

**Все домашние работы
к учебнику английского языка
для 8 класса
общеобразовательных учреждений
и комплекту рабочих тетрадей
для 8 класса**

**HAPPY ENGLISH.RU
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UNIT 1

Lesson 1

*1. Change the sentences. Use **which** or **who**.*

This is Misha Inin who comes from Russia and is spending this year in St. David's School in England.

This is Rob MacWizard who is Misha's best friend.

This is Rob's older brother Mark who is interested in history.

This is the family ring which was lost a long time ago.

This is the family history book which contains seven keys to the old family treasure.

This is Emily Wilson who helped Misha when he had problems at school.

This is Agent Cute who is a very nice guy and always helps Misha, Robin and Mark.

This is Agent Cute's boss who is the head of a detective agency.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Scan the text and say: what did Sasha learn to do? Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.

Sasha's summer holidays.

This summer Sasha went camping with his class. It took them five hours to get to the place.

They liked the campsite very much because very few people knew about it. It was clean, there were a lot of fish in the river and a lot of berries and mushrooms in the wood. They were lucky with the weather — it was hot all the time. The sun was shining, the birds were singing. Sasha learned to put up a tent and make a fire. He also took a lot of pictures of his friends who liked them very much. Of course they lay in the sun and swam a lot. They also caught a lot of fish. At night they used to sit around the campfire and tell funny stories. Sasha's friend often made up his stories, and they were always better ones. Sasha thinks that it was the best holiday of his life.

5. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form.

1. Lesson will begin at 9 a.m. tomorrow.
2. We are meeting my friends tonight.

3. She writes good books. She soon will be famous.

4. Is Mike ill? I will phone him tomorrow.

6. *Translate into English.*

1. What are you going to do this year?

2. My friend will study French.

3. I won't be late for lessons.

4. He will read more books.

5. She is going to write a story.

8. *Match the contractions and the full forms of the verbs.*

He'll – he will

He's – he is

She's been – she has been

They're – they are

I'm – I am

Won't – will not

Didn't – did not

You're – you are

Weren't – were not

I've – I have

It's – it is

Can't – can not

9. *Complete the sentences. Use the correct questions tags.*

1. She was very tired yesterday, wasn't she?

2. They're her friends, aren't they?
3. They'll be angry, won't they?
4. You don't know him, do you?
5. The Thames is a long river, isn't it?
6. Sveta has to arrive at 6 o'clock, hasn't she?
7. The boys are playing football, aren't they?
8. He didn't see him last week, did he?
9. She went to Rostov last summer, didn't she?
10. He's been to England, hasn't he?
11. It's his favourite book, isn't it?

Lesson 2, 3

7. Match the expressions and their translations.

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

9. Match the expressions and their translations.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. — c | 6. — h |
| 2. — a | 7. — d |
| 3. — b | 8. — f |
| 4. — g | 9. — e |
| 5. — i | |

10. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Темнеет. Я должен идти домой.
2. Мэри будет счастлива. У меня для нее прелестный подарок.
3. Мои друзья приехали на вокзал, но поезд уже ушел.
4. Я стал здоровее после того, как стал членом футбольного клуба.
5. Этот певец становится действительно популярным.
6. Он наш лучший студент. Он всегда получает отличные отметки.
7. Ты можешь дать мне немного бумаги? Я собираюсь написать письмо.
8. Алекс первым вошел в комнату и увидел большую Рождественскую елку.
9. Не беспокойтесь о Максе, он в порядке. Я только что получил от него письмо.
10. Я вчера был болен, но сегодня чувствую себя лучше.
11. Моя собака стареет. Я должен чаще водить ее к ветеринару.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

B. Fill in the gaps with right prepositions.

1. Some people get up late on Sundays.

2. What's your news? How are getting on?
3. My friend broke her leg last year. She soon got over.
4. Mr. Smart was very angry because he didn't like to live in a little village, but he couldn't get through this.
5. Father went to Kaliningrad, but he promised to get back next week.

C. Translate from Russian into English.

1. «Where is Mary?» – She got cold yesterday.
2. When she gets over, we will go camping.
3. It's getting dark. Take a torch.
4. «Where were you at 6 o'clock?» – I couldn't get through».
5. «Will your friend get back on Wednesday?» – Yes.
6. How is he getting on?

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Skim the text of Ex.4 and choose the correct answer.

The text is a diary.

The text is about the magic adventures of Misha Inin, Robin MacWizard and Rob MccWizard.

Lesson 4, 5

1. Какое из слов в строке лишнее?

- a) understand
- b) United
- c) disco
- d) imagine
- e) information
- f) mist

2. От каких слов образованы эти слова?

dishonest – honest
unlucky – lucky
unreal – real
incorrect – correct
disconnect – connect
informal – formal
impossible – possible
impatient – patient

3. Match the phrases and their translations.

- a) – 4 e) – 4
- b) – 1 f) – 2

- c) – 3 g) – 6
d) – 5

4. Find the best translation for the saying:

«No news is good news.»

3. Нет новостей – хорошая новость

5. Choose the correct words in brackets and read Masha's reply.

Dear Misha,

Thank you for your letter.

I'm glad that you like your new school. That's the most important thing.

I'm afraid you'll have to forget about the treasure. If you don't give up this idea, you can put your life in danger again. So in this case no news is good news. Have fun with your new friends and don't think about it any more.

I have some bad news for you. Granny fell off her chair and broke her arm. Luckily, she wasn't alone at home when it happened. She's OK now, but unfortunately, she can't write to you. She sends her love and will phone you soon.

Write soon!

Masha

9. Complete the phrases.

1. How awful!

2. I have some good news for you.
3. No news is good news, isn't it?
4. Bad news travel fast.
5. I am glad to hear it.
6. Really? Tell me!
7. What a pity!

10. Match the news and the reaction.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. — e | 5. — d |
| 2. — b | 6. — c |
| 3. — a | |
| 4. — g | |

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

B.

- a) Translate the letter into English for Rob.
- b) Оформите письмо в соответствии с правилами, изученными на уроке.

10 Krasnaya St.
25 January

Dear Misha and Rob.

It's Agent Cute. I'm writing from Krasnay street, house 10. Today is 25 January. I am OK, but I think about you all the time. Do you have any news? Have you found the book? I will go to you when you need my help.

Unfortunately, Boss is angry with me, but that's not true. I have made the mistake, and I am

going to correct it. I have no news. I am afraid I have to stop now. Mum has come. We are going to have dinner.

I'm looking forward to hear from you.

Write soon! Let's keep in touch!

Best wishes,

Cute

C. С помощью каких префиксов образованы эти слова? Translate them into Russian.

mispronounce — mis — произносить неправильно

disconnect — dis — разъединять

irregular — ir — нерегулярный, неправильный

unusual — un — необычный

impossible — im — невозможный

unfair — un — несправедливый

misprint — mis — делать опечатки

uncomfortable — un — неудобный

indirect — in — косвенный

disappear — dis — исчезать

impatient — im — нетерпеливый

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Make questions for the underlined words.

1. He had got a cold before we met. — What had he got before we met?

2. When he got up, his wife was having breakfast. – What was going on when he got up?

3. Nancy had got away before John came back. – Who had got away before John came back?

4. Everybody had to get back into the house because it was getting cold. – Why had everybody to get back into house?

5. I phoned you many times yesterday, but I couldn't get through because the line was busy. – Why couldn't I get through?

1. Complete the texts with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I am looking out of my window. I can see some children in the street. The children were playing football. They always play football in the street. Now a little boy is hitting the ball. Another boy is running after him but he cannot catch him. The boy's mother is looking at them. I don't like it when children play near my windows.

2. My friend Robin went to America last year. He left me his videos. Robin spent a lot of money on the videos. He bought one or two new videos every week. He never went to the cinema or the theatre. He stayed at home every evening and watched films. He often gave videos to his friends. Sometimes they kept them. That's why he lost so many videos.

3. I have just had a letter from my brother Fred. He is in America. Fred is a programmer. He has never been in America before. He has already visited a lot of places and has bought a car.

4. What did you buy yesterday? He has never sent me anything. Have you had our dinner yet? Chelsea beat Real Madrid last month. He has just scored the goal. She has often told me interesting stories.

4. Put the words in the right order and form questions.

1. Why, he, call, so often, does? – Why does he call so often?

2. Where, he, go, did, last year? – Where did he go last year?

3. Your children, do, usually, come, or, late, early, after school? – Do your children usually come late or early after school?

4. When, he, come, will, tomorrow? – When will he come tomorrow?

5. When, he, translate, the text, did, yesterday? – When did he translate the text yesterday?

6. Who, sent, him, the letter, last week? – Who sent him the letter last week?

7. What, they, do, at 5 o'clock, did, yesterday? – What did they do at 5 o'clock yesterday?

*5. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.
Make seven questions to the text.*

Once upon a time Here lived an old woman and an old man. They had no children. One day the old woman said, «I am going to bake a doughnut tomorrow». She went to the kitchen and put all the necessary things together. After that she remembered that she didn't put salt in the dough. She did that and put the dough into the oven. While the doughnut was in the oven, she was working in the garden. When the woman opened the oven door, the doughnut hopped and ran out of the house. The woman ran after it, but it shouted, «Nobody can catch me». Many animals tried to stop the doughnut but he shouted, «I will stop if you catch me!»

Who there lived once upon a time?

Did they have any children?

What did the old woman say one day?

What did she do in the kitchen?

What didn't she put in the dough?

What was she doing while the doughnut was in the oven?

Who tried to stop the doughnut?

Lesson 6

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Valentine Quiz

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. – a | 4. – a |
| 2. – c | 5. – b |
| 3. – b | |

B. Match the prefixes with the verbs and adjectives and make the opposites.

friendly – unfriendly
regular – irregular
lead – mislead
appear – disappear
connect – disconnect
kind – unkind
lucky – unlucky
honest – dishonest
comfortable – uncomfortable

Lesson 7

1. Open the brackets. Use Present Perfect Progressive.

1. My friend has been working on the project for two years.

2. Kate has been looking for her bag for ten days.

3. Have you been sleeping all day again?

4. Why have you been listening to this song since yesterday?

5. How long have you been learning English?

*3. Fill in the gaps with **for** or **since**.*

1. It has been raining since yesterday.

2. Mary hasn't had any guests since last year.

3. Tom's father has been building his house for two years.

4. My friends have been living in London for many years.

5. Alice has wanted a bicycle since her last birthday.

6. Peter and Kate have known each other for ten years.

7. I haven't gone out for three days. I have been ill since Saturday.

6. Rewrite the sentences.

1. Ann has been writing a letter since five o'clock.

2. They have been talking since morning.

3. It has been raining for an hour.

4. She has been cooking since we came.

5. He has making fire for 20 minutes.

6. He has been taking pictures for two hours.

7. *Put the words in brackets in the correct tense form: Present Perfect or Present Perfect Progressive.*

1. She has been teaching children all her life.

2. Agnes has not been eating since Monday.
She is on a diet.

3. How long has he been looking for a job?

4. I heard a very funny song when I was ten. I
have remembered that song since then.

5. It has been raining since 10 o'clock.

6. They have already been learning French
since came back from her trip.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

B. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. How many exercises have you done since
you started your homework?

2. Mrs. Izard has been writing this book since
her husband died.

3. Do you know this man? How long have you
known him?

4. We have already been talking about it for a
week. It's time to do something.

5. They have been talking about it for a week.
It's time to do something.

6. Mr. Dixi is busy. How long has he been busy?
7. Caroline has been thinking about Mark since he left.
8. How long have you had this hat? I have had it for years.
9. I have not seen your dog lately. What has happened?

C. Translate into English.

1. We have already been in this shop for 20 minutes, and haven't bought anything yet.
2. «What is he doing?» – «He is playing tennis». – «How long has he been playing?» – «Two hours».
3. They have been already travelling for two weeks and have already phoned two times.
4. «Where is Molly?» – «She ill.» – «How long has she been ill?» – «Since Thursday».
5. They have already discussed the first point and now are discussing the second one. They have been already discussing it for an hour.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

2. Make questions for the underlined words.

1. She has been working *in this school* for five years. – Where has she been working for five years?

2. They *have been dancing* since eight o'clock.
– What have they been doing since eight o'clock?
3. She has been in Germany *for a month*. –
How long has she been in Germany?
4. I have been busy all day *because I was ill last week*. – Why have I been busy all day?

3. Use the words to write sentence in the Present Perfect or Present Progressive.

1. I/ look for/ five months/ this book – I have been looking for this book for five months.
2. How long/ you/ wait for/ them – How long have you been waiting for them?
3. She/ him/ know/ last year – She has known him since last year.
4. discuss/ They/ this article/ two hours – They have been discussing this article for two hours.
5. How long/ you/ here/ be – How long have you been here?
- 6/ here/ I/ be/ two weeks – I have been here for two weeks.

4. Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. They have been friends since 1997.
2. How long has she been writing this book?
3. The boys have been already looking for the treasure for six months.

4. I have known her all my life.
5. What have they been doing since he left?

5. Translate from Russian into English.

1. «What are you doing?» – «I am watching a film» – «How long have you been watching it?» – «I have been watching it since 5 o'clock».

2. «Where are they?» – «They are putting up the tent. They have been putting it up for 20 minutes and have not put it up yet».

3. Do you write letters to your friends? How many letters have you written since January?

4. «Where are your friends?» – «They are in Vologda» – «How long have they been there?» – «They have already been there for a month».

5. «Who lives in this house?» – «His sister does. She has already lived in it for one year».

Lesson 8

2. Look at the pictures and say: What has been happening?

He has been working in the garden.

He has been washing the car.

It has been raining.

She has been swimming.

She has been running.

She has been making a cake.
She has been going horse riding.

3. Translate into English.

1. She has red eyes. She has been crying.
2. The roofs of the houses are wet. It has been raining.
3. His T-shirt is dirty. He has been playing football.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

Найдите в тексте и выпишите предложения в Present Perfect Progressive, когда действие уже закончилось к моменту речи, но явственно виден его «след».

Have you been crying?

I have been surfing the net all night.

What have you been looking for?

I have been looking for the MacWizard's family history book.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. — a

2. — b

3. — c

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. I (travel) a lot since you last saw me. — I have traveled a lot since you last saw me.

2. I often (play) football when I (be) a boy. I (play) very often since then. — I often played football when I was a boy. I have played very often since then.

3. (hear) anyone from Mary lately? — Has anyone heard from Mary lately?

4. How's Jane's son? I (not see) him for three days. — How's Jane's son? I have not seen him for three days.

5. They (live) in Minsk for 10 years. Then they (move) to Novgorod. — They have lived in Minsk for 10 years. Then they moved to Novgorod.

6. I (not have) any English Lessons this month. My teacher (be) ill since February. — I do not have any English Lessons this month. My teacher has been ill since February.

7. I (meet) Duncan at my friend's house today. — I am meeting Duncan at my friend's house today.

8. Hi, I (see) Jane today. Where you (see) her? (Be) she alone or with her friend? — Hi, I have seen Jane today. Where did you see her? Was she alone or with her friend?

9. She (work) for this company since 1993. —
She has been working for this company since 1993.

10. They're not in. They (go) on holiday. —
They're not in. They have gone on holiday.

11. Look! Somebody (open) the windows. —
Look! Somebody has opened the windows.

12. Why is he crying? He (break) his leg. How
it (happen)? — Why is he crying? He has broken
his leg. How did it happen?

2. Answer the questions.

1. Why can't you speak? I (talk all day) — I
have been talking all day.

2. Why is the road wet? It (rain). — It rained.

3. Why are you tired? I (work on Sunday). — I
worked on Sunday.

4. Why can he smell onions? She (make a
pizza). — She made a pizza.

5. Why is she sad? She (cry) — She has been
crying.

Lesson 11

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

Test yourself.

2. Underline the correct form of the verbs.

Linda: Hi, Peter. I *haven't seen you/* haven't been seeing you for ages.

Peter: Hi, Linda. It's great to see you.

Linda: You look tired. What have you done?

Peter: Oh, I *have been helping/* have helped my mother in that restaurant round the corner.

Linda: *Have you been working/* Are you working there?

Peter: Yes, I *have had/* have been having the job since summer.

Linda: I have been wanting/ *have wanted* to find a summer job for a long time, but I've been too busy.

Peter: What *have you been doing/* have you done?

Linda: I *have been getting ready/* I have get ready for my music school exams since July.

Peter: Oh, that's really important. Do you have a piano?

Linda: Yes, I have been having/ *have had* one all my life. My mother has played it when she was young.

Peter: Well, good luck to you, Linda. I'm afraid I have to go now. Bye -bye.

Linda: Bye.

3. Translate the words and open the brackets.

1. I never (встаю) рано по субботам. — I never get up early on Saturdays.

2. Unfortunately Kate is very upset, but she will soon (переживет) it. — Unfortunately Kate is very upset, but she will soon overcome it.

3. It is (становится) cold. — It is getting cold.

4. Why are you smiling? I have just (получила) a letter from my friend. — Why are you smiling? I have just got a letter from my friend.

5. Find the mistakes and correct them.

dislucky — unlucky

misusual — unusual

unconnect — disconnect

unformal — informal

inunderstand — misunderstand

unregular — irregular

6. In pairs. Get ready and act out the dialogues, in front of your teacher.

A. У вас плохие новости. Ваша собака болеет уже три дня.

I have bad news. My dog has already been ill for three days.

B. Выразите свое сочувствие. Предложите помощь.

I am sorry. Can I help you?

А. Вежливо откажитесь. Вам повезло. В вашем доме живет ветеринар.

Thank you very much. I am lucky. A vet lives in our house.

В. Порадуйтесь за товарища.

I am glad. I am sure he will help you.

2.

А. Вы давно не видели своего друга. Спросите, как у него дела.

I have not seen you for a long time. How are you?

В. Скажите, что ваши дела обстоят отлично. У вас хорошие новости. На каникулах вы с семьей едете к бабушке.

I am fine. I have good news. On holidays I go with my family to grandmother.

А. Порадуйтесь за товарища и попросите его рассказать о предстоящей поездке.

That's wonderful! Please tell me about this trip.

В. Расскажите, что ваша бабушка живет в Москве и вы собираетесь посетить Кремль и сходить в Большой театр.

My grandmother lives in Moscow and I am going to visit Kremlin and go to Bolshoi Theatre.

А. Порадуйтесь за товарища.

How interesting!

В. Скажите, что, к сожалению, вы едете на три дня.

It is a pity I will be in Moscow only three days.

А. Скажите, что вам жаль.

Oh, I am sorry.

UNIT 2

Lesson 1, 2

2. What do you know about these people?

Match the person and his or her description.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. — b | 5. — c |
| 2. — a | 6. — d |
| 3. — d | 7. — b |
| 4. — c | |

4. Translate into Russian.

1. Здание, которое было рядом со школой, упало.

2. Джейн, отец которой также был врачом, работает в больнице.

3. Я еду в город, в котором я провел лучшие годы моей жизни.

4. В комнате я заметил мальчика, отец которого помог мне в прошлом году.

5. На дереве, которое посадил ее дедушка, было много цветов.

6. Подарок, который он принес, был самый лучший.

7. Девочка, о которой они говорят, сестра Марка.

8. Его брат, которого я знаю много лет, звонил мне сегодня.

5. Fill in the gaps.

1. Most of the people, who come to this theatre, are from England.

2. My brother, whose picture you have seen in the room, is a very nice guy.

3. His father, who was very rich, sent him to Eton.

4. Kate and John never forgot the place where they met.

5. I don't read books which have a happy ending.

6. It was time when men went to war, and men waited for them.

6. Выберите нужное союзное слово.

1. My friend, who is very talented, is arriving today.

2. She's bought the book that she was looking for.

3. I like the house that they live in.

4. She showed me the ring which was a family treasure.

5. I don't know the man who is sitting next to me.

9. *Match the person and the words.*

1. — b 2. — c 3. — a

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

D. Translate into Russian.

1. Песню, которую мы слушали, была очень хорошая.

2. Туристы, которых мы ждали, не пришли.

3. К сожалению, он не получил подарок, на который он надеялся.

4. Доклад, который он должен был сделать, был очень важный.

E. Make one sentence from two.

1. I bought the dress which my friend advised me to buy.

2. We went to the party that was very interesting.

3. That is the village which we used to go every summer.

4. This is Mary Jones whom I've got a letter from.

5. I was looking for a key that I've found now.

6. This is the house which they bought last year.

7. This is the actor whom I like very much.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Circle the correct conjunction.

1. That's the book *that/ who* I've just read.

2. The boy, *who/ that* helped me yesterday, is Peggy's brother.

3. The tents *who/ which* are blue are ours.

4. The garden *which/where* the Browns bought is very nice.

5. I know the man *who/ which* has this address.

2. Translate.

1. On the shelf I saw the book which I has looked for.

2. The woman, whose daughter worked in the post-office, helped him to send the letter.

3. He found the place where he had lost the keys.

4. The person, who we met, hadn't known anything about our father.

5. She remembered Natasha who had been her best friend.

6. Oleg met the friend whom he had not seen for two years.

7. The boy, who had shown him the way, was very polite.

4. Translate the words in brackets and complete the sentences.

1. He'll (примет решение) after he has spoken to her.- He'll make up his mind after he has spoken to her.

2. She (заставила) him follow his brother's advice. – She has made him follow his brother's advice.

3. (Не шумите.) The baby is sleeping. – Don't make noise! The baby is sleeping.

4. You'll (сделаешь ошибку) if you go to the party today. – You'll make a mistake if you go to the party today.

5. Your sister has to (заставить) him believe you. – Your sister has to make him believe you.

6. When are you going to (делать) доклад? – When are you going to make a report?

7. Has he (принял решение) where to go? Not yet. – Has he made up where to go? – Not yet.

5. Make sentences from the table. Write them.

Mum made me clean the room.

Mum will make me clean the room.

Dad made his son look for his book.
Dad made his son clean the room.
Dad will make me walk the dog.
His parents make him wash the dishes.
Their friends made them clean the room.
My sister will make me walk the dog.
Our teacher makes us look up the words in the dictionary.
Your granny will make you look after your little sister.

Lesson 3, 4

1. Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. — b | 4. — a |
| 2. — e | 5. — f |
| 3. — c | 6. — d |

8. Match the expressions and their translations.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. — b | 4. — e | 7. — d |
| 2. — c | 5. — h | 8. — f |
| 3. — a | 6. — b | 9. — g |

10. Match the sentences and the replies.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. — c | 4. — d |
| 2. — f | 5. — a |
| 3. — b | 6. — e |

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Use a sentence from box A and a sentence from box B to make a new sentence.

1. They're going to Moscow to see Red Square.
2. We went to Egypt to swim in the Red Sea.
3. He was just called Lena to invite her to his birthday.
4. They're buying a tent to go camping.
5. I went to the shop for bread to help Mum.
6. The Browns went to the airport to meet their friend.

*B. Replace the underlined words with the expressions with **make**.*

1. He wants to make money.
2. Have they made up their mind where to go?
3. The children were making noise when I came.
4. She was making dinner when I phoned.
5. Her English is making progress.

C. Translate into English.

1. Last week they bought a tent to go camping.
2. I have to visit Misha to help him.
3. They wanted to go to the shop to buy a present.
4. He came home to have a dinner.

5. They made friends a year ago.
6. «Why is everybody making noise?» – «He has been making a report already two hours».
7. «Have you made up your mind yet?» – Not yet.
8. Don't make him make a mistake.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Образуйте новые слова с помощью известных вам префиксов и суффиксов.

write, rewrite, writing.
read, reread, reading.
five, fifth
job, jobless
celebrate, celebrating, celebration
kind, unkind
pack, packing, unpack
open, opening
lock, unlock
advertise, advertising
invite, inviting, invitation
child, children
nine, ninth

2. Translate the words in brackets into English

1. I'm afraid we forgot something. We'll have to unpack our backpacks.
2. Unfortunately, we can't help him.

3. Rewrite this exercise.
4. Where did you read this advertisement?
5. I've got an invitation from my friend.
6. Why is he so unkind? She is very unhappy.

3. *Choose the right form.*

1. What is the news?
2. No news is good news, isn't it?
3. Bad news travels fast. Does it?
4. I've heard some good news.

4. *Translate into English.*

A.

1. Как ужасно! — How awful!
2. Какая жалость! — What a pity!
3. Да? Расскажи. — Really? Tell me about it!
4. Как стыдно! — What a shame!
5. Рад за тебя. — I'm glad for you.

B. *Match the phrases in A to the sentences in B.*

a) Somebody has robbed their house. — How awful!

b) I've seen a very interesting film this week. — Really? Tell me about it.

c) Why is your son so sad? — The boys bully him at school — What a shame!

d) I've got a good mark in Maths. — I'm glad for you.

e) Unfortunately, I couldn't help my friend. —
What a pity!

2. Use the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. When did Yuri Gagarin fly into Space? — In 1961.

2. Is Mark in? — «Yes, he has just got home.»

3. Have you seen the film? — Yes, I saw it last week.

4. I have never written to Lucy, but yesterday I wrote to her sister.

5. He has just finished work, so he can go home now.

3. Rewrite the story. Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect, Past Simple, Present Progressive, Future Simple, Past Perfect tense.

Alex's friend Mary has just come home from school. She looks very sad.

