:

Unit 6

My country in the world

Lesson 1

1. Word building. The survey among young people from different countries shows what foreigners think about some aspects of British life.

What are the results of the survey? Use the words in the box to form new words that fit in the gaps (1-13) in the text.

Young people (0) overseas are generally positive about the UK, especially its (1) _____ development and a high standard of (2) _____. 66 per cent of them believe that Britain's (3) _____ in the arts is based more on the past than the present. The area of British culture where people had the most (4) _____ was pop music and film. 81 per cent of the people consider that Britain exports good (5) _____. Britain is recognized as a big (6) _____ country. 76 per cent of the people consider that there is a high (7) _____ standard which the English are associated with. 58 per cent of the people believe that qualifications from the UK are respected by most (8) _____. 28 per cent of the young people consider the British media to be more (9) _____ than the media in other countries surveyed. Though 62 per cent of those asked agree that Britain has a big reputation for (10) _____ and technological (11) _____, the UK was ranked well behind the United States, Japan and Germany. 65 per cent of people questioned agree that the UK is a good model of (12) _____ government.

The survey showed that the young people's opinions had been (13) _____ influenced by the mass media.

- (0) SEA
- (1) ECONOMY
- (2) LIVE
- (3) REPUTE
- (4) KNOW
- (5) SERVE
- (6) INDUSTRY
- (7) EDUCATION
- (8) EMPLOY
- (9) TRUTH
- (10) SCIENCE
- (11) ACHIEVE
- (12) DEMOCRACY
- (13) ENORMOUS

2. Vocabulary. Read some facts about Canada. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the words in bold.

0) In 1989, Canada joined the Organisation of American States.

a member

Since 1989 Canada has been a member of the Organisation of American States.

1) Canada is one of the world's wealthiest countries with strong democratic traditions.

recognized

Canada _____

2) Canada is one of the leading *mineral* producers in the world.

ranks

Canada _____

3) A large *proportion* of Canada's mineral production goes abroad.

exports

Canada _____

4) Its main trading partners are America, China, and Japan.


trades

Canada _____



- 5) Canada is also connected with the EEC and other traditional European trading nations.
links
Canada _____
- 6) Canada joined the United Nations in 1945.
became
Canada _____
- 7) Canadian culture has been influenced by British, French and American cultures and traditions very much.
enormous
British, French and American cultures and traditions _____
- 8) The country is highly developed in the areas of health, education, social protection and human rights.
fields
The country _____

Lesson 2

 **1.** Below is information about some of the 100 greatest Britons who British people chose in the BBC phone and Internet survey.

Fill in the missing words, which are formed with the help of suffixes. Then fill in the gaps in the text with words that fit in the same numbered gap in the correct form.

grammar hint

Word building

Noun suffixes: -ist, -er, -ation, -ment, -ian, -tion, -ion

Adjective suffixes: -ic, -al, -ful

GS p. 210-211

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 0) science <i>n</i> | <u>scientist</u> _____ <i>n</i> | _____ <i>a</i> |
| | (<i>person</i>) | |
| 1) develop <i>v</i> | _____ <i>n</i> | |
| 2) music <i>n</i> | _____ <i>n</i> | _____ <i>a</i> |
| | (<i>person</i>) | |
| 3) explore <i>v</i> | _____ <i>n</i> | _____ <i>n</i> |
| | (<i>person</i>) | |
| 4) found <i>v</i> | _____ <i>n</i> | _____ <i>n</i> |
| | (<i>person</i>) | |

- 5) discovery *n* _____ *n* _____ *v*
 (person)
- 6) research *v* _____ *n* _____ *n*
 (person)
- 7) achieve *v* _____ *n*
- 8) design *n* _____ *n* _____ *v*
 (person)
- 9) succeed *v* _____ *n* _____ *a*
- 10) physics *n* _____ *n* _____ *a*
 (person)
- 11) contribute *v* _____ *n*
- 12) recognize *v* _____ *n*



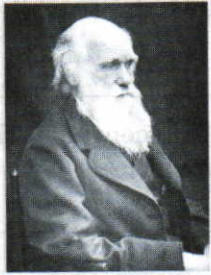
Francis Drake



Robert Baden-Powell



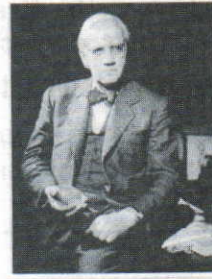
John Harrison



Charles Darwin



Michael Faraday



Alexander Fleming



John Lennon



Alan Turing



Steve Redgrave

Charles Darwin was a great British (0) scientist of the nineteenth century who (1) _____ the theory of *evolution*.

John Lennon was a (2) _____ and composer who was a member of the Beatles, the most successful rock band of the 1960s.

Francis Drake was an English (3) _____ who was the first Englishman to travel round the world in 1577-1580.

Robert Baden-Powell was a British soldier who (4) _____ the Boy Scouts in 1908; and with his sister Agnes — the Girl Guides in 1910.

Alexander Fleming was a British scientist who (5) _____ *penicillin* in 1928, for which he received a Nobel Prize in 1945.

Alan Turing was an English *mathematician* who (6) _____ the possibility of computers.

Steve Redgrave is a British sportsman who won gold and *bronze* medals at five **Olympic Games** from 1984 to 2000. For his (7) _____, he is widely considered to be Britain's greatest *Olympian*.

