

Бібліотека журналу «Англійська мова та література»
Серію засновано в 2003 році

А. Р. Чобанян

Англійська мова у 10 класі

ДИДАКТИЧНИЙ
ТА ДОПОМІЖНИЙ МАТЕРІАЛ,
ОЦІНЮВАННЯ

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Издательская группа «Основа» —
«Электронные книги»

Харків
Видавнича група «Основа»
ПП «Триада+»
2007

ББК 74.268.1 Англ
Ч-75

Чобанян А. Р.

Ч-75 Англійська мова у 10 класі: Дидактичний та допоміжний матеріал, оцінювання. — Х.: Видавнича група «Основа»: «Тріада+», 2007.— 128 с. — (Б-ка журн. «Англійська мова та література»; Вип. 10 (58))

ISBN 978-966-495-000-5.

Посібник пропонує детальний матеріал для опрацювання основних тем спілкування у 10 класі. Автентичні тексти, які містять багато цікавої та корисної інформації, різнорівневі комунікативні вправи та добірка завдань для оцінювання навчальних досягнень учнів роблять цей посібник незамінним помічником у роботі вчителя.

ББК 74.268.1 Англ

ISBN 978-966-495-000-5

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TOPIC I. I, MY FAMILY AND MY FRIENDS

LESSON 1. DO WE ALL KNOW HOW IT BEGAN?

Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions.

Our families consist of at least three people: two parents and a child. The parents nurture the child, help him/ her to be educated, to become a full member of the society or their ambience and finally this child gets a family of his/ her own. When we hold our grandchildren on the knees and tell them fairy-tales, we often fail to remember the stories of our lives, which can be very exciting and interesting for children. We used to say to our children something like “I didn’t do it when I was a child” or “I wouldn’t do it if I were you, because...” and hoped these words would be of some value to them. Our personal experience would be of great educational value if we transformed it into some kind of fairy-tale or just a story with real names and places that are familiar to the child and would appear in his/ her imagination in some new environment.

Have your parents ever told you about their childhood, how they used to behave and what their parents used to say to them?

Have you ever asked your parents or relatives to tell you the stories from their childhood? What were these stories about? Did you like them then?

Did your parents tell you about how they began seeing each other, of their first kiss? What did they like in each other? Was it difficult to get married? Were their parents for the marriage or against it?

If your parents had a magic chance to start over their relationship, would they like to change anything? How do you think?

Task 2. For each pair of sentences, complete the second sentence with no more than three words, so that it means the same as the first.

- 1) They were making too much noise.
They were being ___ noisy.
- 2) If I don’t work harder, I will fail.
I will fail ___ I work harder.
- 3) Why don’t you tell them the truth about what happened?
If I were you, I ___ tell them the truth about what happened.
- 4) I like travelling by bus more than travelling by train.
I prefer travelling by bus ___ travelling by train.
- 5) I haven’t done it for years.
It’s been years ___ I did it.

- 6) There are many shops in the town.
The town ___ a lot of shops.
- 7) There are only a few opportunities for us.
There aren't ___ opportunities for us.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Why do they call them “apartments” when they are all stuck together?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
Faith is building on what you know you is here, so you can reach what you know is there. (*C. Hightower*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Revision — Passive Voice.

We use the passive voice when we want to place more emphasis on the object/ objects or receiver/ receivers of an action. The person speaking could think that it is necessary to place more emphasis on the object/ objects or receiver/ receivers of an action.

We also use the passive voice when we do not know who is performing the action, or it is not apparent who is performing the action. An animal or an inanimate object could be performing the action as well.

The passive voice consists of a form of the verb ‘be’ and a past participle.

Following are examples of the passive voice. With each example of the passive voice, there is an example of the active voice for the purpose of contrast and comparison. The Active sentences are numbered, the Passive ones are lettered.

Active and Passive — Simple Present, Simple Past, and Simple Future

- 1) Some people drink coffee every morning.
A) The mail is delivered in the morning.
A) The characters of the book are portrayed extremely vividly.
A) is / are + past participle = simple present passive voice
- 2) It was very cold yesterday.
B) A heavy snowstorm was forecast on the news last night.
B) They were caught red-handed in a store yesterday.
B) was / were + past participle = simple past passive voice
- 3) He said that he would send the package on Wednesday and that it should arrive on Friday. They'll deliver the package on Friday.
C) The package will be delivered on Friday.
C) Everything will be figured out during the conference.
C) will be + past participle = simple future passive voice

Activity 2. Make up 9 sentences of your own on Simple Present, Simple Past, and Simple Future Passive.

LESSON 2. OUR FRIENDS CAN BE OUR SECOND FAMILIES

Task 1. Read the questions and use them to begin a conversation with your partner.

Who is your best friend? Why is he/ she?

What qualities do you look for in a friend?

Do you have the same qualities in you?

Who was your first friend at school? Is he/ she still your friend?

Do you have a particular toy that used to be your friend in the early childhood?

Did you have any imaginary friends when you were a child? Do you still remember them?

Task 2. Read a small extract from an article on friendship and comment on it.

I realized quite well that nothing could replace my family, but was very hopeful to get on quite well with the help of my friends. I really enjoyed being independent and feeling my friends' real support. I believed in them and they didn't betray me in their attitude and care. However, in six months I was beginning to feel pain in my heart, which ceased only when I returned home and kissed my parents and sister...

Task 3. Have some practice on asking and answering questions on some specific information.

- 1) How do you ask someone what his or her name is on the telephone? How do you ask if someone has already told you his or her name?
- 2) You don't understand how to do something. How do you ask someone to explain it to you? How do you ask someone to explain it to you again?
- 3) You need to talk to someone in private. Maybe it is your teacher or friend. How do you ask? What do you say?
- 4) You have a doctor's appointment, a dentist's appointment, or other personal business to take care of. How do you ask for some time off?

Task 4. Choose the correct adverb.

- 1) He works ____
hardly hard
- 2) He followed the lecture ____
close closely
- 3) They ____ do any work
hard hardly
- 4) She ____ refused to help.
flat flatly

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Why is brassiere singular and panties plural?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.

To accomplish great things, we must not only act, but also dream, not only plan, but also believe. (A. France)

HOMWORK

Activity 1. Preposition practice — complete the story with prepositions.

He got ____ his car and walked ____ the street. He walked ____ the building ____ the other side ____ the street. He walked ____ the stairs. Someone who was coming ____ the building held the door open ____ him. He looked ____ the wall ____ the list ____ names. He stood ____ ____ the door. Someone who was going ____ the building let him ____ . He reached ____ his pocket and took ____ a piece ____ paper. He saw the number “29”. He thought ____ himself, “It’s a good thing I wrote that number ____”.

He noticed there was some dried ____ blood ____ the floor ____ a couch ____ the hallway. He walked ____ the hallway and knocked ____ the door. Almir came ____ the door and let him ____ . They sat ____ a table. They asked how he got there. He told them he came ____ car. They asked him where he parked his car. He said he parked it ____ the street. They talked ____ a little while. He took some papers ____ his bag. He told them to keep the papers ____ a three-ring binder.

After the meeting was ____ , he put his papers and books ____ his bag. They talked ____ a while longer. Rodrigo told him that he stayed ____ Monterrey ____ nine days before he was finally able to come ____ the border. He picked ____ his bag. They walked ____ the door. All three said good night. He stepped ____ the hallway and thought ____ the dried ____ blood ____ the floor. He walked ____ the stairs and stepped outside ____ the cold air. He got ____ his car and drove ____ .

Activity 2. Using your imagination make the beginning or the ending of the story with no less than 10 sentences.

LESSON 3. REAL RELIEF COMES TO THOSE WHO SUFFER

Task 1. Read an extract below and talk to your partner about it.

A friendship very often begins as an ideal relationship between two or more children (and adults as well). They read books about friendship, their parents and relatives tell them stories about it, and they come to realize it’s something extremely valuable and worth searching for. However, within some time they begin to understand friendship needs a real commitment, trust and other features they don’t have. Then the ‘friends’ face the fact — to be friends they have to fight more than one battle and hold the defensive line during all their lives...

Task 2. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1) What is easier — to find a friend or to be one?
- 2) Is it easier to break up a relationship in a senior or junior age?
- 3) Do you think it would be difficult for you to be a real friend for the whole life? Why/ not?

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with prepositions.

- 1) The teacher dictated some new words ... the students.
- 2) He borrows different books ... me but always fails to return them in time.
- 3) Their family left ... Moscow before the crisis.
- 4) My girlfriend asked me ... help in doing her monthly report.
- 5) I hate silly and annoying tricks like knocking ... the door and running away!

Task 4. In this exercise, you will practice using infinitives after adjectives.

- 1) We have to leave soon. Are you ready ___?
 - a) To go;
 - b) to meet;
 - c) to help.
- 2) **A.** Hello. My name is Sara.
B. Hello. I'm very pleased ___ you.
 - a) To eat;
 - b) to meet;
 - c) to be.
- 3) Lee is very sad ___ the news about his grandpa.
 - a) To change;
 - b) to be;
 - c) to hear.
- 4) You should be proud ___ a student.
 - a) To go;
 - b) to be;
 - c) to call
- 5) After a car accident, some people are lucky ___ alive.
 - a) To reach;
 - b) to go;
 - c) to be.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
How is it that we put man on the moon before we figured out it would be a good idea to put wheels on luggage?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
So good a thing is virtue that even its enemies applaud and admire it.
(St. John Chrysostom)

HOMEWORK**Activity 1. Revision (Winter Conditions) — Modal Auxiliaries: Good Ideas and Bad Ideas.**

In this lesson, we will work with this form: subject + modal + verb.

There are some things we can do during winter that are good ideas, and there are some things that are bad ideas. We can use modal auxiliaries to talk about this.

1) We can use “should” and “ought to” to say what we think is a good idea during winter. If we want our words to sound stronger, we can use “had better”.

A) should, ought to = a good idea, advisable.

B) had better = strong advice or a warning.

Note: It is more common to use “should”. There are times when we use “ought to”, but “should” is more common.

2) We can use “shouldn’t”, “should not”, “mustn’t”, and “must not” to say what we think is a bad idea during the winter. If we want our words to sound stronger, we can use “had better not”.

A) shouldn’t, should not = a bad idea — not a good idea — not advisable.

B) mustn’t, must not — can mean not a good idea and not advisable — Don’t do it.

C) mustn’t, must not — can also indicate prohibition — You are not allowed to do it.

prohibition = not permitted to do something — not allowed to do something.

D) had better not — indicates strong advice or a warning.

3) We can use “have to”, “has to”, “have got to”, “has got to”, and “must” to say what we think or believe we are required to do during the winter.

If you think or believe something is required, then you think it’s a good idea.

Note: People often use contractions.

I’ve got to, you’ve got to, he’s got to, she’s got to, we’ve got to, you’ve got to, they’ve got to.

4) We can use, “do not have to”, and “does not have to” to say what we think or believe we are not required to do during the winter.

If you think or believe something is not required, then you think it’s a bad idea.

Note: People often use contractions.

I don’t have to, you don’t have to, he doesn’t have to, she doesn’t have to we don’t have to, you don’t have to, they don’t have to.

Think of some things that are good ideas and bad ideas for winter. Talk to your classmates and your teacher. You can think of things to say and write together. Make questions too.

Examples: You should wear a heavy jacket because it’s going to be cold today.

You don’t have to drive if you think the roads are too slippery.

You had better be careful. It is snowing so much that it’s difficult to see.

You shouldn’t drive so fast if there’s a lot of snow on the roads.

Note: “had better” — This is often reduced to ‘d better or better in everyday speaking.

— You’d better be careful. You better be careful. You’d better not drive fast.

Note: Do not use “to” after the following modal auxiliaries: should, must, had better.

LESSON 4. SHOULD I BE LIKE MY PARENTS AND FRIENDS?

Task 1. Discuss the following questions and defend your point of view.

- 1) Do you agree with Pechorin's words that in friendship one is always a slave of the other?
- 2) Do friends resemble each other? Why / why not?
- 3) Would you like to be like your father / mother/ friend? What features would you like to have?
- 4) Do you think it's easy to change and become a better version of yourself?
- 5) Do your parents and grandparents want you to take after them in everything? Why/ not?

Task 2. Work in pairs.

One of you is yourself and the other is a parent. The parent speaks on what features he / she doesn't like in his/ her child and the child says how he / she is going to improve. Use the following words and phrases to help you.

Absentmindedness, fulfillment, care, to be supportive, to look like, to behave, to do the chores, hobby, bad habits, punishment.

Task 3. For each pair of sentences, complete the second sentence with no more than three words, so that it means the same as the first.

- 1) I prefer listening to music to watching TV.
I like listening to music ___ watching TV.
- 2) TV has too much advertising.
TV has ___ adverts.
- 3) There are only a few good programs on TV.
There aren't ___ good programs on TV.
- 4) I haven't watched TV for ages.
It's been a long time ___ I watched TV.
- 5) If I don't buy some new music every month, I get bored with my collection.
I get bored with my collection ___ I buy some new music every month.
- 6) Why don't you stay in and watch TV this evening?
If I were you, I ___ in and watch TV this evening.
- 7) They have a lot of repeats on TV.
There ___ a lot of repeats on TV.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Why is it that people say they "slept like a baby" when babies wake up like every two hours?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
Good resolutions are like babies crying in church: they should be carried out immediately! (*Ch. M. Sheldon*)

HOMWORK

Activity 1. Mixed Conditionals (Part 1).

- 1) If you'd arrived on time, none of this would have happened.
 - a) This sentence is about something that happened in the past.
 - b) This sentence is about something that is very unlikely to happen.
- 2) If I were you, I'd get in touch with a solicitor.
 - a) This is about something that is likely to happen in the near future.
 - b) This is about something now.
- 3) If I won the lottery, I'd go on a cruise.
 - a) This is about the present.
 - b) This is about the future.
- 4) If you should see him, tell him I've got the video he was looking for.
 - a) This is less likely to happen than if the speaker had said, "If you see him..."
 - b) This is as likely to happen as if the speaker had said, "If you see him..."
- 5) If the weather stays good, I'll play a round of golf tomorrow.
 - a) This is about something that is unlikely to happen.
 - b) This is about something that has a good chance of happening.
- 6) If they win, they'll be top of the Premier League.
 - a) This could well happen.
 - b) This is unlikely to happen.
- 7) But for Jane's help, I'd never have got it done on time.
 - a) Jane helped the speaker.
 - b) Jane didn't help the speaker.
- 8) It might not have been Sally.
 - a) The speaker thinks that it probably was Sally.
 - b) The speaker is fairly sure it wasn't Sally.
- 9) John, should you see her, could you ask Helen to give me a quick ring?
 - a) John is likely to see Helen.
 - b) John might possibly see Helen.
- 10) If I told you what happened, would you keep it to yourself.
 - a) The speaker is definitely going to tell the person what happened.
 - b) The speaker might tell the person what happened.

Activity 2. Make 5–6 Mixed Conditional sentences of your own with mistakes and ask your classmates to find them.

LESSON 5. MY SECOND MOTHER

Task 1. Read the questions and compare your answers with your teacher's.

- 1) Do you remember your first teacher? What was your attitude to her? Has it changed through the years? Why / why not?
- 2) Do your parents remember their first teachers? Do they think that teachers had some special influence on them?

- 3) How has the teaching changed? How have school teachers changed?
- 4) Have you ever called your first teacher ‘mama’ or at least thought of calling her this way?

Task 2. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

- 1) The work of primary school teachers is not important. Children cannot figure out what really serious things are.
- 2) ‘Motherly’ care of primary school teachers is not necessary.
- 3) It’s no good studying hard for 4–5 years to work as a primary school teacher.

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with necessary prepositions.

- 1) My uncle sent ... the lawyer yesterday because he wanted to make a will.
- 2) We thanked all the guests ... coming and invited them to come again.
- 3) No, no, we can’t agree ... that! Accepting this offer will ruin our main plan.
- 4) I have been asking Beth ... a text-book during the History test lesson!

Task 4. Match the question to the correct answer.

1) Has he finished?	a) Yes, she does.
2) Will they be there?	b) No, you aren’t.
3) Have you seen her?	c) No, I didn’t.
4) Am I late?	d) No, it isn’t.
5) Did you tell them?	e) Yes, they will.
6) Was she angry?	f) Yes, they are.
7) Is it yours?	g) Yes, she was.
8) Were they there?	h) No, they didn’t.
9) Are they coming?	i) Yes, I would.
10) Did they do it?	j) Yes, he has.
11) Would you like one?	k) Yes, they would.
12) Would they really do that?	l) Yes, we have.
13) Have you two met?	m) No, there wasn’t.
14) Was there any problem?	n) Yes, I have.
15) Does she like them?	o) No, they weren’t.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Why do people pay to go up tall buildings and then put money in binoculars to look at things on the ground?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
The block of granite, which was an obstacle in the pathway of the weak, becomes a stepping stone in the pathway of the strong. (*T. Carlisle*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Nouns as Adjectives — Sometimes words that are usually nouns can function as adjectives. This happens when the “noun” is used to define a noun.

Underline the adjective in each sentence that is often a noun. The first one is done for you. When you are through with the given sentences, make 5 more of your own.

- 1) Karen always wipes her runny nose with paper towels.
- 2) Teasing a junkyard dog is a bad idea.
- 3) An intelligent person will never put his head into an empty pickle jar.
- 4) I hear that apple juice is a healthy drink.
- 5) Troy would like an onion sandwich with a touch of mustard.
- 6) Remind Kurt to stop eating cat food!
- 7) That's what you get for using a glue stick as lipstick!
- 8) The chubby little frog refused to try the new beef diet.
- 9) Yes, there are automobile dealers you can trust.

Activity 2. Is the group of words a complete sentence? Finish the incomplete sentences.

- 1) The boy who kept pudding in his hat.
- 2) The boy kept pudding in his hat.
- 3) Jill found the keys in her coat.
- 4) The keys that Jill found in her coat.
- 5) Playfully dancing in the snow.
- 6) Cameras without any film.
- 7) Moving with great speed.
- 8) We'll share the secret with you.

LESSON 6. LET'S BE FRIENDS FOREVER!

Task 1. Read the statements and say if they are true or false for you and your life principles.

- 1) School friendship won't last long.
- 2) Friendship between opposite sexes is impossible.
- 3) Betrayals are easier borne in childhood than in adulthood.
- 4) Parents and teachers often can't understand what children think of and speak about.
- 5) If you had a chance to start your life again you would change almost everything in your childhood.

Task 2. Read a small extract and comment on it.

...I look back at all those years spent at school, at my granny's, two years at sea and all the fun I had with my friends in different places and I can't help crying. I realize those years cannot be returned but if I have a lifetime to live I will never forget anything about my childhood... I don't know where my childhood friends are but if I met them, I would ask them to remember everything, because it's not only their lives, but mine as well...

Task 3. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I miss ___ in London.
 - a) Live;
 - b) living;
 - c) to live.
- 2) I enjoyed ___ them again.
 - a) See;
 - b) seeing;
 - c) to see.
- 3) He avoided ___ them do it because he wanted to get home early.
 - a) Help;
 - b) helping;
 - c) to help.
- 4) I promised ___ it by Friday.
 - a) Do;
 - b) doing;
 - c) to do.
- 5) She's expected ___ the job.
 - a) Get;
 - b) getting;
 - c) to get.

Task 4. Circle the correct variant.

- 1) I haven't met any of these rich / reach young men.
- 2) I cannot accept / except this present, whatever you say.
- 3) Fill / feel this jug with wine and don't even think of tasting it!
- 4) The porter threw / through our things on the floor.
- 5) And all that time I had to seat / sit in the lobby waiting for him to come out!

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.

Why do doctors leave the room while you change? They're going to see you naked anyway.
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.

There are many things that will catch my eye, but there're a few that catch my heart... it is those I consider to pursue. (*T. Redmond*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Underline the two antonyms in each sentence like in the first sentence. Then make 5 or more sentences of our own.

- 1) A famous author wrote this story at a time when she was still unknown.
- 2) Running shoes are too casual to wear at such a formal event.
- 3) It's the same thing every four years: Mary and I always have opposite opinions about the election.

- 4) Andrew believes that you sold the faulty parts that he purchased on the Web.
- 5) How could such a dull man write such an exciting book?
- 6) Which is more dangerous for that spacecraft, the ascent or the descent onto the desert runway?
- 7) Michelle should never have told her little sister to always wear shoes on her hands.
- 8) If he's really innocent, why does he look so guilty?

Activity 2. Synonyms are words that have the same or almost the same meanings. Underline the three synonyms in each sentence. The first one is done for you.

- 1) An intelligent dog is smart enough to avoid chasing a clever raccoon.
- 2) The candidate that you elect to vote for is one that you should feel proud to choose.
- 3) Paula's selfish attitude is no more greedy than the stingy behavior of your friend, Ben.
- 4) I'm totally amazed at how completely wonderful and absolutely brilliant our teacher is!
- 5) We gave a great sigh of relief after the huge creature took an enormous step over our heads.
- 6) The battle isn't over until the candidates cease their fight and let the voters decide the contest.
- 7) I will endeavor to work with you as you attempt to solve the mystery, but please try to be patient!
- 8) My candidate's chief adversary in the race is a tough opponent who will never give an inch to his rival.

TOPIC II. HOBBY AND SPORT

LESSON 1. IN SPORT WE TRUST

Task 1. Read the questions and compare your answers with your partner's.

- 1) Have you ever dreamt of becoming a champion in some kind of sport?
- 2) What does the phrase 'to go in for sports' mean?
- 3) How many kinds of sport do you know? What is the most common and most unusual kind of sport you have ever heard of?
- 4) What do you prefer: indoor or outdoor sports? Why?

Task 2. Read the following words and translate them. Compare your translation with your partner's. Tell the class what you know about each of the sports below.

Surfing, sailing, squash, diving, bowling, lawn tennis, wrestling, judo.

Task 3. Find the odd one out and explain your choice.

- a) Boxing, rowing, team, soccer.
- b) Basketball, rugby, skating, baseball.
- c) Championship, medal, competition, game.
- d) Skis, pitch, court, skating-rink.

Task 4. Insert definite or indefinite articles where necessary.

- 1) ___ Statue of Liberty was ___ gift of friendship from ___ France to ___ United States.
- 2) Nancy is studying ___ English and ___ Maths this semester.
- 3) ___ judge asked ___ witness to tell ___ truth.
- 4) Waiter! Please, ___ cup of ___ coffee with ___ cream and ___ sugar.
- 5) ___ big books on ___ table are for Geography class.

Task 5. Make up nouns from these adjectives.

Barbarous; conscious; courageous; dangerous; joyous; miraculous; mysterious; spacious.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question
Why does a round pizza come in a square box?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
It's a funny thing about life; if you refuse to accept anything but the best, you very often get it. (*S. Maugham*)

HOMWORK

Activity 1. Revision — Passive Voice.

Following are examples of the passive voice. With each example of the passive voice, there is an example of the active voice for the purpose of contrast and comparison. The Active sentences are numbered, the Passive ones are lettered.

Active and Passive — Present Progressive / Continuous, Past Progressive / Continuous, Future Progressive / Continuous

Note: The future Continuous / Progressive is not often used with the passive voice.

- 1) What are you doing now? I'm eating lunch. What about you?
- 1) Present Progressive / Continuous Active Voice
- A) The packages are being picked up on Tuesday and should arrive by Friday.
- A) This new building is being built now, but nobody knows what it will be.
- A) is / are being + Past Participle = Present Progressive / Continuous passive voice
- 2) He was drinking coffee and listening to the news on the radio this morning.
- 2) Past Progressive / Continuous active voice
- B) His car was being repaired, so he asked his friend for a ride to work.
- B) When I saw him his body was being carried by four hospital attendants.
- B) was / were + Past Participle = Past Progressive / Continuous passive voice
- 3) We will be talking about that next week. I really look forward to it.
- 3) Future Progressive / Continuous active voice

Activity 2. Make up 9 sentences on Present Progressive / Continuous, Past Progressive / Continuous, Future Progressive / Continuous.

