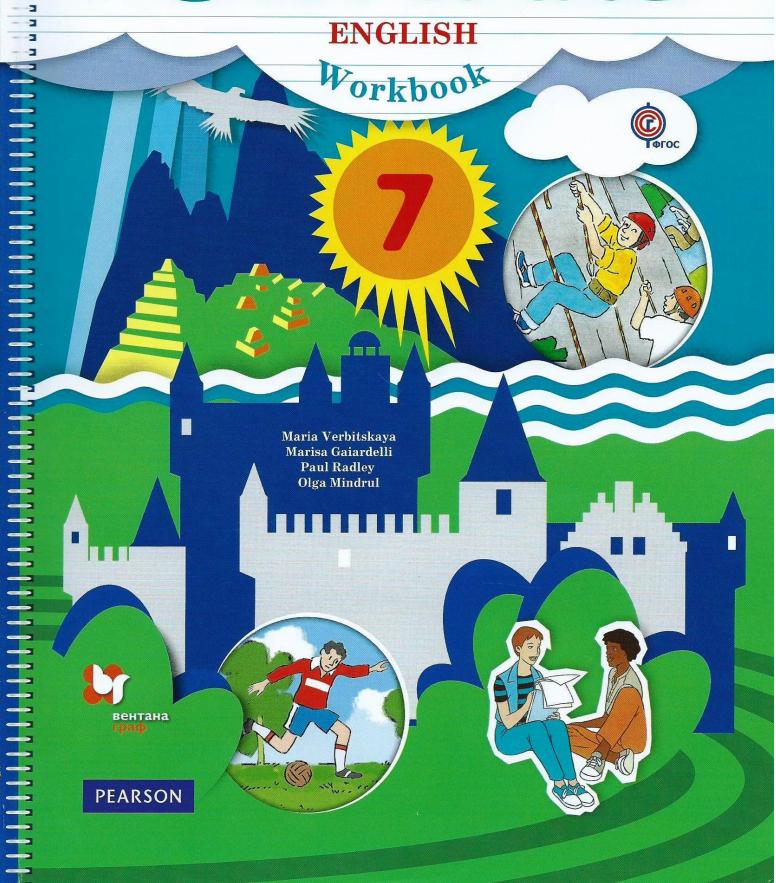
# FORWARD

2





### Contents

Unit 1 Comparing schools in different countries	4
Unit 2 The best way to get to school	10
Unit 3 Talking about old times	15
Unit 4 Animal quiz	24
Consolidation 1	32
Unit 5 School activities	34
Unit 6 The American experience	40
Unit 7 Pocket money	46
Unit 8 Amazing mysteries	53
Consolidation 2	58
Unit 9 Free time	60
Unit 10 Discovering Australia	67
Unit 11 Work experience	73
Unit 12 Social issues	81
Consolidation 3	88
Unit 13 A letter from the USA	90
Unit 14 World wise	98
Unit 15 Describing personality	106
Unit 16 How good a friend are you?	114
Consolidation 4	122
Student B tasks and other resources	124
Reading for pleasure: "Hannah and the mysterious musician"	129
Test 1	134
Test 2	136
Test 3	138
Test 4	140
The Arman are remark box	142



## **Comparing schools**in different countries

200					
5 BB*	$\overline{}$	-	23	120	-
Li	F~1	10		18	Į o

- Trevor's visiting the International Holiday Camp "Forward" not far from Sochi. He's interviewing kids from different countries for The RAP survey.
  - © T01 Listen and say what countries the kids interviewed by Trevor come from. A business of the listen and say what countries the kids interviewed by Trevor come from.
  - Listen again and fill in the table.

	School starts in	Lessons start at
Russia	September	8.30
Japan		1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Thailand		
Australia		. ,
Brazil		
China		

The RAP
Interviews from our readers



### Vocabulary and grammar

2	Write	antonyms	of these	adjectives.	Compare	them	with	the	antonymic	pairs	in	the	Russia
	langu	age.											

easy <u>difficult</u> interesting \_\_\_\_\_ thin \_\_\_\_ nasty \_\_\_\_ fat \_\_\_\_ bad \_\_\_\_

big \_\_\_\_\_ small \_\_\_\_\_ nice \_\_\_\_ good \_\_\_\_\_

 nice \_\_\_\_\_\_
 good \_\_\_\_\_

 difficult \_\_\_\_\_\_
 long \_\_\_\_\_\_

thin \_\_\_\_\_

short \_\_\_\_\_

boring \_\_\_\_

**3** Form the Comparative Degree of these adjectives and write them down.

short shorter nasty \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ bad \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ happy \_\_\_\_\_

small \_\_\_\_\_

interesting \_\_\_\_\_

lucky \_\_\_\_\_

fat \_\_\_\_\_

difficult\_\_\_\_\_

many \_\_\_\_\_\_

big \_\_\_\_\_

boring \_\_\_\_\_

fascinating \_\_\_\_\_

⊚ T03 Listen and check.

thin \_\_\_

4	Fill	in the gaps with the words from Exercise 3.
	1	He's very He weighs 135 kilos!
	2	This maths homework is very I can't do it.
	3	My English teacher is very She always says hello when she
		sees me.
	4	I saw an documentary about rhinos last night. I really like
		documentaries about animals.
	5	My cat doesn't eat very much. He's very
	6	This exercise is very I finished it in two minutes.
	7	Her dog is really Yesterday he attacked the postman.
	8	This book is very long and I always fall asleep when I read it.
5	Fill	in the gaps with the Comparative Degree of the adjectives in brackets.
٠	1	This book ismore_interesting_ (interesting) than that book.
	2	The Ferrari is (expensive) than the BMW.
	3	Anthony is (thin) than Jeremy.
	4	The weather in England is (bad) than the weather in Italy.
	5	My dog is (big) than your dog.
	6	The food in Italy is (good) than the food in England.
	7	Riding a bike is (easy) than swimming.
	8	Playing the violin is(difficult) than playing the piano.
6	Pa	raphrase the sentences using than or as as.
	1	Mike isn't as fat as Terry. (Mike / thin / Terry)
		Mike is thinner than Terry.
	2	Sam is nastier than Dave. (Dave / nice / Sam)
	3	English isn't as difficult as French. (English / easy / French)
	4	This book is more boring than that book. (That book / interesting / this book)
	5	French isn't as boring as science. (French / interesting / science)
	6	Documentaries aren't as boring as current affairs programmes. (Documentaries /
		interesting / current affairs programmes)

7 Exercise 3 is shorter than Exerc	cise 2. (Exercise 2 / long / Exercise 3)
8 His sister isn't as thin as my sig	ster. (His sister / fat / my sister)
- I was said to an outile and injust	ster. (His sister / lat / my sister)
Grammar and speaking	Sees file.
	ne was 1 k
7 Fill in the gaps with appropriate pronout 1 Tony hasn't got any money. Len	The state of the s
Today: Honory	the state of the s
2 What do you think of this jacke	
	'I like She's very nice.
	'm going to visit on Saturday.
5 Lend your pen, please	
	's give a CD for his birthday.
7 Let's go to the cinema this even	ing. Meet outside at seven o'clock.
8 Do you like Disney films? No, I	don't like They're awful!
8 In pairs, discuss arguments for and aga	inst school uniforms and fill in the table.
Se	chool uniform
For	Against
1 All students are the same	<ul> <li>1 All students are the same,</li> </ul>
rich kids and poor kids.	
	A S. A S. A.
A CONTRACT OF CONTRACT S	- Control of the cont
The state of the s	the state of the s
the larger of many and slat &	a contract the second second sight k-
the same of the state of the st	service and the damen
2.40%	2,402
Communication of the Communica	a i seculitaria d
and a second of the second of	and the first present

### Listening and speaking

9 ©T04 It's not easy to start a new school year after a long summer holiday. Trevor is going to write an article about going back to school. He decides to interview kids in the International Holiday Camp "Forward". Listen to the interview and make notes. What do the kids say about going back to school?

