

Алгоритм успеха

FORWARD



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

класс

**Рабочая тетрадь
для учащихся общеобразовательных
организаций**

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01

Who am I?

GRAMMAR

Present Simple

	Affirmative	Negative	
I/We/You/They	speak English.	do not (don't)	speak English.
He/She/It	speaks English.	does not (doesn't)	

Yes/No questions			Short answers
Do	I/we/you/they	speak English?	Yes, I/we/you/they do.
Does	he/she/it		No, he/she/it does not (doesn't).

We use the Present Simple for

- facts which are always true: *The sun **rises** in the east.*
- routines and habits: *I often **walk** to school.*

Adverbs, e.g. *always, sometimes, often, never* show the frequency of an activity.

Present Continuous

Affirmative	Negative	
I am ('m)	am not ('m not)	eating dinner now.
We/You/They are ('re)	are not (aren't)	
He/She/It is ('s)	is not (isn't)	

Yes/No questions		Short answers
Am I	eating dinner now?	Yes, I am. No, I am ('m) not.
Are we/you/they		Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they are not (aren't).
Is he/she/it		Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it is not (isn't).

We use the Present Continuous for

- temporary situations: *I'm **working** in Paris at the moment.*
- changing situations: *My English **is getting better**.*
- things which are happening now: *I'm **reading** a book.*

Time expressions like *now, these days, at the moment* show the activity is happening now or around now.

Spelling for third person s

- For most verbs, add s:
*I smile → she **smiles***
- After -s, -x, -z, -ch, -sh, -go and -do, add es:
*we watch → he **watches***
*they go → it **goes***
- After consonant + y, change y to i, add es:
*you fly → it **flies***
- After vowel + y, add s:
*we play → she **plays***
Remember *have* becomes *has*.

Spelling

- After most verbs, add -ing:
*go → **going**, sleep → **sleeping***
- After one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant and add -ing:
*sit → **sitting***
- Verbs ending with consonant + e, remove the e and add -ing:
*leave → **leaving***
- Verbs ending with ie, change ie to y and add -ing:
*die → **dying***

1 Complete the sentences with the correct alternative.

1 We ___ hard at the moment.

a are working **b** work **c** works

2 My mother usually ___ in the morning.

a is working **b** work **c** works

3 I ___ a lot of science fiction this year.

a read **b** reading **c** 'm reading

4 We ___ more time in the library this term.

a 're spending **b** spend **c** 's spending

5 ___ they ___ in that big house? Yes, they do.

a Are/living **b** Do/live **c** Does/live

6 I ___ to school this week.

a 'm not going **b** don't go **c** doesn't go

7 It's very late. ___ tired?

a Do you get **b** Are you getting **c** Do you getting

8 Jazz ___ from the USA.

a comes **b** is coming **c** come

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 Our cat always sleeps in the kitchen. (sleep)

2 My sister _____ the piano a lot these days. (play)

3 My mum usually _____ her car on Sundays. (wash)

4 My friend never _____ to the library during the holidays. (go)

5 Our neighbour _____ to work this week. His car is at the garage. (not drive)

6 Now my sister is three, she _____ very talkative. (get)

7 My British pen-friend _____ here today. (fly)

8 I _____ today because I'm ill. (not study)

9 _____ you _____ a good book at the moment? (read)

3 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 do/live?/you/Where

2 do/football/you/team /support?/Which

3 studying/you/are/this year?/What

4 nationality?/is/What/your

4 Complete the email with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

be do (x 2) not live not spend stay
visit work (x 2) write (x 2)

5 There are five more wrong sentences. Find and correct them.

1 We study for our exams at the moment. X
We are studying for our exams at the moment.

2 Do you like Arsenal or Manchester United?

3 It always is getting dark at night.

4 My uncle regularly speaks French for his job.

5 My sister never is reading science fiction.

6 Do you sometimes walking to school?

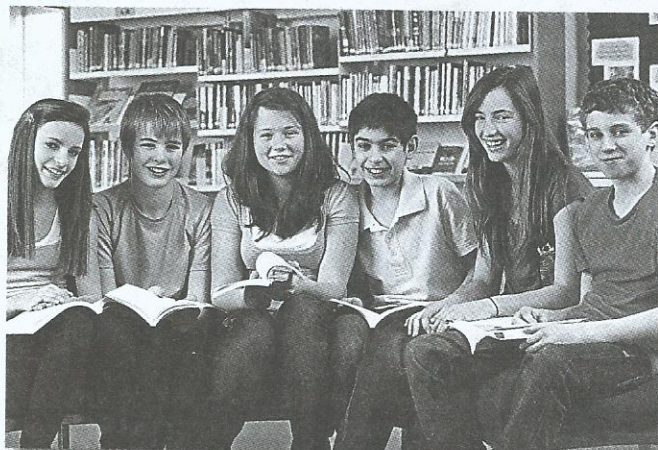
7 More girls are playing football these days.

8 I always listening to music on the bus.

9 My grandmother stays with us this week.

10 My cousins visit us every summer.

*6 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.



Parents and teachers often ¹ say (say) that young people ² _____ (not read) enough. ³ _____ (be) this true? These days children and teenagers ⁴ _____ (read) lots of books by authors like Meg Rosoff, J.K. Rowling and Philip Pullman. My teenage neighbour Ben says, 'I ⁵ _____ (read) a great book at the moment. It ⁶ _____ (be) a detective story by Henning Mankel.' His friend Sam adds, 'My favourite books ⁷ _____ (be) by science fiction writers, but I never ⁸ _____ (buy) books — I always ⁹ _____ (get) them from the library.' Sam's sister also says, 'My parents usually ¹⁰ _____ (give) me books for my birthday — this year I ¹¹ _____ (read) lots of short stories.' Librarians say, 'It's great. These days more young people ¹² _____ (use) libraries. They always ¹³ _____ (start) with the Harry Potter books when they are nine or ten years old, but then they ¹⁴ _____ (try) different books.'

Family news

From: carrie@abc.com
To: sally@yes.com
Subject: Family news

Hi Sally,

Thanks for your email! I ¹ 'm writing this on Danny's computer because he isn't here this week.

Here's all the family news:

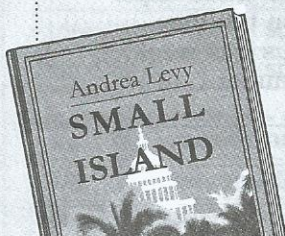
Danny ² _____ with our grandparents this week. He often ³ _____ them because he loves Grandma's food and she usually ⁴ _____ his homework!