LESSON 2. TELL ME ABOUT YOUR HOBBY AND I WILL YOU WHO YOU ARE

Task 1. Read a small extract from an article and comment on it answering the questions.

...The day I arrived at the camp I was surprised by everything. Children and the staff were fussing around in some kind of huge anthill. Everybody was busy with something: baseball, basketball, dancing, playing musical instruments, ten desks with chessboards and lots of children and members of the staff playing and having fun... Moreover, when in two days a heavy rain started and lasted for three days, all the campers were doing other hobbies and I noticed not a single complain or a bored face...

- 1) Frankly, how many hobbies do you have?
- 2) Would you like to have more? Why/ not?
- 3) Is there any hobby you are good at?

- 4) Would you like this hobby to become your future occupation? Why / why not?
- 5) Do you think people should have at least one hobby?
- 6) Do you know people who don't have one?

Task 2. Think of the following words and decide which of the activities are closer to hobbies, sports or both.

Badminton, draughts, running, golf, cycling, embroidery, knitting, swimming, polo, water polo, squash, boxing, pole-vaulting, boat-race, aerobics, billiards.

HOBBIES	SPORTS	BOTH

Task 3. Make the Superlative form of the adjectives in brackets and try to answer the questions.

- 1) Who is the ___ (rich) sportsman in the world?
- 2) What is the ___ (long) distance in running competitions?
- 3) What is the ___ (old) sport?
- 4) What is the ___ (young) sport?
- 5) What is the ___ (beautiful) sport?
- 6) What is the ___ (popular) sport in Australia?
- 7) What is the ___ (dangerous) sport?

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
If a 911 operator has a heart attack, whom does he /she call?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
Life is either a daring adventure or nothing! (*Keller*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Use very or too in the following sentences.

- 1) It is ___ cold today.
- 2) He is ___ old to work.
- 3) The plane flies ___ fast.
- 4) Sugar is ___ sweet.
- 5) I felt ___ tired to study.

Activity 2. Complete the sentences with little/ a little/ few/ a few.

- 1) I last saw Tom ___ days ago.
- 2) We didn't have any money but Sandra had ___ .
- 3) He doesn't speak much English. Only ___ words.
- 4) "Would you like some more cake?" — "Yes, please, but only ___".
- 5) There's not much to see in this town, so ___ tourists come here.

- 6) I don't think John would be a good teacher. She's got ___ patience with children.

Activity 3. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

An old man (to see) ___ a boy at the door of a house. The boy (to be going to) ___ ring the bell, but he (to be) ___ too short. The old man (to want) ___ to help him and (to ring) ___ the bell. Then the boy (to say) ___ , "Now let's run away quickly!"

An Englishman (to want) ___ to have mushrooms for his dinner in France. But he (not to speak) ___ French and the waiter (not to understand) ___ English. So the Englishman (to take) ___ a note-book and a pencil and soon he (to give) ___ the waiter a picture of a mushroom. The waiter (to look) ___ at the picture and (to go) ___ out of the room. In a minute he (to come) ___ back with an umbrella.

Activity 4. Write down the answers to the questions.

How do you say it?

- 1) You are going to be late for work. When you call to tell someone, what do you say? How do you say it? Who should you ask for?
- 2) You have arrived late to school. How do you explain the reason you were late?
- 3) How do you tell someone that you don't want to go to lunch with him or her in a polite way?
- 4) You want someone to go to lunch with you. How do you ask?

LESSON 3. SPORT OR RECREATION?

Task 1. Read an extract and fill in the gaps with the words below.

To get, becoming, began, play, fastest, is.

Squash ___ at Harrow School in the middle of the nineteenth century. Squash ___ one of the ___ games in the world. Two people ___ in a small limited space surrounded by walls with no net between the players. The aim is ___ to the centre of the court and make as many points as possible. Squash is ___ very popular making people fitter and stronger, but, like many other sports, squash can be very dangerous...

Task 2. Work in pairs answering the questions and then compare your results with your classmates'.

- 1) What sports competitions have taken place in your school recently?
- 2) What classes showed the best results?
- 3) Who was / were the best in your class?
- 4) Would you like to take part in the local sports events? Why/ not?
- 5) Do you think it's possible to achieve great results in sport with minimum of efforts? Supply examples to defend your point of view.

Task 3. Find the odd one out in each row.

- 1) Athlete, runner, gymnast, cooker
- 2) Badminton, fencing, football, tennis
- 3) Weight-lifting, figure-skating, kickboxing, judo
- 4) Draughts, skiing, racing, skating

Task 4. Work on this chant in pairs and try to act it out.

A	B
I'm sorry, but you've got to do better than this.	I'm doing the best I can
I'm sorry, but you've got to walk faster than this.	I'm walking as fast as I can
I'm sorry, but you've got to work harder than this.	I'm working as hard as I can
It's not good enough.	I'm doing my best!
Try a little harder.	I'm doing my best!
Try a little harder.	I can't, I can't!!
Don't say can't.	I won't, I won't but I'm doing my best!!
Do a little better.	I'll try, I'll try..

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.

Who was the first person to look at a cow and say, "I think I'll squeeze these dangly things here, and drink whatever comes out"?

- 2) Interpret an aphorism.

I don't know the key to success, but the key to failure is trying to please everybody. (*B. Cosby*)

HOMEWORK**Activity 1. Complete the sentences with words ending on *-ing* or *-ed*.**

- 1) When ___ about the quality he valued above all in a general, Napoleon used to reply "good luck".
 - a) Asking;
 - b) asked.
- 2) The most ___ issue is the dispute over the scale of EU expenditure.
 - a) Pressing;
 - b) pressed.
- 3) Among those ___ the ordination, were women describing themselves as bish-ops.
 - a) Conducting;
 - b) conducted.

- 4) The animal, ___ to have escaped from a zoo, was caught by the police.
 a) Believing;
 b) believed.
- 5) The team, ___ from the Premiership last season, are in financial trouble.
 a) Relegating;
 b) relegated.
- 6) ___ like a champion, she quickly finished off her opponent.
 a) Looking;
 b) looked.
- 7) ___ once in his first 100 fights, he eventually became the world champion.
 a) Defeating;
 b) defeated.
- 8) They have new biology courses taught through real life contexts, ___ ecology and climate change.
 a) Including;
 b) included.

Activity 2. Translate the following tricky sentences.

- 1) Він біг дуже швидко, тому не міг дихати.
- 2) Ні в кого, крім атлета з Греції не було досить шансів, щоб перемогти.
- 3) Ніхто навіть не очікував побачити його в команді!
- 4) Ці статті варто переглянути, але не варто читати.
- 5) Диван був настільки низьким, що Сашко не міг на ньому сидіти.
- 6) Чим би він не займався, нічого корисного в нього не виходить.

LESSON 4. IT IS TIME TO RACE THE TIME!

Task 1. Read the text and add at least one fact you know about racing.

There are all kinds of racing in Great Britain — horse-racing, car racing, boat-racing, dog-racing and even donkey races. They have short distance races for small children and mile races for older boys and girls who often get prizes for winning the race.

The most famous boat race is between Oxford and Cambridge. It takes place on the River Thames and thousands of people come to watch it. The eight rowers in each boat make this race unforgettably exciting.

It takes many people to prepare a single race. There can be all kinds of problems troubling the racers, both mechanical and subjective. And so there's an old saying that says: "To finish first, first you must finish".

Task 2. Complete the sentences working in pairs.

- 1) The person who selects a player for a game is ___ .
- 2) The official who makes sure the players follow the rules of the game is ___ .
- 3) London's most famous stadium for international matches is ___ .
- 4) The football player who tries to score goals is called ___ .

- 5) We play squash in an indoor ____ .
- 6) You cannot row without ____ .
- 7) A hard hat that keeps your head safe is a ____ .
- 8) A piece of ground where you play soccer or cricket is a ____ .

Task 3. Complete the sentences with *a(an)* or *the* where necessary.

- 1) No one in ____ English class knew ____ correct answer to ____ teacher's question.
- 2) There are only ____ few seats left for tonight's show at ____ my university.
- 3) Alex and Mary went to ____ local library yesterday and didn't return ____ home until they found all ____ necessary books.
- 4) ____ Lake Ontario is one of ____ five Great Lakes in ____ North America.
- 5) On our trip to ____ Hawaii we crossed ____ Pacific Ocean.

Task 4. Finish the sentences logically using only adverbs.

- 1) He spoke to me very ____ .
- 2) Oh, yes, she sings so ____ .
- 3) The parents looked at their children ____ .
- 4) The train runs ____ .
- 5) In the silence of the reading room somebody coughed ____ .

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Who was the first person to watch a white thing come out a chicken rear and think, "That ought to taste good"?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
The highest reward for man's toil is not what he gets for it, but what he becomes by it. (*J. Ruskin*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Mixed Conditionals (Part 2).

- 1) As long as you do what the doctor told you, you should be better in a few days.
 - a) The person will probably get better.
 - b) It is unlikely that the person will get better.
- 2) If I were in your shoes, I'd be celebrating.
 - a) This is unlikely to happen except in the distant future.
 - b) This is describing an imaginary present situation.
- 3) I wish I were at home.
 - a) This is talking about the present.
 - b) This is talking about the past.
- 4) If I were in your shoes, I'd make sure that it is paid on time.
 - a) The speaker is giving an order.
 - b) The speaker is making a suggestion.

- 5) You know you shouldn't have tried to get away without paying.
 - a) The speaker is pleased with the other person.
 - b) The speaker is annoyed with the other person.
- 6) I'll kill you unless you give me the money.
 - a) The speaker is making a threat.
 - b) The speaker is making a suggestion.
- 7) Unless you stop working so late, you'll never stop being so tired.
 - a) The person should stop working late.
 - b) It's alright to work late.
- 8) If he hadn't been there, there would have been a terrible accident.
 - a) There was no accident.
 - b) There was an accident.
- 9) If you want to do well, you should work harder.
 - a) The speaker is giving advice.
 - b) The speaker is giving an order.
- 10) If he were here, things would be very different.
 - a) This is about the future.
 - b) This is about the present.

Activity 2. Make seven more Mixed Conditionals sentences with mistakes and let your classmates find them. Be ready to say the correct variant yourself.

LESSON 5. UNUSUAL SPORTS AND USUAL GOALS

Task 1. Match the equipment on the left with the sports on the right. In some cases, more than one variant is possible.

Club	Hockey
Racket	Golf
Dart	Darts
Bow	Archery
Bat	Rowing
Stick	Fishing
Cue	Canoeing
Paddle	Snooker
Oar	Badminton
Rod / line	Pool
	Baseball

Task 2. Work in pairs and write down the interpretations of the sports below.

Discus and javelin throwing, high-jump, long-jump, pole-vault, jogging, windsurfing.

Task 3. Read the questions and compare your answers with your partner's.

- 1) What unusual kinds of sport do you know?

- 2) Which of the above-mentioned sports you consider unusual and uncommon? Why?
- 3) Have you ever heard of curling or hang-gliding? What do you know about this sport? Is it an Olympic kind of sport?
- 4) Have you ever thought of inventing your own kind of sport?
- 5) Do you think soccer, water polo, basketball, chess, skiing are more interesting and exciting than the sports in Task 2? Why / why not?

Task 4. Complete the sentences with suitable verbs.

- 1) Were many records ___ at the last Olympics?
- 2) We've been ___ so many time that we deserve to be bottom of the league!
- 3) Congratulations! How many points did you ___ by?
- 4) You should ___ jogging. That would help you lose weight.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Why do toasters always have a setting that burns the toast to a horrible crisp, which no decent human being would eat?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
It's not whether you get knocked down, it's whether you get up!
(V. Lombardi)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Make adjective search and underline all adjectives in each sentence.

- 1) Realizing that she was hungry, Anita took the large steak from the freezer and placed it in the warm sunlight.
- 2) No one should wear these socks without written permission!
- 3) Electric trains are my wildest toys.
- 4) Jim and Beth never suspected the secret crush that Alvin had on their youngest sister.
- 5) Anna enjoyed watching old movies while eating our toasted olives.

Activity 2. Make verb search and underline all verbs in each sentence.

- 1) Boris carefully avoided the boiling milk that was on the stove.
- 2) While blissfully bathing in her wading pool, Pamela failed to notice the hungry little shark.
- 3) Diana gazed into her looking glass and studied her sparkling eyes.
- 4) Please count your toes every day until the count exceeds ten.
- 5) Slow walking is the best exercise for someone recovering from such an accident.
- 6) The annoying barking ceased when Messy recognized our voices.
- 7) Patricia's abundant supply of natural gas was the reason why her invitation to the pajama party never went out.
- 8) Be honest and fair when you deal with others.

- 9) Samuel suddenly saw the sinister spider sitting on his salad.
- 10) Garry acts as if he has no knowledge of the criminal acts that we reported.

Activity 3. Choose the correct variant.

- 1) Він теж у цьому не впевнений.
 - a) He is not sure of it too.
 - b) He is not sure of it either.
- 2) П'ятьсот робітників брали участь у страйку.
 - a) Five hundred workers took part in the strike.
 - b) Five hundreds workers took part in the strike.
- 3) Гонщик залишив за собою тисячі кілометрів пустелі.
 - a) The racer left thousands of kilometers of wilderness behind himself.
 - b) The racer left thousands of kilometers of wilderness behind him.
- 4) Вони не наполягали на виконанні цієї роботи. Я теж.
 - a) They didn't insist on doing this job. Neither did I.
 - b) They didn't insist on doing this job. So did I.

LESSON 6. IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO BE IN SPORT

Task 1. Read a small extract and answer the questions below.

...He was seventy. I had never seen him before but what he did amazed me. First thing he ran around the stadium not less than five or six times, then stopped at the edge of the pitch and started making some Tai Chi exercises which was not a common thing to see in a European country. I didn't know what else he did and how much time he spent there but on my way back at 17.30 I saw him again playing soccer with some local guys of thirty-forty years of age...

- 1) What is the healthiest and fittest nation in the world?
- 2) How often do you meet old people exercising in some way?
- 3) Do you think it's really necessary to exercise or go in for sports to be healthy and fit? Do you think it can help to live a longer and happier life?
- 4) Why do people exercise anyway? Don't they have an alternative to sport or training?

Task 2. Read the following statements and agree or disagree with them. Explain your point of view.

- 1) Hobby is just fun, it has no specific positive results.
- 2) We can't live without different activities, be it a simple jogging or a professional sport.
- 3) In many cases, sporting activities can rehabilitate a sick person after an operation.
- 4) Many people live a long life without any exercises. Why can't I?

Task 3. Complete the sentences choosing an adjective or an adverb in brackets.

- 1) She speaks Italian (fluent, fluently).

- 2) They behave (honest, honestly).
- 3) He was (bad, badly) hurt.
- 4) This is a (intense, intensely) novel.
- 5) Robert plays the violin (good, well).
- 6) The sun is shining (bright, brightly).
- 7) Everybody thinks (good, well).
- 8) Are these articles (well, good)?

Task 4. Choose the correct pronoun.

These books are your / yours	They are your / yours books
This camera is my / mine	And that camera is their / theirs
These pictures are my / mine	Those are her / hers
Is this their / theirs car?	No, it's our / ours
I think this is yours / your card	Yes, it's my / mine

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Why is there a light in the fridge and not in the freezer?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
In the middle of difficulty lies opportunity. (*Einstein*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Make noun search and underline all nouns in each sentence.

- 1) Charlie feeds his cows a cool selection of vitamins.
- 2) It's a good rule to never put your pet spider into your wallet.
- 3) Alice advised Anne to visit Baltimore in the spring.
- 4) Harry was horrified to hear that his horse had hugged his hyena.
- 5) Many talented boys incorrectly believe that girls are incapable of matching their skills.
- 6) There are times when I have trouble tackling turkeys.
- 7) Barbara believed that her beliefs were more logical than the doubts that Edward expressed.
- 8) Luck is usually a matter of choosing to do wise things.
- 9) My favorite color is red but I admire your lovely green teeth.
- 10) Debbie had a strange habit of gargling her soup whenever we dined publicly.

Activity 2. In this exercise, you will practice using infinitives after adjectives. Choose the best variant to complete the sentences.

- 1) Are you afraid ____ a snake?
 - a) To call;
 - b) to touch;
 - c) to listen.

- 2) The students aren't prepared ____ the exam.
a) To take;
b) to listen;
c) to work.
- 3) The President was glad ____ that the war was finally over.
a) To be;
b) to take;
c) to know.
- 4) The people are happy ____ the police caught the robber.
a) To take;
b) to be;
c) to hear.
- 5) The robber isn't glad ____ in jail.
a) To hear;
b) to be;
c) to know.
- 6) Dinner is ready. ____ your brother ready to eat?
a) Are;
b) is;
c) be.
- 7) **A.** Hello. My name is Archibald.
B. Hi, Archibald! We ____ very pleased to meet you.
a) Are;
b) is;
c) be.
- 8) Mel Gibson and Jackie Chan ____ proud to be movie stars.
a) Are;
b) is;
c) am.
- 9) Mary ____ very sad to see that Jennifer got married.
a) Are;
b) is;
c) am.
- 10) Boris ____ glad to be married to Jennifer.
a) Are;
b) is;
c) am.
- 11) Elizabeth ____ prepared to quit acting.
a) Aren't;
b) isn't;
c) am not.
- 12) Many women ____ unhappy to hear that Brad got married!
a) Are;
b) be;
c) was.

- 13) Many men ____ happy to know that Jenny got married.
- a) Aren't;
 - b) isn't;
 - c) am not.
- 14) I ____ not afraid to touch a snake!
- a) Are;
 - b) is;
 - c) am.
- 15) After his car accident, Freddy ____ lucky to be alive.
- a) Were;
 - b) was;
 - c) am.

TOPIC III. FOOD

LESSON 1. TO EAT OR NOT TO EAT — THAT IS OUT OF QUESTION!

Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions below.

My sister and I liked spending summer in the country visiting our granny. Taught by her grandmother she could cook anything and had a light hand with all kinds of food. Every time we came, she would kill a pig or a turkey cock to cook something incredibly tasty. But we were waiting for other things to come. The majesty of her talent was revealed in puff pastries, enormous fruit cakes and super-delicious puddings. We used to put on weight after a month at granny's and looked like healthy piglets ourselves so our parents had to keep us on cereals for a while for us to get back to normal.

- 1) Did you have the same experience when you were a child? Do you have it now?
- 2) Do you like eating a lot? Why/ not? What do your parents think of your eating?
- 3) What pleasures of life can be compared to eating?
- 4) The majority of people like eating very much, no matter what they say. But do they like preparing meals as much?

Task 2. You know many names of food and meals but the following ones may seem fairly difficult for you. Try to guess their meanings and fill the table.

Cauliflower, whiting, oregano, tarragon, sage, curry, venison, prawns, nutmeg, broccoli, courgette, liver, aubergine, squid, chives, thyme, trout, mussels, hake, leeks, ginger, plaice.

Vegetables	Fish	Meat	Seafood	Herbs	Spices

Task 3. Match some food related adjectives with their opposites.

Sweet	Tasteless
Hot	Sour
Salty	Mild
Tasty	Sickly
Spicy	Bland

Task 4. Translate the following sentences and remember the underlined words.

- 1) These chips are terribly greasy.
- 2) This meat is overcooked / overdone.
- 3) British cooking can be very stodgy.
- 4) Mm, this chicken's done to a turn.
- 5) These pistachio nuts are terribly more-ish!

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.

When your photo is taken for your driver's license, why do they tell you to smile? If you are stopped by the police and asked for your license, are you going to be smiling?

- 2) Interpret an aphorism.

A successful man is one who can lay a firm foundation with the bricks others have thrown at him! (*D. Brinkley*)

HOMEWORK**Activity 1. Revision — Passive Voice.**

Following are examples of the passive voice. With each example of the passive voice, there is an example of the active voice for the purpose of contrast and comparison. The Active sentences are numbered, the Passive ones are lettered.

Active and Passive — Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect

- 1) I still haven't read that book.
- 1) Present Perfect active voice
- A) "I'll get to that soon". Those words have been spoken many times before.
- A) "My place has been taken by some scoundrel. I won't let it go!"
- A) has / have been + Past Participle = Present Perfect Passive Voice
- 2) He had not known if the mailman delivered the package he was expecting until he went downstairs to check. He was glad to see that it was there. He took it upstairs and opened it.
- 2) Past Perfect active voice
- B) The package still had not been delivered by the end of the day. He was told it should arrive today. He was wondering where it was.
- B) They didn't draw the sketch though I had asked and even pled them for.
- B) had been + Past Participle = Past Perfect Passive Voice
- 3) I hope the rain will have stopped by the time we leave, as none of us brought umbrellas. It's raining very hard.
- 3) Future Perfect Active Voice
- C) I think the package will have been delivered by Wednesday.
- C) Nothing will have been fixed by weekend. I am sure of it!
- C) will have been + Past Participle = Future Perfect Passive Voice

Activity 2. Make up 9 sentences in Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect.

LESSON 2. MIND YOUR COOKING, OTHERWISE YOU WILL MIND YOUR EATING!

Task 1. Answer the tricky questions and explain your point of view.

- 1) What ways of cooking do you know? What of these ways do you prefer and why?
- 2) Have you ever cooked? If so, what way of cooking is the easiest/ the most difficult?
- 3) Do you like seasoned food?
- 4) Are cookery books about cooking or about eating?
- 5) Can you stew a casserole?

Task 2. Read a typical menu below and say which of the courses and dishes you'd prefer and why. Would you like to change anything in the menu if you were a chef?

DINNER

Starters Prawn cocktail Chilled melon Garlic mushrooms	Fish Dover sole Grilled trout Cod in cheese sauce
Main Courses Rumpsteak Pork chop Lamb casserole Chicken Kyiv Children's portions available	Desserts Chocolate fudge cake Ice-cream (various) Apple pie with cream Tea, coffee, iced tea Snacks always available

Task 3. Work in pairs and try to interpret the words below.

- To boil
- To fry
- To bake
- To roast
- To grill
- To barbecue

Task 4. Read carefully the chant below and try to reproduce it orally.

On a Diet
 First she gave up smoking.
 Then she gave up gin.
 Then she gave up chocolate cake.
 She wanted to be thin.
 Then she gave up breakfast.
 Then she gave up lunch.
 On lazy Sunday mornings she even gave up brunch.
 No matter what she gave up, her skirts were very tight.

'Cause she ate twelve cans of tuna fish
For dinner every night.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Why does Goofy stand erect while Pluto remains on all fours? They're both dogs!
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
If things go wrong, don't go with them! (*R. Babson*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Revision — Active — Present Perfect Progressive / Continuous, Past Perfect Progressive / Continuous, Future Perfect Progressive / Continuous.

Note: The Progressive/ Continuous forms of the perfect tenses are hardly ever used in the Passive Voice.

- 1) We have been waiting for the bus for about fifteen minutes.
- 1) Present Perfect Progressive/ Continuous
- 2) I'm glad you mentioned that because I had been thinking about bringing it up for quite some time.
- 2) Past Perfect Progressive/ Continuous
- 3) I will have been studying English for 6 months at the end of June. We will have been living in this city for almost a year at the end of May.
- 3) Future Perfect Progressive/ Continuous

Activity 2. Make 5 more sentences on Present Perfect Progressive / Continuous, Past Perfect Progressive / Continuous, Future Perfect Progressive / Continuous.

Activity 3. Choose the correct answer to fill in the gaps.

- 1) Would you like ___?
 - a) Come;
 - b) coming;
 - c) to come.
- 2) They don't tolerate any ___ about their decisions.
 - a) Argue;
 - b) arguing;
 - c) to argue.
- 3) She taught me ___ it.
 - a) Do;
 - b) doing;
 - c) to do.
- 4) I don't feel like ___ it.
 - a) Do;
 - b) doing;
 - c) to do.