«What's happened to you?» Alex asks. «I have lost a very interesting book. I haven't finished it yet and now I don't know what to do. The worst thing about this situation is that the book isn't mine. My friend Lucy gave it to me a week ago and I promised to read it very quickly. Lucy has not read it herself yet.» Mary says, «At the moment I try to buy another copy of this book, but I haven't found one anywhere». The shop

assistants say, «We have already sold out». People who sell books in the street say, «We have not received them yet». Alex never loses books and he doesn't know what people normally do when this happens. Suddenly he gets an idea. «Have you looked for the book in the Internet shop?» he asks. «No, I haven't» Mary answers. «So try it!» he says. When Alex phoned his friend next day, she said that she would buy the book in the Internet shop. «They have already send it and I will receive it in three days», my friend said happily.

Lesson 5, 6

5. Fill in the gaps with words from the dialogue.

1. In the UK there is no president, the Queen is the head of the State.

2. There are two Houses in the Parliament: the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

3. People who sit in the House of Common are called Members of Parliament.

4. People who sit in the House of Lords are called Peers.

5. British people vote for MPs at a general election.

6. The party which wins a general election forms the Government and their leader becomes the Prime Minister.

7. After the Queen approves the bill, it becomes law.

8. *От каких глаголов образованы существительные*

election – elect
government – govern
management – manage
development – develop
discussion – discuss
collection – collect
prediction – predict
advertisement – advertise
education – educate
examination – examine
achievement – achieve
impression – impress
argument – argue

9. *Образуйте существительные от глаголов с помощью суффиксов – **ment**, – **tion**.*

decorate – decoration
instruct – instruction
manage – management
organize – organization
celebrate – celebration

equip – equipment
develop – development
recommend – recommendation
invite – invitation
agree – agreement
enjoy – enjoyment

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Match the ideas and the facts.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. – f | 4. – d |
| 2. – c | 5. – b |
| 3. – a | 6. – e |

B. Answer the questions.

1. The Queen is the head of state in the UK.
2. Prime Minister is the head of the government in the UK.
3. The British Parliament is called the Houses of Parliament.
4. It consists of two Houses.
5. The House of Common represents the people of Britain.
6. British people vote every five years.
7. The members of the House of Commons are called MPs.

Lesson 10

Test yourself.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

3. Today is Sunday and Linda is relaxing at home. She has had a very busy week. Look at Linda's diary and write: Where did she go to this week? Why?

On Monday morning Linda went to the bank to get some money.

On Tuesday evening Linda went to the central bus station to meet Mum and Dad.

On Wednesday morning Linda went to the kiosk to buy a newspaper

On Wednesday evening Linda went to the cinema to see a new film with Julia Roberts.

On Thursday morning Linda went to the dentist to check teeth.

On Friday evening Linda went to Mike's house to have fun at his birthday party.

On Saturday morning Linda went to High Street to do the shopping

On Saturday afternoon Linda went to the restaurant to have lunch with friends.

On Saturday evening Linda went home to phone Granny.

4. *Circle the correct answers.*

1. The United Kingdom is

a) a republic b) *a monarchy* c) a federation

2. The head of state is

a) *the Queen* b) President c) the Prime

Minister

3. The British Parliament sits in

a) one building b) *two buildings* c) three buildings

4. MPs are

a) the people who sit in the house of Lords

b) *the people who sit in the house of Commons*

c) all the people in the Houses of Parliament

5. What are Britain's main political parties?

a) *Labour and Conservative*

b) Democratic and Republican

c) Conservative and Democratic

6. How do Members of Parliament get into the House of Common?

a) The Queen chooses them.

b) *British people elect them.*

c) They inherit their seats from fathers and grandfathers.

7. Who presides over the House of Commons?

a) *the Speaker*

b) the Lord Chancellor

c) the Prime Minister

5. Fill in the gaps. Use: when, who, which, that, where, whose. Put commas where necessary.

1. I need a friend who will never let me down.
2. Kate, who is a teacher at our school, has never been abroad. She's afraid of flying.
3. My grandfather, whose sweater you are wearing, was a very nice man.
4. My friends went to Spain where it's warm and sunny.
5. The theatre, that you have seen in the pictures, isn't far away from here.
6. His parents were doctors who worked in the hospital down the road.
7. Look at Mary. She has seen something that scared her.
8. The Pushkin novel which I like best is Barishnya Krestyanka.
9. I've read a book that was very interesting.
10. The benches, which are in the House of Lords, are red.

6. Use the suffixes -tion or -ment and form the nouns from the verbs.

agree — agreement
elect — election
explain — explanation
discuss — discussion
demonstrate — demonstration

improve — improvement

manage — management

inform — information

collect — collection

equip — equipment

UNIT 3

Lesson 1

3. Translate into English.

1. When he was seven years old, he couldn't read.
2. Masha must help her brother.
3. Children shouldn't eat many sweets.
4. Do you have to walk with the dog in the morning?
5. Can he speak Russian?

4. Translate into Russian.

1. Если я поеду в Англию, я не смогу понимать людей на улицах.
2. Если я найду адрес моего друга, я смогу навестить его.
3. Мой фотоаппарат не работает, и поэтому я не могу фотографировать.
4. У певицы болело горло. Однако, она смогла петь на концерте.

5. Когда я посмотрел тест, я не смог ответить на многие вопросы.

6. Когда вор залез в машину, полиция не смогла остановить его.

5. Fill in the gaps with the right form of the verb.

1. Will we be able to see this film tomorrow?
2. Why could nobody meet us yesterday?
3. How many pages can he normally translate?
4. What will you be able to do if you see a tiger in the street?

*6. Complete the sentences. Use **to be able** in the Future Simple.*

1. Kate will be able to come and see us tomorrow.

2. I am very busy now, I will not be able to help you until next week.

3. Will she be able to finish this dress by Sunday? I need it for a school party.

4. I will be able to speak English in two years.

8. Rewrite the sentences according to the model.

1. My friends may come to my party.

2. Mum may make dinner today.

3. I may find something interesting in this book.

4. Our country may be different in twenty years.
5. Your friend may phone you this evening.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

B. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

1. He will be able to speak English in two years.
2. Pete couldn't remember the address of his friend.
3. When will you be able to write the letter?
4. I may phone her tomorrow.
5. Nina may know his address.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

2. Put the verb can in the right tense.

In the past computers were quite simple. They could not store information. They could not understand many languages and could not connect to each other. You could play some games with those computers, but they were very slow.

Modern computers are more interesting. You can do a lot of things with them.

First of all you can surf the Internet and get information. Your computer can understand a lot

of languages. Secondly it can help you keep in touch with friends: you can write and receive e-mails. It only takes a few minutes to get a reply. Like a good friend, your computer can understand your voice and write texts for you.

The computers of the future will be very small, fast and intelligent. They will drive your cars. You will be able to talk to a car and it will drive you to the right place. Telephones will be different. You will soon be able to talk to a person on the telephone and see the person you are talking to.

Television will change. You will be able to watch a real three-dimensional television. You will be able to touch and feel the characters. People who don't know much about computers will be lost in the future. They will not be able to understand the new technology.

3. Read the story. Answer the questions.

1. Where did it happen? — It happened at a French border station.

2. Was it dark when the train arrived at the station? — Yes, it was.

3. What did the passengers have to do? — The passengers had to open their bags and wait for the customs inspection.

4. What was the young man doing? — A young man took out a lot of cigarette packets and was trying to put them all into his pocket.

5. Was he worried about the customs inspection? – Yes, he was.

6. What did the young man ask one of the passengers to do? – The young man asked the man to take some packets and put them in his pockets.

7. The young man didn't want to pay duty, did he? – No, he didn't.

8. Did the passengers agree to take the cigarettes? – Yes, he did.

9. Why did he say, «I won't be able to give them back to you?» – He said that because he was a French customs officer.

Lesson 2

5. Translate from English into Russian.

1. В тексте есть какие-нибудь изменения?

2. Я не хочу ничего менять.

3. У тебя есть факс?

4. Да. Я отправлю его письмо по факсу завтра.

5. У тебя есть электронный адрес?

6. Она отправила тебе его номер телефона по электронной почте два дня тому назад.

7. Read and complete the sentences.

Pam and Sam had a walk,
Had a look at the shops,
Found a very nice dress,
Then they needed a rest.

Pam and Sam had some rest,
Had some chat about the dress,
Had some drink, had some lunch,
But the dress cost too much.

Pam and Sam couldn't sleep,
Counted black and white sheep
Had a very bad dream,
And woke up with a scream.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

B. Use the words in brackets as verbs or nouns and complete the sentences.

Life is never boring if you have a computer. I'll tell you why.

I can meet a lot of people. When I want to chat with somebody, I go to the chat website.

When I want to talk to my friends from a different town, I don't use the phone. I phone them through my computer. It doesn't cost much.

When I need some information, I can always look on the Internet.

When I write an e-mail to my pen-friend from Spain, she always replies quickly.

Yesterday I e-mailed my homework to her. She promised to help me with it, but I haven't had the answer yet.

E. Translate from Russian into English.

1. «Where is Lena?» – «She has got a flue». – «Has she got a temperature?» – «Yes. She has got a sore throat already for three days.»

2. «I have got a new camera» – «May I see it?»

3. «Have you phoned Ann?» – No. I've been phoning already 20 minutes, but the line is busy. – «Let's try to get through one more time.»

4. Today the water in the sea is warm. Let's have a swim.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Translate the words in brackets into English.

1. Why didn't you call last week? – There were no means of communication in the village.

2. Nowadays you can find everything in the Internet.

3. In any case we did our best to help him.

4. Children take a computer for granted.

2. Underline the correct form of the verbs.

1. Mobile phones *are/ is* the means of communication nowadays.

2. *Is/Are* there any other means of communication with the tourists?

3. There *was/were* very few means of communication in old times.

4. How many means of transport *are/is* there at your hotel?

3. Answer the questions.

1. What time did you have an English Lesson on Monday? – I had an English Lesson at 10 o'clock on Monday.

2. What did you have for breakfast this morning? – I had a pizza and tea for breakfast this morning.

3. Your friend hasn't got a cold, has he? – No, he hasn't.

4. Your friends were having a nice time yesterday, weren't they? – Yes, they were.

Lesson 3, 4

1. Choose the correct article.

1. Who invented the computer?

2. Are the tigers stronger than lions?

3. Are the tulips as beautiful as the mayflowers?
4. He usually has milk for breakfast, but his sister has coffee.
5. Are the Americans as friendly as the Russians?

7. Quiz. Discuss the questions and try to choose the correct answers.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. – a | 5. – a |
| 2. – b | 6. – c |
| 3. – b | 7. – b |
| 4. – c | 8. – a |

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Read the «Ink» text and answer the question.

1. People invented ink more than four thousand years ago, didn't they? – Yes, they did.
2. Did the Chinese and Egyptians invent ink at the same time? – Yes, they did.
3. Where did the first man who used ink come from? – He came from China.

2. Scan the «Alphabet» text and answer the question: when did the first alphabet appear?

It appeared between 1700 and 1500 BC.

3. Read the «Means of writing and letters» text and answer the questions.

1. Who made the first writing stylos? – The Greeks did it.

2. Did the Greeks write their messages on paper?

No, they didn't. They wrote on wax -coated tablets.

3. How did Cadmus send his messages?

He sent them by foot messengers.

4. Read the «Paper» text and write True of False.

1. Paper come from Turkey. – False.

2. The Chinese learned about paper in the second century AD. – False

3. The oldest piece of paper was made of hemp fibres. – True.

4. The archeologists found the oldest piece of paper in a tomb. – True.

6. Look through the «Telegraph» text and answer the questions.

1. What does the word «telegraph» mean? – It means «to write far»

2. Does the telegraph transmit signals? – Yes, it does.

3. Who invented the electronic alphabet? – Samuel Morse, a professor of arts and design at

New York University, invented Morse code, an electronic alphabet.

4. What was it possible to do with the help of Morse code? – It was possible to code the letters and signs of a language.

5. Which two cities did the first telegraph connect? – Washington and Baltimore .

5. Read the «Penny Black» and circle correct answers to the questions.

1. Very few people in England were able to send and receive letters because

c) they had to pay a lot of money for the letters.

2. Who had to pay for the letters?

b) the people who received them

3. A letter for a distance of nine miles cost

c) six pence

4. The main ideas of Sir Rowland Hill were

b) everybody should be able to send letters

5. The first stamp was called the Penny Black because

c) it cost one penny and was black

7. Read the «Telephone» text for detail and circle the correct answers to the questions.

1. February 14, 1876 was the day when

b) Bell invented the telephone

2. Bell's invention was able

c) to transmit the sound of the voice by wire over long distances.

3. Elisha Grey didn't become the inventor of the telephone because

c) Bell arrived at patent office two hours before him

4. In 1891 there were

c) five million telephones

8. Scan the «E-mail» text and find the answer to the question: what does @ mean?

It means «at»

9. Underline the wrong statements.

1. A lot of people were trying to invent e-mail.

3. With the SNDMSG programme the people in his company were able to send messages to each other.

6. E-mail address is the same as your postal address.

9. It took Ray Tomlinson years to invent e-mail.

10. Ray Tomlinson got a Nobel Prize for his invention.

Lesson 5, 6

2. Translate into English.

1. «May I phone you?» – «Yes, you may.»

