

ГОТОВЫЕ ДОМАШНИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

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9 класс

Part I

Unit 1

§1

- 1 I'll have to take examinations. I'll also have to think about my future. I'm going to decide what profession to take, to continue my studies at school or go to a vocational school.
- 2
1. Well enough.
 2. "Good" and "excellent".
 3. English and Literature.
 4. Yes, I did.
 5. We learned about the UK, studied grammar and practice our speech.
 6. They were books from my school programme.
 7. Yes, they were.
 8. They were fiction.
 9. The same books.
 10. From the district library and school library.
- 3
1. I don't go to a summer camp. I stay in town before my parents have holidays too. In July I go to the labour camp organized in our school. We work

at school and earn some money. We also have dinner there and play sports.

2. Kids in other countries spend their holidays working on different jobs. They deliver newspapers, wash up the dishes in cafés, wash the cars, etc. Some of them work as baby-sitters or guides. Do you know anything about their work as guides?

3. Some yes, some no. Those who are glad to be back in school missed their teachers and classmates during the summer. Others say that they didn't have a good rest and holidays could be longer.

- 6 1. Ему пришлось пустить в ход руки, чтобы взобраться на гору. 2. Этот хозяин плохо платит своим рабочим. 3. Она даже не написала мне. 4. На кого учится твой брат? — Он собирается стать комбайнером. 5. Английские рабочие одинаковых профессий объединяются в профсоюзы, чтобы защищать свои интересы.

- 7 1. Her name is Sveta. She is my friend.
2. Yes, we do.
3. Of course, we do.
4. We talk about our affairs, boys, studies, etc.

5. Yes, I do, but not much.
6. She likes clothes designing.
7. Yes, we do.
8. We take long walks.

8 Active: 3; 5; 7 Passive: 1; 2; 4; 6

9 a) Europe, Britain, England, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the British Isles, Scotland, Wales, London.

§2

10 Knowledge is power. Learning helps you to know about the world.
It helps you to become educated and get a good job.

Is it true?

What do you think about educated people? Are they highly cultured and well-mannered? Why? Why not?

It's never too late to learn. Do you agree with it?

- 11**
1. It's the Day of Knowledge.
 2. Good knowledge will help you to choose your path in life.
 3. Yes, of course.
 4. From books, magazines, radio, and TV programmes.

5. Yes, they do.
6. Knowledge helps us to make our work more effective.
7. My father and mother.
8. I'll study some interesting subjects: Algebra, Geometry, Biology, etc.
9. English.
10. I try to work hard.

12' The proverb is wise.

- 13
1. They must remember about the exams.
 2. I read books and discuss them with my parents.
 3. History, Russian, English.
 4. Teachers, parents and classmates.
 5. When he can help you in need, keep your secrets.
 6. I want to be a diplomat.
 7. You don't think about what's next.
 8. Yes, they are quite happy.

14 I'm going to become a builder. It's a useful and well-paid profession. But I should learn this trade thoroughly and my aim is to receive higher education. Without good knowledge you can't do your work well. I read books and newspaper reviews on the topic. I'll never change my mind.

- 16** 1. В молодости мой отец был хорошим бегуном.
2. Когда дом будет готов к заселению?
3. Она купила некоторые предметы одежды в универсальном магазине.
4. Дети всегда слушаются маму.
5. Бюро погоды — известное место, потому что всех интересуется прогноз погоды.

- 17** Present Indefinite Passive: 3, 8
Past Indefinite Passive: 4, 7
Present Perfect Passive: 1, 2, 5, 6

18 a) The Union Jack is the flag with a middle red cross and a red cross from corner to corner and a white cross under the cross in middle and from corner to corner. The crosses are on the blue field.

- b)** 1. have been told
2. have been asked
3. has not been finished
4. have been celebrated
5. has not been seen
6. has been asked
7. have been shown
8. have been built

§3

- 19 Summer holidays are different from year to year. There's always something new to tell your classmates.
- 20
1. Yes, I borrowed new textbooks from the library.
 2. I worked in the garden.
 3. No, I didn't.
 4. Yes, I did.
 5. I helped them everywhere.
 6. Yes, I did, because I had a lot of things to do.
- 21
1. Good organization of free-time activities, interesting hikes and trips, going in for sports, fine weather can help young people to enjoy holidays.
 2. To my mind seeing other places and learning new things about history and geography is especially interesting.
 3. They are glad to meet their school-friends and teachers again.
 4. It's important because good education helps to master a trade.
 5. They are different: a vocational school, a technical secondary school, the 10th form.

22 1. Teacher: How did you spend your holiday?

Me: Well.

T: Where did you go?

Me: To the seaside.

T: Who went with you?

Me: My parents did.

T: How long did you stay there?

Me: A month.

2. Some of our schoolmates left school for other schools with specialized training. One girl went with her parents to Paris.

— Where is Nick?

— He went to some other school.

— Where is Ann?

— She went to live in Paris with her parents.

23 “Holiday Plan”. The text is about summer holidays.

People can choose any place to go. In England people worked the whole week in the past. Things changed for the last hundred years. It happened when workers united.

24 My friend made a decision to become a correspondent. He told me about it. I said it was up to him to decide. His uncle set a good example for him.

Correspondents work hard. They write articles and reports that cover the latest news. They are published in the newspapers and magazines.

26 2. Принесли ли почтальоны какие-нибудь письма?

4. Окна были закрыты дежурным учеником.

6. Наша комната была оклеена обоями.

7. Я не думаю, что с кресел стерта пыль.

8. Тебя спросили об этом?

27 a) 1. Geographical position of the British Isles.

2. The countries of the UK.

3. Mountains.

4. British rivers and lakes.

5. The climate of the British Isles.

§4

28 How to organize your working day to get good results at the end of the school year?

— plan your time carefully

— leave some time for rest and sport

— remember that "busiest men find the most time"

29 I plan my time so that I could do as much as possible.

30 1. It's English, because I like the UK and want to go to work there. I can work for some joint firm. I'll use it for communication and self-education as well.

2. What do you think of your timetable? Do you like it? Why? Why not? Can it be changed? How?

Do you agree with my ideas?

3. I'm going to visit my grandparents because my granny has a birthday party. We'll meet at her place and give her presents. She'll cook nice cakes. We'll have dinner and go for a walk to Izmailovsky park.

31 The summer temperature in England is usually 25-30°. It's sunny intervals in the South and the South-east. There are sunny showers in the West. It's cloudy in the North without rain and the temperature 25-26°. It's sunny showers in Wales.

It's cloudy in Scotland with sunny showers and the temperature 18-22°. Sunny showers are also in the Northern Ireland with the temperature about 21°. The wind speed in the North is

from 5 to 15 miles per hour, in the South from 10 to 15 mph; the sea conditions — moderate.

32 If you want to find a good job, try to realize that it should be to your liking. If you do not like your job, no advice like it's modern or well-paid will do. When you found your own direction, follow it. Only then it will be lovely!

33 "Holiday experience". The text is about holidays and the object of holidays, the Channel Islands.

It's about (the) summer holidays.

"The Instinct to Get Away" could be a heading.

34 1. Женщина накрыла стол скатертью и поставила на него цветы.

2. Когда солнце зайдет сегодня?

3. Мой дедушка всегда обладал хорошим здоровьем.

4. Держитесь правой стороны и вы увидите нужный вам дом.

5. Мое решение — выучиться хорошему делу по окончании школы.

35 1. Present Perfect Passive

2. Present Indefinite Passive

3. Past Indefinite Passive

4. Present Perfect Passive
5. Past Indefinite Passive
6. Present Perfect Passive
7. Present Indefinite Passive
8. Past Indefinite Passive

- 36 a)**
1. The UK nations.
 2. The population of the UK.
 3. The industrial cities of the UK.
 4. The agriculture of the UK.

§5

- 37**
1. This year will mean much in my life. I must prepare well for learning a trade at a vocational school. May be I'll continue my studies at school.
 2. My classmates know that I learn well and I'm good at the subject. I'm going to help them. I'm going to explain the material and check their notes. I'm going to find out what they don't know to make my task less difficult.
- 38**
- We decided to go hiking before the beginning of our school year. First we learned about the weather. In general it's rather warm in August. We were sure it'll be fine and started. All of a sudden we were caught in a

shower and got wet. We suffered from cold. We tried to put up a tent but it was hit by the strong wind. We tried again and tried without success. We had to hide from the shower under a big tree.

- 40 In September we have sunny intervals with some showers in the central part of Russia, max. 15°C.

In the North it's usually colder, it drizzles or snows, max 0°C.

In the South there are sunny intervals. Hot days and cold nights, max 25°C.

- 41 Если льет, то как из ведра.

It's about various things not only the weather.

If you go travelling try to learn the weather forecast. The summer in this or that place is never rainy. But when it happens it pours.