- 5) Do you mind ___ it with you?
 a) Take;
 b) taking;
 c) to take.

LESSON 3. TASTES DIFFER

Task 1. Give examples of different national food and dishes. Fill the table below and ask your teacher to do the same.

French cuisine	Italian cuisine	Spanish cuisine	German cuisine	Georgian cuisine	Chinese cuisine

Task 2. Tastes differ and so do people. Describe your sensations using the taste and flavor words below. Then compare your description with your classmates'.

- Pizza
- Sea water
- An unripe apple
- A cup of tea with six spoonfuls of sugar
- White bread
- Sugar-free gum
- Caviar

Task 3. Work in pairs and try to sort these dishes under the headings starters, main courses or desserts.

Chicken, casserole, pâté, and, toast, grilled, trout, coffee, gateau, prawn, cocktail, shrimps, in, garlic, fresh, fruit, salad, rump, steak, sorbet, chocolate, fudge, cake, Irish, stew.

STARTERS	MAIN COURSES	DESSERTS

Task 4. What might you say to the person with you in a restaurant if ...

- your chips had too much oil/ fat on them?
- your dish had obviously been cooked too much/ too long?
- your piece of meat was absolutely perfectly cooked?
- your dish seemed to have no flavor at all?

Task 5. Read the chant below and try to retell it in pairs.

Twelve Cans of Tuna Fish
 Twelve cans of tuna fish. Twelve cans! — How many cans?
 Twelve, twelve. — Did you say twelve?
 Yes, I said twelve. — Twelve cans of what?
 Twelve cans of fish. — Twelve cans of fish?
 Yes, fish, yes, fish. — What kind of fish?

Tuna, tuna) — Twelve cans of tuna fish?

Yes, twelve cans. — Oh, my goodness!

No wonder she's fat!

How often does she eat those twelve cans of tuna?

How often does she eat those twelve big cans?

Every night, every night.

She eats twelve cans of tuna fish every night. — You're kidding!

Oh, my goodness! She's fat!

That's a lot of tuna) — It sure is!

That's a lot of tuna) — It sure is!

That's too much tuna, if you ask me. — It sure is! It sure is!

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
What do you call male ballerinas?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
You and I do not see things as they are. We see things as we are. (*H. Cohen*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Adjective or Adverb?

- 1) He's an awful driver. He never stops the car ____.
a) Smoothly;
b) smooth.
- 2) Pavarotti was an opera singer. He sang ____.
a) Beautiful;
b) beautifully.
- 3) This situation requires a ____ investigation.
a) Serious;
b) seriously.
- 4) Sometimes, driving at night can be very ____.
a) Dangerous;
b) dangerously.
- 5) They shouted ____ at each other.
a) Angry;
b) angrily.
- 6) If you ask ____, I will give it to you.
a) Polite;
b) politely.
- 7) Try to speak ____ if you are giving a speech.
a) Clear;
b) clearly.
- 8) Why are you so ____?
a) Angry;
b) angrily.

Activity 2. Past Simple and Present Perfect. Circle the correct verb form to complete the sentences sheet.

- 1) He ___ there when he was a child.
 - a) Has lived;
 - b) lived
- 2) I ___ her since last year.
 - a) Haven't seen;
 - b) didn't see
- 3) They ___ a few minutes ago.
 - a) Left;
 - b) have left.
- 4) She ___ unemployed since she left school.
 - a) Has not been;
 - b) was not.
- 5) They ___ the contract last week.
 - a) Finalised;
 - b) have finalised.
- 6) The film ___ yet.
 - a) Hasn't started;
 - b) didn't start.
- 7) She ___ ill since Thursday.
 - a) Was;
 - b) has been.
- 8) I ___ the project last night.
 - a) Have finished;
 - b) finished.
- 9) Look- someone ___ . their handbag in the room.
 - a) Left;
 - b) has left.
- 10) ___ to Rome?
 - a) Did you ever go;
 - b) have you ever been.

LESSON 4. CAN FOOD FOR THOUGHT REPLACE THOUGHT OF FOOD?**Task 1. Read the text and comment on it answering the questions below.**

Obesity has become a threatening problem for people in many countries. It cannot be healed with just not eating or keeping a diet. There are several aspects that account for this troubling hindrance to a normal life. Although some people would argue here about what 'normal life' is. But whatever they say, obesity can lead to lots of diseases and eventually invalidity or death. The cause of many people's overeating lies in social factors. We can work via the Net now, spending

all day at home, watch TV, communicate with the help of cell or IP phones and even see a picture of the person we are talking. Someone once said: "Human progress was the result of human's laziness". Why move? We can live like turtles, showing our heads occasionally to see if we are still living!

- 1) Why do people get obese?
- 2) Have you seen fat teenagers? Do they look nice? Would you like to look like them?
- 3) What attracts people to fast food? Can't they eat a soup fast or drink it while they walk?
- 4) If laziness really moves progress, will there be a reverse action?
- 5) Why do we make such a fuss about fat people? Let them live/ die their way!

Task 2. Imagine you are going to have a party. You are expecting 10 people. Work in pairs and make as many dishes of the foods below. Use the words in the box to help you.

Chicken legs, eggs, potatoes, cheese sausages, a fillet of cod, prawns, mushrooms, a pumpkin, parsley, lettuce, shrimps, veal, mutton, sesame.

Salt, pepper, vinegar, mustard, sauté, ketchup, salad-dressing, oil, butter, mayonnaise, lemon juice, dry wine, cognac, mango, raisins, barberry.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Can blind people see their dreams? Do they dream?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
God chooses what we go through, we choose how we go through it!
(J. C. Maxwell)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Choose between Zero Conditional — A, First Conditional — B, Second Conditional — C, Third Conditional — D, Mixed Conditional — E.

- 1) If we fail, who will be held responsible?
- 2) If she went, she could report back to us all.
- 3) If he'd studied at a good college, he might have got a better grade.
- 4) If you ever need help, just ask me.
- 5) I would be surprised if it rained.
- 6) If anyone complains, we deal with it immediately.
- 7) He wouldn't pay us, unless we all try hard and do the job in time.

Activity 2. Choose one of the adverbs to fill in the gaps.

- 1) It's supposed to be a secret, but it is ___ known.
- a) Widely;
- b) wide.

- 2) The dentist asked her to open her mouth ____ .
 a) Widely;
 b) wide.
- 3) That idiot ____ crashed into us.
 a) Near;
 b) nearly.
- 4) He always comes ____ .
 a) Late;
 b) lately.
- 5) She's been coming here every day ____ .
 a) Late;
 b) lately.
- 6) Pensioners can travel ____ on local buses.
 a) Free;
 b) freely.

Activity 3. Translate the sentences using bad/ badly, hard/ hardly, short/ short-ly, near/ nearly, late/ lately.

- 1) Вони сильно постраждали в авіакатастрофі.
 2) Ми пішли до театру пізно ввечері.
 3) Він не цікавився історією, але ретельно готувався, щоб скласти іспит.
 4) Вона була у дуже короткій спідниці і блакитному светрі.
 5) Було близько одинадцяти, але вони ще не прийшли.

LESSON 5. NO ORDINARY FOOD

Task 1. Which are fish and which are usually called seafood?

Prawns, sardines, squid, oysters, mackerel, mussels, hake, crab, plaice, trout, lobster, cad, sole, whiting, jumbo shrimps, laminaria.

Fish	Seafood

Task 2. Work in pairs and think which of these fruit grow in the countries listed below. More than one variant is possible.

Peach, plum, grapefruit, grape, nectarine, star-fruit, blackcurrant, raspberry, melon, lime, kiwi, mango, gooseberry, quince, blackberry, tangerine, feijoa, avocado, fig, pomegranate.

Ukraine	Spain	China	Brazil	Australia	Syria

Task 3. Identify Conditionals. These sentences can be Zero Conditional, First Conditional, Second Conditional or Third Conditional.

- 1) If I drink tea in the morning, it makes me feel sick.

- 2) I'll tell her if she comes.
- 3) I'd have helped had I been there.
- 4) If he's there, could you tell him that I really need to speak to him.
- 5) If I were you, I'd buy it as soon as possible.
- 6) If I had the time, I'd help you.
- 7) I would have handled things differently if I'd been in charge.
- 8) Water boils if you heat it to a hundred degrees Celsius.
- 9) If she'd tried harder, she might have succeeded.
- 10) If you work hard enough, you may well pass.

Task 4. Adjective or Adverb?

- 1) If you drive ___ you could have an accident.
 - a) Recklessly;
 - b) reckless.
- 2) The teacher explained the assignment ____.
 - a) Careful;
 - b) carefully.
- 3) There was a ___ noise last night. Did you hear it?
 - a) Loud;
 - b) loudly.
- 4) Paul walks so ___ in his new boots.
 - a) Loud;
 - b) loudly.
- 5) Jason ate his dinner very ____.
 - a) Quick;
 - b) quickly.
- 6) Those apples look ____. May I have one?
 - a) Delicious;
 - b) deliciously.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
If corn oil is made from corn, and vegetable oil is made from vegetables, what is baby oil made from?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
I go at what I do as if there were nothing else in the world for me to do!

(Ch. Kingsley)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Choose the correct form.

- 1) I can't get into my house because I ___ my keys.
 - a) Lost;
 - b) have lost.
- 2) Nobody ___ the phone when it rang.
 - a) Answered;

- b) has answered.
- 3) I ___ up smoking last year.
- a) Gave;
- b) have given.
- 4) You can't see her because she ___ home.
- a) Has gone;
- b) went.
- 5) ___ to the United States?
- a) Did you ever go;
- b) Have you ever been.
- 6) I never ___ my grandmother as she died before I was born.
- a) Knew;
- b) have known.
- 7) It's the first time I ___ caviar.
- a) Ate;
- b) have eaten.
- 8) The first time we ___ was just the other day.
- a) Spoke;
- b) have spoken.
- 9) It stinks in here; someone ___ smoking.
- a) Was;
- b) has been.
- 10) He's in hospital because he ___ leg.
- a) Has broken;
- b) broke.

Activity 2. Choose the correct variant of the phrasal verb BRING.

- 1) She didn't manage to bring the subject ___ at the meeting because there wasn't enough time.
- a) Down;
- b) up;
- c) on.
- 2) The scandal brought the government ___ .
- a) Off;
- b) out;
- c) down.
- 3) The computer has brought ___ more changes in my life than any other invention.
- a) About;
- b) down;
- c) up.
- 4) The band are bringing ___ a new album in the new year.
- a) Up;
- b) out;
- c) down.

- 5) I was brought ___ in the North.
 a) Up;
 b) down;
 c) off.
- 6) She brought ___ the deal even though nobody thought she was capable of doing it.
 a) In;
 b) off;
 c) out.
- 7) She brought her children ___ on her own after the divorcein;
 a) Up;
 b) out.
- 8) Someone who is always unhappy might bring you ____ .
 a) Down;
 b) up;
 c) in.
- 9) If you're coming tonight, could you bring ___ some CDs.
 a) Up;
 b) in;
 c) over.
- 10) The weather brought my cold ____ .
 a) On;
 b) off;
 c) down.

LESSON 6. TALKING OF EATING IS NOT EATING

Task 1. Work in pairs. Make up a dialogue using the phrases and sentences in the box.

You shouldn't read at dinner. Let's look through the menu first. One must have a good meal in the morning. Take a slice of bread by hand, not with a fork. Imagine, my little sister is still fed with a spoon	To serve good. To enjoy one's meal. To smack one's lips. To choke with smth. To fuss about
--	--

Task 2. Work in pairs and complete the story inserting names of vegetables and fruit that logically fit the context. Then compare your story with your classmates'.

Everything seed fine from the beginning. But then I forgot to buy ____ . Sarah said no fruit salad could do without it. I answered she could use ____ as well. She objected that ____ would go with ____ soup very well and that I didn't know anything about cooking! I agreed and asked if I could help her putting ____ in cocktails. She got mad and took ____ away from me saying it

would be sliced and put on a separate plate. Then I asked if there was anything I could really help with. She thought for a second and sent me to wash ____, which would go for the dessert and cut some ____ that would be nice with iced tea)

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with words or phrases that fit logically.

- 1) I feel a bit thirsty. I think ____ something to drink.
- 2) It's too late to trouble Sam now. ____ him tomorrow.
- 3) What would you like for supper? — ____ a chicken sandwich and a diet cola)
- 4) There's nothing to do here! ____ night club)

Task 4. Read the chant carefully and try to retell it.

Well, He Eats Like a Pig

Well, he eats like a pig, he can't get enough,

He works like a dog, he looks real tough.

He smokes like a chimney, four packs a day.

He sleeps like a log, what more can I say?

He drinks like a fish, scotch on the rocks.

When he gets real mad, he hardly talks.

He cries like a baby when he's feeling sad.

He's the dearest friend I've ever had.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
If electricity comes from electrons, does morality come from morons?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
Accept the challenges so that you may feel the exhilaration of victory.
(G. S. Patton)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Sometimes the same word can be a noun, verb, or adjective, depending on how that word is used. Note the two underlined words in each sentence and draw a ring around the noun.

- 1) Please don't use too much water when you water the lawn.
- 2) I'd say that there is a remote chance of finding the remote under the couch.
- 3) Is it a good trade when you trade your new shoes for a warm ice cream cone?
- 4) The drains get plugged every time Alfred drains the pools.
- 5) We can't delay the trip any longer; it will be cancelled if there is any further delay.
- 6) We'll treasure our memories of the quest even though we never found any buried treasure.
- 7) We must hire a brave and intelligent guard to successfully guard my priceless toenail collection!

Activity 2. Is the group of words a complete sentence? Write Yes or No after each sentence.

- 1) Honestly telling everything he knew.
2. He was honestly telling everything he knew.
3. Eating too many olives for her own good.
4. Sharon wondered why the chicken soup was green.
5. Dogs who think that they're cats.
6. Putting her gloves on backwards.
7. I saw it.

Activity 3. Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. Find an antonym for each underlined word in these sentences.

- 1) A famous author wrote this story at a time when she was still ____.
- 2) Running shoes are too casual to wear at such a ____ event.
- 3) It's the same thing every four years: Karen and I always have ____ opinions about the election.
- 4) Andrew believes that you sold the faulty parts that he ____ on the Web.
- 5) How could such a dull man write such an ____ book?
- 6) Michelle should never have told her little sister to ____ wear shoes on her hands.
- 7) If he's really innocent, why does he look so ____?

TOPIC IV. CLIMATE AND WEATHER

LESSON 1. LET US WEATHER THROUGH THE WHIMS OF WEATHER

Task 1. Read the text and match the words in italics with their explanations below.

In Scandinavian countries, the *chilly* days of autumn change to the *cold* days of winter quite soon. The *first* frosts arrive and the roads become icy. Rain becomes *sleet* and then snow, at first turning to *slush* in the streets, but soon *settling*, with severe *blizzards* and *snowdrifts* in the far north areas. Freezing weather often continues in the far north until May and sometimes June, when the ground starts to thaw and the ice *melts* again.

- 1) Dirty, brownish, half-snow, half-water.
- 2) Thin white coat of ice on everything.
- 3) Change from solid to liquid under heat.
- 4) Snow blown by high winds.
- 5) Change from hard, frozen state to normal.
- 6) Cold, but not very.
- 7) Rain and snow mixed.
- 8) Staying as a white covering.
- 9) Deep banks of snow against walls.

Task 2. Let's distinguish between the variations of wet weather and will try to guess the meaning of the words with the help of the sentences.

(This wet weather scale gets stronger from left to right.)

Damp — drizzle — pour down / downpour — torrential rain — flood

- 1) Autumn in London is usually chilly and damp with rain and drizzle.
- 2) There was a real downpour.
- 3) In the Tropics there's usually torrential rain most days, and the roads often get flooded.
- 4) The rain won't last long; it's only a shower.
- 5) The storm damaged several houses.
- 6) We got very wet in the thunderstorm.
- 7) Hailstones were battering the roof of our car and the children were afraid of getting out.
- 8) The sky's a bit overcast; I think it's going to rain.

Task 3. Read this chant and reproduce it in pairs.

Rain

It was raining, raining, raining hard.

It was falling on my head.

It was falling on the stars.

It was falling on the sun.

It was falling on my shoes.

I got soaking wet.

I got soaking wet too.

But I stayed outside.

And I stayed outside.

The rain was sweet.

And the rain was warm.

The rain was soft.

It reminded me of home.

Soft rain

Raining, raining

Sweet rain

Raining, raining

Warm rain

Raining, raining.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Is Disney World the only people trap operated by a mouse?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
Life is not a dress rehearsal. (*J. C. Maxwell*)

HOMEWORK**Activity 1. Choose between *-ing* or *-ed*.**

- 1) The lecture was really ____.
a) Boring;
b) bored.
- 2) It's been a ____ day- I'm ready to go to bed.
a) Tired;
b) tiring.
- 3) The dinner was ____.
a) Disgusted;
b) disgusting.
- 4) I was really ____ with him for turning up late.
a) Annoying;
b) annoyed.
- 5) It was a ____ story.
a) Shocking;
b) shocked.

- 6) He was very ___ with his results.
 - a) Pleasing;
 - b) pleased.
- 7) It was very ___ when I saw them together.
 - a) Embarrassed;
 - b) embarrassing.
- 8) I loved the book and found the film very ___.
 - a) Disappointing;
 - b) disappointed.
- 9) We were ___ to hear that she had died.
 - a) Shocking;
 - b) shocked.
- 10) His reaction was ___.
 - a) Embarrassing;
 - b) embarrassed.

Activity 2. Choose between “journey”, “travel” and “trip”.

- 1) She’s away on a business ___.
- 2) My ___ to work takes an hour.
- 3) I’ve got to pick up the tickets from the ___ agent.
- 4) I’m going to ___ by plane.
- 5) We went on a day ___ to see Stonehenge.
- 6) The ___ by road is very slow.
- 7) Which is the American spelling?
- 8) Which is the British spelling?
- 9) I’m going to take a year out to ___ round the world.
- 10) The high speed train will cut the ___ time by an hour.

LESSON 2. WEATHER CHANGES – PEOPLE DON’T

Task 1. Match the words on the left with their interpretations on the right.

Close	Quite thick air associated with cold weather
Stifling	Hot, uncomfortable, you can hardly breathe
Humid	Warm at a time when it’s normally cold
Scorching	Light mist, usually caused by heat
Boiling	Warm and uncomfortable
Mild	Very hot, often used in negative contexts
Heatwave/ heat wave	Mixture of fog and pollution
Haze	Hot and damp, makes you sweat a lot
Mist	Very hot, dry period
Fog	Very hot, often used in positive contexts
Smog	Light fog, often on the sea, or caused by drizzle

Task 2. Make up 5–7 sentences using the words from Task 1.

Task 3. Translate the sentences and make at least three questions to each of them.

- 1) There was a gentle breeze on the beach, just enough to cool us after dinner.
- 2) There's a good wind today; fancy going sailing?
- 3) It's a very blustery day; the umbrella will just blow away!
- 4) There has been a gale warning; it would be crazy to go sailing.
- 5) People boarded up their windows when they heard there was a hurricane on the way.

Task 4. Passive Voice revision. Choose the correct variant.

- 1) Wine ___ grapes.
 - a) Is made by;
 - b) is made from;
 - c) either could be used here.
- 2) The bridge _____.
 - a) Is still built;
 - b) is still being built.
- 3) These shoes ___ of leather.
 - a) Are made;
 - b) were made.
- 4) I can't see it- it must _____.
 - a) Be taken;
 - b) have been taken.
- 5) Their house ___ last week.
 - a) Was bought;
 - b) has been bought.

Additional tasks

- 1) Comment on a perplexing statement.
It's a weird thing, but tomorrow today will be yesterday!
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
People don't care how much you know until they know how much you care!
(J. C. Maxwell)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Complete the texts with one word in each space. Translate the text and guess what kind of document it can be. Write 5–7 questions to check your classmates' understanding of the text.

This Declaration considers ___ persons who move to and settle ___ the territory of another language community have ___ right and the duty ___ maintain an attitude ___ integration towards this community. This term is understood ___

mean an additional socialization of such persons in ___ a way that they may preserve their original cultural characteristics while sharing with the society in ___ they have settled sufficient references, values ___ forms of behaviour to enable them to function socially without greater difficulties ___ those experienced by members ___ the host community.

I have just ___ reading the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights — a document backed ___ UNESCO, many NGOs and numerous universities, etc. An interesting document, looking at the problems thrown up by the move ___ a globalised world, with greater movements ___ people, it tries to establish objective principles towards the recognition and status of languages ___ a territory.

Activity 2. Complete the table in each of the word-classes. Some words may not have any of the classes. Then make 5–7 tag questions with the words from the table.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
succeed			
	accomplishment		
		achievable	
			hard
		attainable	
	fulfillment		
refuse			

LESSON 3. NATURAL DISASTERS INVASION

Task 1. Read the text and comment on it answering the questions below.

Natural disasters invade our planet more frequently from year to year. Many scientists are sure they don't come from nowhere. They guess most of them happen because of human distractive activity. A chaos theory is also a hypothesis that is still unbeaten. Nobody knows for sure how these disasters occur, but happily, we can predict most of them and avoid human deaths. A lot of scientists and experts want to go even further and try to control and suppress the disasters. Not much success has been gained yet but they don't give up and test newer methods to excel the Mother Nature.

- 1) What natural disasters do you know?
- 2) Which of them can occur on the territory of Ukraine? Which of them cannot? Why?
- 3) Do you think people can really control nature? Can you supply examples?

Task 2. Match the words connected with natural disasters and their interpretations.

Drought	The act of making people leave a place because of danger
Mudslide	A place where people can sleep in an emergency
Emergency shelter	A big wave that can destroy towns near the sea
Flood	A disaster when there's no rain for a long time
Famine	A very bad snowstorm
Evacuation	A disaster when there's no food
Blizzard	A disaster in which snow and ice move quickly down a mountain
Tsunami	A lot of quiet water spread around the ground
Aftershock	A disaster in which hills become too wet and the soil moves
Avalanche	A small earthquake after a larger one

Task 3. Ask each other 5 questions using the words from the box above and write them down.

Task 4. Work in pairs and try to interpret some more names of natural disasters.

Tornado
Thunder
Storm
Earthquake
Hurricane

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.

The biggest problem of a woman-driver: How to train the husband to be quiet on the passenger seat?

- 2) Interpret an aphorism.

Man who says it cannot be done should not interrupt man doing it!
(Chinese proverb)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Fill in the gaps with necessary prepositions.

- We were so tired and didn't know where to go, so we left ___ our city.
- The pictures ___ Dali sees weird enough ___ many people.
- I was so pleased ___ the birthday party that asked my guests to stay ___ another day.
- I cannot rely ___ my memory after the car accident.

- 5) She always tries to prove her opinion ___ everybody.
- 6) I don't like when someone is shouting ___ me!
- 7) I had a beautiful girl sitting next ___ me, so it was difficult to focus ___ the movie.

Activity 2. Use your knowledge of English and imagination to draw the following figures. Try to be precise.

- 1) A right-angled triangle with two equal sides of about two centimeters in length. Draw a small circle at the centre of the triangle and then draw lines from the center of the circle to each of the angles of the triangle.
- 2) A rectangle with diagonal lines joining opposite angles.
- 3) An octagon with equal sides. Draw an oval in the middle of the octagon.

Activity 3. Complete the sentences with the variants of the phrasal verb *make*.