John Harrison was an English clock (8) _____, who developed and built the world's first (9) _____ maritime¹ clock.

Michael Faraday was an English (10) _____ and chemist whose *experiments* (11) _____ greatly to the understanding of *electromagnetism*. He (12) _____ as one of the greatest scientists of the 19th century.

2. In your culture.

Here are some great Russians. Why are these people famous throughout the world? Read the information about them. Make one sentence using *the first to*, *whose*, or *who*. Make changes where necessary.

0) **Yuri Gagarin** was the first Russian cosmonaut. In 1961, he travelled into space for the first time in history.

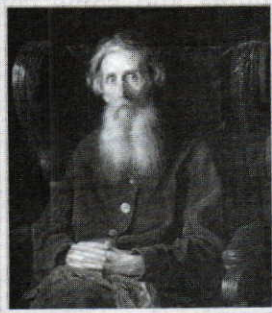
Yuri Gagarin was the first to travel into space in 1961.

1) **Galina Ulanova** was a great ballet dancer of the 20th century. Her performances were a great success on many stages of the world.

2) **Ivan Bunin** was a great poet and novelist. He was the first Russian Nobel Prize winner in literature.

3) **Zhores Alferov** is an outstanding physicist. He received the Nobel Prize for physics in 2000.

¹maritime ['mæritaim] — морской



Vladimir Dal



Yuri Gagarin



Aleksey Leonov



Zhores Alferov



Alexander Solzhenitsyn



Ivan Bunin



Galina Ulanova



Kazimir Malevich



Aleksey Nemov

4) **Aleksey Nemov** is a famous *gymnast*. His gymnastics achievements brought many gold, *silver* and bronze medals as well as many fans.

5) **Aleksander Solzhenitsyn** is a writer and *historian*. He is known for the series of novels about Russia such as *August 1914*, *The GULAG Archipelago*, *The Red Wheel* and others.

6) **Vladimir Dal** was a writer and a dictionary writer. He compiled the famous *Explanatory Dictionary of the Living Russian Language* and some collections of proverbs and fairy tales.

7) **Kazimir Malevich** was a painter. His *Black Square* made him famous throughout the world.

8) **Aleksey Leonov** travelled into space in 1965. He made the first space walk in history then.

Lesson 3

Grammar/Vocabulary. Here is the information about some of the most spoken languages in the world.

For questions 1-9 choose the best answer a, b, or c to fill in the gaps in the text.

— Chinese is recognized as the world's largest language in terms of (0) native speakers. The next four (1) _____ languages – English, Spanish, Hindi, and Arabic are likely to be equally ranked. In the future German will (2) _____, and the influence of Chinese and Arabic will grow (3) _____.

— Less and less people are learning (4) _____ languages in the UK and the USA, because they believe that everybody speaks or will speak English, which is one of the most (5) _____ languages.

— Though English is spoken in many different ways in different parts of the world, Standard English (6) _____ the language for international (7) _____.

— Every language (8) _____ new words from other languages. Without new words languages can't grow and change. That's why many old, small languages are (9) _____ out now.

0 a foreign

1 a major

2 a become

3 a enormous

4 a foreign

5 a widespread

6 a remains

7 a recognition

8 a expands

9 a dying

ⓑ native

b bigger

b die

b enormously

b international

b worldwide

b ranks

b communication

b exports

b going

c overseas

c such

c expand

c highly

c official

c world

c is recognized

c reputation

c borrows

c expanding

Lesson 4

Write it right. This is part of Andrew's letter to his friend.
How would you answer Andrew's questions?

Write 100-120 words.

... We are doing research at school about languages that our friends study. Here are the questions that are included in our survey. Could you answer them, please?
When did you start learning English? How long have you been learning it? What were your reasons for choosing English to study? Do you think English will be useful for your future career?
Write soon. I'll be grateful for your answers.
Andrew

A large sheet of lined paper with a hole-punch top edge, intended for writing an answer to Andrew's letter. The paper is white with horizontal lines and is positioned below the letter text.

Lesson 5

1. Below are different opinions about how to learn a language better. What is the best way to learn a language? Cross out the words in brackets that do not fit.

grammar hint

Adverbs and adjectives

Do your work **quickly** and **well**!
If I get **good** marks I feel **happy**.

It's a bad habit to study (0) (*hard / ~~hardly~~ / harder*) just before the exams. Some students learn (1) (*quicker / more quickly / most quickly*) in groups than alone.

Students learn a language (2) (*easier / the easiest / easily*) and (3) (*fast / faster / the fastest*) in the country where it's spoken.

You should practise English (4) (*less often / often / more often*) if you want to speak (5) (*fluent / fluently / more fluent*).

(6) The (*most effective / more effectively / effective*) way to learn a language is to study it (7) (*regular / regularly / more regularly*).

You'll feel (8) (*comfortable / comfortably / the most comfortable*) speaking in a foreign language if you are not afraid of making mistakes.

If you have no idea what a word means, look it up in a dictionary (9) (*immediate / immediately*).

Think (10) (*more careful / carefully / most carefully*) before you are going to write an essay.

If you finish an activity (11) (*early / earlier / more early*) than your partner, use the time to do some (12) (*additional / additionally*) exercises.

2. Read some advice English teachers give their students to improve their English language skills. Complete the sentences with the correct verb form.

grammar hint

First and Second Conditionals

If you **do** your homework quickly, you **will have time** to watch a new film.
Если ты **сделаешь** домашнюю работу быстро, у тебя **будет время** посмотреть новый фильм.