I ⁵ _____ a lot of time with them at the moment because I ⁶ _____ exams this term.

Mum ⁷ _____ busy — she always ⁸ _____ very hard. Dad ⁹ _____ at home this year — he ¹⁰ _____ in New York. He always ¹¹ _____ lots of emails when he's not at home, so we know all his news. Write soon.

Love,
Carrie

1 Britain's multicultural society is bringing a lot of interesting new ideas to the arts these days. Young black and Asian authors are writing about their lives, and their books are very popular. There are plays and films about the life of Britain's ethnic communities and exciting music from many different cultures. Multiculturalism is making Britain a very lively place.



2 Andrea Levy is typical of these authors: she comes from Britain and all her books are set in London, but her parents are from the Caribbean. Her prize-winning novel, *Small Island*, is about people like her parents and their lives in Britain in the 1940s and 50s. In the book she writes about the experiences of Jamaican soldiers in World War 2 and their lives when they move to England in 1948.



3 Parminder Nagra is the star of the popular football film, *Bend It Like Beckham*. She comes from the English town, Leicester, where there is a large Asian population. In the film she acts the part of a lively girl called Jess Bhamra. Jess decides to rebel against her family and to play football. This amusing film shows the problems of young British people growing up in two cultures. These days Parminder Nagra is starring in the American TV hospital drama, *ER*.



4 Apache Indian (real name: Steven Kapur) is a world-famous musician from England's second city, Birmingham. His home city has large Jamaican and Indian populations and his music brings together reggae from the West Indies, bhangra from India and hip-hop. The words of his songs are about trying to understand his identity in a multicultural world. His most famous song, *Boom-Shack-A-Lack*, is in five Hollywood films and more than fifty TV advertisements.

READING

7 Read the questions. Then quickly read the article and circle the correct answers.

- 1 The article is about British ...
a society. c history.
b culture. d writers.
- 2 Paragraph 2 is about an author who is ...
a bilingual. c living outside Britain.
b writing now. d writing in another language.
- 3 Paragraph 3 is about ...
a an American star. c a footballer.
b a comedian. d a British actress.
- 4 Paragraph 4 is about ...
a a musician. c Indian music.
b a Hollywood actor. d a man from Jamaica.

8 Complete the definitions with the correct underlined words from the article.

- 1 amusing (adj) makes you laugh or smile
- 2 _____ (n) the ideas and activities of groups of people
- 3 _____ (n) music, theatre, film, etc., not science
- 4 _____ (v) to fight authority, for example, the government, parents or teachers
- 5 _____ (n) a type of music from Asia

9 Read the article again. Tick true and cross false.

- 1 Cultural life in Britain is very boring. ☒
- 2 There are British writers, musicians and actors from ethnic communities. ☐
- 3 Andrea Levy is the only black British author. ☐
- 4 Andrea Levy writes about people living in London. ☐
- 5 Parminder Nagra is a footballer. ☐
- 6 *Bend It Like Beckham* is a crime film. ☐
- 7 At the moment Parminder Nagra is working in an American hospital. ☐
- 8 Steven Kapur is from Jamaica. ☐
- 9 His music comes from different cultures. ☐

10 Complete the sentences with the words from Exercise 8.

- 1 Teenagers often rebel against their parents.
- 2 When you travel you learn about different _____.
- 3 You can listen to _____ on the Internet.
- 4 My brother is a scientist and he isn't interested in _____.
- 5 *Bhangra on the Beach* is an _____ film about a group of Asian women on a journey.
- 6 Prepare a talk on multiculturalism in modern _____ art.

GRAMMAR

State and action verbs

Most verbs refer to actions or processes. We can use them in the simple and continuous form.

*I often **work** on Saturdays, but I'm **not working** today.*

Some verbs refer to states. We use these verbs only in the simple form. For example:

Senses (often with can)

hear *I can hear the main road from my flat.*
smell *Can you smell petrol?*
see *I can see your house from the train.*
taste *This milk tastes bad.*

Thoughts

agree *I agree with you.*
believe *We believe the world is round.*
forget *I always forget his name.*
know *We know London very well.*
promise *I promise to write to you.*
remember *He remembers my birthday every year.*
think *She thinks her answers are right.*
understand *He doesn't understand German.*

Feelings

hate *I hate working on Saturday.*
like *They like chocolate cake.*
love *He loves crime novels.*
prefer *She prefers jazz to soul music.*
need *We need a holiday.*
want *I want a cup of coffee.*

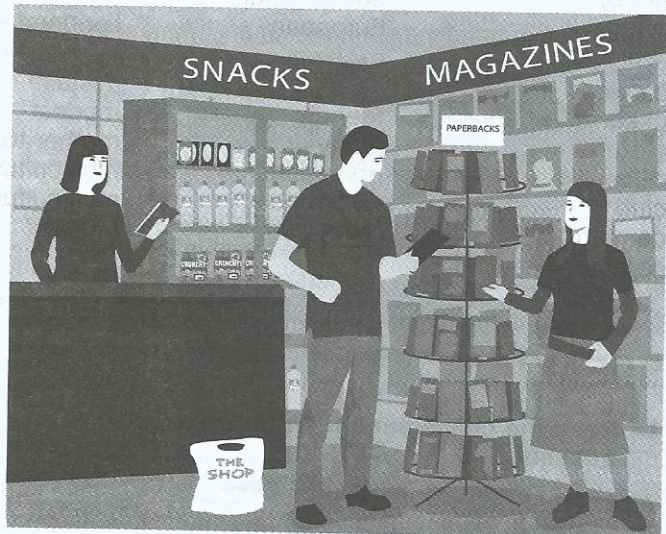
12 Read the short conversations and circle the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 A Can you see / Are you seeing the children?
B No, but I can hear / I'm hearing them. They play / They're playing in the garden.
- 2 A I look / I'm looking for a CD for my new girlfriend.
B What sort of music does she like?
A I think / I'm thinking she likes hip-hop and reggae.
- 3 A Do you know / Are you knowing Tom and his sister?
B I know / I'm knowing Tom, but I don't remember / I'm not remembering his sister.
- 4 A I don't believe / I'm not believing the world's climate is changing.
B I don't understand / I'm not understanding you! The polar ice caps melt / are melting!
- 5 A Do you like / Are you liking Italian food?
B No. I'm not liking / I don't like pasta or pizza very much. I prefer / I'm preferring Indian food.