- 1) It started to pour with rain, so we made ___ the nearest village.
 - a) Up;
 - b) out;
 - c) for.
- 2) People make ___ that he's really miserable, but I find him rather amusing.
 - a) Up;
 - b) for;
 - c) out.
- 3) The fog was so bad that I couldn't make ___ the car in front of me.
 - a) In;
 - b) off;
 - c) out.
- 4) Thieves made ___ over twenty thousand pounds.
 - a) Up;
 - b) off;
 - c) off with.
- 5) The newspaper had to pay thousands of pounds to make ___ their mistake.
 - a) In;
 - b) out with;
 - c) up for.
- 6) I made ___ the story because no one would have believed the truth.
 - a) Off;
 - b) off with;
 - c) up.
- 7) She was perfect in the play; she was made ___ the part.
 - a) For;
 - b) off;
 - c) up.

LESSON 4. FROM CLIMATE TO CLIMATE, FROM WEATHER TO WEATHER

Task 1. Work in pairs. Read the text and fill the gaps with the words learnt from previous lessons.

My first experience of real winter weather was when I went to northern parts of Russia) I was used to the sort of snow that falls in London, which quickly turns into brown ___ with all the people walking on it. In fact, most of the time I was in London, it didn't really snow properly, it was mostly ___. Apart from that, British winters meant a bit of white ___ on my garden and occasionally having to drive very carefully on icy roads early in the morning. I had never experienced the ___ and ___ that can paralyse a whole city in less than an hour and close roads completely. However, when the earth finally ___ and all the snow ___ away in spring, everything comes to life again and looks more beautiful than ever.

Task 2. What types of weather are bad and good for doing these things? Why?

	Good weather	Bad weather
Planting flowers in a garden		
Having an evening barbecue		
Going out in a small sailing boat		
A day of sightseeing in a city		
Camping out in a tent		
Looking at ships through binoculars		

Task 3. Passive Voice revision. Choose the correct variant.

- 1) Do you think the project ___ by Friday?
 - a) Will be finished;
 - b) is finished.
- 2) The tablets ___ with food.
 - a) Must take;
 - b) must be taken.
- 3) It ___ by courier this morning.
 - a) Was sent;
 - b) is sent.
- 4) It ___ with at the moment.
 - a) Is dealt;
 - b) is being dealt.
- 5) It ___ last week.
 - a) Should be done;
 - b) should have been done.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
How can I download melodies for my car horn?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
Circumstances do not make you what you are... they reveal what you are!
(J. C. Maxwell)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Use these words to fill the gaps. Check their usage in a dictionary if necessary.

Expand, extend, spread, shrink, grow, contract.

- 1) AIDS ___ rapidly during the 1980s.
- 2) The steel industry ___ when the economy was strong, now it has ___ and only employs 8.000 people.
- 3) This sweater of mine has ___ in the wash!
- 4) Our land ___ as far as those trees there.
- 5) Our problems have ___ since that new boss came.

Activity 2. Think carefully and list something in your world which...

- regularly needs trimming.
- there's a lack of.
- is obligatory once a year.
- you are in need of.
- is inevitable.
- you no longer have to do.
- was compulsory when you were a child.

Activity 3. Adjective or Adverb? Choose the correct variant.

- 1) Lee is a ___ speller.
 - a) Bad;
 - b) badly.
- 2) Please try to be more _____.
 - a) Careful;
 - b) carefully.
- 3) Liberace played the piano _____.
 - a) Perfect;
 - b) perfectly.
- 4) Shannon writes very _____.
 - a) Neat;
 - b) neatly.
- 5) ___ the car changed directions.
 - a) Sudden;
 - b) Suddenly.

- 6) If you want tourists to visit your country, you must treat them ____ .
 a) Pleasant;
 b) pleasantly.
- 7) Max is a ____ talker, but he never listens.
 a) Fast;
 b) fastly.
- 8) Karen is the best student in class. She studies ____ .
 a) Hard;
 b) hardly.

LESSON 5. CLIMATE REASONING AND WEATHER COMPARISON

Task 1. This chart shows anyone who wants to visit the West of Ireland what weather to expect at different times of the year. Work in pairs and make a similar chart for Ukraine and East of the US.

December–March	April–June	July–August	September–November
The coldest months; usually quite wet; snow on high ground	Generally cool; often wet and windy but improving	The warmest months; bright with showers; cool sea breezes	Often mild becoming cold; mist and fog; nature is getting to sleep

	Dec–Mar	Apr–June	July–Aug	Sep–Nov
Ukraine				
East of the US				

Task 2. Read the statements. Agree / disagree with them and explain your point of view.

- 1) People living in the tropics would never like to live in Ukraine.
- 2) Adaptation to the equatorial climate is easy and quick.
- 3) There's no place with ideal climate. If you know one, name it and determine the notion ideal climate.
- 4) There's no climate or weather in the outer space.
- 5) Different weathers smell differently.

Task 3. Passive Voice revision. Choose the correct variant.

- 1) It ____ Mexico.
 a) Is imported to;
 b) is imported from.
- 2) It ____ next week.
 a) Is been published;
 b) is being published.

- 3) It ___ by next Friday.
a) Has been done;
b) has to be done.
- 4) She ___ promoted again.
a) Is;
b) has been.
- 5) They are ___ by the police at the moment.
a) Questioned;
b) being questioned.

Task 4. Adjective or Adverb? Fill the gaps and translate the sentences correctly.

- 1) He is a ___ driver.
a) Careless;
b) carelessly.
- 2) Sara speaks so ___ that I can't understand her.
a) Fast;
b) fastly.
- 3) It is a beautiful ___ day.
a) Clear;
b) clearly.
- 4) Hank drives ___ I'm worried about him.
a) Dangerous ;
b) dangerously.
- 5) Frank always works so ___!
a) Slow;
b) slowly.
- 6) Sara opened the door ____.
a) Slow;
b) slowly.
- 7) Jessica writes so _____. Look at these mistakes!
a) Careless;
b) carelessly.
- 8) I didn't sleep ___ last night, so I feel ___ today.
a) Good, terrible;
b) well, terrible.
c) well, terribly.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Can anyone, who has ever driven a car with the eyes closed, read this question?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
Success is going from failure to failure without loss of enthusiasm.

(A. Lincoln)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. The verbs in the middle column have been jumbled. Put them in their right sentences.

A millionaire	provided	a swimming pool to the school
The director was	presented	the best parking place
My mother's cousin	donated	me \$3.000 in her will
A farmer nearby	catered	us with logs for the fire
When I retired they	left	me with a camcorder
The restaurant	allocated	for vegetarians

Activity 2. What questions do you think were asked to get these answers? Write them down and check with your partner later.

- 1) Oh, no, we own it. Most houses here are owner-occupied.
- 2) Well, sorry, no; I need it to take photos myself.
- 3) You will be in room 123. It's quite a big office.
- 4) No, you have to buy exercise-books and pens yourself.
- 5) Actually, I've already given something. Sorry.
- 6) Oh, just a small house with a garden, you know, typical.
- 7) Yes, the charge is \$65 for one that seats thirty people.

Activity 3. Choose between above and over to complete the sentences.

- 1) You have to be ___ 18 to see this film.
 - a) Above;
 - b) over;
 - c) either could be used here.
- 2) The bridge goes ___ the river.
 - a) Above;
 - b) over;
 - c) either could be used here.
- 3) They live in a flat ___ the shop.
 - a) Above;
 - b) over;
 - c) either could be used here.
- 4) The town is 100 metres ___ sea level.
 - a) Above;
 - b) over;
 - c) either could be used here.
- 5) There were ___ 10,000 people at the concert.
 - a) Above;
 - b) over;
 - c) either could be used here.

LESSON 6. YOU CANNOT ESCAPE FROM WEATHER

Task 1. Freezing weather often troubles us. Very hot climate makes us tired and sleepy.

Isn't there some kind of compromise? Can a man find a suitable weather for him / her? How can people live in far north areas and in a desert? Think of these questions and comment on them. Ask your partner's view on differences of weather and his/ her attitude to weather/ climate changes.

Task 2. There are anomalous phenomena, like snow in Sahara, or fish falling down with rain, or high temperature in Greenland, that no human being can explain.

Why does this happen? Can we make it happen? What other phenomena does nature hide from us? Are they dangerous? Work in pairs and make a list of at least 5 things that surprise you in our nature.

Task 3. Think of time of the Conditionals. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The First Conditional refers to ____ .
 - a) Present time;
 - b) Future time.
- 2) The Second Conditional refers to ____ .
 - a) Future time;
 - b) Present time;
 - c) Either.
- 3) The Third Conditional refers to ____ .
 - a) Present time;
 - b) Past time;
 - c) Either.
- 4) The Zero Conditional refers to ____ .
 - a) Present time;
 - b) Future time;
 - c) All time;
 - d) Past time.
- 5) For a remote future possibility, we use the ____ .
 - a) First Conditional;
 - b) Second Conditional;
 - c) Third Conditional;
 - d) Zero Conditional.
- 6) For a possible or likely future event, we use the ____ .
 - a) First Conditional;
 - b) Second Conditional;
 - c) Third Conditional;
 - d) Zero Conditional.

- 7) Which sentence describes an imaginary past event with an imaginary present result?
- a) If I were there, things would be better now.
 - b) If I had been there, things would be better now.
 - 8) If I were at home, I'd be in bed.
 - a) Present time;
 - b) future time.
 - 9) If you need to speak to me, call me on my mobile.
 - a) Unlikely future;
 - b) likely future.
 - 10) If you finally managed to do it, how would you feel?
 - a) Present time;
 - b) future time;
 - c) past time.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
When a naked man / woman robs a bank, does no one really remember his / her face?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
The human spirit is never finished when it's defeated... it is finished when it surrenders! (*B. Stein*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Write sentences which could go immediately before each of these sentences so that they make sense together.

- 1) It was moving so much I thought it would break altogether.
- 2) It sails at dawn.
- 3) It flows through the capital city.
- 4) I had to swerve hard and nearly ended up in the river.
- 5) It was travelling at 75 miles per hour when it happened.

Activity 2. Rewrite these sentences correcting the mistakes.

- 1) I find very difficult to understand English idioms.
- 2) She succeeded to rise to the top in her profession.
- 3) Do you ever have any trouble to use this Xerox? I always seem to.
- 4) I accomplished to work quite hard this last month.
- 5) I'm amazed that you can cope all the work they give you.

Activity 3. Bring, Fetch or Take? Choose the best variant.

- 1) I didn't ___ my phone with me this morning; can I borrow yours?
- 2) I'm off now- I have to ___ the kids from school.
- 3) I'll ___ the letter with me and post it while I'm out.
- 4) Yesterday, she forgot to ___ her homework to school and came back upset.
- 5) I threw a stick for my dog to ___.

TOPIC V. PAINTING AND ITS UNDERSTANDING

LESSON 1. EVERYTHING BEGINS WITH SOMETHING

Task 1. Read a small extract below and answer the questions after it.

We can say that Art is everywhere! No matter how ordinary a thing might seem we can still call it exceptional by just realizing how nice and unique it is. Wonderful things surround us and those who cannot see them neglect the fact that they are wonderful by themselves. Everything starts with something. When an artist wants to paint he always thinks of a beginning. When a builder wants to construct he has to start with something. It is impossible to create wholesome things immediately as by a magic wand. The results can be different, and indeed they are! But that's the finest thing that could have happened to us. Imagine the world with millions Mona Lisas, thousands of Venuses and hundreds of Swan Lakes! What it would be like, to live in a world without a unique brilliance of masterpieces around us?!

- 1) What is Art for you?
- 2) Have you got a certain criteria of what can be called a masterpiece?
- 3) Would you like to make a piece of art? Why/ not? What kind of it?
- 4) What piece of art impresses you mostly and why?
- 5) Have you ever thought of what is easier: to paint a picture, to build a palace, to compose a sonata, to write a poem, to model a sculpture, to sing opera, to operate a flying control system, to make an operation on the heart?
- 6) Can all of these examples be called 'art' or 'artistic' things? Why / why not?

Task 2. Complete the description of a picture with the right prepositions.

This was probably painted ___ (in/ at) the eighteen century and shows people ___ (in/ on) a bridge which is ___ (across/ over) a wide river. They are walking ___ (with/ by) their huge packages and sacks ___ (over/ on) their backs and it seems like it's going to rain. They are going ___ (across/ over) the bridge ___ (to and fro/ fro and to) unloading cargo ___ (from/ out of) a big ship ___ (with/ under) the Portuguese ensign. Looking at their faces we can see the hardships ___ (in/ of) their lives and how much efforts they use not to fall.

Task 3. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions using the cues below. Use "when", "as soon as" and "before" to help you.

- buy a new digital camera / have dinner
- perform in a karaoke contest / go out with friends
- learn to drive / go on holiday
- wash and clean the bike / read a humorous book

Additional tasks

1) Answer a perplexing question.

If someone with multiple personalities threatens to kill himself, is it considered a hostage situation?

2) Interpret an aphorism.

To be a man is, precisely, to be responsible. (*Antoine de Saint-Exupery*)

HOMEWORK**Activity 1. Using the following words and word combinations make up sentences of your leisure time.**

A rich variety of works; a genuine piece of art; to be rich in colors; to possess a magnificent collection; to range; to include; to be on display; to be a delight to the eye; to depict vividly; to reveal; to make an impression.

Activity 2. Look at the list of modal auxiliary verbs. How many can you fit naturally into each gap?

Can, can't, could, must, might, shall, should.

1) He ___ have been born during WWII.

2) ___ you help me with the washing-up, please?

3) You ___ see the doctor immediately!

4) It ___ be raining.

5) ___ we go out for a meal tonight?

6) I ___ — stop smoking.

7) It ___ have been Bill that you met at the party.

8) I ___ learn to speak English.

Activity 3. Decide if you need a, the or nothing in these expressions.

- have ___ breakfast
- to ___ cinema
- have ___ bath
- in ___ France
- play ___ piano
- in ___ United States
- go to ___ work
- go by ___ train
- at ___ home
- in ___ evening
- at ___ station
- on ___ Nile

Activity 4. Make up a story using the words and phrases.

Christening, birthday, carnival, Christmas, passing an exam, retirement, a sporting victory, the New Year, wedding.

LESSON 2. BEING ARTISTIC IS NO BIG DEAL!

Task 1. Let's start with a true / false quiz to learn how much you know about art.

- 1) Van Gogh first name was Victor.
- 2) The statue called the Venus de Milo is in the Louvre in Paris.
- 3) Pablo Picasso was a French artist.
- 4) The Uffizi Gallery is in Rome.
- 5) Michelangelo was a sculptor as well as a painter.
- 6) Salvador Dali was a Surrealist painter.
- 7) Leonardo da Vinci died in France.

Task 2. Read the questions below to start a conversation with your partner.

- 1) Have you got any pictures on your walls at home? If so, did you choose them? Do you like them?
- 2) How important is art in your life?
- 3) Do you enjoy visiting art galleries? Why/ not?
- 4) Do you think art galleries and museums should be free for people? Explain your answer.
- 5) Do you think children should obligatory do painting at school? Why/ not?
- 6) Do you like abstract art or you prefer to see clearly what a painting or a sculpture is of?
- 7) Who is your favorite artist? What is your most beloved painting or sculpture?

Task 3. We understand quite clearly that there are lots of things that can be defined as art. Can you think of at least ten things that surround you in your everyday life and are as good as to be called pieces of art? Explain your choice and opinion.

Task 4. Match the following words with the definitions below.

Fame, famously, fanzine, infamous, world famous.

- 1) A ___ is a magazine for fans of a particular group or person.
- 2) If you are doing something ___ it means you are doing it very well!
- 3) People become ___ when they become famous for doing something bad.
- 4) ___ is similar to stardom or celebrity or being well-known.
- 5) If everybody in the world knows this person, product or event, it is ___ .

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Isn't it a bit unnerving that doctors call what they do "practice"?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.

The highest reward for a person's toil is not what he gets for it, but what he becomes by it! (*J. Ruskin*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Read each situation and decide which sentence, a or b, is correct.

- 1) You are in class. Your teacher says:
 - a) Shut the door.
 - b) Shut a door.
- 2) You come home from school very late. You say:
 - a) Sorry, but I stopped to help a boy who fell off his bike.
 - b) Sorry, but I stopped to help the boy who fell off his bike.
- 3) You are at a restaurant. You ask the waiter:
 - a) Where's the toilet?
 - b) Where's a toilet?
- 4) You are about to pay at a caf . Your friend says:
 - a) Don't forget to give the waitress a tip.
 - b) Don't forget to give a waitress a tip.

Activity 2. Think carefully to answer these questions. You may consult a dictionary if you need.

- 1) What kind of oven cooks things particularly fast?
- 2) What kind of drug can help somebody with an infection?
- 3) What kind of company has branches in many countries?
- 4) How does a passenger plane normally flies?
- 5) What is a student who is studying for a second degree?

Activity 3. Imagine you are working on a monolingual dictionary. Try to describe these abstract nouns as you understand them.

Freedom, friendship, life, curiosity, imagination, hatred, beauty.

LESSON 3. REALIZING THE WORLD OF ART AROUND

Task 1. Look at the things which generally come under the heading of 'the arts'.

Short stories, biographies, novels, poetry, drama, painting, sculpture, dance, cinema, opera, concerts, theatre, ballet

LITERATURE	FINE ART(S)	PERFORMING ARTS

We often include architecture and ceramics within the arts. The arts (plural) covers everything in the network. Art (singular, uncountable) usually means fine art, but can also refer to technique and creativity.

Task 2. Which branch of the arts do you think these people are talking about?

- 1) "It's called Peace. It stands in the main square".
- 2) "Animation doesn't have to be just Disney, you know".

- 3) "It was just pure movement, with very exiting rhythm".
- 4) "It doesn't have to rhyme to be good".
- 5) "Oils to me don't have the delicacy of water-colors".
- 6) "Her design for the new shopping centre won an award".
- 7) "I read them and imagine what they'd be like on stage".
- 8) "The first chapter was boring but it got better later".
- 9) "I was falling asleep by the second act".

Task 3. Match the collective words on the left with the nouns in the right.

a clump of	houses
a range of	midges
a gang of	fir-trees
a swarm of	elephants
a row of	bed-linen
a heap of	mountains
a herd of	school kids

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
What do you do when you see an endangered animal eating an endangered plant?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
You have to fight a battle more than once to win. (*M. Thatcher*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Some of the sentences below contain mistakes. Correct them.

- 1) "It's very hot in here. Let's open a window".
- 2) "We have to ask a headmaster about that excursion".
- 3) "The class register is probably in a staff room".
- 4) "The teacher looks very smart today".
- 5) "Can I write that sentence on a blackboard?"
- 6) "Please, close a door after you, when you come in".
- 7) "I left the book on a teacher's desk".

Activity 2. Complete the sentences below with appropriate words.

- 1) We have been here ___ 5 July.
- 2) Mary's been on holiday ___ six weeks.
- 3) They have known each other ___ many years.
- 4) She's been a smoker ___ she left university.
- 5) I've enjoyed playing soccer ___ I was at school.
- 6) We've had our dog ___ the last six years.

Activity 3. Many people collect various things. Do you? Write a small composition of your present or previous experience in collecting something. Try to explain why people collect things. What is the weirdest collection you've heard of? Would you like to collect something dangerous, unusual, and expensive?

Activity 4. Complete the text with the words below.

Get up, go out, with, switch off, switch over, turn in, wake up.

I ___ at about 7 o'clock and ___ at about 7.15. I ___ the TV and watch the CNN news while I am having breakfast. Sometimes, I ___ to the local channel to watch a soap opera) It's really interesting at the moment. Darren is ___ Julie from next door. Unfortunately, I always have to ___ the TV before it finishes and go to school.

LESSON 4. ART PROLONGS OUR LIVES

Task 1. Read the small text below describing a performance and try to interpret the words in italics.

We went to see a new production of "Hamlet" last night. The *sets* were incredibly realistic and the *costumes* were wonderful. It was a good *cast* and I thought the *direction* was excellent. Mark Anthony gave a marvelous *performance*. It got rave *reviews* in the papers today.

Task 2. Work in pairs to answer the questions.

- 1) How can art be useful in our everyday life?
- 2) Does the sense of beauty affect our lives? In what way?
- 3) Do you think our school curricula have subjects developing understanding of arts?
- 4) Do people realize the necessity of arts in our life?
- 5) Don't you think technical progress can suppress the development of arts?

Task 3. Ask each other questions for which these remarks would be suitable answers.

- 1) Yes, it got rave reviews.
- 2) No, I'm not really a concert-goer, but thanks anyway.
- 3) Oh, some beautiful old buildings and some ugly new ones.
- 4) The cast was fine, but the direction was weak.
- 5) A new Hungarian film; fancy going to see it?

Task 4. Definite article or not? Fill the gaps with "the" if necessary.

- 1) The government doesn't give enough money to ___ arts.
- 2) She's got a diploma in ___ dance from the Performing Arts Academy.
- 3) I've got some tickets for ___ ballet. Interested?
- 4) ___ art of writing a short story is to interest the reader from the very first line.

- 5) I can't stand ___ modern poetry; it's so pretentious.
- 6) I was no good at ___ art at school. What about you?

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Would a fly without wings be called a walk?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
You are responsible to do the best you can with what you've got for as long as you're able. (*Charles R. Swindoll*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Complete the table using the questions below.

Favourite programme? Favourite music? Favourite dish? Favourite sportsman? Favourite book? Favourite leisure activity? Favourite season?

I	My mum	My dad	My grandma	My teacher	My friend

Activity 2. Match a line in A with a line in B.

A	B
kiss	to pray
blow	into an apple
point	me on the back
pat	me on the check
kneel	up a balloon
hit	about home
think	in time with the music
clap	a gun at the bank clerk
hold	a nail with a hammer
bite	me in your arms

Activity 4. Match the verbs to their meanings.

have to	allowed/ possible
don't have to	necessary
can	not allowed/ not possible
can't	not available
should	not necessary
shouldn't	available

Activity 3. Fill in the words below.

Up to (x2), back out, off.

One day Sam was coming ___ from school when he saw a boy getting ___ a bus and running in front of a car. The car missed him but crashed into a tree and burst into flames. Sam ran to the car. When he got ___ it, it was very hot but he didn't give ___. The driver was unconscious but somehow he got her ___ of the car. After a few minutes she came ___ and then the ambulance arrived.

LESSON 5. LIVING IN THE WORLD OF BRUSH TECHNIQUE

Task 1. Work in pairs, answer the questions and tell the class what you have learnt of your partner's attitude to art.

- 1) What painting styles you know?
- 2) Are you really interested in how artists paint their pictures? Why / why not?
- 3) Do you think one must know a lot about a painter's life to understand his/ her works? Why / why not?
- 4) Observing pictures, do you pay attention to hues, color technique?
- 5) Do you always look at the background of a picture as well as at the foreground?
- 6) What works do you prefer: Renaissance, impressionism or surrealism? Explain your answer.

Task 2. Read a small extract, find mistakes and continue the story.

...I can't remember anything better than this! That was the worst thing that ever happened to me. Once I was fishing in a mountain river. The stream was very fast and had to watch my fishing bob very carefully not to miss the time to jerk! The water was full of sand, ground, dirt and the noise were loud. I decided to come closer and then my foot slide and I fell down in the water. I tell you it is something! I suddenly realized that I am in the middle of an enormous mincing machine!..

Task 3. Make sentences using Past Simple or Past Continuous.

- 1) meet an old friend / stay in Moscow.
- 2) run into a tree / talk on the mobile phone.
- 3) shop / lose wallet.
- 4) wash dishes / break a glass.
- 5) have a bath / telephone ring.
- 6) drive home / run out of petrol.

Task 4. Make the tasks below. You can work in pairs to tell your story to each other.

- 1) Imagine you have had a very bad day. Use the words below to tell your story in Passive Voice.

Break the video, fail exams, catch a cold, lost your wallet, sleep badly, argue with parents.

2) Now make the opposite story using the words below.

Pass the driving test, win the lottery, go to a party, buy new clothes, meet a nice girl.