- 44 1. II; 2. I; 3. II; 4. II; 5. I; 6. I; 7. II; 8. II

- 42 "Weather Surprises". It's about the weather in different parts of Europe.

- 45 a) 1. The government.
2. 2 Houses.
3. The House of Commons.
4. Parliament.

5. Conservative; Labour; Liberal;
Social-Democratic.

§6

46 The best trade is what you like.

47 1. Yes, I do.

2. With my parents.

3. They want me to choose it myself.

4. Yes, I do.

5. I want to go to the 10th form.

6. Only those professions are the most interesting which are interesting for you. I like the profession of a lawyer.

7. If you don't like the profession it won't be interesting for you.

8. Lawyers advise people about laws.

9. Yes, I have.

10. I think firstly, my parents and secondly, teachers.

49 1. There are many roads. For example to enter some vocational school and learn your favourite trade there. You can also continue your studies at school.

2. They address their teachers, parents, read books and follow their advice.

50 1. Эта проблема была обсуждена на Генеральной Ассамблее ООН.

2. Он принял душ и пошел спать.
3. Его оценки в аттестате были отличные, и он мог легко найти работу.
4. Премьера пьесы прошла успешной.
5. Она не выносила современную поп-музыку и всегда выключала радио, когда слышала ее.

52 D. Lessing and M. Twain had a good sense of humour.

53 2. На следующей неделе родители возьмут ребенка на юг.

3. Я слышал, что специально для этого певца будет написана новая песня.

6. Письмо до завтра не получают.

7. Пошлют ли за врачом?

54 a) The City of London is the largest part. It doesn't have only one centre. It consists of some parts or villages, which form the capital. The City is the oldest part with many shops, theatres, restaurants, and places of interest. It is visited by millions of tourists.

b) 1. будет готов; 2. будет помыта; 3. будет сыгран; 4. будет дан; 5. скажут; 6. привезут; 7. заполнят; 8. будет обсужден

§7

- 55 1. There's much literature. Some newspaper articles can help us. Parents and teachers can advise us what to choose. Some workers and farmers can tell us about their work. We can go to the factories to see how people work there too.
2. You'll learn about your future trade better. You'll get some practice and experience. You'll find out whether it suits you or not.
- 56 1. I would like to be a clerk in a bank. I like working with PC (Personal Computer) and documents. I wouldn't like to be a farmer. It's a low-paid job.
2. What do you want to be after leaving school?
Why do you prefer this occupation?
Why not?
Will you change your mind?
- 58 1. You ask your friend to think over your idea of going on a hike.
2. Your friend was not successful at his music exam.
3. You ask your teacher what report to take. He answers you.

60. Stonehedge is a strange stone structure. It consists of huge stones weighing from 5 to 50 tons. We don't know how it was built and how it was used.
- 61 1. зеленое; 2. плодоносят; 3. звонок, призыв; 4. попытаться; 5. без привязи, свободно; 6. намылить; 7. прямо; 8. доить; 9. посмотри; 10. польза; 11. проветрить
- 62 1. должно быть сделано; 2. может быть закончено; 3. можем быть приглашены; 4. не должны быть использованы; 5. не может быть найден; 6. могут быть оставлены; 7. должно быть послано; 8. не может быть получено
- 63 a) The Houses of Parliament in London, known also as the Palace of Westminster, is the place where MPs gather to make laws.
The members of each House meet in sessions which begin at the end of October and last for about one hundred and sixty days. The sittings usually begin at 10 o'clock and end in the late afternoon. All the time Parliament is in session, a flag can be seen over the building, and when the House of

Commons is still sitting after dark, there is a light over the face of Big Ben. The Speaker is the chairperson at all the debates in the House of Commons and it's his duty to keep order. The Speaker is elected by all the members of the House of Commons.

The chairperson of the House of Lords is Lord Chancellor. He sits on the Woolsack, a large bag of wool covered with red cloth.

- b) 1. be taken; 2. be bought; 3. be built; 4. be changed; 5. be discussed; 6. be met; 7. be cleaned; 8. be needed

§8

64 1. The best trade for me is a lawyer. I don't belong to industry or agriculture. This trade is taught in our city. It's popular with my friends and other young people because it's a well-paid job.

2. I don't think that industry is developing and I don't think I can play any part in it. But roads, houses are being built all the time. So I can learn a construction trade.

65 My aim is to become a lawyer. I'm interested in special literature about

this profession. I study hard to be prepared for special courses I'm going to attend next year.

What are you going to do to reach the aim you have set?

Do you ask for your parents' advice?

Do you read any special literature?

Have you decided what to do to get practice in this job?

67 1. You give advice to your friend. He doesn't want to listen to you.

2. Your guest is shy. You welcome him.

3. You don't want your mother to learn about your bad mark.

68 Guy Fawkes wanted to blow up the Houses of Parliament. The King and the lords were in the building gathered for the opening of Parliament on November 5th 1605. He was discovered in a cellar and arrested. Then he and his friends were executed. On this day people set off fireworks and children burn guys on the bonfires.

70 1. поворот; 2. освободить; 3. расположить; 4. высадиться; 5. оценил; 6. обернулся; 7. загорая; 8. выехали

71 1. Present Perfect Passive; 2. Past Indefinite; 3. Future Indefinite; 4. Past Indefinite; 5. Present Perfect; 6. Present Indefinite; 7. Present Indefinite; 8. Present Perfect

72 a) I've learned about Whitehall.

Home Office

The Treasury

The War Office

The Admiralty

b) 1. оценены; 2. красное; 3. позавтракали; 4. звонки; 5. посолил; 6. проветрили; 7. приблизились; 8. обязательны

Part II

Unit 2

§1

- 1
1. Yes, I have.
 2. I've got 2.
 3. They are my classmates.
 4. My best friend is Sasha.
 5. Yes, he is.
 6. We do things together and share secrets.
 7. We go to the cinema, play games, do homework.
 8. We help each other with homework.
 9. Only when we are alone.
 10. I tell him about it.
- 2
- Is she your classmate?
What is her name?
How do you spend your time together?
How do you help each other?
How can you prove you're good friends?
- 3
1. My friend is Ann. She is a nice girl. I'm proud of her and she is proud of me, because we help each other and all my classmates think the same.

2. I think it takes long to find out whether he/she is a good friend.

3. I think he's going to study at home, or he's going to play sports.

4. I was surprised because the news was about me.

4 If people stand as one nobody can break or separate their unity. Union is strength.

7 I. 3, 6, 7, 10; II. 4, 7, 9, 10; III. 3, 6, 7

8 1. isn't; 2. was; 3. are; 4. is; 5. were; 6. was; 7. were; 8. was; 9. was; 10. is

9 a) 1. There are many famous theatres, cinemas, restaurants, and entertainments in Piccadilly Circus.

2. It's round.

3. There is illumination.

b) address favourite lovely score
applaud fond main smile
artist gather mountainsplendid
award glad national suppose
awful greeting nice thousand
before happy person try
believe hiking promise useful
coin hill quite victory
cost hope rest young
develop important right

dry join rule
enemy kind sausage

4. Underground station where several lines meet.

5. There are people going to the cinemas, theatres and restaurants.

6. People of many nationalities.

§2

10 a) Barnaby was a boy with ideas. He wasn't a good boy because he always fought with the other boys. But he wasn't strong.

b) Ben was a serious and industrious boy. He was the biggest in class. He was treated with respect!

11 1. We can know them by their hobbies. When we speak to each other in a group of classmates we see who's clever, who reads much.

When we discuss our future plans some pupils give good advice and tell us clever things.

2. My friend is a really hardworking boy. He's dear to me because he's true, kind, modest and nice. He's also very helpful. We respect and trust each other. I respect him very much because he has aim in life.

3. We discuss possible problems of our future life.

We need to do it because it's important. When we exchange opinions and ideas we learn a lot of useful information, know each other better and touch upon serious matters.

12 My friend is a person of character. He is clever, frank and calm in serious matters. He is much respected by all our classmates. When we exchange ideas on this or that matter he always gives his advice. We trust his opinion.

13 There are various news covered in this issue. They are about current events on business, art, sport, education, etc.

15 1. вид; 2. альбом; 3. автограф; 4. антоним; 5. ветераны; 6. атласы; 7. тоннель; 8. микроскоп

18 a) The English are reserved, polite, modest, with a good sense of humour.

§3

19 Last summer I made friends with a new boy. My new friend is cheerful and modest. He is serious and honest.

I like my new friend because he is a real friend, just and sincere.

20 It shows that the British are reserved.

21 My friend is a girl. Her name is Kate. Kate is honest, kind and modest. I try to treat her the same. She knows how to behave herself. When a person is not right she tries to convince him and proves her point of view.

23 We can find such people who want to be leaders. But their leadership is false. I don't like such people because they are not true friends.

26 Present Indefinite — обычно повторяющееся, постоянное действие.
Present Continuous — действие, длящееся в данный момент.

