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ТОМСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

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Данное пособие представляет собой подборку аутентичных текстов, к которым составлены упражнения, предполагающие индивидуальную, парную и групповую работу, а их последовательность предусматривает практику в различных видах речевой деятельности.

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Unit 1 Greetings

LEAD-IN

Remember the expressions used when you greet somebody:

Good morning! Good afternoon!
Good evening! Hi! Hello!
How do you do? (first meeting)
I haven't seen you for ages.

When you ask someone how the things are with him you may say:

How are you?
How are you doing?
How's life?
How's it going?

Fine, thanks. And you?
Very well. Not so bad.
OK. So-so.
Quite well. What about you?
All right, thank you.
Can't complain.

The answers may be:

When you close a conversation you should:

thank a person for help/a meal, etc.

Thank you for all your help.
Thanks for everything.
It was great.

mention the next meeting

See you soon.
I hope to see you next time.
I look forward to seeing you.

give them good wishes

Have a nice day.
Have a good weekend/holiday.
All the best. Take care.

When you leave you may say:

Good-bye! Good night!
Bye. So long!
Remember me to Mr. Smith.
Give my regards to Tom.

When you introduce yourself or somebody you may say:

May I introduce myself?
Let me introduce Mr. ... to you.
Tom, this is Paul. Paul, meet Tom.
I'd like you to meet ...

When you meet someone for the first time you may say:

Pleased to meet you.
Nice to meet you!
It's a pleasure to meet you.

READING

1 Which of these expressions are used for opening or closing conversations?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| – See you! | – Goodbye! |
| – Hi! | – Good morning! |
| – Bye for now! | – Hello! |
| – Good night! | – Have a nice weekend. |

2 Read the texts about different greeting customs. For questions 1–5, choose A, B, C, D, E.

A Chile

People usually shake hands when they meet for the first time. When two women first meet, they sometimes give one kiss on the cheek. (They actually «kiss the air») Women also greet both male and female friends with a kiss. Chilean men give their friends warm *abrazos* (hugs) or sometimes kiss women on the cheek.

B Finland

Finns greet each other with a firm handshake. Hugs and kisses are only for close friends and family.

C The Philippines

The everyday greeting for friends is a handshake for both men and women. Men sometimes pat each other on the back.

D Korea

Men bow slightly and shake hands to greet each other. Women do not usually shake hands. To address someone with his or her full name, the family name comes first, then the first name.

E The United States

People shake hands when they are first introduced. Friends and family members often hug or kiss on the cheek when they see each other. In these situations, men often kiss women but not other men.

Which countries meet the following rules? **A** **B** **C** **D** **E**

- 1 People shake hands every time they meet.
- 2 Women kiss at the first meeting.
- 3 Men hug or pat each other on the back.
- 4 Women kiss male friends.
- 5 The family name comes first.

3 Say how these people greet each other in your country. Discuss it with your partner.

- two male friends
- a male and a female friend
- two strangers
- two female friends

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

4 Complete the five conversations. For questions 1–5, choose the correct letter A, B or C. Then act out the dialogues in pairs.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 Hello, John! | | |
| A: Fine, thanks | B: Hi! | C: So long! |
| 2 How are you? | | |
| A: That's okay. | B: Fine, thanks. | C: It was great! |
| 3 Goodbye! | | |
| A: See you later! | B: Sleep well! | C: So-so. |
| 4 Here you are. | | |
| A: Good. | B: Thanks. | C: OK. |
| 5 Oh, I'm sorry! | | |
| A: That's okay. | B: Thank you. | C: Very well. |
| 6 Goodnight! | | |
| A: How are you? | B: Sleep well! | C: Bye. |



5 Put this conversation in the correct order.

- ☐ Hello, Tom. Nice to meet you, too.
- ☐ I'm OK. And you?
- ☐ Hi, Mary. Nice to meet you.
- ☐ Hello, Jill.
- ☐ Fine, thanks. Tom, this is Mary. Mary, this is Tom.
- ☐ Hi, Tom. How are you?

Introduce your partner to other people in the class.

6 Fill in the gaps with these words and role play the dialogue.

great hello really nice well

Colin: (1) ..., I'm Collin. What's your name?

Lena: I'm Lena. I'm from Durban.

Colin: (2) ... ? I'm from Sydney. What are your hobbies?

Lena: (3) ..., I paint pictures of the countryside and I play the guitar.

Colin: (4) ... I love music. I collect rock magazines. And I take photos.

Lena: That's (5) ...! What's your favourite sport?

Colin: Oh, I don't play sport.

7 What could you say in these situations? Choose a suitable phrase from the box.

Happy Christmas!

Thank you. Cheers!

Excuse me.

Good morning.

Sorry\excuse me. I didn't understand.

Happy New Year!

Good afternoon.

Goodnight. Sleep well.

- 1 You want to order a coffee. The waiter is reading the newspaper.
- 2 A friend buys you a drink.
- 3 A child says "Goodnight" to you.
- 4 You answer the phone at work. It is 10.30 a.m.
- 5 You answer the phone at work. It is 3 p.m.
- 6 It is 2 a.m. on January 1st. You meet a friend on the street.
- 7 A friend spoke too quickly. You don't understand.
- 8 It is 24th December. You meet a friend on the bus.





8 Match the questions with suitable answers. Then order these to make a conversation.

On What's your job?
On ка.
What's your surname?
I'm from Russia.
I'm 20 years old.
23 15 45
No, I'm Greek.
Are you French?
Fine, thanks.

How old are you?
What's your address?
Hello! How are you?
Where are you from?
Mary.
What's your first name?
What's your telephone number?
It's 20, Long Road, London.

SPEAKING

9 Work in two teams. Take it in turns to choose words from the list and make sentences. Each correct sentence gets one point. The team with the most points is the winner.

musician, years old, name, favourite, pleased, neighbour, capital, married, farmers, where, job, surname

Team 1: Fergus is a musician.

Team 2: He is thirty years old.





10 Dramatize the conversation.

Student A: You want to know whose birthday it is today. Ask your partner questions. Use these words to help you.

- Name?
- Address?
- Phone number?
- Job?
- Age?

Student B: Your partner wants to find out whose birthday it is today. Answer his questions using the information below.

Julia Roberts
Hollywood
California, The USA
Tel. (216) 782354
37 years old

WRITING

11 Read this pen-friend letter and write a reply, answering all the questions. Use no more than 80 words in your letter.

Dear Eva,
Hi!

My name is Sophie and I live near Oxford, about 70 kilometers north-west of London. I'm 16 years old and I'm at Central Oxford School. My favourite subjects are German and History. I've got a brother and a sister. My brother Eddie is 14 and my sister Emily is 10. We've got a dog called Barney. I think he's a bit boring – I don't like dogs very much! I like playing hockey and working with computers.

Where do you live? Have you got any brothers and sisters? What are your hobbies? Have you got any pets?

I'm looking forward to your letter!

Yours,

Sophie





Unit 2

Student's Life

LEAD-IN

1 Work in a group. Look at the student message board on a school website. Do you agree with these opinions?

Students only work hard when they have exams.

Boys and girls learn better in single sex schools.

Teachers only care about exam results.

Homework is boring.

What opinion would you add to the message board?

READING

2 Work in groups. In turn ask and answer the following questions.

- Is it difficult to get a place at university?
- Why do so many people in our country study in one way or another?

3 Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For questions 1–10, choose the right variant – A, B, C or D. The example is given (0).

Life at university – a student writes

I enjoyed business studies at school and wanted to (0) A my knowledge of the subject so I decided to study it at university. Also I knew it would be (1) ___ later when I looked for a job. At first, the course wasn't quite (2) ___ I had expected because it didn't cover the subjects I was particularly interested (3) ___. We spent lots of time studying a range of subjects (4) ___ law and economics but I soon (5) ___ these are things you need to understand.

In class we work in groups, preparing ideas, we then (6) ___ them with the others. Now we're learning how to make business plans and we can see how they would (7) ___ apply to the world of business. We have a very busy (8) ___ life at university so whatever subject you study, you must be (9) ___ on it or you won't make yourself find the (10) ___ to study.





- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 0 A increase | B grow | C fill | D correct |
| 1 A likely | B useful | C possible | D hopeful |
| 2 A that | B which | C what | D than |
| 3 A by | B with | C of | D in |
| 4 A so | B as | C such | D like |
| 5 A explained | B realised | C showed | D believed |
| 6 A divide | B join | C share | D add |
| 7 A actually | B just | C presently | D exactly |
| 8 A party | B evening | C social | D free |
| 9 A glad | B keen | C clever | D quick |
| 10 A time | B period | C day | D hour |

4 Do you find your student life enjoyable and fulfilling? Would you like to have anything changed in it? Discuss it with your partner.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

5 Match the words 1–13 with the explanations A–M. The example is given.

Example: 12 –M.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1 advanced | A a place where students can go for general help and advice |
| 2 canteen | B money paid to your landlord |
| 3 club | C something you can use to prove that you are a student |
| 4 full-time course | D a place to eat |
| 5 hostel | E a group who join together for a leisure activity |
| 6 noticeboard | F studying for a few hours every week |
| 7 part-time course | G studying all day, from Monday to Friday |
| 8 reading list | H a place for students to live cheaply |
| 9 rent | I the books that students must read for their course |
| 10 sports centre | J where you can play volleyball, do gymnastics, etc. |
| 11 student card | K where people put posters and other information |
| 12 university term | L a word to describe students who know a lot about their subject |
| 13 welfare office | M part of the students' year |





6 Match the words (1–7) to the definitions (A–G).

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1 a grant | A the money some students receive if they get a place at university |
| 2 lectures | B the qualification you get at the end of university |
| 3 a degree | C the name we give students during this period at university |
| 4 undergraduates | D teachers at university |
| 5 research | E the study of one subject in great depth and detail, often to get new information |
| 6 lecturers | F the talks/lessons that students go to while they are at university |
| 7 graduates | G students when they have completed their first degree |

7 Complete this letter. Write ONE word for each space 1–10. The example (0) is given.

Dear Pat,
I arrived (0) here three weeks ago. I'm studying at a language school
(1) _____ Brighton. The students come (2) _____ many different countries
and I (3) _____ made a lot of new friends.
There (4) _____ classes for five hours every day. I like (5) _____ teacher
very much. (6) _____ name is John and he helps me (7) _____ I make a
mistake.
I want (8) _____ visit London next weekend because I (9) _____ going back
to my country on Monday. Can I see you there? Please write to (10) _____
soon.

With best wishes from

Mary





SPEAKING

8 Work in groups of two. Talk for 3–4 minutes.

Student A: You know the information about the club for students. Answer your friend's questions. Use the following information in your conversation.

*Happy Days Club
FOR STUDENTS
Every Friday
7.30 – 10.30 p.m.
29 Milton Street
Just £1 per week
games, music, dancing and lots more*

Student B: You don't know anything about the club, ask your partner some questions about it. Use the following words to help you.

Club for students

- *name?*
- *when?*
- *what/do?*
- *where?*
- *cost?*

WRITING

9 Read the letter to a pen-pal agency and write a similar one. Use no more than 80 words in your letter.

*Dear Sir / Madam,
I'm a student at Orleans High School in New York City, and I want to write to a pen-friend in Hungary.
I love playing basketball and my favourite team is the Chicago Bulls. I also like going to the movies and I think Drew Barrymore is great. I play the guitar and enjoy listening to rock bands.
Can you send me the name of a student in Hungary?
Thank you,
Brad Stone*





Unit 3 Siberian Athens

LEAD-IN

1 In pairs, discuss the following questions.

- Do you live and/or work in a city? Is it very big?
- How many advantages and disadvantages of city life can you think of?
- Where would you like to live? Why?

2 Tell about advantages and disadvantages of city life and life in the countryside using the table below.

<i>Towns and Cities</i>	
<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
There are plenty of things to do. It's exciting. There's a wide range of shops. There's lots of night-life.	They are noisy. They are dirty and polluted. They are stressful. They are crowded. They are dangerous.
<i>The Countryside</i>	
<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
It's quiet and peaceful. It is clean. It is calm and relaxing. It has lots of open space. It is safe.	There's nothing to do. It's boring. There are only a few shops. There's no night-life.

3 Complete this table of opposites.

<i>towns and cities</i>	<i>villages in the countryside</i>
noisy	quiet and peaceful
...	clean air
...	safe
...	not much traffic
...	nothing to do in the evening



READING

4 Work in pairs. Discuss the following questions:

- Is Tomsk an old town?
- What are the most interesting places in Tomsk?
- Does Tomsk change from year to year?

5 For questions 1-5, read the text below and decide which answer A, B or C is correct.

Tomsk is an old Siberian town. It is situated on the right bank of the river Tom, in West Siberia.

Tomsk was founded in 1604, therefore it is considered to be one of the oldest Siberian towns. Before the Revolution Tomsk was a merchant town and a place of exile. Many outstanding people, such as Korolenko, Sverdlov, Chekhov visited Tomsk in the past and saw its wooden houses, dirty narrow streets and a lot of churches.

At the beginning of the 18th century Tomsk became an administrative and commercial centre of Siberia. In 1888 Tomsk University, the first in Siberia, was opened and Tomsk became a centre of education and culture of Siberia. It was often called "Siberian Athens".

Now Tomsk is known as a great educational, scientific, cultural and industrial centre with all the features of a modern city. There are many fine houses, broad avenues and beautiful parks.

As an educational centre Tomsk is famous for its six universities, plenty of technical secondary schools, some research institutes, many secondary schools, gymnasiums and lyceums.

So we may say that Tomsk is a town of students.





The most beautiful avenue is named after Lenin. It was called Million Street before the Revolution. Here we can find the museum of regional studies, Drama Theatre and Theatre "Intim", Concert Hall and Central Post Office, plenty of offices and institutions.

Tomsk is known as a great cultural centre of Siberia. There are several theatres, such as a Drama theatre, a Puppet theatre, a young Spectators' theatre, concert halls, museums in Tomsk. Tomsk is proud of its old wooden houses with so called "wooden laces". Many memorials of wooden architecture are protected by the state.

There are many places of interest and monuments in the town. The history of Tomsk is connected with the names of G.Batenkov, V.Shishkov, S.Kirov, V.Kuibyshev and other outstanding people. There are monuments to these people in our town. The memorial of Glory devoted to the perished during the Great Patriotic War is situated in Lagerny Garden.

Tomsk is known as an industrial centre. It is famous for gas and oil, chemical, metal-working, wood and food industries.

Tomsk changes from year to year. Many modern multistoreyed buildings are being and have been built in its suburbs and in the centre.

- 1 Where is Tomsk situated?
 - A on the river Tom;
 - B on the river Ob;
 - C in East Siberia.
- 2 When was it founded?
 - A in 1604;
 - B in 1888;
 - C in 1601.
- 3 When did it become an administrative and commercial centre?
 - A in the 19th century;
 - B in 1888;
 - C in the 18th century.
- 4 When did it become an educational and cultural centre of Siberia?
 - A in 1604;
 - B in the 20th century;
 - C in 1888.
- 5 Why was Tomsk called "Siberian Athens"?
 - A because of its wooden architecture;
 - B because of its population;
 - C because of its first University.



6 Agree or disagree with the following statements using the phrases below.

<i>That's right</i>	<i>That's wrong</i>
<i>I think so</i>	<i>I don't think so</i>
<i>I agree with you</i>	<i>You are mistaken here</i>
<i>I'm of the same opinion</i>	<i>Far from it</i>

- 1 Tomsk is an old Siberian town.
- 2 Tomsk is situated on the river Ob.
- 3 Tomsk was founded in 1640.
- 4 Before the Revolution Tomsk was a merchant town.
- 5 Tomsk became an administrative centre of Siberia in the 15-th century.
- 6 Tomsk became an industrial centre of Siberia in 1888.
- 7 Tomsk is known as an educational centre now.
- 8 Tomsk is not known as a scientific centre now.
- 9 Tomsk is known as a cultural and industrial centre.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

7 Fill the gaps with a suitable word.

The best (1) ____ about living in the country is that:

- there's peace and (2) ____
- you get (3) ____ air
- you are (4) ____ by nature
- the (5) ____ of life is slower and more relaxed

The (6) ____ thing about living in the country is that:

- there are no cinemas and discos, so there isn't much (7) ____
- everyone knows what you are doing, so there isn't much (8) ____

Can you add more things to each list?

8 Put the correct word\phrase in each gap. Choose the answers from the list.

<i>changes, known, wooden, the past, exile, is situated, proud, devoted, situated, are protected, named after</i>

- 1 Tomsk _____ on the right bank of the river Tomsk.
- 2 Before the Revolution Tomsk was a place of _____.
- 3 Many outstanding people visited Tomsk in _____.
- 4 There are many houses of _____ architecture in Tomsk.
- 5 Tomsk is _____ as a great educational centre.
- 6 Tomsk _____ from year to year.
- 7 The most beautiful avenue is _____ Lenin.
- 8 Many architectural memorials _____ by the state.
- 9 The memorial of Glory _____ to the perished is _____ in Lagerny Garden.
- 10 I am _____ of the town.

SPEAKING

9 Tell about Tomsk using the phrases from the list. There is a plan to help you.

*to be founded, to be situated, to become an
administrative and educational centre, to be known as,
to be proud of, monuments to ..., to be named after*

- Tomsk in the past.
- Tomsk as an educational centre.
- Tomsk monuments.
- The centre of Tomsk.
- Tomsk as a cultural, industrial centre.

WRITING

10 An English-speaking friend is coming to visit your town one day next month. Now you are writing a letter to tell your friend your plans for the visit. Describe where you plan to go, what you will do there and say why you think your friend will enjoy it. Write about 60-80 words.

Dear.....,
I'm so pleased you are coming to visit my town.....
.....
.....



Self-Study

READING

Text 1

Look at the statements about advice for new students at a university. Read the text below to decide if each statement is correct (True) or incorrect (False).

- 1 This information is to help students who have arrived after the start of the university term.
- 2 The Welfare Office is usually closed in the morning.
- 3 A list of flats available for rent can be seen in the Welfare Office.
- 4 You can save money on books if you have a student card.
- 5 You should ask older students for advice about where to buy books.
- 6 Having all your meals in the canteen is the cheapest way to eat.
- 7 Lots of students want to join the cookery class.
- 8 You can take up golf at a local club.
- 9 You can join a part-time course at the Music School if you already play reasonably well.
- 10 At musical open evenings you can perform even if you have no experience.

New Students' Newsletter 19th September

Welcome!

As a new student, you've arrived two days before term starts to look around and get settled in before your course begins and the place fills up. Here is some information to make all that a bit easier (we hope!).

The Student Welfare Office is normally open from 4 p.m. till 8 p.m. Monday to Friday. Today and tomorrow it will be open all day, from about 9 a.m. This is the place to come if you have any problems, for example about money (not yet, surely?) or accommodation (we have a list of rental agencies and also advertise any rooms which become available in the university hostels at the end of term). We also give out university identity cards which you need to join the library and which allow you to get discounts at a number of local shops (including bookshops) and places of entertainment, such as clubs and cinemas.

On Monday and Tuesday of next week, second-year students will be running a book sale in the canteen from 10 a.m. – 3 p.m.. Many of the books on your first-year reading list will be available and we suggest you should look here first before spending too much on new books.





The university canteen (open from 7.30 a.m. till 7.30 p.m.) sells hot meals, fairly cheaply, as well as snacks and drinks, but it'll save you money to cook at least some of your own meals. There is a basic cookery course starting next week (run by students for students, so it's really practical). If you don't know how to boil an egg, this is for you. It's always full, so get your name on the list in the welfare office now!

The sports centre is open from today. Look on the noticeboards there for information about athletics, swimming, team games, and so on. It is also possible to join some local city clubs, such as golf or squash, at a discount (show them your card) if you can play at a reasonable level. Addresses in the sports centre office.

The Music School welcomes all members of the university, whatever their main subject of study, for part-time courses. Why not take the opportunity to start learning the guitar, violin or piano while you're here? Many advanced students offer really cheap lessons. There are also open evenings when anyone can take the chance to perform in front of an audience. Look out for notices advertising times and dates.

Text 2

Read the text and fill the gaps 1–3 with the most suitable missing sentences A–E. There is one extra option which you don't need to use.

Example: 0 – A

The University of Tomsk

Tomsk is the town of the first university in Siberia which was founded in 1880. The university was opened in 1888 and there was only faculty in it at that time where 72 students studied medicine.

0

There is the faculty of refresher courses for lecturers of educational establishments of Western Siberia, the Far East and Kazakhstan.

Tomsk University has some museums which are famous for their collections of antique exhibits. There is the museum of zoology, the museum of archeology and ethnography as well as the museum of paleontology.

1

The foundation of the garden is connected with the name of the outstanding botanist Krylov who devoted his whole life to studying plants. In his work "The Siberian Flora" Krylov described 3,000 different plant species. One can see a wonderful herbarium in the botanical garden.





2

The university and its research institutes as well as the scientific library are situated in Lenin Avenue. As you know, The University is surrounded by a wonderful grove which contains many trees and shrubs.

3

Its seventy five graduates became members of the Academy of Sciences of this country.

- A At present there are 12 faculties in the university where students are trained in different specialities.
- B Its collection contains 400,000 species of our country's flora as well as the flora of many foreign countries.
- C Speaking about the University one can't but tell about a botanical garden.
- D Tomsk is proud of its old wooden houses.
- E As a matter of fact, it is because of the University that Tomsk was named "Siberian Athens."

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 1 Tell me your _____.
A surname B girlfriend's C name's
- 2 Hello. Nice to _____ you.
A feel B meet C say
- 3 Before an exam it's a good idea to _____ for it .
A revise B get C teach
- 4 Has she got _____ hair?
A blonde B block C bold
- 5 He lives _____ a very nice area.
A at B on C in
- 6 Both _____ are very good-looking.
A mans B man C men
- 7 Are there _____ books in your bag?
A some B any C no
- 8 Give me a pen _____.
A my B of mine C mine
- 9 My brother and I _____ curly hair.
A have got B has got C have get
- 10 What _____ the school-leaving age?
A has B is C are





TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 My granny has got a lot of freckles.
- 2 People smile when they're happy, and sometimes smile at people to be polite.
- 3 She married off her two daughters to rich farmers.
- 4 The lecture was a disappointment, we were all bored.
- 5 What is your idea of a good teacher?
- 6 My day is divided into six lessons in different subjects, with a break in the morning and afternoon.
- 7 I got a very high mark.
- 8 This town is worth visiting because it regularly puts on interesting exhibitions of modern art.
- 9 Well-off people live in fashionable residential areas.
- 10 We live in suburbs on the edge of the city.

WRITING

Read the information about Peter. Fill in the form for him.

My name is Peter Jones. I am a twenty-four-year-old student from Australia. I study Spanish at London University. My interests are travelling and playing tennis. I don't like reading or football.

FIND A FRIEND CLUB

First Name: 0 *Peter*

Surname: 1

Age: 2

Nationality: 3

Job: 4

Foreign Languages: 5

Hobbies: 6





Control Work №1

Variant 1

READING

Text 1

Read the texts, then decide if sentences are 1–6 “Right” (A) or “Wrong” (B).
For questions 1–6, choose A, B or C. If there is not enough information
to answer choose “Doesn’t say” (C).

Jenny is thirty-two years old and she has got a job in a post office in a small village. She’s divorced and has got an eight-year-old son, Cill. She’s got a small house with a garden in the village. She’s got a lot of friends in the village. Jenny’s mother, Kate, lives in the same village. She helps Jenny with the child when she’s at work.

Peter is thirty-nine years old and he is an architect in London. He is married to Elizabeth and they’ve got a son. They live in a big house near London. Elizabeth looks after her child and has a part-time job in a school near her home. Peter’s parents, Fiona and Michael, live in the country and come to stay with the family in the holidays. They have a comfortable life and they are a happy family.

- 1 Jenny’s husband is Peter.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn’t say
- 2 Elizabeth is an architect.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn’t say
- 3 Peter has got two children.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn’t say
- 4 Fiona is divorced.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn’t say
- 5 Jenny has got a part-time job in a school.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn’t say
- 6 Jenny has got a house near London.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn’t say



Text 2

Read the text about Stewart Jones and complete the sentences 1–5 with the most suitable ending A, B or C.

Stewart Jones is thirty-nine years old. He is a policeman. He lives in Dover, in the south-east of England.

Stewart lives in a small, comfortable flat with his wife, Jessica and their son, Jason. Jessica is twenty-eight years old. She is a vet. Jason is seven years old. He goes to school every day from 9 am to 3:30 pm.

Stewart is good-looking. He is tall and well-built with short brown hair and brown eyes. Everybody likes him because he is a kind man and a very loving father.

In his free time Stewart likes playing basketball.

He doesn't like watching TV. He thinks it is boring.