Additional tasks

1) Answer a perplexing question.

Why don't the sheep shrink when it rains?

2) Interpret an aphorism.

Be a life long or short, its completeness depends on what it was lived for.

(D. S. Jordan)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Use the modals to complete the sentences.

Have to, don't have to, should, shouldn't, can, can't.

1) You ___ feed the animals in the zoo even if you think they are asking for it.

2) You ___ stay at the hotel till your father will come up and brings you back.

3) You ___ do your homework. when it's only three days left to the end of schooling.

4) You ___ put your elbows on the table while eating even if you are bored.

5) You ___ fulfill your idea because the situation needs it now!

6) You ___ do whatever you want regardless of consequences!

Activity 2. Look at the words below and try explain what their prefixes mean.

Antisocial, autograph, bilingual, ex-wife, exhale, microwave, mistranslate, monotonous, multipurpose, oversleep, postwar, pro-revolutionary, retype, semi-detached, subdivision, underused.

Activity 3. Use the words below to make word combinations.

Support, put off, oppose, look at, cut down, deposit, hold up, postpone, turn away, inspect, divert, reduce, put down, get rid of, end up.

Activity 4. Use your dictionaries to find synonyms to the following words.

Animosity, substitution, vision.

Astonishment, fame, liberty.

Inquisitiveness, decrease, fury.

Fraternity, area, wealth.

Activity 5. Make up sentences with any 8 words from activity 4.

Activity 6. Interpret the following compound nouns trying not to use your dictionaries.

Air-traffic control, data-processing, mail order, junk food, cotton, wool, hay fever, blood pressure, pocket money, family planning.

LESSON 6. ART IS ETERNAL

Task 1. Work in pairs and decide what art is the earliest and the latest. Try to prove your point of view. Ask your teacher to help you.

Egyptian art

Roman art

Renaissance art

Greek art

Early Christian art

Babylonian art

Art of the Assyrians

Art of the Persians

Etruscan art

Task 2. Look at the words below and complete the table with the works of art. Supply more examples of your own.

Shikara, dancing, Siva, mosque, bodhisattva, pagoda, statue of Buddha, the Great Wall, minaret, porcelain vase, kimono, ikebana.

Chinese art	Japanese art	Islamic art	Indian art

Task 3. Make up clear, logically correct sentences with obligatory use of the words in a line.

- 1) Rococo, diamond, efforts
- 2) Beauty, vocation, character
- 3) Violence, response, karate

Task 4. Find as many antonyms to these words as possible. Try not to use dictionaries.

Untidy, optimistic, sociable, talkative, reserved, shy, impatient, ambitious, lazy, hard-working, generous, moody, easy-going, reliable, cheerful, sensitive

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
How do they get the deer to cross at the road sign?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
I have always admired the ability to bite off more than one can chew and then chew it! (*W. DeMille*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Match the words with their definitions.

Whirlpool, island, storm, flood, wave, iceberg, ocean, aquarium.

- 1) A body of water which moves up and down.
- 2) A piece of land surrounded by water.

- 3) A circular current of water which moves very fast.
- 4) A huge piece of ice in the ocean.
- 5) Violent weather conditions.
- 6) An area of water greater than a sea.
- 7) A tank for keeping marine animals and plants.
- 8) Water that suddenly covers the land, especially after a lot of rain.

Activity 2. Match the sentences with the people.

- 1) I work very hard.
- 2) I've worked very hard all my life.
- 3) I worked very hard.
- 4) I've lived in London for a long time.
- 5) I lived in London for a long time.
- 6) I live in London.
- a) A retired millionaire.
- b) A young businessman.
- c) A person who is about to retire.
- d) A Londoner.
- e) A person who now lives in Paris.
- f) A person who is moving from London to Glasgow.

Activity 3. Imagine you have just won a scholarship to study in the US. Write note about these things:

- Will your parents want you to go there?
- Difficulties at first?
- How long would you like to stay there?
- What will you be doing there?
- Are you planning to come back?
- Would you like to make a career there?

TOPIC VI. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

LESSON 1. THE BEGINNING OF THINGS

Task 1. Read the lines below and answer the questions.

In the modern world of rapid technological growth we can still find positive moments, in spite of many people's groans about the possible danger technological progress could cause. We can name a lot of things being useful in our everyday routine and yet think of many more possible and impossible inventions we would like to have. Man's longing to inventions is permanent, and there's no end to constant search of something new, accomplished, improved or just more comfortable that would make our lives better than ever. Why do we need all this? We are not sure if we really do, but we want to possess, to use something new and like children often lose interest to the things have been used for many years.

- 1) Do you think we can live without modern technological appliances?
- 2) Is there's a way back to, say, 19th century living? Why / why not?
- 3) Can you name the number of technical devices you use every day? Lots of people can spend 2–3 months in a camp or in a village without the devices that are usual in their city life.
 - 1) Why does it happen?
 - 2) Have you ever experienced discomfort spending a week or so with no apparatus around? Why / why not?
 - 3) Don't you think it's silly to argue about the advantages and disadvantages of technological progress? Perhaps it's better to let the things be as they are and within some time we will see the results.

Task 2. Read and translate the sentences below. The words in *italics* are all useful in scientific context.

- 1) He *experimented* with a number of materials before *finding* the right one.
- 2) The *technician pressed* a button and lights started *flashing*.
- 3) The zoologist *dissected* the animal.
- 4) When they were *combined*, the two chemicals *reacted* violently with each other.
- 5) After analyzing the problem, the physicist *concluded* that there was a *flaw* in his *initial hypothesis*.
- 6) James Watt invented the steam *engine* and Alexander Fleming, another Scot, *discovered penicillin*.

- 7) After *switching on* the computer, *insert* a floppy disk into the disk drive.
- 8) You must *patent* your invention as quickly as possible.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
If a turtle doesn't have a shell, is he homeless or naked?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
Faith is not a shelter against difficulties, but belief in the face of all contradictions. (*P. Tournier*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Answer the questions putting a tick, if YES and a cross, if NO.

Do you play a musical instrument?	
Does anyone in your family smoke?	
Have you ever seen an outstanding person?	
Can you cook?	
Have any of your friends fell in love with the girl you like?	
Is there an alternative to your staying at home?	
Do you and your friends/ family members often travel?	
Were you the smartest boy in the kindergarten?	
Have you got a pet?	
Do you often miss classes? Why/ not?	
Are you afraid of the dark?	
Have you killed an animal?	
Did you watch the last dance championship?	
Are you going out tonight?	

Activity 2. Read the text, insert the words and be ready to retell it.

THE TIMES, SYMBOL OF TRADITION AND ESTABLISHMENT

The Times is one of Britain's oldest and most influential newspapers. It ____ (begin) its life in 1785. It ____ (start) by John Walter. In those days it ____ (cost) two and a half old pennies.

In the nineteenth century, The Times ____ (develop) a reputation for accurate reporting and independent editorial views. Now it ____ (sell) over 650,000 copies a day. It ____ (publish) in London along with its sister paper, The Sunday Times, which ____ (have) at least ten sections and takes all week to read! There are many more newspapers in England, of course. Some of them are daily issues; some are week-end editions. They ____ (contain) various information and people in Britain love ____ (read) their papers so much that even tabloids are very popular and have big profits!

“The Times ___ (have) an excellent reputation for over 200 years”, said the editor, who ___ (work) for the paper since 1980, “and now we ___ (try) our best to continue that tradition in order to produce a newspaper for the twenty-first century”.

LESSON 2. LET'S LIVE IN MODERATION

Task 1. Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1) Have you ever wanted something that you don't really need? If yes, why?
- 2) Oscar Wilde once said: “The more we have, the more we want”. Do you agree with this 3 statement? Why / why not?
- 4) Who lives a more moderate live, monks or ordinary people like you? Explain your answer.
- 5) Do you think you live a sedate and balanced life? Explain your answer.

Task 2. Complete the following list with the names of the specialists in the particular field.

SCIENCE	SCIENTIST
Chemistry	
Physics	
Zoology	
Genetics	
Information technology	
Cybernetics	
Civil engineering	

Task 3. Using the words in Task 2, say what sciences are closer to people's everyday life and how they affect the lives of people.

Task 4. Here's a list of some amazing achievements of modern technology.

Video cassette recorder, photocopier (Xerox machine), fax machine, tape recorder, modem robot, word-processor, food-processor.

Work in pairs and discuss:

- how long these devices were under development.
- what was invented first.
- what you use more often and why.
- what of these you have at home.
- how many of them are really helpful.
- how many of them improved your life dramatically.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
If the police arrest a mime, do they tell him he has the right to remain silent?

2) Interpret an aphorism.

You've got to get up every morning with determination, if you want to go to bed with satisfaction. (*G. H. Lorimer*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Put for, since, in, or ago into each gap.

- 1) I was born ___ 1988.
- 2) I passed my driving test fifteen years ___ .
- 3) I have had a car ___ 1989.
- 4) Now I have got a BMW. I've had it ___ two years.
- 5) I met my wife ___ 1985.
- 6) We've been together ___ nine years.
- 7) We've lived in the same house ___ 1990.

Activity 2. Complete the questionnaire to see what sort of person your friend is.

Is he usually smiling and happy?	
Does he enjoy the company of other people?	
Does he find it difficult to make friends with smb?	
Is it important for him to be the first in class?	
Does his mood changes often without no reason at all?	
Does he notice other people's feelings?	
Does he believe life will be better in future?	
Can your friend depend on you?	
Is his room always in a mess?	
Is he often annoyed when he has to wait for anyone or anything?	
Does he work hard?	
Is he keeping his feelings to himself?	
Does he like to give out presents?	
Does he talk a lot?	
Can he calm down a worried person?	

LESSON 3. THINGS CAN CHANGE OUR LIVES

Task 1. Work in pairs. Read the words below. Make sure you know them all: the earliest invention and the latest one. Try to prove your point of view.

Radar, battle tank, helicopter, plow, cannon, telegraph, sewing machine, phonograph, skyscraper, food canning, telescope, compass, steam engine, dynamite, telephone, zipper, X-ray machine, tape recorder, laser.

Task 2. Write questions for the answers.

- 1) What ___ last night?
I stayed in and watched TV.
- 2) What sort of books ___ reading?
Horror and science fiction books.
- 3) ___ been to the USA?
I went there last year and really enjoyed the trip.
- 4) What ___ to do next week?
I haven't got any plans yet.
- 5) ___ you ___ a MP3 player?
No, only a CD player.

Task 3. Discuss the difference in meaning between the pairs of sentences.

- a) When I arrived at the hotel, they were drinking champagne.
- b) When I arrived at the hotel, they'd drunk the champagne.
- a) When I got home, the children went to bed.
- b) When I got home, the children had gone to bed.
- a) He told me they were staying at the Ritz Hotel.
- b) He told me they had stayed at the Ritz Hotel.
- a) They thanked their teacher for everything he was doing to help them.
- b) They thanked their teacher for everything he had done to help them.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Why do they sterilize needles for lethal injections?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
Action that is clearly right needs no justification. (*E. Elliot*)

HOMEWORK**Activity 1. Put one word in each box to form three compound nouns.**

ache ___ brush paste	conditioning ___ mail port
dining living ___ changing	cup ___ spoon pot
lights ___ warden jam	glasses ___ bathing set
way ___ racing bike	news travel ___ estate

cookery note ____ telephone	wrapping writing ____ toilet
engine ____ place works	chair fire ____ dust
birthday credit ____ get-well	center ____ basket spree
dresser ____ brush cut	case ____ shop warm

Activity 2. Which verbs go with the nouns and phrases? Match A and B.

A	B
whistle	a ladder
kick	a pile of books
lick	your head
tie	out of the window
climb	a toffee
scratch	a tune
drop	your grandmother
chew	a ball
hug	an ice-cream
stare	a knot

Activity 3. Combine the words in pairs and make up 10 sentences.

Easel, cartoon, drawing, sketch, illustration.

Masterpiece, primitive, abstract, brilliant, illusion.

LESSON 4. IMPROVEMENTS FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE?

Task 1. One of the Philips Company famous slogans is ‘Let’s make things better’. Work in pairs and think of at least 10 things in your apartment that need improvement or accomplishment.

Try to explain why they have to be improved and what would you suggest to make things better. You may use the words below to help you.

Taps, drawers, bookshelves, chairs, coat rack, PC design, toaster.

Task 2. Use the words below in the correct tense to complete the sentences. After you finish say what everyday problems you face and how you solve them.

Power-cut, come off, break down, leak, flood, run out, chip.

- 1) The lights are not working. There must be a ____ .
- 2) The batteries have ____ . I'll have to get some more.
- 3) The washing machine ____ the other day. I will have to wash by hand.
- 4) The kitchen door handle has ____ .
- 5) I am sorry, your cup's ____ .
- 6) The pipe's ____ .
- 7) Oh no! The bathroom is ____ ! Get a mop, quick!

Task 3. Which of the three words is the odd one out in each case?

- 1) Break down, smash, break.
- 2) Run out, stain, stop.
- 3) Leak, come off, chip.
- 4) Cut, bruise, flood.

Task 4. Here's a matrix. There are the names of things and things that can go wrong with them. Put a tick for things that most typically go together.

	cake-tin	vase	sink	clock	moped
banged					
cracked					
broken down					
dented					
stopped					
blocked					

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Is it true that cannibals don't eat clowns because they taste funny?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
Love asks faith and faith — firmness. (*G. Herbert*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Sort out the words and phrases into the categories below.

Cot, grave, happy, grief, wedding, pram, wreath, bouquet, pregnant, reception, to bury, bonnet, mourners, coffin, funeral, godmother, cemetery, widow, christening, honeymoon, sympathy, to get engaged, to have a baby, best man, maternity leave, bridegroom, to get divorced, to exchange rings.

BIRTH	MARRIAGE	DEATH

Activity 2. Put the correct verb forms in the sentences below.

- 1) While he (ride) in the forest he (lose) his wig.
- 2) When I (arrive) the party was in full swing. Paul (dance) with Mary, and Pat and Pete (drink) bourbon.
- 3) When I (finish) ironing, I (cook) dinner.
- 4) How fast they (travel) when their car (have) a puncture?
- 5) A police car (pass) us on the motorway when we (do) 80 miles per hour!
- 6) I (take) a photo of him while he (eat) an ice-cream.
- 7) He (like) the match though he (watch) all of it!
- 8) I am sorry I (wake) you. What you (dream) about?

Activity 3. Make up sentences using all three words in each column.

Medicine	chess	factory	gum	bust
Watch	mouse	cat	packet	spray
Pampers	grammar	sea	night	window

LESSON 5. IT ALL DEPENDS ON US

Task 1. Work in two groups. Try to consider the inventions of the 20th century that (can) ruin and save our lives. Explain the reasons for inventing all of them and the reasons we cannot get rid of them. Use the words and phrases below to help you:

Disaster, explosion, starvation, damage, bloom, for better, for worse, improve, accomplish, severe, catastrophe, society, government, greed, corruption, unity, comfort, delight.

Task 2. Lots of terrible things and phenomena happen on our planet. Scientists think most of them occur because of men’s interference in the secrets of life and environment damage. Translate the sentences and match the words in italics with their interpretations.

The explosion resulted in 300 <i>casualties</i>	people trying to escape from hardships of life
The real <i>victims</i> of the civil war are the children left without parents	injured in a battle/ struggle by a weapon
There were only three <i>survivors</i>	people who live through a disaster
Thousands of <i>refugees</i> have crossed the border looking for food and shelter	those who suffer the results of the disaster
During the fight <i>the wounded</i> were taken away by the Red Cross volunteers	dead or injured people

Task 3. Work in pairs and find the nouns that are most commonly used with the following verbs.

Discover, rotate, patent, dissect, combine, invent, conclude, analyze.

Task 4. Work in pairs and find the adjectives that you associate with these nouns.

Oven, answerphone, bulb, robot, spaceship, sputnik, iron, clock, technology, tractor, printer, cybernetics, television, experiment.

Task 5. Read the dialogue once and try to retell it to your partner, who listens carefully and corrects the mistakes, if there are any.

He. Morning! Did you sleep well?

She. Yes, thank you.

He. Do you want any breakfast?

She. No, I am not hungry. Have you fed the cat?

He. Yes, of course!

She. Has the post come?

He. No, Why?

She. There have to be some contract samples. Are you going to be late tonight?

He. No. Will be back the usual time.

Additional tasks

1) Answer a perplexing question.

Why doesn't Tarzan have a beard?

2) Interpret an aphorism.

Do all the good you can, and make as little fuss about it as possible.

(Ch. Dickens)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Which word is the odd one out in each group and why?

- 1) Brotherhood, neighborhood, manhood, priesthood.
- 2) Hair-restorer, plant-holder, step-ladder, oven-cleaner.
- 3) Appointment, involvement, compliment, arrangement.
- 4) Tearful, spiteful, dreadful, handful.
- 5) Worship, kinship, friendship, partnership.

Activity 2. Think of the situations below and use the Key words to say how you feel of them.

Key words: very relaxing, quite relaxing, a little stressful, very stressful.

- 1) Studying for an exam
- 2) Lying on a beach.
- 3) Waiting for exam results.
- 4) Speak a foreign language before an audience.
- 5) Shopping with a friend.
- 6) Shopping with your mum.
- 7) Breaking the rule.

Activity 3. Use Present Perfect to complete the sentences.

- 1) There's no milk left. Someone ____ .
- 2) Look at all those dirty dishes! You ____ .
- 3) I feel terrible about that exam. I ____ .
- 4) Listen to that noise! The football game ____ .
- 5) I am really hungry. I ____ .
- 6) I can't find my purse. I ____ .

LESSON 6. WE CANNOT STOP PROGRESS

Task 1. Nowadays lots of people entrust their lives to modern technologies in dentistry, heart surgery, gene engineering and else. What do you think of it? Answer the questions. Explain your answers.

- 1) Do you believe in our doctors' competence? Why/ not?
- 2) Do you think the doctors can painfully remove a tooth, a kidney?
- 3) Can you distinguish between a 'constructive progress' and 'destructive progress'? What kind of progress do we have in our country? Why?
- 4) What examples of 'constructive progress' can you find among the things that are round us every day?
- 5) We can't stop progress, at least now. Have you ever thought of how we can make progress work for us?

Task 2. Even in difficult situations we can find the way-out.

Work in pairs try to explain why most people still live without modern technologies, in wooden houses without water supply, central heating, TV sets, phones and many other conveniences. Would you live in conditions like this? If yes, how much time? If no, why not? What is 'balance of Earth'? Don't you think it begins with a 'man's balance'?

Task 3. Write a sentence which could go before each of these.

- 1) We had to sit in the shade every afternoon.
- 2) The sweat is pouring out of us.
- 3) I can hardly breathe.
- 4) Cars were skidding out of control.
- 5) Even the postman had to use a boat to get around.
- 6) We were able to sit in the garden in the middle of winter.
- 7) The earth became rock-hard and lots of plants died.
- 8) I could hardly see my hand in front of my face.

Task 4. Many people help other people. Look at the list of charities and charitable causes below. What do you think are the most and the list deserving?

- 1) A charity that helps old people with food and housing.
- 2) A hospice for people who are dying from an incurable disease.

- 3) An organization that encourage people to sponsor a child in the Third World.
- 4) A charity that helps homeless people in cities.
- 5) Cancer research.
- 6) A charity that helps people with HIV and AIDS.
- 7) A group that believes we should not exploit animals in any way at all.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
One tequila, two tequila, three tequila, floor?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
Some people regard discipline as a chore. For me, it's a kind of order that sets me free to fly. (*J. Andrews*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Make adjectives from these nouns: boredom, eccentricity, energy, excitement, fame, happiness, health, home, interest, peace, relaxation, surprise, power.

Activity 2. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Continuous or Past Simple.

Sergeant Harris left the police station at 6 a.m. He ___ (walk) across the park when he ___ (see) a little girl playing near the river — she ___ (run) after the birds. The sergeant ___ (sit down) to have a rest and ___ (open) a newspaper. He ___ (read) the sports column when he ___ (hear) a scream: the girl ___ (drown) and her mother ___ (call) for help. Sergeant Harris ran to the river and ___ (jump) into the water. He got to the girl in ten seconds. When he took her out he ___ (examine) the girl to make sure she is all right.

Activity 3. Complete sentences with already, ever, never, yet.

- 1) Would you like something to eat? — No, thanks, I've ___ had lunch.
- 2) Have they finished the game ___ ?
- 3) Have you ___ played squash?
- 4) I don't know much about Riverdance. I've ___ watched it.
- 5) This season my favourite basketball club hasn't won any prizes ___ .
- 6) Have you ___ been to Venice? — No, I have ___ been there.

Activity 4. Answer the questions and explain your answers.

- 1) How many children would you like to have?
- 2) What size is the perfect family?
- 3) Would you like to have twins?
- 4) Who is the major person in marriage?
- 5) Who will you like more — your wife/ husband or your children?

TOPIC VII. SCHOOL LIFE

LESSON 1. AS YOU LIKE IT

Task 1. Answer the questions below and math the answers with your partner's.

- 1) The first thing you notice entering the school is usually ____.
- 2) The last thing you notice leaving the school is usually ____.
- 3) The person you like to meet the first at school in the morning is ____.
- 4) The person you like to meet the last at school is ____.
- 5) The first idea to occur in your mind if you are called to the principal is ____.
- 6) The first idea to occur in your mind if you are called to the board is ____.
- 7) The general idea that occur in your mind while you are doing these exercises is ____.

Task 2. Read the dialogue and comment on it.

M u m. You must learn Maths. Counting is everywhere.

J i m. Yes, mum! I will.

M. You must learn languages. All around are speaking.

J. Yes, mum! I will.

M. You must learn to behave. Otherwise nobody will like you.

J. Yes, mum! I will.

M. You must be careful with your money. You are not earning it yet.

J. Uph! Yes, mum! Of course, I will...

Task 3. In the following sentences, is “like” used as a verb or a preposition?

- 1) How do you like your coffee, black or white?
- 2) I am just like my father. We are both tall and thin with black hair and brown eyes.
- 3) What would you like to do tonight?
- 4) I know you went to that new restaurant yesterday. What was it like?
- 5) How do you tie a tie? — Like this.
- 6) Shall we go home now? — If you like.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.

If non-stop shops are open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, why are there locks on the doors?

- 2) Interpret an aphorism.

There's no pleasure in having nothing to do; the fun is having lots to do and not doing it! (*John W. Raper*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Describe in detail your feelings, thoughts, ideas:

- when you are acting a play;
- when you are listening to music;
- when you are receiving guests;
- when you are unable to cope with a problem;
- when you are waiting for somebody;
- when you visit a dentist.

Activity 2. Give reasons for:

- what you consider good (bad) habits;
- personal qualities you consider important;
- some classrooms being better equipped than others;
- watching or not watching anime cartoons.

Activity 3. Make true sentences about you and your thoughts using *going to* or *will*.

- 1) It / rain tomorrow.
- 2) I / go shopping this afternoon.
- 3) I / be a millionaire one day.
- 4) I / eat out tonight.
- 5) We / have a white Christmas.
- 6) The teacher/ give us lots of homework.

Activity 4. Think of 2–3 teachers in your school and try to answer questions about them.

- 1) What are they like?
- 2) What is important to them?
- 3) What do they like doing?
- 4) Where do they live?
- 5) What do they think of their pupils?
- 6) What do they think of you?
- 7) Do you appreciate their work?

LESSON 2. OUR SECOND HOME

Task 1. Recall your first days at school. Use the phrases to describe them.

To feel shy, to seem interesting and unusual, to be unknown, to show interest, to imagine, to be impressed, to be delighted, to be curious about, to feel excited, to be determined, to be along with, to get acquainted, to feel homesick.

Task 2. Try to make up dialogues starting with the following sentences:

Mr. Parker. We have seen much of your school today. Thank you. It has been a pleasure to be with you at the lessons and see how you work...