Ben	
Maxim	
Cody	
Yoko	

Many Russian rulers are known by their nicknames. Find the information about the origin and the meaning of these nicknames and get ready to speak about one of them.



Ivan Kalita



Yury Dolgoruky



Ivan the Terrible

1000						
	MAA	F 1 100 00	ana	voca		O PERM
Off the		DC III II II II	-11161	VIDE		
I Billians	-				Andread Section 1	

11	Read the discussion in The RAP chatroom (Student's Book, Part 1, phrases with a similar meaning. In some cases there can be more than	one phrase.	
	to be interested in sth —	iday Camp 'Fun	ioH Ext
	to be serious about sth —		
	to be obligatory —		
	to set one's goals high —		
	to use time in a way that has no useful results —		
	to live from hand to mouth —		
12	Why do kids go to school? To discuss this question, write out useful chatroom discussion.	l phrases from	The RAP
		, = palogie	
		1,20	
		All S	
		2.75	

### Writing

\* 13 Add your message to the chat discussion. Think of an Internet nickname for yourself.

The RAP >> chatroom Join the discussion	WHY DO YOU GO TO SCHOOL?	The RAP Reply to topic
Name or nickname	Discussion	
	daming en to second to the sec	

### Speaking

Role-play the situation. Student A, look here. Student B, look at page 124.

**Student A.** Imagine you lived in Italy with your parents for a year and studied in an Italian school. Your friend lived and studied in Australia. Discuss and compare your experiences using the information from the table and the phrases from the box. Fill in the table with some information you've learned from your friend about schools in Australia. Ask him/her additional questions if necessary.

### Useful phrases

I stayed in  $\dots$  for  $\dots$ 

You start school at ...

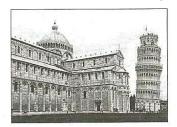
School starts at ...

Holidays last for ...

Holidays last from ... to ...

A school year is divided into ...

At the age of ... Students study at ... school for ... years









Country	Years of study	Age	School year	School day	Holidays
Italy	13 years	Primary: 6–10 Junior secondary: 11–13 Senior secondary: 14–16	From mid-September to mid-June	8 a.m. — 1 p.m.	Summer holidays: from mid-June to mid-September
Australia					

#### Reading

Read the text on page 13 of your Student's Book (Part 1) and complete the "School system in Russia" table.

### School system in Russia

School years & exams	Type of education	Type of school	Typical age
	Primary education		
	Secondary education		1000 T

### The best way to get to school

### Speaking and vocabulary

Role-play the situation. Student A, look here. Student B, look at page 124.

**Student A.** Imagine you are discussing the plan for your business trips with your foreign business partner. You'd like to make two trips: one from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok and the other from St. Petersburg to Kaliningrad. Your partner has got all the necessary information. Ask him/her questions and fill in the table below. In your turn, help your partner to plan his/her business trips.

From — to	Means of transport	Time (hours)	Distance (km)	
Moscow —	Bus/Car	17		
Volgograd	Train	21	1022	
	Airplane	2		
Moscow —	Bus/Car	16		
Orenburg	Train	25	1450	
	Airplane	2		
St. Petersburg — Vladivostok	Bus/Car			
	Train			
erd in	Airplane			
St. Petersburg — Kaliningrad	Bus/Car		Sulpey Se	
8	Train	1		
	Airplane			



### Useful questions

What's the distance between ... and ...?

Which city is closer to ... — ... or ...?

How long does it take to get from ... to ... by train?

Which city is farther from ... — ... or ...?

What's the fastest way to get from ... to ...?

What's the slowest way to get from ... to ...?

Do you remember how to use the forms older — elder and oldest — eldest? Complete the sentences with the right form of the adjective old.

1 I wish I had an \_\_\_\_\_ sister.

2 My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ than I am.

3 Mr Johnson's \_\_\_\_\_ son is at college.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ people don't like rap music.

### REMEMBER!

elder — (the) eldest

when speaking of the members of the same family BUT

older than

in the comparative construction

Ask and answer questions about the people in the pictures.

**Example:** How do you get to work, Jane? -I go by scooter.

1 Jane	2 Peter	3 Michael	4 Sandra
5 Julie	6 Mr Johnson	7 Mr Aziz	

Grammar	and reading	

4	Complete the sentences with the Superlative Degree of the adjectives in brackets.				
	1	Carol is the <u>prettiest</u> (pretty) girl in our class.			
	2	The (slow) way to travel from Europe to New York is by shi	p.		
	3	Geography is the (easy) subject that we study.			
	4	The (enjoyable) time of the year in England is Christmas.			
	5	This is the (expensive) bicycle in the shop.			
	6	Lev Yashin was the (good) goalkeeper of all times.			
	7	Mick is the (bad) student in the school.			
	8	Elbrus is the (high) mountain in Russia.			
5		ad the text on page 20 of your Student's Book (Part 1) and mark the sentences below $e(T)$ or false $(F)$ . Give the correct answer where the statement is false.	as		
	1 Robert interviewed 100% of the students at his school.				
	2 35 people who Robert interviewed go to school by bicycle.				
	3	30 people who Robert interviewed go to school by bus.			
	4	Some people walk to school, because it's the cheapest way.			
	<b>5</b>	The biggest advantage of going to school by bicycle is that it's cheap.			
	6	The biggest advantage of going to school by bus is that it's easy.			
	7	The biggest disadvantage of going to school by bicycle is that it's dangerous.			
	8	The biggest disadvantage of going to school by bus is that it's slow.			

#### Grammar

- Circle the right form of the adjective in each sentence.
  - This is the slowest /the most slow/the slower bus in the world!
  - The most quick/The quickest/The quicker way for me to get to school is by bike.
  - The enjoyablest/The most enjoyable/The more enjoyable lesson of the week is English.
  - This hotel is the cheapest/the most cheap/the cheaper in our town.
  - The Rolex is the most expensive/the expensivest/the more expensive watch in the world.
  - My mum is the best/the goodest/the most good cook in the world.
  - The Ferrari is the fastest/the most fast/the faster car in the world.

	8	Nigel was the worst/the baddest/the most bad stud	lent in our class.				
7	Do you remember how to use the forms <i>nearest</i> — <i>next</i> ? Complete the sentences with the righ form of the adjective <i>near</i> .						
	1	The <u>nearest</u> fitness centre is at the corner	REMEMBER!				
		of this street.	near — nearest				
	2	Turn right at the traffic	when speaking of distance				
		lights.	near — next when speaking of order				
	3	There is a supermarket in the	p was g of				
		village.					
	4	I like to sit at the desk to the w	vindow.				
	5	Where is the post office?					
	6	She's on holiday for the three d	lays.				
8	you	you remember how to use the forms farther — further as use either of them and when can you use only further on the right forms.	and farthest — furthest? When can r furthest? Complete the sentences				
	1	It was my <u>farthest/furthest</u> journey.	REMEMBER!				
	2	I'd like to have information	far — farther — farthest				

### I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ success. 4 Nick lives \_ \_ from school than I do. Here is a \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_example.