13 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 My teacher wants (want) me to work harder.
2 I _____ (hate) soul music. Can we listen to rock instead?
3 I can't speak now. I _____ (make) dinner.
4 This coffee _____ (taste) great.
5 Look! Julia _____ (run) for the bus!
6 _____ you _____ (promise) to be home at 10.30?

14 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs from the box.



feel know look need not forget read
want not like not understand prefer

- Rose What are you looking for?
Alex I ¹ need something to read on the train.
Rose What about that detective story? It ² _____ interesting.
Alex No, I ³ _____ detective stories. I ⁴ _____ science fiction. What about you?
Rose I don't like science fiction —
I ⁵ _____ it! ⁶ _____ you _____ this crime author, Robert B. Parker?
Alex No, I don't. Ask the assistant about him.
Rose Excuse me. Is Robert B. Parker a good writer?
Assistant Yes, he's brilliant! I ⁷ _____ one of his books at the moment.
Rose That sounds good!
Assistant ⁸ _____ you _____ the book?
Rose Yes, please. And a bottle of water —
I ⁹ _____ thirsty.
Assistant OK, that's £7.50.
Rose Thank you. Goodbye.
Assistant ¹⁰ _____ your bag!

WORD LIST

agree	confident	Great Britain
always	confused	happen
American	crime	hard-working
argue	crisis	hate
arrogant	culture	helpful
Asian	customer	home town
at the moment	describe	identity
band member	district	Irish
be crazy about	diversity	island
be interested in	do well	jealous
believe in	drums	keep fit
belong to	England	language
bilingual	English	lazy
boring	entertainment	library
bossy	ethnic group	lively
Britain	European	Londoner
British	exciting	major
careless	football match	mistake
cheerful	friendly	modest
citizen	funny	mother tongue
clever	generation	multicultural
club	generous	multiculturalism
come from	get better	musical
community		

nation
 nationality
 Northern Ireland
 now
 official
 optimistic
 organisation
 personality
 pessimistic
 polite
 political
 popular
 population
 possibility
 prefer
 proud
 punctual
 quiet
 quite often
 regularly
 relationship
 religion
 romantic

rude
 science fiction
 Scotland
 Scottish
 selfish
 sense of humour
 shy
 society
 sometimes
 spend time
 statistics
 stupid
 surprising
 talkative
 these days
 tolerant
 typical
 uncomfortable
 United Kingdom
 Vietnamese
 Wales
 website
 Welsh

SPEAKING

15 Read the conversation. Write the echo questions.

Vera What do you do, Ed?

Ed I work for a travel company.

Vera ¹ Do you? That sounds great. Do you like travelling?

Ed Yes, I love it. What sort of holidays do you enjoy?

Vera I love cycling holidays. I am a very enthusiastic cyclist.

Ed ² _____? How far do you go?

Vera Usually no more than ten kilometres. The countryside near my dacha is beautiful.

Ed ³ _____? I haven't been to Russia.

Vera ⁴ _____? Come and visit Moscow in May.

Ed That sounds good, but in May I'll be on a business trip in Spain.

Vera ⁵ _____? I'll be in Spain in June.

Ed ⁶ _____? Sorry we can't make it this summer, but let's meet at Christmas!

Vera Yes, that sounds great.



16 Read Ben's answers and write your questions.

You (read a lot) ¹ _____?

Ben Yes, I do. I read all the time.

You Really? (know a good book) ² _____
 _____ I can take on holiday?

Ben Yes, I do. Read *The Da Vinci Code* — it's a mixture of history and crime.

You Cool! (interested in films) ³ _____
 _____?

Ben Yes, but I don't like going to the cinema.

You (belong/a DVD library) ⁴ _____
 _____?

Ben No, I don't. I always ask for DVDs for my birthday.

You (got/a lot of DVDs) ⁵ _____?

Ben No, I haven't. But I've got *Bend it Like Beckham*.

You Great! (do/at the moment) ⁶ _____
 _____?

Ben Nothing much ... Why don't we watch it?

You That sounds good. Thanks.



VOCABULARY

17 Complete with the words from the Word List.

Noun	Adjective
1 arrogance	<u>arrogant</u>
2 carelessness	_____
3 cheerfulness	_____
4 cleverness	_____
5 _____	cultural
6 _____	entertaining
7 excitement	_____
8 optimism	_____
9 pessimism	_____
10 punctuality	_____
11 romance	_____
12 rudeness	_____
13 selfishness	_____
14 shyness	_____
15 tolerance	_____

18 Circle noun and adjective suffixes in each pair of words.

arrogance arrogant

19 Read the Word List and tick all the adjectives denoting character traits. Then read the text below. Match the underlined parts of the text with the character traits from the Word List. In some cases, two adjectives can be used.

I've got many friends, but I like Linda and Mary best of all. Linda and Mary are twins and they are supposed to be alike, but in fact they are as different as can be. Linda ¹likes communicating with people, but Mary is usually ²afraid to start a conversation. Linda ³likes telling jokes and laughing and she ⁴believes everything will be okay even if she has problems. However, it can be difficult sometimes to be friends with Linda because she ⁵likes telling people what to do. In general, Mary is a much more pleasant person. She ⁶always gives wonderful expensive presents and she ⁷is ready to give a hand if her friends need help. She ⁸studies hard and has excellent marks, but she ⁹never boasts of her achievements. Surprisingly, Linda and Mary ¹⁰never quarrel with each other!

20 Complete the definitions with the words from the Word List.

- 1 My mum can speak fluent English and French — she's bilingual.
- 2 The _____ of Britain is about 60 million.
- 3 I live in Britain, but I'm not a British _____. I'm Spanish.
- 4 We want a better world for the next _____ and their children.