- 1 Stewart Jones is ...
A a vet B a sportsman C a policeman
- 2 Everybody likes Stewart because he is ...
A good-looking B well-built C a kind man
- 3 Stewart's favourite free time activity is ...
A watching TV B playing basketball C going to Jason's school
- 4 Stewart doesn't like watching TV because ...
A he thinks it is boring B he has no free time C his wife hates TV programmes
- 5 From 9 am to 3:30 pm Stewart's son usually ...
A watches TV B plays football C goes to school

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 1 Do you say his _____ name is Boris?
A full B first C last
- 2 His mother remarried, he has a _____ now.
A stepfather B stepmother C stepaunt
- 3 Some children _____ to read before they start school.
A study B learn C teach
- 4 In history we had to learn a lot of dates by _____.
A hard B hand C heart
- 5 Where is she? She is _____ home.
A at B in C on



- 6 There _____ not fifteen children in the classroom.
A is B am C are
- 7 He hasn't got _____ brothers or sisters.
A some B any C no
- 8 I don't remember where _____ relatives were born.
A my B mine C me
- 9 My aunts are _____.
A housewives B housewives C housewife
- 10 My uncle _____ very muscular arms.
A haven't B has got C have got

TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 Don't worry, everything will turn out all right.
- 2 Wait a minute, let me see.
- 3 Sam was born in Scotland but when he was two, his father got a new job in Los Angeles, and he grew up in California.
- 4 Ann always does her homework in a hurry.
- 5 In this country applicants take their entrance exams in July.
- 6 She worked very hard and made great progress.
- 7 He failed to pass the examination.
- 8 For many people, the worst time of day is the rush hour.
- 9 I live and work in the suburbs, but I usually go into town two times a week.
- 10 One problem is that there's nowhere to park in the centre, so I usually take a bus into town.

WRITING

This is a part of the letter you've received from an English friend.

Dear ...

I'm coming to your school for one term. In your next letter, tell me about the school. What do you like and dislike about it?

Yours,

John

Now you are writing a letter to this friend. Write your letter in about 60–80 words.



Variant 2**READING****Text 1**

Read the texts and decide if each sentence is True (T) or False (F) according to the texts. Correct the false statements.

Hello! My name is Paul Wilson. I'm from Canada. I'm twenty-five years old. I'm not married and I haven't got any children. I'm a musician. I'm interested in sports. My favourite sport is tennis.

Hello! My first name is Jack. My surname is Davis. I'm from Edinburgh, Scotland. I'm a photographer. I'm forty years old. I have a wife and two wonderful children. My hobby is dancing.

This is Diego and this is Helen. They're friends and they're from Brazil. Diego is nineteen years old and Helen is seventeen years old. They are students. Diego's favourite sport is football and Helen is interested in music.

Hi there! I'm Joe from New Delhi. It's in India. I'm twelve years old and I'm a farmer. My hobby is cooking.

- 1 Diego is fond of sport.
- 2 Jack is a farmer.
- 3 Joe is from India.
- 4 Paul is married.
- 5 Jack has got a son.

Text 2

Read the text about Kate and complete the sentences 1–5 with the most suitable ending A, B or C.

I'm Kate. I have a grandma and a grandpa. My grandparents' names are Arthur and Mary. They are always friendly to me.

This is my uncle. His name is Jack. Jack's son, Tom, is my cousin. He is well-behaved. Laura and Ann are Jack's daughters, they are my cousins, and they are sometimes naughty.

These are my parents. My mum's name is Jane and my dad's name is John. He is a doctor and she is a teacher. My dad is serious, and my mum is often cheerful.

My aunt's name is Jennifer. Billy is my cousin. He is two years old. He looks like his mother. My cousin is often stubborn. Jennifer is a good mum, she is always polite.

- 1 My grandmother's name is ...
A Mary B Arthur C Jennifer
- 2 My cousin Tom is ...
A well-educated B well-behaved C well-built
- 3 My mother is ...
A a doctor B a teacher C a housewife
- 4 My cousin Bill looks like ...
A his mum B his dad C his brother
- 5 My cousin Bill is ...
A polite B stubborn C serious

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 1 If the person you marry dies, you are a _____.
A bachelor B widower C partner
- 2 Your _____ is the one that all the family have.
A name B surname C nickname
- 3 If you have any questions, _____ your hand.
A rise B raise C rose
- 4 In the second form many pupils _____ two foreign languages.
A study B teach C learn
- 5 Bye, see you _____ Tuesday!
A on B at C in
- 6 She _____ very pale face.
A has got B have got C have get
- 7 Are there _____ foreign books in your library?
A some B any C no
- 8 I met _____ teacher at the bus stop.
A ours B our C us
- 9 Hello, I am Kate. And what _____ your name?
A is B am C are
- 10 The _____ books are on the table.
A children's B children' C childrens'



TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 I like playing hockey and working with computers.
- 2 That's very kind of you, I appreciate it.
- 3 My first impression of him was a bit negative.
- 4 Kate is afraid of taking her exam.
- 5 Martha is good at reciting poems.
- 6 Education is necessary if you want to succeed in life.
- 7 Many people consider a lecture to be the best method of teaching at higher educational institutions.
- 8 You have a higher cost of living in a city.
- 9 I usually get a taxi home when I'm late.
- 10 The worst thing about living in the country is that public transport is hopeless.

WRITING

Read about Julie. Fill in the information on the resume.

My name is Julie Parsons and I was born in Yorkshire. I am twenty eight. I have a Higher National Diploma in Business Studies. At the moment I'm studying law at London University. My main hobby is travelling and I wish to apply for the post of sales manager in a third world country. I have experience of selling in five firms. I have Spanish and German evening classes twice a week and I am going to learn Chinese next year.

RESUME

Post applied	<i>a sales manager</i>
First name	
Surname	
Age	
Education	
Hobby	
Foreign languages	





Variant 3

READING

Text 1

The teachers below are looking for a holiday to suit their students. There are descriptions of eight holidays below. Decide which holiday (A–H) would be the most suitable for each teacher (1–5). For each of those numbers mark the correct letter.

- 1 Ms Robson's students are studying French and German. She would like to find a holiday which gives them the chance to speak both languages at some point while they're away.
- 2 Hilary's students are fourteen years old. Some of them learn French, so she wants to find a holiday course which can offer individual language lessons for those who would like to improve their French.
- 3 Rosie has a small group of students. They all want to sail but unfortunately some of them are unable to swim, although they're keen to learn.
- 4 Mr Pearson's class has just started to learn German but he wants a holiday which mixes studying the language with plenty of free time to explore the foreign country.
- 5 John has a class of eleven-year-olds who are crazy about sport. He'd like a course which organizes a complete programme including all kinds of sport, meals and entertainment.

A

Summer Schools in the Czech Republic

Spend a week in a sports centre 15 minutes south of Prague. Each day's programme is organized by our professional trainers for children aged 10–14. Prices include breakfast, lunch and dinner as well as sightseeing trips.

B

Greek Sailing Holidays

Arrive by air and then hire one of our new boats with all the latest equipment to sail around the Greek islands. These boats sleep up to twenty students and two teachers. Trained sailing staff are available but you must be able to swim.

C

Touring in France

Fly to Paris and spend a few days sightseeing in this wonderful city before travelling on to Toulouse. All our tours have a French-speaking guide and accommodation is in comfortable hotels. Prices include breakfast and evening meal only.



D***Summer in Austria***

We will arrange a programme to suit your students. All our courses take place at the university in Linz. Morning classes are held in German, evening lectures on Austrian history are in English. We offer an exciting programme of evening activities including music, dance and theatre.

E***Summer Courses in Finland***

If you love water sports you'll love our one-week sports holiday on the Finnish lakes. There are opportunities to swim, sail and water-ski. Lessons are available if you need them. There is also a chance to learn Finnish at no extra cost! Everyone welcome.

F***Holiday Programmes in Germany***

We offer morning classes in the German language at all levels from beginners upwards. In the afternoon you are free to join our mountain walks or to go shopping in the nearby town. In the evening we organize a full programme of entertainments. All ages welcome.

G***Summer Schools in France***

We offer summer schools for students between the ages of 12 and 16. Live with a French family and choose from a range of different activities including horse-riding, indoor hockey, football, swimming and dry skiing. Private language lessons arranged if requested.

H***Swiss Study Tours***

Using the excellent Swiss railway system we offer an unusual holiday, sport and study programme. Your hotel is a train: eat and sleep on board and spend each day in a different part of Switzerland. Opportunities to speak French, German and Italian.

Text 2

Read the texts about a part-time job for students. For questions 1–5, choose from the students (A, B, C).

Find out why these students work.

A**B****C**

- 1 To earn money for college.
- 2 To buy nice clothes.
- 3 To go out on the weekend.
- 4 To pay for a car.
- 5 To get job experience.

The Daily Grind

A**Brandon Smith**

I'm a junior in high school, and I have a part-time job in a restaurant. I bus dishes on Saturdays and Sundays from 8:30 until 4:00. I earn \$5.50 an hour. It isn't much money, but I save almost every penny! I want to go to a good university, and the cost goes up every year. Of course, I spend some money when I go out on Saturday night.

B**Lauren Russel**

I'm a senior in high school. I have a job as a cashier in a grocery store. The job pays well – about \$6.75 an hour. I work every weeknight after school from 4:00 until 8:00. I don't have time for homework, and my grades aren't very good this year. But I have to work, or I can't buy nice clothes and I can't go out on Saturday night. Also, a car costs a lot of money.

**C****Erica Davis**

I'm a freshman in college. College is very expensive, so I work in a law office for three hours every weekday afternoon. I make photocopies, file papers, and sort mail for \$8.25 an hour. The job gives me good experiences because I want to be a lawyer someday. But I don't want to work every semester. I need some time to study.

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 1 My young sister is _____ swimming.
A fond of B interested on C like at
- 2 Peter decided not to _____ for the examination.
A enter B go in C delete
- 3 Sheila always got good _____ in algebra.
A points B marks C numbers
- 4 It's not _____ from the centre of the city. Any bus will take you there.
A long B far C near



- 5 The trouble is that he didn't work _____ the term.
A in B at C during
- 6 The Johns haven't got _____ children.
A some B any C no
- 7 I have _____ friends in Tomsk.
A a few B a little C much
- 8 I like history. It's _____ favourite subject.
A my B mine C me
- 9 What are their _____ names?
A pets' B pet's C pets
- 10 My friend and I _____ interested in sport.
A am B are C is

TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 She is studying for the entrance examinations.
- 2 I think your girlfriend is a bit foolish.
- 3 A lot of women are very happy to stay at home and be housewives.
- 4 Students must be trained to think clearly and to express themselves well.
- 5 Learning grammar is enough to master a foreign language.
- 6 He is afraid of being late for the lectures so he always comes to the Institute in time.
- 7 These students have very few friends in this city.
- 8 The pace of life is slower and more relaxed in the country.
- 9 My sister and I played a lot in the woods, not far from the village.
- 10 It is quite a remote area, and we live in an old cottage.

WRITING

Use the information below to write about Mary Hopkins. Write about 60–80 words.

Surname:	<i>Hopkins</i>
First name:	<i>Mary</i>
Country:	<i>England</i>
Job:	<i>Journalist</i>
Address:	<i>35, North Street, Bristol</i>
Phone number:	<i>0272 478 2209</i>
Age:	<i>23</i>
Married:	<i>No</i>



Variant 4**READING***Text 1*

Look at the three photographs of people, then read the magazine article quickly. Which photograph do you think matches each text? Write the names above the texts.

*Mavis Carver**Anita Green**Nail Johnson***A**

On my first day at secondary school I was very excited. My father walked to the school with me – he was very proud of me. A teacher took me into the hall with the other girls. She gave us some books and told us which rooms to go to. She used our surnames and we felt very important. My first lesson was in the science laboratory. Of course, very few schools had labs in those days. I was nervous of doing something wrong, but I was very interested and I soon stopped feeling worried. I became a scientist that day! I studied hard because I wanted to go to university to do science. And I went when I was eighteen.

B

I remember my first day at secondary school very well. I was eleven years old. When I arrived at the school, the playground was full of big boys, some of them looked like men to me. I was frightened. I asked some boys where to go, but no one helped me. When I found my classroom, the teacher was angry because I was late. I was miserable. I wanted to go home. Of course, I soon made friends and began to enjoy some of the lessons. But those first days were terrible.

C

My first day at secondary school was fun! I was with my friends from primary school, so I wasn't nervous. In the morning, some of the older students took us on a tour of the school. They showed us the different departments like the art rooms, the computer rooms and the sports ground.

Then we met our teachers and they gave us our timetables. Everyone was very friendly and we all felt quite happy. Of course, when we started lessons, we realised that the work was difficult. I could understand the science, but I couldn't understand the maths at all. At the end of the day I was very tired! And we got lots of homework. I didn't feel so confident then.

Text 2

You are going to read about four young people searching for a pen friend. For questions 1–5, choose from the people (A–D).

Who ...

- is fond of playing the guitar? 1 _____
- lives in Russia? 2 _____
- plays tennis well? 3 _____
- has got an elder brother? 4 _____
- is tall and well-built? 5 _____

A

Hello! My name's Pierre and I'm seventeen years old. I live in Paris, France. I have got short straight dark hair and brown eyes. I'm quite tall and slim. I love playing computer games and I can play tennis very well. I like reading too. Please e-mail me today!

B

My name is Tony Wilson. I am thirteen years old and I live in Liverpool in England. There are five of us in our family. My father, John, is an artist. He's a very clever person and he's very kind. My mother, Elaine, is very beautiful. She is tall and slim with long straight fair hair and blue eyes. She's a very patient woman. My brother, Martin, is sixteen years old. He is tall with brown hair and blue eyes. He's quite lazy. My sister, Karen, is fifteen years old. She's short with green eyes. She is a bit bossy.

C

Hi! My name is Anna and I am eleven years old. I live in Moscow, Russia. I have got long straight fair hair and green eyes. I'm quite short and I like skiing. I can play the piano quite well. Please be my e-mail pen pal.

D

Hi! My name's Mario and I'm twenty-six years old. I live in Florence, Italy. I'm tall and well-built with brown, wavy hair and brown eyes. I like playing the guitar and I love dancing. I can speak French too. Hope to hear from you soon.



VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 1 I think she's hoping to meet a few _____ men at the tennis club.
A handsome B beautiful C beautifull
- 2 There are a lot of traffic _____ there.
A jams B jellies C gaps
- 3 If you pass your final exams at university, you get _____.
A a degree B a lecture C a research
- 4 Does your friend come to his classes _____?
A at time B on time C in time
- 5 How many classes do you have _____ Monday?
A on B in C at
- 6 She has _____ children.
A any B no C not
- 7 George is a very nice man, but I don't like _____.
A his B him C her
- 8 I have _____ English books.
A a little B few C much
- 9 How _____ your parents?
A is B are C was
- 10 This student _____ a lot of problems with exams.
A has got B have got C haven't got

TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 He looks like his mother but definitely takes after his father in character.
- 2 There is an increasing number of single-parent families in Russia.
- 3 I've known him for years; he's an old friend.
- 4 Examinations take place at the end of each term.
- 5 The academic year begins on the first of October and ends in July.
- 6 Before and after classes you can see a lot of students in the reading rooms because they prepare their lessons there.
- 7 I spend a lot of time on preparation.
- 8 You're surrounded by lovely scenery and you can walk in the countryside.
- 9 There isn't much nightlife there.
- 10 Go along here, turn right into the main roads, then take the first turning on your left.





WRITING

Read Max's letter to his pen-friend and write a similar letter to your friend. Write about 80 words.

Dear Hans,

I'm a student at a school in Cambridge and I'm sixteen years old. I don't live in Cambridge but in a town just outside. I go to school by bus.

I like listening to music and playing football. At weekends I go out with my friends. Sometimes we go to the cinema and sometimes we just go for a walk with my dog.

I speak English and French, but I don't speak German. My favourite subjects at school are computer studies and maths, but I don't like history.

What about you? Please, write to me.

Best wishes,

Max





Control Work №2

Variant 1

READING

Text 1

**Read the text, then decide if sentences are 1–5 “Right” (A) or “Wrong” (B).
If there is not enough information to answer choose “Doesn’t say” (C).**

I study at an art (technical) Institute. The academic year begins, as a rule, on the 1st of September and ends in June. It lasts ten months: September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May and June. The academic year has two terms: the autumn term and the spring term. The autumn term begins in September and ends in December. It lasts about four months. The spring term begins on the 7th of February and ends in May. This term is short. It lasts only three months. Each term ends with examinations which take place in January and in June. During the academic year students work hard. As a rule they are very busy and have a lot of work to do.

We have two holidays a year: winter holidays and summer holidays. The summer holidays are long. They last two months. The winter holidays are short. They last only two weeks. During the holidays we do not study, we have a rest. We go to the Institute every day except Sunday. On week-days we work hard. On Sunday we have a rest, as a rule. Classes at our Institute begin at nine o'clock in the morning and end at half past three in the afternoon.

All students learn some foreign language – English, German or French. We learn English. We have two English classes a week, on Tuesdays and on Fridays. On Tuesday we have our English class in the morning, on Friday in the afternoon. When the teacher comes into the room we stand up and greet the teacher. We say: "Good morning" if it is morning. We say: "Good afternoon" if it is afternoon. We say: "Good evening" if it is evening.

Then we sit down and our lesson begins. We check our homework. We ask and answer questions, we read English texts and translate sentences from Russian into English, or from English into Russian. We describe pictures and speak on various topics. During the English class we do a lot of exercises, we speak, read and write English. We do not speak Russian in class. We speak Russian before and after classes.





As I want to learn to speak and to read English, I am very attentive in class and I always prepare my homework. English is not difficult for me because I work at it regularly. As I live in the hostel, I always prepare my lessons together with a friend of mine. We learn new words and do exercises. We ask each other questions and answer them. We also listen to the recorded tapes in the English language laboratory of our Institute. We are fond of English and we want to master it, that's why we never miss classes and work hard.

At the end of each class the teacher gives us our homework. She says: "The homework for your next English class is to read the new text, to learn the new words and to prepare the topic 'My Institute'. I also want you to listen to the tape in our laboratory. This time take Laboratory Work Eight, please. Our next English class is on Friday at twenty minutes to twelve. Don't be late. Good-bye."

- 1 The academic year lasts ten months.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 2 Examinations take place at the end of each term.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 3 We have our English classes on Monday and on Friday.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 4 I'm fond of English and I work at it regularly.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 5 I'm going abroad to master my English.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

Text 2

Read the article about Tomsk Polytechnic University. Choose the best word (A, B, or C) for each space (1–8). The first one is done for you.

Tomsk Polytechnic University

Each 8th in Tomsk is a student, that's why very often Tomsk is called a students' town. The Polytechnical Institute alone (1) A more than 22000 students and turns out more than 2000 engineers a year. At first it was called Technological Institute. In 1991 the Institute got the status of the University.

The University includes 8 (2) ____, 8 institutes, 3 research institutes and more than 70 scientific-research centres and laboratories. More than 22000 students are (3) ____ in TPU, the teaching staff includes more than 1400 (4)



____, among them 230 D.Sc. and professors. Engineers are educated in 82 specializations, (5) ____ in 25 lines and (6) ____ in 20 programmes.



There are about 20 buildings which the students have at their disposal, various labs equipped with high-precision instruments and automation devices, computer centres with all generations of computers, experimental shops with up-to-date installations and tools. The students (7) ____ research in students' scientific societies and design bureaus.

Now the TPU is going through the constructional rush. All the teaching blocs are being renovated and redesigned to be comfortable and to meet the needs of the students.

There is Foreign Language Department at the TPU. Much attention is paid to language learning. Groups of promoted students in language are formed to participate in experimental classes. Nowadays there are more prospects for the Polytechnic (8) ____ to go abroad to (9) ____ their language and communicative (10) _____. Many bright Russian specialists are invited to work abroad.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1 A trains | B studies | C learns |
| 2 A faculties | B lectures | C researches |
| 3 A learned | B educated | C studied |
| 4 A teachers | B lecturers | C lectures |
| 5 A pupils | B scientist | C bachelors |
| 6 A studies | B masters | C master |
| 7 A go on | B turn out | C carry out |
| 8 A graduates | B undergraduates | C starters |
| 9 A include | B influence | C improve |
| 10 A tools | B skills | C abilities |



VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 1 What _____ eyes have you got?
A kind B colour C type
- 2 Where are you _____?
A from B come C be
- 3 The Russians are _____ for their hospitality.
A known B good C angry
- 4 My favourite _____ at school was history.
A topic B subject C theme
- 5 Edward has a _____ in French from Leeds University.
A degree B certificate C paper
- 6 How many examinations have you got _____ winter?
A on B in C at
- 7 She has very _____ brothers and sisters.
A much B many C a little
- 8 All members of this family _____ good friends.
A are B is C am
- 9 There is _____ time to lose.
A any B some C no
- 10 I'm going to invite a friend of _____.
A her B hers C him

TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 Olga is very fond of sport but this year she has very little time for it, because she is busy with her graduation project.
- 2 She is so narrow-minded: she cannot accept any ideas different from her own.
- 3 They're not married any longer, but she still sees her ex-husband.
- 4 Some students get a grant to study at university.
- 5 During the term students have to attend lectures, seminars, to do practical work and to carry out laboratory tests.
- 6 Those who don't miss classes, study hard and pass exams with credit get grants.
- 7 She is busy with her graduation project this year.
- 8 There is wonderful wildlife in the north of the country.
- 9 Near the village there is a conservation area.
- 10 Students can do an English course in many colleges and schools.





WRITING

**You have agreed to complete a questionnaire on student study habits.
Look at the questionnaire and answer each question.**

Student Study Habits Questionnaire

Full name:	1
Home address:	2
Nationality:	3
What study materials do you use when you study English?	4
How many hours a week do you study English by yourself?	5
In which part of the day do you prefer to study?	6
When you study, where do you prefer to sit?	7
What disturbs you most when you are studying?	8
What do you like best about learning English?	9
Signature:	10





Variant 2

READING

Text 1

Read the text and fill the gaps 1-3 with the most suitable missing sentences A-E. There is one extra option which you don't need to use.

Example: 0 – A

A Legend of Tomsk

There are very many wonderful, amazing legends about the origin of such names as Tom, Bassandaika, Ushaika and others. This is one of them ...

0

Far long before the Russian people came here, the Tomsk lands were populated by small Tatar tribes and they were not good neighbours. On the left bank of the beautiful river covered with thick forests there was a settlement of Tatar princeling Toyon, and on the wooden right bank – the rich lands of princeling Bassanday were lying.

Bassanday and Toyon were great enemies. They did hate each other. But their children – Toyon's daughter, the beautiful Toma and Bassanday's son Ushai were in love with each other. And their love was so great that they could not live in separation.

1

The courageous Ushai with his friends crossed the stormy river and stole up to Toyon's small town. Toma was waiting for them.

But they could not go away. Toyon's servants attacked them. Ushai was killed in the unequal fight. And the beautiful Toma with a cry of horror and despair rushed into the river ...

When Toyon learned this terrible news he couldn't survive his great grief. He came to the brink of the river's bank, stood here for a while and then plunged into the water ...

2

Everywhere his servicemen were looking for Ushai. And at last they came back with his corpse. For many long hours old Bassanday was sitting near his dead son. The short day was over. It was getting dark. People went to their nomad tents. But the broken-hearted father was sitting and talking silently to his son ...



3

Since that time such names as Tom, Bassandaika, Ushaika, Toyanovo Lake have been known to everybody.

- A** It happened on one of the darkest autumn nights.
- B** It happened many years ago ... many, many years ago ...
- C** Prince Bassandai was waiting for his son for a long time.
- D** And in the morning the people saw a boat, Ushai's dead body and nobody else on the bank of the river ...
- E** Life without them was impossible.

Text 2

Read the texts, then decide if sentences are 1–6 “Right” (A) or “Wrong” (B). If there is not enough information to answer choose “Doesn’t say” (C).

The Emblem of Tomsk

The well-known emblem of Tomsk is a silver horse on the green background with a golden crown above it. It was made in 1804. The history of the emblem is connected with the history of this country and the town.



In the period from 1645 till 1676 many towns of Russia were making their own emblems. The symbol of Siberia was a sable. Tomsk had it in its emblem too.

In 1708 the great Russian tsar Peter I divided Russia into 8 governmental regions. In Siberia its own government with the centre in Tobolsk was formed. That's why it was necessary to have new emblems of the towns. The Italian painter Santi and the Russian painter Baranov made the second emblem of Tomsk. It represented a miner with his tools.

Time passed. In 1804 the Tomsk Province was formed. It united the present territories of the Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Kemerovo, Semipalatinsk, Krasnoyarsk regions and East Kazakhstan. The life at that time was very difficult in Siberia, the roads were awful and very long. There were no cars, buses or trolley-buses there. Only horses, the great helpers of people. Life without them was impossible. And the horse became the symbol of our town.