A p u p i l. It isn't worth spending most of the day at school. Life is what we really need to see and understand...

A t e a c h e r. I don't know what you think about or what you will do. I don't know either if you are sure what will come out of you. But I am pretty certain of what I can give you...

Task 3. Look at the pairs of the sentences. Which one is correct? Why?

- A. She speaks five languages.
- B. She is speaking five languages.
- A. Look at the man! He wears such a funny hat.
- B. Look at the man! He's wearing such a funny hat.
- A. Don't take that book back to the library. I'm reading it.
- B. Don't take that book back to the library. I read it.
- A. They have two daughters and a son.
- B. They are having two daughters and a son.

Task 4. Look at the announcements below. Have you ever had the ones like these or some others of the kind?

THE SCHOOL THEATRE
wishes to announce
it is holding a new show
that will be held 12.02.2007
in the Assembly Hall.
All pupils are welcome with friends
and parents!

THE SCHOOL CHESS CLUB
is holding a chess tournament
on Saturday at 2 p.m.
All lovers of this wonderful game
are welcome to take part.
The winners will be awarded
valuable prizes!

Additional task

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
If you're in a vehicle going the speed of light, what happens when you turn on the headlights?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
There's no money in poetry, but then there's no poetry in money either.
(R. Graves)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Where you see or hear the following?

FOR EXTERNAL USE
ONLY

VACANT

THE MANAGEMENT
ACCEPTS NO RESPON-
SIBILITY

PAY AND DISPLAY

KEEP OUT OF REACH
OF CHILDREN

VISITORS ARE
REQUESTED TO KEEP
TO THE PATH

DRY CLEAN ONLY

SERVICES 20 MILES

Activity 2. Make radio news headline trying to unscramble the sentences.

Parkhurst prison Isle Bruce Braden of the from on Wight has murderer the escaped.

Chaos after of the have few days to driver brought in the floods West rain last the heavy Country.

Have two car from thousand a US been factory redundant made workers car.

Activity 3. Answer the following questions about retirement.

- 1) Is anyone in your family retired? Who?
- 2) What job did they do before retiring?
- 3) What is the usual retirement age in our country?
- 4) How old were they when they retired?
- 5) How did they feel about their retirement?
- 6) What kind of thing do people like doing when they retire?
- 7) What do they do now?
- 8) When would you like to retire?
- 9) What would you like to do when you retire?

LESSON 3. DESCRIBING YOUR SCHOOL AND LESSONS**Task 1. Read, remember the interpretations, and make sentences with them.**

L a b o r a t o r y = lab. A room where experiments are carried out.

W o r k s h o p. A room, an area, or a small establishment where manual or light industrial work is done.

C a n t e e n. A snack bar or small cafeteria, where pupils and teacher can eat.

B l i n d s. Different kinds of screen to protect a room from sun rays.

Task 2. Answer the questions and make your own propositions on the situation.

- 1) Are you satisfied with how your school is equipped?
- 2) Do you enjoy working in the school labs and workshops?
- 3) What school subjects imply experiments?
- 4) Do you know your school rooms so well you can recognize them with your eyes closed?
- 5) What lesson(s) do you not like? What would you change to make it (them) better?

Task 3. Fill in the words.

- 1) The news is of great ___ to me.
- 2) That was the young actor's first ___ on the stage.
- 3) Constitution day is a holiday of great political ___ .
- 4) There are many ___ between the western and eastern parts of Ukraine.
- 5) Our class suggested that we should keep up a ___ with a school in an English-speaking country.

Task 4. Work with your partner and say how illustrations, pictures, posters, schemes and tables are (can be) helpful at the lesson.

Task 5. Speak about the importance of using modern technologies at your science lessons and the advantages of equipped classrooms.

Task 6. Fill the table with the sentences of your own using the modals can, must, should, have to or their negative variants.

- tell my parents where I am going.
- pay the fare.
- I buy what I want.
- do the homework.
- worry about my semester marks.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.

If nothing ever sticks to TEFLON, how do they make TEFLON stick to the pan?

- 2) Interpret an aphorism.

Be careful about reading health book. You may die of a misprint.

(Mark Twain)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. There's something wrong with these sentences. Why are they strange? Explain your corrections.

- 1) Ouch! I've been cutting my finger.
- 2) I've read Tolstoy's War and Peace this afternoon. It was a nice little read.
- 3) "Why is your hair wet?" — "I've swum".
- 4) I'm terribly sorry, but I've been crashing into the back of your car.
- 5) You've got tears in your eyes! Why have you cried?

Activity 2. Make sentences about Madame Tussaud's using the prompts.

Prompts: I wonder..., I haven't a clue..., I'd love to know..., Does anybody know..

- where Madame Tussaud (come) from
- how (learn) to make things in wax
- which country (live) in
- ... married
- ... children
- why (go) to England
- when the Waxworks (open) in London
- how many people a year (visit) the Waxworks

Activity 3. Answer the questions remembering that more than one correct answer is possible.

- 1) Which of these people suffer from a lot of stress?
 - a) Police officers;
 - b) factory workers;
 - c) students;
 - d) teachers.
- 2) Which of these factors can cause irritation?
 - a) A lot of free time;
 - b) problems with people;
 - c) some social situations;
 - d) doing sport.
- 3) What can we do to relax?
 - a) Organize our work / studies;
 - b) eat a lot;
 - c) do exercise;
 - d) talk to people.

LESSON 4. SCHOOL FEVER

Task 1. Read the dialogue. Say what made Ann disappointed. Have you ever had this kind of problem?

Ann. I spend very much time on Maths, but it's very hard to solve some problems. I won't be able to cope with these.

Father. Well, Ann, why not give it another try and see what happens? Never give way to despair. Let's see what is wrong in the way you solve the problems.

Task 2. Have your parents ever encouraged you? Was their encouragement helpful? Speak out on any situation you can remember.

Task 3. Say which activities at the lessons and after school give you opportunities:

- to develop your independent thinking;
- to understand the value of help, advice, incentive and encouragement;
- to develop responsibility for your own actions;
- to develop reading, speaking and writing skills;
- to develop good work habits;
- to observe both plant and animal life and to explore nature;
- to acquire some scientific knowledge and explore new ideas.

You may use the following phrases: carrying out experiments; making careful observations; holding discussions; participating in all kinds of activities; solving problems; taking part in nature walks; go on educational excursions and trips; developing a habit for (smth); holding all kinds of contests.

Task 4. Correct the mistakes.

- 1) Do you can help me a minute?
- 2) What time have you to start work?
- 3) I must to go now. Bye!
- 4) We not allowed to wear jeans at school.
- 5) We can no do what we want.
- 6) I mustn't do the washing and ironing because my mother do it for me.
- 7) You can't smoking in here. It's against the rules.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
If you tied a buttered toast to the back of a cat and dropped it from a height, what would happen?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
Some things have to be believed to be seen. (*Ralph Hodgson*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Match a word in A with words in B and a line in C.

A	B	C
What Which How	football team newspaper color long size flavor far sort many much	times have you been on plane? does it take you to get ready in the morning? do you support? shoes do you take? of car have you got? do you read? ice-cream is your favorite? is it to the bus station from here? time do you spend watching TV? muscles have you got?

Activity 2. Make verbs, personal nouns, adjectives and abstract nouns completing the table.

VERB	PERSONAL NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ABSTRACT NOUN
inspect			inspection
	advertiser	advertising	
		deported	deportation
introduce	introducer		
	oppressor		oppression
compose	composer		

Activity 3. Do these words mean a thing, a person, or both?

A cooker
A ticket-holder
A cleaner
A drinker
A typewriter
A record player
A smoker
A clipper

Activity 4. Which word is the odd one out in each group and why?

Brotherhood, neighborhood, manhood, priesthood.
Hair-restorer, plant-holder, step-ladder, oven-cleaner.
Appointment, involvement, compliment, arrangement.
Tearful, spiteful, dreadful, handful.
Worship, kinship, friendship, partnership.

LESSON 5. SCHOOL RULES**Task 1. Read and compare the text with your school life and rules.**

I started school when I was five. It was a village school, only 20 of us in all. We stayed there till ten and then moved to the “big boys” school. The very first thing they taught us was knitting. You were not taught to read or write till you didn’t master knitting. We couldn’t talk in class unless the teacher asked a question. One of the worst punishments was to write lines after school for coming late. I had to write “I will never be late again” one hundred times! But we never had any homework at all. And I think that was because the teachers had enough of us during the day and didn’t want more work!

Task 2. Tell the class which of the following you are allowed and not allowed to do and why.

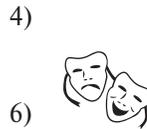
Talk to strangers
Drink beer
Have a bath regularly
Go anywhere with anyone
Eat much
Earn money
Ride a bike
Fail at exams

Task 3. Read the list and say which of these things you consider thrilling, boring, useless, useful, and important. Then explain why you think so.

Exploring one’s neighborhood.
Showing guests around the city.

- Speaking in public.
- Making a report in class.
- Arranging a class meeting.
- Interviewing famous people.
- Taking care of old and sick people.
- Preparing a performance.
- Taking responsibility for part of class work.
- Repairing some furniture in the classroom.

Task 4. What do the following signs mean?



Task 5. Read aloud, filling in *will* or *going to*.

- ... Jeremy / win the match.
- ... it / be a nice day tomorrow.
- ... I / pass my exams.
- ... you / like the film.
- ... we / get to the airport in time.
- ...you / get the job.

Additional task

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
You know how most packages say “Open here”. What are your actions if the package says “Open somewhere else”?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism:
Traveller, there’s no path. You make the path by walking. (*A. Machado*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Write down your thoughts on the following questions.

- 1) Who can you turn to for help or practical advice when can’t cope with your work?
- 2) What can help you to carry out a task (to solve a problem; to cope with a difficult subject; to improve your reading, speaking skills; to study properly, to acquire a serious knowledge of some subject) and in what way it can be helpful?

Activity 2. Think of the questions and answer seriously.

- 1) In what way is our life like a jigsaw?
- 2) How does winning a large amount of money smash the jigsaw?
- 3) Why do we need work in our lives?
- 4) Do you know anyone in your class who doesn't want to be a millionaire?

Activity 3. Respond to the statements or questions using the words in brackets.

- 1) Mr and Mrs Brown never go on holiday. (Can't, much money)
- 2) The phone's ringing! (Might, Jane)
- 3) Paul's taking his umbrella. (Must, rain)
- 4) There are three fire engines! (Must, fire somewhere)
- 5) I don't know where Hannah is. (Could, her bedroom)
- 6) My aunt isn't in the kitchen. (Can't cook dinner)
- 7) Whose coat is this? (Might, John's)
- 8) We've won the lottery! (Must, joke)

Activity 4. Match the words to make expressions.

portable	school
lazy	behavior
TV	channel
two-bedroomed	bowl
goldfish	people
primary	TV
homeless	music
classical	house

LESSON 6. WORK PLAN**Task 1. How often do you make projects, class / school newspapers, and announcements?**

If your group would like to take up these activities, what questions will you discuss?

You may use the following words: to do the planning; to choose the best material; to edit the material; to choose illustrations; to write articles; to suggest ideas; to make headlines; to interview; to use quotations.

Task 2. Agree or disagree with these ideas:

- It's reasonable to devote a class newspaper to only one topic, to our sporting experience or to our hobbies, for example.
- We must put a lot of colorful pictures into the school newspaper.
- The editorial should always be serious.
- The class paper should reflect only our class's activities.

Task 3. John always writes himself a list of things to do every day. Say what he's going to or will do.

THINGS TO DO	THINGS TO BUY
petrol	sugar
electricity bill	tea
plane ticket for Jane	cheese
the library	yoghurt
a hair-cut	5 avocados
dog food	a melon

Task 4. Answer the questions about your partner.

- 1) What does he / she like doing?
- 2) What's he / she like?
- 3) How's he / she?
- 4) What does he / she look like?
- 5) What would he / she like to do?

Task 5. Speak about your activities at school using the following phrases:

To get new tools and instruments, to acquaint somebody with the latest achievements, modern equipment, to be taught to use some tools and machines, to practice, to become skilful.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Why do we drive on parkways and park on driveways?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
Some people regard discipline as a chore. For me, it's a kind of order that sets me free to fly. (*J. Andrews*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1) What time did you go to bed at last night?
- 2) What did you do the last week-end?
- 3) What are you doing this night?
- 4) When this lesson begin?
- 5) When ends this lesson?
- 6) Are you going to study English in the next month?
- 7) When you born?
- 8) What's today date?

Activity 2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What do you like about school life?
- 2) How do you get along with your classmates?
- 3) What are your favorite activities in school?

- 4) What are your hobbies?
- 5) What part of school work are you responsible for?
- 6) Do you find studying easy? Why / why not?

Activity 3. Try to give names for the following explanations.

- 1) The thing that wipes rain off your car windscreen.
- 2) A person who plays classical violin.
- 3) A person who takes professional photographs.
- 4) The person to whom a cheque is made out.
- 5) A machine for washing dishes.
- 6) A person who donates his kidney upon his death.
- 7) The person to whom a letter is addressed.

Activity 4. Try to interpret the words without using a dictionary.

Antibiotic, biannual, ex-wife, microwave, monotonous, monogamous, pseudo-scientific, rewind, semi-final, subdivision, submarine, undercooked.

TOPIC VIII. JOBS AND PROFESSIONS

LESSON 1. FIRST STEPS TO FUTURE CAREER

Task 1. Read the text and tell the class your idea of your future working.

It is very helpful to talk to someone who is following the career which interests you. You can ask him to describe the daily work. You can also ask him whether the job requires a lot of skills, where he has acquired the necessary skills and what he can advise you to do to become better acquainted with this trade or profession. I want to know more of my future profession to be sure my choice is right.

Task 2. Using these words tell what perspectives will probably await you in your career.

Career, vocation, to be capable of, to require, regret, energy, to suit, accurate, to hesitate, qualification, to enable, circumstances, to realize.

Task 3. Have you already begun developing your plans for the future, when you finish school? Do you know what to be or to do when you will have to face a choice problem?

Task 4. Your parents and relatives can guide you and help you to make a decision concerning your future plans, can't they? Do you think that their practical advice is helpful and valuable? Why/ not?

Task 5. Work in pairs and tell what common professions can be boring, creative, dangerous, active, exciting, easy, interesting peaceful, relaxing, stressful? Are there professions that can be described using more than just one word from the list?

Task 6. Choose the correct form from the brackets.

- 1) The bride arrived (to / at) the church five minutes later.
- 2) When I got home from the party, my father was waiting (to / for) me.
- 3) My sister doesn't believe (on / in) Father Christmas any more.
- 4) She looked (to / at) the wedding photos and cried.
- 5) I always go (to / in) bed late on New Year's Eve.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.

If you have your finger touching the rearview mirror that says "objects in mirror are closer than they appear", how can that be possible?

2) Interpret an aphorism.

Man is certainly stark mad. He cannot make a worm, and yet he will be making gods by dozens. (*Montaigne*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. How careful are you with money?

- 1) When you get a present of money, how much of it do you save?
 - a) All of it;
 - b) most of it;
 - c) some of it;
 - d) none of it.
- 2) How many of the following things did you buy last month?
Jeans, a CD, a computer game, a T-shirt, food, nails, toilet paper.
 - a) None of them;
 - b) some of them;
 - c) most of them;
 - d) all of them.
- 3) When you go out with your friends, how much money do you take with you?
 - a) None;
 - b) not very much;
 - c) quite a lot;
 - d) all the money I have.
- 4) If you see two things in the shop you really like, do you buy...?
 - a) Neither of them;
 - b) one of them;
 - c) sometimes both of them;
 - d) always both of them.
- 5) Someone asks you to give something to a charity. How much money do you give?
 - a) None;
 - b) a little;
 - c) quite a lot;
 - d) all the money I've got with me.

Activity 2. Agree or disagree with the statements and rewrite the incorrect ones.

- 1) The Pope comes from Australia.
- 2) Our History teacher is wearing a swimming costume.
- 3) My mother has got ten sisters and brothers.
- 4) We are learning Chinese.
- 5) Champagne is made in Scotland.
- 6) Cats and dogs can swim.
- 7) It will snow tomorrow.

- 8) Lincoln's surname was Jefferson.
- 9) I love NBA more than lawn tennis.
- 10) Avalanche is a terrible disaster.

Activity 3. Look at the different professions below. Which are the most difficult and the easiest ones?

A film director, a mechanic, a football manager, an artist, an architect, a traffic warden, an actor, a plumber, a farmer, a journalist, a teacher, a doctor.

Activity 4. Using the words from Activity 3, make your sentences of your own describing the positive and negative sides of one of the professions.

LESSON 2. THE NEW WORLD OF WORK

Task 1. Read the interview below and compose one of the kind with your partner or finish the dialogue.

I = Interviewer A = Anne Barton

I. Who do you work for at the moment, Ms Barton?

A. I work for the CNN Worldwide.

I. Well, and how long have you worked for the CNN?

A. I've been with the CNN for 6 years. Yes, almost six years.

I. And how long have you been their Hungarian correspondent?

A. For two years.

I. And what did you do before the CNN?

A. I worked as an interpreter for the EU...

Task 2. School teaches you many different subjects and other important things. A lot of various decisions are made by you and the people around you while you are studying at school.

Say which of the many aspects of your school life you think are the most important and valuable for you: the subjects you learn; the friends you make; the out-of-class activities; learning how to get along with others; your teachers' examples, etc.

Task 3. Work with your partner. Use the words and phrases from the list to ask and answer in Present Perfect.

Win / a competition, lose / your money, hear / an opera, see / an alien.

Forget / an important holiday, sleep / in the open air, sing / in a choir.

Task 4. Are you satisfied with the school you go to now; with the quality of education you receive; with your own participation in school activities; with your parent's attitude to your progress; with your friends' help?

Task 5. Read and translate the following word combinations.

Creative abilities; a co-operative character; an inventive mind; imaginative writings; a communicative language; decisive steps; a protective covering; a constructive idea; an instructive book; descriptive gestures; reliable determination.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Why is it so hard to remember how to spell MNEMONIC?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
Sometimes it's better to know some of the questions than all of the answers.
(James Thurber)

HOMEWORK**Activity 1. Make adjectives from the word in brackets to complete each sentence.**

- 1) She bought some very (expense) earrings.
- 2) That's a very (rely) motorbike.
- 3) It's important for shops to have (satisfy) customers.
- 4) It is (surprise) how much money you can save by bargaining.
- 5) He is very (care) with money — he spends it very quickly.

Activity 2. Read the sentences and decide where the words below can go. Sometimes there are several possibilities.

Just, yet, already, ever, never.

- 1) I've washed my hair.
- 2) Have you played basketball?
- 3) He hasn't learned to drive.
- 4) They've finished the exercise.
- 5) She's learned a foreign language.
- 6) We've met your teacher.
- 6) Have they finished doing the washing-up?
- 7) Has it stopped raining?

Activity 3. Unscramble the sentences using necessary tenses.

- 1) Feel / for / how / the / she / interview / late / if?
- 2) Jane / call / John / when?
- 3) Got / when / the / she's / job / know / if?
- 4) Have / they / if / to do / accept / job / she / what / the?

Activity 4. Answer the questions that start with What will/ would you do if ...

- you can't do this exercise?
- the weather's good this week-end?
- a good friend invites you out tonight?

- you were the president of your country?
- your teacher gave you extra homework?
- you could speak perfect French?
- your classmates ask you to help with their test-work papers?
- you have a headache?
- you were not doing this activity?
- your mother has just asked you if you did this activity?
- you were meditating and someone rang the door bell?
- you find that a friend of yours is cheating on you?

LESSON 3. MATTERS OF LIFE AND WORK

Task 1. Read and complete the interview with *did, was, or have*, and act it out.

A. As you know, this job is based in Vienna ___ you ever lived abroad before?

B. Oh, yes, yes I ___ .

A. And when ___ you live abroad?

B. Well, in fact I ___ born in Argentina and I lived there until I was twelve.

Also, I lived and worked in Brussels for two years when I ___ working for Reuters.

A. That’s interesting. ___ traveled much?

B. Oh, yes, yes indeed. I ___ traveled all over western and eastern Europe, and I ___ also been to many parts of South America to make films on political issues.

Task 2. Here’s a list of ideas that can be suggested to improve the quality of education. Which of these ideas you are for or against? Give your reasons.

- 1) Making the school day longer.
- 2) More attention by parents to the children.
- 3) More modern equipment.
- 4) Making the school year shorter.
- 5) More attention to the humanities or sciences.
- 6) Better textbooks.
- 7) Smaller classes.
- 8) Changing the whole system of education.

Task 3. Match the verbs with their correct meanings:

to give away	to return
to drop out	to stop doing something
to make up for	to give a reasonable substitute, to compensate
to give up	to help somebody with something
to go back	to change or leave a lifestyle
to make for	to give an account of something very clearly
to get across	to give somebody something you don’t need

Task 4. Put all, both, none, neither in the gaps.

I'm not very careful with money. I spend ___ of it very fast and save ___ of it. ___ my parents get angry with me, especially my dad. And now ___ of my parents gave me presents of money. But I'm a very happy person. ___ my friends like me and ___ of them say I'm mean.

Additional task

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Mommy, why do you call my father Frank, if his name is Dad?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
Life is what happens while you are making other plans. (*John Lennon*)

HOMEWORK**Activity 1. Complete the description with these adverbs.**

Very, really, quite, extremely, incredibly, not very.

The shop is ___ good. There are some good and bad things about it. There are some ___ beautiful jeans and some of the jackets are ___ nice. They've also got some ___ attractive shirts and blouses. However, in my opinion, it is ___ expensive and the shop assistants are ___ friendly.

Activity 2. Make up as many sentences as possible using the phrases below.

why don't we eat out tonight I think we should invite Pete to dinner tomorrow redecorate the house if I were you , I'd you ought to buy some new clothes go shopping shall we	you'd better the police tell the truth if I were you, I'd look for a different job you should she ought to have a break let's
--	--

Activity 3. What words are hidden under these definitions?

- 1) The piece of paper that means you can drive a car.
- 2) What you have to pass to get the piece of paper.
- 3) What you put on the walls of your house when you decorate a room.
- 4) An interview given to lots of journalists to make an announcement.
- 5) Someone who smokes one cigarette after another.
- 6) Someone that you run a business with.
- 7) Where smokers put out their cigarettes.
- 8) Something you use to protect your eyes.
- 9) A phenomenon that rises and sets every day.

LESSON 4. DEPENDENCE OR INDEPENDENCE?

Task 1. Which career will you choose? Why? Some factors will be considered, some not.

- 1) Firstly, what sort of person are you?
- 2) What are your interests and abilities?
- 3) Do you enjoy using tools and machines?
- 4) Are you interested in science?
- 5) Do you like suggesting new ideas and influencing people?
- 6) Do you want to help people? Do you want people to help you?
- 7) Are you literary, or artistic, or musical?
- 8) What are your best and worst subjects? Why so?
- 9) Are you responsible for yourself? Do you want to be responsible for others?
- 10) How do you decide you are suitable for this or that work or not?

Task 2. Choose the words from the list and use them to describe:

- A person whose work and career progress you admire;
 - Yourself and your probable future self.
- Truthful; independent; patient; indifferent; generous; frank; strong-willed; accurate; decisive; broad-minded; enthusiastic; reliable; persistent; careful; firm; honest; intelligent; doubtful; determined; quick-minded; responsible; reserved; stubborn; energetic; quiet.

Task 3. Match the questions with the best responses.

Do you have two sisters?	Yes, all of them are very handsome.
Do all your sisters work?	Yes, one is a lawyer and the other is an architect.
Have you met my twin brothers?	None of them is very well.
Have you met our school soccer team?	Yes, one is teacher, another one works in a bank, and the other three are nurses.
How are your parents?	Neither of them is very well.
How are your family?	Yes, both of them are very handsome.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
If someone invented instant water, what would they mix it with?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
What an ugly beast is the ape and how like us. (*Cicero*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Complete the sentences with these verbs in the correct tense.