- Are there any \_\_\_ questions?
- Visit our website for \_\_\_\_\_ details.
- Have you got \_ \_\_\_\_\_ information?

when speaking of distance far — further — furthest when speaking of distance or time

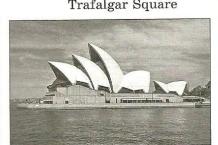
	Listening and writing						
9	© T05 Listen to Vera's Skype conversation an	nd complete these s	sentences.				
	We are now in Australia, in Canberra.						
	It took us nearly 1to	get to Canberra.					
	We first took <sup>2</sup> from	Bern to Rome. It	aly isn't as far as Australia.				
	A lot <sup>3</sup> , actually, but	t going by train w	vas still quite tiring.				
	The trip by plane was more pleasant and	4	Though it took us about				
	10 hours it was a great deal <sup>5</sup>	, 6	in so many ways.				
	Bern is the <sup>7</sup> capital is	n Europe. But on	e of the <sup>8</sup>				
	and most beautiful!						
0	⊚ T06 Listen to the students giving their op in favour of cycling and cross (x) the people		. Tick ( ) the people who are				
	☐ Angela ☐ Tim ☐ Nick	Ruth					
	☐ Now listen again and write A (Angela), T their opinion.	(Tim), N (Nick) or	R (Ruth) next to the reason for				
	For		Against				
	good exercise		the weather				
	cheap	-	dangerous				
	quick	,	pollution				
	parking		theft				
1	Do a survey of how your classmates travel to	school and how mu	uch time it takes them.				
			a second Property				
	Here are the questions I asked:	My scl	hool transport survey				
	And here are the results:						
	2						

12	Со	mplete the sentences using the right form of the verbs in brackets.
_	1	You can buy that new CD, if you have (have) £15.
	2	If Peter (bring) his guitar to the party, we can sing some songs.
	3	If you (mix) black and white, you get grey.
	4	We can catch the 10.00 train if my friends (arrive) on time.
	5	If the weather (be) fine tomorrow, we can go to the seaside.
	6	Go home now if you (feel) ill.
	7	You enjoy the journey more if you (go) to school by bike.
	8	If it (rain) this afternoon, we can't play tennis.
13	Co	omplete the sentences about yourself.
	1	If it's sunny,
	2	If I have time,
	3	If I go to the party,
	4	If I finish studying early,
	5	If you come to see me,
	6	If I go to bed late,
* 14	Re	ead the text of page 23 of your Student's Book (Part 1). What verbs describe the changes in
	the	e transport system? Can you use these verbs to describe any other changes? Give an example.
	i.	
15		ay what places of interest you can visit if you go to these cities: London, Moscow, Paris, Pisa, . Petersburg, Sydney.
	Ex	cample: If you go to St. Petersburg, you can visit the Winter Palace.
2		
		Red Square Trafalgar Square
100		

The Eiffel Tower



The Winter Palace



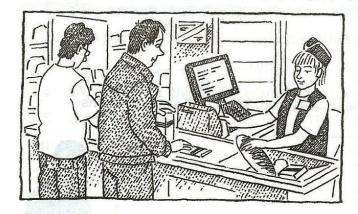
The Leaning Tower

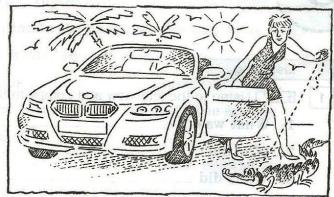
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### Talking about old times

-	Lis	ening	
H	in T	Listen to the interview and complete these questions. Think of 2 extra questi	ons.
10	1	What was?	
	2	Who did?	
	3	When did?	RA
	4	How did?	
	5	What did?	
	6	When was?	
	7	?	
	8	?	
	Wr	ting	
2		e 4 affirmative sentences about what you used to do when you were seven.	
	1	When I was seven, I used to go to primary school	•
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
-	Win	te 4 negative sentences about what you didn't use to do when you were seven.	
-	1	When I was seven, I didn't use to play computer	games.
	2	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	3		
	4		
	5		
-		A series of a set their oblition	
4		nk about your family and make 4 comparisons about their abilities.	
		ample:	~
	_	y father can speak French better than my mother	
		Bonjo	ur!
			图,图

5 Carol won the National Lottery on Saturday. Make sentences describing her life before and now.





- 1 work in a supermarket/not work

  Carol used to work in a supermarket, but she doesn't
  work now.
- 2 not drive a car/drive an expensive cabriolet
- 3 live in a flat/live in a big house
- 4 live with her mother/live with her friends
- 5 eat at home/eat in restaurants
- 6 go on holiday to Brighton/go on holiday to Acapulco
- 7 not have any pets/have a crocodile
- 8 have one evening dress/have at least ten evening dresses

#### Mocabulary

at the pictures of the Vampsons. Read the sentences and complete the column "Adverb" and the table. Then complete the column "Comparative adverb" and write 4 sentences comparing the Vampsons do things.



swimming well.



Vincent is swimming badly.



Vernon is driving fast.



and driving slowly.



Virgil is writing carefully.



Victoria isn't writing carefully.



Vic is singing loudly.



Valerie is singing softly.

Adjective	Adverb	Comparative adverb
good	well	better
bad		
fast		
slow		
careful		more carefully
loud		
soft		
hard	hard	harder



Violet is studying hard.



Virginia isn't studying hard.

	Veronica	swims	better	than	Vincent.		
,							

	Reading and vocabul	ary			
7 1	Read the phrases in about yourself.	the table. Choose	an eleme	ent from each column a	nd write 5 sentenc
I can	play tennis swim study play the piano play the guitar speak French speak Italian speak English	more carefully faster better more slowly worse harder more loudly	than	my sister. my best friend. my brother. my father. my mother.	
1	I Lan ride o	ı bicycle fas	ter th	nan my sister.	of the second
2					
5			a the same of		
5					
6	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	A. J.			
8 v	Vrite definitions of the				
	A decade is				
P	A century is			San Artista	
P	A millennium is				
9 F	Read the text on page vords and phrases.	30 of your Studer	nt's Book	(Part 1) and find synon	yms for the followin
			1st parag	raph	from the second
	always ready		28		Ten A
	to like sth/to be keen	on sth			[.8]
	teenagers				9291
		2	and parag	raph	
	less than 10 years ago	)			
	well-known writer				
	to do sth often in the	past			
		3	ord parag	raph	
	to remember				2
	free time				

villages

	Read the text on page 30 of your Student's Boo aragraph? Write a plan of the text.	ok (Part 1) again. What is the main idea of each
-	A plan	Entertainment — past and present
11 C	ne box.	evor and Tony Spratt. Use the sentences from
	#: Whose pen is this?	
	2: Can I borrow it?	
<b>Ra</b> chel	Thanks. Now, let's begin. Where did you go to school, Mr Spratt?	
Tony:	3	Because the teachers weren't very nice.
Trevor.	: What was school like when you were young?	Yes, of course. Here you are, Rachel. It was 1911.
Tony:	4	I went to school in Bristol. I used to walk to school. I left school when I was 12.
Trevor.	: Why didn't you like school?	It was all right. But I didn't like
Tony:	5	school very much. I studied English, maths, French, geography, history and Latin.
Rachel	: Which subjects did you study?	It's mine.
Tony:	6	THE PERSON AND THE PERSON AND THE PERSON AND A PERSON AND
Trevor: Tony:	: When did you leave school?	
Trevor:	: Which year was that?	

 $\ensuremath{\mbox{@}\,\mbox{T08}}$  Listen and check your answers. Then read the dialogues aloud in groups of three.