If you **did** your homework regularly, you **wouldn't have** problems at the exam.
Если **бы** ты **делал** домашнюю работу регулярно, у тебя **бы не было** проблем на экзамене (сейчас или в будущем).

GS p. 200, 201

— Lucy, if you (0) listened (*to listen*) to me more carefully, your results would be better.

— If Pete checks his work, he (1) _____ (*not to have*) many mistakes.

— You don't take English seriously, Jane. If you (2) _____ (*to do*) exercises regularly, you would pass the test.

— Fred, you'd do more creative projects if you (3) _____ (*to attend*) the lessons regularly.


— If I (4) _____ (*to be*) you, I'd ask your teacher for help more often.

— If you (5) _____ (*to study*) grammar harder, you won't be afraid of exams.

— If you took English lessons seriously, you (6) _____ (*can*) do tests better.

— If you (7) _____ (*to have*) more time to do all your homework, you'd speak English more fluently.

Lesson 6

 You can improve your English not only in the UK but also in other English-speaking countries.

Write down questions you might want to ask about language schools.

1) about the school

Where _____

I'd like _____, please.

2) about the length of the language course

How long _____

3) about the number of students in the class

How many _____

4) about the number of lessons per week

How _____

Could you _____

5) about facilities

Is there _____

What kind of _____

6) about accommodation

Where can _____

What _____

7) about extracurricular activities

What _____

Do you _____

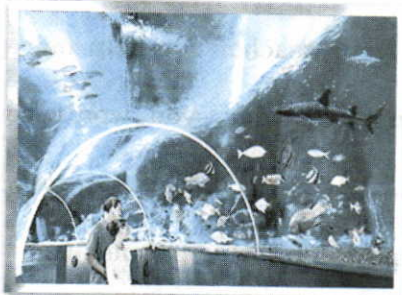
8) about the price of the course

How _____

Lesson 7

1. If you travel to East Sussex, you can find many places which attract visitors of various interests.

Read the following ads. Listen to five announcements of the East Sussex Information Centre. Complete the ads with the missing information.



1. Visit the Underwater Tunnel and experience an impressive view of (1) _____.
Explore perfect rock pools.

Other (2) _____: Sea Laboratory, Ocean Film Theatre, Restaurant and Gift Shop.

Open daily, seven days a week, all year, (3) _____.

2. Visit the Museum of Shops "How we lived then". See (4) _____

exhibits. There is also an interesting (5) _____ and Tea shops nearby. Open (6) _____ from 10 am to 5.30 pm.

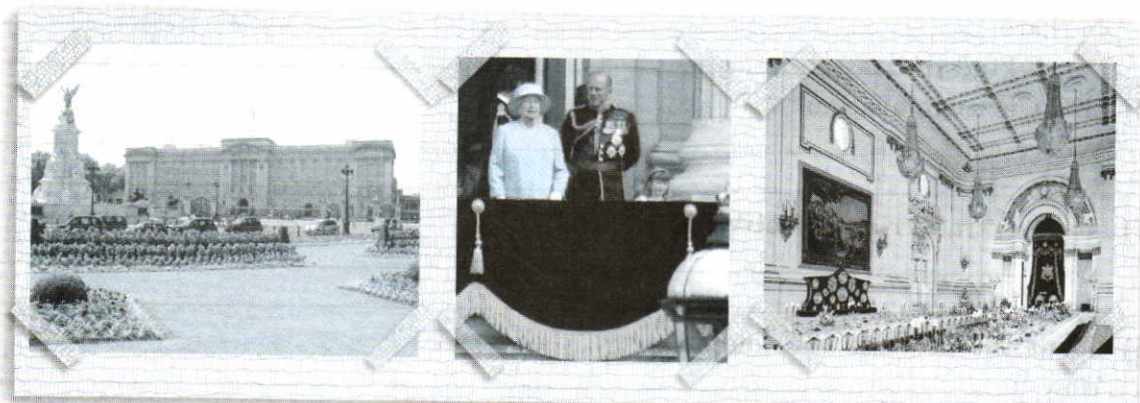
3. In the Fun Pool, you can enjoy exciting water rides throughout the year. There is also a shop, a children's play area and organised fun and games during (7) _____.

4. Discover the secret of Garden Paradise. Learn the history of the world from 4,500 million years ago to the present day. Travel through time and see how plants and animals lived (8) _____ years ago. Here is also one of the England's leading Garden Centres, an excellent self-service restaurant and coffee shop.

Open (9) _____, from 1st March to 31st October, from 10 am to 6pm, and from 1st November to 28th February, from 10 am to 4.30 pm.

5. The museum shows Alfriston's history from the 15th century to the present day. Historical shops and hotels of Alfriston, plus beautiful walks offer a very interesting visit for all. Open (10) _____ from (11) _____ to (12) _____ from Easter to the end of October.

2. Read about Buckingham Palace, one of the most popular attractions for tourists in London. For questions 1-17 fill in the gaps with one suitable word.