Make, save, borrow, earn, win, spend, lend.

- 1) He ___ the lottery and now he ___ a lot of money on clothes.
- 2) I'll ___ you an offer for that car.

- 3) She ___ a good salary and ___ money every month to buy a house.
- 4) Can you ___ me 100\$? Remember, you ___ some money from me last month.

Activity 2. Complete the sentences with these words.

Are, are learning, can, I, important, use, went

- 1) I ___ a dictionary when I read English texts.
- 2) I ___ to London last year.
- 3) Vocabulary books ___ very useful.
- 4) We ___ English at the moment.
- 5) ___ always write down ___ new words.
- 6) My father ___ speak English quite well.

Activity 3. Match the words below with their definitions.

A bargain, to bargain, cash, discount, price.

- 1) How much you have to pay for something.
- 2) Something that is very good value.
- 3) Money taken off the full price.
- 4) To discuss the price of something in order to agree a lower price.
- 5) Money in coins and notes.

Activity 4. Complete the rules with *all, both, neither, none* and learn them.

We use ___ and ___ when we talk about two people or things.

We use ___ and ___ when we talk about more than two people or things.

We use ___ and ___ to make negative sentences.

Activity 5. Make up sentences describing your friends' interests using the phrases from Activity 4.

LESSON 5. "THE CUSTOMER IS ALWAYS RIGHT"

Task 1. Choose something you are carrying or wearing. Think of a price to sell it to your partner. Then, in pairs, bargain the object.

Seller	Buyer
Say hello. Offer to help	Ask the price
Say the price	Ask to look at it
Give him/ her the object	Comment on the object. Make an offer
Reject the offer. Reduce the price	Offer to pay in cash. Make another offer
Give final price	Accept

Task 2. What about your personal news? What have you done this week, this year? Ask and answer questions with the partner.

Today	This week	This year
Travel / by bus?	Go / cinema?	Have / a holiday yet?
Do / any work?	Do / any exercise?	Move / house?
Have / a coffee break?	Play / a sport?	Have / your birthday yet?
Have / lunch yet?	Watch / TV?	Take / any exams?
Do / any exercise?	Wash / your hair?	Apply / for a new job?

Task 3. Underline the correct verb form.

- 1) The prime minister of Italy has resigned/ has been resigned and a new prime minister has elected/ has been elected.
- 2) The Italian people told / were told of his resignation on TV yesterday evening.
- 3) I lost / have lost my glasses. Did you see / Have you seen them anywhere?
- 4) Where has Liz gone / did Liz go on holiday? — She is in Paris.
- 5) Where has Liz gone / did Liz go on holiday? — She went to Paris.
- 6) Did John ever go / Has John ever been to Sydney? — Oh, yes. Five times.
- 7) A huge earthquake has hit / has been hit central Japan. Nearly 1000 people have killed/ have been killed. It happened/ has happened mid-afternoon yesterday.

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Why is it called a TV “set” when you only get one?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
When I was young I observed that nine out of ten things I did were failures. So I did ten times more work. (*G. B. Shaw*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. Five of the sentences below are grammatically incorrect. Offer your variant of these sentences.

- 1) Both of my parents have credit cards.
- 2) There are not many millionaires in the world who away all their money.
- 3) He saves money by walking to work. Other way he saves it by buying second-hand clothes.
- 4) There’s very little money in my bank account but there’s quite a lot in my sister’s.
- 5) How much money have you got on you? I am afraid I haven’t got none.
- 6) All the money in the world can’t buy you love.
- 7) Quite a few people don’t like bargaining.
- 8) There aren’t enough money in my bank account to go on holiday this year.

- 9) My two brothers are older than me. One is eighteen, the second is twenty-one.
- 10) She paid one hundred thousand of pounds for it!

Activity 2. Complete the sentences. Explain your choice of verb in each sentence.

- 1) I ___ go to the dentist.
- 2) Next week, I ___ do three exams!
- 3) I ___ invite my friends around to my place for a party.
- 4) I ___ write this essay for tomorrow.
- 5) I ___ see that new film with Leonardo DiCaprio.
- 6) I ___ come home after 11 p.m.
- 7) I ___ change my shoes at school.
- 8) I ___ wear a school tie.

Activity 3. Find an odd word in each line.

- a) Chili, broccoli, dough, sauerkraut.
- b) Dance, performance, show, view.
- c) Bus, car, lorry, train.
- d) Wind, landscape, drought, chill.

LESSON 6. THE PROBLEM OF CHOICE

Task 1. Work in groups of three.

Students A and B.

You are the parents of C. One of you is a doctor and the other a lawyer, and you would like C to follow one of these professions, but C has other ideas. Explain to C why yours are such good careers.

Student C.

A and B are your parents. They want you to become a lawyer or a doctor, but you have different ideas! You want to be one of the following:

A dancer, a musician, a poet, an explorer, a model, a jockey, an astronaut.

Task 2. Look at the words below. Say what things are more important to you and why.

- To have lots of money / a good job / a big car
- To be healthy / in love / with my family / with my friends
- To help other people / to sacrifice your life to others

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the words below in the correct form.

Borrow, collect, earn, lend, lose, make, need, save, spend, win

- 1) In a casino you can ___ or ___ money very easily!
- 2) If you ___ money, you can ask a friend to ___ you some or ___ money from a bank.
- 3) His company ___ a lot of money and so he ___ a good salary.

- 4) She is careful with money — she doesn't ___ very much. She ___ \$40 a week.
- 5) At the moment she ___ money for charity.

Task 4. Close your eyes and imagine you live a hundred years ago and you are very rich.

- What is your life like?
- Where do you live? What do you do?
- Do you have servants? How many? What do they do for you?
- What do you know about the life of your servants? Where do they live?

Additional tasks

- 1) Answer a perplexing question.
Why does your nose run and your feet smell?
- 2) Interpret an aphorism.
They talk of my drinking but never my thirst! (*Scottish proverb*)

HOMEWORK

Activity 1. What would you do with two million pounds? Work in pairs asking each other questions.

- 1) What ___ buy?
- 2) How much ___ give away? Who ___ give it to?
- 3) ___ go on holiday? Where ___ to?
- 4) What about the job? ___ carry on working or ___ give up your job?
- 5) ___ go on a spending spree?
- 6) How much ___ invest?
- 7) ___ be happier than you are now?

Activity 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of Present Perfect.

A. Hi! How are you?

B. All right. The weather is awful here. When are you coming back? You (be) away for so long!

A. Come on! I (be) here for two weeks. That's not so bad! What's the news at home?

B. Well, you know, that old motorbike that Mike (have) for years? Well, he crashed it two days ago.

A. I'm not surprised. I (always know) he's a dangerous driver. What about Bob and Julie? (See) them?

B. I (not see) them since last week-end. But what about you? How's Turkey?

A. Great ... absolutely brilliant. We (have) fantastic weather since we got here.

B. Are you missing me? You (not meet) anyone else, have you?

A. Don't be silly!

Activity 3. Put the verbs either in Past Simple or Present Perfect.

- 1) The cat looks hungry. ___ (not feed) him yet?
- 2) Maria Sklodovska-Curie and Pierre Curie ___ (work) together for most of their lives.
- 3) Sting ___ (write) a lot of very popular songs.
- 4) My father ___ (work) for the same company since he left university.
- 5) Mozart ___ (write) a lot of brilliant music.
- 6) Where ___ (put) you my dictionary? I can't see it on my desk.
- 7) Since the times immemorial, people ___ (want) to learn how to fly and make magic.
- 8) Believe it or not but I ___ (see) two elephant dancing in the circus!
- 9) The first thing I ___ (ask) him when I ___ (come) home ___ (be) the result of the World Cup semi-finals.
- 10) Whatever ___ (happen) to him, he ___ (be) ok, because everybody ___ (be) sure he ___ (be bear) with a silver spoon in his mouth.

ОЦІНЮВАННЯ

TOPIC I. FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Reading

Read the text and mark the sentences True or False.

When I was born, my mama named me Forrest, because of General Nathan Bedford Forrest who fought in the Civil War. Mama would say we were kin to General Forrest family someway. And he was a great man, except that he started up the Ku Klux Klan after the war was over.

My mama is a real fine person. Everybody says that. My daddy got killed just after I was born, so I don't remember him. He worked down to the docks and one day a crane was taking a big net load of bananas off one of those United Fruit Company boats and something broke, and the bananas fell down on my daddy and squashed him flat.

My mama got a little pension from the United Fruit people and she took in some boarders at our house, so we got by pretty well. When I was little, she kept me inside a lot, so that other kids wouldn't bother me. In summer, when it was really hot, she used to put me down in the parlor and pull the shades so it was dark and cool. Then she would sit there and talk to me, it was just a talk about nothing in particular, like talking to a dog or a cat. I got used to it and liked it because her voice made me feel real safe and nice...

(From Forrest Gump by Winston Groom)

- 1) My mama got a big pension from the United Fruit Company.
- 2) My daddy got killed just after I was born, so I remember him.
- 3) When I was little, she kept me inside a lot, so that other kids wouldn't bother me.
- 4) General Nathan Bedford Forrest was a great man, except than he started up the Ku Klux Klan.
- 5) My daddy worked down to the docks and one day a crane was taking a big net load of bananas — something broke, and the bananas fell down on my daddy.
- 6) Then she would sit there and talk to me, it was just a talk about nothing in particular.
- 7) When I was born, my mama named me Forrest, because of General Nathan Bedford Forrest.
- 8) General Nathan Bedford Forrest fought in the War of Independence.
- 9) I got used to it and liked it because her voice made me feel real safe and nice.
- 10) Mama would say we were kin to General Forrest family someway.

TOTAL: ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

Writing*Find something that can be:*

Comprehensive	
Metal	
Sound	
Symbolic	
Passionate	
Neurotic	
Steady	
Tense	
Current	
Creepy	
Intrusive	
Rewarding	
Shaped	
Time-consuming	
Restricted	

Write a composition of not less than 20 sentences on how you think people become friends.

TOTAL: ___ / 15 (One point for each correct answer)

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the text and answer the questions after it.

QUEENS AND KINGS

At present, the British royal family is headed by Queen Elizabeth II Windsor. When the Queen was born, her grandfather, King George V, was on the throne and her uncle was his heir. But when her grandfather died in Africa, her uncle's abdication brought her father to the throne as King George VI.

In November 1947, young Princess Elizabeth married Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh. When her father died in 1952, she was crowned in Westminster Abbey and announced Queen Elizabeth II.

Among Queen Elizabeth's many duties are quite regular visits to foreign countries, and especially those of the Commonwealth. The Queen has done very much to open the formality of the monarchy, allowing media to get as much information about her family and their daily routine as possible. For instance, she gave permission to the BBC to make a documentary about the everyday life of the royal family, with interviews and analytical comments.

The Queen lives her usual life with her schedules, duties and responsibilities. She is very rich, of course, but behaves like a common woman who has her likes

and dislikes, preferences and weaknesses, which show that the Queen can be an ordinary woman, yet not all ordinary women can be queens.

- 1) What is the title of Queen Elizabeth's husband?
- 2) When did the Queen marry Duke Philip?
- 3) What kind of permission did the Queen give to the BBC?
- 4) What is Queen Elizabeth's life full of?
- 5) What countries does the Queen regularly visit?
- 6) What was the name of the Queen's grandfather?
- 7) What did her uncle do to let the Queen's father ascend to the throne?
- 8) When did Princess Elizabeth became the Queen?
- 9) What was the BBC documentary film about?
- 10) Does the Queen have a lot of work to do every day?

TOTAL: ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

Speaking

Work in pairs and make a dialogue describing your attitude to your family and ancestors.

TOTAL: ___ / 20 (Minus one point for each mistake)

Grammar

Choose between MAY and MIGHT.

- 1) I was just wondering whether you ___ be able to help me.
- 2) ___ God have mercy on your soul.
- 3) You ___ well be right.
- 4) I told them I ___ go if I felt like it, but wasn't sure.
- 5) Students ___ only borrow four books at a time.
- 6) The examiner says we ___ leave when we've finished.
- 7) It ___ be very expensive, but it's much better than the others.
- 8) I just ___ accept your offer.
- 9) You ___ try asking her for help- she knows her stuff.
- 10) You ___ have told me earlier!

TOTAL: ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

TOPIC II. HOBBY AND SPORT

Reading

Find the beginning and ending of the sentences after the text.

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. All kinds of physical exercises are very useful to make us strong, fit and healthy. There can be winter and summer sports, outdoor and indoor sports. Among winter sports there are hockey, skating, skiing, and some unusual ones like tobogganing, curling, free-style.

In summer, we have wonderful opportunities for swimming, boating, cycling, soccer, cricket, lawn tennis, golf and of course, the queen of summer sports — track and field events. Every year there is European or World championship, where many skillful athletes compete to be awarded gold, silver or bronze medals, and, if they are lucky, break the records.

There is an activity that gains more and more popularity among both men and women. And that is calisthenics. For the last two decades, aerobics has become sport number one for those who want to be fit, slim, and healthy. Over 20 years ago, that activity was initiated by Jane Fonda, a famous American actress. She tried really hard to promote her creation first in the US and then in the whole world. Happily, she had a lot of support all over the US and later her husband, a famous TV tycoon Ted Turner. Her famous ‘Jane Fonda’s Work-out’ was sold millions of copies and started a new era in the field of physical exercise.

	track and field events
There can be winter and summer sports,	
Every year there is European or World championship,	
	are fond of sports and games
Over 20 years ago that activity	
	first in the US and then in the whole world
Happily, she had a lot of support all over the US	
All kinds of physical exercises	
For the last two decades aerobics has become	
	among both men and women

TOTAL: ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

Writing

Imagine you are a reporter. Write an article on how an amateur sportsman can become a professional and if it is really necessary to go in for sports.

TOTAL : ___ / 20 (Minus one point for each mistake)

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the text and answer the questions after it.

Sport is a very important part of our society and plays a large role in many people’s destinies. Nowadays sport events dominate headlines and sportsmen very easily become politicians or TV and movie stars, gaining more and more popularity, get state medals and even receive the status of national heroes. Do they really deserve all this?

From a social viewpoint, sports play a positive role in upbringing of the youth, helping them to be strong physically and mentally, and in that way understand their part in the society they live. These sportsmen can really serve the nation good. It all can be achieved through positive examples of their lives, their encouragement via mass media and participation in different social programs for children, the disabled, and sportsmen that have just started their professional careers.

From an economic point of view, sport can be very profitable, as it attracts many sponsors and advertisers. These profits can help the nation to raise new talents throughout the country and make real heroes out of them.

In general, it's not a question of what we like and dislike. If there's something that can help people to become fit, strong, healthy, and give birth to healthy children, then this thing should be exercised and promoted.

- 1) Why does sport play a positive role in a human's life?
 - 2) How can famous sportsmen serve the nation?
 - 3) How can sport be profitable?
 - 4) Who and what usually dominates headlines?
 - 5) How can going in for sports change ones destiny?
 - 6) How can famous sportsmen become TV stars?
 - 7) How can sport help children become strong mentally?
 - 8) How can professional sportsmen encourage the beginners and the disabled?
 - 9) How can the country spend money gained from sponsorship and advertisements?
 - 10) Why do people go in for sports anyway? Is it really worth it?
- TOTAL:** ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

Speaking

Speak on your hobbies and interests. Say how they are important for you and why. What other hobbies you would like to have in the future?

TOTAL: ___ / 20 (Minus one point for each mistake)

Grammar

Choose the correct answer between Used to and Be / Get Used To.

- 1) I like it now, but I ____.
- a) Didn't use to;
- b) didn't used to
- 2) I find it hard ____ to the dark evenings in winter.
- a) Used;
- b) get used;
- c) to get used
- 3) It took me a while to get used to ____ on a continental keyboard.
- a) Type;
- b) typing

- 4) I ___ to being spoken to like that!
 a) Am not used;
 b) don't get used;
 c) used
- 5) I ___ play football on Saturdays when I was at school.
 a) Was used to;
 b) used to
- 6) Before I started cycling, I ___ go to work by bus.
 a) Used to;
 b) got used to
- 7) I haven't studied for ages and I'm finding it hard to get used to ___ every day.
 a) Study;
 b) studied;
 c) studying
- 8) I couldn't ___ used to the food.
 a) Because;
 b) get
- 9) He never ___ behave like that.
 a) Used;
 b) used to
- 10) It's taking me a long time to ___ speaking Norwegian.
 a) Used to;
 b) get used to
- TOTAL:** ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

TOPIC III. FOOD AND MEALS

Reading

Read the text carefully. Ask each other five tag, five alternative, and five special questions to the text.

FOOD FOR LAND WORKERS

The most important food for country people in Tudor times was a thick soup, or pottage. It was made with vegetables such as cabbage and beans and was thickened with oatmeal or barley. Sometimes meat might be added. Root vegetables such as turnip were grown, but potatoes were not known until later in the Tudor period. People ate salads made of onion, garlic, radishes, and cucumbers, as well as lettuce. Tomatoes were also unknown.

Most villages had their own bakers. The oven was heated and mounds of dough were put into it. Then the oven door was sealed with mud. A skilled baker knew exactly when to break open the door and remove the cooked bread.

Bread was usually made into buns, rather than loaves. The best-quality bread was called manchet, and the less good was called cheat. People used a flat wedge

of bread or a trencher as a mat or plate. Juices from the food they ate would soak into the bread. Sometimes the used trenchers were given to poor people.

For the worker in the country, meat was a rare treat on feast days. An ox, a sheep, or a pig might be roasted by turning it on a spike or spit over an open fire. Pork from pigs was usually salted or smoked to make ham and bacon. It was preserved in this way to save it from spoiling. Meat such as mutton and venison was eaten by richer people.

(From *Food and Feasts* by Richard Balkwill)

TOTAL: ___ / 15 (One point for each correct question and answer)

Writing

Complete the recipe with the words below.

Care, chopped, saucepan, mixture, bacon, covered, cooked, same, beans, remove, heat, a little, butter, serve, colander, tender

FAVA BEANS AND BACON

Put the fava beans in a large ___ and cover them with cold water. Bring the water to boil and then turn the ___ down. Cook the beans for about 10 minutes, until they are ___ .

When the ___ are cooked, take the saucepan off the heat. Strain the beans and leave them in the ___ to cool.

Carefully chop the parsley very fine, taking ___ of your fingers.

Carefully cut the ___ into small pieces. Do the ___ with the butter.

Put the ___ in the frying pan and let it melt over a low ___. Then stir in the bacon pieces and turn up the heat ___.

When the bacon is almost ___, add the fava beans, ___ parsley, black pepper, and salt.

Stir the ___ well so that the beans are ___ with bacon and parsley. Then ___ the frying pan from the heat.

Put the mixture in a dish and ___ immediately.

TOTAL: ___ / 16 (Minus one point for each mistake)

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the text and find mistakes in the sentences below.

TOWN FOOD

In towns and cities, inns and taverns served a wide range of food to merchants and travellers. Drinking was often on a grand scale, and so was the drunkenness that followed it! Beer, ale, and cider were served as well as claret, a light, clear, red wine that is now called claret. Darker, thicker red wines came from Spain, and port wine came from Portugal.

In schools and hospitals, as well as universities and inns of court (where lawyers were trained), dinner was served at noon and supper at five o'clock. Meals were expensive for visitors, but pupils and students could afford to eat quite well. Fruit, vegetables, eggs, and salad, with meat or fish served once a day, provided them with a good diet. People who couldn't make a living, were old or sick went to

live in the poorhouse. Poorhouse food was plain and simple: rye bread, porridge, cheese, salted herring, and beer.

Rich people could afford to eat plenty of meat. They could afford eating joints of beef and mutton, along with side dishes of game (including rabbits, pigeons, and pheasants). Bread, butter, cheese, beer, carp, pike were also served.

(From Food and Feasts by Richard Balkwill)

- 1) Fruit, vegetables, mustard, and caviar, with meat or fish served once a day, provided them with a good diet.
- 2) In towns and cities, inns and villages served a wide range of food to merchants and travellers.
- 3) Beer, ale, and cider were served as well as red wine that is now called claret.
- 4) Meals were expensive for visitors, so pupils and students could not afford to eat quite well.
- 5) People, who couldn't make a living, were old or sick went to live in the poorhouse.
- 6) Rich people could afford to eat plenty of meat.
- 7) Poorhouse food was plentiful and different: rye bread, porridge, cheese, salted herring, and beer.
- 8) Drinking was often on a grand scale, and so was the drunkenness that followed it!
- 9) Inns of court were the places where lawyers were trained.
- 10) In schools and hospitals, as well as universities, dinner was served at noon and supper at five o'clock.

TOTAL: ___ / 20 (Two points for each correct answer)

Speaking

Speak on how food can serve people good or bad, what people should and shouldn't eat and why.

TOTAL: ___ / 15 (Minus one point for each mistake)

Grammar

Choose the correct form.

- 1) This is the first time I ___ here.
 - a) Have been;
 - b) was.
- 2) I ___ them since my schooldays.
 - a) Have known;
 - b) knew.
- 3) He ___ yet.
 - a) Hasn't arrived;
 - b) didn't arrive.
- 4) They ___ the contract yet.
 - a) Didn't sign;
 - b) haven't signed.

- 5) The newspaper ___ very successful lately.
a) Hasn't been;
b) wasn't.
- 6) He ___ during the war.
a) Died;
b) has died.
- 7) I ___ breakfast before leaving home this morning.
a) Haven't had;
b) didn't have.
- 8) I ___ a taxi so I came on the bus.
a) Haven't found;
b) didn't find.
- 9) John's nervous because he ___ such a difficult test before.
a) Has never taken;
b) never took.
- 10) My stereo ___ working last night.
a) Stopped;
b) has stopped.
- TOTAL:** ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

TOPIC IV. CLIMATE, NATURE AND WEATHER

Reading

Read the text and then make at least 10–15 questions with the words in bold.

WHIMS OF WEATHER

The weather changes with the change of the season and depends on the geographical position of the country.

For instance, Ukraine has a **moderate-continenta** climate.

England has a rather **damp** climate due to the warm **current** of the Gulf Stream. As the British Isles are surrounded by the ocean, they have an **insular** climate, which is very specific.

The USA climate is an **equable continenta**, except for Florida where the climate is tropical and subtropical.

Every season has its own **peculiar** moments, which are **unique**. In autumn the sky is often cloudy, the sun hides behind the clouds and shines not as bright as it used to in summer. The air is **moist**, the days are shorter, rains fall more and more often, and the weather is mostly **dull**. Leaves are falling and cover the ground with a thick **multicolored** carpet. But there's a special event almost every autumn — that is Indian summer, which makes its way through the gray days of autumn weather and brings sunshine and **delight** to our lives. In addition, we have a great chance to taste different kinds of fruits, which **ripe** in autumn and fill us with **vitamins** as well as energy. Many people say that autumn is **bearable** only in September because it becomes colder and rainy in October and

November, but this fact should not be taken as it is. All weather changes are necessary and beautiful in their own way and we must **be thankful** together whatever the weather.

TOTAL: ___ / 15 (Minus one point for each mistake)

Writing

Write an essay on how can changes in weather and climate affect people's mood and abilities.

TOTAL: ___ / 15 (Minus one point for each mistake)

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the text carefully and mark the sentences True / False.

THE CLIMATE OF UKRAINE

The climate of Ukraine is determined by its geographical location. In general, the country's climate is temperately continental, being subtropical only on the southern coast of the Crimea. The differences in climate are caused by many factors: the latitude, altitude, relief and proximity to seas and oceans. The climate varies not only from the north to the south, but also from the north-west to the south-east as the warm damp air masses move across the country.