Tony:

12	What did you use to	o do five years ago? Write 4 true thing	s and 4 false things. (a) (a) (b) (b) (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c
	Example:	wasangap Choose or stement out	
	lused to w	atch cartoons on TV. (	true)
	<u>lused to go</u>	o to bed at six o'clock i	n the evening. (talse)
	Carried Control		other. Or supplied
	anne de Parrice	works regula	
	speak Italian	move lend'y	
	repeale surfaces.		
	1 N 1 N 1 N 1 N 1 N 1 N 1 N 1 N 1 N 1 N	MOST CASE OF SUBSTITUTE SUBSTITUTE OF	
	3		Character 1
	File and those onlined	ean Assiret Trever and Tony Spratt, t	11- Complete the conversation between
	1		2000 000
	O MONEY		10/14/10 04 10/10 DROLLEY 10/14 31/14
	Now ask and a	answer questions. Try to guess the fals	
	Example:	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Rachel Can Thorrow it?
	Student A: Wha	at did you use to do ten years ago? ed to play videogames.	Denot
	Student A: Fals	el hab and h	
	Student B: No,	it isn't. It's true!	
	Reading and spea		Our dank's Book (Bort 1) and fill i
13	Read the intervie	w with Tony Spratt on page 26 of y e life in Britain before and now.	our Student's Book (Part 1) and fill in
			460
		Life in Britai	n
	I was 12.	nd dw Roodys Jie Before	Now
1	country/city	People used to live in	People live in the cities.
- 1	h. mains, Franci y and Latin.	the country.	
2	houses/flats	dy's sine.	uchel: Which subjects did you stu
3	transport		, a Muq
4	food		
	family	the page	rever When did you leave school?
-			AND DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT ASSESS

6 shops/supermarkets

7 medicines

8 television

9 hobbies



Talk to your grandma and grandpa or to an older neighbour about life in Russia some 20–30 years ago and now. Make a table or a list of useful phrases and prepare a talk on it.

### Life in Russia: 20th and 21st century



#### Grammar and speaking



Complete the dialogues with the absolute forms of the pronouns.

### At the tea party

- A: How about some more tea?
- B: Yes, please.
- A: Which cup is <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_?
- B: That one's 2\_\_\_\_\_.
- A: Which one?
- B: The blue one.





- A: Well, good night ....
- *B*: Good night ... thank you for a lovely evening.
- A: Now, which coats are <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_?
- B: Oh, those coats are  $^4$ \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: Which ones?
- B: The green one and the black one.
- A: Ah, yes .... I've got them ....
- B: Good. The black one's  $^5$  and the green one is  $^6$  .
- ☐ In pairs, read the dialogues aloud or role-play these conversations.

Imagine you are going to in used to you are going to as	nterview Rocky Stardust, a famous rock-singer. Write questions wask.
ROCKY STARDUST TOUR 2002	1 go to school in London  Did you use to go to school in London  2 have guitar lessons  3 earn a lot of money  4 live with your parents  5 come home late after concerts
7 study hard  8 travel a lot  Imagine the interview wash the sentences with the neg  My mum and dad use	ed to pay for my guitar lessons. ad didn't use to pay for my guitar lesson I in London.
4 My mum used to con	ne to my concerts.
5 I used to study hard	at school.
6 My parents used to l	ike my music.
7 I used to live with m	y parents.
8 My brother used to v	write my songs.
In pairs, role-play the interv	view with Rocky Stardust.
in principles (in the second	Colonia de

1	Grammar and writing	ng	
	Complete the senter	nces.	
	1 Whose bicycle	is this? It's Sally's. It's <u>hers</u> .	
	2 Whose pen is t	his? It's Trevor's. It's	
	3 Whose house is	s this? It's Jack and Jill's. It's	
4	4 Is this pen min	ne or Trevor's? It's not Trevor's. I	t's
į	5 Is this Lord an	d Lady Forrester's house? Yes, it	is. It's
	Mhat can you do? C	omplete the column "You" of the table	e below with the adverbs from the box.
	well	badly fast slowly carefu	lly loudly softly
[		swer questions and fill in the column	"Your partner" with the adverbs from
	the box.		
	<b>Example:</b> Student A: Can ye	ou ride a hicycle?	
	· ·		ell./Yes, quite well./Yes, but not
	very v	vell./No, I can't.	
	Activity	You	Your partner
	The state of the s		
	ride a bicycle		
	ride a bicycle		
	run		
	run swim		
	run swim draw		
-	run swim draw play the piano		
	run swim draw play the piano ski sing	noos about your and your partner's a	hilitige
	run swim draw play the piano ski sing  Write 4-5 sente	nces about your and your partner's a	
	run swim draw play the piano ski sing  Write 4-5 senter	a bicycle quite well, but	
	run swim draw play the piano ski sing  Write 4-5 sente	a bicycle quite well, but	
	run swim draw play the piano ski sing  Write 4-5 senter	a bicycle quite well, but	
	run swim draw play the piano ski sing  Write 4-5 senter	a bicycle quite well, but	
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	run swim draw play the piano ski sing  Write 4-5 senter	a bicycle quite well, but	
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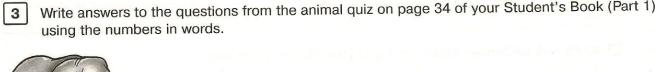
### Animal quiz

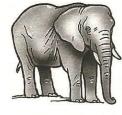
### Speaking and writing

In pairs, ask and answer questions with *how* about the animals in the pictures on page 34 of your Student's Book (Part 1) and fill in the table. **Student A**, look here. **Student B**, look at page 125.

Animal	Weight How much?	Height How tall?	Length How long?	Speed (running, flying)  How fast?
African elephant				
Cheetah	50 kg	80 cm	120 cm (+ 80 cm tail)	100 kph
Giraffe	THE THE RESERVE	anti es so sale sole	<u>-</u>	North State
Swallow	18 g	_	15 cm	50 kph
Ostrich		E all the	arehr—ur, sm	I - F. Walter
Rhino	2,000 kg	120 cm	3 m	45 kph
Python				

2	Loc	ok at illustrations <b>a-d</b> on page 35 of your Student's Boo otions <b>1-4</b> below. Write numbers in words.	ok (Part 1) and match them with the
	1	The Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul is	high.
	2	Lake Baikal is deep.	
	3	The Ob River islong.	
	4	St Isaac's Cathedral is	_ high.
	181	the amount to the questions from the animal quiz on page	ue 34 of your Student's Book (Part 1





1 th	African elephants weigh six ousand kilos/kilogrammes.
2	
3	
4	





Vocabulary and grammar  Which of these words and phrases are similar in meaning? Connect them by lines.  animals picture to be worried about species environment to be concerned about to become extinct not enough illustration to disappear very few natural habitat  Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from Exercise 4.  1 Look at the of these two cute kittens. 2 Wild can be very dangerous. 3 people live in the Antarctic. 4 Mammoths because of changes in climate. 5 Scientists about environment. 6 Animals and even humans need a for survival. 7 Onc cage is to keep ten rabbits. 8 Recycling helps protect the 9 I like the in this book. 10 There are 100 of 30 in this zoo.	4		3		
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8 Recycling helps protect the  9 I like the in this book.  10 There are 100 of 30 in this zoo.  11		_			
9 I like the in this book.  10 There are 100 of 30 in this zoo.  11					
10 There are 100 of 30 in this zoo.					
11			There are 100	of 30	in this zoo.

6 Cor	mplete the sentences us n uncountable nouns. Ac	sing <i>many</i> and <i>(a) few</i> with countaid and 2 sentences of your own with the	able nouns and <i>much</i> and (a) little nese words.
1	I haven't got	money, I cannot	buy a car.
2	There are	mistakes in the essa	ay, your mark is very low.
3	He drinks	milk, he does not li	ke it very much.
4	I've got	apples and oranges, e	nough for the day.
5	The salad will taste	better if you add	oil in it.
6		people want to have a low-pai	
7	We don't have	time to discuss	s it now.
8	How	apples should I buy?	
9	How	milk is there in the fridg	ge?
10	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	= 1	
11	×		- *1 g
habit Habit Crea Cons Whe wood	tats are also destroye te or join a group servation activities n visiting national pa ds and forests,	fumes.  B follow fire a not throw literate arks or  D whose goals species.	and camping regulations, do itter around. I create more habitat elsewhere are to protect endangered arious kinds.  abbreviations in their full form.
1 one	e hundred	2	3
miles	per hour		
4	300kph	25 cm	2 m

Vocabulary at	nd writing
---------------	------------

9	Write a blog post of your own commenting on endangered animals and plants in our country
	Remember to give reference to the source of information you have used in your blog. Don't
	forget about your nickname.