27 Englishmen never shake hands except when being introduced to someone for the first time. They rarely embrace one another — only when their team scores a goal at a football match. Fathers don't embrace their sons.

§4

- 28 Her grandmother doesn't like her clothes. She hates modern music. She criticizes her.
- 29 Helen should respect her grandmother's opinion, she should understand her and remember about the times her grandmother was young. My grandparents are the same, but I try to be polite with them. I try to respect their advice. Sometimes their advice is quite right.
- 30 Once I wanted to go to a theatre. I put on a pretty dress. I'm keen on dresses. I expected my friends approve of it. But they told me that I looked old-fashioned. I don't like when people are not just and gentle. They are weak in fashion, they think people should wear clothes everybody wears. They bored me! But I didn't want to quarrel with them, I even didn't argue.
- 33 One day a fox saw a stork who was very hungry. The fox invited him to her home and gave him dinner. But he could not eat soup from the plate. He got angry and decided to teach the fox a lesson. He invited the fox to dinner

and put food into two tall jars. The fox didn't show that she was angry and thanked the stork for dinner.

35 Present Perfect — результат совершения действия.

Past Indefinite — время совершения действия.

36 a) Englishmen are great tea drinkers. They first heard about it in 1598. It was brought to Britain about 1650. There are two kinds of tea, "afternoon" and "high" tea. The eleven o'clock tea is called "elevenses". They have tea together. It's a good chance to chat. "Afternoon" tea takes place between 3.30 and 4.30. "High" tea is at 5.30 — 6.30.

§5

37 1. Yes, I am.
2. Yes, I do.
3. I think a person should choose his career by himself.

38 1. It's correct.
— Parents give good advice because they want you to look or be well.
— Parents know much about different things.
— They never do you harm.

2. I respect them, but sometimes they don't respect my point of view. Only my father's mother understands my way of life. When she gives me advice I always listen to her advice and follow it. I try to be gentle and polite with my grandparents.

3. I don't agree with people who pressure on me and don't listen to my point of view. I try to prove my point of view by explaining them things in a calm voice.

39 Why don't you like it?

He was interested in my answer because he wanted to know my point of view. This question wasn't new for me.

40 I left it unfinished because I had to do my homework.

41 The general was polite and proud.

42 1. He deceived his father. Father learned about it. He wanted to know the truth.

2. She never helped other people. She had a serious problem one day.

3. I didn't believe some of the news.

43 — We had a talk with my friend, but another classmate didn't let us talk. I told him: "Just listen!"

— We spoke about my neighbour Nick. He was a good sportsman, but he wasn't good at his studies.

— My friend showed me a picture of his new girlfriend. I looked at it and said: "What a pretty girl!"

44 Past Indefinite — действие, совершенное в прошлом.

Past Continuous — действие, которое совершалось в прошлом как процесс в точно указанное время.

46 1. I need their life experience. I follow it. I take their advice. I don't think they're good (but I try to be polite) because sometimes they have their own ideas and views on this or that question.

2. Yes, and I try to think for myself to strengthen my character. Yes, I'm ready to correct my mistakes if any. I don't think I'm always right.

47 We always meet each other and speak about our problems. We discuss dif-

ferent matters, fashion, friends and other things. We listen to music and go to the theatre together. We take books from the library. We have dinner together on Sundays.

48 We made friends two years ago. We were on an excursion. I like my friend because he's modest and cheerful, serious and polite. His friendship means a lot to me, because he teaches me good.

49 1. His friends knew him very well. They always said it.
2. I misinformed my friend once. But I was honest to apologize later.
3. The man is not honest.

51 Newton — the discoverer...
Darwin — the greatest naturalist...
Faraday — the inventor...
Jeuner — the conqueror...
Watt — the father of electric...
Stephenson — the inventor... the father of railways.

52 Система, изображение, проблема, современное, технология, камера, радио.

- 53** Past Indefinite — действие, совершенное в прошлом.
Past Perfect — действие, совершенное раньше момента речи или другого действия в прошлом.

54 a) Xmas is more widely celebrated in Britain than the New Year. It's more important there. People buy a lot of presents for their relatives.

Part III

Unit 3

§1

- 1
 1. There is a talk about winter holidays.
 2. New Year.
 3. People tried to learn about their future.
 4. Much work.
 5. There are only few months left to do much work.
 6. It's better to do it now.
- 2
 1. We always see it in together.
 2. We decorate the fir tree, buy and cook tasty things, then we invite our relatives.
 3. They dance, listen to music and watch TV.
 4. To meet with my friends.
 5. I think to celebrate it with my friends is better.
 6. I think that the coming year will always be better.
 7. In Britain New Year is not so widely celebrated as in our country.

But all the same it's celebrated. People have dinner, buy presents, meet each other and young people go to the discoteque.

- 3 1. Winter holidays are nice, because they are in winter.

Winter gives new possibilities for sports, leisure and fun.

2. I can tell them about my holiday activities, the place where I spent my holidays.

3. Bus excursions are quite dangerous, but going to museums or exhibitions is interesting.

- 5 1 — I; 2 — II; 3 — I; 4 — II; 5 — II

- 6 1. Father tells his son to pass him sugar.

2. Richard tells his younger brother not to leave the door open.

3. Tom tells a small boy not to play in the street.

4. Policeman tells a man to take the third turning on the left.

5. Mother tells her son not to forget to buy a bottle of milk.

6. Father tells his daughter to post his letter in a letter-box on her way to school.

7. Old woman asks the girl to tell her how to get to the hospital.

8. Teacher tells the children to stop talking.

9. Boy tells his mother to buy that book for him.

10. Girl asks her friend if she would help her with that exercise.

7

1. Active Past Indefinite

2. Passive Present Indefinite

3. Active Past Continuous

4. Active Future Indefinite

5. Active Future Indefinite

6. Passive Present Indefinite

7. Passive Present Indefinite

8. Passive Past Indefinite

9. Active Present Continuous

10. Active Past Perfect; Past Indefinite

8

1. конференция

2. администрация

3. комитет

4. посетила

5. делегат, конгресс

6. идеальная

7. показал, проиллюстрировал

8. шоколадный

9. батарейка, электрофонарь

10. фигура

9 a)

1. Mountains.

2. Main towns of South Wales.

3. Places of interest.
 4. Languages of Wales.
 5. Traditional Festivals.
- b)
1. Mrs Roberts tells Betty to look after her sister.
 2. The parents tell their little daughter not to cross the street when the light is red.
 3. The teacher tells the pupils to hand in their exercise-books.
 4. The boy asks his friend to come and see him on Sunday.
 5. The mother orders her son to write down a list of the things he'll have to buy.
 6. The teacher tells Ann to go on reading.
 7. Jane tells her sister to open the windows and clean the room.
 8. The parents tell Alec not to open the door to anyone.

§2

- 10
1. No, I'm not. I'm a member of our class committee.
 2. Yes, of course.
 3. It's nice to think of different ideas.
 4. Yes, I do.
 5. I make the wall-newspaper.

6. Yes, I'm a member of our English Club.
7. I'm responsible for writing letters to our foreign penfriends.
8. Yes, I do.
9. I prefer to watch video, because it doesn't take much time as going to the cinema.
10. I enjoy rock music.
11. I attend our school English Club. We organized a pet society. It's a social circle in our club. We unite boys and girls whose hobby is taking care of pets. We spent our pastime together with the other members of the youth organizations.
13. It's a humorous story, very wise and teaches one a good lesson.
14.
 1. Could you stay at school after the lessons?
 2. Stop talking at the lesson!
 3. Clean the blackboard, please.
 4. Write the date on the blackboard.
 5. Come up to me, please.
 6. Help me with this exercise, please.
 7. Listen to me, please.
 8. Don't turn to me, please.
 9. Pass me your textbook, please.
 10. Don't stand up, please.

- 15 1. III; 2. III; 3. V; 4. IV; 5. IV
- 16 1. реальное условие (Present Indefinite)
 2. косвенная речь (Future Indefinite)
 3. косвенная речь (Future Indefinite)
 4. реальное условие (Present Indefinite)
 5. реальное условие (Present Indefinite)
 6. реальное условие (Present Indefinite)
 7. косвенная речь (Future Indefinite)
 8. косвенная речь (Future Indefinite)
 9. косвенная речь (Future Indefinite)
 10. реальное условие (Present Indefinite)
- 17 1. Mother asks her son if he has finished his homework. 2. Steve tells his little brother that he will go to the library. 3. Kate asks her friend if she likes her new dress. 4. Ann tells her mother that dark clouds are gathering in the sky. 5. Henry asks Joe if their team won or lost the game. 6. Father asks his son if he will be back in an hour. 7. Jack asks the teacher if he will read on. 8. Man tells a tourist that he must take a Number Three bus and it will take him to the park. 9. Mrs Mass asks her friend if she likes coffee with or without sugar. 10. Tourist asks a policeman if he can tell him the way to the nearest underground station.