Buckingham Palace, the best (0) known royal palace in the world, is (1) _____ in Central London. The palace takes (2) _____ name from the house (3) _____ was built in 1703. Sixty years later it was bought by King George III for his wife, Queen Charlotte and became known (4) _____ the queen's house. John Nash, the royal architect, (5) _____ it into a palace in the 1820s. Victoria was the (6) _____ queen to live there (from 1837). In the palace there (7) _____ the Queen's Gallery which exhibits (8) _____ from the royal art collection, (9) _____ drawings by Leonardo da Vinci. The first floor balcony is the scene of formal appearances by the Royal Family on important (10) _____. Below it in the forecourt, the colourful ceremony of Changing the Guard takes (11) _____ regularly (generally every morning from April to early August). (12) _____ Her Majesty the Queen is in residence, you can see the Union Jack above the palace. Traditionally closed to the (13) _____, the State Rooms of the palace were (14) _____ to tourists during the summer months in the mid-1990s. The State Rooms of the palace are used for (15) _____ heads of state and for holding ceremonies where Her Majesty and other (16) _____ of the Royal Family give official titles, honours and (17) _____.

CONSOLIDATION

1. Vocabulary. Read the following opinion about the Russian language. Who do you think expresses it: a native speaker or a foreigner? Fill in the gaps with the words from the box in the correct form. There is an example at the beginning (0).

achieve available borrow fluent major ~~member~~
 native practice rank recognize throughout widespread

Russian, also called Great Russian, is a (0) member of the Indo-European family of languages. As Russian is a (1) _____ language, it is considered to be one of the (2) _____ world languages. Knowledge of the Russian language opens the door to the study of Russia's rich tradition of literature, art and music. Russian literature (3) _____ among the most beautiful and exciting national literatures in the world. Russian is the (4) _____ language of the greatest people known (5) _____ the world: L. Tolstoy, P. Tchaikovsky, I. Pavlov, A. Sakharov, to name just a few. Russian (6) _____ as a very difficult language. If you speak Italian, French or German, you will learn Russian vocabulary even more easily as many words (7) _____ in the 18th and 19th centuries from these languages.

If you neither travel regularly to Russia nor have a Russian pen friend, you should (8) _____ your Russian in other ways. There is a wealth of books and DVDs waiting for you, and many are (9) _____ at local Russian shops. If you study Russian one hour a day regularly, you will probably be (10) _____ in three years. Being able to read a newspaper article with a dictionary can be (11) _____ in a year.

2. Grammar. For questions (1-10) read about Alex who won a language competition. Look carefully at each sentence. Some of the sentences are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a sentence is correct, put a tick (✓) on the line. If a sentence has a word which shouldn't be there, cross the word out and write it on the line. There are examples at the beginning (0 and 00).



- | | | |
|------------------------|------|--|
| _____ ✓ _____ | (0) | I had never spoken any of the languages I was tested on before. |
| _____ <u>had</u> _____ | (00) | First I had learnt Italian — it was not very hard because it was a bit like English except for a few things. |
| _____ | (1) | The Russian was the most difficult to learn because lots of words aren't like English. |
| _____ | (2) | But Zulu ¹ was my favourite because the language sounded nice. |
| _____ | (3) | My mum was helped me to prepare for the competition with a stopwatch to time my quick answers. |
| _____ | (4) | I learnt Zulu for half an hour every day for a month, but when I was ill my mum made me to learn it for an hour which was really unfair. |
| _____ | (5) | At the competition I was nervous about not answering quickly enough and making silly mistakes. |
| _____ | (6) | They had asked me questions like how to tell the time in each language. |
| _____ | (7) | The competition was difficult, but I would beat about thirty-six other people in the final to win. |
| _____ | (8) | As well as my awards, I also won a trip to the South Africa where I will open a language school. |
| _____ | (9) | I will have to keep off practising Zulu so I can speak to the children I will meet there in their own language. |
| _____ | (10) | The next language what I am learning is Japanese and I hope to visit Japan soon too. |

3. The teenagers from different countries are talking about their experience of studying English abroad.

Choose the correct answer a, b, or c to complete the sentences.

¹Zulu — a language spoken in South Africa

grammar hint

First, Second and Third Conditionals

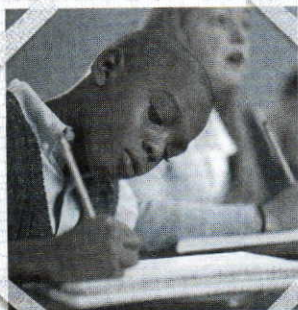
If you **go** to England to study, you **will improve** your English.

If you **went** to England to study, you **would improve** your English.

If you **had gone** to England to study last summer, you **would have improved** your English.

GS p. 201

- 1 I'll go to study English in London next year if
 - a I pass the exam successfully.
 - b I will pass the exam successfully.
 - c I would pass the exam successfully.
- 2 If I had a chance to go abroad to study,
 - a I'll choose a London language school.
 - b I would choose a London language school.
 - c I choose a London language school.
- 3 If he hadn't done well at the exam,
 - a he didn't get a certificate.
 - b he wouldn't get a certificate.
 - c he wouldn't have got a certificate.
- 4 If I were you,
 - a I would study American English.
 - b I'll study American English.
 - c I study American English.
- 5 I would have understood what they were talking about
 - a if I knew English better.
 - b if I had known English better.
 - c if I know English better.
- 6 I'd take a six-week English course in England if
 - a I would have more money.
 - b I had more money.
 - c I have more money.



- 7 If you stay with a family,
 a you would have more language practice.
 b you had more language practice.
 c you will have more language practice.