A silver horse on the green background with a golden crown above it...



- 1 The emblem of Tomsk was made in 1804.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 2 The symbol of Tomsk was a sable.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 3 Tsar Peter lived in Tobolsk.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 4 In 1804 the Tomsk Province was formed.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 5 Life without horses was impossible.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 6 There were no cars in 1804 in Tomsk.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 1 I'm quite short, about one metre seventy and I'm quite _____.
A well-built B well-grown C good-built
- 2 How _____ will it take me to get there?
A long B short C cool
- 3 He wants to be _____ to the University.
A accepted B expected C improved
- 4 I can't come to the cinema. I have to _____ for a test.
A read B study C teach
- 5 I was never very good _____ mathematics.
A on B in C at
- 6 Have you _____ friends here?
A some B no C any
- 7 Do you know _____ address?
A Bill's B Bill' C Bills'
- 8 My dictionary isn't big, but _____ is very useful.
A it B he C she
- 9 A lot of people are afraid of _____.
A mice B mouses C mices
- 10 There _____ a lot of people from different countries and cultures there.
A is B are C have





TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 I always have a laugh with my cousin – he's got a great sense of humour.
- 2 A loved child usually grows up into a loving adult.
- 3 Mr Marshall remained single for three years after his wife's death.
- 4 There are two terms in the course of the academic year but the students take examinations four times a year.
- 5 It's quite possible for any student to find thirty minutes a day and to work at it regularly.
- 6 It takes me two hours to get to the Institute by bus.
- 7 My son is eager to start school.
- 8 You see a memorial of wooden architecture in Shishkov street.
- 9 Get off at the next stop.
- 10 Visiting Tomsk you can see the Memorial of Glory in Lagerny Garden.

WRITING

An English-speaking friend is coming to visit your town one day next month.

Now you are writing a letter to tell your friend your plans for the visit. Describe where you plan to go, what you will do there and say why you think your friend will enjoy it. Write 60–80 words.

Dear...,

I'm so pleased you are coming to visit my town.....

.....

.....



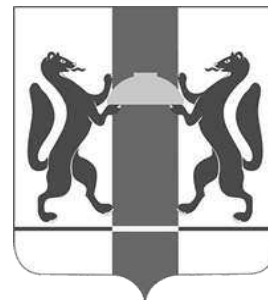
Variant 3**READING***ext 1*

Read the article about Novosibirsk, and then answer the questions. For questions 1–5, mark A, B or C.

Novosibirsk

Novosibirsk is one of the largest cities of Siberia. It is situated on the bank of the river Ob. At first it was called Novonikolaevsk and only since 1925 it has been given its present name. There are many historical places in Novosibirsk connected with names of many outstanding people who lived and worked there. Although Novosibirsk is a relatively young city (not long ago it celebrated its centenary) but it is considered the "capital" of the Western Siberia.

At present Novosibirsk is a rapidly growing city. Novosibirsk is an important industrial and scientific centre of Russia. There are a lot of industrial enterprises that produce different goods. Among them there are machine-building, mechanical, timber-processing plants which production is well-known not only in our country but abroad.



The most interesting feature of Novosibirsk's cultural development is the appearance of the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences. A new scientific centre has been built in a pinewood near the Ob Storage lake formed by Novosibirsk hydropower station.

There are many theatres, cinemas, museums and parks in Novosibirsk.

- 1 Where is Novosibirsk situated?
 - A near the river Tom
 - B near the Ob Storage lake
 - C on the bank of the river Ob
- 2 What was the first name of Novosibirsk?
 - A Novonikolaevsk
 - B Nikolaevsk
 - C Tomsk
- 3 What is the most interesting feature of Novosibirsk's cultural development?
 - A a new scientific centre
 - B the Academy of Sciences
 - C a hydropower station



- 4 How old is Novosibirsk?
A more than a centenary
B the third centenary
C less than a centenary
- 5 What is the Academy of Sciences?
A a scientific centre
B an Institute
C the Siberian branch

Text 2

Read the texts, then decide if sentences are 1–6 “Right” (A) or “Wrong” (B). If there is not enough information to answer choose “Doesn’t say” (C).

I’m Tony Philips and I’m seventeen years old. I’m a student and I live in Monreal, Canada. I’m tall and slim with short dark hair and brown eyes.

There are seven of us in our family; my grandparents, Steve and Sally, my parents, Joe and Kate, my sister, Liz, aged nine, my brother, Leo, aged six, and of course, me. My father is a surgeon. He works at the local hospital and my mother is a teacher in primary school. We live in a big house about twenty minutes from the city centre.

In my free time, I love playing computer games and listening to rock music. I’m an MTV maniac. My favourite group is Guns’n’Roses. Do you like them? I also like going to the cinema. I go to the cinema every Saturday. I don’t like going to the theatre, though.

Well, that’s all about me.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---------|---------------|
| 1 | Tony is fond of computer games. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Doesn’t say |
| 2 | Tony’s sister is a beautiful slim girl. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Doesn’t say |
| 3 | Tony’s mother is a math teacher in primary school. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Doesn’t say |
| 4 | The Philips are from England. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Doesn’t say |
| 5 | Tony goes to the cinema every Saturday . | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Doesn’t say |
| 6 | Tony is an MTV fan. | | |
| | A Right | B Wrong | C Doesn’t say |





VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 1 She has beautiful blue _____.
A ears B eyes C arms
- 2 She's beautiful but her younger sister is really quite _____.
A plain B gloomily C amateurish
- 3 I hope your work will improve by the end of _____.
A course B term C turn
- 4 Martin _____ his maths exam and had to sit it again.
A failed B missed C gained
- 5 John hates cities, but he is content _____ suburban life.
A of B in C during
- 6 _____ there any museums in the town?
A Is B Are C Have
- 7 Bob and John _____ four lessons a day.
A has B have C has got
- 8 His friend gave _____ that book.
A my B mine C me
- 9 There isn't _____ reason to be upset.
A any B some C no
- 10 He was full of wit, but his _____ pensive mood confused him.
A girlfriend's B girlfriends' C girlfriend'

TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 Meeting new people doesn't worry her; she's a very self-confident young woman.
- 2 Do you think first impressions are very important? I do.
- 3 We hear John is going to get married soon.
- 4 He was appointed a director of the residential school.
- 5 Young artists who are taking part in the exhibition have graduated from the University recently.
- 6 Oleg thinks of entering the University and becoming a teacher.
- 7 At present the library has 18 reading rooms and more than 5,000 readers attend it every day.
- 8 Take a bus No. 12 to get to Lagerny Garden.
- 9 We see many multistoreyed buildings in the outskirts of the town.
- 10 You are going the right way. Don't change the bus.





WRITING

Write about your native town or the place you'd like to live in.

Say:

- *where* it's situated
- *what* it's like

Write 60–80 words.

Variant 4

READING

Text 1

Read the article and fill in the gaps with words and phrases from the box.

<i>What is more</i>	<i>However</i>	<i>On the plus side</i>
<i>In conclusion</i>	<i>Also</i>	<i>For one thing</i>
<i>For example</i>	<i>In fact</i>	<i>More than that</i>

Living in the city

Living in a city has both advantages and disadvantages. (1) ____, it is often easier to find work, and there is usually a choice of public transport, so you don't need to own a car. (2) ____, there are a lot of interesting things to do and places to see. (3) ____, you can eat in good restaurants, visit museums, and go to the theatre and to concerts. What is more, when you want to relax, you can usually find a park where you can feed the ducks or just sit on a park bench and read a book. (4) ____, city life is full of variety and you never feel bored.

(5) ____, for every plus there is a minus. (6) ____, if you even have a job, but sometimes you can't afford many of the things here to do, because living in a city is often very expensive. It is difficult to find good, cheap accommodation. (7) ____, public transport is sometimes crowded and dirty, particularly in the rush hour, and even the parks can become very crowded, especially on Sundays when every city-dweller is looking for some open space and green grass. (8) ____, despite all the crowds, it is still possible to feel very lonely in a city.

(9) ____, I think that city life can attract young people, who like the excitement of the city and don't mind the noise and pollution. However, many people, when they get older, and particularly when they have young children, often prefer the peace and fresh air of the countryside.



Text 2

Read the article about learning how to learn. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space (1 – 15).

There is usually one important (1)___ missing from most school (2) ___. Very few students are (3) ___ how to organise their learning, and how to (4) ___ the best use of their time. Let's take some simple (5) ___. Do you know how to (6) ___ up words in a dictionary, and do you understand all the (7) ___ the dictionary contains? Can you (8) ___ notes quickly, and can you understand them (9) ___? For some reason, many schools give learners no (10) ___ with these matters. Teachers ask students to (11) ___ pages from books, or tell them to write ten pages, but don't explain (12) ___ to do it. Learning by (13) ___ can be useful, but it is more important to have a genuine (14) ___ of a subject. You can (15) ___ a lot of time memorising books, without understanding anything about the subject!

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 A theme | B subject | C mark |
| 2 A timetables | B terms | C organisations |
| 3 A taught | B educated | C learnt |
| 4 A get | B make | C take |
| 5 A rules | B examples | C results |
| 6 A find | B look | C get |
| 7 A information | B subjects | C themes |
| 8 A make | B do | C send |
| 9 A afterwards | B at last | C lastly |
| 10 A instruction | B help | C teaching |
| 11 A memorise | B remind | C concentrate |
| 12 A what | B how | C why |
| 13 A the way | B heart | C law |
| 14 A understanding | B information | C success |
| 15 A pass | B use | C waste |



VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 1 I think Peter is getting a bit _____, don't you?
A wide B fat C overweight
- 2 The exhibition of _____ art was successful.
A modern B moden C modernist
- 3 After leaving school, Ann _____ as a teacher.
A studied B learnt C trained
- 4 My sister _____ me how to draw.
A learned B taught C revised
- 5 I get to the railway station _____ this tram.
A by B in C with
- 6 Oleg _____ any relatives there.
A hasn't got B haven't got C has got
- 7 There are many _____ in the classroom.
A children B child C childs
- 8 I gave him my address and he gave me _____.
A him B his C her
- 9 My wife didn't speak _____ at the party.
A much B many C most
- 10 There _____ a monument to Gorky in Gorky Street.
A is B are C no

TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 Olga is a woman of strong character and a kind soul.
- 2 He is an old bachelor.
- 3 People in some countries nod their head to mean 'yes', and shake their head for 'no'.
- 4 Mr Green treats his students with respect.
- 5 All his efforts to fulfill the task have failed.
- 6 Compulsory education begins at five, and children attend primary school until they are eleven.
- 7 Some parents, who don't want their children to go to a comprehensive, pay to send their children to a private school.
- 8 Many prominent people made a great contribution to turning Tomsk into an education and cultural centre.





- 9 Makushin is widely-known as the person who paid much attention to public education.
- 10 You could see wooden houses and dirty narrow streets in Tomsk in the past.

WRITING

Comment on the following statement.

Living in the countryside has more advantages than living in a city.

Write 60–80 words.

Use the following plan.

- Introduction (state the problem)
- Arguments “for”
- Arguments “against”
- Conclusion



Unit 4

Somewhere to Live

LEAD-IN

1 What types of rooms do you know? Match the types of rooms and their descriptions.



- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 a living room | A Where you wash your body, clean your teeth, etc. |
| 2 a kitchen | B A room with a desk where you work. |
| 3 a bedroom | C Where you sit, relax, talk and watch TV. |
| 4 a bathroom | D Where small children stay. |
| 5 a study | E Where you cook, do the washing, store food, eat. |
| 6 a playroom | F Where you sleep, read and relax. |

READING

2 Read the texts and explain the words in **bold**. For questions 1–7, choose **A** or **B**.

Which place ...

A

B

- 1 is not far from the city centre?
- 2 can be noisy?
- 3 is not expensive?
- 4 has got upstairs bedrooms?
- 5 hasn't got a dining room?
- 6 is in a very beautiful and quiet place?
- 7 has got four bathrooms?



A **For Sale \$370.000**

Address: 11, Hawk's Lane, Canterbury

This **lovely** house is half a mile from the city centre, and is near the shops and the main road. It is quite expensive, but it is very large. Upstairs, there are three bedrooms, each with a wardrobe and a bathroom. There is also a study with a big bookcase. Downstairs, there is a small bathroom with a shower and a toilet, a **huge** kitchen, a dining-room and a **spacious** living room with a fireplace. The house has also got a **beautiful** garden and a swimming-pool.

B **For Rent \$180/month**

Address: 6, Shell Street, Canterbury

This **attractive** flat is in a **quiet** street near the city centre. It is rather small, but it is in a very **pleasant** area. It is also very cheap. It has got a **pretty** bedroom, a bathroom with a shower and a toilet, a **modern** kitchen with a cooker, a dishwasher and a fridge, and a **comfortable** living room. The flat has also got a big balcony with a **wonderful** view. There is a **large** garage behind the building.

3 Read the texts again and make notes under the following headings, then look at the notes and talk about the two places in turn. Remember to use the words in bold.

	A	B
<i>Type of home</i>		
<i>Location</i>		
<i>Cost</i>		
<i>Size</i>		
<i>Inside the house/flat</i>		
<i>Outside the house/flat</i>		



VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

4 Complete Paula's letter to her friend. Write **ONE** word for each space (1–10). The example (0) is given.

Dear Vicky,

I (0) am in my new flat, at last! It's on the seventh (1) _____ of a big block of flats near the city (2) _____. The flat is wonderful. It's got two bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a huge (3) _____ with a fireplace in it. My favourite room is my bedroom, because it's very pretty. It's got a new carpet on the (4) _____ and a large curtain with a great (5) _____ of the city. My comfortable bed is right next (6) _____ the desk. There is also a small table in the room with a telephone and a lamp (7) _____ it. I've got a big (8) _____ with a lot of books in it, a large wardrobe, a TV and a CD player in my bedroom. I've also got some (9) _____ on the walls. My bedroom has (10) _____ a balcony, too. There are flowers on it.

Well, that's all for now. Come and see me soon!

Love,

Paula

5 Read the descriptions (1–11) of some places or things inside/outside the house. What is the name of each place or thing (A–L)? For questions 1–11, choose the correct letter A–L.

Example: 11 – E.

Descriptions	Places or things
1 a room for reading / writing / studying	A living/sitting room
2 covered area before an entrance door	B playing yard
3 a small house in the country or in a village	C porch
4 a room for holding parties	D garden
5 a place for growing vegetables and fruit	E attic
6 a place for keeping a car	F study
7 a place for children to play	G rancho/farmhouse
8 a thing which cover the top of the house	H garage
9 a thing for letting the smoke out	I roof
10 a house near a forest or a river with fields around	J chimney
	K mirror
11 a room in the roof space of the house	L cooker



6 Complete the five conversations. For questions 1-6, choose the right variant A, B or C.

- 1 Dan's got a new house, hasn't he?
A It's his brother's.
B He's a good estate agent.
C It's too old.
- 2 How old is your house?
A What a pity!
B I haven't got any.
C About five or six months.
- 3 Have you got a washing machine?
A I like it.
B It's not mine.
C No, I haven't.
- 4 Tell Ben to come upstairs.
A That's right.
B All right.
C Is that right?
- 5 Can I use your telephone?
A Phone me at 5 o'clock.
B Yes, of course.
C Sorry, you have the wrong number.
- 6 Have you got a big garden?
A Not like yours.
B There isn't.
C I don't like it.

SPEAKING

7 Imagine that you are going to buy a new house. Which of the factors given are important for you? Explain your choice. What particular features would you like your house to have? The words in the box can help you.

<i>fireplace</i>	<i>double-glazing</i>
<i>balcony</i>	<i>air-conditioning</i>
<i>utility room</i>	<i>attic</i>
<i>sliding-door wardrobe</i>	<i>jacuzzi</i>





- Price
- Location
- New
- Old
- Garden
- Nice views
- Number of bedrooms
- Near to public transport
- Sunny
- Central heating

8 Talk about where you live. Discuss the following.

- 1 Do you have a house or a flat?
- 2 Is it your own house/flat?
- 3 Do you rent it?
- 4 How many rooms are there?
- 5 Which is your favourite room?
- 6 What furniture is there in it?
- 7 What do you usually do in your room?

WRITING

9 Write down as many as possible items of furniture which go into the following rooms.

living room	bedroom	children's room	kitchen	bathroom

10 Write a short advertisement (60–80 words) similar to those in exercise 2. Use the plan below.

11

Plan

For rent: _____

Address: _____

- ★ type of place
- ★ where
- ★ cost
- ★ size
- ★ inside the house/flat (rooms, furniture, etc)
- ★ outside the house/flat



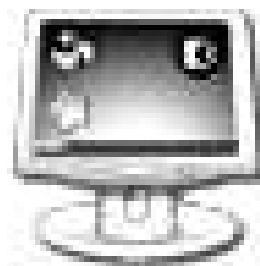
Unit 5

Information and Technology

LEAD-IN

1 Ask your partner the following questions, then tell about his preferences.

- Do you use the Internet? If not, would you like to?
- What sites do you usually surf?
- Do you surf entertainment sites? Which one?
- What attracts people to surf the entertainment sites?
- Which of these things do you (or would you like to) use the Internet for?



finding information

playing games

joining chat groups

on-line shopping

sending e-mail

joining newsgroups

2 Read the list of points about the Internet and mark them A (advantage) or D (disadvantage). Then, act out short dialogues in pairs, as in the example.

- ___ 1 Web pages with photographs, music and video make downloading slow and boring.
- ___ 2 The latest information is available to you at any time, quickly and easily.
- ___ 3 On-line shopping can save you time and money.
- ___ 4 With so much information, finding what you want can take hours.
- ___ 5 You can share your hobbies and special interests with newsgroups and chat groups.
- ___ 6 There is too much advertising instead of real information.
- ___ 7 You can make new friends in chat groups.
- ___ 8 Making 'chat friends' is not the same as actually meeting people.
- ___ 9 You can send mail fast and cheaply.

SA: One of the disadvantages of using the Internet is that web pages with photographs, music and video make downloading slow and boring.

SB: I agree, but on the other hand, the latest information is available to you at any time, quickly and easily.

READING

3 Read the article “The Pros and Cons of Using the Internet” below and fill in the gaps with words and phrases from the list.

<i>but</i>	<i>Finally</i>	<i>Firstly</i>	<i>For example</i>
<i>However</i>	<i>In conclusion</i>	<i>Also</i>	
<i>What is more</i>	<i>On the other hand</i>		

The Pros and Cons of Using the Internet

1 Advertisements for the Internet promise you a world of information, entertainment, on-line shopping and e-mail services. (1) _____ the real world of the Internet may not be as perfect as the advertisements suggest.



2 Using the Internet offers many advantages. (2) _____, all of the latest information is available to you, in your home, at any hour of the day or night. It is much faster and easier to surf the net in search of information from all over the world than to travel to libraries in dozens of countries. (3) _____, on-line shopping makes it possible to search through catalogues to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money. By joining a newsgroup or chat group, you can share your hobbies and special interests, and perhaps make friends all over the world. (4) _____, e-mail is popular because it is faster than sending a letter and cheaper than a telephone conversation.

3 (5) _____, the Internet has several disadvantages. (6) _____, with so much information available, finding what you want can take you hours. Multimedia web pages with photographs, music and video are attractive, (7) _____ they make downloading slow and boring. (8) _____, there is too much advertising instead of real information. As for Internet friendships, sitting at home in front of a computer making 'chat friends' is not the same as actually meeting people.

4 (9) _____, the Internet obviously has both good and bad points. Fortunately, the system is improving all the time, and any problems which still exist can be solved. Whether we like it or not, the Internet is here to stay, so we have to make the best possible use of it.

4 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 Which paragraph is about the advantages of using the Internet?
- 2 Which paragraph is about the disadvantages of using the Internet?
- 3 In which paragraph does the writer sum up the pros and cons? How does this paragraph start?
- 4 Which paragraph introduces the topic?
- 5 Is the article for or against using the Internet?

5 Read the article about the pros and cons of using the internet again and make notes about the *Pros* and *Cons* of using the Internet. Then, use your notes to talk about the topic.**VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR****6 Match the words/phrases (1–6) to the definitions (A–F)**

1 the Internet	A moving from one document or web site to another, to find information
2 the Web	B copying information from a web site to your own computer
3 a web site	C a network of computers all over the world, joined by phone lines, satellite or cable
4 surfing the net	D a system linking millions of documents stored on Internet computers around the world
5 e-mail	E the place on the Internet where a company/organization/etc stores its documents
6 downloading	F electronic messages sent to someone over the Internet

7 How do you print something from the net? Put the instructions in the correct order.

- ☐ Wait for the document to be downloaded and the page to appear on your screen.
- ☐ Decide which part of the document you want to copy.
- ☐ Click on the print symbol to print your selection.
- ☐ Enter the address of the web site.
- ☐ Wait for your computer to be connected to the web site.
- ☐ Wait for your computer to be connected to the web site.

8 Cross the odd word out. Give reasons, as in the example.

- 1 modern, ~~radio~~, mouse, keyboard (*the others are used with computers*)
- 2 go skiing, join a newsgroup, make new friends, listen to music
- 3 send e-mail, post a letter, make a phone call, download a document
- 4 but, however, in conclusion, on the other hand
- 5 advantages, disadvantages, pros, good points

SPEAKING

9 In teams, use the words/phrases below to make sentences. Each correct sentence gets one point.

surf the net	visit a web site	save time
e-mail address	'chat' friends	without doubt
join a newsgroup	download a document	computer screen

WRITING

10 Do you think children should use the Internet? Read the following points and mark if you agree (A) or disagree (D) with them. Discuss the points with your partner.

11





Children on the Net: Yes or No?

- ___ 1 The net is part of our world, so children need to use it.
- ___ 2 Many use it for playing games, not learning.
- ___ 3 They learn about other countries and cultures.
- ___ 4 Some web sites are not suitable for children.
- ___ 5 They can make friends in faraway places.

12 Use the information from the previous activity and the plan below to write a for-and-against essay (90–120 words) about whether children should use the Internet. Use the text “The Pros and Cons of Using the Internet” as a model.

Plan

Introduction

Para 1: state the topic

Main Body

Para 2: points for children using the Internet

Para 3: points against children using the Internet

Conclusion

Para 4: sum up the advantages and disadvantages



Unit 6

Career Prospects

LEAD-IN

1 Look at the pictures of different jobs. Match them to the words in the box below.



teacher	nurse	vet	journalist	taxi-driver	designer
hairdresser	secretary	firefighter	waiter	farmer	manager
fashion model	engineer	lawyer	politician	miner	
mechanic	plumber	dancer	accountant	journalist	
shop assistant	architect	cook	programmer	electrician	

2 Discuss with a partner what is considered to be a good job in your country?

READING

3 Read the text and pay attention to the words and expressions in bold.

When Paul left school he **applied for a job** in the accounts department of a local engineering company. They gave him a job as a **trainee**. He didn't **earn** very much but they gave him a lot of **training**, and sent him on training



courses. Paul worked hard at the company and his **prospects** looked good. After his first year he got a good **pay rise**, and after two years he **was promoted**. After six years he **was in charge of** the accounts department with five other **employees under his responsibility**.

By the time Paul was 30, however, he decided he wanted a **fresh challenge**. He **was keen** to work abroad, so he **resigned** from his company and started looking for a new job with a bigger company. After a couple of months he managed to find a job with an international company which **involved** a lot of foreign travel. He was very excited about the new job and at first he really enjoyed travelling. But after about six months, Paul started to dislike the constant moving around, and after a year he hated it; he hated living in hotels, and he never really made any friends in the new company. Unfortunately his work was not satisfactory either and finally he was **given the sack** a year later.

After that, Paul found things much more difficult. He was **unemployed** for over a year. He had to sell his car and move out of his new house. Things were looking bad and in the end Paul had to accept a **part-time job** on a fruit and vegetable stall in a market. To his surprise, Paul loved the market. He made lots of friends and enjoyed working out in the open air. Two years later he opened a second stall, and after ten years he had fifteen stalls. Last year Paul **retired** at the age of 55, a very rich man.

4 Are the following statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

- 1 When Paul left school he applied for a job in the production department of a local engineering company.
- 2 After six years at his first job Paul was in charge of the accounts department with five other employees under his responsibility.
- 3 After leaving an engineering company he managed to find a job with an international company which involved a lot of foreign travel.
- 4 His work at an international company was not satisfactory and finally he was given the sack.
- 5 He was unemployed for over three years.
- 6 He had to sell his car and move out of his new house.
- 7 Paul hated working at the market.
- 8 Paul retired at the age of 60.





VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

5 Look at the jobs below and match them to the correct description 1–8.

<i>manager</i>	<i>mechanic</i>	<i>architect</i>	<i>boss</i>
<i>journalist</i>	<i>hairdresser</i>	<i>accountant</i>	<i>labourer</i>

- 1 She works in an office, and she tells people what to do.
- 2 He writes articles for a newspaper.
- 3 She designs buildings.
- 4 He repairs cars.
- 5 She helps people with their money.
- 6 She cuts people's hair.
- 7 He does hard physical work.
- 8 He is an important person in the company and sits on the Board.