18 a) The text is about the Welsh people. They speak English, but they are proud of their own language. They wear the same clothes as the English do. They also have their national clothes. The Welsh family names are Johnes, Morgan, Evans, etc.

They love music, they play the harp. Every village has a choir. They have various festivals where they sing louder than anybody else. They sing in a bus, going to a rugby match and at the stadium as well.

- b)** 1. Kate asks her little brother if he has washed his face and hands. 2. The mother asks her daughter if she wants to have tea. 3. The man asks a policeman if he will turn to the left to get to the museum. 4. Robert asks his friend if the wind is strong. 5. Mr Small tells his son that it's raining and offers him to put on his raincoat. 6. Ann asks her grandmother if she'll take her to aunt. 7. Dick asks his friend if he can help him with sums. 8. John tells his father that he has never been in the mountains.

§3

- 19 1. We help old people. It's voluntary. It's a necessary, but hard work. It's difficult to go shopping, spend time with old people because it takes much of your time.
2. They live in my house. I can clean their flat and go shopping. I've done a lot of such work.
- 20 I have taken part in the meeting of our "Caledonian Club". All pupils of our form have taken part in it. This event was important for our school, because we welcomed our British friends.
The happiest event in my life is my first day at school on the 1st of September. For the first time I came there, it was a surprise. This year I'm going to celebrate the finishing of the secondary school. Our classmates take part in the preparation of the final concert.
- 21 Once my friend was in trouble. Something wrong happened with him. It was a bad luck of him. He called me and we tried to think of sort of proper way to help his. When your friend is in trouble you should help him. I think the real friend shouldn't refuse his help.

22 "The New Job Scheme Start".

23 1. I don't like reading books on biology because I'm keen on geography and history.

2. Did you find it difficult to begin the new school year?

3. Do you like to watch TV or to go the cinema?

4. Did you enjoy the film you saw last?

5. Will you ring me up in the evening?

6. Do you take out books from the library?

7. Are you a football fan?

8. Will the weather change soon?

9. Will you stay at school after the lessons?

10. Will you take part in a sport competition?

Специальные вопросы в косвенной речи имеют прямой порядок слов (придаточное предложение) и не меняют свое время, если главное предложение (слова автора) в настоящем времени.

24 1. VI; 2. VI; 3. VI; 4. VII; 5. VII

25 1. косвенная речь (Future Indefinite)
2. реальное условие (Present Indefinite)

3. косвенная (вопрос) речь (Future Indefinite)
4. прямой вопрос (Future Indefinite)
5. реальное условие (Present Indefinite)
6. косвенная речь (Future Indefinite)
7. реальное условие (Present Indefinite)
8. косвенная речь (Future Indefinite)

- 26**
1. Daughter asks her parents where they will go for their holidays.
 2. Victor asks his friends what they will do if Alec does not come in time.
 3. Teacher asks the schoolboy why he was absent from the lesson.
 4. Mary asks Helen when he sent his New Year wishes.
 5. Man asks his family over the telephone what kind of weather they are having at the seaside.
 6. Boy asks the librarian which is the most interesting novel.
 7. Ann asks Bess who she is waiting for.
 8. Mrs Grass asks her husband when he will send the telegramme to his brother.
 9. Mr Morris asks his wife who has taken his magazine.
 10. Woman asks the shop-assistant when the shop will be open.

- 27 a)** The text is about the most famous festival eisteddfod in Wales. It's the festival of poetry, folk music and drama. Between 10,000 and 15,000 come to

it. Some of the old traditions and ceremonies are performed there too.

- b) 1. Nancy asks her mother if the weather is going to be rainy or sunny. 2. The teacher asks her class who will take part in the competitions. 3. Mary asks her friend what she did during her winter holidays. 4. Lucy asks her new friend where she was born. 5. The tourist asks a policeman how he can get to the centre of the city. 6. Mrs Podger asks her husband when he will come home from work. 7. The mother asks her children who will help her to lay the table. 8. The father asks his little son what has happened to Mike.

§4

- 28 1. "Ecology" means land, water, air.
2. Nature will die and we will breathe polluted air.
3. They are trying to solve environmental problems.
- 29 It is about teenagers' help to clean up the local canal.
We can help to clean our Earth.
- 30 1. ... got any marks yesterday".
2. ... any problems you've got".

3. ... that I bought you a good book about pets”.
4. ... you must finish your school year well”.
5. ... you'll have to go shopping now”.
6. ... your last test in history”.

31 I've seen a football game between “Arsenal” and “Manchester United”, the famous English teams. These matches are quite common on our TV now. Our TV is in good relations with the BBC. When the teams arrived at the field I could see that there were a lot of stars. The stadium was full of fans and they seemed to have a lot of fun watching the game. The players moved fast. The game was interesting!

32 People write Valentine cards and send them to their sweethearts.

33 Косвенная речь в просьбах, запрещениях (I a, b, c); утверждениях (II a) общих (II b, c) и специальных вопросах (d); в диалогах (III a, b). Время глаголов не меняется, так как главное предложение (слова автора) стоит в настоящем времени.

34 Если слова автора стоят в прошедшем времени, то все глаголы в придаточ-

ном предложении изменяют по системе согласования времен (кроме просьб и запрещений).

- 35**
1. Nick asked Pete if he could speak to Jane. Pete answered that she wasn't there, she was out then.
 2. Dick asked Jim if he had any of Burns' poems. Jim answered that he hadn't.
 3. Mary asked if Cora was learning her history for the next day. She answered that she was writing a letter.
 4. John asked Ben if he knew Tom's address. Ben said he did.
 5. Fred asked Ann how many lessons were there that day. Ann answered there were two.
 6. William asked Roger what he was going to do that day. Roger answered he was going to stay at home because it was raining.
 7. Kate told Jim to bring back her book.
 8. Mother ordered Kitty not to turn the gas on. Kitty answered she wouldn't.

- 36 a)** The most interesting and beautiful part of Scotland and of the whole Britain, perhaps, is the north and

west, or the region usually called "the highlands and islands".

The Highlands are in the north of Scotland. This is a region of mountains and rivers, small towns and villages. The Highlands are a country of great sea-lochs. Many tourists journey to the west coast of Scotland. A lot of Scottish family names start with "Mac" or "Mc" — like McDonald, Macmillan or McHale.

Some men in the north of Scotland wear a kilt. The Scots speak English, but with their own accent. The Highlanders are fond of Highland Games. At Highland Games they do things like Throwing the Hammer, for example or Tossing the Caber.

- b) 1. Andy said he did his morning exercises everyday. 2. Mother said that Sally was ill. 3. The mother asked her daughter where the baby was. 4. Tom asked Sam if he could swim. 5. Jill asked Max if he knew his friend's address. 6. Liza asked her mother if there was anything for her to do. 7. Paul told Becky to lay the table. 8. Harry ordered Jimmy not to play in the street. 9. William said that the weather was changing. 10. Steve asked his brother what he was going to do.

§5

- 37 I think they were polite to help the old man.
- 38 They told me about it in such a way because they couldn't tell me much about it. They discuss different problems with me. We discuss problems of fathers and sons, sex and some intimate things too.
- 40 The Thistle is the national emblem of Scotland. Once their enemies Norsemen decided to attack the Scots. They took off their shoes to step quietly. But they forgot that their way lay across the field of thistles. One of them stepped on a thistle and shrieked loudly. The Scots woke up and beat the enemies.
- 42
1. William asked his sister what she expected him to do.
 2. The teacher asked who was absent that day.
 3. The mother told Betty not to touch the knife.
 4. Lucy told Ann she was very glad to meet her.
 5. Mary asked her Mum if dinner was ready.

6. Mr. Ross asked what John was going to do?

7. The man said he could give the answer only next day.

8. Jim said mother was putting Nelly to bed.

9. Robert asked the officer if he could show him the way to the bus station.

10. The father told to the family to get the things ready by two o'clock.

43 Если прямая речь стоит в прошедшем времени (Past Indefinite, Present Perfect, Past Perfect), то косвенная речь изменяется на Past Perfect или остается без изменения, кроме случаев с указанием года рождения.

44 1. John asked Mary if she had packed her things. Mary answered she hadn't yet.