5 I can speak German, but it isn't my _____ tongue.

6 She goes back to Liverpool whenever she can. It's her _____ town.

21 Circle the correct prepositions.

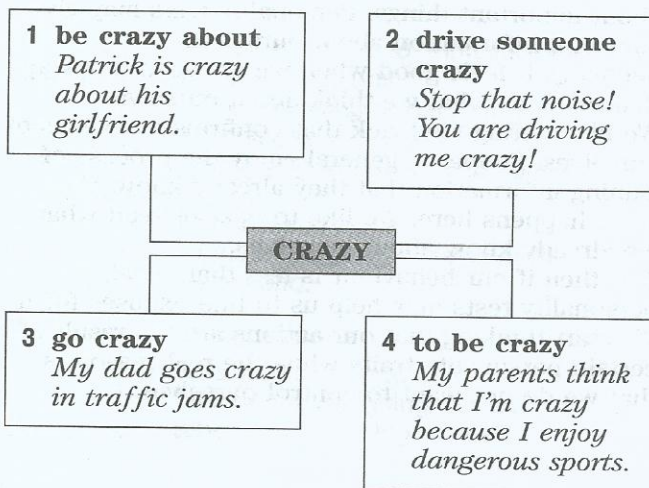
- 1 I'm crazy about/up jazz music.
- 2 We're all interested at/in science fiction books.
- 3 I belong at/to a DVD library.
- 4 Do you believe in/to UFOs?
- 5 I agree with/to you.
- 6 My friend's family comes from/over Ireland.

22 Complete the sentences with the adjectives you've used in Exercise 19 to describe Linda and Mary.

- 1 I like people who are/aren't ...
- 2 I don't mind people who are/aren't ...
- 3 I don't like people who are/aren't ...

Extend your vocabulary

*23 Look at the expressions with the word crazy. Then write new sentences for 1–5. Use expressions with crazy.



- 1 I love playing videogames.
I'm crazy about videogames.
- 2 When her football team loses a match she gets very angry and upset!

- 3 Ben is really strange. He wants to build a swimming pool in his small garden.

- 4 My sister makes me very angry. She always takes my CDs and she never tells me!

- 5 Susan lives for tennis — she plays every day.

SPEAKING AND READING

24 Do you know what a personality test is? Have you ever taken a personality test? Do you believe in horoscopes or personality tests? Why do you think people are interested in personality tests?

25 Read the text about personality tests and formulate three main reasons why people enjoy taking personality tests according to the author. Do you agree with the author? Can you think of any other reasons?

Personality tests

Personality tests are not new, but recently they have become very popular. There are numerous varieties of such tests and they have only two things in common. They ask us questions about ourselves and then they tell us about ourselves. But don't we know ourselves? Why do we need these tests to answer the question 'Who am I?' I think there are three main reasons. First of all, teenagers and young adults need to create, or to find, their identity. Clear identity guides our behavior and helps us to take decisions about important things. Personality tests may give us useful information about ourselves. Secondly, it feels good when we are seen in a way that matches what we think about ourselves. We like getting feedback that confirms our views of ourselves. People in general enjoy the process of gaining information that they already know. The same happens here. We like to hear or read what we already know about ourselves. And then if our behaviour is less than ideal, personality tests may help us to find excuses for it. We start thinking that our actions are the result of certain personality traits while the real reason is that we do not want to control ourselves.

***26** To learn more about yourself you can do the following personality test. In each question you are asked to describe something. The things you should describe are not connected in any way. Close your eyes, imagine you are sleeping and having a dream. In your dream you are walking through the woods and ...

Who am I?

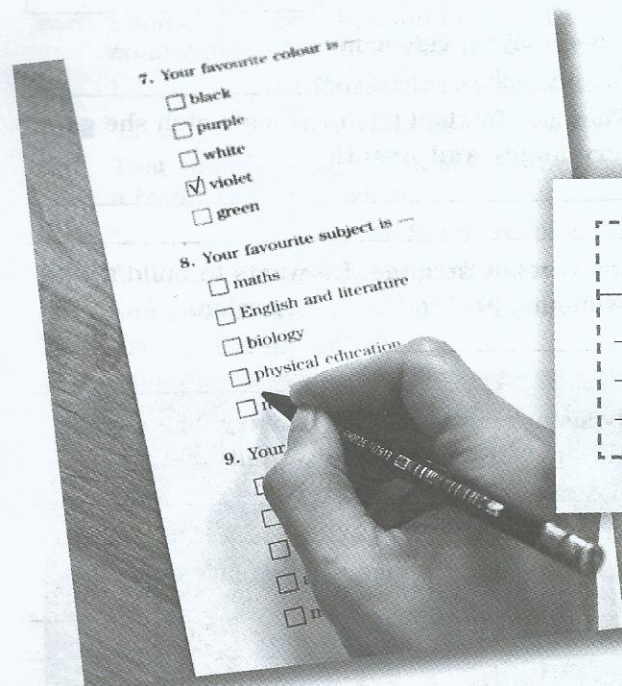
A personality test

- 1 You see a house. Describe the house. How many rooms has it got? It is big? Is it light?
- 2 You see a ladder. Describe the ladder. What will you do — go upstairs or downstairs?
- 3 You find keys. How many are there? What are they made of? Will you take them with you?
- 4 You see some water (it can be a river, lake, sea, etc.). Describe it. Is the water moving or still? Is it light or dark? Are you ready to swim there?
- 5 You see a horse. What will you do to it?
- 6 You see a candleholder. What material is it made of?
- 7 You see a cube. Describe its material, size and whatever else comes to your mind.

***27** Read the key on page 90 and interpret your and your friend's answers. Do you think that's a good test?

28 Write out from the Word List three adjectives that characterise your best friend/mother/father/sister/brother. What his or her description of the house would be like in your opinion?

29 Try another personality test. Write two words denoting animals and add three adjectives describing each animal. Then discuss in pairs what the animals symbolise and what the adjectives tell you about the writer. After that, read the key on page 90. Do you like this test? Which of the tests is better in your opinion? Why?



Animal	3 adjectives describing this animal

GRAMMAR

Present Continuous for future arrangements

Affirmative	Negative	
I am ('m)	am not ('m not)	driving to Paris tomorrow.
We/You/They are ('re)	are not (aren't)	
He/She/It is ('s)	is not (isn't)	

Yes/No questions		Short answers
Am I	driving to Paris tomorrow?	Yes, I am. No, I am ('m) not.
Are we/you/they		Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they are not (aren't).
Is he/she/it		Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it is not (isn't).

We use the Present Continuous for definite arrangements and plans in the future:

I'm seeing my friends tomorrow.

Time expressions, e.g. *soon, tomorrow, later, next week/month/year, on Monday* show the activity is in the future.

Wh- questions

What am I studying next year?