2. «Can I go to the cinema with you?» – «Yes, you can.»

3. «Could you tell me where Kirov street is?»

4. You may not play football.

5. I know that I may use this phone.

5. Choose the correct answer.

2. Because it is as popular nowadays as Latin was hundred of years ago.

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

1. Answer the questions.

1. What languages do you need to talk to people in:

China? – Chinese

Holland? – Dutch.

The USA? – English

Germany? – German.

Mexico? – Spanish.

Canada? – English.

Italy? – Italian.

Spain? – Spanish.

Turkey? – Turkish.

2. Is there any language which people understand in all countries? If yes, which one?

It is English.

2. Put in the right article.

1. He usually has tea with milk.
2. Are the French more polite than Germans?
3. I like dogs and my friend likes cats.
4. Falcone is the fastest animal.
5. Do the Americans understand English?
6. I am afraid of pigeons.

4. Translate the words in brackets.

1. As a matter of fact they were brothers.
2. There are some English words in Russian, for example: sandwich, football.
3. As a rule, there is no snow in England in winter.
4. Let's have a party. That's a good idea.

Lesson 10

Рабочая тетрадь № 1

*3. Fill in the gaps with the positive or negative forms of **can** or **to be able to** in the correct tense form.*

In very early times, all the people on the Earth were able to speak the same language. They lived together and could understand each other.

People at that time were strong and ambitious. One day they had an idea. If we all get together, we can build a great city. We will call it the city of Babel and the tower of this city will go up to the sky. If we can do it, everybody will be happy. When the man started the Tower, God was watching them. «They can work really fast», he thought. Everything was going well and people forgot about God. They thought that they would be able to build the tower without him. God got very angry with the people. He decided to punish them. He gave them different languages so that they couldn't understand each other. After that people could not finish the tower. They could not live together and went to different places of the world.

Nowadays people can speak many languages, but most of them can speak English. Maybe, one day English will become the languages of the earth and people will be able communicate easily again.

4. Fill the gaps. Use the, a or no article.

1. Computers can help you do a lot of things.
2. Television will be more popular in the 21st century.
3. The Chinese invented paper.
4. Water is very good for you. You must drink two liters of water every day.

5. The English don't speak any other foreign languages.

6. Dogs are people's best friends.

5. What are the people saying? Complete the dialogues.

1. I have a headache. — Take some aspirin.

2. Let's have some coffee. — That's a good idea.

3. I want to have some rest. — I'm tired too.

4. Why are you running? — I have no time.

5. Why are you so hungry? — I had no dinner.

UNIT 4

Lesson 1, 2

Friends

Guess the meaning of the underlined words.

communicate — общаться

conferences — конференции

presentations — презентации

diplomats — дипломаты

politician — политик

secretary — секретарь

original — оригинальный

9. Open the brackets. Use the right pronouns and the right forms of the verbs.

1. What's the news? — It's bad.
2. My friend has earned a lot of money. — He gave it to his mother.
3. This summer I learned a lot about people
This knowledge helps me to communicate with my friends.

4. My grandfather has a very good library. I really want to get access to all this information.
5. Don't follow his advice. It is never good.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 1

A. Rewrite them. Используйте придаточные предложения цели.

I learn English to be able to make friends in other countries.

I learn English to study languages at the University.

I learn English to be an intelligent person.

I learn English to be able to travel all over the world and understand people everywhere.

I learn English to be the best student in my school.

C. Match two parts of the dialogues.

1. I don't know this word. — You should look it up in the dictionary.

2. I can't find my keys. — Look for them in your bag.

3. My friend Tom is going to come soon. — Is he? I look forward to seeing him.

4. Where are you? — Look for the red car. I'll be there.

5. How will I find her? I've never seen her before! — It's easy. She looks like her mother.

6. But my sister can't fly to Moscow alone. She's only ten! — A flight attendant will look after her. Don't worry.

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

1. Translate into English.

1. Его знания по математике лучше, чем мои. — His knowledge of Maths is better than mine.

2. Его советы помогают. Они всегда полезные. — His advice helps. It is always useful.

3. «Где мои деньги?» — «Я положил их на стол». — «Where is my money?» — I put it on the table.

4. В этом тексте мало информации. — There is little information in this text.

5. Сколько денег вам нужно? — How much money do you need?

2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. Translate into Russian.

1. What are you doing? — I am looking for my book.

Что ты делаешь? Я ищу свою книгу.

2. I like Granny Pasha very much. She was looking after me when I was a child.

Я очень люблю бабушку Пашу. Она ухаживала за мной, когда я был ребенком.

3. If you don't know the word, you should look it up in a dictionary.

Если ты не знаешь слово, посмотри его в словаре.

4. Don't look at her. She's crying.

Не смотри на нее. Она плачет.

3. Translate the verbs in brackets into English and complete the sentences.

1. When she was looking for her keys, she found her pen.

2. Mary asked a woman, «Have you ever looked after a child?»

3. Look at this woman. She looks nice, doesn't she?

4. You won't be able to translate this text until you look up all the words in a dictionary.

5. I'm looking forward meeting this man.

6. She looks like her mother.

Lesson 3

1. Complete the sentences. Use the verb **have to** in the correct tense form.

1. Yesterday I went to bed late. I had to finish my homework.

2. I have to get up early every day of the week.

3. Tomorrow I will have to get up early too.

4. I had to phone my friend yesterday, because I forgot to write down the homework.

5. I have to catch a bus to school every day.

6. I usually have to make breakfast for my family.

7. Tomorrow I will have to go to school.

2. *Choose the correct verb.*

1. Some people have to work at night.

2. I watch television all the time. I must stop.

3. Tomorrow is Sunday. I must have some fresh air.

4. Her Granny is ill. She must visit her.

5. Tomorrow is my friend's birthday. I have to send her a card.

3. *Fill in the gaps.*

1. You don't have to get up early on holidays.

2. This window is broken. You don't have to open it.

3. Mr. Brown is a very rich man. He doesn't have to work.

4. It's very cold. You mustn't go out today.

5. You don't have to clean your room today. You can do it tomorrow.

6. Your dog mustn't sleep in your bed.

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

*1. Choose the correct answers for the questions.
More than one answer can be correct.*

1. What do you have to do to understand native speakers?

I have to

- a) go to a summer school in England
- b) listen to English songs
- d) watch films in English
- e) listen to tapes and repeat after the speaker
- f) put on headphones and go to bed

2. What do you have to do to be able to talk to native speakers?

I have to

d) learn a lot of texts, songs and poems by heart

- e) get a good English accent

3. What do you have to do to read English books and newspapers?

I have to

- a) buy a good dictionary
- b) write down new words and learn them
- c) listen to English songs
- e) study as much as you can

3. Circle the correct verbs.

1. I've had a cold for three days already. I ... eat ice cream.

- a) must b) *didn't have to* c) should
2. My tooth hurts, I ... go to the dentist
- a) *must* b) have to c) should
3. You have a stomachache. You ... eat chips and sweets.
- a) *mustn't* b) don't have to c) can't
4. Her head hurts. She...take some aspirin
- a) must b) *should* c) had to
5. If you have a sore throat, you'll ... go to the doctor
- a) must b) *have to* c) should

4. Put in the correct verb. Choose from have to, must, should. Translate into Russian.

1. You won't have to make him write that letter. I'll do it.

Тебе не надо будет заставлять его писать это письмо. Это сделаю я.

2. Your friends don't have to meet me. I know the address.

Твоим друзьям не надо будет встречать меня. Я знаю адрес.

3. He looks pale. He shouldn't spend so much time at the computer.

Он бледный. Ему не следует проводить так много времени за компьютером.

4. He should make some money, so he must work on Sundays.

Ему нужно заработать денег, поэтому он должен работать по воскресеньям.

5. The text is difficult, so you should look up all the words in the dictionary.

Текст трудный, поэтому тебе следует смотреть все слова в словаре.

6. Her mum was very ill, so she has to look after her.

Ее мама была очень больна, и поэтому она должна была за ней ухаживать.

5. Translate into English.

1. Им не придется переводить этот текст на английский язык.

They won't have to translate this text into English.

2. Тебе не нужно помогать мне.

You don't have to help me.

3. Он собирается поехать в Англию. Ему нужно много заниматься.

He is going to go to England. He should practice a lot.

4. Ему пришлось много работать, чтобы заработать деньги.

He had to work a lot to earn money.

5. У нее болит зуб. Ей придется пойти к зубному врачу. Ей следует есть меньше конфет.

She has a toothache. She has to go to the dentist. She should eat less sweets.

6. Ты не должен здесь курить.

You shouldn't smoke here.

Lessons 4, 5

2. Complete the sentences.

1. Do you have enough sugar?

2. Put on your winter jacket. It's not warm enough outside.

3. You haven't been working hard enough for the last three months.

4. Nobody likes this village, but it is good enough for me.

5. We don't have enough time. Let's hurry!

*3. Fill in the gaps with **too** or **enough**.*

1. He eats too much meat. It's not good for him.

2. You don't have enough friends.

3. The film is boring, because it's too long.

4. Don't swim in the river. It's not warm enough.

5. We can't move this table. We aren't strong enough.

6. Don't phone anybody. It's too late.

6. Find sentences with *too* in the text.

Translate them into Russian.

English isn't too difficult.

Английский не очень трудный.

A lot of my friends think that it's too late to start now.

Многие мои друзья думают, что начинать сейчас слишком поздно.

It's not too late.

Сейчас не поздно.

But they shouldn't start with English newspapers or books which may be too difficult for beginners.

Но они не должны начинать с английских газет или книг, которые могут быть слишком трудны для начинающих.

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

1. Rewrite the sentences and fill in the gaps with *too* or *enough*.

1. You aren't making any progress in English.
You don't work ...

You aren't making any progress in English. You don't work enough.

2. There wasn't ... salt in the soup.

There wasn't enough salt in the soup.

3. We couldn't understand him. He was speaking ... fast. — We couldn't understand him. He was speaking too fast.

4. I'm afraid I don't have ... time to talk to you. I'm afraid I don't have enough time to talk to you.

5. He looks tired. He has been working ... much.

He looks tired. He has been working too much

6. I haven't read the book to the end. It wasn't interesting ...

I haven't read the book to the end. It wasn't interesting enough.

2. Translate into English.

1. Четырех лет достаточно, чтобы знать английский хорошо.

Four years is enough to know English well.

2. В чае было слишком много сахара.

There was too much sugar in the tea.

3. Он работает недостаточно хорошо.

He works not well enough.

4. Он съел слишком много конфет.

He has eaten too many sweets.

5. Вы сделали слишком много ошибок.

You have done too many mistakes.

6. Вопросы были достаточно легкие.

The questions were easy enough.

*3. Read the story and find the correct translation for the word **ride**:*

c) поездка

4. Answer the questions.

1. Where did Steve go on holidays?

On holidays Steve went to a place in France called Brive.

2. How long did it take them to get there?

It took them two days to get there.

3. Why did they have to walk to the centre of the village?

They has to walk to the centre of the village to get bread for the family.

4. Where did they go in the first week?

In the first week they went to an adventure park.

5. Why couldn't they do on many rides?

They couldn't go on many rides because they were too young or too old or it was a water ride.

Lesson 6

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. — a

5. — b

2. — a

6. — b

3. — c

7. — a

4. — a

8. — b

5. Match the groups of Russian words and the language from which they come.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. — d | 4. — a |
| 2. — e | 5. — c |
| 3. — b | 6. — f |

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

2. Scan the first paragraph and find the answers for the questions of Ex.1.

1. Do you know the name Jerome Klapka Jerome? — Yes, I do.

2. Is he a singer, a sportsman, a writer, a scientist?

He is a writer.

3. What is this man's most famous work?

His most famous work is the humorous book «Three Men in a Boat»

4. In what order did the things happen?

b) A friend invited a company of young Englishmen to a party.

e) Students discussed philosophy and literature.

g) A lady sang a ballad in Spanish

e) Two children from Germany found the party boring.

- f) A German professor sang a song.
- a) Everybody laughed when the professor sang the song.

5. Answer the questions.

- 1. Who had a lot of fun? – The German Emperor had a lot of fun.
- 2. Who got very angry? – The German professor got very angry.
- 3. Who pretended to know more than they did? – The young Englishmen pretended to know more than they did.

6. Circle the correct answer. More than one answer can be correct.

- 1. At the party there were
 - a) English and Germans
 - b) Germans and French
- 2. The Germans didn't like the party because
 - b) they just returned from Germany
 - c) they didn't understand English
- 3. The German professor came to the party
 - a) to have fun
 - c) to sing a song.
- 4. The English at the party
 - b) didn't understand German
 - c) didn't want to show that they didn't understand German

5. Everybody laughed when the German professor said because

a) the song was funny.