2. Ann asked Jane where she had got that novel. Jane answered she had borrowed it from the library.

3. Bob asked Dick how many teams had taken part in the championship. Dick answered 18 teams had.

4. Alice asked Rose when she had been in the South. Rose answered she had been there two years ago.

5. Mrs West asked Mike if he had his supper. Mrs West asked Mike if he had had his supper. Mike said he had.

6. Kate asked Sue who had been absent that day. Sue answered nobody had.

7. Mr Smart said he had arrived at the station by 10 o'clock.

8. Tom asked Mark where he had been born. Mark answered he had been born in Bristol.

45 a) I've learned about Past and the Present of Scotland. Scotland was once an independent country. In the 17th century Scotland and England were united. Nowadays they fight for «devolution» — separate parliament in Scotland to solve Scottish problems. In 1979 a referendum was held to find out how much the Scots wanted to rule their country. Only 33% said "Yes". That was not enough for the UK Parliament to grant devolution.

b) 1. Ralph said they had been in the mountains that summer. 2. Oscar asked his friend if he had changed his plans. 3. Mr Morgan asked his wife if the postman had brought his newspapers. 4. Emily asked her sister how

she had celebrated her friend's birthday. 5. Donald said they had been very happy to spend the weekend at the seaside. 6. The children said they had left the school by that time. 7. Henry said he had entered Oxford University in 1991. 8. Mrs Simpson asked her husband what he had decided to do.

§6

- 46
1. I can learn about:
 - traditions/customs
 - national culture: music, drama and poetry
 2. I would like to join a sport club. I can go in for sports there. That'll do me a lot of good.
 3. They wanted to discuss my future profession.
Yes, I do.
They didn't have enough time, because it was quite a serious question to discuss.
- 48
1. Where do you spend your free time?
 2. What do you usually do?
 3. Who do you meet?
 4. What books do you read?

5. Do you watch TV or go to the cinema?
6. Where do you usually go?

49 Once I tried to do some work. My friend offered help. I refused his help. But when I saw that I couldn't do it myself and called him he said: "One man, no man".

51 1. Henry asked Ann what she was going to do that evening. Ann said she was going to watch TV.

2. Victor asked Boris what had been the result of the match. Boris said the Army team had won.

3. Harry asked Richard if there had been many people at the station. Richard said there had been thousands.

4. Tom asked Jack to take his brother to see the match. Jack agreed.

5. Nick asked Kate what she wanted to do in the evening. Kate said she wanted to see the new film on TV.

6. Ann asked Jim where she had found the novel. Jim answered he had borrowed it from the library.

7. Betty asked Kitty what the news were. Kitty said her brother had got married last week.

8. Alfred asked Francis what he could do for him. Francis answered if he

would give him some interesting books to read.

9. Rosy asked mother if she might go out to play. Mother answered she might do it.

52 В косвенной речи будущее передается временем Future Indefinite in the Past.

54 a) Xmas isn't a very important holiday for the Scots. But New Year is very important. It's called Hogmanay. They see the New Year in at midnight. They join arms and sing "Auld hang Syne". And they traditionally believe that if the 1st man to enter your house is a man with dark hair and a piece of coal, you will have good luck in the New Year.

§7

- 55**
1. Yes, I have.
 2. I play chess.
 3. They say it's a good one.
 4. They collect things.
 5. No, I don't.
 6. It gives me an ability to think.
 7. Yes, I do.
 8. They are nice!

9. I feed them and clean them.

10. It gives us many moments of joy.

56 — My hobby is collecting coins. I like it because it's interesting and can tell you about the history of this or that country. What's yours?

— My hobby is collecting CDs. I'm fond of it because I like music. Do you have any other hobby besides coins?

— Well, I think stamps, and may be CDs too.

57 My sister is interested in reading books on history. She spends much time on it. But my hobby is somewhat different, I'm interested in collecting video films on history.

58 1. Mother tells me good-bye and sees me off to school.

2. I didn't pass my exam.

3. We played a joke on our friend.

60 2; 3; 5; 7; 8; 10

61 В косвенной речи в прошедшем времени Future Indefinite меняется на Future in the Past.

62 1. Tom asked Harry what they would do next day. Harry said they would go to the concert.

2. Kate asked Nelly if she would take part in the competition next month. She answered she wouldn't.

3. Alice asked Peter when the concert would begin. Peter answered it would begin at 7 o'clock.

4. Robert asked William where they would meet. William said they would meet at the underground station.

5. Fred asked Henry who would join their group. Henry answered his sister would.

6. George asked Peter if he would come to see them. Peter said he would.

63 a) "Be prepared" means to be always ready to help in difficult situations.

b) 1. The brother asked Ann what she was looking for. 2. The child said to his parents he could not walk any more. 3. The passenger told the taxi-driver to hurry up. 4. John asked his friend where he had been all that time. 5. Susie said she had no more time to wait. 6. Lucy said she had been born in 1975 in a small village. 7. William asked Jane if she would be free the next day. 8. The doctor told Donald to sit down and asked him what happened.

§8

64 Sports play an important part in the life of people in our country.

65 1. We go there several times a week. We can play different games after school there.

2. These activities give them opportunities for more serious training.

3. Sports clubs have special trainers. I don't go to any sports club, but I go in for bodybuilding.

4. The aim of such competitions is to make sports famous, to find out who is the best in this or that kind of sport, and pupils of which school are the most sportive. Ann, Olga, Nick and Tolya take part in it. They are our school champions too.

67 1. I think there are different reasons:
— they like sports very much.
— they train a lot.

Morning exercises are not enough to show good results. Serious training is necessary. A good sportsman should train every day.

2. I'll advise them to try their best and to begin with morning exercises and self training. The main aim is to keep fit and to have a good health.

3. Some of them stay at home playing computer all day long. It's not useful. They don't help their cultural development.

68 1. We worked much time but we couldn't arrive at the decision.

2. My friend played a bad joke on me on the 1st of April.

3. We went hiking. We wanted to cross the river but the bridge was rickety.

69 I've learned that the first telegramme was sent in Britain in 1836. Some famous people sent famous telegrammes: R. Stephenson, R. Kipling, W. Churchill, O. Wilde.

70 С помощью суффикса -an можно образовать названия национальностей или национальных языков, а -ian — названия профессий и рода деятельности.

71 1. музыканты; 2. библиотекарь; 3. русская; 4. комедиант; 5. американский; 6. африканские; 7. итальянский; 8. австралиец; 9. республиканская; 10. мексиканец

72 a) It's a progressive British organization for boys and girls. The Woodcraft

Folk called. There are 15,000 of them now. They help people by organizing concerts and meetings, collect money and go hiking. Many camps have been organized. The aims of them are peace, international friendship and the building of a better world.

- b) 1. historian — историк
2. Altaian — алтайский
3. African — африканский
4. Canadian — канадский
5. Russian mathematician — русский математик; Kazan — Казань, казанский
6. Siberian — сибирский
7. European — европейский
8. Indian — индийский

§9

73 A good film should have a good script, nice music, good actors and teach people good.

74 1. It was an adventure story. It was very well made. The director is of great talent. The film is true to life, and makes you forget you're at the cinema. The acting was perfect.

2. The film I didn't like was a thriller. It was badly made and no connection

with real life. The acting was poor. I won't advise my friends to see it.

75 1. I don't watch all films. It's not the same for me. Usually I see the advertisement in the magazines and newspapers. If the film is not to my liking I prefer watching another one. First I learn some facts about the film: who's the director, the actors, what kind of film is it, a thriller, an adventure film, a love story, etc. and only then go and watch it.

2. Modern films show specific professions that are not good for intelligent people. So I follow only few examples, but I don't think that a film may change my plans for the future.

76 a) Well, I think it's rather useful.

b) Reading books is very good for any person.

c) If one can play a musical instrument, it's a useful way of spending free time.

d) Both good for health and for free time.

e) I don't think it's very useful.

f) It's just to spend some free time for pleasure.

g) It's good, but not very useful.

77 I can't say the youth of today are interested in pop music. They are interested in computer, sports and studies. They are fond of learning useful things. I know that there were many famous rock music stars. Many of them came from the UK and the USA. The most famous were: Elvis Presley, Chuck Berry, Elton John, "The Beatles", "The Who", "The Animals" etc.

I don't like going to the dancing parties, because there are too many people there. I'm fond of dances at our own parties. I've been to the disco once. I like only the music, not the young people there.

78 Суффиксы -al и -ic образуют прилагательные от существительных.

79 1. экономические; 2. экономными; 3. континентальный; 4. профессиональный; 5. разговорный; 6. историческая; 7. театральный, драматический; 8. классический; 9. музыкальный; 10. национальный

80 1. языковая; 2. заднее; 3. рыночный; 4. минутная; 5. дневной; 6. мясное; 7. железнодорожный; 8. домашний; 9. атлетика; 10. теннисный

81 a) Sport; game; professional; football, popular; stadium; business; club; oval; cricket; hockey; tennis; tennis court

- b)** 1. railway engineer — ж/д инженер
2. paper money — бумажные деньги
3. cattle market — животноводческий рынок
4. football field — футбольное поле
5. ticket collector — билетный контролер
6. spring day — весенний день
7. examination paper — экзаменационная работа
8. birthday party — вечеринка по поводу дня рождения

§10

82 I like rock music because it appeals to me.

83 I think it's true.

Yes, I am.

I prefer popular music.

Music reflects my thoughts and helps me understand the world. I feel well when I listen to music and remember the happiest days of my life.

Music helps to see the beauty and be cultured. I think classical music is very important in musical education.