How is he travelling to Greece?

Where are we meeting on Thursday?

be going to for future intentions

Affirmative	Negative		
I am ('m)	am not ('m not)	going to	buy a rucksack.
We/You/They are ('re)	are not (aren't)		
He/She/It is ('s)	is not (isn't)		

Yes/No questions		Short answers
Am I	going to buy a rucksack?	Yes, I am. No, I am ('m) not.
Are we/you/they		Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they are not (aren't).
Is he/she/it		Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it is not (isn't).

We use *be going to* + infinitive for

- future intentions:

They're going to get married.

- ambitions:

I'm going to buy a motorbike when I'm twenty.

- unfinalised plans:

I think I'm going to relax at the weekend.

Wh- questions

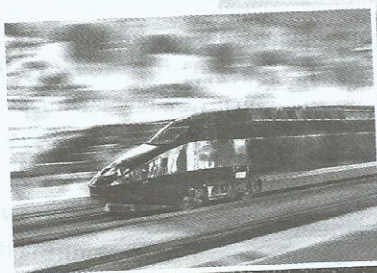
What am I going to do?

Where are you going to stay?

Who are they going to see?

- 1 Complete the text. Use *going to* and the verbs in brackets.

Next year, I ¹ *am going to visit* (visit) my French pen-friend. I think I ² _____ (travel) from London to Paris by train. I ³ _____ (find) a hostel in Paris for two nights and I ⁴ _____ (do) some sightseeing. After that I ⁵ _____ (catch) the train to the south coast. My pen-friend and her brother ⁶ _____ (meet) me at the station and then we ⁷ _____ (drive) to their house. I'm a bit nervous — I ⁸ _____ (not speak) English for two weeks!



2 Complete the short conversations. Use *going to* and the words in brackets.

1 A I'm going to have a big party when I'm eighteen.

B Who are you going to invite? (Who/invite)

2 A I've got a lot of money.

B _____ with it?
(What/do)

3 A We're planning to go to Spain.

B _____ there?
(How/get)

4 A I don't have time to get my ticket today.

B _____ it?
(When/get)

5 A We're going to visit Mexico for a holiday.

B _____ there?
(How long/stay)

3 Read and complete the notes. Use them to write four sentences about yourself.

study: languages

buy: a car

live: abroad/in _____

have: lots of children/money

work: for a big company/as a _____

I'm going to study languages.

4 Complete Ken and Andy's conversation. Use the Present Continuous.

Andy Can we have lunch on Friday?

Ken I'm afraid I can't. I ¹ am having (have) lunch with my girlfriend. We ² _____ (meet) at the new café in town.

Andy Can we meet in the evening? What about dinner?

Ken No, sorry. I'm busy in the evening. I ³ _____ (play) football.

Andy ⁴ _____ you _____ (do) anything on Saturday?

Ken In the morning I ⁵ _____ (see) my cousins, but I ⁶ _____ (not do) anything in the afternoon.

Andy OK. Jon and I ⁷ _____ (go) to the cinema. Do you want to come with us?

Ken What time ⁸ _____ you _____ (meet)?

Andy We ⁹ _____ (meet) outside the cinema at two o'clock.

Ken Great — see you there.

5 Use the information in Exercise 4 to complete Ken's diary. Remember to write notes, not sentences.

January
FRIDAY 20

12.20 p.m.: _____

_____ with Joanna

7.30 p.m.: _____

January
SATURDAY 21

10.30 a.m.: _____

_____ Martin and Lily

2.00 p.m.: _____

*6 Complete the conversations. Use *going to* or the Present Continuous and the verbs in brackets.

1
Nigel Hi Joanna! What's up?
Joanna Nothing new. What about you?
Nigel I'm getting ready for my trip. We ¹ _____ (leave) for France tomorrow afternoon.

Joanna Lucky you! Who ² _____ (go) with?
Nigel A group of friends from school.

2
Bill What's wrong, David?
David My exam results are really bad this year. I ³ _____ (study) more next year.

Bill Good idea. I ⁴ _____ (go) to my study group this evening. Do you want to come with me?

3
Colin Hi John! Do you want to come to the match with us this evening? We ⁵ _____ (meet) outside the stadium at five o'clock.

John Oh, no, I can't! I ⁶ _____ (see) Nina at five thirty.

4
Joanna Do you know what you ⁷ _____ (do) when you finish school?

Kate I think ⁸ _____ (live) in France for a year.

Joanna Do you speak French?

Kate No, I don't! But I ⁹ _____ (start) French evening classes next week.

This is an international voluntary camp for young people aged 14–18 situated in the mountain and forest part of the South Ural, in the Bashkortostan Republic. The main work is cleaning and maintenance of the ecological path. ¹ _____

The camp languages are Russian and English. This is an opportunity to make new friends and learn about the history of the area, the myths and legends of the Bashkir people.

Accommodation is in a small village on the River Belaya. Internet and mobile communication available.

For more information contact Dilara Kildyarova
Dilara.K@bashkirworld.ru



For this job you must enjoy working with children and speak good German. The work includes planning games and other activities for the children. Volunteers also cook lunch for the children every day.

Accommodation is in a youth hostel. There are two with shared bedrooms (one for men and one for women), two bathrooms, a kitchen and a games room. ² _____

For more information contact Stefan Schmidt
Stefanschmidt@summercamp.org



A French environmental charity is looking for volunteers to work in central France. This year the volunteers are going to remove rubbish from the Seoule River. ³ _____

Accommodation is in tents at a local campsite. There is a free bus between the campsite and the river.

For more information contact Celine Debaene
c.debaene@ourworld.org



READING

7 Read the texts and match the people (1–4) with the best working holiday. There is one extra person.

- 1 Claire has got a German boyfriend, but she doesn't speak German.
- 2 Evan is going to be a German teacher and he likes working with children.
- 3 Greg loves history. Next year he's going to study Russian and history at London University.
- 4 Olivia is going to teach German in a university, but this year she wants to practise speaking French.