4. Grammar. Read teenagers' opinions about their homework.

For questions 1-7 write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0) I regret that we get so much homework to do every day.
wish
 I wish we didn't get so much homework to do every day.
- 1) I'll do my English homework regularly, I won't have problems writing tests.
if
 I _____ do my English homework regularly.
- 2) My mum says, "Don't forget about your homework."
asked
 My mum _____ homework.
- 3) We were supposed to do five exercises before today's lesson.
ought
 We _____ five exercises before today's lesson.
- 4) I don't like doing written exercises and I'm not fond of looking up new words in a dictionary.
neither
 I _____ looking up new words in a dictionary.
- 5) I didn't translate the text yesterday, that's why I got a bad mark.
would
 I _____ the text yesterday.
- 6) Let's do this grammar exercise first; it's very difficult.
not
 Why _____ grammar exercise first.
- 7) Doing homework is boring.
It
 _____ homework.

Lesson 11

PREPARATION FOR TESTING

I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1. You will hear an announcement of a cruise.
 Listen to the recording. For questions 1-5 complete the missing information. You will hear the recording twice.

- 1) Name of the cruise _____
- 2) Services during the cruise _____
- 3) Length of trips _____
- 4) Working days _____
- 5) Price for adults and children's tickets _____



Your score	9	8	7-5	4
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text about Elizabeth II. According to the text, mark the statements 1-11 True (T), False (F), or Unstated (U).

Queen Elizabeth is the Queen of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and the Head of the Commonwealth. Elizabeth II is a modern, *constitutional* monarch. This means she isn't the head of Britain's government, but she is the Head of State. Elizabeth II became queen in 1952. Her *coronation* took place in 1953. It was the first coronation to be shown on television.

Queen Elizabeth II has a wide range of duties to perform. Here are some of them. The Queen takes part in many important government processes, for example, the State Opening of Parliament. Among her many royal duties are regular visits abroad, which help to keep friendly links with foreign countries, and especially those of Commonwealth, and to encourage trade. The Queen also supports



many charities, using her name and influence to help them to raise money. In January and June the Queen presents medals or “honours” at Buckingham Palace. She gives them to people who have done something special. “The honours list” includes famous people such as top actors, musicians, politicians, scientists as well as ordinary people whose actions have benefited their local community.

When foreign kings, queens and presidents visit Britain, they often stay at either Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle. But the Queen doesn’t just entertain Heads of State. Four times a year there are also “Royal Garden Parties”. The Queen invites all kinds of people. Some are famous, but other people have just worked hard for charities for a long time. Nine thousand people are invited to the parties which take place in the grounds of

Buckingham Palace. Prince Philip and other “royals” often come too, so the royal family can talk to as many people as possible.

In 1969, the Queen wanted to “open a window” on to the royal family. That year television cameras came into the royal home and filmed the family in private for the first time. Forty million people watched the programme. They saw a different side of the royal family. The programme brought the royal family closer to people, but it also helped to make problems for the future. Now the public wanted to see more and more of royal private life. It was harder to keep the reporters out. In the last thirty years there have been a lot of documentaries, series and interviews about the royal family. Before the days of television they seemed formal. Today they seem informal and friendly. As well as TV programmes, there are also newspaper stories, books and magazines about the Queen and her family. Hundreds appear every year. Some are good — many are bad, but almost all of them are popular.

- _____ 1) Elizabeth II is the Queen of the UK.
- _____ 2) The Queen’s job is to lead formal ceremonies, like the opening of Parliament.
- _____ 3) The royal family have regular visits abroad.
- _____ 4) The Queen is a member of many charity organizations.
- _____ 5) Four times a year, the Queen gives awards to people whose actions have benefited the country.
- _____ 6) Royal Garden Parties are held either at Buckingham Palace or at Windsor Castle.
- _____ 7) The Queen invites different people to Royal Garden Parties.
- _____ 8) In 1969, the Queen was shown on TV for the first time.
- _____ 9) Forty million people liked the programme about the royal family.
- _____ 10) Since 1969, the royal family’s private life has been opened to the public.
- _____ 11) The TV programme in 1969 caused a lot of problems for the royal family.

Your score	11-10	9-8	7-6	5
Your mark	5	4	3	2

III USE OF ENGLISH (GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY)

 Trevor Baylis, a famous British inventor, is talking about his inventions.

For questions 1-15 choose the best answer: a, b, or c.

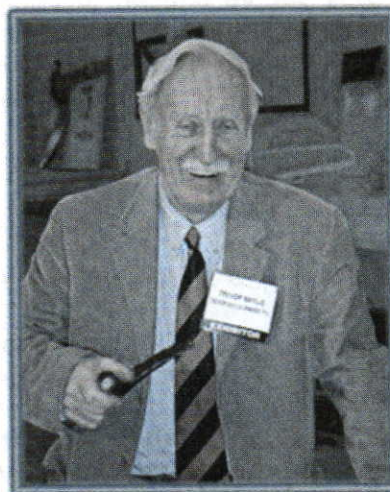
I started (1) _____ when I was about four or five. My parents were very much (2) _____ that I could take everyday things and reproduce them in models using a construction kit.¹ So I guess I (3) _____ creative in that sense all my life.

Two years ago I (4) _____ a TV programme about (5) _____ disease in Africa.

The only way these people could (6) _____ information was through radio. But there was a problem. There was no electricity in Africa but *batteries* were so (7) _____ that people couldn't buy them. And an old-fashioned *gramophone* (record player), (8) _____ had a handle on it, (9) _____ me to invent the Clockwork Radio.