6. The German professor was angry because

b) the German students were laughing

7. The song was about

a) tragic love story

b) a girl and her lover.

8. What do you think are the main ideas of the story?

b) You should never pretend to know more than you really do

c) It is very important to know foreign languages

d) It is right to say that you don't know or don't understand something

e) You shouldn't speak a foreign language if the people around you don't understand it.

Lesson 10

Test yourself

2. Fill in the gaps. Use **must** or **have to** in the positive or negative form.

1. If you want to make progress, you have to work regularly.

2. You mustn't open this window. It may fall.
3. I have to eat more vegetables and fruit. They are good for me.
4. You don't have to pay for this book. It's a present.
5. You mustn't interrupt your teacher.
6. My grandmother doesn't have to work. Her husband had earned enough money.

UNIT 5

Lesson 1

6. Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

1. If you copy the report that somebody else has written, it's plagiarism.

2. «Why don't you believe me? I read it in the newspaper.» – «I am afraid this newspaper isn't reliable.»

3. What information source did Misha use in his report?

4. Is the mass media independent in England?

5. If you used somebody's ideas and thoughts in your report, you should always use quotation marks and make a reference to the author.

6. The books that you need are available in our school library.

Translate into Russian.

1. Могу я одолжить на минутку твою ручку? – Конечно!
2. Мой дедушка никогда ни у кого не одалживает деньги.
3. Я не пользуюсь моим мобильным телефоном. Я могу тебе его одолжить.
4. Я должна быть осторожна с этими туфлями. Мне их одолжила моя мать.
5. Где ты взял эту книгу, Я одолжил ее у моей бабушки.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

*A. Fill in the gaps. Use **lend** or **borrow**.*

1. Some people borrow money from the bank.
2. Can I borrow your pen for the day? I've left mine at home.
3. You can borrow this book. I've already read it.
4. Kate lent me her bicycle. I've lost mine.
5. I don't like to lend my things to people.
6. Who lent you this bag? – My sister did.

B. Translate into English.

1. What information sources are the most reliable?

2. «Have you ever been in tough situations?» — «Yes, I have.»

3. Television, radio and newspapers are mass media.

4. He had checked the information before he wrote the article.

5. What is plagiarism?

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

1. Translate into Russian.

1. Never lend money to anybody if you don't want to have enemies. — Никогда никому не давай денег в долг, если не хочешь иметь врагов.

2. You borrow somebody's money, but have to pay back yours. — Ты берешь чьи-то деньги, но должен отдавать свои.

3. You should always observe the due date if you borrow something from somebody. — Следует всегда соблюдать дату расчета, если что-то берешь у кого-то.

4. He never borrows money from anybody, but he often lends it. — Он никогда ни у кого не берет денег, но часто одалживает их.

2. Choose *lend* or *borrow*.

Jack goes to a restaurant to have dinner. He always borrows money from his friends and never pays it back. Simon asks to borrow \$ 20 from him. Jack lends Simon the money and says, «I have never borrowed money from you, so now you can pay for my dinner.»

Lesson 2

Broadsheets and tabloids

Broadsheets

They are heavier.

Their information is always very reliable.

Business people start their day with them.

They always separate facts and comments.

They never publish the opinion of the best experts from all over the world.

One of the main topics is politics.

They have a weather forecast.

Tabloids

You can find jokes and crossword puzzle there.

Sometimes they don't check their information and get in trouble for that.

They publish a lot of photographs.

They write a lot about celebrities and their secrets, scandals and private life.

They publish horoscopes.

More people buy them.

They use intriguing headlines.

They sometimes write about small unimportant events because they're interesting.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

A. Complete the sentences.

1. There are two main types of newspapers in the UK: broadsheets and tabloids.

2. Broadsheets are bigger and heavier, they write about serious things and their information is usually very reliable.

3. The English Queen starts her day with one of them: The Times.

4. Tabloids are smaller, they have more pictures and photos than serious information, but a lot of people prefer them because they are more fun. Their intriguing headlines attract millions of readers every day.

Lessons 3, 4

1. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb to be.

1. The bench is painted every year.
2. The bench has just been painted.
3. The bench was painted a long time ago.
4. The bench will be painted tomorrow.
5. The bench is being painted now.

2. Translate into Russian.

1. Некоторые библиотеки были основаны королями и президентами.

2. Эта книга была издана в 1890.

3. Эта работа будет закончена в марте.

4. Ваш факс отправляется сейчас.

5. Это письмо не будет отправлено до завтра.

6. Все мои друзья приглашены на эту вечеринку.

7. Все доклады в ООН переводятся на китайский.

3. Make the sentences negative.

1. This bicycle was not broken by my brother.

2. The shop will not be closed tomorrow.

3. Last year English was not taught by another teacher.

4. My favorite book was not written by Pushkin.

5. The fax has not just been sent.

6. Coffee is not being made at the moment.

4. Make general questions from the words in brackets.

1. Was the book written ten years ago?
2. Is this room cleaned every day?
3. Is food sold in this shop?
4. Is homework checked often?
5. Are shops closed on Sundays?
6. Were a lot of mistakes made in your last English test?

5. Correct the mistakes.

1. When was the radio invented?
2. The book was written by Pushkin.
3. A lot of people were invited to the party.
4. Where was the key found?
5. Last year a very important letter will be lost in the post office.
6. All his pens have been borrowed.
7. This car will not be stolen. It is protected.

7. Put questions to the underlined words.

1. Where is the biggest Russian Library?
2. Where was the Russian State Library founded?
3. By whom was the Russian State Library founded?
4. How many times has the Russian State Library been renamed?

5. For how long was the Russian State Library built?

6. When is the Russian State Library closed?

B. Rewrite the sentences in the Passive Voice.

1. The keys were lost in the Garden.

2. An e-mail will be sent tomorrow.

3. The money has been already borrowed.

4. A fine will be charged.

5. Phone calls are made every days.

6. When was the book published?

7. TV is being watched.

8. What was used to make pizza?

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

1. Underline the passive form of the verbs. Translate into Russian.

1. The car *was bought* last month. — Машина была куплена в прошлом месяце.

2. The letters *were sent* yesterday. — Письма были отправлены вчера.

3. The keys *weren't found*. — Ключи не были найдены.

4. Where *was the treasure hidden*? — Где было спрятано сокровище?

5. Was anything lost two days ago? — Было что-то потеряно два дня назад?

6. What *was done* by you last year? — Что было сделано тобой в прошлом году?

7. The book *was stolen*, wasn't it? — Книга была украдена, на правда ли?

8. Helory *was killed* by the Romans? — Гелори был убит Римлянами?

9. Why weren't the due dates observed? — Почему не были соблюдены дни расчета?

2. Отметьте знаком (+) предложения, в которых действие совершалось лицом или предметом, и знаком (–) предложения, в которых действие совершалось над лицом или предметом.

1. The wind broke the window. +

2. The window was broken by the wind. –

3. The dog dug a hole. +

4. The hole was dug by the dog. –

5. The bag wasn't found. –

6. He didn't find his bag. +

7. The Normans attacked the English. +

8. The English were attacked by the Normans. –

9. When was paper invented by the Chinese? –

10. When did the Chinese invent paper? +

11. Why did they do it? +

12. New computer programmes were used in this project –

13. He used a new programme in the project. +

3. Change the sentences from the Active voice to the Passive voice.

1. Somebody caught the robber red-handed. – The robber was caught red-handed.

2. Somebody wrote the book in 1974 – The book was written in 1974.

3. They invited a lot of guests to the party. – A lot of guests were invited to the party.

4. They made a campfire. – A campfire was made.

5. Somebody put up a tent near the river. – A tent was put up near the river.

4. Put in the correct form of the verb to be.

1. His birthday was celebrated last Sunday.

2. The girl's backpacks were carried by the boys.

3. Mitya was bullied by Vasya and Petya.

4. When were mobile phones invented?

5. How many phone calls were made yesterday?

5. Put verbs in brackets in the Passive voice and complete the sentences.

1. Million of books were published in Russia last year.

2. The ring was shown to the clan.

3. Was the dog walked at 6 a. m. ?

4. The coffee was made by my granny.

5. When was the telephone invented?

6. *Translate into English.*

1. Письмо написали вчера. — The letter was written yesterday.

2. Ключи потеряли в библиотеке. — The keys were lost in the library.

3. Елку нарядили 20 декабря. — The Christmas tree was decorated on December 20.

4. Окна не помыли на прошлой неделе. — The windows weren't washed last week.

5. Еду купили вечером. — The food was bought in the evening.

6. Домашняя работа была сделана вчера. — The homework was not done yesterday.

7. *Underline the passive form of the verbs. Translate into Russian.*

1. Millions of e-mails *are sent* and received every day. — Миллионы электронных писем посылают и получают каждый день.

2. The books about Harry Potter *are translated* into Russian. They are written by an English writer J.K. Rowling. — Книги о Гарри Потере переведены на русский язык. Они написаны английской писательницей Дж.К. Роулинг.

3. The shops in England *are closed* on Sundays.
— Магазины в Англии закрыты по воскресеньям.

4. Application forms *are filled in* by the readers in England. — В Англии читатели заполняют бланки заявок.

5. What ingredients *are used* to make pizza? — Какие ингредиенты используют для приготовления пиццы?

6. England *is visited* by millions of tourists every year. — Каждый год Англию посещают миллионы туристов.

7. New computer programs *are used* in this project. — В этом проекте используются новые компьютерные программы.

3. *Change the sentences from the Active voice to the Passive voice.*

1. People decorate their houses for Christmas in England. — The houses in England are decorated for Christmas.

2. They send millions of Christmas greetings by e-mail. — Millions of Christmas greetings are sent by e-mail.

3. They built a lot of houses in Moscow every year. — A lot of houses are built in Moscow every year.

4. He reads this newspaper every day. — This newspaper is read every day.

5. They don't wash the streets every day. — The streets are not washed every day.

6. They are using new computer program in this project. — A new computer program is being used in this project.

7. English readers observe due dates. — Due dates are observed by English readers.

9. Put the verbs in brackets in the Passive voice.

1. Mobile phones are used by millions of people.

2. When is Bonfire Night celebrated in England?

3. A lot of animals are killed every year.

4. What berries are grown in your garden?

5. On Bonfire Night a figure of the guy is put on top of a bonfire.

10. Translate into English.

1. Квартиру убирают каждый день. — The flat is cleaned every day.

2. Телефоны используют часто. — Telephones are often used.

3. Окна не моют каждый день. — Windows are not washed every day.

4. Еду покупают каждый день. — Food is bought every day.

5. Этот фильм показывают часто. — This film is shown often.

6. Елку наряжают каждый год. — Christmas tree is decorated every year.

7. Новые компьютерные программы используют в этом проекте. — New computer programmes are used in this project.

8. Сроки возврата книг соблюдаются. — Due dates of books are observed.

11. Underline the passive form of the verbs. Translate into Russian.

1. The flat *will be cleaned* tomorrow. — Квартира будет убрана завтра.

2. Bonfires *will be made* on Guy Fawkes Day. — Костры будут зажгут на день Гая Фокса.

3. When *will the food be bought*? — Когда еда будет куплена?

4. The Christmas tree *will be decorated* on 20 December. — Елку будет украшена 20-го декабря.

5. Where *will this film be shown*. — Где покажут этот фильм?

6. The book *won't be published* in August. — Книгу не опубликуют в августе.

12. Change the sentences from the Active voice to the Passive voice.

1. She will write a letter tomorrow. — A letter will be written tomorrow.

2. He'll make some money in three months. —
Some money will be made in three months.

3. Lena will get an e-mail next week. — An
e-mail will be got next week.

4. They'll show this film on TV. — This film
will be shown on TV.

5. They'll read the story tomorrow. — The story
will be read tomorrow.

6. They won't be able to discuss this question in
10 minutes. — This question won't be discussed in
10 minutes.

13. Put in the correct form of the verb to be.

1. The treasure will be found in three years.
2. The fax will be sent in five minutes.
3. The robber will be caught next month.
4. The film will be shown next week.
5. The books will be collected in two hours.

*14. Put the verbs in brackets in the Passive voice
and complete the sentences.*

1. His fax will be sent tomorrow.
2. The reports will be translated at the
conference next week.
3. The contract will be signed in a week.
4. Tents will be put up by the boys.
5. The windows will be cleaned tomorrow.

15. Translate into English.

1. Контракт будет подписан в следующем месяце – The contract will be signed next month.

2. Дом будет построен в следующем году. – The house will be built next year.

3. Письмо будет получено завтра. – The letter will be received tomorrow.

4. Тексты будут переведены моим другом. – The texts will be translated by my friend.