A feature of Ukraine's climate is the considerable fluctuation in weather conditions from year to year. Alongside very wet years, there can be droughts. There are frequent changes in weather in the regions of the Crimean and the Carpathian Mountains.

Precipitation, that is rain, snow and other forms of moisture, ranges from about 75 cm a year in the north to about 23 cm in the south. The highest rainfall is in the Carpathian and Crimean Mountains, from 82 cm to 163 cm.

On the southern coast of the Crimea, the climate is subtropical Mediterranean, as the Crimean Mountains obstruct the movement of cold air to the coast. These climatic features have contributed to the creation of one of the best resort areas in Ukraine.

- 1) A feature of Ukraine's climate is the small fluctuation in weather conditions from year to year.
- 2) The differences in climate are caused by many factors.
- 3) The climate varies not only from the north to the south, but also from the north-west to the south-east.
- 4) Precipitation, that is rain, snow and other forms of moisture.
- 5) The latitude, altitude, relief and proximity to seas and oceans can change climate very much.
- 6) On the southern coast of the Crimea, the climate is tropical Mediterranean.
- 7) Precipitation ranges from about 85 cm a year in the north to about 43 cm in the south.
- 8) The Crimean Mountains obstruct the movement of cold air to the coast.
- 9) Alongside very wet years, there can be heavy subtropical rains.

10) There are frequent changes in weather in the regions of the Crimean and the Carpathian Mountains.

TOTAL: ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

Speaking

Try to give full answers to the questions below.

- 1) Why is the weather forecast often wrong?
- 2) How can scientist define the shortest/ longest day of the year?
- 3) When does nature look 'full of promise' and why?
- 4) Can people change weather? If yes, how? If not, why?
- 5) What type of climate is there in New Zealand? Would you like to live there? Why / why not?

TOTAL: ___ / 10 (Two points for each correct answer)

Grammar

Choose the correct form.

- 1) By the time we ____, everyone had left.
 - a) Arrived;
 - b) had arrived.
- 2) I ____ a long time ago.
 - a) Finished;
 - b) had finished;
 - c) Either could be used here.
- 3) By that time, everybody ____ exhausted.
 - a) Was;
 - b) had been;
 - c) Either could be used here.
- 4) She told me she ____ it ages ago.
 - a) Did;
 - b) had done;
 - c) Either could be used here.
- 5) I ____ of it until you mentioned it.
 - a) Didn't hear;
 - b) hadn't heard.
- 6) I ____ enough time to finish the exam.
 - a) Didn't have;
 - b) hadn't had;
 - c) Either could be used here.
- 7) If I ____, I'd have helped.
 - a) Knew;
 - b) had known;
 - c) Either could be used here.
- 8) If I ____, I'd tell you.
 - a) Knew;
 - b) had known;

- c) Either could be used here.
 9) No sooner ___ than I realised what was going on.
 a) Did I arrive;
 b) had I arrived;
 c) Either could be used here.
 10) Until last month, I ___ it before.
 a) Didn't try;
 b) hadn't tried.
TOTAL: ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

TOPIC V. PAINTING AND DRAWING

Reading

Read the text and then find mistakes in the sentences below.

MOMENTS OF CREATION

Louis wasn't satisfied with himself: his picture had been untouched for more than a week. Yet he was sure he would find the way to depict every detail of the sketch he had in mind. His imagination was playing tricks on him, sometimes distorting the beautiful picture he bore in his head and his heart. It would take him much effort to get rid of the fixed idea that he was not skilled enough to finish the picture. For more than two weeks, he had been trying to paint a picture of a girl with a bow on a long rope and her furry kitten chasing the bow. He would see that picture almost every day in the yard near his house. He could stand still on his balcony watching the girl running and jerking her rope, and her kitten jumping and clutching the air in his vain attempts to catch the bow. He painted everything except for the girl and the cat. The problem was in depicting the movements. He had made dozens of sketches but wasn't quite happy with what he had done. That movement thing had been torturing him for a long time then and he decide to ask his close friend Joseph for help. Joseph was an engineer and inventor, and Louis hoped his friend could tell him more of movements. He could not even imagine that his thoughts and experiments with capturing movements would lead him and his friend to producing one of the most brilliant invention ever — photography.

- 1) His imagination was playing tricks on him.
- 2) He would see that picture almost every day in the movie.
- 3) He couldn't stand still on his balcony watching the girl running.
- 4) That movement thing had been torturing him for a long time.
- 5) It would take him much effort to get rid of the fixed idea that he was not skilled enough to finish the picture.
- 6) Louis wasn't satisfied with himself: his picture had been untouched for more than two weeks.
- 7) He couldn't paint anything except for the girl and the cat.

- 8) He could not even imagine that his thoughts would lead him and his friend to producing photography.
- 9) He had made dozens of sketches and was quite happy with what he had done.
- 10) Joseph was an engineer and a painter, and Louis hoped his friend could tell him more of movements.

TOTAL: ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

Writing

Write not less than 20 sentences describing in details the picture or drawing that you like most of all.

TOTAL: ___ / 20 (Minus one point for each mistake)

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the text and put the words in the right order to get sentences from the text.

A LOOK ON HOW IT ALL BEGINS

How do we understand the act of painting or drawing? How come we like a certain picture and dislike all others? Can we call a child's uneven lines on a sheet of paper drawing? A lot of questions like these could have occurred in our mind. And the answer is not definite.

Many specialists say we cannot understand a picture without a deep knowledge of the artist's life and his reasons for painting this picture. Others say it's only a matter of taste — you either like it or not, because whatever a painter portrayed he did it for the audience to like, to admire. But we can hear many artists say that they paint or draw whatever they want and think necessary to depict, so in fact they very often don't give a damn to what the audience might say.

Perhaps this paradox cannot be solved unambiguously. Everyone will have his right and wrong view of the deal. However, whatever we think of any picture, we shouldn't forget how much efforts a painter made to create this work of art. We cannot but remember a line from M. Jackson song: "Before you judge me, try hard to love me, look within my heart..." One does not have a moral right to condemn other's works by not at least considering and trying to understand, to feel them. When it comes to creating and seeing a real work of art, we must be patient and reasonable.

- 1) Made whatever think of any forget however, picture how, we a painter shouldn't we much efforts
- 2) This unambiguously solved cannot perhaps paradox be
- 3) Without many understand knowledge say we cannot life a picture a specialists of the artist's deep
- 4) Do the act painting understand of how or we drawing?
- 5) We a child's can paper uneven on a call sheet of drawing lines?
- 6) Say it's it only either a others not matter like of— you or taste

- 7) A to admire painter he it the portrayed audience to did like, whatever for
 8) One not considering not have a other's moral to right works by at least them
 condemn does

TOTAL: ___ / 16 (Two points for each correct answer)

Speaking

You know that trends in painting have changed all this time. Speak on what trends you know, how they have change with time and the reason(s) they have changed.

TOTAL: ___ / 20 (Minus one point for each mistake)

Grammar

Choose the correct variant of the phrasal verb CUT among given below.

- 1) My phone was cut ___ last week because I forgot to pay the bill.
 a) Up;
 b) off;
 c) back.
- 2) The engine cut ___ and wouldn't start again.
 a) Back;
 b) off;
 c) out.
- 3) She cut ___ smoking from twenty cigarettes a day to ten.
 a) Down;
 b) up;
 c) across.
- 4) The tree was blocking light from the living room so I cut it ____.
 a) In;
 b) back;
 c) up.
- 5) The Government has cut ___ a lot of its spending plans.
 a) Back;
 b) up;
 c) into.
- 6) My wife always cuts the crossword ___ the newspaper so that it doesn't get thrown away before she's finished.
 a) Out of;
 b) up;
 c) in on.
- 7) If the deal's successful should we cut him ___ it and give him a share?
 a) Down from;
 b) into;
 c) in on.
- 8) His hand was cut ___ in the accident.
 a) Off;
 b) out;
 c) from.

- 9) Those kids are making too much noise; could you tell them to cut it ____ .
a) Up;
b) out;
c) in.
- 10) Do you think you are really cut ____ a job that involves such responsibility.
I think you're too gentle for it.
a) Out for;
b) out from;
c) down on.
- TOTAL:** ____ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

TOPIC VI. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

Reading

Read the text and correct the mistakes in the sentences after the text.

MEDICAL DIVERSION

Medical science has made a giant step ahead for the last 10 years. All spheres of medicine have been involved in an enormous process of development and research. Not many people have gained from it yet, but we hope in some 10 years new cures and operation methods will be available for the majority of people.

We cannot name all discoveries that have been made during the last 10 years but there are some we would like to dwell upon. After prohibition of cloning, scientists switched their attention to gene engineering and have achieved numerous positive results since then. The latest invention is generated mitral valve, which is working perfectly and can easily be implanted into a human heart.

Laser operations on eyes have become a common thing these days. Although not many people can afford it, we all understand how huge a discovery was made some 15 years ago and how big its progress has been since then. Being painless and quick, these operations will lead to improvement of a man's eyesight as more and more people began working with computers and suffer from them.

Extremely rapid development occurs in the sphere of bioactive food supplements, which are produced to help people fight certain diseases on bio-molecule level. These supplements are not medicines — they are made of some rare animals and plants and are given to people in concentrated doses. Within some time, when the amount of this supplement is enough in the body it begins to act to stabilize the work of this or that human organ.

- 1) The latest invention is generated heart valve.
- 2) After prohibition of cloning, scientists switched their attention to genetic engineering.

- 3) All spheres of medicine have been involved in an enormous process of development and research.
- 4) These supplements are not medicines.
- 5) Although many people can afford it, we all understand how huge a discovery was made some 15 years ago.
- 6) Not many people have gained from development and research.
- 7) These supplements are made of some common animals and plants.
- 8) Scientists have achieved numerous positive results in gene engineering.
- 9) Within some time, this supplement begins to act to stabilize the work of this or that human organ.
- 10) Being painless and quick, these operations will lead to improvement of a man's eyesight.

TOTAL: ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

Writing

Make a list of at least 15 inventions that have changed human's life in the 20th century. Then make another list of thing that will change our lives in the nearest 25 years. Justify your choice.

TOTAL: ___ / 20 (Minus one point for each mistake)

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the text and answer the questions.

A LOOK INSIDE THE SEED

Genetic dactyloscopy is used by the British company ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries) to identify the most promising sorts of cereals. This method can lead not only to a better crop but also to help to produce different sorts of cereals by request.

Like every human being, who has his/ her own unique genetic fingerprints based on his/ her DNA profile, each plant has its own profile, which can be discovered and explored with the help of biotechnical method. This method was first tested in ICI Ltd Research Station in Berkshire.

This knowledge of plants' genetic code is used by selectionists to help to produce a quick selection out of thousands selection programs for defining the most promising seed profiles. The result of this development is 'Turboactive' selection program. This method is also useful to bring out those sorts of cereals that are hard to get with traditional programs.

Scientists from ICI are working on gene identification influencing such qualities of a seed/ grain as disease resistance, drought tolerance and richness. In the nearest future, it will be possible to cross different wheat sorts in the correct genetic combination.

- 1) What is dactyloscopy?
- 2) What is dactyloscopy used for?
- 3) What do scientists need genetic code for?
- 4) What are the peculiarities of 'Turboactive' program?

- 5) What is the full name of ICI?
- 6) What kind of profile does each plant have?
- 7) In what way does 'Turboactive' selection program differ from others?
- 8) What does gene identification influence on?
- 9) What does 'to cross different sorts' mean?
- 10) What is used to help to produce a quick selection out of thousands selection programs?

TOTAL: ___ / 20 (Two points for each correct answer)

Speaking

Speak on what you would like to accomplish in any sphere of technology and how you would do it. Try to be specific about the necessity of the device and its coefficient of efficiency.

TOTAL: ___ / 20 (Minus one point for each mistake)

Grammar

Choose the correct spelling.

- 1) Which is the correct spelling?
 - a) Embarasment;
 - b) embarrassent;
 - c) embarrassment;
 - d) embarassment.
- 2) Which is correct?
 - a) Acomodate;
 - b) accomodate;
 - c) accomodate;
 - d) accommodate.
- 3) Which is right in British English?
 - a) Finalise;
 - b) finalize;
 - c) both.
- 4) Which spelling is correct?
 - a) Writing;
 - b) writting.
- 5) Which of the spellings is correct?
 - a) Adresse;
 - b) addressee.
- 6) Which is correct?
 - a) To affect;
 - b) to effect;
 - c) both.
- 7) Which is right?
 - a) Knowledgable;
 - b) knowledgeable.

- 8) Which is American English?
a) Center;
b) centre.
- 9) Which is right?
a) Posesion;
b) possession;
c) posession;
d) possession.
- 10) Which one means 'not moving'?
a) Stationary;
b) stationery.

TOTAL: ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

TOPIC VII. SCHOOL LIFE

Reading

Read the text below and make 15 questions to the main parts of the text.

EDUCATION PROGRESS

American education shows itself in the variety of forms and opportunities. Educational programs are made to help students learn skills and thinking processes rather than memorize useless facts they would probably quickly forget. Education must be meaningful — children and students learn best by doing and seeing the results. Thus, science is taught largely through student experimentation; music involves making music; group projects require creativity, leadership, responsibility.

Today American schools teach skills and information once left for the parents to teach at home. These are campaigns against smoking, drug abuse, cooking and sewing classes, consumer and sex education. These schools have gone far beyond the original three R's — reading, writing, and arithmetic.

High schools have a double commitment: a) to offer a general preparatory program; and b) to provide opportunities for vocational training. And one more thing: today most American schools are committed to helping foreign students adjust to life in an American classroom. The Bilingual Education is offered in about 70 languages, including several Amerindian languages. Immigrants have benefited from the Supreme Court ruling requiring public schools to provide special programs for students who speak little English or no English at all.

TOTAL: ___ / 15 (One point for each correct question)

Writing

Write an essay on what features of American and Ukrainian education you would like to combine to achieve better results in learning. Can this 'combination' occur in reality? Why/ not? Offer your own view on the problems of education in Ukraine.

TOTAL: ___ 20 (Minus one point for each mistake)

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the text and mark the sentences below TRUE or FALSE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AT A GLANCE

In 1209, several hundred students and scholars moved some 60 miles from Oxford. Due to some troubles with life and studies, they had to get away from Oxford and settle down in a small place where they established a new university.

There were no colleges at those days and student life was absolutely different from what it is now. Students were of all ages and came from everywhere. They made a community, but not all was quiet and peaceful in their lives. Gradually the idea of the College developed and in 1284 Peterhouse, the oldest college in Cambridge, was founded.

Life in College was strict; students were forbidden to play games, to sing merry songs, to hunt or fish, and to dance. Books were rare and all lessons were in Latin, which students were supposed to speak even among themselves.

In 1440, King Henry VI founded King's College, and then other colleges followed. Many great personalities studied at Cambridge, among them Erasmus, Bacon, Milton, Cromwell, Newton, Wordsworth, Byron and Tennyson.

With the course of time, Cambridge and its colleges gained worldwide popularity and became Oxford's rival in terms of education, research, development and sports. Both Oxford and Cambridge became a standard for any educational establishment that has been created since then throughout the world.

- 1) In 1460, King Henry VII founded King's College.
- 2) Life in College was strict.
- 3) There were no colleges at those days and student life was absolutely different.
- 4) Due to some troubles with life and studies, students and scholars had to get away from Oxford.
- 5) Many great personalities studied at Cambridge, among them Erasmus, Queen Elizabeth II, Bacon, Milton, and Cromwell.
- 6) Students were forbidden to play games, to sing merry songs, to hunt or fish, and to dance.
- 7) With the course of time, Cambridge and its colleges couldn't gain worldwide popularity.
- 8) Books were rare and all lessons were in Old English.
- 9) They made a community, but not all was quiet and peaceful in their lives.
- 10) Both Oxford and Cambridge became a standard for any educational establishment.

TOTAL: ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

Speaking

Work in pairs. Speak to your partner and discuss the matters at school, what you like and dislike in it, would you like your children to study here, and if you want/ don't want to become a teacher/ principal.

TOTAL: ___ 20 (Minus one point for each mistake)

Grammar*Choose the correct form.*

- 1) Two people ___ at the game on Saturday.
 - a) Were arrested;
 - b) have been arrested.
- 2) I ___ a holiday for ages.
 - a) Didn't have;
 - b) haven't had.
- 3) We ___ out on Saturday night.
 - a) Haven't gone;
 - b) didn't go.
- 4) I ___ it last week
 - a) Bought;
 - b) have bought.
- 5) She hasn't ___ here for ages.
 - a) Been;
 - b) gone.
- 6) I ___ to water-ski in 1993.
 - a) Learnt;
 - b) have learnt.
- 7) She ___ an absolute fortune last year.
 - a) Has earned;
 - b) earned.
- 8) The weather ___ dreadful for the whole two weeks we were there.
 - a) Was;
 - b) has been.
- 9) No one ___ to do it yet.
 - a) Has managed;
 - b) managed.
- 10) I ___ the dog for a walk because it was raining.
 - a) Haven't taken;
 - b) didn't take.

TOTAL: ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)**TOPIC VIII. JOBS AND PROFESSIONS****Reading***Read the text and mark the sentences TRUE or FALSE.***IT IS EASY IF YOU TRY**

Very often the simplest ideas in business turn out to be the most successful, especially when they are utilized decidedly, enthusiastically, and with purpose.

Clive Reynard made a bold move to rival famous British publishing houses and established his own business. He produces paperback books, which are 5 times cheaper than these of other publishers.

In the early 1990th “Wordsworth Edition” publishing house stopped producing sophisticated and extremely expensive books on art and switched to paperback books publishing. At first, it seemed like a suicide for this niche was occupied by such giants as “Penguin” and “Everyman”.

But the difference was not only in the prices “Wordsworth Edition” offered to readers. When they started publishing paperbacks, they chose the works that had no or limited copyright. These works were published in millions of copies. The profit from each sample wasn’t killing but “Wordsworth Edition” understood that if the prices were low, the amount of selling would be enough to make that venture successful. The most fantastic thing about this ‘non-copyright books’ publishing is that the publishers don’t have to pay fees and royalties. Thus, they can afford selling books for 1 pound each and still have fantastic profits!

- 1) The profit from each sample was killing.
- 2) Clive Reynard made a bold move to rival famous British publishing houses.
- 3) The simplest ideas in business turn out to be the most successful, when they are fulfilled with purpose.
- 4) These works were published in thousands of copies.
- 5) In the 1990th “Wordsworth Edition” publishing house stopped producing sophisticated and expensive books on art.
- 6) The publishers have to pay fees and royalties to the authors.
- 7) It seemed like a suicide for this niche was occupied by such giants as “Penguin” and “Pan”.
- 8) If the prices were low, the amount of selling would be enough to make that venture successful.
- 9) He produces paperback books, which are 6 times cheaper.
- 10) When they started publishing paperbacks, they chose the works that had no copyright.

TOTAL: ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

Writing

Interpret the words below. Compare them with your partner’s variants.

Manager; receptionist; promotion; dismissal; clerk; qualification; freelance; flexible; retirement; redundancy

TOTAL: ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

Listening Comprehension

Listen to an interview and correct the sentences below.

Frank Johnston is interviewing Mrs. Vanessa Bold about her ordinary working day.

Frank. Good evening, Mrs. Bold. Please, tell our viewers about your week-day’s life.

Mrs. Bold. Good evening. Well, I wake up at 7, get up at 7.45...

Frank. Excuse my interrupting you, Mrs. Bold but what are doing all this time?

Mrs. Bold. I am having my breakfast in bed and read "The Times". So, then I drive to my office — I hate having drivers — and start doing a big load of work at once.

Frank. What does your day start with?

Mrs. Bold. First of all, I read my mail and dictate my answers to the secretary. Then I have a meeting for about half an hour and listen to my managers' reports on yesterday's achievements and results.

Frank. Are you strict with your personnel?

Mrs. Bold. Yes, I am. If I am not, they will go loose and my company will turn into ashes!

Frank. What's then?

Mrs. Bold. Well, then it's time to walk with Porter and Sanders...

Frank. Excuse me. Who are they?

Mrs. Bold. Porter is my cocker spaniel and Sanders is my personal assistant. We discuss the recent business events and our plans for the nearest future.

Frank. And what time do you have lunch?

Mrs. Bold. At 13-13.30, not earlier. I just can't make it earlier with my schedule. And I eat alone — like to be in solitude at least for a while. And no business matters during my lunchtime!

Frank. What is the second half of your day filled with?

Mrs. Bold. Well, usually I am doing my tour around the company and watch my people working. Sometimes talk to them. Then have several business conversations with the dealers, branch offices, and even our rival companies.

Frank. Thank you very much for your time, Mrs. Bold. And the last question. Are you satisfied with what you are doing?

Mrs. Bold. Yes, of course, I am. I would like to work in this industry for a very long time. Thank you. Good-bye.

- 1) Mrs. Bold gets up at 7.
- 2) Frank is very much interested in what Mrs. Bold does in the morning.
- 3) Mrs. Bold's working day starts with a meeting.
- 4) Mrs. Bold hates driving her car.
- 5) Mrs. Bold is not very strict with her personnel.
- 6) In the morning, Mrs. Bold has a walk with her two dogs and her personal secretary.
- 7) Mrs. Bold like watching her staff working.
- 8) Mrs. Bold is quite satisfied with what she is busy with.
- 9) During her walk, Mrs. Bold discusses the recent business events and plans for the nearest future.
- 10) Mrs. Bold hates having a chat during her lunch.

TOTAL: ___ / 20 (Two points for each correct answer)

Speaking

Make a story of a man (of any profession) using the phrases below.

To work shift-work	To be promoted
To give up work	To take the sick leave
To be a workaholic	To be on strike
To take an early retirement	To be laid off

TOTAL: ___ / 20 (Minus one point for each mistake)

Grammar

Choose the correct answer in the phrasal verb with DO.

- 1) I'm so thirsty; I could really do ___ a cup of tea.
 - a) In;
 - b) with;
 - c) over.
- 2) You must do ___ your seatbelt; it's the law.
 - a) In;
 - b) with;
 - c) up.
- 3) If you don't do your shoes ___, you'll probably fall over.
 - a) Up;
 - b) in;
 - c) down.
- 4) That's got nothing to do ___ me; it's absolutely none of my business.
 - a) For;
 - b) in;
 - c) with.
- 5) The house was in bad condition and they had to do it ___ before they could live there.
 - a) Up;
 - b) in;
 - c) with.
- 6) He did them ___ of a lot of money with his lies.
 - a) Out;
 - b) up;
 - c) with.
- 7) The accident did ___ him; he never recovered.
 - a) Up;
 - b) with;
 - c) for.
- 8) He did a lot of harm ___ the cause.
 - a) To;
 - b) in;
 - c) up.

- 9) Do ___ others what you would have them do to you.
- a) To;
 - b) in;
 - c) up.
- 10) They buy old cars do them ___ and sell them for a profit.
- a) In;
 - b) down;
 - c) up.

TOTAL: ___ / 10 (One point for each correct answer)

Навчальне видання

ЧОБАНЯН Артем Рафаельович

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА У 10 КЛАСІ

Дидактичний та допоміжний матеріал, оцінювання

Навчально-методичний посібник

Головний редактор *О. С. Любченко*

Редактор *А. Л. Мирошніченко*

Технічний редактор *О. В. Лебедєва*

Коректор *О. М. Журенко*

Підписано до друку 13.10.2007. Формат 60x90/16.

Папір офсетний. Гарнітура шкільна. Друк офсетний.

Ум. друк. арк. 8,0. Замовлення № 7-10/15-04.

Виробник: ПП «Тріада+»

Свідоцтво ДК № 1870 від 16.07.2007 р.

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ТОВ «Видавнича група «Основа»».

Свідоцтво КВ № 7434 від 12.06.2003.

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