6 Look at the phrases below. Match each phrase 1–6 with its opposite A–F. The example is given for you.

Example: 1 – C.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 it's well-paid | A you work long hours |
| 2 you need very good qualifications | B it's easy and fun |
| 3 it's hard work | C it's badly paid |
| 4 it's relaxing | D it's exciting work |
| 5 you can go home early | E you don't need to pass many exams to do this job |
| 6 it's a very boring job | F it's stressful |

7 Complete the conversation between two friends. What does Sam say to Harry? For questions 1–5, mark the correct letter A–H. The beginning of the conversation is given in the example (0).

Example:

Harry: Hello Sam. Nice to see you!

Sam: 0 — A —



Harry: Fine thanks. I started a new job this week.

Sam: 1 _____

Harry: I'm working at the clothes shop in Weldon Road.

Sam: 2 _____

Harry: I think so. They're still training me at the moment.

Sam: 3 _____

Harry: Only a week. Then I'll be ready to work in the shop, helping customers.

Sam: 4 _____

Harry: Well, you should come in and see me one day soon. There's a sale on next week.

Sam: 5 _____

Harry: Anyway, I've got to go now. My lunch break has nearly finished.

A You too! How are you?

B I haven't bought anything in that shop for ages.

C Yes, you're right. It's very interesting.

D How long does that last?

E I don't know what that is.

F What are you doing?

G Thanks for telling me. I will do.

H Oh yes, I know which place you mean. Do you like it there?

SPEAKING

8 Discuss with a partner questions 1–9.

1 Which jobs do you think are:

boring

romantic

important

exciting

well-paid

stressful

interesting

dangerous

fun

2 Which jobs get the highest and the lowest salaries? Why?

3 Is career making vital for you?

4 What are the important factors in choosing a career in modern society?

5 At what age can you start working in your country?

6 What are normal working hours for most office jobs in your country?

7 What jobs are the most prestigious and popular with young people in your country? Why?

8 Would you rather have a dull well-paid job or an exciting but poorly paid one? Explain your choice.

9 What is the usual retirement age for men and women in your country?



WRITING

9 Read the information about a girl who wants a weekend job. Complete the information on the application form. The example (0) is given.

	18 Tower Rd Cardiff Wales
Dear Sir/Madam,	
My name is Sally Wilkes. I was born in Canada and lived there for 16 years. I am now 17 years old and at the moment I am at college from Monday to Friday, so can only work weekends. I used to be a shop assistant at Star Fashions, Chester Street in Cardiff, but would now like to work in a coffee bar.	
Yours faithfully,	
<i>Sally Wilkes</i>	

PART-TIME JOBS

APPLICATION FORM

Name:	(0) <u>Sally Wilkes</u>
Address:	(1) _____
Age:	(2) _____
Nationality:	(3) _____
Which days can you work?	(4) _____
What type of work have you done before?	(5) _____





Self-Study

READING

Text 1

Read Kuzuko Mori's letter. Decide if sentences are 1–6 “Right” (A) or “Wrong” (B). If there is not enough information to answer, choose “Doesn't say” (C).

I live in a modern flat near the centre of Tokyo. It's on the second floor. I live alone. It's very small because flats here are really expensive. It's quite nice but it's only got one room. I cook, eat, study and sleep in the same room! I haven't got a lot of furniture but I have got all I need. I've got a small table, a futon (a Japanese bed), and a cupboard. I've also got a television, a video, a CD player, and some photos on the wall.

There isn't a balcony or a garden but I can see a small park from my window. My flat's quite noisy because there's a lot of traffic.

I like living here because it's near my university and it's very central.

- 1 The flat is very expensive.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 2 The flat's got two bedrooms.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 3 She hasn't got much furniture.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 4 There isn't a garden.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 5 She lives in a quiet street.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 6 She doesn't like her flat because there's no lift.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

Text 2

Read the text about Steve's house. For questions 1–10, choose A, B or C. The example is given (0).

My family and I live (0) A a pretty house near the centre of Brighton. Brighton is a lovely city (1) _____ the south coast of England.

My house is quite big and it is a very nice (2) _____. There are seven rooms in it. Upstairs, there are two bedrooms and a bathroom. My (3) _____ is quite big and it has a comfortable single bed and lots of posters (4) _____ the





walls. Downstairs, there (5) _____ a big kitchen, a spacious living-room, a study and a small bathroom. My favourite room is the study (6) _____ there is a big bookcase with (7) _____ of books there.

Outside our house, there is a (8) _____ for my parents' car and a huge garden with lots of trees and flowers.

I love my house (9) _____ it makes me feel safe and relaxed. After all, there is no place (10) _____ home.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 0 | A in | B near | C behind |
| 1 | A in | B at | C on |
| 2 | A area | B place | C location |
| 3 | A bathroom | B living room | C bedroom |
| 4 | A in front of | B opposite | C on |
| 5 | A is | B are | C has |
| 6 | A so | B because | C but |
| 7 | A lot | B much | C lots |
| 8 | A garage | B garden | C swimming-pool |
| 9 | A because | B and | C so |
| 10 | A like | B as | C such |

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- In the dining room there is a _____ and four chairs.
A cooker B table C bath
- You can _____ information inside a computer.
A connect B appear C store
- Children can use the Internet to _____ with people.
A chat B phone C write
- Jenny is getting a _____ job as a nurse next week.
A constantly B surf C full-time
- My father has been unable to find a _____ for the past two years.
A career B job C Internet
- It was a nice evening, so she _____ home from work.
A walked B was walking C have walked





- 7 This is the _____ expensive stereo I've ever seen.
A much B most C more
- 8 _____ you been waiting long?
A Have B Was C Has
- 9 They _____ going to buy a boat.
A won't B isn't C aren't
- 10 That _____ be Robert's leather jacket. His jacket is brown.
A can't B must C can

TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 He didn't know that this house had already been built several months before we arrived in the town.
- 2 To cope with your job interview successfully you should find out everything about the company.
- 3 A typical British house is for a family of two or four people.
- 4 As a rule you choose your job according to your skills and experience.
- 5 Every year in spring and winter the students take exams.
- 6 There are many shops next to our house and opposite it, and there is a garden at the back and another at the front.
- 7 On the ground floor of my uncle's house there is a sitting room, a dining room and a kitchen.
- 8 Mr. White left the hotel at eight o'clock for an appointment with the agent.
- 9 They have tried to move several times, but this has not been possible, as they are unable to sell their house.
- 10 The agent tried several keys in the door, talking to me all the time.

WRITING

Your pen-friend from another country asks you questions about a typical house/flat in your country. Answer his questions. Write 80–120 words.

Do people in your country live in their own homes or rent their homes? Are there private houses? What is a typical house like? How many floors has it got? How many rooms are there in a flat or a house? Is there a garden?



Control Work №3

Variant 1

READING

Text 1

You are going to read about the ambitions of three young people. For questions 1–6, choose from the people (A–C).

Who ...

- | | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| • is still at school? | 1 _____ | 2 _____ |
| • is going to study Medicine? | | 3 _____ |
| • exercises regularly? | | 4 _____ |
| • has just completed a course? | | 5 _____ |
| • has already arranged a job for next summer? | | 6 _____ |

A *Ito Oshima is a schoolboy from Japan. He is 17 years old.*



"I've always wanted to be a firefighter because I want to save lives. Firefighters have to be brave and strong, as their work is often dangerous. I work out twice a week at the local gym because I want to be ready for the entrance test. I'm sure I'll pass it. After the test, in September, I'm going to begin a firefighting training course. I know the course isn't going to be easy, but I'm going to work really hard. I hope I'll pass it, so wish me luck!"

B *Roberto Fellini is a 21-year-old from Italy.*

"I want to work as a barman because I like meeting people. A good barman has to be friendly and patient. This won't be a problem for me, as I love socialising and I never get angry. I recently finished bartending course in Rome and I'm very excited at the moment, as I'm getting a full-time job in my uncle's bar next summer."



C *Natasha Wilkins is a 16-year-old schoolgirl from Scotland.*



"I'd like to work as a doctor because I like helping sick people. It's not an easy job though, as doctors have to be hardworking and careful. They often work very long hours and they can't make mistakes. When I finish my A levels, I'm going to study Medicine at university. I just hope be a good doctor."

Text 2

Read the article about teleworking and match the topic sentences (A–D) to the paragraphs 1–4.

- A On the other hand, teleworking has a few disadvantages.
- B In conclusion, I believe that teleworking will change the way we work in the future.
- C Teleworking is a fresh and new type of employment.
- D Working from home has many advantages.

The Pros and Cons of Teleworking

1 It allows people to work from home using their telephones, modems and computers and communicating with their employer and co-workers through the Internet. Teleworking can make the way we work easier and less stressful, in conclusion at the same time, it can cause several problems.

2 Firstly, it allows employees to work in the relaxed atmosphere of their homes. This means that they can plan their working day in a more productive and convenient way. Also, teleworking is less time-consuming. People do not need to commute to their jobs and, as a result, they have more time to work effectively. Finally, teleworking can have a positive effect on the environment. If people in large cities work from home and stop using cars and buses, there will be less traffic and therefore less pollution.

3 But, some employees find it difficult to concentrate at home. This problem actually makes their work harder and more stressful. What is more, people who work at home may feel lonely at times, because they are not involved in the everyday life of an office. This can lead to unhappiness and boredom.

4 It may have a few disadvantages, but I believe it not only offers people the opportunity to work in a new and original way, but it benefits our environment too.



VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 1 The Internet is a great learning _____ for children.
A tool B world C search
- 2 To visit a web site you simply _____ the address.
A exchange B enter C delete
- 3 In my job I am _____ for drilling technological process.
A responsible B deal with C convenient
- 4 It has special educational programmes and _____ for teenagers.
A downloaded B mouse C games
- 5 There are two _____ in the bathroom.
A sofas B mirrors C cookers
- 6 He _____ anything until she finishes.
A hasn't done B doesn't do C won't do
- 7 _____ they go jogging every day?
A Doesn't B Does C Do
- 8 This is the _____ computer of all.
A cheap B cheaper C cheapest
- 9 At 6.15, when you phoned, I _____ a shower.
A had B was having C have
- 10 You _____ forget to do you homework.
A mustn't B must C should

TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 I shared a flat with Mark when we were students.
- 2 I had gone to sleep by the time he arrived.
- 3 The house had been empty for several months when I bought it.
- 4 He couldn't play because he had injured his leg.
- 5 Web pages with photographs, music and video make downloading slow and boring.
- 6 You can make new friends in chat groups.
- 7 Mr. and Mrs. Charlton have been living in Portland Street for five years.
- 8 This position doesn't require specific qualifications.
- 9 Success in this career is very much determined by your personal qualities.
- 10 This profession combines working in an office and move around.



WRITING

Read this letter from your pen-friend. Write a note answering his questions. Write 80–120 words.

Dear ...

I've heard you moved in a new house. What is it like? Is it in the centre of the town? Is it big? Is it in a convenient place? What facilities are there in your neighbourhood? Is it a quiet place to live?

Yours,

John

Variant 2

READING

Text 1

Read the text about the Tower Sway and complete the sentences 1–5 with the most suitable ending A, B or C.

The Tower Sway, Hampshire

If you want a different kind of holiday, then go and stay at the Tower Hotel in Sway, Hampshire. The Tower is over 200 feet high, and over 100 years old. It has got 13 floors and four double bedrooms, but no single rooms. Each bedroom is on a different floor and has got a bathroom, telephone, answer-phone, mini-bar and colour TV. There is a small but magnificent dining room on the ground floor, also a comfortable sitting room for guests to relax in. The Tower has got a small and beautiful garden with four tennis courts.

Credit cards are welcome. For more information contact: Paul and Julie Atlas, The Tower, Barrows Lane, Sway, Hampshire. Tel: 0590 683034. Fax: 0590 683785.



- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 The Tower Hotel is ... | A in Yorkshire. |
| | B in Cambridgeshire. |
| | C in Hampshire. |
| 2 It is ... | A ancient. |
| | B modern. |
| | C spacious. |
| 3 The Tower has got ... | A thirteen bedrooms. |
| | B four double bedrooms. |
| | C four single bedrooms. |
| 4 The Tower Hotel hasn't got ... | A single rooms. |
| | B a dining room. |
| | C a sitting room. |
| 5 There are ... | A two small gardens. |
| | B some sports facilities. |
| | C a lot of mini-bars. |

Text 2

Read the article about an actor. Are sentences 1–7 “Right” (A) or “Wrong” (B)? If there is not enough information to answer “Right” (A) or “Wrong” (B), choose “Doesn't say” (C). For questions 1–7, mark A, B or C. The example is given (0).

As a child in Spain, Juan Fernandez wanted to be a footballer. That was before he broke his foot at the age of fifteen. After this, he decided to become an actor. He went to acting school, which he enjoyed more than his old school. But after only a year there, he was offered work at the National Theatre and he left the school without getting his diploma.

At the theatre he met film-maker Antonio Garcia who invited him to act in a film called *Camarero*. Antonio's film was watched in many other countries, and soon film-makers in Hollywood wanted to meet the good-looking young actor.

Juan's first acting job in Hollywood was very interesting for him because he spoke no English at the time. He learned to pronounce his words perfectly for the film *The King*, but when they made the film, he had no idea at all what any of them meant. The film was a big hit, and so was Juan.

He then decided to learn some English. Because he was never good at languages as a child, he went back to school. Since then Juan has made nine films in English which have all been big hits.





Although Juan is very busy, he enjoys his career in Hollywood and has a big house there, which he loves. But he would like to return to the musical theatre in Europe now and again to practise what he learnt at acting school. He would like to show people that he's still a good singer!

Example: 0 – B

- 0 When Juan was a young child, he wanted to be an actor.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 1 Juan left acting school before the end of the course.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 2 Juan met Antonio Garcia when they worked on a play together.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 3 The film *Camarero* helped Juan to get to Hollywood.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 4 In *The King*, Juan only understood some of the words he was saying.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 5 Juan taught himself to speak English.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 6 Juan likes working in Hollywood.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 7 Juan prefers working in the theatre to making films.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 1 There is a very nice _____ for rent quite near the city centre.
A flat B village C farm
- 2 Nowadays, most children know how to _____ the net.
A hunt B surf C elaborate
- 3 If you find any information on the net about dolphins, can you _____ it for me, please?
A download B survive C move
- 4 Mr Green works at the hospital. He is a(n) _____.
A engineer B musician C surgeon
- 5 There is a big _____ in the kitchen.
A bookcase B sink C washbasin
- 6 Yesterday we _____ from Oxford to Edinburgh and back.
A drove B were driving C drive
- 7 I haven't _____ tennis for five years.
A plays B play C played



- 8 Australia is not as _____ as Asia.
A biggest B bigger C big
- 9 When I _____ to Paris, I always stay with my friend Paul.
A am going B go C will go
- 10 That _____ be Jill. She is in Tahiti.
A can't B must C shall

TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 The position requires an ability to control people.
- 2 The employer is very interested in the career development of these employees.
- 3 This position involves a fixed period of initial training.
- 4 A traffic warden is a person whose job is to check that people do not park their cars in the wrong place or for longer than is allowed, and to report on those who do or tell them that they have to pay a fine.
- 5 The employee should be ready to work in various countries.
- 6 This time on Friday the boss will be making a presentation on our achievements in the sphere of advertisement.
- 7 Don't expect that he will come next Sunday.
- 8 Don't send your CV to this company.
- 9 The Internet was started in 1968 by the US government, but at first it was used mainly by scientists.
- 10 Computers can do certain tasks much faster than people.

WRITING

Write about your job or your future job (80–120 words). Use the plan given and the expressions from the box.

- the reason(s) I took my job;
- the routine in my job;
- my job and its advantages;
- the disadvantages of the job.

I work for ... I work as ...
I'm responsible for (to) ...
I'm in charge of ...
I deal with...
I run my own business.
I have a nine-to-five job.
I work part-time.
holiday pay pay rise sick pay
I (never) work overtime.
I earn much/little.
promotion retirement salary
unemployment redundancy



Variant 3

READING

Text 1

Read the information about the houses of famous people. Decide what type of dwelling they have got. For questions 1–6, write a letter A–F next to each person.

PEOPLE	TYPE OF DWELLING
1 Cher	A A two-storey building with a tiled roof.
2 Mick Jagger	B A huge old stone house with big towers.
3 Elvis Presley	C A classical four-storey building.
4 Tina Turner	D The house bears the name of his mother.
5 George Michael	E An unordinary building with a garage up at the top.
6 Gloria Estefan	F A white house in the countryside with a flat roof.

1 **Cher's** house is big and white. It's in a beautiful valley in California and there are lots of palm trees everywhere. There's a large verandah on one side of the house. This house has a flat roof.

2 **Mick Jagger** has several homes. This is a very grand house in the country somewhere in Oxfordshire. It's called Stargrove. It's a very old stone house and it looks like a castle with all its big towers. It looks big enough for about ten families. It has a large garden and the front of the house looks onto a big lawn.

3 **Elvis Presley's** house is called Graceland. His mother's name was Grace. Now it's a museum and a place of pilgrimage for Elvis's fans. It has white stone lions near the front steps and a very classical facade with white columns and steps up to the front door.

4 **Tina Turner's** house is in London. It's a classical house with four storeys. It has a basement and a small balcony at the front. The windows on the ground floor are in the shape of arches.

5 **George Michael's** house is in London. It's a very modern style. It's an unusual house because the garage is up at the top of the house and the living space is underneath. Many of its windows are in the roof.

6 **Gloria Estefan's** house is on an island in Miami called Star Island. It has a red tiled roof. Most of the house is on just two storeys. It has a swimming pool, palm trees, lawns, and a small jetty where she keeps her powerboat.



Text 2

Read the article about a man who opened a restaurant, and then answer the questions. For questions 1–7, mark A, B or C. The example is given (0).

Twelve months ago Robin Parker left his job at an insurance company. He now runs a restaurant which is doing very well since it opened four months ago.

Opening a restaurant was a big change for Robin. He loves travelling and all his favourite television programmes are about cooking. One day, he read in a newspaper about a doctor who left her job and moved to Italy to start a restaurant. He thought, 'I can do that!' His wife wasn't very happy about the idea, and neither was his father. But his brother, a bank manager, gave him lots of good ideas.



Robin lived in Oxford and had a job in London. He thought both places would be difficult to open a restaurant in, so he chose Manchester because he knew the city from his years at university. He found an empty building in a beautiful old street. It was old and needed a lot of repairs, but all the other buildings were expensive and he didn't have much money.

Robin loves his new work. It's difficult being the boss, but he has found an excellent chef. He says he enjoys talking to customers and some of them have become his good friends. He gets up at 6 a.m. and often goes to bed after midnight. It's a long day but he only starts to feel really tired when he takes time off at the weekends.

Robin's restaurant is doing so well that he could take a long holiday. But he's busy with his new idea to open a supermarket selling food from around the world. He's already found a building near his restaurant.

Example: 0 – A

- 0 Robin's restaurant opened
A four months ago
B eight months ago
C twelve months ago
- 1 Robin decided to open a restaurant after he
A visited Italy
B saw a TV programme
C read a newspaper story



- 2 Who helped Robin open his restaurant?
A his wife
B his brother
C his father
- 3 Where is Robin's restaurant?
A in Oxford
B in London
C in Manchester
- 4 Robin chose the building his restaurant is in because
A it was old
B it was cheap
C it was beautiful
- 5 Robin likes
A meeting his customers
B being a good boss
C trying the chef's dishes
- 6 Robin feels most tired
A in the mornings
B at weekends
C in the evenings
- 7 Next, Robin wants to
A take a long holiday
B open a second restaurant
C start another business

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 1 Computers are _____ doubt a very useful invention.
A for B without C from
- 2 Bob's message appeared on the _____.
A TV B keyboard C screen
- 3 There is a shop on the _____ floor of the building.
A one B earth C ground
- 4 Like many English houses mine is a two-storey brick building with a
_____ around it.
A garden B garage C benches
- 5 I only work on weekdays, at _____ I rest.
A weekends B Sundays C holidays





- 6 Bill _____ TV when Ann came in.
A watched B was watching C have watched
- 7 He cleaned the carpets after he _____ finished his lunch.
A had B have C has
- 8 Vicky is _____ young to cross the street on her own.
A enough B too C much
- 9 _____ you climb a tree when you were six years old?
A Could B Had C Might
- 10 The *Silver Palace* is the _____ hotel in the city.
A tall B tallest C taller

TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 She'll have started the computer-based training by the summer.
- 2 It's important, career counselors say, to start thinking about your career as early as possible.
- 3 Don't be late at work.
- 4 Career counselors recommend students take a few preliminary steps in the career exploration process during their first few months in college.
- 5 In a couple of decades companies will change; they will be organised more democratically.
- 6 More and more people will work for small, dynamic companies which can react quickly to changes in the market.
- 7 When Margaret Harman came into the living room, her seven-year-old son Terry and two friends were glued to the television.
- 8 The Internet is without doubt one of the most important inventions in history.
- 9 Our personnel manager will interview you for the job.
- 10 Mary is jealous of you because you earn more money.

WRITING

You now live in a new house. Write a note to a friend about the house.

Say:

- **where** your house is
- **which** room you like best and **why**

Write 80–120 words.





Variant 4

READING

Text 1

Read the article about an old house in Guildford. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space (1–8).

We live in a small, old house in Guildford. It has two (1) __, a living room, a dining room, a kitchen – and there's a bathroom, of course!

In the living room there are two blue (2) __ and a red sofa. We also have a television, a video, and a (3) __. On the wall there are two (4) __. In the evenings we sit in the living room and watch television or listen to music.

In the dining room there is a (5) __ and four chairs. There are always flowers on the table. The kitchen is new: there is a (6) __, a fridge, and a table. We have breakfast in the kitchen, but we have lunch and dinner in the (7) __.

We have a beautiful (8) __. There are a lot of flowers and two trees. Our cats like playing in the garden. We are very happy in our house.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 A bedrooms | B kitchens | C roofs |
| 2 A showers | B armchairs | C porches |
| 3 A fridge | B washbasin | C CD player |
| 4 A pictures | B curtains | C towels |
| 5 A cooker | B table | C bath |
| 6 A shower | B cooker | C wardrobe |
| 7 A bedroom | B attic | C dining room |
| 8 A garden | B garage | C cupboard |

Text 2

Read the information leaflet about the Internet, and match the questions (A–F) to the numbered spaces (1–5), as in the example (0). Then, explain the words in bold.





The Internet: FAQS (Frequently Asked Questions)

The Internet is without doubt one of the most important inventions in history. It was started in 1968 by the US government, but at first it was used mainly by scientists. Since 1990, when the World Wide Web was created, it has changed the world, and its uses are growing every day.

0 A

The Internet is a network (several networks, in fact) of millions of computers around the world, connected by phone lines, satellite or cable, so that all the computers on the net can exchange information with each other.

1

Not quite. The Internet links *computers*, and the World Wide Web is a system which links the *information* stored inside these computers.

2

A company or organisation stores its information in electronic documents on one of the Internet computers, somewhere in the world. This computer space – the company's web site – has an address, in the same way that every telephone has a number. To visit a web site, you simply enter the address. Your computer is connected to the web site, a document is downloaded, and a page appears on your computer screen.

3

When you visit a web site looking for information, some words on the page may be underlined, showing that there is more information about the subject in another document. If you click on one of these words, the Web automatically connects your computer to a new document or web site, even if this is stored thousands of kilometres away. You're surfing the net!

4

The main use of the Internet is to find information – for your schoolwork or job, or just to find out more about your hobbies, sports or current events. You can also use the Internet to read newspapers and magazines, play games, plan your holiday or buy things from your favourite shop. E-mail makes it possible to send electronic messages anywhere in the world in seconds, and you can use the Internet to 'chat' with people and make new friends.

5

If you don't already use the Internet, all you need to get started is a computer, a modem and a phone line. Using the Internet is getting cheaper and easier all the time.





Are you ready to surf the net? There's a whole exciting Internet world out there waiting for you!

- A What exactly is the Internet?
- B What do I need in order to use the Internet?
- C How do I "surf the net"?
- D That's the same thing as the Web, isn't it?
- E What can I use the Internet for?
- F What is a web site, and how do I visit one?