16. Make questions. Start the words in brackets.

1. The flat will be cleaned tomorrow. (What) – What will be cleaned tomorrow?

2. Bonfires will be made on Guy Fawkes Day. (When) – When will bonfires be made?

3. The robber will be caught (Will) – Will the robber be caught?

4. The Christmas tree will be decorated on 20 December. (When) – When will the Christmas tree be decorated?

5. The film will be shown on TV (Will) – Will the film be shown on TV?

6. The book will be published in August. (When) When will the book be published?

17. Circle the correct form of the verb.

1. The tents ... last year.
a) bought b) *were bought* c) are bought d) was bought.
2. A lot of faxes ... every day.
a) is sent b) were sent c) sent d) *are sent*
3. A lot of guests ... to the party next Saturday.
a) *will be invited* b) invited c) is invited
d) invite.
4. They ... the fax at 5 o'clock yesterday.
a) is received b) *received* c) will be received
d) receive

18. Circle the correct translation of the underlined words.

1. The houses are decorated every winter.
a) украшали b) *украшают* c) украсят
2. The film will be shown on TV
a) показывают b) показали c) *покажут*
3. The contract was signed last month.
a) *подписали* b) подпишут c) подписывают

Lessons 5, 6

2. Translate into Russian.

активность

возможность

ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ
НАЦИОНАЛЬНОСТЬ
РЕГУЛЯРНОСТЬ
СХОДСТВО
СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЬ

2. Form the nouns from the adjectives in brackets and complete the sentences.

Is there any possibility that we can help her?
She has the Nobel Prize for her activity.
There was no regularity in his actions.
People of different nationalities live in Russia.
It was his responsibility to walk the dog.

4. Make questions for these sentences.

1. Where are these books used?
2. When are the books returned to the Desk?
3. What is borrowed overnight two hours before the library closes?
4. What is charged for late returns?

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

A. Check your online search results and say.

1. The author of «Doctor Zhivago» is Boris Pasternak.

The author of «Three Men in a Boat» is Jerome K. Jerome.

The author of «The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes is Arthur Konan Doyle».

2. «Three Men in a Boat was published in London in 1999».

«Doctor Zhivago» is published in Moscow in 1989.

«The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes» is published in 1974.

3. «Three Men in a Boat» is available at the moment.

4. The other books will be returned in April and May.

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

1. Underline the passive form of the verbs. Translate into Russian.

1. Look! The fax *is being sent*. — Смотри, сообщение отправляют.

2. The problem *is being discussed* now. — Проблема сейчас обсуждается.

3. The coffee *is being made* at the moment. — Кофе сейчас готовится.

4. The contracts *are being translated* at the moment. — Документы сейчас переводят.

5. Homework *is being done* at the moment. — Домашнее задание сейчас выполняется.

6. The document *is being printed out* at the moment. — Этот документ сейчас печатают.

7. A photocopy of the text is being made at the moment. — В настоящий момент снимается фотокопия документа.

2. Change the sentences from the Active voice to the Passive voice.

1. Somebody is decorating the house at the moment. — The house is being decorated at the moment.

2. Somebody is building the house at the moment. — The house is being built at the moment.

3. Somebody is packing his backpack at the moment. — The backpack is being packed at the moment.

4. Somebody is doing a test at the moment. — The test is being done at the moment.

3. Put in verbs in brackets in the Passive voice.

1. The Christmas tree is being decorated at the moment.

2. My room is being cleaned at the moment.

3. The cake is being made at the moment.

4. The contracts are being signed at the moment.

5. A TV programme is being watched at the moment.

4. Translate into English.

1. Смотри, дом строится. — Look! The house is being built.

2. Документы печатают. — The documents are being printed.

3. Сообщение отправляют. — The fax is being sent.

4. Елку украшают. — The Christmas tree is being decorated.

5. Пирог печется. — The cake is being made.

6. Мясо жарится. — The meat is being fried.

5. Underline the passive form of the verbs. Translate into Russian.

1. The meat *was being fried*. — Мясо жарилось.

2. The rooms *were being cleaned*. — Комнаты убирались.

3. The film *was being watched*. — Фильм смотрели.

4. When she came home, the baby *was being washed*. — Когда она пришла домой, ребенка мыли.

6. *Put in the correct form of the verb to be in the passive voice.*

1. The problem was being discussed when he phoned.

2. The letter was being printed out when he phoned.

3. The e-mail was being sent when he phoned.

4. The note was being read when he phoned.

7. *Translate into English.*

1. Когда они пришли, программу обсуждали.

When they came the programme was being discussed.

2. Когда они пришли, сообщение отправляли.

When they came the fax was being sent.

3. Когда они пришли, елку украшали.

When they came the Christmas tree was being decorated.

4. Когда они пришли, пирог пекли.

When they came the cake was being made.

5. Когда они пришли, мясо жарилось.

When they came the meat was being fried.

6. Когда они пришли, фильм смотрели.

When they came the film was being watched.

8. *Underline the passive form of the verbs. Translate into Russian.*

1. The letters *have just been sent*. — Письма только что отправили.

2. The houses *have already been built*. — Дома уже построили.

3. The contract *has already been signed*. — Контракт только что подписали.

4. The film *has already been shown*. — Фильм уже показывали.

5. Nothing *has been done* to help him. — Ничего не было сделано, чтобы помочь ему.

6. The decision *has already been made*. — Решение уже принято.

7. The guests *have already been invited*. — Гости уже приглашены.

8. The fine *has already been paid*. — Штраф уже уплачен.

9. Two photocopies of the text *have already been made*. — Две копии текста уже сделаны.

9. *Change the sentences from the Active to the Passive voice.*

1. He has already read the book. — The book has been already read.

2. They haven't found the robber yet. — The robber hasn't been found yet.

3. He has already done his homework. — His homework has been already done.

4. She has already made a cake. — The cake has been already made.

5. The police haven't caught the robber yet. — The robber hasn't been caught yet.

6. He has just told the truth. — The truth has been just told.

7. They haven't walked the dog yet. — The dog hasn't been walked yet.

10. Put the correct form of the verb to be in the Passive voice.

1. The film has already been seen.

2. The letter has just been sent.

3. The work has already been done.

4. All the equipment has already been bought.

5. A phone call has just been made.

6. A lot of friends have already been invited.

11. Put in the verbs in brackets in the Passive voice. Make questions for the underlined words.

1. A lot of postcards (write) already. — A lot of postcards have already been written. What have already been written?

2. Ten pictures already take. — Ten pictures have already been taken. How many pictures have already been taken?

3. The book (sell) already. — The book has already been sold. What has already been sold?

4. A campfire just (make). — A campfire has just been made. Has a campfire been just made?

5. The lights (turn off) just. — The lights have just been turned off. What has just been turned off?

12. Translate into English.

1. Программа уже обсуждена. — The programme has already been discussed.

2. Сообщение уже отправлено. — The message has already been sent.

3. Елку уже нарядили. — The Christmas tree has already been decorated.

4. Пирог уже приготовили. — The cake has already been made.

5. Мясо только что пожарили. — The meat has just been fried.

6. Фильм только что показали. — The film has just been shown.

13. Fill in the gaps. Circle the correct variant.

1. The keys ... already.

a) were found b) found c) *have been found*
d) was being found

2. The book twenty years ago.

a) is written b) *was written* c) have been written d) had been written

3. The first stamp ... in England in 1837.

a) invented b) is being invented c) *was invented* d) will be invented.

4. Red Square ... by millions of tourists next year.

a) is visited b) visit c) has been visited d) *will be visited*

5. Every year thousands of presents ... before New Year.

a) will be sold b) *are sold* c) have been sold d) are being sold

*14. Scan the text and find the correct answer.
The text is about*

c) the ship Cleopatra.

16. Circle the correct answer.

1. The column is called Cleopatra's Needle because

a) it is the name of the queen b) *it was from the city where Cleopatra lived* c) it is as old as the Queen of Egypt

2. Cleopatra's Needle is

a) one hundred years old b) two thousand years old c) *three thousand five hundred years old.*

3. The column was made in

a) *Egypt* b) Rome c) England.

4. The monument's first journey was to

a) *Alexandria* b) Rome c) London

5. The new temple was destroyed because

a) *the Romans left Egypt* b) the Romans invaded England c) nobody looked after the temple.

6. The column was presented to the United Kingdom

a) to save it b) to commemorate military victory of Ramses II c) *to commemorate military victory of Admiral Nelson*

17. Answer the questions.

1. Why was it decided to build a ship around the column? – It was decided to build a ship around the column, because it was the only way to transport the column to England.

2. Why did people on the Cleopatra's crew have to cut the tow rope? – People on the Cleopatra's crew had to cut the tow rope, because there was a bad storm and The Cleopatra was going to sink.

3. Was the Cleopatra saved? – First the Cleopatra had been lost, but then she was found.

4. Where was she found? – She was found at sea, floating on her own for three months.

5. Where and when was it placed? – It was put on the bank of the river Thames in 1878.

6. What was buried under the column? – A collection of different objects was buried there, for instance a cheap razor, a ruler, some newspapers etc.

19. Match the objects that were buried under the column and some pictures.

- a) a railway timetable
- b) men's clothes
- c) a picture of Queen Victoria
- d) The Bible
- e) some women's clothes
- f) some women's hairpins
- g) British coins
- h) some children's toys
- i) cheap razor
- j) a box of cigars.

20. What was important for British people in 1878?

They wanted to show people in the future what life in London was, when the column was put.

For that purpose they decided to choose such things as a cheap razor, a ruler, some newspapers etc.

21. What did the ladies look like? What did the gentlemen look like?

Their dress was like things which were buried under the column, they were elegant and well-mannered.

Lesson 10

Test yourself

2. Write: true or false.

1. The «Guardian» is a broadsheet. – true
2. Tabloids write a lot about life of celebrities – true
3. Broadsheets are usually very reliable information sources – true
4. Businessmen need tabloids for their work – false
5. One of the famous Russian broadsheets is called «Megapolis» – false.
6. If you have to write a report on economics, you may find a lot of useful facts in The Times. -true.

3. Rewrite the sentences in the Passive voice.

1. Somebody borrowed my pen. — My pen was borrowed.

2. Somebody broke this window. The window was broken.

3. Somebody brings me flowers every day. — I am brought flowers every day.

4. Somebody will wash the floor. The floor will be washed.

5. Somebody is cleaning the room. — The room is being cleaned.

6. Somebody reads newspapers every day. — Newspapers are read every day.

7. Somebody found my keys. — My keys were found.

4. Complete the sentences with the passive form of the verb in brackets.

1. The best cheese ... in France. (make) — The best cheese is made in France.

2. Paper ...by the Chinese. (invent) — Paper was invented by the Chinese

3. Stonehenge ... about three thousand years ago. (build) — Stonehenge was built about three thousand years ago.

4. The Russian State National Library ... in 1892. (found) — The Russian State National Library was founded in 1892.

5. This book ... next year. (publish). — This book will be published next year.

6. Our library ... on Sundays. (close) — Our library is closed on Sundays.

5. Correct the mistakes. Use the correct verb and preposition.

1. I never lend things from my brother. He often forgets to return them. — I never lend things to my brother. He often forgets to return them.

2. I'm afraid I'll have to lend some money to you. It's Ok. How much do you need? — I'm afraid I'll have to borrow some money from you. It's Ok. How much do you need?

3. «May I lend your pen?» «Sure. Here you are» — «May I borrow your pen?» «Sure. Here you are».

4. Don't borrow any money to Alice. She won't give it back. — Don't lend any money to Alice. She won't give it back.

5. «Mary wants to lend that grammar textbooks from you». «I can't give it to her now. I'm using it». — «Mary wants to borrow that grammar textbooks from you». «I can't give it to her now. I'm using it».

UNIT 6

Lesson 1

1. Choose the correct translation.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. – a | 4. – a |
| 2. – a | 5. – c |
| 3. – c | 6. – c |

2. Make one more passive construction.

1. A holiday is promised to Mother.
2. A new flat is being shown to Kate.
3. This film has already been shown to us.
4. A ticket to the theatre will be offered to Granny.
5. A joke was told to me.
6. A note was left for Rob.
7. Help was offered him by a friend.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

A. Correct the mistakes.

1. I was told the news.
2. He will be invited to the party.
3. The letter was sent to her.
4. We were given a book.
5. The question will be asked.
6. He was promised a trip.

1. Make two passive constructions from one active.

1. Phil sent them two faxes last week. — Two faxes were sent by Phil last week. They were sent two faxes last week.

2. Father promised Ted a computer. — Ted was promised a computer. A computer was promised to Ted.

3. Linda always offers tea to her guests. — Linda's guests are always offered tea. Tea is always offered to Linda's guests.

4. Sveta will leave me a message. — I will be left a message by Sveta. A message will be left by Sveta.

5. Henry always gives us good advice. — We are always given good advice. Good advice is always given by Henry.

6. Aunt Liz showed them a lot of photos. — They were showed a lot of photos. A lot of photos were showed to them.

7. Sam has already told us your story. — The story has already been told to us. We have already been told the story.

2. Translate into English.

1. Ему уже заплатили деньги. — He has already been paid the money.