85 I think it's fun to take the first experience of something. But one should know elementary things if he wants to try it.

86 We bought a gold fish. We didn't follow the advice how to keep it, we though it wasn't necessary. We didn't feed it properly and it died soon.

88 1. healthy — здоровый
2. supperless — без ужина
3. practical — практический, практичный
4. hilly — холмистая
5. changeable — изменчивая
6. builder — строитель
7. historian — историк
8. musical — музыкальный; theatre-goers — любители театра
9. hopefully — с надеждой
10. greatness — величие

89 1. девятилетка; 2. статья из 2000 слов; современная ситуация; 3. сделай сам; 4. незабываемая страница; 5. русская делегация из семи человек; 6. ранние пятилетки; 7. пятидневная международная конференция; 8. внешкольные часы; 9. девятидневный визит по сбору фактов;

10. двадцатиминутная речь по случаю дня Победы

90 a) He was born in 1913. He started to play the piano when he was five. In 1962 he finished the "War Requiem". He became vice-president of the peace organization of musicians. He visited our country several times. He wrote songs and operas for the children. He died in 1976.

Part IV

Unit 4

§1

1 Spring comes at the end of March. Flowers begin to grow, leaves begin to appear. Spring brings me joy and happiness. School is over in May.

2 1. Was this year's spring colder or warmer?

Did the birds come earlier or later?

Did the rivers become free of ice in April?

When did the trees become green?

Were there more or fewer flowers?

2. Are all sports possible in spring?

What are possible?

What do you go in for?

3. Do you go to the country in spring?

What do you do there?

Do you fish in a river?

Do you go to a forest?

Do you just lie in the grass?

4 We should play different jokes, but the jokes should be good.

5 One day a woman wanted to buy a present for her son. She went to a bookshop and chose him a book. When she came home she showed the book to her son. He was glad. They sat at an arm-chair and the mother began to read it. The book was funny and the woman laughed. The boy fell asleep.

6 Mike told his Mum he was in a hurry and wanted to have lunch. He said that he was going to Oxton for a game of golf and the boys would pick him up at 1 o'clock. He asked her if the clock was right.

Mr Jones told him it was ten minutes fast. He said that she would make him lunch in half an hour.

But Mike couldn't wait for that then. He asked what he could have straight away. Mr Jones answered she could make him an omelette in 5 minutes.

Mike said that he would have that with cheese and tomatoes which wasn't much. But he'd be ready in time.

7 1. интересуется; 2. интересы; 3. приказ начать; 4. ордена; 5. стартовая; 6. спектакли, начинаются; 7. покажешь, метро; 8. метро; 9. очерчена; 10. экзаменационная.

8 Demonstrate, active, child, possible, serious; move; different, important, use; read; able; prefer; glass; produce; dear; happy; time; happen; forget; hand; rest; listen; comfort.

9 a) In England the Mother's Day is celebrated on the second Sunday of May. There is also a holiday called Mothering Sunday. It is on Sunday either the end of March or beginning of April.

b) Meaningful, restful, watchful, handful, spoonful, happiness, thick-ness, thankfulness, collectiveness, seriousness, friendless, thoughtless, hatless, nameless, helpless, moveable, advisable, drinkable, understandable, eatable, untrue, unreal, unable, unchangeable, unknown, redress, reenter, reopen, reorganize, recopy.

§2

10 1. There are fields round my city. There are no mountains. The fields are large. There's cattle in the fields in summer.

2. I don't live near the forest, but I've been there. I can see high trees, and bushes, a lot of flowers and plants, mushrooms and berries in the forest. I

can also see animals and birds there.

3. I don't live by the sea, but I think it's different in different seasons and in different weather. But I like the stormy sea. I can't say that it's more interesting for me to live at the seaside or near a forest.

4. There's a river in my city. It's not wide, but it's rather long and quite beautiful. I can see fields, parks, forests, villages on its banks.

- 11 What place did you visit last summer?
Were there fields?

Did you live near the forest or at the seaside?

What did you see there?

Was there a river near that place?

What kind of river was it?

- 12 Books teach us life. They are helpful in self-education and in solving problems.

- 13 My friend and I decided to go to the country. We thought there would be no harm if we spent a day there. We were busy making plans when my sister appeared. She didn't worry about anything, she didn't help us. She laughed at us. We told her not to play the fool and leave us alone.

- 17
1. She sat down near a girl with a round face, short nose and fair hair.
 2. A well-dressed woman entered the hall of the hotel.
 3. The singer's name was known all over the world.
 4. We cook cakes at home on Sunday.
 5. Their house consisted of 4 rooms.
 6. He was short-sighted.
 7. He was about 50.
 8. He saw a slim girl with long legs.

18 a) Radio and TV in Russia doesn't broadcast for schools. There are not so many comments and short plays as well as serious music. There are no instructions in subjects.

TV in Russia has the same programmes, no programmes for students, I mean educational programmes and instructions.

- b) 1. длинноногий; 2. белоснежное;
3. левша; 4. готовое; 5. рассказчик;
6. кораблестроитель; 7. любители концертов; 8. хорошо известный

§3

- 19
1. I read historical novels or adventure stories because they give true

facts, full of action and they're interesting and thrilling.

2. I know about books from my parents, teachers and friends. I read educational books for knowledge. These books help me with my lessons. For pleasure I read adventure stories, poetry and detective stories. Books of such kind make interesting reading.

20 You can't have many friends. It's better to have few of them but good ones. A friend is a person who can help in different situations.

21 A Good saving.

22 If you want to choose a book to read trust your parents, friends or teachers. Books about adventures are for pleasure. But if you want to read for knowledge take a textbook or an encyclopedia. They contain much information. But don't try to miss classes thinking that these books can include all the information and teach you better. They are helpful but teachers are also very important.

24 С помощью слова map — map можно составлять сложные слова, обознача-

чающие национальность, профессию или место жительства.

- 25 1. продавец; 2. председатель; 3. журналисты; 4. снеговики; 5. железнодорожник; 6. моряк; 7. горожанин, городской житель; 8. почтальон.

- 26 cheerful — бодрый, веселый
cheerfully — бодро
cheerfulness — бодрость
cheerless — унылый, угрюмый
cheerlessness — безрадостность
cloudless — безоблачный
cloudlessly — безоблачно
cloudlessness — безоблачность
cloudy — облачный
cloudily — облачно
cloudiness — облачность
actor — актер
acting — игра на сцене
active — активный
actively — активно
activeness — активность
rightly — справедливо, правильно
rightness — правильность
rightful — правильный, законный
rightfully — правильно
rightfulness — правильность, законность

27 a) British Museum is the institution of art and culture. It contains works of art from different countries, displays books and archaeological findings. The Natural History Museum and the Children's Museum are the branches of the British Museum. It has the biggest library in the world.

The National Gallery, The National Portrait Gallery and The Tate Gallery contain the finest works of art of all schools, portraits of British statesmen, scientists and writers, modern works of art.

There are famous theatres in London. The most famous is Covent Garden, now called The Royal Opera, the Old Vic, now occupied by the National Theatre, the Open Air Theatre performs Shakespeare's plays.

Concerts, operas and ballets are often held in the Royal Festival Hall and in the Albert Hall.

The most famous parks are: Hyde Park, the Green Park and Regent's Park. Hampstead Heath the best natural park from which there's a very good view of the whole of London. London has many grounds and stadiums where national sports events often take place.

- b) Careful, carefulness, carefully, careless, carelessness;
fruitful, fruitless;
forgetful, forgetfulness, forgetable, unforgettable;
greatful, greatly, greatness;
hopeful, hopefully, hopeless;
helpful, helpless, helpfulness, thankful, thankfulness;
wonderful, wonderfully.

§4

- 28 Books pointed out his place in life.
Books told him about labour, about life and the world around him.
- 29 I can't say that clothes are not important. Sometimes they are quite necessary. But if a person is clever it's also very good, because clothes do not make man.
- 30 1. "The Two Captains" by V. Kaverin made me think about young people's life, friendship, love, what to do in different situations.
2. I've learned a lot by reading books. They opened the world to me, gave me new knowledge.

- 31 My friend had to take the exam in History. He couldn't pass his exam, he failed. Then he called me. He's my best friend that's why it was my business too. I told him the reason of his failure was lack of reading habit. He had to admit that he didn't read much on the subject.
- 33 The BBC programmes look like Russian TV programmes. They contain many films, talk shows, quiz programmes and sports. There are also plenty of programmes for children.
- 34 School uniform is the face of private colleges in the UK. We had school uniforms many years ago. Now we don't. Shall we have it?
- a uniform helps to be disciplined
 - a uniform doesn't show pupil's individuality
 - it helps teachers not to make a class very colourful
 - girls' uniform isn't nice
- 35 a — общий смысл (какой-то)
the — конкретный смысл (этот)
- 36 English pupils receive a certificate of education at the end of school. They

don't get marks in it, they have letters. "O" level and "A" level. The certificate is called G. C. S. E.