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 1 Where do you _____?
A work B job C career
- 2 In a _____, computers will be even more advanced.
A decade B sore C shook
- 3 This game is _____ automatically.
A downloaded B version C surf
- 4 I think my father _____ drive me to the bus staion.
A will B is C has
- 5 I have been _____ letters all morning.
A writing B written C write
- 6 Carol _____ me what happened yesterday.
A said B told C tells
- 7 Let's go to the park before it _____ dark!
A gets B will get C got
- 8 Had she _____ the laundry?
A do B done C doing
- 9 Canada is _____ colder than Greece.
A most B more C much
- 10 Tom's cat died. He _____ be very sad.
A can B can't C must





TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 There is nothing worse than people playing with their hair, clicking pen tops or tapping feet.
- 2 You should define what way you follow in your career and what you want as a result.
- 3 The nonverbal message can speak louder than the verbal message you're sending.
- 4 Nowadays you should have an interview before getting a job.
- 5 It's not so easy as you think.
- 6 We offer a position which is difficult, requiring lots of skill and hard work, but which is never boring.
- 7 The first time he himself earned any money was by dancing and singing when he was only five years old.
- 8 There are scores of online games available on the Web which can be enjoyed by anyone with a browser and the necessary plugins.
- 9 There are a lot of graphical games on the web.
- 10 The number of strategy games is constantly increasing.

WRITING

Read the topic sentences in the box below which introduce the main topic, introduce points for, introduce points against, and sum up the topic. Then write a for-and-against essay entitled "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Computers in the Workplace" (80–120 words).

Topic Sentences	
1	In the last few years computers have become a part of almost everybody's everyday lives – especially in the workplace.
2	Using computers in the workplace offers many advantages.
3	On the other hand, using computers in workplace also has disadvantages.
4	In conclusion, I believe that using computers in the workplace has both positive and negative points.





Control Work №4

Variant 1

READING

Text 1

Read the information about the houses of famous people. Decide what type of dwelling they have got. For questions 1–6, write a letter A–F next to each person.

PEOPLE	TYPE OF DWELLING
1 Cher	A A two-storey building with a tiled roof.
2 Mick Jagger	B A huge old stone house with big towers.
3 Elvis Presley	C A classical four-storey building.
4 Tina Turner	D The house bears the name of his mother.
5 George Michael	E An unordinary building with a garage up at the top.
6 Gloria Estefan	F A white house in the countryside with a flat roof.

1 **Cher's** house is big and white. It's in a beautiful valley in California and there are lots of palm trees everywhere. There's a large verandah on one side of the house. This house has a flat roof.

2 **Mick Jagger** has several homes. This is a very grand house in the country somewhere in Oxfordshire. It's called Stargrove. It's a very old stone house and it looks like a castle with all its big towers. It looks big enough for about ten families. It has a large garden and the front of the house looks onto a big lawn.

3 **Elvis Presley's** house is called Graceland. His mother's name was Grace. Now it's a museum and a place of pilgrimage for Elvis's fans. It has white stone lions near the front steps and a very classical facade with white columns and steps up to the front door.

4 **Tina Turner's** house is in London. It's a classical house with four storeys. It has a basement and a small balcony at the front. The windows on the ground floor are in the shape of arches.

5 **George Michael's** house is in London. It's a very modern style. It's an unusual house because the garage is up at the top of the house and the living space is underneath. Many of its windows are in the roof.

6 **Gloria Estefan's** house is on an island in Miami called Star Island. It has a red tiled roof. Most of the house is on just two storeys. It has a



swimming pool, palm trees, lawns, and a small jetty where she keeps her powerboat.

Text 2

Read the text about Stewart Jones and complete the sentences 1–5 with the most suitable ending A, B or C.

Stewart Jones is thirty-nine years old. He is a policeman. He lives in Dover, in the south-east of England.

Stewart lives in a small, comfortable flat with his wife, Jessica and their son, Jason. Jessica is twenty-eight years old. She is a vet. Jason is seven years old. He goes to school every day from 9 am to 3:30 pm.

Stewart is good-looking. He is tall and well-built with short brown hair and brown eyes. Everybody likes him because he is a kind man and a very loving father.

In his free time Stewart likes playing basketball.

He doesn't like watching TV. He thinks it is boring.

- 1 Stewart Jones is ...
A a vet B a sportsman C a policeman
- 2 Everybody likes Stewart because he is ...
A good-looking B well-built C a kind man
- 3 Stewart's favourite free time activity is ...
A watching TV B playing basketball C going to Jason's school
- 4 Stewart doesn't like watching TV because ...
A he thinks it is boring B he has no free time C his wife hates TV programmes
- 5 From 9 am to 3:30 pm Stewart's son usually ...
A watches TV B plays football C goes to school

Text 2

You are going to read about four young people searching for a pen friend. For questions 1–5, choose from the people (A–D).

Who ...

- is fond of playing the guitar? 1 _____
- lives in Russia? 2 _____
- plays tennis well? 3 _____
- has got an elder brother? 4 _____
- is tall and well-built? 5 _____



A

Hello! My name's Pierre and I'm seventeen years old. I live in Paris, France. I have got short straight dark hair and brown eyes. I'm quite tall and slim. I love playing computer games and I can play tennis very well. I like reading too. Please e-mail me today!

B

My name is Tony Wilson. I am thirteen years old and I live in Liverpool in England. There are five of us in our family. My father, John, is an artist. He's a very clever person and he's very kind. My mother, Elaine, is very beautiful. She is tall and slim with long straight fair hair and blue eyes. She's a very patient woman. My brother, Martin, is sixteen years old. He is tall with brown hair and blue eyes. He's quite lazy. My sister, Karen, is fifteen years old. She's short with green eyes. She is a bit bossy.

C

Hi! My name is Anna and I am eleven years old. I live in Moscow, Russia. I have got long straight fair hair and green eyes. I'm quite short and I like skiing. I can play the piano quite well. Please be my e-mail pen pal.

D

Hi! My name's Mario and I'm twenty-six years old. I live in Florence, Italy. I'm tall and well-built with brown, wavy hair and brown eyes. I like playing the guitar and I love dancing. I can speak French too. Hope to hear from you soon.

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 11 My young sister is _____ swimming.
A fond of B interested on C like at
- 12 Peter decided not to _____ for the examination.
A enter B go in C delete
- 13 Sheila always got good _____ in algebra.
A points B marks C numbers
- 14 It's not _____ from the centre of the city. Any bus will take you there.
A long B far C near
- 15 The trouble is that he didn't work _____ the term.
A in B at C during





- 16 The Johns haven't got _____ children.
A some B any C no
- 17 I have _____ friends in Tomsk.
A a few B a little C much
- 18 I like history. It's _____ favourite subject.
A my B mine C me
- 19 What are their _____ names?
A pets' B pet's C pets
- 20 My friend and I _____ interested in sport.
A am B are C is

TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 He looks like his mother but definitely takes after his father in character.
- 2 There is an increasing number of single-parent families in Russia.
- 3 I've known him for years; he's an old friend.
- 4 Examinations take place at the end of each term.
- 5 The academic year begins on the first of October and ends in July.
- 6 Before and after classes you can see a lot of students in the reading rooms because they prepare their lessons there.
- 7 I spend a lot of time on preparation.
- 8 You're surrounded by lovely scenery and you can walk in the countryside.
- 9 There isn't much nightlife there.
- 10 Go along here, turn right into the main roads, then take the first turning on your left.

Variant 2

READING

Text 1

**Read the text, then decide if sentences are 1–5 “Right” (A) or “Wrong” (B).
If there is not enough information to answer choose “Doesn't say” (C).**

I study at an art (technical) Institute. The academic year begins, as a rule, on the 1st of September and ends in June. It lasts ten months: September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May and June. The academic year has two terms: the autumn term and the





spring term. The autumn term begins in September and ends in December. It lasts about four months. The spring term begins on the 7th of February and ends in May. This term is short. It lasts only three months. Each term ends with examinations which take place in January and in June. During the academic year students work hard. As a rule they are very busy and have a lot of work to do.

We have two holidays a year: winter holidays and summer holidays. The summer holidays are long. They last two months. The winter holidays are short. They last only two weeks. During the holidays we do not study, we have a rest. We go to the Institute every day except Sunday. On week-days we work hard. On Sunday we have a rest, as a rule. Classes at our Institute begin at nine o'clock in the morning and end at half past three in the afternoon.

All students learn some foreign language – English, German or French. We learn English. We have two English classes a week, on Tuesdays and on Fridays. On Tuesday we have our English class in the morning, on Friday in the afternoon. When the teacher comes into the room we stand up and greet the teacher. We say: "Good morning" if it is morning. We say: "Good afternoon" if it is afternoon. We say: "Good evening" if it is evening.

Then we sit down and our lesson begins. We check our homework. We ask and answer questions, we read English texts and translate sentences from Russian into English, or from English into Russian. We describe pictures and speak on various topics. During the English class we do a lot of exercises, we speak, read and write English. We do not speak Russian in class. We speak Russian before and after classes.

As I want to learn to speak and to read English, I am very attentive in class and I always prepare my homework. English is not difficult for me because I work at it regularly. As I live in the hostel, I always prepare my lessons together with a friend of mine. We learn new words and do exercises. We ask each other questions and answer them. We also listen to the recorded tapes in the English language laboratory of our Institute. We are fond of English and we want to master it, that's why we never miss classes and work hard.

At the end of each class the teacher gives us our homework. She says: "The homework for your next English class is to read the new text, to learn the new words and to prepare the topic 'My Institute'. I also want you to listen to the tape in our laboratory. This time take Laboratory Work Eight, please. Our next English class is on Friday at twenty minutes to twelve. Don't be late. Good-bye."





- 1 The academic year lasts ten months.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 2 Examinations take place at the end of each term.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 3 We have our English classes on Monday and on Friday.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 4 I'm fond of English and I work at it regularly.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 5 I'm going abroad to master my English.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

Text 2

Read the texts, then decide if sentences are 1–6 “Right” (A) or “Wrong” (B). If there is not enough information to answer choose “Doesn't say” (C).

I'm Tony Philips and I'm seventeen years old. I'm a student and I live in Monreal, Canada. I'm tall and slim with short dark hair and brown eyes.

There are seven of us in our family; my grandparents, Steve and Sally, my parents, Joe and Kate, my sister, Liz, aged nine, my brother, Leo, aged six, and of course, me. My father is a surgeon. He works at the local hospital and my mother is a teacher in primary school. We live in a big house about twenty minutes from the city centre.

In my free time, I love playing computer games and listening to rock music. I'm an MTV maniac. My favourite group is Guns'n'Roses. Do you like them? I also like going to the cinema. I go to the cinema every Saturday. I don't like going to the theatre, though.

Well, that's all about me.

- 1 Tony is fond of computer games.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 2 Tony's sister is a beautiful slim girl.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 3 Tony's mother is a math teacher in primary school.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 4 The Philips are from England.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 5 Tony goes to the cinema every Saturday .
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 6 Tony is an MTV fan.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say





VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 11 I think she's hoping to meet a few _____ men at the tennis club.
A handsome B beautiful C beautifull
- 12 There are a lot of traffic _____ there.
A jams B jellies C gaps
- 13 If you pass your final exams at university, you get _____.
A a degree B a lecture C a research
- 14 Does your friend come to his classes _____?
A at time B on time C in time
- 15 How many classes do you have _____ Monday?
A on B in C at
- 16 She has _____ children.
A any B no C not
- 17 George is a very nice man, but I don't like _____.
A his B him C her
- 18 I have _____ English books.
A a little B few C much
- 19 How _____ your parents?
A is B are C was
- 20 This student _____ a lot of problems with exams.
A has got B have got C haven't got

TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 Don't worry, everything will turn out all right.
- 2 Wait a minute, let me see.
- 3 Sam was born in Scotland but when he was two, his father got a new job in Los Angeles, and he grew up in California.
- 4 Ann always does her homework in a hurry.
- 5 In this country applicants take their entrance exams in July.
- 6 She worked very hard and made great progress.
- 7 He failed to pass the examination.
- 8 For many people, the worst time of day is the rush hour.
- 9 I live and work in the suburbs, but I usually go into town two times a week.
- 10 One problem is that there's nowhere to park in the centre, so I usually take a bus into town.





Variant 3

READING

Text 1

Read the text and fill the gaps 1-3 with the most suitable missing sentences A-E. There is one extra option which you don't need to use.

Example: 0 – A

A Legend of Tomsk

There are very many wonderful, amazing legends about the origin of such names as Tom, Bassandaika, Ushaika and others. This is one of them ...

0

Far long before the Russian people came here, the Tomsk lands were populated by small Tatar tribes and they were not good neighbours. On the left bank of the beautiful river covered with thick forests there was a settlement of Tatar princeling Toyon, and on the wooden right bank – the rich lands of princeling Bassanday were lying.

Bassanday and Toyon were great enemies. They did hate each other. But their children – Toyon's daughter, the beautiful Toma and Bassanday's son Ushai were in love with each other. And their love was so great that they could not live in separation.

1

The courageous Ushai with his friends crossed the stormy river and stole up to Toyon's small town. Toma was waiting for them.

But they could not go away. Toyon's servants attacked them. Ushai was killed in the unequal fight. And the beautiful Toma with a cry of horror and despair rushed into the river ...

When Toyon learned this terrible news he couldn't survive his great grief. He came to the brink of the river's bank, stood here for a while and then plunged into the water ...

2

Everywhere his servicemen were looking for Ushai. And at last they came back with his corpse. For many long hours old Bassanday was sitting near his dead son. The short day was over. It was getting dark. People went to their nomad tents. But the broken-hearted father was sitting and talking silently to his son ...



3

Since that time such names as Tom, Bassandaika, Ushaika, Toyanovo Lake have been known to everybody.

- A** It happened on one of the darkest autumn nights.
- B** It happened many years ago ... many, many years ago ...
- C** Prince Bassandai was waiting for his son for a long time.
- D** And in the morning the people saw a boat, Ushai's dead body and nobody else on the bank of the river ...
- E** Life without them was impossible.

Text 2

Read the article about an actor. Are sentences 1–7 “Right” (A) or “Wrong” (B)? If there is not enough information to answer “Right” (A) or “Wrong” (B), choose “Doesn't say” (C). For questions 1–7, mark A, B or C. The example is given (0).

As a child in Spain, Juan Fernandez wanted to be a footballer. That was before he broke his foot at the age of fifteen. After this, he decided to become an actor. He went to acting school, which he enjoyed more than his old school. But after only a year there, he was offered work at the National Theatre and he left the school without getting his diploma.

At the theatre he met film-maker Antonio Garcia who invited him to act in a film called *Camarero*. Antonio's film was watched in many other countries, and soon film-makers in Hollywood wanted to meet the good-looking young actor.

Juan's first acting job in Hollywood was very interesting for him because he spoke no English at the time. He learned to pronounce his words perfectly for the film *The King*, but when they made the film, he had no idea at all what any of them meant. The film was a big hit, and so was Juan.

He then decided to learn some English. Because he was never good at languages as a child, he went back to school. Since then Juan has made nine films in English which have all been big hits.

Although Juan is very busy, he enjoys his career in Hollywood and has a big house there, which he loves. But he would like to return to the musical theatre in Europe now and again to practise what he learnt at acting school. He would like to show people that he's still a good singer!





Example: 0 – B

- 0 When Juan was a young child, he wanted to be an actor.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 1 Juan left acting school before the end of the course.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 2 Juan met Antonio Garcia when they worked on a play together.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 3 The film *Camarero* helped Juan to get to Hollywood.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 4 In *The King*, Juan only understood some of the words he was saying.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 5 Juan taught himself to speak English.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 6 Juan likes working in Hollywood.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say
- 7 Juan prefers working in the theatre to making films.
A Right B Wrong C Doesn't say

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 11 If the person you marry dies, you are a _____.
A bachelor B widower C partner
- 12 Your _____ is the one that all the family have.
A name B surname C nickname
- 13 If you have any questions, _____ your hand.
A rise B raise C rose
- 14 In the second form many pupils _____ two foreign languages.
A study B teach C learn
- 15 Bye, see you _____ Tuesday!
A on B at C in
- 16 She _____ very pale face.
A has got B have got C have get
- 17 Are there _____ foreign books in your library?
A some B any C no
- 18 I met _____ teacher at the bus stop.
A ours B our C us
- 19 Hello, I am Kate. And what _____ your name?
A is B am C are
- 20 The _____ books are on the table.
A children's B children' C childrens'



TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 I like playing hockey and working with computers.
- 2 That's very kind of you, I appreciate it.
- 3 My first impression of him was a bit negative.
- 4 Kate is afraid of taking her exam.
- 5 Martha is good at reciting poems.
- 6 Education is necessary if you want to succeed in life.
- 7 Many people consider a lecture to be the best method of teaching at higher educational institutions.
- 8 You have a higher cost of living in a city.
- 9 I usually get a taxi home when I'm late.
- 10 The worst thing about living in the country is that public transport is hopeless.

Variant 4

READING

Text 1

You are going to read about the ambitions of three young people. For questions 1–6, choose from the people (A–C).

Who ...

- | | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| • is still at school? | 1 _____ | 2 _____ |
| • is going to study Medicine? | | 3 _____ |
| • exercises regularly? | | 4 _____ |
| • has just completed a course? | | 5 _____ |
| • has already arranged a job for next summer? | | 6 _____ |

A *Ito Oshima is a schoolboy from Japan. He is 17 years old.*



"I've always wanted to be a firefighter because I want to save lives. Firefighters have to be brave and strong, as their work is often dangerous. I work out twice a week at the local gym because I want to be ready for the entrance test. I'm sure I'll pass it. After the test, in September, I'm going to begin a firefighting training course. I know the course isn't going to be easy, but I'm going to work really hard. I hope I'll pass it, so wish me luck!"

B *Roberto Fellini is a 21-year-old from Italy.*

"I want to work as a barman because I like meeting people. A good barman has to be friendly and patient. This won't be a problem for me, as I love socialising and I never get angry. I recently finished bartending course in Rome and I'm very excited at the moment, as I'm getting a full-time job in my uncle's bar next summer."



C *Natasha Wilkins is a 16-year-old schoolgirl from Scotland.*



"I'd like to work as a doctor because I like helping sick people. It's not an easy job though, as doctors have to be hardworking and careful. They often work very long hours and they can't make mistakes. When I finish my A levels, I'm going to study Medicine at university. I just hope be a good doctor

Text 2

Read the article about teleworking and match the topic sentences (A–D) to the paragraphs 1–4.

- E** On the other hand, teleworking has a few disadvantages.
F In conclusion, I believe that teleworking will change the way we work in the future.
G Teleworking is a fresh and new type of employment.
H Working from home has many advantages.

The Pros and Cons of Teleworking

1 It allows people to work from home using their telephones, modems and computers and communicating with their employer and co-workers through the Internet. Teleworking can make the way we work easier and less stressful, in conclusion at the same time, it can cause several problems.

2 Firstly, it allows employees to work in the relaxed atmosphere of their homes. This means that they can plan their working day in a more productive and convenient way. Also, teleworking is less time-consuming. People do not need to commute to their jobs and, as a result, they have more time to work effectively. Finally, teleworking can have a positive effect on the environment. If people in large cities work from home and stop using cars and buses, there will be less traffic and therefore less pollution.



3

But, some employees find it difficult to concentrate at home.

This problem actually makes their work harder and more stressful. What is more, people who work at home may feel lonely at times, because they are not involved in the everyday life of an office. This can lead to unhappiness and boredom.

4

It may have a few disadvantages, but I believe it not only offers people the opportunity to work in a new and original way, but it benefits our environment too.

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR TEST

Choose the correct item.

- 11 Do you say his _____ name is Boris?
A full B first C last
- 12 His mother remarried, he has a _____ now.
A stepfather B stepmother C stepaunt
- 13 Some children _____ to read before they start school.
A study B learn C teach
- 14 In history we had to learn a lot of dates by _____.
A hard B hand C heart
- 15 Where is she? She is _____ home.
A at B in C on
- 16 There _____ not fifteen children in the classroom.
A is B am C are
- 17 He hasn't got _____ brothers or sisters.
A some B any C no
- 18 I don't remember where _____ relatives were born.
A my B mine C me
- 19 My aunts are _____.
A housewifes B housewives C housewife
- 20 My uncle _____ very muscular arms.
A haven't B has got C have got





TRANSLATION

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

- 1 She is studying for the entrance examinations.
- 2 I think your girlfriend is a bit foolish.
- 3 A lot of women are very happy to stay at home and be housewives.
- 4 Students must be trained to think clearly and to express themselves well.
- 5 Learning grammar is enough to master a foreign language.
- 6 He is afraid of being late for the lectures so he always comes to the Institute in time.
- 7 These students have very few friends in this city.
- 8 The pace of life is slower and more relaxed in the country.
- 9 My sister and I played a lot in the woods, not far from the village.
- 10 It is quite a remote area, and we live in an old cottage.



GRAMMAR REFERENCE

Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные.

Множественное число существительных

В английском языке существительные бывают исчисляемые и неисчисляемые.

Исчисляемые существительные – это существительные, которые можно посчитать:

a table, two tables, three tables.

Существительные, которые нельзя сосчитать, называются неисчисляемыми. Они не могут иметь форму множественного числа и никогда не употребляются с неопределенным артиклем *a/an*:

snow, butter, sand, milk.

Следующие существительные в английском языке также являются неисчисляемыми:

*information, advice, knowledge, news,
money, hair, furniture, luck, weather,
traffic, work, baggage, luggage*

Исчисляемые существительные в английском языке, так же как и в русском языке, изменяются по числам, т. е. могут употребляться в единственном и множественном числе.

1 Множественное число большинства существительных образуется путем прибавления окончания *-s* к существительному в единственном числе, которое читается:

а) как [z] после звонких согласных и после гласных:

a bed – beds [bedz]; a tie – ties [taiz];

б) как [s] после глухих согласных:

a map – maps [maps].

2 Существительные, оканчивающиеся на согласные *-s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -x*, во множественном числе принимают окончание *-es*, которое читается [iz]:

a box – boxes; a bush – bushes.

3 К именам существительным, оканчивающимся на *-y* с предшествующей согласной прибавляется окончание *-es* и *-y* меняется на *-i*:

a city – cities.

Если перед *-y* стоит гласная, то никаких изменений не происходит и множественное число образуется путем прибавления *-s*:

a day – days.

4 Множественное число существительных, оканчивающихся на согласный *-f* или *-fe*, образуется путем замены *-f* согласной *-v* и прибавлением окончания *-es*:

a shelf – shelves;

исключения: *roofs, proofs, chiefs, cliffs, handkerchiefs, safes.*

5 Существительные, оканчивающиеся на *-o*, во множественном числе также принимают окончание *-es*:

a hero – heroes;

исключения: *pianos, photos, zeros.*

6 В сложных существительных форму множественного числа принимает последнее существительное:

a schoolboy – schoolboys;

a housewife – housewives.

7 В составных существительных, состоящих из существительного и наречия или из существительного и предложного оборота, форму множественного числа принимает основное существительное:

a father-in-law – fathers-in-law;

a passer-by – passers-by.

8 Ряд существительных сохранили старое образование множественного числа путем изменения корневой гласной:

a man – men

a woman – women

a mouse – mice

a louse – lice

a child – children

an ox – oxen

a tooth – teeth

a foot – feet

a goose – geese

a fish – fish

a sheep – sheep

a swine – swine

a deer – deer

ЗАПОМНИТЕ!

Следующие существительные в английском языке всегда употребляются во множественном числе:

*scissors, glasses, trousers,
jeans, shorts, tights,
pyjamas, clothes, police*

Притяжательный падеж существительных

Существительные в английском языке могут иметь два падежа: общий и притяжательный. Притяжательный падеж существительных показывает принадлежность предмета какому-либо лицу. Существительное в притяжательном падеже служит определением к другому существительному и отвечает на вопрос *whose – чей?* Притяжательный падеж существительных в единственном числе образуется путем прибавления к существительному окончания 's (т. е. апостроф и окончание), которое произносится [z], [s] или [iz] согласно тем же правилам, которым подчиняется произношение окончания -s множественного числа существительных:

The girl's ball – мяч девочки;

My friend's car – автомобиль моего друга.

Притяжательный падеж существительных во множественном числе обозначается только одним апострофом без дополнительного окончания:

The boys' toys – игрушки мальчиков.

Если существительное во множественном числе не имеет окончания, то притяжательный падеж образуется путем добавления 's:

The children's books – книги детей;

The men's hats – шляпы мужчин.

Существительное в функции определения

Для английского языка характерно употребление одного или нескольких существительных в общем падеже, образующих цепочку слов. Перевод такого словосочетания надо начинать с последнего существительного. В такой цепочке последнее существительное является основным и отвечает на вопрос *что? кто?*, а все предшествующие ему слова являются определениями к нему и отвечают на вопрос *какой?* или *чего?*:

room temperature – комнатная температура;

a physics teacher – преподаватель физики.

Существительные в функции определения переводятся

1) прилагательным:

laboratory equipment – лабораторное оборудование;

space rocket – космическая ракета;

2) существительным в одном из косвенных падежей без предлога или с предлогом, который вы добавляете сами по смыслу:

a watch box – коробочка для часов.