1	Useful words and phr	ases	
I was surprised to find out that I feel concerned about		to become extinct to protect endangered species	

The RAP >> blog		The RAP
Join the discussion	HOW CAN WE HELP ENDANGERED SPECIES?	About this blog
Name or nickname	Discussion	AND THE STATE OF T
		-
		3

Со	Complete the sentences using fewer with countable nouns and less with uncountable nouns.				
1	John has got 100 photos of his pet dog. Peter has got 50 photos of his pet cat.				
	Peter has got photos.				
2	Maria completed her work in 2 hours. It took Julia 5 hours to do the same.				
	It took Maria hours than Julia to complete her work.				
3	You need only 200 millilitres of milk to make an omelette and 1 litre to make				
	pancakes. You need milk to make an omelette.				
4	My brother has four pairs or winter boots, I have only one!				
	I have pairs of winter boots than my brother.				
5	Put sugar in your tea if you don't like it too sweet.				
6	The tickets cost only 200 roubles — I thought they would be 400.				
	They are expensive than I have expected!				

	Gr	ammar and vocabulary		
Rewrite the following sentences using the Possesive Case of the underlined nouns				
	1	Tracy has read the replies of the readers.		
	100	Tracy has read the readers' replies.		
	2	The story of Martha teaches us a lesson.		
	3	A century ago the natural habitat of <u>passenger pigeons</u> was large forests in No America.		
	4	Have you read the survey about zoos in The RAP by Rachel and Trevor?		
	5	The photos of animals taken by children were fantastic.		
12	One apostrophe (') is missing in each sentence. Add it where necessary.			
		London Zoo is the worlds oldest scientific zoo. Its also a great tourist attracti		

the Penguin enclosure. You will also enjoy specialists talks about animals.

Complete the sentences with one of the following words: endangered, extinct, rare.

1 A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ species is a group of animals or plants with a small number of organisms worldwide, usually fewer than 10,000.

2 An animal is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when there are not many of its kind alive and it could soon become \_\_\_\_\_\_.

3 There are many \_\_\_\_\_\_ species that could soon become \_\_\_\_\_\_.

4 Dinosaurs lived on our planet a long time before they became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 65 million years ago.

"Into Africa" is a section where you can see some of Africas most unusual animals

including zebras and hunting dogs. Make sure you dont miss feeding time at

### Listening and writing

14	© T09 Listen to the text about an ecological problem in Zimbabwe and say what the problem is Listen again and write down dates and numbers.				
	In <sup>1</sup>	there was a serious ecolog	cal problem in Zimbabw	7e.	
	In <sup>2</sup>	there were <sup>3</sup>	black rhinos in Zimbal	owe.	
	In <sup>4</sup>	there were only <sup>5</sup>		W. T.	
	P Listen and repe	eat.		8: (1)	

Dr	Kock and Dr Atkinson worked together in Zimbabv	ve.
Read	ing and writing	
	the text "Moscow Zoo" on page 42 of your Student's Book (Part 1), look at the photo of the captions to the photos.	otos
1 _	4	
2		
2 _	5	
	5 6	
3 _		
3 _	olete the sentences using the phrases from the box. Then write your own letter	
3 _	olete the sentences using the phrases from the box. Then write your own lettencer of the Smalltown Zoo, expressing your opinion of the zoos.  are very small aren't necessary see animals in films	er to
3 _	olete the sentences using the phrases from the box. Then write your own lettences of the Smalltown Zoo, expressing your opinion of the zoos.  are very small aren't necessary see animals in films my opinion of zoos all very sad	er to
3 _	Dear Sir/Madam,	er to
3 _ Comp mana	Dear Sir/Madam,  I'm a Russian student, and I'm writing to tell you	er to
Compmana	blete the sentences using the phrases from the box. Then write your own letter ager of the Smalltown Zoo, expressing your opinion of the zoos.  are very small aren't necessary see animals in films all very sad  Dear Sir/Madam,  I'm a Russian student, and I'm writing to tell you	9852
Compmana	Dear Sir/Madam,  I'm a Russian student, and I'm writing to tell you  The cages (2) And the animals a	9852
Compmana	Dear Sir/Madam,  I'm a Russian student, and I'm writing to tell you  The cages (2)  And the animals are phrases from the box. Then write your own letter of the Smalltown Zoo, expressing your opinion of the zoos.  Bear Sir/Madam,  I'm a Russian student, and I'm writing to tell you  The cages (2)  And the animals are received in the phrases from the box. Then write your own letter own letter of the pour own letter of the zoos.	er to
3 _ Compmana (1) .	Dear Sir/Madam, I'm a Russian student, and I'm writing to tell you  The cages (2)  Zoos are cruel, and they (4)  Dear Sir/Madam,  Toos are cruel, and they (4)  Dear Sir/Madam,  The cages (2)  Zoos are cruel, and they (4)  Dear Sir/Madam,  Peop	er to
3Compmana (!) . (3)	Dear Sir/Madam,  I'm a Russian student, and I'm writing to tell you  The cages (2)  Zoos are cruel, and they (4)  Zoos, expressing your opinion of the zoos.  6  —————————————————————————————————	er to
(1) (3) don	Dear Sir/Madam, I'm a Russian student, and I'm writing to tell you  The cages (2)  Zoos are cruel, and they (4)  Dear Sir/Madam,  Toos are cruel, and they (4)  Dear Sir/Madam,  The cages (2)  Zoos are cruel, and they (4)  Dear Sir/Madam,  Peop	er to

Compare the pictures of Smalltowr the differences.	n Main Street 20 years ago and today. Wr	ite 5 sentences abo
	1 There used to be a	cinema here,
SOCOODO CHEMIST'S DEPARTMENT PUB HOTEL POST	and now there's a supe	rmarket.
CINEMA CHEMIST'S DEPARTMENT PUB HOTEL POST OFFICE	2	
	3	
	3	
	4	
		3
SUPERMARKET MUSIC SHOPPING RESTAURANT LIBRARY BANK	5	
		9
	6	
Danding and anading		
Reading and speaking  In pairs, choose one of the endan	gered animals in the pictures below and	
things you know about it (you can Remember to mention:  where the animal lives  what it eats  why it is in danger  what can be done to increase t	n try to make your guess). Make short i	notes in the Fact F
		FACT FILE
	the animal	
		,

20	Read the Fact File about	out the animal you've written about (pages 126-127) and add some ct File. Get ready to tell the class about the animal.
En-	Listening	
21	zoos? Put a tick (✓) or a	people giving their opinions about zoos. Are the speakers for or against a cross (x) near each speaker's name.
		Zoos do a lot for animals. They educate people about animals and they finance a lot of research.
	3 Danny c)	Zoos are cruel. Animals need to be free, not closed in cages. When I was younger I liked zoos but I don't like them now. The animals look so sad.
	4 Toya d)	I like visiting zoos if the animals have lots of space. Some zoos are great!
		match the speakers to their opinions (a-d).
	Vocabulary and gramm	nar
22	Write sentences about	these animals using the pronouns this and these.
1		
1	These are	2 This is 3
rh	nos.	_ a giraffe
4		
	7	8