§5

- 37** Are you fond of reading books?
What kind of books do you like to read?
Why?
Who is your favourite author?
What books by this author have you read?
What do you know about the author?

- 39** 1. In May.
2. In the first days of June.
3. I'll take Algebra, Geometry, Russian, Biology or History.
4. No, not yet. But I think to take the profession of a vet.
5. I like animals.
6. Work with animals.
7. No, I haven't.
8. I didn't change them.
9. With my parents.
10. They advised me to think it over.
11. Perhaps, I'm going to take their advice because future profession is a serious problem.

12. They say that choosing a profession is very important, but they don't want to make pressure on me.

40 People learn all their life because there are very many things to learn.

41 Her school is not so serious as any of the state schools. The pupils don't compete, but cooperate. This is very good for small children.

43 Глагол give имеет различные предлоги, которые меняют его значение.

44 1. а) продолжать; б) погас; с) относятся

2. а) выходят; б) оглянуться; с) оторвался

3. а) внеси; б) вернемся; с) оторвался

4. а) выводит; б) вернул; с) поднял

45 а) — The school is only for girls.

— We don't have Assembly.

— We finish our studies earlier.

— We don't have the dinner hour.

— We don't have ABC grades.

— We don't have Religious Education.

б) 1. washed away — смыт; 2. sold out — проданы; 3. speak up — говори же; 4. blown off — сдул ветер; 5. came down — спустился; 6. fished

up — выловил; 7. came out — вышел; 8. shut in — скрыт

§6

46 1. Libraries give us books, besides they organize different meetings with writers, exhibitions of new books, readers' conferences. They also help us and teach us to love books.

2. The Children's Book Week is important because it develops interest in reading. It also teaches how to love books. It helps to develop students' interest in literature which is very important.

47 I think it's Mrk Twain' life. It's a pen name. His real name is Samuel Clemens. His life story is thrilling because his childhood was full of different events and adventures. He described his life in his best book "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer".

48 1. Have you decided to continue your studies or to go and work?

2. If "yes" where are you going to work?

3. What do your parents think about it?

I made the decision long ago.

First I wanted to be a driver. Then I've

changed my mind. Now I want to become a pilot. My plans are different from those of my friend. My parents want me to become a qualified worker.

49 They can be very helpful if you don't know how to find a way out or how to solve some problems.

51 1. They are from all over the world.
2. They are lucky because they don't have to wear uniforms.

3. If you're wrong you get three warnings, then, if you continue doing it, you'll get a slip. You can be also not allowed to go to any of the school dances or clubs.

53 1. grew up — вырос; 2. held out — выглянула; 3. give back — верни; 4. turn up — повернуть; 5. ran off — съехала с...; 6. hold on — держать; 7. gave away — выдала; 8. flew past — пролетело; 9. were back — вернулись

54 a) The school is very serious. The pupils have to work hard and have a lot of activities.

b) keep: away — держаться в отдалении

back — скрывать
down — в стороне
in — не выпускать
off — держаться от...
on — продолжать делать
out — не допускать, не позволять
up — поддерживать

to move: around — кружиться
aside — отодвинуть
back — отойти назад
down — опускать
in — въезжать
off — отъезжать
out — выдвинуть
up — пододвинуть

to set: aside — оставлять без внимания
down — давать отпор
in — устанавливаться
off — откладывать
to — приниматься за...
up — воздвигать

§7

55 — I haven't decided yet whether to continue my studies or to go to a vocational school.

— My parents want me to become a teacher. I don't want to.

— The nine-formers from the text have different ideas. To my mind the main problem of our days is that we choose popular professions and not the ones we like.

— The text shows that some of the pupils have their own point of view and don't want to change their mind.

56 1. For those who want to be a scientist or a hacker Algebra, Physics, Chemistry are important. I think it's important for me too.

— Some people want to become teachers, clerks and a good knowledge of Russian, Literature, a foreign language is very important.

2. I think we can choose modern professions such as: an accountant, a lawyer, a bank clerk or a manager. All the same we need some experience. A vocational school is very helpful in learning about your future trade.

3. There are no other professions for villagers than to become drivers, combine-operators, farmers, milkmaids. But more and more of them choose other professions in towns and cities. They leave homes and enter Institutes.

— I think they are right, because village professions are boring.

— Young people do not want to live in a village any more.

— They learn about famous professions from books and TV.

4. Professional training is very important.

Famous American businessmen worked as common workers, postmen before they became famous directors of their corporations.

57

1. — Hello, Boris!

— Hello, Nick! Where are you going?

— I'm going to return the book.

— What book is it?

— It's the book by Walter Scott "Ivenhoe".

— Is it a detective story?

— Oh, no! It's a historical adventure! It's great!

— Could I read it, please?

— Sure. Let's go to the library with me and you can take it out.

— Great! I'm going with you.

2. — Good morning!

— Good morning, boys. Can I help you?

— Oh, no, thanks, we're going to take out something interesting. We'll choose books ourselves.

— All right. Come here and look for the books.

— (In a while) I'm... Excuse me...

— Yes.

— Could you help us choose books? We can't find anything interesting.

— Up there on the second shelf. Find "A. Christie". She has plenty of nice detectives. They are easy to read, but are quizzical!

59 You've trusted somebody who wasn't trustworthy.

The two friends quarreled.

My sister went to a summer camp and I have nobody to play with.

You're sad and worried about something not very important.

63 It's one of the oldest Universities in Britain. Many great men studied there. Cambridge is one of the oldest and the most beautiful cities of Britain situated on the River Cam. The students live in the University campus. There are about 7 000 students there. They study at the University for 4 years, three terms a year. Education of the Cambridge University is very good and prestigious.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

Английский алфавит

A a	B b	C c	D d	E e	F f
G g	H h	I i	J j	K k	L l
M m	N n	O o	P p	Q q	R r
S s	T t	U u	V v	W w	X x
	Y y	Z z			

Правила чтения согласных

c	[s] перед e, i, y	<i>cycle</i>
	[k]	<i>came</i>
g	[dʒ] перед e, i, y	<i>gin</i>
	[g]	<i>game</i>
s	[s]	<i>send, blocks, desk</i>
	[z]	<i>pens, please</i>
ck	[k]	<i>back</i>
ch	[tʃ]	<i>chair, match</i>
tch		
sh	[ʃ]	<i>shame</i>
th	[θ]	<i>thick</i>
	[ð]	<i>this</i>
ng	[ŋ]	<i>long</i>

Правила чтения гласных

Типы слога Гласные	I тип закрытый	II тип открытый	III тип гласный + r + согласный	IV тип гласный + r + гласный
а	[æ] <i>cap</i>	[ei] <i>came</i>	[a:] <i>park</i>	[eə] <i>care</i>
е	[e] <i>ten</i>	[i:] <i>Pete</i>	[з:] <i>term</i>	[iə] <i>here</i>
і	[i] <i>tip</i>	[ai] <i>kite</i>	[з:] <i>girl</i>	[aiə] <i>tired</i>
о	[o] <i>top</i>	[əʊ] <i>nose</i>	[ɔ:] <i>pork</i>	[ɔ:] <i>more</i>
и	[ʌ] <i>up</i>	[ju:] <i>nude</i>	[з:] <i>turn</i>	[juə] <i>cure</i>
у	[ɪ] <i>gym</i>	[ai] <i>my</i>	[з:] <i>myrtle</i>	[aiə] <i>tyre</i>

Правила чтения сочетаний гласных и согласных

ee > [i:]
ea >
bee, tea

eer > [iə]
ear >
deer, tear

ay > [ei]
ai >
pay, rain

air — [eə]
chair

oo < [ʊ] перед k, d
[u:]
took, cool

wor + согласный — [з:]
worm

oor — [ʊə]
poor

oa — [eʊ]
coal

oy > [ɔɪ]
oi >
toy, spoil

a + ll > [ɔ:]
a + l + согласный >
ball, also

ou > [aʊ]
ow >
out, town

qu — [kw]
quite

Present Simple Tense (настоящее простое время)

(+) I You We They	+ V	We <i>work</i> in the garden every summer.
(+) He She It	+ V-s	He <i>goes</i> to the cinema every Sunday.
(-) I You We They	don't + V	I <i>don't</i> often go to the cinema.
(-) He She It	doesn't + V	She <i>doesn't</i> go to the theatre with us.
(?) Do	I you we + V...? they	<i>Do you go</i> to the seaside in summer?
(?) Does	he she + V...? it	<i>Does your brother work</i> in the garden in summer?

Past Simple Tense

(прошедшее простое время)

(+) I You He She It We They	+ V-ed (+ V2)	I worked in the garden yesterday. We went to the cinema last week.
(-) I You He She It We They	didn't + V	My father didn't work last week. They didn't go to the cinema with us.
(?) I Did	you he, she, it + V...? we they	Did you work in the garden last summer? Did you go to the park on Saturday?