Russia ☐ Germany ☐ France ☐

8 Complete the texts with sentence A, B, C or D. There is one extra sentence.

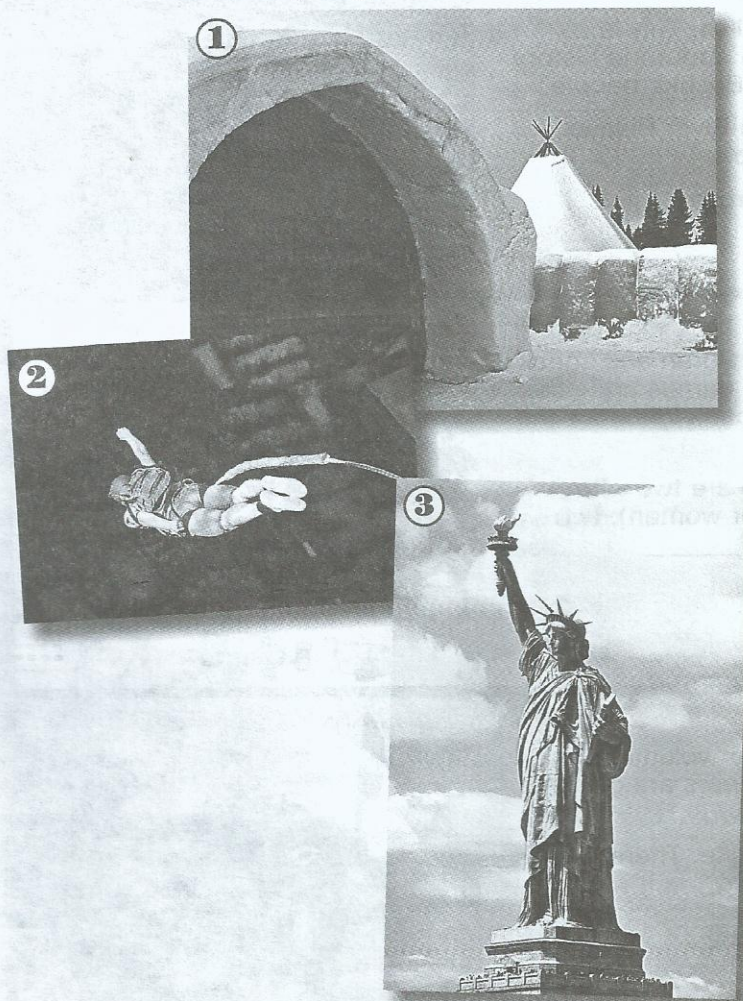
- A The beach is five kilometres from the campsite.
- B The work is near water, so volunteers must know how to swim.
- C Volunteers do not need to have any special skills or experience.
- D Volunteers eat lunch with the children but must cook breakfast and dinner for themselves.

9 Read the sentences. Write T for true, F for false and NS for not stated.

- 1 There is Internet access in the camp. ☐
- 2 The volunteers in Russia live in tents. ☐
- 3 The volunteers cook all the meals at the German camp. ☐
- 4 Volunteers at the German camp all have a single bedroom. ☐
- 5 The French charity organises a camp every year. ☐
- 6 Volunteers in France sleep in tents next to the river. ☐
- 7 The camp language is French. ☐

LISTENING

- 10 Look at the photos. Which holiday do you think is most exciting. Why?



- 11 T02 Listen and match the speakers with the holiday plans and the correct picture.

- | | Picture |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 Martha is planning to do some sightseeing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Peter is going to do a sport | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Ruth is going to an unusual place and is worried | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 12 T02 Listen to the three people again. Tick true and cross false.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 Martha is travelling to Switzerland. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Martha knows what the hotel is going to look like. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Peter is going to America with his family. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The concerts in Central Park are quite expensive. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Peter is only going to visit one city. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Ruth is going to Cornwall alone. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Ruth is going to jump 16 metres over the sea. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Ruth is staying in a tent. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

SPEAKING

- 13 Write direct questions for the answers in the conversation. Use the underlined information to help you.

- A Can I help you?
B Yes, could you give me some information about trains, please?

'Which platform do the London trains go from?'

- A The London trains go from platform 4.

B ² _____

- A A student ticket is £15.

B ³ _____

- A You can buy a ticket at the station or on the train.

B ⁴ _____

- A There's one train an hour.

B ⁵ _____

- A The trains leave on the hour.

B ⁶ _____

- A The journey is fifty minutes.

- B Thank you very much.

- *14 Read the situations and write indirect questions.

- You want to buy some stamps, but you don't know the city.
Could you tell me where the nearest post office is?
- You want to buy a train ticket to Paris, but you don't know how much it costs.

- You are staying in a hostel. You are going out for the evening, but you don't know what time the hostel closes.

- 4 You're on a train. You don't know the time, so you ask another passenger.

- 5 You're going to a voluntary camp next month. You want to know what you need to take. Ask the camp organisers.

- 6 Your pen-friend's parents are taking you sightseeing. You want to know how many places you are going to visit.

- 7 You don't know when the airport bus leaves. Ask someone at the bus stop.

WORD LIST

abilities	course	holiday (brochure)	response
accommodation	crazy	honeymoon	restaurant
achieve	delayed	hotel	rucksack
activity	depart from	inspiration	satisfied
address book	design	journey	scenery
adventure	disabled	keep quiet	silence
airport	dramatic	leave for	skills
amazed	electricity	lecturer	sleeping bag
ambition	equipment	leisure activities	sociology
archaeological dig	excavate	letter of complaint	sponsor
arrive in/at	excited	level	station
available	exciting	motorbike	stay
babysit	experience	mountain shelter	sunbathe
be/keep fit	extraordinary	mountains	tent
bed and breakfast	ferry	near the sea	ticket
book a room	flight	nervous	tiring
camp	fly (to)	on foot	tour
campsite	follow a high-protein diet	organise	train (v)
cancelled	fresh air	pack (a suitcase)	travel to
caravan	glacier	paralysed	trek
catch (a train)	go abroad	peaceful	trip
challenge	go backpacking/climbing/ camping/fishing/hiking/ skiing/sightseeing/ snorkelling	pick up	unusual
charity	go for a drive	plan	view
city centre	go to the gym	plane	villa
class	guest house	platform	visit
coach (bus)	highlands	proud	volunteer
collect money	hold	raise (money)	wheelchair
combine		relax	working holiday
contact (v)		relaxing	youth hostel
cost		reservation	

VOCABULARY

15 Complete with the words from the Word List.

Noun	Verb
1 <u>accommodation</u>	accommodate
2 <u>sponsorship</u>	
3 _____	challenge
4 <u>combination</u>	
5 _____	volunteer
6 <u>design</u>	
7 <u>excavation</u>	
8 <u>organisation</u>	
9 <u>departure</u>	
10 _____	reserve

16 Complete the text with the words from Exercise 15.

My sister is going to do a charity trek in the Andes and I'm going to ¹ sponsor her. She's going to raise money for an ² _____ called *Kids' Holidays*. Her flight is ³ _____ from Heathrow Airport next Sunday morning. She has a ⁴ _____ in a hostel for the first night. After that she's camping. She's going to walk 100 kilometres in five days, so it's a great ⁵ _____. After the trek she's going to work as a ⁶ _____ at a children's home in Peru.