### Consolidation 1

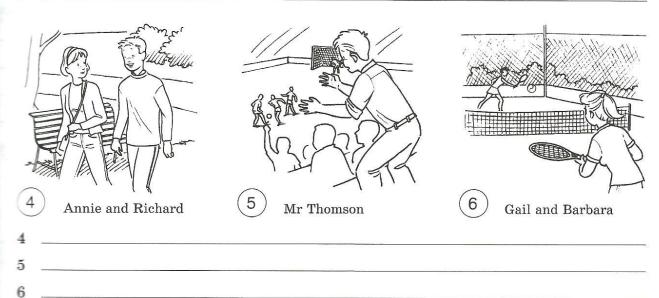
	Lis	stening (1996)		рлир шаад, т		
1	the	T12 Animal World is a TV quiz per programme and say what the per danswer the following questions.	rize is and who w	ins it. Then list		
	1	What's the first contestant's	name?		Smark 1	
			aggie	c) Monica	a special series	
	2	Which animal is the first que				
	72			c) Ostrich		
	3	What is the correct answer to			*	
		a) 1,000 kg b) 6,0			a there have but	
	4	Which animal is the second of				
	5	a) Rhino b) Co What is the correct answer?	ora	c) Ostrich	mend bed yeshelsed	
	J	a) 1–2 kg b) 3–	1 kg	c) 5-6 kg		
	6	Which animal is the last ques		c) 5-0 kg		
	U	a) Ostrich b) Rh		c) Tiger		
	7	What is the correct answer?		0) 11901		40
		a) 30 cm long b) 15	0 cm long	c) 300 cm lc	ng	
	8	What does she win?		health a second		
		a) A rhino's horn b) A	holiday	c) A camera		
2		cabulary and grammar mplete the sentences.				
		If it (rain) tome	rrow we'll		7	
		If you (go) to so				
			e) far from sch			
		If you				
	4	II you	(be ready), let	s go.		
3		ork in pairs. Look at the animals nutes. Don't write anything!	on page 34 of yo	our Student's E	Book (Part 1) again f	or two
		Try to remember the names and	the number of th	ne animals. The	n write a sentence fo	r each
		ture you remember, following the				
		Compare your lists. Then check	our answers tog	ether.		
	1	There were two hor:	ses. 5			
	2		6	THE	p/	
	3					
	4		8		P.	
	4		8			

Silvia and Tina, who are now elderly ladies, discuss old times when they were young. Write sentences about those times using used to.

1) Tina	2 Edward	(3) Daniel
\//		

- 1 We used to talk on the phone for ages.
- 2 Edward

3



### Reading

Read Nina's letter on page 45 of your Student's Book (Part 1) and complete the tables.

UK scl	hool system
ary school	_5_ years old
Secondary school	— years old
Enams	at 16
secondary school/	at years old
Exams	at years old

USA scho	ol system
Elementary school	— years old
Junior high school	11 — years old
High school	— years old
Exams	at
High school graduation	at

### **School activities**

Lis	stening and writing
	T13 Trevor is at school on Monday morning. There was a school football match on Sunday ternoon.
	Listen to the conversation and answer the following questions.
•	What are the names of four other students in Trevor's class at school? Was any one of them at the match? What was the result of the match?
	Listen and repeat.
2 W	rite 3 sentences with the word <i>activity</i> .
LONG	MAN 1 I'm not interested in sporting activities, my hobby
Word\ Dictio	
FOCUS ON THE	
	3
* 1	MEW 4
	A: Trevor, you are not listening to music now.  B: I'm doing my home tasks.  A: Rachel, you have not tidied up your room yet!
Lond	B: I am still looking for my new pair of socks!
9	A: Mum, you did not go out last night?
3	B: I decided to stay at home and watch my favourite movie on TV.
1 4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
4	A: Nevita, you wouldn't like to play a game of tennis with me?
	B: I am too tired — I've played two games already.
	LK admir seinm
G G	rammar to the second of the se
4 C	omplete the sentences with the correct Past Simple form of be.
1	Where you last night? — I at home.
2	Where Andy last Monday? — He at the library.
3	you at the cinema last night? — Yes, I

Pete and Roy last Sunday? — They \_\_\_\_\_ at the football

4 Where \_\_ match.

5	We at the supermarket at 6 p.m. yesterday evening.
6	— Rachel and Trevor, where you at two o'clock this afternoon?
	— We at school.
7	- Robert, you at school yesterday. Where you?
	— I at home.
. ~	and the contained uping the words in brookets. What forms of verbs should you use?
	ange the sentences using the words in brackets. What forms of verbs should you use?
1	He goes to school every day. (two years ago)
2	She swims at the swimming pool. (last month)
3	We read this book every evening. (yesterday evening)
4	They usually leave the party early. (at half past ten)
5	I watch a music programme on TV. (last night)
6	You usually have dinner at half past seven. (last night)
7	Anna gets up at six o'clock. (yesterday)
200	ere is a grammar mistake in each sentence. Find these mistakes and rewrite the sentences thout them.
1	Trevor wasn't at the match yesterday, he was at his friends house.
2	Trevor and Nigel was at Nigel's house.
3	Sarah and Rose usually came at the matches of the school team, but that day they didn't. They was at the cinema.
4	Ann was at her grandmothers house, because her granny was ill.
5	The teacher was very sad, because nobody came to watch match.

		bulary

7	Look at the webpage of an American school (Student's Book, Part 1, page 48), read the texts and make a list of school
	activities. What do we need school activities for?

Write out useful phrases describing school activities.

### **Useful phrases**

### **School activities**











Write 3 sentences about the activities you don't have at your school at the moment but would like to have. Explain why you'd like to have them. Use the construction I wish we had ....

1 I wish we had an English theatre at our school, I'd like to have more practice in English.

2

3

4

#### Listening and speaking

10 © T14 Listen to the conversations and say who is speaking and what school activities these kids are involved in. Fill in the table. Can you guess the meaning of the words *magic tricks* and *reenactment show?* What historical figure is mentioned in conversation 2?

ab tedt tod	Conversation 1	Conversation 2	
Speakers	2	ss at the emona.	W ASHE TENDER
arm land their	· ·	2 3	2
A Property			
	de leisu de la	z dominios de las vanze	5 The teacher w
- Peneric -	Sarah and	Kevin and	Trevor and
Activity			

Listen to the conversations again, make notes and then describe the school activities of these children. You may also use active vocabulary from Exercises 7 and 8. Complete the text with a, the or zero article. Do you know what these historical figures are called in Russian? 1 1 \_\_\_\_ Yaroslav 2 \_\_\_ Wise (978-1054) used marriages of his children to strengthen international relations. He married three of his daughters to foreign princes: 3\_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth to 4\_\_\_\_ Harald III of Norway, <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ Anastasia to <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_ King of Hungary and his youngest daughter 7\_\_\_\_ Anne to 8\_\_\_\_ Henry I of France. <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ Prince Yaroslav was connected to almost all European monarchs of his time. Yaroslav the Wise  $2^{10}$  Queen Victoria was  $^{11}$  Queen of England for 63 years, which is longer than any other British monarch (1837-1901). She married 12\_\_\_\_\_ Prince Albert and they had nine children. Their children married into royal families all over Europe. 13 \_\_\_\_\_ Prince Albert Edward, who later became 14 \_\_\_\_ King of England, married <sup>15</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ Princess Alexandra of Denmark. <sup>16</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ Prince Alfred married <sup>17</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna of Russia. Queen Victoria was often called "the grandmother of Europe".