Личные и притяжательные местоимения

Личные местоимения могут иметь формы двух падежей: именительного и объектного падежа. Личные местоимения в именительном падеже в предложении являются подлежащими и отвечают на вопрос *кто? что?* В объектном падеже они являются дополнениями и отвечают на вопросы косвенных падежей русского языка.

Местоимение *it* заменяет неодушевленные существительные в единственном числе.

Запомните формы личных местоимений в именительном и объектном падежах.

Лицо	Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж
1-е лицо	<i>i</i> – я <i>we</i> – мы	<i>me</i> – мне, меня <i>us</i> – нас, нам
2-е лицо	<i>you</i> – ты, вы	<i>you</i> – тебе, вам, вас
3-е лицо	<i>he</i> – он <i>she</i> – она <i>it</i> – он, она, оно <i>they</i> – они	<i>him</i> – его, ему <i>her</i> – ее, ей <i>it</i> – его, ее <i>them</i> – их, им

Притяжательные местоимения выражают принадлежность и отвечают на вопрос *чей? чья? чье?* и имеют 2 формы: зависимую и независимую. Зависимая форма употребляется перед определяемым существительным, а независимая форма употребляется как самостоятельное слово вместо упомянутого существительного.

Лицо	Зависимая форма	Независимая форма
1-е лицо	<i>my</i> – мой, моя, мое <i>our</i> – наш	<i>mine</i> – мой, моя, мое <i>ours</i> – наш
2-е лицо	<i>your</i> – ваш, твой	<i>yours</i> – ваш, твой
3-е лицо	<i>his</i> – его <i>her</i> – ее <i>its</i> – его, ее <i>their</i> – их	<i>his</i> – его <i>hers</i> – ее <i>its</i> – его, ее <i>theirs</i> – их

my friend = a friend of mine

Притяжательные местоимения, как правило, переводятся местоимениями *свой, своя, свое*, если стоят в том же числе, что и подлежащее.

Неопределенные местоимения *some, any, no*

Неопределенное местоимение *some* употребляется, как правило, в утвердительных предложениях и переводится 'несколько, какое-то количество, немного'. Также *some* употребляется в специальных вопросах и в тех общих, в которых что-либо предлагается или выражается какая-нибудь просьба.

She has some tea. – У нее есть немного чая.

I have some apples. – У меня есть несколько яблок.

Why didn't you buy some cheese? – Почему вы не купили сыр?

Can I have some water, please? – Можно мне воды?

Any употребляется, как правило, в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях и означает 'какие-либо, какие-нибудь, сколько-нибудь'. На русский язык часто не переводится. Также может употребляться в утвердительных предложениях. В этом случае переводится как 'любой, всякий'.

Have you got any newspapers? – У тебя есть какие-либо газеты?

Have you got any bread? – У тебя есть хлеб?

He hasn't got any English books. – У него нет никаких английских книг.

You can get this book at any shop. – Ты можешь купить эту книгу в любом магазине.

Местоимение *no* употребляется в отрицательных предложениях и обозначает 'никакой'. В этом случае с глаголом не употребляется отрицание *not*.

I have no money. – I haven't (got) any money.

She has no brothers. – She hasn't (got) any brothers.

Неопределенные местоимения *much/many, little/few*

Местоимения *many* и *much* употребляются со значением 'много'. *Many* употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными, а *much* – с неисчисляемыми существительными.

Many, much употребляются в основном в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях:

Have you got many books in your library?

There isn't much bread on the plate.

В утвердительных предложениях, как правило, вместо *much*, *many* употребляется *a lot of, plenty of, a great deal of, a large number of*.

There are a lot of people in the street.

There is a lot of work to do about the house.

Местоимения *little, few* обозначают 'мало' в смысле нехватки, недостаточности количества. *Little* употребляется с неисчисляемыми существительными, а *few* – с исчисляемыми. Эти местоимения можно заменить на *not much, not many* – 'мало (немного)':

There is little water in the bottle. – В бутылке мало воды.

There are few books in my bag. – В моей сумке мало книг.

Если эти местоимения употребляются с артиклем 'a' – *a little, a few*, то они обозначают 'немного', 'несколько' (но достаточно).

He has a few friends. – У него есть несколько друзей.

There are a few flowers in my vase. – В моей вазе есть немного цветов (небольшое количество).

Числительное

Числительное обозначает количество или порядок предметов при счете. Соответственно своему значению числительные делятся на количественные и порядковые. Количественные числительные обозначают количество и отвечают на вопрос *how many?* (сколько?):

<i>1 – one</i>	<i>11 – eleven</i>	<i>30 – thirty</i>
<i>2 – two</i>	<i>12 – twelve</i>	<i>40 – forty</i>
<i>3 – three</i>	<i>13 – thirteen</i>	<i>50 – fifty</i>
<i>4 – four</i>	<i>14 – fourteen</i>	<i>60 – sixty</i>
<i>5 – five</i>	<i>15 – fifteen</i>	<i>70 – seventy</i>
<i>6 – six</i>	<i>16 – sixteen</i>	<i>80 – eighty</i>
<i>7 – seven</i>	<i>17 – seventeen</i>	<i>90 – ninety</i>
<i>8 – eight</i>	<i>18 – eighteen</i>	<i>100 – hundred</i>
<i>9 – nine</i>	<i>19 – nineteen</i>	<i>1000 – thousand</i>
<i>10 – ten</i>	<i>20 – twenty</i>	<i>1000000 – million</i>

Порядковые числительные обозначают порядок предметов и отвечают на вопрос *which?* (который?). Образуются при помощи окончания *-th*, прибавляемого к количественному числительному (исключения *first, second, third*). К числительным, оканчивающимся на *-ty*, прибавляется суффикс *-eth*, причем *-y* заменяется на *-i*:

<i>the first</i>	<i>первый</i>
<i>the second</i>	<i>второй</i>
<i>the third</i>	<i>третий</i>
<i>the fourth</i>	<i>четвертый</i>
<i>the fifth</i>	<i>пятый</i>
<i>the sixth</i>	<i>шестой</i>
<i>the twelfth</i>	<i>двенадцатый</i>
<i>the twentieth</i>	<i>двадцатый</i>
<i>the sixty-fifth</i>	<i>шестьдесят пятый</i>



Годы обозначаются количественными числительными, которые читаются парами, слово 'год' отсутствует:

1900 – nineteen hundred;

1907 – nineteen o seven;

1965 – nineteen sixty five.

Даты обозначаются порядковыми числительными:

April 12th, 1961 – the twelfth of April 1961.

Предлоги

Предлоги времени

In (в) – *in* the morning, *in* winter, *in* May, *in* 1917, *in* late September

(утром, зимой, в мае, в 1917, в конце сентября)

At (в) – *at* 9 p.m., *at* night, late *at* night

(в 9 вечера, ночью, поздно ночью)

On – *on* Sunday, *on* the 1st of May

(в воскресенье, 1-го мая)

By (к) – *by* 5 o'clock, *by* the end of the war

(к 5 часам, к концу войны)

During

(в течение, во время) – *during* the game (во время игры)

For – *for* three days, *for* some time

(в течение трех дней, некоторое время)

From – till *from* early morning *till* late at night, *from* 5 *till* 7 tomorrow

(с... до...) – (с раннего утра до поздней ночи, с 5 до 7 завтра)

After *after* school, *after* supper

(после) – (после школы, после ужина)

In (через) – *in* a day or two, *in* a fortnight

(через день, два, через 2 недели)

Since (с) – *since* yesterday, *since* then

(со вчерашнего дня, с тех пор)

While (в то время как,

пока) – He phoned you *while* you were out.
(Он звонил тебе, пока тебя не было)

NOTE:

Выражения типа **this** week, **next** month, **last** summer, **tonight**, **yesterday** morning, **tomorrow** evening употребляются без какого-либо предлога.





Предлоги места

In (в) –	She is in the room.
On (на) –	Put it on the table.
Between (между) –	There is a table between windows.
Behind (за) –	The broom is behind the door.
Under (под) –	The dog is lying under the table.
In front of (перед) –	My bed is in front of the window.
Above (над) –	There is a luster above the table.
Near (около) –	Near the table there is a cupboard.
Opposite (напротив) –	Opposite the door there is a cupboard.

Глагол *to be*

В отличие от других глаголов, глагол *to be* в предложении может являться как смысловым, так и вспомогательным глаголом и имеет различные формы для настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времени. Как смысловой глагол он переводится 'быть, являться, находиться', причем в настоящем времени *to be* часто не переводится.

Формы глагола *to be*

	<i>настоящее время</i>	<i>прошедшее время</i>	<i>будущее время</i>
I	am	was	will be
He She It	is	was	
We You They	are	were	

She is a doctor.
They are at home.
I was a student.
He will be an engineer.



При образовании вопросительной формы *to be* выполняет роль вспомогательного глагола и согласуется с подлежащим в лице и числе.

Is your friend a student? Yes, he is.

Are your parents at home? No, they are not.

Were you married? No, I was not.

При образовании отрицательной формы, частица *not* прибавляется к соответствующей форме глагола.

My friend is not a student.

I am not a teacher.

They will not (won't) be there.

Оборот *there + be*

Оборот *there + be* употребляется для выражения наличия или существования в определенном месте или отрезке времени какого-либо предмета или лица, факта или явления и имеет значение '*имеется, находится, есть, существует*'. Оборот *there + be* употребляется в начале предложения; за ним стоит подлежащее, за которым следует обстоятельство места или времени. Английскому предложению с такой конструкцией соответствует русское предложение, которое обычно начинается с обстоятельства места.

После конструкции *there + be* исчисляемые существительные в единственном числе употребляются с неопределенным артиклем, а исчисляемые существительные во множественном числе и неисчисляемые существительные – с местоимениями *some, any*.

There is a telephone in that room. – В той комнате есть телефон.

There are some students in the library. – В библиотеке несколько студентов.

Оборот *there + be* не имеет самостоятельного значения, поэтому при переводе на английский язык русских предложений, в которых обстоятельство места выражено наречием '*там*', необходимо в конце предложения употреблять наречие *there*.

There are some students there. – Там несколько студентов.

Глагол *to have*

Глагол *to have*, так же как и глагол *to be*, имеет несколько форм настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времени. В предложении может являться смысловым или вспомогательным глаголом, имеет значение 'иметь'.

Формы глагола *to have*

	<i>настоящее время</i>	<i>прошедшее время</i>	<i>будущее время</i>
I We You They	have	had	will have
He She It	has	had	

She has a child. – У нее есть ребенок.

They had a large flat. – У них была большая квартира.

I will have a big family. – У меня будет большая семья.

Simple Tenses

Времена группы **Simple** обозначают обычное, закономерное, периодически повторяющееся действие, которое регулярно происходит, происходило или будет происходить в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем. Точный момент протекания действия не определен.

Формы Simple употребляются также для выражения состояния, постоянного свойства объекта и констатации факта.

С временами группы **Simple** часто употребляются наречия неопределенного времени: *always, usually, sometimes, seldom, often, every day, as a rule*.

Present Simple образуется при помощи инфинитива без частицы *to* во всех лицах, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа. В 3-м лице единственного числа к инфинитиву добавляется окончание *-s* или *-es* (смотри правила образования множественного числа существительных):

We study English.

She lives in a big town.

He watches TV every day.

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются при помощи глагола *do* или *does* для 3-го лица единственного числа.

We do not work at a plant.

He does not work at school.

Do they study?

Does she speak English?

По способу образования **Past Simple** глаголы делятся на правильные и неправильные. Правильные глаголы образуют **Past Simple** путем прибавления окончания *-ed* к глаголу в инфинитиве. При образовании **Past Simple** соблюдаются следующие правила орфографии:

а) у глаголов, оканчивающихся в инфинитиве на *-у* с предшествующей согласной, *-у* меняется на *-i*: *to study – studied*. Если же перед *-у* стоит гласная, то *-у* сохраняется: *to play – played*;

б) если односложный глагол в инфинитиве заканчивается на одну согласную, перед которой стоит краткая гласная, то конечная согласная удваивается: *to stop – stopped*. Если глагол оканчивается на *-l*, то *-l* удваивается: *to travel – travelled*.

We translated that article last week.

Что касается неправильных глаголов, то их надо заучивать наизусть. Для образования **Past Simple** нужно использовать вторую форму неправильных глаголов.

My alarm-clock rang at 6 o 'clock yesterday.

Все глаголы, за исключением *to be*, в **Past Simple** образуют вопросительную и отрицательную формы с помощью вспомогательного глагола *did*, причем смысловой глагол в вопросе и в отрицательном предложении употребляется в инфинитиве.

Did my alarm-clock ring at 6 yesterday? My alarm-clock didn't ring at 6.

Future Simple образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола *will*, который употребляется перед смысловым глаголом, который стоит в форме инфинитива.

They will arrive tomorrow.

Отрицательная и вопросительная формы образуются при помощи *will*.

Will he arrive tomorrow?

He will not (won't) come next week.



	Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Present	I We You They He She It ask asks	Do I we you they ask? Does he she it ask?	I We You They He She It do not ask does not ask
Past	I We You He She It They asked	Did I we you he she it they ask?	I We You He She It They did not ask
Future	I We You He She It They will ask	Will I we you he she it they ask?	I We You He She It They will not ask

Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий

Прилагательные имеют три степени сравнения: положительную, сравнительную и превосходную. Односложные прилагательные и двусложные, оканчивающиеся на *-y*, *-e*, *-ow*, *-er* образуют сравнительную степень путем прибавления суффикса *'er'*, а превосходную степень путем прибавления суффикса *'est'*:

deep – deeper – deepest;

глубокий – глубже – самый глубокий.

Если прилагательное в положительной степени оканчивается на согласную с предшествующим кратким гласным звуком, то при образовании сравнительной и превосходной степеней сравнения конечная согласная удваивается:

big – bigger – biggest;

thin – thinner – thinnest.

У прилагательного или наречия, заканчивающегося на *-y* с предшествующей согласной, в сравнительной и превосходной степени *-y* переходит в *-i*:

easy – easier – easiest.



Большинство двусложных и многосложных прилагательных и наречий образуют сравнительную степень при помощи слова *more* (более) или *less* (менее), а превосходную при помощи *most* (самый, наиболее) или *least* (наименее), которые ставятся перед прилагательным в положительной степени:

interesting – more interesting – (the) most interesting;

интересный – более интересный – самый интересный.

После прилагательного в сравнительной степени может употребляться союз *than*, который соответствует русскому "чем":

This subject is more difficult than that one.

Этот предмет более трудный, чем тот.

Для усиления сравнительной степени употребляется слово *much* со значением "намного, гораздо":

This text is much more difficult than that one.

Этот текст гораздо труднее, чем тот.

Запомните следующие наречия и прилагательные, которые образуют степени сравнения не по общему правилу:

<i>положительная</i>	<i>сравнительная</i>	<i>превосходная</i>
many, much	more	(the) most
little, few	less	(the) least
bad	worse	(the) worst
good well	better	(the) best
far	further farther	(the) furthest (the) farthest

Вы можете также использовать следующие способы сравнения:

The ... the

The more I learn the better I know.

(Чем больше я учу, тем лучше знаю.)

as ... as

He is as tall as his father.

(Он такой же высокий, как и его отец.)

not as ... as

She is tall, but she's not as tall as he is.

(Она высокая, но не такая высокая как он.)

Continuous Tenses

Времена группы **Continuous** обозначают длительное действие, которое происходит, происходило или будет происходить в точно указанный момент или период в настоящем, прошедшем, либо будущем: *now, at the moment, at 5 o'clock yesterday (tomorrow), when I came*.

Времена группы **Continuous** образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола *to be*, который изменяется в зависимости от времени и числа подлежащего, и смыслового глагола с окончанием *-ing*.

<i>to be</i>	+	смысловой глагол	+	<i>-ing</i>
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He is playing tennis now.

They were reading a book at 4 o'clock yesterday.

В вопросительных предложениях вспомогательный глагол *to be* выносится на первое место:

Is he writing a letter now?

What will they be doing at this time tomorrow?

В отрицательных предложениях частица *not* ставится после глагола *to be*:

We are not listening to music now.

She is not watching TV at the moment.

They were not talking, when I came.

Запомните глаголы, которые не употребляются во временах группы **Continuous**. Вместо этого употребляется форма **Simple**.

to hear	to suppose	to love
to see	to depend	to hate
to smell	to agree	to like
to taste	to seem	to want
to know	to prefer	to wish
to believe	to belong	to enjoy
to understand	to own	to cost
to remember	to need	to consist
to forget	to mean	to contain
to think = to guess	to have = to possess	

	Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Present	I am asking He } She } is asking It } We } You } are asking They }	Am I asking? Is { he } asking? { she } { it } Does { he } ask? { she } { it }	I } We } do not ask You } They } He } She } does not ask It }
Past	I } He } was asking She } It } We } You } were asking They }	Did { we } I ask? { you } { he } { she } { it } { they }	I } We } You } did not ask He } She } It } They }
Future	I } We } You } will be asking He } She } It } They }	Will { I } { we } { you } he } ask? { she } { it } { they }	I } We } You } will not ask He } She } It } They }

Модальные глаголы

В английском языке есть группа глаголов, лексическое значение которых не обозначает действие, а выражает отношение к действию, выраженному смысловым глаголом (возможность, вероятность, необходимость). Такие глаголы называются модальными.

Для таких глаголов характерны следующие особенности:

- они не изменяются по лицам и числам (единая форма для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа);
- инфинитив смыслового глагола следует за ними без частицы *to*;
- вопросительная и отрицательная форма модальных глаголов образуется без вспомогательного глагола (исключение глагол *have to*).

CAN (в прошедшем времени имеет форму *could*) выражает физическую возможность:

I can drive. – Я могу водить машину.

Can you read this handwriting?



I can't do it right now.

MAY выражает возможность совершения действия в зависимости от разрешения или вероятности:

May I open the window? – Можно мне открыть окно? (разрешаете ли вы?)

MUST (не имеет формы прошедшего времени, вместо этого употребляется глагол *have to*) выражает обязанность, долженствование, приказание:

You must pay for your bus ticket. – Вы обязаны платить за билет в автобусе.

You mustn't litter.

В отрицательной форме *must* имеет значение категорического запрещения и переводится 'нельзя, не должен, запрещается'.

HAVE TO (в прошедшем времени имеет форму *had to*) выражает необходимость совершения действия:

You have to wear a uniform in the army. – Вам придется носить форму в армии.

You don't have to pay for your classes.

SHOULD используется для выражения совета:

You look ill. You should see a doctor. – Ты выглядишь больным. Тебе следует сходить к врачу.

OUGHT TO выражает моральную необходимость совершения действия.

You ought to write your parents more often. – Тебе следует писать родителям чаще.

Способы выражения будущего действия

Когда мы говорим о намерениях или планах (т. е. о том, что мы решили сделать), мы используем оборот *to be going to* (который часто переводится как «собираюсь»), где глагол *to be* изменяется в зависимости от лица и числа подлежащего:

I am going to stay at home. (= I've decided to do it.)

They are not going to have a party.

Are they going to have a party?

Когда мы говорим о том, что точно произойдет в будущем, мы используем **Present Continuous Tense**:

We're having a party this Friday. (= We've invited a lot of guests.)

I'm leaving for Paris tomorrow. (= I've got a ticket.)



I'm not leaving for Paris tomorrow.

Когда мы говорим о том, в чем мы не уверены или когда делаем предположение, мы используем *will (Future Simple Tense)*. В тех случаях, когда мы решили сделать что-либо в момент речи, мы также используем *Future Simple Tense*. Мы также используем *Future Simple Tense* после следующих выражений:

I think	I'm sure	probably
I expect	I wonder	

When I leave college I'll (will) probably go abroad.

In five years I expect I'll be married.

Will you be rich in five years?

I won't (will not) live in Moscow next year.

– I am short of money at the moment. – Oh, don't worry, I'll lend you some money.

Когда речь идет о действиях, которые происходят по расписанию, мы используем *Present Simple Tense*.

The train arrives at 9 am.

The film starts at 6 o'clock.

Perfect Tenses

Времена группы *Perfect* употребляются для выражения действий, свершившихся к определенному моменту в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем. Времена *Perfect*, как правило, выделяют действие, а не подробности его совершения. Момент может быть указан посредством наречий *just, already, yet, ever, never, lately, recently, this year* или посредством предлогов *by, before*.

Времена группы *Perfect* образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to have* в нужной форме и *Past Participle* (причастия прошедшего времени) смыслового глагола.

Форма *Past Participle* правильных глаголов совпадает с формой *Simple Past*, т. е. к инфинитиву смыслового глагола прибавляется окончание *-(e)d*:

to work – worked; to study – studied; to play – played.

<i>to have</i>	+	смысловой глагол	+	<i>-ed</i>
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They have already arrived.

He has just read this book.

Форма **Past Participle** большинства неправильных глаголов образуется путем изменения корневой гласной (см. таблицу неправильных глаголов).

При образовании вопросительной и отрицательной форм никаких дополнительных вспомогательных глаголов не требуется.

He has not finished his work yet.

Have they arrived yet?

Present	I We You They He She It	have asked	Have	I we you they he she it	asked?	I We You They He She It	haven't asked
		has asked	Has		asked?		hasn't asked
Past	I We You He She It They	had asked	Had	I we you he she it they	asked?	I We You He She It They	hadn't asked
Future	I We You He She It They	will have asked	Will	I we you he she it they	have asked?	I We You He She It They	will have asked



GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные Множественное число существительных

1 Which of the nouns are countable or uncountable? Write C or U.

_____ egg	_____ orange	_____ window
_____ sugar	_____ bread	_____ plate
_____ apple	_____ salt	_____ city
_____ pen	_____ pencil	_____ paper
_____ pepper	_____ money	_____ water

2 Write the plural.

sandwich _____	candy _____
potato _____	spoon _____
fork _____	berry _____
banana _____	plate _____
knife _____	vegetable _____
cake _____	mango _____
dish _____	pear _____
tomato _____	peach _____

3 Some of the sentences are right but most are wrong. Correct the wrong words.

- 1 The town centre is full of tourists.
- 2 I'm going to buy some flowers.
- 3 For this cake I need two cup of flour.
- 4 There are a lot of cafe in our town.
- 5 For breakfast I usually have some tea with a toast.
- 6 Most of the restaurant in our town are very expensive.
- 7 How many egg do you need for that salad?





Притяжательный падеж существительных

1 Translate into your language.

Earth's surface _____
hour's interval _____
ship's name _____
week's holiday _____
children's toys _____
boys' books _____
two days' absence _____
ten days' business _____
3 minutes' walk _____

2 Look at the information about one family and complete the sentences.

Mary and Brian are married.
They have a son, James, and a daughter, Julia.
Julia is married to Paul.
Julia and Paul have a son, Daniel.

- 1 Brian is _____ husband.
- 2 Julia is _____ mother.
- 3 Mary is _____ wife.
- 4 James is _____ brother.
- 5 Mary is _____ grandmother.
- 6 Paul is _____ father.
- 7 Daniel is _____ nephew.

Существительное в функции определения

1 Translate into Russian.

laboratory equipment	summer holiday
room temperature	apple pie
milk bottle	morning newspaper
book shop	bus ticket
oil export	sea shore





Личные местоимения

1 Replace the subject of the sentence with *he, she, it* or *they*.

- 1 Her sister is sixteen.
- 2 The boy is in the garden.
- 3 Peter is my friend.
- 4 The room is large and clean.
- 5 This woman is a teacher.
- 6 That pencil is red.
- 7 John and Mary are my relatives.
- 8 The book is in my bag.
- 9 My parents are workers.

2 Complete the sentences with *him/her/them* ...

- 1 I don't know those girls. Do you know _____?
- 2 I don't know that man. Do you know _____?
- 3 I don't know those people. Do you know _____?
- 4 I don't know David's wife. Do you know _____?
- 5 I don't know Mr Stevens. Do you know _____?
- 6 I don't know Sarah's parents. Do you know _____?
- 7 I don't know the woman with the black coat. Do you know _____?
- 8 I don't know you. Do you know _____?

3 Complete the sentences. Use *I/me/you/she/ her* etc.

- 1 I want to see her but she doesn't want to see me.
- 2 They want to see me but don't want to see _____.
- 3 She wants to see him but _____ doesn't want to see _____.
- 4 We want to see them but _____ don't want to see _____.
- 5 He wants to see us but _____ don't want to see _____.
- 6 They want to see her but doesn't want to see _____.
- 7 I want to see them but _____ don't want to see _____.
- 8 You want to see her but _____ doesn't want to see _____.
- 9 I want to see you but _____ don't want to see _____.