17 Label the types of accommodation.



guest house



18 Match the words to make compound nouns. There are two extra words that don't match.

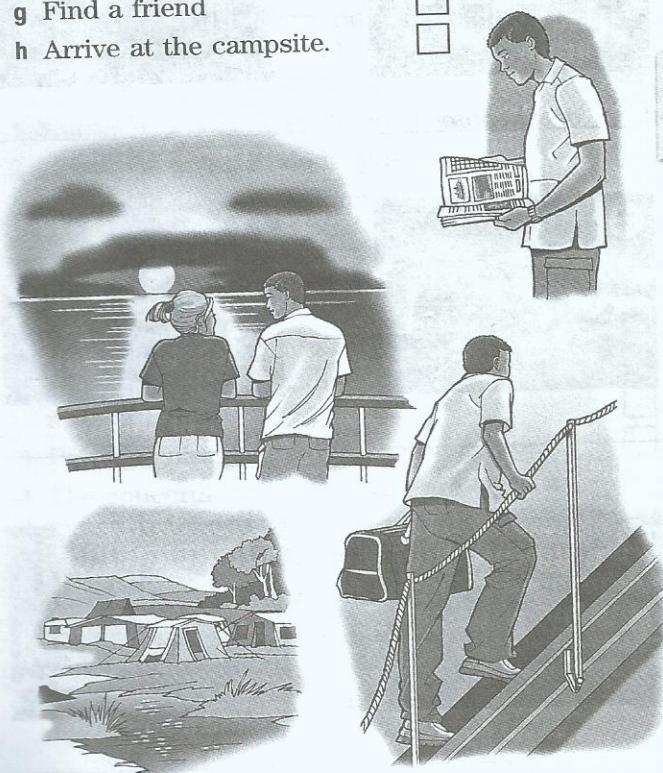
- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1 address | ferry |
| 2 archaeological | bag |
| 3 bed and | diet |
| 4 city | book |
| 5 leisure | breakfast |
| 6 fresh | centre |
| 7 camp | air |
| 8 high-protein | dig |
| 9 sleeping | activities |

19 Complete the sentences with the words from Exercise 18.

- Please write your phone number in my address book.
- My brother loves history and he's working on an archaeological dig this summer.
- Athletes need a high-protein diet with lots of meat and fish.
- It's lovely day! Let's go for a walk and get some fresh air.
- My leisure activities are reading and going to the cinema.
- We're going to stay in a cheap bed and breakfast near the airport.

20 Read this list and put it in the correct order.

- Get some brochures.
- Relax and enjoy the view.
- Pick up your ticket.
- Pack your rucksack.
- Get on the ferry.
- Book a ticket.
- Find a friend
- Arrive at the campsite.

☐
☐
☐
☐
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☐
☐


21 Write *by, for, on* or *to*. Three sentences don't need prepositions.

- The sea's very warm. Let's go for a swim.
- We're going by coach to Amsterdam.
- When I visit a new city, I like going everywhere on foot.
- I want to go to abroad next year.
- I never go to the gym.
- They're going on backpacking next month.
- I'm going to fly to Canada in November.
- She's training for the big match at the weekend.
- We're arriving in home at midnight.
- He wants to travel to India and see the Taj Mahal.

Extend your vocabulary

22 Study the travel words below.

crossing (n) a short journey on water: *The crossing from England to France takes about ninety minutes.*

flight (n) a journey by air: *There's a flight from London to Paris every hour.*

journey (n) the time spent travelling from one place to another: *It's a long journey from my home to work.*

travel (v) to go from one place to another: *I'm going to travel before I go to university.*

trip (n) a short journey to visit a place for pleasure or work: *a trip to the beach, a business trip to New York.*

voyage (n) a long journey on water: *We're going on a river voyage along the Rhine. The film 'Titanic' is about a ship's first (and last) voyage.*

23 Complete the travel information with the correct words from Exercise 22 above.

- The ferry crossing from Hong Kong to Kowloon takes only five minutes.
- She travels to work by car, train and tube. It's a very long journey.
- The flight from Milan to London takes about two and a half hours.
- Our ship leaves Shanghai for the two week voyage to California.
- Next time you go on a business trip, stay at one of our international hotels.
- Travel overnight on the Orient Express, and wake up in Venice!

WRITING

24 Quickly read the email and tick the correct box.

formal ☐ informal ☐

1 Subject box: Give a clear reason for writing.

2 Greeting (formal): If you know the person's name, write *Dear* + *title* (Mr/Mrs/Ms) + *name*. You don't need a greeting if you don't know their name.

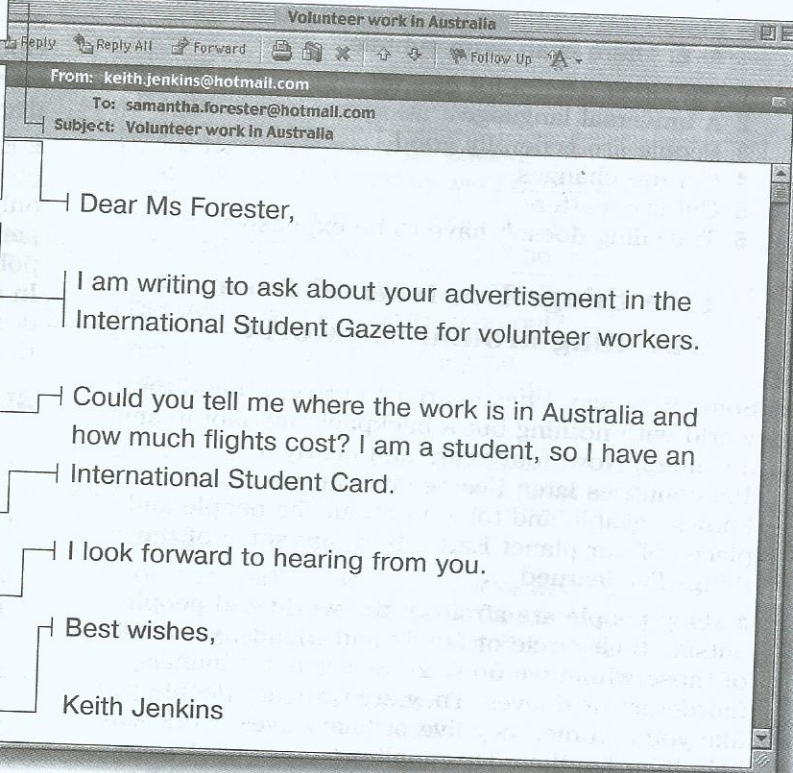
3 Tell them why you are writing:
I am writing to ask about .../I am writing to ask for information about ...