	Vocabulary and grammar
12	Read the conversation and fill in the gaps with articles where necessary.
	Kevin: What 1 book are you reading, 2 Nigel?
	Nigel: It's about <sup>3</sup> Peter <sup>4</sup> Great.
	Kevin: Why? Is it our <sup>5</sup> home task?
	Nigel: No, 6 Kevin, it's for our 7 club session — we are preparing 8
	reenactment show with some other 9 students from my 10 class.
	Kevin: What will it be about?
	$\it Nigel:$ About his $^{11}$ green years — our $^{12}$ reenactment will show $^{13}$
	Peter <sup>14</sup> Great as <sup>15</sup> young boy, his <sup>16</sup> studies and his <sup>17</sup>
	favourite pastimes — 18 shipbuilding, 19 sailing and commanding
	his $^{20}$ toy army.
	Kevin: Do you like <sup>21</sup> book?
	Nigel: Oh yes! I think it's <sup>22</sup> best book about <sup>23</sup> Peter <sup>24</sup> Great!
13	Match verbs <b>1–5</b> with nouns <b>A–E</b> to make phrases. Sometimes more than one combination i possible.
	1 gain — A opportunities 2 develop B ideas 3 give sb C events 4 hold D confidence 5 investigate E skills
14	Complete the following sentences.
	1 There are many exciting school activities classes.
	2 In the chemistry club we carry many interesting experiments.
	3 Many kids take part the English theatre performances.
	4 Those who are interested sports are invited to join a sports club.
	5 In the Debate Club we learn how to speak public.
	6 To find more about the work of our school clubs visit our website.
15	Fill in the gaps with <i>must</i> or <i>mustn't</i> .
	1 A teacher to a student: You <u>mustn't</u> talk during the exam.
	2 A doctor to a patient: You stay in bed for three days.

2 A doctor to a patient: You \_\_\_\_\_\_ stay in bed for three days.
3 A coach to a footballer: You have seriously hurt your knee. You \_\_\_\_\_ play football for three weeks.
4 A vet to a dog owner: You \_\_\_\_\_ give sweets to your dog.
5 A flight attendant to a passenger: Switch off your phone, please. You \_\_\_\_\_ use electronic devices on board an airplane.

1 t 2 e 3 r 4 t	to give sb the oppo- extracurricular act processes occur take part upcoming events	rtunity — A events happening soon
Rea	ading and writing	
		y Novgorod on page 50 of your Student's Book (Part 1) and make a plan aronological table below.
		Veliky Novgorod: the Russian democratic tradition
	Ve	A plan  1
	Dates	Events
	859	The first reference in the chronicle
Usir	ng your notes in Exer	cise 17, write a summary of the text about Veliky Novgorod.  Veliky Novgorod: the Russian democratic tradition  A summary

## The American experience

#### **Grammar and listening**

1	Read an extract from Robert's diary on page 54 of your Student's Book (Part 1). Why are all
	the verbs in Robert's description of his day used in the Past Simple Tense? Do you know
	the three forms of these verbs? Write them below.

to be - was (were) - been

to leave - left - left

© T15 Listen and check.

Listen and repeat.

- © T16 It's Saturday morning and Trevor's late for work. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.
  - What is Rachel's article about?
  - What's wrong with Trevor?
- 3 © T17 Listen and read the text on page 55 of your Student's Book (Part 1). Answer the following questions.
  - 1 Has Nevita finished her article?
  - 2 Why hasn't Rachel finished her article?
  - 3 What is clam chowder?
  - 4 Has Pat ever eaten clam chowder?
  - 5 What happened to the computer?
  - 6 Has Pat been to Disneyland?
- In pairs, ask and answer questions about your, your family's and your friend's experience. Then write 3 questions and answers of your own.

Have	you your parents		eaten clam chowder? been to Disneyland? drunk a milkshake?
Has	your brother your sister your best friend	ever	swum in the ocean? ridden a horse? been in the desert? played baseball? seen a film star in real life?

			11
	1	Question:	Have your parents ever swum in the ocean?
		Answer:	Yes, they have. They swam in the ocean last
	0		summer.
	2		
	3	2000	
	2		
	4		
		Answer:	
	Wi	riting	
5	Co	mplete the s	entences with the correct verbs. Don't forget to put the verbs into the right form.
			The state of the s
			Saturday 8th August
		,	out can day
	1 6	got up a	t eight o'clock and (1)
-0	br	eakfast.	Then 1 (2) to
Į.	th	ie swimm	ning pool and (3)  Rachel
	fo	or an ho	ur. 1 (4) Rachel
	a-	t the sv	vimming pool, and later we
	(5	5)	_ to the town centre.
	V	Ve (6) -	a hamburger and
	(7	7)	_ a cola at the fast-food
	r	estaurar	t. Then we (8)
	0	ur bicycl	es to her house. We
1	(	9)	_ an interesting run
A		$_{\rm in}$ TV/ I	([0] her house
	C	it five (	o'clock and got home at
		shout to	venty past five. (11) ———
		innu tire	d so (14) to bear
	(	early and	d (13) for ten hours!

#### Vocabulary and grammar

Study the definition of the word *experience*. What is the Russian for *experience* in its first and in its second meaning? Translate the examples from the dictionary into Russian. Look through the whole Unit 6 in your Student's Book (Part 1). How would you translate the title of the unit into Russian? Why can we do it only if we know what the unit is about?

Longman Dictionary

Experience n 1 (uncountable) the things that you learn when you do a particular job or activity: The new principal has a lot of experience. I gained a lot of valuable experience from working at the hospital. Do you have any experience of working with children?

2 (countable) something that happens to you or something you do, especially when this has an effect on what you feel or think: childhood experiences. It was his first experience of flying. Failing an exam was a new experience for me. I had a similar experience last year. The two children in this story have been through a lot of bad experiences. Parachuting is quite an experience.

KEY PATTERNS: experience of (doing) something

С вами случилось что-то подобное в прошлом году?

Nevita has \_\_\_\_ met her uncle on the bus.

Н	ow would you say this in English? Write the sentences.
1	Есть ли у вас опыт работы с компьютерами?
2	Do you have any experience of working with computers?
2	Он многое пережил в детстве.
3	У него было тяжёлое детство.
	What is Book to a trial what have been been to a
4	У вас было что-то подобное в прошлом году?
	nan di katalan da kata

Co	emplete the sentences with just or yet.
1	Have you done your homework? Yes, I have. I've finished it.
2	Has Trevor arrived? No, he hasn't. He's left home.
3	My sister has left school, but she hasn't got a job
4	I haven't seen the latest Disney film Have you?
5	Where's Pat? She's gone home. About five minutes ago.
6	I've read a fantastic book about Africa. It's called "West with the Night".
7	We've seen Madonna in the High Street!
8	Trevor and Rachel haven't been to the USA They're going next summer.

100	Gra	ammar and writing
9		mplete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in Past Simple or Present Perfect. Pay ecial attention to the word order.
	1	Last year I (go) to France for my holidays.
		Last year I went to France for my holidays.
	2	I just (finish) my homework, and I'm going to watch TV now.
	3	you ever (eat) clam chowder?
	4	Yesterday evening I (watch) a good film on TV.
	5	I (not leave) school yet.
	6	Trevor just (have) breakfast, and now he's going to school.
	7	We (visit) my uncle and aunt in Edinburgh last Sunday.
10	Со	mplete the sentences with should or shouldn't.
	1	You eat cakes, if you want to lose weight.
	2	You study hard, if you want to pass the exam.
	3	Simon hasn't got any money. He get a job.
	4	I really like science fiction films. You go and see Star Wars.
	5	Terry and Will are in Mr Smith's garden. They play football there.
	6	It's very late! I go home now.
	7	You're late for school again, Samantha. You get up earlier.
11	Wr	ite 4 pieces of advice you'd give to yourself.
		I should

	I should	
1	I should study harder.	
2		
3		
4		
5	a section of the sect	" de a .

#### Writing

Wayne is from San Francisco in California. Complete his post describing the Pacific West using information from the table and on the map on pages 60–61 of your Students Book (Part 1).