4 Complete the sentences. Use I/me/he/him ...

- 1 Who is that woman? Why are you looking at _____?
- 2 Do you know that man? "Yes, I work with _____."
- 3 Where are the tickets? I can't find _____.
- 4 I can't find my keys. Where are _____?
- 5 We are going out. You can come with _____.
- 6 Margaret likes music. _____ plays the piano.
- 7 I don't like dogs. I'm afraid of _____.
- 8 I'm talking to you. Please listen to _____.
- 9 Where is Ann? I want to talk to _____.
- 10 My brother has a new job. _____ doesn't like very much.
- 11 Martin doesn't like his car. _____ doesn't use it very much.
- 12 Linda thinks that TV is boring. _____ doesn't watch _____ much.
- 13 Have you seen Sue today? I'd like to talk to _____.

Притяжательные местоимения

1 Put in *my/our/your/his/her/their/its*.

- 1 Do you like _____ job?
- 2 I know Mr Watson but I don't know _____ wife.
- 3 Mr and Mrs Baker live in London. _____ son lives in Australia.
- 4 We're going to have a party. We're going to invite all _____ friends.
- 5 Ann is going out with _____ friends this evening.
- 6 I like tennis. It's _____ favourite sport.
- 7 'Is that _____ car?' 'No, I haven't got a car.'
- 8 I want to phone Ann. Do you know _____ phone number?
- 9 Do you think most people are happy in _____ jobs?
- 10 I'm going to wash _____ hair before I go out.
- 11 This is a beautiful tree. _____ leaves are a beautiful colour.

2 Complete these sentences. Use *friend(s) of mine/yours etc*.

- 1 I went to the cinema with a friend of mine.
- 2 They went on holiday with some _____.
- 3 She's going out with a friend _____.
- 4 We had dinner with some _____.
- 5 I played tennis with some _____.
- 6 Tom is going to meet a _____.
- 7 Do you know those people? Are they _____?





Неопределенные местоимения *some, any, no*

1 Put in *some* or *any*.

- 1 In our classroom there are _____ books on the floor.
- 2 There aren't _____ flowers.
- 3 Are there _____ German students in your class?
- 4 We have _____ dictionaries in the bookcase.
- 5 There are _____ pens on the table.
- 6 I bought some cheese but I didn't buy _____ bread.
- 7 I'm going to the post office. I need _____ stamps.
- 8 There aren't _____ shops in this part of town.
- 9 George and Alice haven't got _____ children.
- 10 Have you got _____ brothers or sisters?
- 11 There are _____ beautiful flowers in the garden.
- 12 Do you know _____ good hotels in London?
- 13 When we were on holiday, we visited _____ very interesting places.
- 14 Do you need any money? "No, thank you. I have _____."
- 15 I went out to buy _____ milk but they didn't have _____ in the shop.

2 Complete the sentences. Use *some* or *any* + one of the words from the box.

batteries	air	cheese
friends	help	letters
milk		photographs
languages		shampoo

- 1 I want to wash my hair. Is there any shampoo?
- 2 This evening I'm going to write _____.
- 3 I haven't got my camera, so I can't take _____.
- 4 Do you speak _____ foreign _____?
- 5 Yesterday evening I went to a restaurant with _____ of mine.
- 6 Can I have _____?
- 7 The radio isn't working. There aren't _____ in it.
- 8 It's hot in this office. I'm going out for _____ fresh _____.
- 9 I can do this job alone. I don't need _____.





3 Rewrite these sentences using *no*.

- 1 We haven't got any money.
- 2 There aren't any shops near here.
- 3 Carol hasn't got any free time.
- 4 There isn't a light in this room.
- 5 They haven't got any problems.
- 6 He hasn't got any friends.
- 7 There isn't any difference between these two machines.

Неопределенные местоимения *much, many, little, few*

1 Complete the sentences with *little/a little/few/a few*.

- 1 We didn't have any money but Tom had _____.
- 2 He doesn't speak much English. Only _____ words.
- 3 Nora's father died _____ years ago.
- 4 Would you like some more cake? Yes, please, but only _____.
- 5 This town isn't very well-known and there isn't much to see, so
_____ tourists come here.
- 6 This is not the first time the car has broken down. It has happened
_____ times before.
- 7 The cinema was almost empty. There were very _____ people there.

2 Fill in the gaps with *much/many, few/little*.

- 1 How _____ English writers do you know?
- 2 There are _____ higher schools in our town.
- 3 Please, try to make _____ noise.
- 4 Did you spend _____ time on the beach?
- 5 Ann is very busy these days. She has _____ free time.
- 6 He isn't very popular. He has _____ friends.
- 7 This student didn't make _____ mistakes.
- 8 How _____ money have you got?
- 9 There isn't _____ milk in the bottle.
- 10 The museum was very crowded. There were too _____ people.
- 11 Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got _____ time.



3 Some of the sentences are right but some are wrong. Correct them.

- 1 It was a cold winter. We had many snow.
- 2 Do you drink much coffee?
- 3 Can you lend me few dollars?
- 4 We had a cheap holiday. It didn't cost many.
- 5 I don't know Spanish – only a few words.
- 6 We must hurry. We have few time.
- 7 Do you mind if I ask you a little questions?
- 8 She is lucky. She has few problems.
- 9 It costs much money to travel around the world.
- 10 It was so noisy in the room. There were too much people.

Предлоги**1 Write *at/on/in* if necessary.**

- 1 I'm leaving _____ Friday.
- 2 I'm leaving _____ next Friday
- 3 I always feel tired _____ the evening.
- 4 Will you be _____ home _____ this evening?
- 5 Laura was born _____ 1975.
- 6 I can't go to the party _____ Sunday.
- 7 I don't often go out _____ night.

2 Put in *from...to/since/for*.

- 1 Alex lived in Canada _____ 1987 _____ 1990.
- 2 John is in the hospital. He has been in hospital _____ Monday.
- 3 John has been in hospital _____ three days.
- 4 I'm going away _____ the weekend.
- 5 I was tired this morning. I stayed in bed _____ 10 o'clock.
- 6 I work _____ Monday _____ Friday.
- 7 Have you just arrived? No, I've been here _____ half past seven.

3 Put in *during/for/while*.

- 1 We didn't speak _____ we were eating.
- 2 We didn't speak _____ the meal.
- 3 George phoned you _____ you were out.
- 4 I stayed in Rome _____ a few days.
- 5 The students looked very bored _____ the lesson.
- 6 Yesterday evening I watched TV _____ three hours.

4 Put in *in/at/on*.

- 1 Don't sit _____ the grass. It's wet.
- 2 What have you got _____ your bag?
- 3 There are a lot of fish _____ the river.
- 4 'Is the cinema near here?' 'Yes, turn left _____ the traffic lights.'
- 5 My sister lives _____ Brussels.
- 6 There is a small park _____ the top of the hill.
- 7 There are a few shops _____ the end of the street.
- 8 There is a mirror _____ the wall _____ the living room.
- 9 Helen is studying law _____ university.
- 10 There is a big table _____ the middle of the room.
- 11 What is the longest river _____ the world?
- 12 Were there many people _____ the concert last night?
- 13 Who is that man _____ this photograph?
- 14 'Is Tom here?' 'No, he's _____ his brother's.'

Глагол *to be***1 Put in *am, is or are*.**

- 1 The weather is nice today.
- 2 I _____ not tired.
- 3 This bag _____ heavy.
- 4 These bags _____ heavy.
- 5 Look! There _____ Carol.
- 6 My brother and I _____ good tennis players.
- 7 Ann _____ at home. Her children _____ at school.
- 8 I _____ a taxi driver. My sister _____ a nurse.
- 9 You _____ late again.

2 Write sentences, positive or negative. Use *am / am not, is / isn't, are / aren't*.

- 1 (I / interested / in politics) _____
- 2 (your shoes / very dirty) _____
- 3 (my brother / a teacher) _____
- 4 (this house / not very big) _____
- 5 (the shops / not open / today) _____
- 6 (my keys / in my bag) _____

- 7 (Jenny / 18 years old) _____
- 8 (you / not very tall) _____
- 9 (I / hungry) _____
- 10 (it / warm today) _____
- 11 (I / afraid of dogs) _____
- 12 (my hands / cold) _____
- 13 (Canada / a very big country) _____
- 14 (diamonds / cheap) _____
- 15 (I / interested in football) _____
- 16 (Rome / in Spain) _____

3 Complete the questions. Use *What ... / Where ... / Who ... / How ...*

<p><i>How are</i> your parents? _____ your children? _____ these oranges? _____ your favourite sport? _____ the man in this photograph? _____ your new shoes?</p>	<p>They're very well. Five, six, and ten. £ 1.20 a kilo. Skiing. That's my father. Black.</p>
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4 Put in *am/is/are* (present) or *was/were* (past).

- 1 Last year she was 22, so she is 23 now.
- 2 Today the weather _____ nice, but yesterday it _____ very cold.
- 3 I _____ hungry. Can I have something to eat?
- 4 I feel fine this morning but I _____ very tired last night.
- 5 Where _____ you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
- 6 Don't buy those shoes. They _____ very expensive.
- 7 I like your new jacket. _____ it expensive?
- 8 This time last year I _____ in Paris.
- 9 Where _____ the children? 'I don't know. They _____ in the garden ten minutes ago.

Оборот *there + be***1 Put in *am, is, are, was, were*.**

- 1 There _____ a new modern library at the University.
- 2 There _____ many students at the lecture yesterday.



- 3 _____ there a telephone in that room?
- 4 There _____ no meeting yesterday.
- 5 There _____ no books on the table.
- 6 There _____ two pictures on the wall.
- 7 There _____ three shops in this street.
- 8 There _____ many beautiful parks in Moscow.

2 Put in *there is / there isn't / there are / there aren't / are there*.

- 1 Kenham isn't an old town. *There aren't* any old buildings.
- 2 Look! _____ a photograph of your brother in the newspaper!
- 3 'Excuse me, _____ a bank near here?' 'Yes, at the end of the street.'
- 4 _____ five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.
- 5 'How many students _____ in the class?' 'Twenty'.
- 6 'Can we take a photograph?' 'No, _____ a film in the camera.'
- 7 '_____ a bus from the city centre to the airport?' 'Yes, every 20 minutes.'

Глагол *to have*

1 Put in *have (not)* or *has (not)*.

- 1 Sarah _____ a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
- 2 They like animals. They _____ three dogs and two cats.
- 3 Charles isn't happy. He _____ a lot of problems.
- 4 What's wrong? I _____ something in my eye.
- 5 Where's my pen? I don't know. I _____ it.
- 6 They don't read much. They _____ many books.

2 Write questions.

- 1 (you / an umbrella) _____ ?
- 2 (you / passport) _____ ?
- 3 (your father / a car) _____ ?
- 4 (Carol / many friends) _____ ?
- 5 (you / any brothers or sisters) _____ ?
- 6 (how much money / we) _____ ?



Simple Tenses

1 Complete the sentences using the verbs from the box.

go	live	play	eat
sleep	work	read	enjoy

- 1 He _____ the piano.
- 2 They _____ in a very big house.
- 3 She _____ a lot of fruit.
- 4 We _____ tennis every week.
- 5 I _____ to the cinema a lot.
- 6 She _____ eight hours a night.
- 7 You _____ a lot of books.
- 8 He usually _____ hard.
- 9 Julia _____ parties very much.

2 Write the negative sentences.

- 1 I play the piano very well.
- 2 Jane plays tennis every week.
- 3 They know my phone number.
- 4 We work very hard.
- 5 He has a bath every day.
- 6 You do the same thing every day.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple.

- 1 Sue always arrives at work early. (Sue /always /arrive)
- 2 _____ TV very often. (we /not /watch)
- 3 How often _____ your hair? (you /wash)
- 4 I want to go to the cinema but _____ to go. (Chris /not /want)
- 5 _____ to go out this evening. (you /want)
- 6 I enjoy travelling but _____ very much. (I /not /travel)
- 7 What _____? (Jill /do)
- 8 The president is not popular. The _____ him. (people /not /like)
- 9 How many _____ in that house? (people /live)

4 Make the sentences from the words given. Use the present simple.

- 1 (always/early/Sue/arrive)
- 2 (basketball/I/play/often)
- 3 (work/Margaret/hard/usually)
- 4 (Jenny/always/nice clothes/wear)
- 5 (dinner/we/have/always/at 7.30)
- 6 (television/Tim/watch/never)
- 7 (like/chocolate/children/usually)

5 Complete the questions.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Where _____? | I work in a bookshop. |
| 2 | What time _____ in the morning? | At 9 o'clock. |
| 3 | How _____ to work? | By bus. |
| 4 | _____ his job? | Yes, he loves it. |
| 5 | Where _____? | In London. |
| 6 | _____ football? | Yes, I do. |

6 In this exercise you have to read a sentence about the present and then write a sentence about the past.

- 1 Ann usually gets up at 8.30. Yesterday she got up at 7.30.
- 2 Tom usually wakes up early. Yesterday morning _____.
- 3 He usually walks to work. Yesterday _____.
- 4 Tom is usually late for work. Yesterday _____.
- 5 He usually has a sandwich for lunch. Yesterday _____.
- 6 He usually goes out in the evening. Yesterday evening _____.
- 7 Tom usually sleeps very well. Last night _____.

7 Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

- 1 It was warm, so I _____ off my coat. (take)
- 2 The film wasn't very good. I _____ it very much. (enjoy)
- 3 I was very tired, so I _____ to bed early. (go)
- 4 Sue wasn't hungry, so she _____ anything. (eat)
- 5 We went to Kate's house but she _____ at home. (be)
- 6 The hotel wasn't very expensive. It _____ very much. (cost)
- 7 The bed was very uncomfortable, so I _____ very well. (sleep)
- 8 I was in a hurry, so I _____ time to phone you. (have)

8 Read about Lisa's journey to Madrid. Put the verbs from the box in the correct form.

fly	arrive	leave	drive	park	have	go
get	arrive	wait	depart	take	have	go

Last Tuesday Lisa (1) flew from London to Madrid. She (2) _____ up at six o'clock in the morning and (3) _____ a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she (4) _____ home and (5) _____ to the airport. When she (6) _____, she (7) _____ the car and then (8) _____ to the airport cafe where she (9) _____ breakfast. Then she (10) _____ through passport control and (11) _____ for her flight. The plane (12) _____ on time and (13) _____ in Madrid, two hours later. Finally she (14) _____ a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the centre of Madrid.

9 Ask questions using the past simple.

- 1 (where/go?)
- 2 (go/alone?)
- 3 (how long/stay here?)
- 4 (stay/at a hotel?)
- 5 (the weather/fine?)
- 6 (what/do in the evenings?)
- 7 (meet/anybody interesting?)

Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий

1 Complete the table with comparative and superlative forms.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
clean		
little		
small		
good		
careful		
fat		
heavy		
bad		
beautiful		
many		
interesting		
large		
long		



2 Rewrite each sentence using an opposite adjective.

- 1 Gold is more expensive than silver.
Silver is cheaper than gold.
- 2 Lambs are younger than sheep.
Sheep _____.
- 3 Steel is heavier than aluminium.
Aluminium _____.
- 4 California is wetter than Arizona.
Arizona _____.
- 5 Listening is more difficult than reading.
Reading _____.
- 6 The Third World is poorer than the West.
The West _____.

3 Complete the sentences. Use a comparative.

- 1 Helen's car is not very big. She wants a bigger one.
- 2 My job isn't very interesting. I want to do something more interesting.
- 3 You are not very tall. Your brother is _____.
- 4 David doesn't work very hard. I work _____.
- 5 My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is _____.
- 6 Your plan isn't very good. My plan is _____.
- 7 These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are _____.
- 8 My bag isn't very heavy. Your bag is _____.
- 9 It isn't very warm today. It was _____ yesterday.
- 10 These tomatoes don't taste very good. The other ones taste _____.
- 11 Britain isn't very big. France is _____.
- 12 London isn't very beautiful. Paris is _____.

4 Complete these sentences. You have to use the comparative of words in brackets + *than*.

- 1 Her illness was more serious than we first thought. (serious)
- 2 Sorry I'm late. It took me _____ to get here _____ I expected. (long)
- 3 She looks about 20, but in fact she's much _____ she looks. (old)
- 4 The problem is not so complicated. It's _____ you think. (simple)
- 5 Your English improved. You speak _____ you did when we last met. (frequently)
- 6 Health and happiness are _____ money. (important)





- 7 We always go camping when we go on holiday. It's much _____
staying in a hotel. (cheap)
- 8 I like the countryside. It's _____ and _____ living in a
town. (healthy, peaceful)

5 Complete the sentences. Use 'than'.

- 1 He isn't very tall. You're taller than him (or ... than he is).
- 2 She isn't very old. You are _____.
- 3 I don't work very hard. You work _____.
- 4 He doesn't watch TV very much. You _____.
- 5 I'm not a very good cook. You _____.
- 6 We don't know many people. You _____.
- 7 They haven't got much money. You _____.
- 8 I can't run very fast. You can _____.
- 9 She hasn't been here very long. You _____.

6 Complete the sentences with a superlative and prepositions.

- 1 It's a very nice room. It's the nicest room in the hotel.
- 2 It's a very cheap restaurant. It's _____ the town.
- 3 It was a very happy day. It was _____ my life.
- 4 She's a very intelligent student. She _____ the school.
- 5 It's a very valuable painting. It _____ the gallery.

7 Complete the sentences with the suitable form of the adjectives in the brackets.

- 1 Which is _____ (long) day of the year?
- 2 Winter is _____ (cold) season.
- 3 Moscow is _____ (large) than St. Petersburg.
- 4 Where is it _____ (beautiful), in the mountains or near the sea?
- 5 It was _____ (bad) cold I've ever had.
- 6 In spring the days are _____ (long) than in winter.
- 7 It is _____ (cold) today than it was yesterday.
- 8 Health is _____ (good) than wealth.





8 Write sentences with *as ... as*.

- 1 Athens is older than Rome. Rome *isn't as old as Athens*.
- 2 My room is bigger than yours. Your room isn't _____.
- 3 You get up earlier than me. I don't _____.
- 4 We played better than them. They _____.
- 5 I've been here longer than you. You _____.
- 6 She's more nervous than him. He _____.

9 Translate the following sentences with '*the ... the*'.

- 1 The more you study, the better you pass your exams.
- 2 The longer is the night, the shorter is the day.
- 3 The less we speak English, the worse for us.
- 4 The earlier you get up, the more you can do.
- 5 The more you practise in rapid reading, the quicker you will read.

Continuous tenses

1 Choose the right variant.

- 1 "Are you speaking / Do you speak English?" "Yes, a little."
- 2 Sometimes we're going / we go away at weekends.
- 3 It's a nice day today. The sun is shining / shines.
- 4 (You meet Ann in the street.) Hello, Ann. Where are you going / do you go?
- 5 How often are you going / do you go on holiday?
- 6 Emily is a writer. She's writing / she writes books for children.
- 7 I'm never reading / I never read newspapers.
- 8 "Where are Michael and Jane?" "They're watching / They watch TV at home."
- 9 Helen is in her office. She's talking / She talks to somebody.
- 10 What time are you usually having / do you usually have dinner?

2 Put the verb in the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 Excuse me. _____ (you/speak) English?
- 2 "Where's Tom?" " _____ (he/have) a shower."
- 3 What's funny? Why _____ (you/laugh)?
- 4 _____ (I/watch) television very often.
- 5 Listen! Somebody _____ (sing).
- 6 Sandra is tired. _____ (she/want) to go home now.





- 7 How often _____ (you/read) newspapers?
- 8 I'm sorry, _____ (I/not/understand). Can you speak more slowly?
- 9 What time _____ (your father/finish) work in the evening?
- 10 You can turn off the radio. _____ (I/not/listen) to it.
- 11 Martin _____ (not/usually/drive) to work. He _____ (usually/walk).
- 12 Sue _____ (not/like) coffee. _____ (she/prefer) tea.
- 13 "Excuse me, but _____ (you/sit) in my place."

3 Tom and Nick are watching the house across the street. Something strange is happening. Put the verbs in the brackets in the present continuous or the present simple.

TOM: What _____ (you stare) at?

NICK: There's a man at the Johnsons' house. He _____ (not live) there. I wonder what he _____ (do).

TOM: Perhaps he _____ (visit) the Johnsons.

NICK: No. They're not at home. They both _____ (work) in town. They _____ (catch) the same train as Dad every morning. It's strange. He _____ (look) at the house very carefully.

TOM: Now he _____ (try) to open the gate, but it's locked. Look! He _____ (climb) over the garden wall. I can't see him now.

NICK: Let's follow him. I want to see what he _____ (do).

TOM: He _____ (go) to the garage. He _____ (carry) a ladder. Now he _____ (put) the ladder up to the bedroom window!

NICK: He must be a burglar ... Hey! You! What _____ (you do)?

MAN: It's all right, boys. I'm an insurance agent. I _____ (examine) the storm damage to the roof. The Johnsons _____ (know) that I'm here.

4 Some of the sentences are right, but some are wrong. Correct them.

- 1 Jim isn't wanting an ice-cream. He doesn't like it.
- 2 We're enjoying the course very much. We're learning a lot.
- 3 I'm understanding you but I'm not agreeing with you.
- 4 Do you think that Vanessa plays golf well?
- 5 I'm sorry. I'm not knowing the answer.
- 6 I'm not believing you. You're telling lies.
- 7 They know the car costs a lot of money but they want to buy it.
- 8 She listens to a French song but she doesn't understand what it is meaning.
- 9 What are you wanting to drink?



5 Here is the list of some things that Ann did yesterday.

- | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 8.45–9.15 | had breakfast |
| 2 | 9.15–10.00 | read the newspaper |
| 3 | 10.00–12.00 | cleaned her flat |
| 4 | 12.45–1.30 | had lunch |
| 5 | 2.30–3.30 | washed some clothes |
| 6 | 4.00–6.00 | watched television |

6 Now write sentences saying what Ann was doing at these times.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | At 9.00 o'clock she was having breakfast. |
| 2 | At 9.30 she _____. |
| 3 | At 11 o'clock _____. |
| 4 | At 1 o'clock _____. |
| 5 | At 3 o'clock _____. |
| 6 | At 5 o'clock _____. |

7 Put the verb into the Past Continuous.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | When I arrived, Tom _____ (lie) on the sofa and _____ (speak) over the phone. |
| 2 | He couldn't speak because he _____ (die) of laugh. |
| 3 | What _____ you _____ (do) between one and two?
I phoned you several times. |
| 4 | I _____ (play) the piano and heard nothing. |
| 5 | When I got up that morning, the sun _____ (shine) brightly and
the birds _____ (sing). |
| 6 | When you rang me yesterday, I _____ (have) a bath. |
| 7 | Somebody stole the money from Dad's pocket while he _____ (sleep). |

8 Put the verbs into the past continuous or past simple.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | What _____ (you/do) when the phone _____ (ring)? – I
_____ (watch) television. |
| 2 | Was Jane busy when you went to see her? – Yes, she _____
(study). |
| 3 | What time _____ (the post/arrive) this morning? – It _____
(come) while I _____ (have) breakfast. |
| 4 | Was Margaret at work today? – No, she _____ (not/go) to work.
She was ill. |

- 5 How fast _____ (you/drive) when the police _____ (stop) you? – I don't know exactly but I _____ (not/drive) very fast.
- 6 _____ (your team/win) the football match yesterday? – No, the weather was very bad, so we _____ (not/play).
- 7 How _____ (you/break) the window? – We _____ (play) football. I _____ (kick) the ball and it _____ (hit) the window.
- 8 _____ (you/see) Jenny last night? – Yes, she _____ (wear) a very nice jacket.
- 9 Peter _____ (fall) off the ladder while he _____ (paint) the ceiling.
- 10 Last night I _____ (read) in bed when suddenly I _____ (hear) a scream.
- 11 _____ (you/watch) television when I phoned you?
- 12 I _____ (break) a plate last night. I _____ (do) the washing up when it _____ (slip) out of my hand.
- 13 We _____ (not go) out because it _____ (rain).
- 14 What _____ (you/do) at this time yesterday?

9 Last week Jenny organized a big party for Tom's birthday. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the brackets using the past simple or the past continuous.

On Saturday morning, Jenny and Jane _____ (buy) the food for the party when Tom _____ (see) them at the supermarket. But he _____ (not guess) what they _____ (do). When Tom _____ (not look) Jenny _____ (take) his address book out of his pocket. Jenny _____ (phone) all Tom's friends while he _____ (play) tennis with Nick. When Jane _____ (return) the address book to Tom's pocket, he _____ (plan) an article with Jenny. Tom _____ (cycle) in the park with Nick when all the guests _____ (arrive) for the party. When Tom _____ (arrive) in front of the house with Nick, all his friends _____ (hide). While Tom _____ (walk) up the stairs all his friends suddenly _____ (shout): "Surprise!"