Of all great inventions in the world, the jet engine is one thing I wish I (10) _____. But it was invented in 1930 (11) _____ Frank Whittle.

Most of my inventions are for fun but I also made a (12) _____ of products that are useful, for example Orange Aids for disabled people. Many of them need bits of kit (13) _____ they could use them during their day. Such products were (14) _____ to make it possible for them to use, for example, a book or a camera (15) _____ they are in a wheelchair or a bed, or wherever.



- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | a invent | b inventing | c invention |
| 2 | a surprised | b surprising | c surprise |
| 3 | a was | b have been | c am |
| 4 | a was watching | b had been watching | c had watched |
| 5 | a - | b the | c a |
| 6 | a borrow | b require | c receive |
| 7 | a powerful | b cheap | c expensive |

¹a kit — набор, комплект (принадлежностей)

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 8 a which | b who | c what |
| 9 a inspired | b made | c let |
| 10 a had invented | b invent | c invented |
| 11 a with | b by | c for |
| 12 a range | b few | c lots |
| 13 a so | b so that | c that |
| 14 a designed | b discovered | c researched |
| 15 a while | b as | c until |

Your score	15-14	13-11	10-7	6
Your mark	5	4	3	2

IV SPEAKING

1. You've been learning English for quite a long time. How is your progress? Do you regret choosing English to study? Express your opinion.

Remember to say:

- how long you've been learning English;
- why you've chosen to study English;
- what you can do well in English;
- how you learn English;
- if English will be useful in your future career.

You will have to talk for 1.5-2 minutes. The teacher will listen until you have finished. Then he/she will ask you some questions.

2. You and your foreign friend are talking about the way he/she learns the Russian language.

Pupil card 1

You have just started learning Russian as an optional subject. You think it's a difficult language.

Tell your Russian friend about:

- who advised you to study Russian;
- why you have decided to study it.

Answer your friend's questions.

Ask for some tips for learning Russian more effectively.

You begin the conversation.

Pupil card 2

Listen to your foreign friend who has just started learning Russian. Express your opinion about his/her choice.

Tell him/her some facts about the Russian language.

Ask about:

- how long he/she has been learning Russian;
- the way he/she learns it.


Read an online letter.

I study in a high school in Dresden. And I'm thinking about going on an exchange trip to England. My marks in English are good and my teacher says it will be easy for me to get into the programme. Do you think it is a good idea to study abroad in a high school? What is your opinion? Any comments are welcome! Thank you.
Denis

What would you write in response? Write 100-120 words.

In your comments remember to write:

- about the good points of studying abroad in a high school;
- about some disadvantages of studying abroad in a high school;
- your opinion on the question.



VI CULTURAL AWARENESS

Q For questions 1-11 mark the statements True (T) or False (F).

- _____ 1) The European Union is a political and economic organisation, which was set up to encourage trade and friendly relations between its member countries.
- _____ 2) Britain is a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States.
- _____ 3) E. Rutherford is known as the founder of nuclear physics.
- _____ 4) The Nobel Prize is an award given to people who have done high-quality work in science.
- _____ 5) George Stephenson was the first to build a public railway.
- _____ 6) The Pride of Britain Awards are awards given to British people for their achievements in different fields.
- _____ 7) English is the most widespread language in terms of native speakers.
- _____ 8) Russian is an official language of the UN.
- _____ 9) Comic Relief is a charity organisation that raises money for poor people in Africa.
- _____ 10) British people have received more Nobel prizes than people from other countries.
- _____ 11) A native language is a language that a person learns in early childhood in the country where he or she is living.

Your score	11	10	9-8	7
Your mark	5	4	3	2

VII SELF-ASSESSMENT

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
I can read and understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> articles about some aspects of British life; articles about famous people of Britain and Russia; articles about charity organisations; articles about different languages. 				
I can understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> opinions about the role of different languages; announcements of various attractions; the BTA arguments for visiting Britain. 				

Description of achievement	Level reached			
	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
A I can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • express my opinion about the role of the English and Russian languages; the best way to learn a language; • describe some aspects of Russian life; • talk about famous people of Russia; • ask for information about language courses. 				
B I can write: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a composition about Russia; • a composition with my reasons for visiting the UK; • a letter (describing why I learn English); • my opinion about studying abroad in a high school. 				

Grammar checklist	Can understand	Can use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Conditional • Second Conditional • Third Conditional • -ed and Ving forms • Adverbs and adjectives 		

Exercises I found the most interesting/boring/difficult:

Unit 7

Our school yearbook

Lesson 1

1. Some pupils are talking about their school life. Complete what they say with the correct reflexive pronoun. Translate the verb with a reflexive pronoun.

Grammar hint

Reflexive pronouns

I	→ myself	we	→ ourselves
you	→ yourself	you	→ yourselves
he	→ himself		
she	→ herself	they	→ themselves
it	→ itself		

GS p. 189

- I am a member of the Girl Guide programme at our school. It helps me to learn more about the world around me and (0) myself.
- At the beginning of the lesson a new teacher introduced (1) _____ and then asked us to tell her about (2) _____.
- What I really like about my new teacher is that she teaches us to treat (3) _____ and other people with respect.



- Being involved in all the school activities helped me not only to enjoy (4) _____, but also to become more successful at school.
- My friends Hailey and Melissa work at the School Craft Corner, helping others to learn what they can do (5) _____.
- When my friend Mike brought a model of a spaceship for the school exhibition, everybody asked him, "Did you really make it (6) _____?" Mike was really pleased with (7) _____.
- At the beginning of this school year, our class went on a coach trip to London. We entertained (8) _____ very much.