4 Explain your question in more detail. You can use indirect questions to be more polite.

5 Give any extra information.

6 Remind the person politely that you expect an answer.

7 Signature: use a polite phrase, e.g. *Best wishes/Regards* and give your full name.



25 Read the sentences about writing emails. Tick true and cross false.

1 Smileys and jokes aren't a good idea in formal emails. ☐

2 You can start a formal email with *Hi*. ☐

3 You can end an informal email with *Love*. ☐

4 You don't need to write anything in the subject box. ☐

5 Always use *Dear* in a formal email. ☐

6 You can end a formal email with *Regards*. ☐

26 A student wants to work as a volunteer at a summer camp. Put her email in the correct order.

I am writing to ask about the summer camp in Russia. I am interested in it because I am a history student. ☐

From: sandrews@yahoo.com ☐

I hope you can answer some questions. ☐

Could you tell me how many hours we work each day? ☐

Best wishes, ☐

Sally Andrews ☐

To: Sergey Smolin, ☐

Subject: Information about summer camp in Russia ☐

Could you also give me more information about the dates? When does the camp start and finish? ☐

Dear Mr Smolin, ☐

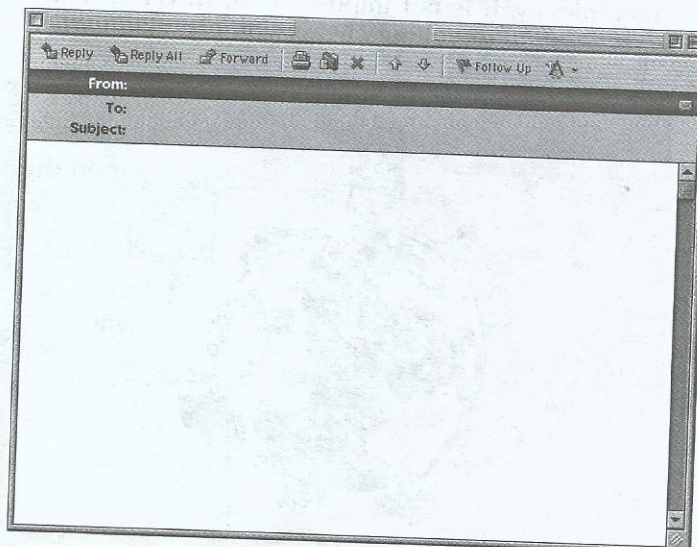
I hope to hear from you soon. ☐

27 Look at page 13. Which advertisement is Sally interested in? ☐

***28** Look at the other adverts on page 13. Choose one and write a formal email to the camp organisers. Before you start, make notes about

- why you are writing
- why you want to go to the camp
- two questions you want to ask

Write your email.



READING AND SPEAKING

29 What do you think people can learn while travelling around the world? Read a traveller's blog in Exercise 30 and see whether any of your predictions are correct.

30 Match the subtitles 1–6 with the paragraphs A–E. There is an extra subtitle.

- 1 You don't need a lot of stuff
- 2 A universal language
- 3 People are generally good
- 4 Culture changes
- 5 Culture matters
- 6 Travelling doesn't have to be expensive

Five things I've learned from travelling around the world

Some time ago, I headed out to travel around the world with nothing but a backpack, my laptop and a camera. Now, four years and nearly a 100 countries later, I've become more knowledgeable and tolerant about the people and places of our planet Earth. Here are some of the things I've learned ...

A Many people are afraid of the world and people outside their circle of family and friends, yet most of those whom we don't know are not criminals, murderers or thieves. They are ordinary people just like you and me, they live ordinary lives, work and help their families. This applies to people of all races, religions or nationalities. Their lives might be different, but their general goals and hopes are the same.

B As I started travelling only with my backpack and left behind a house which was big, spacious and full of stuff, I began to understand what really matters. I found I could get by without 95% of the things I had in my home. Now, if I buy something, I think twice before doing it because anything I buy I will have to physically carry around.

C If when you decide to travel you choose to fly in business class and stay in five-star hotels, you will spend a fortune. However, it is possible to visit many countries and continents without spending much money. It is not impossible to travel cheap. In addition to travelling cheap, you can also earn

money on the road doing different jobs, like working on a farm.

D It is not always that values and attitudes of people in the West are similar to those in other countries. Once I was passing a fast food restaurant in China and it looked like people there were having a funeral. It turned out that it was a celebration of the grand opening of a restaurant. Opening a business was a reason for a whole crowd of people to bring in wreaths of flowers and decorate them with ribbons.

E English has become the language of international communication in the world. We now actually need only two languages to know: the language your parents speak ... and English. Many countries with polyglot nations use English as a unifying language. In some countries in the Pacific all schooling is done in English because there are no textbooks in their local languages.

31 Read the text again and discuss the following questions.

- 1 Why are many people afraid of the world and the people they don't know?
- 2 What things that you have in your house you can do without when travelling?
- 3 How can we travel cheap?
- 4 Why did the author think that there was a funeral in a fast food restaurant in China?
- 5 Can you give an example of a foreign tradition which may seem strange to Russian people?
- 6 Why does the author think that now we need to know only two languages?

32 Which ideas expressed in the texts do you agree with? Why? Which ones do you disagree with? Why?

33 Choose any idea and get ready to express your opinion supporting it with 2–3 arguments.

34 Think about the extra subtitle. How can you interpret this idea? Do you agree or disagree with it? Why?

35 Write your comments on the blog (5–6 sentences).