Модальные глаголы

1 Answer these questions, using the word combinations in the box.

write a little	throw a stone	to clean one's teeth
kick a ball	listen and hear	bite
wink	see	

- 1 What can you do with your left hand?
- 2 What can you do with your right hand?
- 3 What can we do with our eyes?
- 4 What can we do with our ears?
- 5 What can we do with our teeth?

2 Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't* and make true statements about your country.

- 1 You _____ drive a car when you're sixteen.
- 2 You _____ go into a bar when you're fourteen.
- 3 You _____ get married when you're sixteen.
- 4 You _____ visit the USA without a visa.
- 5 You _____ travel on a train without a ticket.
- 6 You _____ get cheap housing.
- 7 You _____ vote when you're fifteen.
- 8 You _____ smoke on buses and trains.

3 Complete these sentences with *must* or *have to* (in the correct form). Sometimes it is possible to use either, sometimes only *have to* is possible.

- 1 Well, it's 10 o'clock. I must (have to) go now.
- 2 Ann was feeling ill last night. She had to leave the party early.
- 3 You really _____ work harder if you want to pass that examination.
- 4 Many children in Britain _____ wear uniform when they go to school.
- 5 Last night Don suddenly became ill. We _____ call the doctor.
- 6 Ann _____ wear glasses since she was eight years old.
- 7 I'm afraid I can't come tomorrow. I _____ work late.
- 8 I'm sorry, I couldn't come yesterday. I _____ work late.
- 9 We couldn't repair the car ourselves. We _____ take it to a garage.
- 10 When you come to London again, you _____ come and see us.



4 Write sentences with *I (don't) think ... should ...*

- 1 It's late. (go home now) *I think we should go home now.*
- 2 That coat is too big for you. (buy it)
- 3 Diana needs a rest. (have a holiday)
- 4 You don't need your car. (sell it)
- 5 Sally and Colin are too young. (get married)
- 6 You're not well this morning. (go to work)
- 7 James isn't well today. (go to the doctor)
- 8 The hotel is too expensive for us. (stay there)

5 Give some advice to these people's problems.

1 My son steals from me.

2 My children never do what I say.

3 Your colleague always gets to work late.

4 I never seem to have enough money.

5 Your friend drinks too much. You're afraid something awful will happen.

6 Your boss doesn't like you.

7 Your friend is going to get married. You're sure she is making a terrible mistake because they've got nothing in common.

Способы выражения будущего действия

1 Complete the sentences. Use *going to* + one of the verbs from the box.

<i>eat</i>	<i>lie down</i>	<i>wash</i>
<i>do</i>	<i>stay</i>	<i>watch</i>
<i>give</i>	<i>walk</i>	<i>wear</i>

- 1 My hands are dirty. – *I'm going to wash* them.
- 2 What _____ to the party tonight?
- 3 I don't want to go home by bus. I _____.
- 4 John is going to London next week. He _____ with some friends.





- 5 I'm hungry. I _____ this sandwich.
6 It's Sharon's birthday next week. We _____ her a present.
7 Sue says she's feeling very tired. She _____ for an hour.
8 There's a good film on TV this evening. _____ you _____ it?
9 What _____ Rachel _____ when she leaves school?

2 Complete the sentences using *will* or *going to*.

- 1 "Why are you turning on the television?" "_____ the news.
(I/watch)"
2 "Oh, I haven't got any money." "Well, don't worry. _____ you
some. (I/lend)"
3 "Why are you filling that bucket with water?" "_____ the car.
(I/wash)"
4 "Are you going shopping?" "Yes, _____ something for dinner.
(I/buy)"
5 "What would you like to eat?" "_____ a sandwich, please.
(I/have)"
6 "Did you post that letter for me?" "I'm sorry. I forgot. _____ it
now. (I/do)"
7 "I've decided to repaint this room." "Oh, really? What colour
_____ it? (you/paint)"
8 "I don't know how to use this camera." "Don't worry. _____
you. (I/show)"
9 "Please, don't make too much noise. _____ everybody up.
(you/wake)"

3 Which is correct?

- 1 I can't meet you tomorrow afternoon. I'm playing / I'll play tennis.
2 I meet / I'll meet you outside the hotel in half an hour, OK?
3 "I need some money." "OK, I'm lending / I'll lend you some."
4 I'm having / I'll have a party next Saturday. I hope you can come.
5 "Are you doing / will you do anything tomorrow evening?" "No, I'm
free. Why?"
6 It's a secret between us. I promise I won't tell / I am not telling anybody.
7 "Did you phone Ruth?" "Oh, no. I phone / I'll phone her now."
8 I think Jane will set / is getting the job. She has a lot of experience.
9 "Have you decided where to go for your holiday?" "Yes, we will go / we
are going to Italy."
10 Ann isn't free on Saturday. She'll work / she is working.





Perfect Tenses

1 You are writing a letter to a friend and giving news about people you both know. Use the words given to make sentences and put the verb into the correct form.

Dear Chris, lots of things have happened since I last wrote you.

- 1 Phil / find a new job. Phil has found a new job.
- 2 Charles / go / Brazil.
- 3 Jack and Jill / decide / to get married.
- 4 Suzanne / have / a baby.
- 5 Monica / give up / smoking.
- 6 George / pass / his driving-test.

2 Read the situations and write sentences. Use the words from the box.

arrive	go up	lose
break	improve	grow

- 1 Mike is looking for his key. He can't find it. He _____.
- 2 Margaret can't walk and her leg is in plaster. She _____.
- 3 Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is better. She _____.
- 4 Tim didn't have a beard last month. Now he has it. He _____.
- 5 This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it. It _____.
- 6 Last week the bus fare was 80 pence. Now it is 90. It _____.

3 Answer the questions using the words in brackets.

- 1 When did you last smoke? (for two years) I haven't smoked for two years.
- 2 When did it last rain? (for ages) It _____.
- 3 When did they last visit you? (since June) They _____.
- 4 When did you last play tennis? (for a long time) _____.
- 5 When did you last eat caviar? (never) _____.
- 6 When did you last drive? (for six months) _____.
- 7 When did you last go the Spain? (never) _____.





4 One sentence has a mistake. Choose the correct one A or B.

- 1 A I saw John yesterday.
B I've seen John yesterday.
- 2 A Did you ever eaten Indian food?
B Have you ever eaten Indian food?
- 3 A Diana won £5,000 last month.
B Diana has won £5,000 last month.
- 4 A I've never drank champagne.
B I've never drunk champagne.
- 5 A Tome has ever been to America.
B Tom has never been to America.
- 6 A Did they live in London 5 years ago?
B Have they lived in London 5 years ago?
- 7 A Mary has wrote a lot of books.
B Mary has written a lot of books.
- 8 A Did she write a book last year?
B Has she written a book last year?

5 Using the words given write one sentence in the present perfect and one in the past.

- 1 Mr Curtis / break / his nose / Saturday.
Mr Curtis has broken his nose. Mr Curtis broke his nose on Saturday.
- 2 The milkman / have / accident / Monday.
- 3 Miss Pirn / lose / her cat / Thursday.
- 4 Sam / marry / Joan / Saturday.
- 5 A thief / steal / Sue's bag / Monday.
- 6 A new restaurant / open / yesterday.
- 7 Jimmy / win / the lottery / Friday.

6 In this exercise you have to put the verb into the correct form, present perfect or past simple.

- 1 I have lost (lose) my key. I can't find it anywhere.
- 2 Did you see (you / see) the film on television last night?
- 3 Jill _____ (buy) a new car two weeks ago.
- 4 His hair is very short. He _____ (have) a haircut.
- 5 My bicycle isn't here any more. Somebody _____ (take) it.
- 6 When _____ (you/give) up smoking?
- 7 I _____ (not / eat) anything yesterday because I _____
(not / feel) hungry.





7 Write complete sentences. Use the present perfect and the past simple.

- 1 Carol / move / to Oxford / in 1975. She / live / in Oxford / since 1975.
- 2 You / speak / good French / on the telephone / yesterday. How long / you / learn / it?
- 3 I / break my arm / six months ago. I / use / a computer for my work / since then.
- 4 Peter / never / try / Japanese food. He / go Japan / last year but he / eat / hamburgers.
- 5 Paula and Laurence / be / married / since last year. They / meet / at university.

8 What's new with you? Think about your life five years ago and your life today. Can you think of anything different? Write 8 sentences.





Answer Key to Self-Study

Self-Study 1

Reading

Text 1

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1 F | 4 T | 7 F | 10 T |
| 2 T | 5 F | 8 T | |
| 3 F | 6 F | 9 F | |

Text 2

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 C | 2 B | 3 E |
|-----|-----|-----|

Vocabulary and Grammar

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1 A | 4 A | 7 B | 10 B |
| 2 B | 5 C | 8 B | |
| 3 A | 6 C | 9 A | |

Translation

- 1 У моей бабушки много веснушек.
- 2 Она выдала замуж обеих дочерей за богатых фермеров.
- 3 Люди улыбаются, когда они счастливы, и иногда они улыбаются из вежливости.
- 4 Лекция обернулась разочарованием, всем было скучно.
- 5 Каково ваше представление о хорошем преподавателе?
- 6 У меня шесть занятий в день по разным предметам, с перерывом утром и днем.
- 7 Я получил очень высокую оценку.
- 8 Этот город стоит посетить, потому что там постоянно проводятся интересные выставки современного искусства.
- 9 Обеспеченные люди живут в фешенебельных районах.
- 10 Мы живем в пригороде, на самой окраине города.

Writing

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Jones | 4 student |
| 2 24 years | 5 Spanish |
| 3 Australian | 6 travelling, playing tennis |



Self-Study 2

Reading

Text 1

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | C | 3 | A | 5 | B |
| 2 | B | 4 | A | 6 | B |

Text 2

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| 1 | A | 4 | C | 7 | C | 10 | A |
| 2 | B | 5 | A | 8 | A | | |
| 3 | C | 6 | B | 9 | A | | |

Vocabulary and Grammar

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| 1 | B | 4 | C | 7 | B | 10 | A |
| 2 | C | 5 | B | 8 | A | | |
| 3 | A | 6 | A | 9 | C | | |

Translation

- 1 Он не знал, что его дом уже был построен за несколько месяцев до нашего приезда в город.
- 2 Для успешного прохождения интервью, тебе следует узнать все о компании.
- 3 Типичный дом в Британии рассчитан на семью из 2 или 4 человек.
- 4 Как правило, ты выбираешь работу исходя из своих навыков и опыта.
- 5 Каждый год весной и зимой студенты сдают экзамены.
- 6 Возле нашего дома и напротив него много магазинов, также есть сад за домом и еще один перед ним.
- 7 На первом этаже дома моего дяди располагаются гостиная, столовая и кухня.
- 8 Мистер Уайт ушел из отеля в 8 часов на встречу с агентом.
- 9 Они пытались переехать несколько раз, но это оказалось невозможным, поскольку они никак не могут продать свой дом.
- 10 Агент пытался открыть дверь несколькими ключами, постоянно разговаривая со мной.



Irregular Verbs

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Simple</i>	<i>Past participle</i>	
be	was/were	been	быть
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать
bite	bit	bitten	кусать
blow	blew	blown	дуть
break	broke	broken	ломать
bring	brought	brought	приносить
burn	burnt	burnt	гореть, жечь
build	built	built	строить
buy	bought	bought	покупать
catch	caught	caught	ловить
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
come	came	come	приходить
cost	cost	cost	стоять
cut	cut	cut	резать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	рисовать, чертить
dream	dreamt	dreamt	мечтать
drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	водить (автомобиль)
eat	ate	eaten	есть, кушать
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flown	летать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
get	got	got	получать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти, ехать
grow	grew	grown	расти, выращивать
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
hit	hit	hit	бить, ударять
hold	held	held	держать
hurt	hurt	hurt	причинять боль
keep	kept	kept	держать, хранить
know	knew	known	знать
lay	laid	laid	класть, положить
lead	led	led	вести, руководить
learn	learnt	learnt	учить





leave	left	left	покидать, оставлять
let	let	let	позволять
lie	lay	lain	лежать
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать
mean	meant	meant	значить
meet	met	met	встречать
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read	read	читать
ride	rode	ridden	ехать (верхом)
ring	rang	rung	звонить
rise	rose	risen	вставать
run	ran	run	бежать
say	said	said	сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	посылать
set	set	set	устанавливать
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shine	shone	shone	светить
shoot	shot	shot	стрелять
show	showed	shown	показывать
shut	shut	shut	закрывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sink	sank	sunk	тонуть
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	тратить, проводить
stand	stood	stood	стоять
steal	stole	stolen	воровать
swear	swore	sworn	клясться
swim	swam	swum	плавать
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	преподавать, учить
tell	told	told	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	думать
throw	threw	thrown	бросать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
wake	woke	woken	будить
wear	wore	worn	носить (одежду)
win	won	won	выигрывать, побеждать
write	wrote	written	писать





Vocabulary

A

accident – авария
accommodation – жилье
adjective – прилагательное
advantage – преимущество
advertisement – реклама, объявление
aerial – антенна
afford – позволять
age – возраст
agree – соглашаться
always – всегда
ambitious – амбициозный,
честолюбивый
anyway – в любом случае
appearance – внешность
apple – яблоко
arm – рука
armchair – кресло
arrive – приезжать, прибывать
artistic – артистичный
attractive – привлекательный
aunt – тетя
autumn – осень
average – средний
award – награда, награждать
awful – ужасный

B

bacon – ветчина
balcony – балкон
bald – лысый
band – оркестр
bathroom – ванная комната
beach – пляж
beard – борода
beautiful – красивый
become – становиться
bedroom – спальня
bedspread – покрывало
beef – говядина
begin – начинать
behind – за
believe – верить
belt – пояс, ремень
bill – счет
birthday – день рождения
birthmark – родимое пятно
boat – лодка, корабль

boil – варить, кипеть
bookshelf – книжная полка
boring – скучный
bother – беспокоить
break – ломать, разбивать
break down – сломаться
break up – порвать (с кем-либо)
bright – яркий
bring – приносить
bring up – воспитывать
brother – брат
brush – щетка, чистить
broad – широкий
build – строить
builder – строитель
busy – занятый, оживленный
buy – покупать

C

cabbage – капуста
calm – тихий, спокойный
canteen – столовая
card – карточка, открытка
careful – внимательный, заботливый,
осторожный
carpet – ковер
carrot – морковь
carry – нести
cash – наличные, обналичивать
castle – замок
casual – повседневный
catch – ловить
ceiling – потолок
century – век
cereal – каша
chair – стул
change – менять, изменяться
charming – очаровательный
chat – болтать
cheap – дешевый
cheek – щека
cheerful – бодрый, веселый
cheese – сыр
cherry – вишня
chicken – цыпленок, курица
child – ребенок
chin – подбородок





choice – выбор
choose – выбирать
city-dweller – горожанин
clean – чистый
clever – умный
clothes – одежда
coconut – кокос
colourful – цветной
come – приходить
comfortable – удобный, уютный
complete – полный, завершать
complexion – цвет лица, вид
conclusion – заключение
condition – условие
consist (of) – состоять (из)
convenient – удобный
cook – готовить
cooker – плита
corner – угол
cost – стоить
cousin – двоюродный брат, (сестра)
crisps – чипсы
crowd – толпа
cucumber – огурец
cupboard – шкаф
curly – кудрявый
currant – смородина
curtains – шторы
cushion – подушка (диванная)

D

dance – танец, танцевать
daughter – дочь
daughter-in-law – сноха
deceitful – лживый, обманчивый
decide – решать
dentist – стоматолог
depend (on) – зависеть (от)
describe – описывать
dessert – десерт
destination – пункт назначения
dining room – столовая
diary – дневник
die – умирать
dirty – грязный
disadvantage – недостаток
discover – открывать
disgusting – отвратительный
dish – блюдо
dishwasher – посудомоечная машина

district – район (в городе)
disturb – беспокоить
divorce – развод, разводиться
do – делать
double-glazing – двойное стекло
draw – рисовать, чертить
drink – пить
drive – водить, управлять
(автомобилем)
driver – водитель

E

ear – ухо
easy – легкий, простой
easy-going – добродушный
eat – кушать
egg – яйцо
elderly – пожилой, престарелый
employee – служащий
enjoy – наслаждаться
enough – достаточно
entertain – развлекать(ся)
excellent – отличный
excitement – волнение, возбуждение
exciting – волнующий, захватывающий
exercise – упражнение, упражняться
expect – ожидать
expensive – дорогой
explain – объяснять
eye – глаз

F

face – лицо,
быть обращенным к чему-либо
fair – светлый
fairy-tale – сказка
famous – известный, знаменитый
fare – плата за проезд
fast – быстрый
fasten – пристегивать
father-in-law – тесть, свекор
favourite – любимый
feature – особенность, черта
feed – кормить
feel – чувствовать
female – женщина
fiance – жених
fiancee – невеста
fiction – беллетристика
find – найти





fireplace – камин
first-aid-kit – аптечка первой помощи
fish – рыба, рыбачить
flattish – плоский, гладкий
floor – пол, этаж
flour – мука
fly – летать
food – пища
forehead – лоб
forget – забывать
fork – вилка
freckle – веснушка
free – свободный
Friday – пятница
fridge – холодильник
furniture – мебель

G

garage – гараж
generous – щедрый
get – получать, достигать
get on – ладить (с кем-либо)
get up – вставать
give – давать
give up – бросать(делать что-либо)
glasses – очки
go – идти, ехать
graduate (from) – оканчивать (вуз)
grandchild – внук
grandfather – дедушка
grandmother – бабушка
gravy – соус (мясной)
guidebook – путеводитель

H

habit – привычка
hair – волосы
hairdresser – парикмахер
harbour – гавань
hard-working – трудолюбивый
hate – ненавидеть
headache – головная боль
health – здоровье
height – рост, высота
helmet – шлем
high – высокий
hold – держать
holiday – праздник, каникулы, отпуск
honest – честный
honey – мед

honeymoon – медовый месяц
horrible – ужасный
hospitable – гостеприимный
however – тем не менее, однако
hungry – голодный
husband – муж

I

imagine – воображать, представлять
immediately – немедленно, сразу
important – важный
impudent – наглый, дерзкий
indoor – комнатный, внутри дома
inflexible – непреклонный
insurance – страхование, страховка
intelligent – интеллигентный
interrupt – прерывать
introduce – представлять
invite – приглашать

J

job – работа
jog – бегать
journey – путешествие, поездка
jumbo jet – большой реактивный самолет
junction – перекресток

K

keep – держать
keep smb. fit – поддерживать в форме
kind – добрый; вид, разновидность
kitchen – кухня
knife – нож
knit – вязать
knock – стучать
know – знать

L

land – земля, приземляться
large – большой
lazy – ленивый
lean – наклоняться, прислоняться
learn – учить, изучать
leave – покидать, оставлять, уезжать
lend – одалживать, давать займы
lie – лежать; лгать
like – нравиться
listen – слушать
live – жить





lively – жизнерадостный, живой
loft space – чердак
look – смотреть, выглядеть
look at – смотреть на
look for – искать
look after – присматривать
long – длинный
lonely – одинокий
lose – терять
low – низкий
lunch – ланч, второй завтрак
luxury – роскошный

М

make – делать, производить
male – мужчина
manager – менеджер, управляющий
marry – жениться, выходить замуж
match – соответствовать, подходить
mean – значить
means – средство
meat – мясо
meet – встречать, знакомиться
message – послание
military – военный
mirror – зеркало
mistake – ошибка
mole – родинка
Monday – понедельник
month – месяц
moreover – более того
mother-in-law – теща, свекровь
mountain – гора
moustache – усы
mouth – рот, устье (реки)
move – двигать(ся), переезжать
mug – кружка
mushroom – гриб

N

napkin – салфетка
narrow – узкий
nearby – рядом, поблизости
nearly – почти
need – нуждаться
nephew – племянник
niece – племянница
noisy – шумный
nose – нос
notice – замечать, заметка

nowadays – в наши дни, сегодня
nurse – медсестра, няня
nursery – детская комната

O

obligation – обязанность
obviously – очевидно
occupation – занятие, род деятельности
order – заказывать, приказывать;
заказ, приказ, порядок
outdoor – вне дома, на открытом
воздухе
overcrowded – переполненный
own – владеть, собственный

P

packed – переполненный
paint – рисовать, красить
pale – бледный
pass – проходить, переходить,
пересекать
passer-by – прохожий
patience – терпение
pay – платить
pear – груша
pedestrian – пешеход
phone – телефон, звонить
pleasant – приятный
polite – вежливый
pollution – загрязнение
poor – бедный
pork – свинина
position – положение,
месторасположение
postcard – открытка
poster – плакат
potato – картофель
prefer – предпочитать
pregnant – беременная
preposition – предлог
pretty – милый, симпатичный
price – цена
print – печатать
private – частный
probably – возможно
punctual – пунктуальный
puncture – прокол, прокалывать
put – класть





Q

qualification – квалификация
quarter – четверть
question – вопрос
quick – быстрый
quiet – тихий, спокойный
quite – вполне, достаточно

R

railway – железная дорога
reach – достигать
read – читать
reason – причина
recent – недавний, новый,
современный
receptionist – администратор
recognise – узнавать, узнать
relative – родственник
relax – отдыхать, расслабляться
reliable – надежный
remember – помнить
reserved – скрытный
respectful – почтительный
responsible – ответственный
retire – уходить на пенсию (в отставку)
return – возвращаться
rich – богатый
ride – ехать (верхом, на велосипеде)
right – правильный, правый, вправо
rice – рис
roast – жарить, печь
roll – булочка
roof – крыша
round – круглый
route – путь, маршрут
routine – заведенный порядок
run – бежать
run a household – вести хозяйство
rush hour – час пик

S

sack – увольнять
sale – продажа
same – тот же самый, такой же
Saturday – суббота
sauce – соус
saucer – блюдце
sausage – колбаса
save – спасать, экономить, копить

say – сказать
scar – шрам
scarf – шарф
science – наука
scone – лепешка
see – видеть
selfish – эгоистичный, эгоист
sell – продавать
sensible – разумный
serious – серьезный
share – доля, делить
shine – светить
short – короткий
show – показывать, представление,
шоу
shower – душ
shy – застенчивый, стеснительный
sick – больной, тошнить
sidewalk – тротуар
sight – взгляд, зрелище
sign – надпись, знак
since – с
sing – петь
single – неженатый
sink – раковина, тонуть
ski – лыжа, кататься на лыжах
skinny – тощий
skirt – юбка
skyscraper – небоскреб
slanting – косой, наклонный
sleep – спать
slender – стройный, тонкий
slim – стройный, тонкий
small – маленький
smoked – копченый
snack – легкая закуска
snub-nosed – курносый
sociable – общительный
spacious – просторный
speak – говорить, разговаривать
spend – проводить (время),
тратить (деньги)
spoon – ложка
spring – весна
square – площадь, квадратный
start – начинать
starter – закуска
stay – останавливаться, оставаться
steal – воровать, красть
straight – прямой, прямо





strange – странный
stranger – незнакомый, чужой
strong – сильный
study – изучать, кабинет
stupid – глупый
suburbs – пригород
suddenly – вдруг, внезапно
sugar – сахар
suggest – предполагать, предлагать
summer – лето
sunbathe – загорать
Sunday – воскресенье
sunny – солнечный
surname – фамилия
survive – выживать
sweet – сладкий
swim – плавать, купаться

T

table – стол
take – брать
tall – высокий
tangerine – мандарин
tap – кран
tape-recorder – магнитофон
teach – учить, обучать
teenager – подросток
terrible – ужасный
thick – тостый, густой
thin – тонкий
think – думать
Thursday – четверг
ticket – билет
tired – уставший
toast – поджаренный ломтик хлеба,
гренки
toffee – ирис
tooth – зуб
tracksuit – спортивный костюм
traffic – дорожное движение
traffic jam – пробка (на дороге)
traffic-lights – светофор
trait – черта
travel – путешествовать
Tuesday – вторник

U

ugly – безобразный, страшный
umbrella – зонт
uncle – дядя

understand – понимать
unemployed – безработный
upset – расстраивать, огорчать
urgently – срочно
use – использовать

V

value – ценность, ценный
vegetable – овощ
vehicle – транспорт
view – вид

W

wait – ждать
waiter – официант
wake – будить, просыпаться
walk – гулять, ходить пешком
wall – стена
want – хотеть
wardrobe – шкаф
wash – мыть(ся), стирать
wash up – мыть посуду
watch – смотреть, наблюдать
wavy – волнистый
wear – носить (одежду)
weather – погода
Wednesday – среда
well-off – состоятельный
whale – акула
wide – широкий
widow – вдова
widower – вдовец
wife – жена
win – выиграть, победить
winter – зима
wish – желать, желание
worry – волноваться
wrinkle – морщина
write – писать
wrong – неправильный

Y

yellow – желтый
young – молодой
youth – молодежь

Z

zero – ноль
zoo – зоопарк





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Учебное издание

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Базовый курс

Учебное пособие

В авторской редакции