2. Ей сейчас посылают факс. — She is being sent a fax.

3. На прошлой неделе нам предложили поездку в Англию. — We were offered a trip to England last week.

4. Этот фильм покажут на следующей неделе. — This film will be shown next week.

5. Вам оставят сообщение на автоответчике. — You will be left a message on the answering machine.

3. Answer the questions.

1. Have you been sent any letters this week? — No, I haven't

2. Was your mother paid any money last week? — Yes, she was.

3. Will your friend be sent any e-mails tomorrow? — Yes, he will.

4. Will you be shown an interesting film this evening? — Yes, I will.

5. Have you already been told this anecdote? — No, I haven't.

4. Translate into English.

1. На прошлой неделе им послали два факса. — They were sent two faxes last week.

2. Мне всегда оставляют сообщение на автоответчике. — I am always left messages on my answering machine.

3. Нам только что рассказали интересную историю. — We have just been told an interesting story.

4. Ей только что предложили работу. — She has just been offered a job.

5. Сейчас ей читают это письмо. — She is being read a letter now.

5. Correct the mistakes.

1. You will offered help. — You will be offered help.

2. Him was left a message. — He was left a message.

3. Me are sent a lot of e-mails every day. — I am sent a lot o e-mails every day.

4. Them was promised nothing. — They were promised nothing.

5. The letter have just been sent to them. — The letter has just been sent to them.

6. Translate into Russian.

1. The film is worth seeing. — Этот фильм стоит посмотреть.

2. The disc isn't worth listening. — Этот диск не стоит слушать.

3. This car is worth buying. — Эту машину стоит купить.

4. These songs are worth listening. — Эти песни стоит послушать.

5. These books aren't worth reading. — Эти книги не стоит читать.

6. This man was worth meeting — Этого человека стоит встретить.

7. Lake Baikal is worth visiting. — На озере Байкал стоит побывать.

8. This problem wasn't worth discussing. — Эта проблема не стоила обсуждения.

9. This poem is worth learning. — Этот стих стоит выучить.

10. These cards are worth sending. — Эти открытки не стоит посылать.

11. This picture wasn't worth drawing. — Эту картину не стоило рисовать.

7. Translate into English.

1. Этот фильм не стоило смотреть. — This film wasn't worth watching.

2. Этот замок стоит посмотреть? — Is this castle worth seeing?

3. Эти песни стоило послушать? — Were the songs worth listening?

4. Стоит испечь этот торт? — Is this cake worth baking?

5. Эту песню стоит выучить? — Is this song worth learning?

Lesson 2, 3

1. Rewrite the sentences. Use the passive.

1. My little sister was laughed at.

2. The librarian is being waited for.

3. The book is often referred to.

4. The song was being listened to.

5. The doctor has been sent for.

6. That book was looked for last week.

3. Match the name of a famous person and his discovery.

1. — b

3. — d

2. — c

4. — a

6. Translate into English.

1. People were shown that the Earth was round.
2. Many books were banned.
3. People were not told truth.
4. Catholics were punished if they read the banned books.
5. The books of Copernicus were banned.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

A. Rewrite these sentences in the passive.

1. They will be read an interesting story.
2. She was explained everything by mother.
3. Misha will be sent a lot of letters.
4. Bread was always bought by her.
5. These trainers were sold cheaply.

B. Find the mistakes and correct them.

1. The house was shown to us yesterday.
2. A fax will be sent tomorrow.
3. A good teacher was recommended to us.
4. I have been already told this story.
5. The books are read by the child every day.
6. Tourists were offered cold drinks.
7. Next month she will be paid 3,000 roubles.

C. Put in the missing prepositions and translate into Russian.

1. He was being laughed at when I came in.
Когда я вошел, над ним смеялись.
2. The doctor has already been sent for.
За доктором уже послали.
3. The child will be looked after by my sister.
За ребенком будет ухаживать моя сестра.
4. They were waited for 20 minutes yesterday.
Вчера их ждали 20 минут.
5. This book is often referred to.
На эту книгу часто ссылались.
6. His arrival was insisted on.
На его приезде настаивали.
7. This man is always relied on.
На этого человека всегда полагаются.
8. His plans were objected to.
Его планам возражали.

D. Translate into English.

1. This article is usually referred to.
2. He is often laughed at.
3. The Granny will be looked after by his sister.
4. His story was being listened to when I came in.
5. His plans were always objected to.
6. She was being waited for when she phoned.

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

1. Translate into Russian.

1. A new TV was bought two months ago. — Новый телевизор был куплен два месяца назад.

2. These books will be sold in a month. — Эти книги будут проданы через месяц.

3. The rules were explained to us by the teacher. — Правила были объяснены нам учителем.

4. A lot of new songs will be sung at the camp fire. — Много новых песен будет спето вокруг лагерного костра.

2. Put in the missing preposition and translate into Russian.

1. Why is he always laughed at? — Почему над ним всегда смеются?

2. Who is being waited for? — Кого ждут?

3. Was Mary looked after by your sister? — За Мэри присматривала твоя сестра?

4. The song was being listened to when he opened the door. — Он открыл дверь, когда слушали песню

5. Was his arrival insisted on? — На его прибытии настаивали?

6. His plans are always objected to. — Его планам всегда возражают.

7. Why is this book never referred to. — Почему на эту книгу никогда не ссылаются?

3. Read the story and answer the questions.

1. When was an old gentlemen in love? — The old gentlemen was in love, when he was young.

2. Was he going to marry? — Yes, he was.

3. Where was he sent? — He was sent to England.

4. Why was the man very upset? — He had to stay in England longer, than he had planned.

5. Why was the man happy on his way home? — He was happy because he had bought a diamond ring for his girlfriend.

6. What was written in the newspaper? — In the newspaper was written that his girlfriend was going to marry another man.

7. What did the man do with the ring? — The man threw it away into the sea.

8. Did he find the ring? — No, he didn't.

Lesson 4

1. Fill in the gaps and complete the sentences.

1. I didn't like the new book. It was neither interesting nor useful.

2. I invited two friends, but neither Liz nor Jane could come to the party.

3. Granny promised me a nice dessert. It will be either a chocolate cake or an apple pie.

4. Last year I visited both London and St.Petersburg.

5. Alex will phone me either at five o'clock or at six o'clock.

6. No, thank you. I'll have neither tea nor coffee.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

1. Neither my friend nor I like music.

2. Either Kate or Ann was watching this film last night.

3. Both my sister and my brother like music.

4. Either Father or Mother is at home now.

5. Neither my dog nor my cat has eaten the bread.

6. Both the students and the teacher were late for their first Lesson.

7. Both Alice and her sister are in the garden.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

A. Agree with the statements

1. Caroline was at this concert yesterday. — So was my friend.

2. She isn't a doctor. — Neither is he.
3. They don't speak any foreign languages.
4. We aren't at home. Neither are they.
5. He watches TV every evening. So do I.
6. Kate will visit us tomorrow. So will her husband.

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

1. Fill in the gaps with necessary verbs.

1. We've seen this film already. So has she.
2. He is her friend. So am I.
3. He's never been to Rome. Neither have my parents.
4. Vasya is playing football. So is my brother.
5. He couldn't remember her name. Neither could I.
6. I didn't see our teacher yesterday. Neither did sveta.
7. We liked the film. So did they.

2. Fill in the gaps with so or neither Translate into Russian.

1. They've been staying in this hotel for a week. Neither have we. — Они оставались в отеле неделю. А мы нет.
2. My brother didn't like fish. So did I. — Мой брат не любит рыбу. И я тоже.

3. They aren't going to visit the Petrovs. So are we. — Они не собираются к Петровым. И мы тоже.

4. Helen has already done her homework. Neither have I. — Елена уже сделала домашнее задание. А я нет.

3. Translate into English.

1. Он не знает китайского языка. И я тоже.
— He doesn't know Chinese. Neither do I.

2. Я уже видела этот фильм. И он тоже. — I have already seen this film. So has he.

3. Мы собираемся купить палатку. И они тоже. — We are going to buy a tent. So are they.

4. Мне не нравится эта книга. И ей тоже. — I don't like this book. Neither does she.

5. Лена вчера не работала. И Маша тоже. — Lena didn't work yesterday. Neither did Masha.

4. Join the sentences. Use both...and or neither...nor.

1. She doesn't speak English. She doesn't speak Russian either. — She speaks neither English, nor Russian.

2. Gemma is ill. Henry is ill too. — Both Gemma and Henry are ill.

3. Linda isn't a secretary. Linda isn't a manager either. — Linda is neither secretary nor manager.

4. He didn't write to me. He didn't call me either. — He neither wrote nor called me.

5. The book is interesting. The book is funny too. — The book is both interesting and funny.

6. Misha doesn't look like his father. Masha doesn't look like his father either. — Neither Misha nor Masha looks like their father.

7. Jane is often late for school. Doris is often late for school too. — Both Jane and Doris are often late for school.

5. Translate into English.

1. И я, и мама любим кофе. — Both my mother and I love coffee.

2. И мне, и моей сестре нравилось это платье. — Both my sister and I liked this dress.

3. Ни нам, ни им не нужна собака. — Neither we, nor they need a dog.

4. Ни Миша, ни его друзья не могли найти Кьюта. — Neither Misha, nor his friends could find Cute.

5. Ни она, ни ее подруга еще не видели этот фильм. — Neither she, nor her friend saw this film.

6. Они не читают ни книги, ни журналы. — They read neither books, nor magazines.

7. И Сережа, и его сестра помогают маме. — Both Sergey and his sister often help their mother.

8. И мы, и наши друзья пойдут в поход летом. — Both we and our friends are going camping.

6. Answer the questions. Use **neither ...nor** or **both ... and**.

1. Does the boss speak German or Turkish? — The boss speaks neither German nor Turkish.

2. Is the Stone of Destiny in England or in Wales now? — The Stone of Destiny is neither in England nor in Wales now.

3. Did Misha and Robin find Alice in the Tower or in Trafalgar Square? — Misha and Robin found Alice neither in Tower nor in Trafalgar Square.

4. Was Misha the best golf or basketball player? — Misha was both the best golf and basketball player.

5. Can Misha read in English or speak English. — Misha can both read in English and speak English.

6. Did the friends give Robin's note or Cute's address to the kidnapper? — The friends gave neither Robin's note nor Cute's address to the kidnapper.

7. Did Robin celebrate his birthday or Halloween in Russia? — Robin celebrated both Halloween and birthday in Russia.

8. Was Rob lost in France or in Germany? –
Rob was lost neither in France nor in Germany.

Lesson 5

*1. Rewrite the sentences. Use **would like**.*

1. I would like learn French.
2. She would like learn to swim.
3. Fred would like to find the treasure.
4. The people of the world would like to live in peace.
5. We would like to try this cake.
6. They would like to go for a walk.

3. Rewrite the sentences.

1. I like to read history books, but today I'd like to read horror story.
2. I like tea, but today I'd like a coffee.
3. I like to play computer games, but today I'd like to play a game of football.
4. I like to study, but today I'd like to have a rest.
5. I like meat, but today I'd like to have some fish.

Homework Рабочая тетрадь № 2

A. Choose the correct variant and open the brackets.

1. Would you like a cup of tea?
2. Do you like books?
3. Would you like to go with me?
4. Would you like to see the ocean?
5. Do you like animals?
6. Do you like classic music?
7. Would you like some cake?

Lesson 5

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

1. Translate into English.

1. Мне хотелось бы увидеть Красное море.
— I would like to see the Red Sea.
2. Вам хотелось бы поехать в Англию? —
Would you like to go to England?
3. Что им хотелось бы посмотреть? — What
would they like to see?
4. Вам хотелось бы послушать эту песню?
— Would you like to listen to this song?
5. Нам не хотелось бы встретить его здесь.-
We wouldn't like to meet him here.
6. Извините, но ему не хотелось бы гово-
рить об этом. — Sorry, be he wouldn't like to
speak about it.

7. Вы хотите чай или кофе? – Would you like a cup of tea or coffee?

8. Вы хотите что-нибудь посмотреть? – Would you like to watch anything?

9. Вы хотите купить что-нибудь? – Would you like to buy anything?

10. Вы хотите сказать что-нибудь. – Would you like to say anything?

11. Вы хотите сделать что-нибудь? – Would you like to do anything?

Lessons 6, 7

2. Match the genres of the books and the translations.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. – f | 6. – d |
| 2. – a | 7. – e |
| 3. – h | 8. – c |
| 4. – i | 9. – g |
| 5. – b | |

8. Match the verbs.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. – f | 4. – d |
| 2. – a | 5. – c |
| 3. – b | 6. – e |

Lesson 6, 7

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

1. Circle the correct verb and fill in the gaps.

1. Why have you the TV? – I wanted to see the film.

a) turned back b) *turned off* c) turned up

2. Somebody called his name and he, but he saw nobody.

a) turned out to be b) turned into c) *turned back*

3. She has been ill for a month. Her trip ... very difficult for her.

a) turned b) turned down c) *turned out to be*

4. He was offered help. But he ...

a) turned off b) *turned it down* c) turned back

5. He always suddenly.

a) turns down b) *turns up* c) turns back

2. Translate into English.

1. Не выключайте телевизор. Он смотрит фильм. – Don't turn off the TV. He is watching the film.