2. Grammar. Here are some school announcements.

Report the announcements. Make all necessary changes.

- The writing contest will be held in the library computer lab.
- 0) Our teacher reminded us that the writing contest would be held in the library computer lab.
- A new issue of the School Newspaper which was designed and published by pupils has been released.
- 1) They informed us _____
-
- The winners of the drawing contest can receive their prize if they haven't already done so.
- 2) They said _____
-
- All senior pupils should attend the *photography session* for the next school year-book, so that it will be published by the end of the term.
- 3) It was announced _____
-
- Today is the School Book Club meeting in the library at 2:30. We will continue to discuss *The Book Thief*, which we started discussing at the last meeting.
- 4) Jane said _____
-
- 5) Jane also added _____
-
- The Helping Hands Club is collecting old mobile phones to donate to charities. Please bring old mobile phones that are no longer needed.
- 6) The members of the Helping Hands Club announced _____
-
- 7) They asked the pupils _____
-
- Those pupils who have already chosen their courses for the next school year should fill in the forms.
- 8) The headmaster said _____
-

Lesson 2

1. Heather Brown is one of the most popular pupils at her school.

Report the questions the interviewer asked Heather Brown. Make all necessary changes.

grammar hint

Reported questions

"The concert was wonderful, wasn't it?" they asked.

They asked me **if** the concert had been wonderful.

"Have you done your homework, or not?" my mum asked.

My mum asked me **whether** I had done my homework or not.

GS p. 204-205

0) How can you explain your popularity?

The interviewer asked Heather how she could explain her popularity.

1) What will you remember about your school?

2) You enjoyed your schooldays, didn't you?

3) What is your idea of a great teacher?

4) Science wasn't your favourite subject, was it?

5) Did you study Spanish or French?

6) You always had a good report card, didn't you?

7) What music will remind you of your schooldays?

8) Have you passed all the exams, or not?

9) Are you going to university or will you take a gap year?

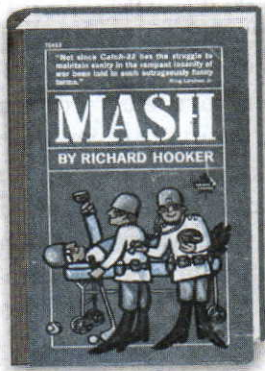
2. Grammar. There are a lot of famous people who have achieved much. But not all of them got on well at the beginning of their carrier.

Complete the information about some of these people with the correct verb forms.



• **Winston Churchill** (0) was (*to be*) never a good student and some teachers believed that he (1) _____ (*not to achieve*) anything. Though Churchill is considered by *historians* to be one of the greatest politicians of all time, he (2) _____ (*not to become*) Prime Minister until he (3) _____ (*to be*) 62. He (4) _____ (*to award*) the Nobel Prize for Literature when he was 79.

• **Samuel Morse** (5) _____ (*to become*) an inventor after he (6) _____ (*to try*) unsuccessfully to be a professional painter. Returning from Britain, where he (7) _____ (*to study*), he understood that his pictures would not sell. It seems surprising that Morse (8) _____ (*to consider*) to be a painter when he (9) _____ (*to invent*) a new way of sending messages.



• **Richard Hooker** (10) _____ (*to work*) for seven years on his humorous war novel, *MASH*. And it (11) _____ (*to refuse*) by 21 publishers before Morrow (12) _____ (*to decide*) to publish it. The novel (13) _____ (*to become*) a best-seller and a highly successful television series.

Lesson 3

1. Vocabulary. Johanna Martin writes articles and reports for her school newspaper. **Replace the words in brackets in Johanna's article with the appropriate words from the box.**

achieve inspired attend consider considered to be
 encouraged ~~entered~~ get on finish improve opportunity
 outstanding preparing provided with recommend

I just (0) *entered* (*started to learn at*) high school and noticed that many of my fellow students were not (1) _____ (*encouraged*) to learn at all. I am one of a few who try to (2) _____ (*get*) A's in my classes, but I am sometimes (3) _____ (*thought to be*) boastful. My message to these students is this: grow up. You are (4) _____ (*given*) free education and you are lucky to get it. Since you are not taking the (5) _____ (*chance*) of this, you don't really earn it. Still, you ignore it by not (6) _____ (*doing*) your homework and arguing with teachers. You aren't going to achieve anything with your life when you (7) _____ (*leave*) school. You _____ are (8) _____ (*inspired*) for be a success but you do not use your chance. I'm sure it is possible to (9) _____ (*make better*) your learning results and have fun too. For many teenagers all over the world education is not available and they can't (10) _____ (*go to*) school. Not everyone can become an (11) _____ (*excellent*) sportsman or film star, the rest of us have to work to (12) _____ (*succeed*) in life. So, I (13) _____ (*advise*) you to stop wasting people's money and time and (14) _____ (*think about*) your attitude before it's too late.

2. Vocabulary. Teenagers often write to magazines about the problems they worry about.

For each gap in the passage choose the appropriate word: a, b, or c.