Неправильные глаголы образуют утвердительную форму *Past Simple* по-разному:

- путем изменения корневой гласной (*know — knew*),
- путем изменения конечной гласной (*bend — bent*),
- без изменения формы (*read — read*),
- образованием особой формы (*go — went*).

Эти глаголы нужно учить.

Future Simple Tense (будущее простое время)

(+) I We	shall ('ll) + V	We <i>shall</i> go to the cinema next week.
(+) You He She It They	will ('ll) + V	They <i>will</i> go to the cinema with us.
(-) I We	shall not (shan't) + V	I <i>shan't</i> go to school tomorrow.
(-) You He She It They	will not (won't) + V	My sister <i>won't</i> work in the garden next Sunday.
(?) Shall	I we + V...?	<i>Shall</i> we go to the cinema?
(?) Will	you he she + V...? it they	<i>Will</i> you go to the park with us?

Present Continuous Tense (настоящее продолженное время)

(+) I He, She, It We, You They	am is + V-ing are	He <i>is reading</i> a book now. They <i>are writing</i> a test now.
(-) I He, She, It We, You They	am is not + V-ing are	I <i>am not reading</i> a book now. We <i>are not writing</i> a test now.
(?) Am Is Are	I he, she, it + V-ing we, you, they	<i>Is she reading</i> a book now? <i>Are they writing</i> a test now?

Времена группы *Continuous* образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола *to be* в соответствующей форме и причастия I (Participle I) смыслового глагола.

Глаголы *to be* (быть), *to see* (видеть), *to hear* (слышать), *to understand* (понимать), *to like* (нравиться), *to love* (любить) и ряд других, выражающих чувства и восприятие, во временах *Continuous* не употребляются.

Past Continuous Tense

(прошедшее продолженное время)

(+) I He, She, It	was + V-ing	<i>I was reading a book at 7 o'clock.</i>
(+) We You They	were + V-ing	<i>We were writing a test at 2 o'clock.</i>
(-) I He, She, It	was not + V-ing	<i>He was not reading a book at 12 o'clock.</i>
(-) We You They	were not + V-ing	<i>They were not writing a test at 3 o'clock.</i>
(?) Was	I, he, she, it + V-ing...?	<i>Was she reading a book at 5 o'clock?</i>
(?) Were	we you + V-ing...? they	<i>Were you writing a test at 11 o'clock.</i>

Future Continuous Tense (будущее продолженное время)

(+) I We	shall be + V-ing	<i>We'll be writing</i> a composition at 2 o'clock.
(+) He, She, It You They	will be + V-ing	<i>She'll be reading</i> a book at 4 o'clock.
(-) I We	shall not be + V-ing	<i>We shall not be writing</i> a test at 3 o'clock tomorrow.
(-) He, She, It You They	will not be + V-ing	<i>She will not be reading</i> a book at 2 o'clock tomorrow.
(?) Shall	I we + be V-ing...?	<i>Shall we be writing</i> a test at 2 o'clock tomorrow?
(?) Will	he, she, it you + be V-ing...? they	<i>Will he be reading</i> a book at 3 o'clock?

Present Perfect Tense

(настоящее совершенное время)

(+) I, We You They He, She, It	have has + V-ed V(3)	<i>I have finished</i> <i>my work.</i> <i>She has lost her</i> <i>key.</i>
(-) I, We You They He, She, It	have not + V-ed V(3) has	<i>We haven't finished</i> <i>our work.</i> <i>He hasn't lost his</i> <i>key.</i>
(?) Have Has	I, we you they + V-ed V(3) he, she, it	<i>Have you finished</i> <i>your work?</i> <i>Has she lost her key?</i>

Времена группы *Perfect* выражают законченное к определенному моменту действие, причем важен результат этого действия, сам факт его совершения, а не время, когда оно произошло.

Эти времена образуются с помощью глагола *to have* в соответствующей форме и причастия прошедшего времени (Participle II) смыслового глагола.

Past Perfect Tense

(прошедшее совершенное время)

(+)		
I, We	had + V-ed (V3)	I <i>had finished</i> my
You		work by 2 o'clock.
He, She, It		We <i>had written</i> a
They		test by 3 o'clock.
<hr/>		
(-)		
I, We	had not (hadn't) + V-ed (V3)	We <i>hadn't finished</i>
You		our work by
He, She, It		2 o'clock.
They		They <i>hadn't written</i> a test by the end of the lesson.
<hr/>		
(?)		
Had	I, we, you, he, she, it, they + V-ed (V3)	<i>Had they finished</i>
		their work when you came?
		<i>Had she written</i> a test when the bell rang?

«Показателем» необходимости употребления *Perfect* являются наречия:

just — только что
already — уже
yet — еще
ever — когда-либо
never — никогда

recently, lately —
 недавно
for — в течение
since — с какого-то
 момента

Passive Voice

(Времена страдательного залога)

Present Simple: *am/is/are + V-ed (V3)*

This room *is cleaned* every day.

Cheese *is made* from milk.

Past Simple: *was/were + V-ed (V3)*

This room *was cleaned* yesterday.

These houses *were built* last year.

Future Simple: *shall be/will be + V-ed (V3)*

This room *will be cleaned* tomorrow.

The test *will be written* next week.

Present Perfect: *have been/has been + V-ed (V3)*

This room *has just been cleaned*.

These houses *have already been built*.

Вопросительная форма страдательного залога образуется постановкой первого вспомогательного глагола перед подлежащим:

Is this room cleaned every day?

Will this room be cleaned tomorrow?

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы *not* после вспомогательного глагола:

This room was not cleaned yesterday.

This room has not just cleaned.

Разделительные вопросы (The Tag-Questions)

Ann <i>is</i> at school, <i>isn't</i> she?	Yes, she <i>is</i> . No, she <i>isn't</i> .
You <i>cleaned</i> the room yesterday, <i>didn't</i> you?	Yes, I <i>did</i> . No, I <i>didn't</i> .
Kate <i>plays</i> the piano, <i>doesn't</i> she?	Yes, she <i>does</i> . No, she <i>doesn't</i> .
They <i>will</i> come tomorrow, <i>won't</i> they?	Yes, they <i>will</i> . No, they <i>won't</i> .
Nick <i>has</i> passed his exam, <i>hasn't</i> he?	Yes, he <i>has</i> . No, he <i>hasn't</i> .
He <i>can</i> play hockey, <i>can't</i> he?	Yes, he <i>can</i> . No, he <i>can't</i> .
You <i>are not</i> tired, <i>are</i> you?	No, we <i>are not</i> . Yes, we <i>are</i> .
He <i>is not</i> coming tomorrow, <i>is</i> he?	No, he <i>isn't</i> . Yes, he <i>is</i> .
You <i>don't</i> like this dress, <i>do</i> you?	No, I <i>don't</i> . Yes, I <i>do</i> .
Mary <i>won't</i> be late, <i>will</i> she?	No, she <i>won't</i> . Yes, she <i>will</i> .
You <i>didn't</i> lose your key yesterday, <i>did</i> you?	No, I <i>didn't</i> . Yes, I <i>did</i> .
They <i>haven't</i> bought a new house, <i>have</i> they?	No, they <i>haven't</i> . Yes, they <i>have</i> .

Личные местоимения (*The Personal Pronouns*)

Число	Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж (соотв. косвенным падежам)
Единственное число	I you he she it	me you him her it
Множественное число	we you they	us you them

Притяжательные местоимения (*The Possessive Pronouns*)

Число	Первая форма (перед существительным)	Вторая форма (без существительного)
Единственное число	my your his her its	mine yours his hers its
Множественное число	our your their	ours yours theirs

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Типы прилагательных	Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
Одно и двусложные с окончаниями -у, -er, -ow (простая форма)	short lucky clever narrow	shorter luckier cleverer narrower	shortest luckiest cleverest narrowest
Остальные двусложные и многосложные (сложная форма)	active serious interesting	more active more serious more interesting	most active most serious most interesting
Особые случаи	good bad little old	better worse less older elder	best worst least oldest eldest (о членах семьи)

Для образования степеней сравнения одно- и двусложных прилагательных необходимо прибавить к ним суффикс *-er* в сравнительной степени и *-est* в превосходной:

small — smaller — smallest.

Превосходная степень прилагательных требует определенного артикля *the*!

Степени сравнения наречий

Вид наречий	Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
Простая форма	fast hard late early	faster harder later earlier	fastest hardest latest earliest
Сложная форма (с суффиксом -ly)	slowly carefully politely	more slowly more carefully more politely	most slowly most carefully most politely
Особая форма	well badly far little much	better worse farther less more	best worst farthest least most

Превосходная степень сравнения простых наречий образуется прибавлением суффикса *-est* к их начальной форме и наречия *most* к сложной форме. При этом перед наречием ставится артикль *the*.