2. Когда он появился, все обсуждали матч. – When he appeared everyone was discussing the match.

3. Он оказался хорошим другом. — He turned out to be a good friend.

4. В сказках животные превращаются в людей. — In fairy tales animals turn into people.

5. Идите вверх по улице и не поворачивайте направо. — Go up the street and don't turn right.

6. Когда она обернулась, Билл смотрел на нее. — When she turned back Bill was looking at her.

Lesson 8

1. Form the adjectives from the verbs.

exciting, interesting, thrilling, depressing, scaring, intriguing

2. Match the adjectives and their translations

exciting — волнующий

interesting — интересный

thrilling — увлекательный

depressing — нагоняющий тоску

scaring — пугающий

intriguing — интригующий

8. Translate into English.

— I'd like to take a book.

— What genre do you like?

- I like detectives.
 - It's interesting. So do I.
 - Detectives are for everybody. They make people think and thrill them.
- I agree with you.

Lesson 12

Test yourself

2. *Make two passive constructions from one active.*

1. The librarian gave us an application form. – We were given an application form. An application form was given to us.

2. They paid him some money for helping. – He was paid some money for helping. Some money was paid to him for helping.

3. Mike told us an interesting story. – We were told an interesting story. An interesting story was told to us.

4. The Petrovs showed them a new theatre. – A new theatre was showed to them. They were showed a new theatre.

5. The library sent me an e-mail. – I was sent an e-mail from library. An e-mail was sent to me by library.

3. Rewrite the sentences. Use the passive construction.

1. Everybody always laughs at his jokes. — His jokes are always laughed at.

2. They have already sent for the doctor — The doctor has already been sent for.

3. People often refer to this book. — This book is often referred to.

4. We waited for Kate for ten minutes yesterday. — Kate was waited for for ten minutes yesterday.

4. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. I'm not listening to the radio. Turn it off.

2. Step forward and don't turn back.

3. The witch turned the prince into a frog.

4. Don't turn down their help. You need it.

5. Turn on the music. I'd like to dance.

5. Match the sentences from column A with replies from column B.

1. I can't stand thrillers. — c) Neither can I.

2. Would you like a cup of coffee? — a) No, thanks.

3. Do you like animals? — f) No, I don't.

4. Are you keen on football? — b) Yes, I am.

5. I'd like to see this film. — d) Let's go on Sunday.

6. My brother likes sport. — e) So do I.

UNIT 7

Lessons 1, 2, 3

1. Translate into Russian.

1. Кейт была больна вчера, но сегодня она чувствует себя лучше.

2. Когда Тим не победил в баскетбольном матче, он был очень рассержен на себя.

3. Когда наша семья проводит время вне дома, дети всегда очень радуются.

4. Джейн купила себе красивое платье.

5. Мать устала, так что дети сами убрали кухню.

6. Я сам не знаю ответ, но я спрошу у нашего учителя.

2. Fill in the gaps.

1. He never thinks about his family. He always thinks about himself.

2. Be careful. Don't hurt himself.

3. I can't go myself.

4. Some people have hunted tigers themselves.
5. She hasn't read this book herself.
6. I can give you a simple tip: always be yourself.

3. Match the parts of the situations and complete the sentences.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. — e | 4. — f |
| 2. — d | 5. — a |
| 3. — b | 6. — c |

4. Correct the mistakes.

1. Hide! Father is coming.
2. How are you feeling?
3. If you want to know the answer, you should ask yourself.
4. James didn't share his cake. He ate it himself.
5. In the past people protected themselves by high walls.
6. I'd like to introduce myself.

Friends

Guess the meaning of the underlined words.

- hackers — хакеры
heroism — героизм
poetry — поэзия
prose — проза

8. Match the phrases with the correct translation.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. – g | 5. – b |
| 2. – c | 6. – a |
| 3. – f | 7. – e |
| 4. – d | |

13. True, false or no information.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. – true | 4. – false |
| 2. – false | 5. – true |
| 3. – no information | 6. – no information |

1. – true
2. – true
3. – true
4. – no information

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

1. Translate into Russian.

1. He often laughs at himself – Он часто над собой смеется.

2. She doesn't understand herself. Neither do I. – Она себя не понимает. Я тоже.

3. Did you talk to yourself? Yes, I did. – Ты разговаривал сам с собой? Да.

4. Are you angry with me or with yourself? – Ты злишься на меня или на себя?

5. Don't do it yourself. — Не делай этого сам.

6. They had a nice time in Turkey. They enjoyed themselves. — Они прекрасно провели время в Турции. Им было хорошо.

7. He could neither concentrate nor relax. — Он не мог ни сосредоточиться, ни расслабиться.

8. She burned herself while she was cooking. — Она обожглась, когда готовила.

9. You are going to write a test. Check yourselves. — Вы собираетесь писать тест. Проверьте себя.

10. God helps those who help themselves. — Бог помогает тем, кто сам себе помогает.

2. *Translate into English.*

1. Сделайте это сами. — Do it yourselves..

2. Как она себя чувствовала? — How did she feel?

3. Они сами попросили помочь им. — They asked to help them themselves.

4. Они встретились вчера в парке. — They met in the park yesterday.

5. Он взял с собой резиновые сапоги? — Has he taken rubber footwear?

3. *Complete the sentences. Use myself, themselves, himself, yourself, herself.*

1. I myself thought about it.

2. Look at yourself.
3. They themselves know what to do.
4. I don't like him. He always thinks about himself.
5. She often talks to herself when she is alone.
6. He can be proud of himself.

4. Translate into English.

1. Они гордятся своей школой. — They are proud of their school.

2. Почему она гордится собой? — Why is she proud of herself.

3. Они сами рассказали о своем загадочном приключении. — They themselves told about their mysterious adventure.

4. Это был хорошо написанный боевик, и я получил удовольствие, когда читал его. — It was a well written thriller and I enjoyed reading it.

5. Эта книга о загадочных приключениях в виртуальном мире. — This book is about mysterious adventures in a virtual world.

5. Complete the sentences with phrases: to tell you the truth, maybe I shouldn't tell you this, to be honest, in fact, I myself.

1. To tell the truth, we've never been friends.
2. In fact, they are relatives.
3. To tell you the truth, I didn't like the film.

4. To be honest, don't think so.

5. May be I shouldn't tell you this, but you'll never see him again.

6. *Translate into English.*

1. На самом деле он гордится своим сыном. — In fact, he is proud of his son.

2. Честно говоря, она сама позвонила Диме. — To tell the truth, she herself phoned Dima.

3. Мне лично не нравится этот проект. — Personally, I don't like this project.

4. По правде говоря, они ничего не могут сделать сами. — To be honest, they can do nothing themselves.

5. Возможно, мне не следует говорить, но вы не должны видеть его. — May be I shouldn't tell you this, but you mustn't see him.

Lesson 4, 5

Open the brackets and complete the sentences.

1. This water tastes really strange.

2. I can't speak English well.

3. I'm feeling happy today.

4. Yesterday your friend looked awful. What's wrong?

5. I haven't seen her yet, but we've spoken on the phone. She sounds nice.

Homework. Рабочая тетрадь № 2

A. Complete the sentences with an adjective or an adverb.

1. I can't eat this soup, it smells awful.
2. Why are you smiling? — I am happy.
3. Try this pizza! You'll like it. It tastes great.
4. I can't hear very well. Can you say that again, please?
5. I don't want to watch this film. Kate told me about it and it sounds boring.

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

1. Translate into Russian.

1. You look bad. What have you been doing? — Ты плохо выглядишь. Что ты делал?
2. His words sounded very strange. — Его слова звучали очень странно.
3. She wasn't very well last week, but she feels fine now. — На прошлой неделе ей было не очень хорошо, но сейчас она прекрасно себя чувствует.

4. The soup tastes good. I like it. — Суп вкусный, мне нравится.

5. The flowers smelled bad, so she put the vase in the kitchen. — Цветы пахли плохо, поэтому она поставила вазу на кухне.

2. Circle the right words and complete the sentences.

1. She looked (happy/happily). — She looked happy.

2. He looked at her (happy/happily). — He looked at her happily.

3. He sounded (sad/sadly). — He sounded sad.

4. She sings (beautiful/beautifully). — She sings beautifully.

5. The fish smells (strange/strangely). — The fish smells strange.

6. How are you? I am (fine/well). — How are you? I am fine.

7. I can make pizza very (quick/quickly). — I can make pizza very quickly.

3. Translate into English.

1. «Как он себя чувствует?» «Он чувствует себя хорошо». — «How does he feel?» «He feels good»

2. Пицца хороша на вкус. — The pizza tastes good.

3. Цветы пахнут странно. — The flowers smell strange.

4. Она выглядит счастливой. — She looks happy.

5. Ты выглядишь ужасно. Что ты делала? — You look bad. What have you been doing?

6. Мы разговаривали по телефону. Ее голос звучал приятно. — We were talking on the phone. Her voice sounded fine.

4. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

Well educated, cup of tea, was awarded, proud of

1. Boris Pasternak *was awarded* the Nobel Prize in Literature.

2. Russia can be *proud of* its talented poets.

3. All of them were well educated.

4. Poetry isn't Misha's *cup of tea*.

Lesson 6

1. От каких существительных образованы эти прилагательные? Translate them into Russian.

ecological — экологический — ecology

cultural — культурный — culture

magical — магический — magic

environmental – окружающий – environment
industrial – индустриальный – industry
optional – факультативный – option
musical – музыкальный – music
national – национальный – nation
natural – природный – nature
personal – личный – person

2. Make adjectives from the nouns in brackets and fill in the gaps.

1. At the moment they discuss ecological problems.

2. Are there any optional subjects in your school?

3. Yekaterinburg is one of the biggest industrial centers in Russia.

4. I had a personal letter from Mr. Smith last week.

Рабочая тетрадь № 2

3. Закончите предложение в соответствии с содержанием рассказа.

The story describes

c) how Jim and Della gave away their greatest treasures to buy presents for each other.

4. Find the information which wasn't mentioned in the text.

- c) Jim wanted to buy a nice dress for Della.
- d) Della sold the combs to buy Jim a watch.

5. Продолжите фразу в соответствии с содержанием рассказа.

Della was crying because

- c) she had no money to buy a present for Jim.

6. Find the wrong statements.

- b) Della made Jim give back the chain.

7. Answer the following questions.

- 1. Why was Della sad?

Della was sad because she hadn't got enough money to buy a Christmas gift for Jim.

- 2. How many treasures did Jim and Della have?

They had the main treasure – their love.

- 3. What did Della do with her hair?

She had her hair cut.

- 4. What present did she buy for Jim?

She bought a platinum chain for watch.

- 5. Why were Jim's eyes fixed on Della's hair?

Jim's eyes were fixed on Della's hair, because she had her hair cut.

- 6. Did Jim need Della's present? Why?/Why not?

Jim didn't need Della's present any more, because he had sold the watch.

7. Who were the Magi?

The Magi were the men who brought gifts to the Baby Jesus.

8. The tradition of Christmas presents was started by the Magi, wasn't it?

Yes, it was.

Lesson 10

Test yourself.

2. *Translate into English.*

1. Осторожно! Не порежься. — Be careful. Don't cut yourself.

2. Посмотри на себя! Ты такая красивая! — Look at yourself. You are so beautiful.

3. Марк должен проверить себя. Он еще не готов к тесту. Mark must check himself. He isn't ready for the test yet.

4. «Почему она плачет?» «Она обожглась» — «Why is she crying?» «She has burned herself».

5. Кейт и ее сестра мне не друзья. Они думают только о себе. — Kate and her sister are not my friends. They can think only about themselves.

6. «Как ты себя чувствуешь?» «Я чувствую себя плохо». — «How are you feeling?» «I feel bad»

3. Choose the correct word in brackets and complete the sentences.

1. The flowers smell (wonderful/ wonderfully)
– The flowers smell wonderful.

2. Sarah has just come back from her holiday.
She looks (good/ well) – Sarah has just come back from her holiday. She looks good.

3. I can't eat this salad. It tastes (awful/ awfully). – I can't eat salad. It tastes awful.

4. Anna sings (beautiful/ beautifully) – Anna sings beautifully.

5. Kate isn't feeling (happy/ happily) today. – Kate isn't feeling happy today.

6. This idea sounds (interesting/ interestingly)
– This idea sounds interesting.

7. You can come with us if you finish your homework (quick/ quickly) – You can come with us if you finish your homework quickly.