For all five years of high school I had to (0) c certain courses. Only in grade 12 I was (1) _____ to choose the courses myself. In my last year, which is most difficult time at school, I've done better than in any other school years. It's because I'm (2) _____ what I'm being taught and it makes learning fun and a lot easier. I don't think that English, History and Geography are easy courses. But because they are my favourite subjects, school (3) _____ a much nicer place. English is an important subject, so five years of learning this difficult language is (4) _____. But another language should not be (5) _____. It should be the pupil's choice. Most people will never (6) _____ to speak it. And if you don't want to learn it, why (7) _____ so many years for something like that? I think, that the pupils should be (8) _____ to choose subjects (9) _____ — they know what's important for them to (10) _____ in the future.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 0 a enter | b pass | © take |
| 1 a allowed | b recommended | c inspired |
| 2 a attending | b enjoying | c improving |
| 3 a looks | b makes | c seems |
| 4 a available | b honoured | c necessary |
| 5 a compulsory | b extracurricular | c secondary |
| 6 a able | b ought | c need |
| 7 a attend | b study | c waste |
| 8 a encouraged | b improved | c influenced |
| 9 a ourselves | b themselves | c yourselves |
| 10 a get on | b get out | c get up |

CONSOLIDATION

1. Grammar. There is a mistake in each reported sentence.

Cross out the mistake and write the correct variant. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0) Jennifer said that her classmates had started a cheerleading squad some time ~~ago~~. (0) before
- 1) Jennifer said that they had practised a lot and they would have a performance tomorrow. (1) _____
- 2) Julie said that she had been taking classes in Irish dancing for the last two years. (2) _____
- 3) Julie was glad that she will be competing in the Schools Championships of Irish dancing the next month. (3) _____
- 4) David said that senior pupils at his school had had some special activities yesterday. (4) _____
- 5) David added that there would be a picnic and they would go down the river on a boat the day after tomorrow. (5) _____
- 6) Brian said that he had been working hard on the school play which they were going to have following week. (6) _____
- 7) Mark was very sorry that their school team had been playing in the Schools Basketball Championships the week before but it didn't win. (7) _____
- 8) Deborah said that she couldn't come today because she and her classmates had gone for a coach trip after school. (8) _____

2. Grammar. Mark is writing a letter to his pen friend about what happens at his school before summer break.

Fill in the gaps in the letter with the correct verb forms. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Hi, Denis! How are you?

School exams (0) start (to start) next week — yuck! I hate exams. I always feel nervous. This year we have (1) _____ (to do) GCSE.* I (2) _____ (to learn) 11 subjects this school year. If I (3) _____ (to



pass) the GCSE successfully, I can study for the A level exam. A levels are necessary if a pupil (4) _____ (to want) to go to university. I (5) _____ (to study) IT at University, because I (6) _____ (to be interested in) computers since my childhood.

Of course our teachers want us (7) _____ (to do) our best. That's why we (8) _____ (to go through) again what we (9) _____ (to learn) before we take our final exams.

There is also a graduation ceremony for the pupils who (10) _____ (to leave) school this year. It is an annual event, which (11) _____ (to take place) outdoors on the football field. The pupils (12) _____ (to give) a diploma saying that they (13) _____ (to complete) all the courses. All the preparations (14) _____ (to finish) already. We (15) _____ (to prepare) some interesting activities and (16) _____ (to give) our teachers the invitations.

3. Grammar. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence and contains the words given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0) I started doing my school project two weeks ago.
for two weeks

I have been doing my school project for two weeks.

1) Do you need any help with your school project?
should

2) Is this your first visit to Britain?
before

3) I plan to study engineering when I finish school.
going to

4) They will announce the results of the exams tomorrow.
The results

5) It is necessary for you to work regularly to pass the exams.
ought

6) Mark is one of the best pupils at our school.
ranks

7) At the beginning of the school year I joined the Girl Guides.
member

4. Vocabulary. Here is an article from a teen magazine giving some advice how to spend summer holidays.

Use the words in the box to form new words that fit in the gaps (1-14) in the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Organise summer activities

Summer holidays provide you with the (0) *opportunity* of playing computer games or watching television. But a little (1) _____ might be also a good idea, because it is not always about schooling. It might be fun to get a part-time job and run a window-cleaning business in the (2) _____. It's absolutely fun to learn to skateboard or to design a T-shirt (3) _____. In the process of having fun, you will read (4) _____ that will help you and use your creative (5) _____. Find something you are (6) _____ in and consider what (7) _____ are available in the local area. Each morning, ask (8) _____ what you plan to do that day and each night think about your (9) _____. Many teenagers are keen to start something, but are less (10) _____ when they find out that hard work is always necessary to achieve success. It is wonderful if your parents and friends are (11) _____ and (12) _____, because some encouragement from them will be necessary. Anyway, if you spend an hour or two a day doing something that inspires you, improves your skills, and helps you to feel (13) _____, then you are learning something that will be (14) _____ to you in the future.

- (0) OPPORTUNE
- (1) EDUCATE
- (2) NEIGHBOUR
- (3) CREATIVE
- (4) INFORM
- (5) IMAGINE
- (6) INTEREST
- (7) ACTIVE
- (8) YOU
- (9) ACHIEVE
- (10) EXCITE
- (11) SUPPORT
- (12) CONSIDER
- (13) CONFIDENCE
- (14) USE

Contents

Unit 1. Reading ...? Why not?	5
Unit 2. Let the music begin	26
Unit 3. What's the news?	46
Unit 4. What school do you go to?	72
Unit 5. School — what's next?	94
Unit 6. My country in the world	114
Unit 7. Our school yearbook	136

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