The RAP >> blog	CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	The RAP
Join the discussion	WHERE ARE YOU FROM?	About this blog
By Wayne	Sunday 2 December, 16:17	<b>≅ COMMENTS</b>
<u>from</u> <u>San Francisco</u> ,	Hi! My name's Wayne, and I'm from the Pa	cific West region of the
the USA	USA. There are (1) stat	tes in the Pacific West
	(2),(3),	(4)
	and (5)	
	I'm from the city of San Francisco, wh	ich is in the state of
	(6)	
By Kathy from New York, the USA	Saturday 8 December, 17:20	<b>■ COMMENTS</b>
	wie gret zeun; in keindeur zu ast zumete.	me yan (sists) eW = V
	es with smooth or should it.	
8 8 (80 ( 644)	eat color, if you want to loss weight.	
	stady bunt. If you want to pake the exact	2 You
COST STORY WAS A	Saturday 8 December, 17:48	<b>■ COMMENTS</b>
By		HILLS DAIR VENOTE I SE
from,	- Commence and the second of the second	
Russia		
	LEG WELLINGT TO See	s management
	vers track of avig blueyes	I Write a pieces of advice
	Caved? No. 14 to not a to the Sett Immuny	
	left school, but was the life mind	
	Charles and Charles	

- Imagine you are Kathy from New York. Write a post similar to Wayne's about your region. Include the following information:
  - · introduce yourself and say what region you are from
  - · list the names of the states in your region
  - · say what city/town/village you are from.
- 14 Write a similar post about yourself.

5	Re	write the sentences	using the adverbs just an	d yet in the right places.	
	1 I have finished my homework. (just)				
	_	I have just f	finished my home	work.	
	2	I haven't left sch	nool. (yet)		
	3	Lorna has eaten	three ice-creams. (just	)	
	4	We haven't finis	hed our homework. (ye	et)	
	5	They haven't had	d dinner. (yet)		
	6	She's seen a gho	est. (just)		
	7	William has left	home. (just)		
	8	He hasn't been	to England. (yet)		
	S	peaking			
116		The state of the s	and ask and answer quest	ions following the example	
	The same	METRES	200 kg	50 KPI	2 Km
1	Н	ow tall is	2	3	4
Bu	112	He's two	Harry?	horse?	street?
m	etr	res tall.			
5 m	an _	8 METRES	6man?	7?	8scorpion?
_					

# **Pocket money**

#### Speaking and writing

1 Read the questions and complete the column "You". Then speak with your friend and complete the column "Your friend".

## The RAP

Pocket money survey

该是是是 <u>自己的人们,但是是是自己的人们</u>			
	You	Your friend	Your pen friend
1 How much money do you get a week?		6	
2 How do you get it? Put a tick (✓).  Do you: have a part-time job?	Hegy Free s	C 011 128 4 100	
run errands for mother/father? tidy your room? do the washing-up?	( :		
make your bed? do the shopping? buy the newspaper?	(2) 1	4 5 6 1 11 280	12.20V V /
lay the table? cut the grass? do baby-sitting?	1.921.5ms	See Talking	(a) (1 mb) (1)
take out the rubbish?			<u> </u>
3 Do your parents give you money for a present?	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
<ul> <li>4 What do you spend your money on?</li> <li>Put a tick (✓).</li> <li>Do you spend your money on:</li> <li>CDs/cassettes?</li> </ul>			
comics/magazines? books?	1 2 7 2 20		
sweets? crisps? make-up?			
toys? computer games?			<u> </u>
going to the cinema? going to football matches? going swimming?			
5 Do you save any money?  How much money do you save?	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No

<sup>2</sup> Do you have a pen friend? Send him/her these questions and complete the column "Your pen friend".

#### Listening and writing

3		achel and Trevor are at Trevor's house. Listen to the conversation without looking at Then answer the question: What's Trevor's problem?
	☐ Lister	n again and complete the text of the conversation.
	Dad:	Trevor! Could you do the shopping this afternoon, please?
	Trevor:	No, I'm sorry.
	Dad:	Why not?
	Trevor:	Well, er, I have to do my homework this
		1
	Dad:	Oh, I see.
	Trevor:	Er, Dad?
	Dad:	Yes, Trevor? What's the problem?
	Trevor:	Well, it's 2 birthday tomorrow.
	Dad:	Oh, really?
	Trevor:	And I haven't got much money for a present. Could you lend me five pounds,
		please?
	Dad:	Yes, of course. But, Trevor, you never have any money. What do you do with it?
	Trevor:	Well, I earn ten pounds a week at The RAP, and I usually spend about five
		pounds on 3, 4 and 5, and I usually
		save about five pounds.
	Dad:	So, what happened to the money you saved?
	Rachel:	He spent it all on a <sup>6</sup>
	Trevor:	Oh, Rachel! Shut up!
	Rachel:	Well, it's true.
	Dad:	Is it true, Trevor?
	Trevor:	Yes, it is. I forgot about <sup>7</sup> birthday.
	Dad:	Oh, well, never mind. If you do the shopping, I'll give you five pounds.
	Trevor:	But, Dad! I always have to do the shopping.
4	Match th	ne verbs and the nouns and write 4 sentences with these collocations.
	save =	1
	do give	time 2
	spend	money shopping 3
	have earn	homework 4
	lend	

5 Read Tessa's reply to The RAP pocket money survey and write about yourself.

Hi! My name's Tessa. I get about twelve pounds a week.

I do a paper round from Monday to Friday. I get ten pounds

for the paper round. I tidy my room every week and do the shopping on Saturday.

My mum gives me two pounds a week. I spend about five pounds a week on music or magazines, or I go to the cinema.

I usually save about seven pounds a week.



Hi <b>, I'</b> m	
And I haven't got much money for a present. Could you lend me live pound	TO THE
y low, the surrangular is	
Yes, of course, fait, Traver, you not er have any money. What do you do with	
Weil I care ten pennels a week at The RAP, and I usersily spend about	Torrest
tseu I bas	
save about five pounds.	12-1
Soy what ampened to the money you sayed?	Truck
He spent it all tal a 2	Partiel
On Rechall Shut was a second s	and the state of t

#### Vocabulary

6 © T19 Complete the phrases using the words from the box. Then listen and check. Translate the phrases into Russian.

cut make do buy tidy run take out lay

#### Example:

run\_errands



1	your room	4	the shopping	ngla <b>7</b> rt	the grass
2 _	the washing-up	5	the newspaper	8	baby-sitting
3 _	your bed	6	the table	9	the rubbish

#### Reading and listening

Read the text, underline all the modal verbs and explain their use with special attention to have to and must.

I am now attending a new school. It's different from many other schools in the city. There are rules in it, but school children are free to make some decisions.

Our day starts at 8.30. We have to arrive 10 minutes before the classes start — at 8.20. We have to wear a uniform, the colour of which may vary: black, brown or navy blue. But we must decide on the colour ourselves.

There are breaks between classes, one of which is for lunch. We have to go to the school canteen to have lunch there and must choose what we are going to eat from the menu.

We have to attend school every day. We do not have to go to school on the weekends. But we can have one day off in the middle of the week — we must make the choice ourselves. We have to inform the teacher about our decision in advance. I must tell you it is the best school in the city!

8	Read the forms.	text of the conversation and fill in the gaps with must and have to in appropriate
	Alice:	Mom, I <sup>1</sup> be at school at 8 tomorrow.
	Mother:	Why so early, Alice?
	Alice:	I haven't done one of my home tasks. It's too
		difficult. I'll copy from Mike.
	Mother:	No, that's not right. You'll 2 do it
		yourself, Alice. You <sup>3</sup> cheat!
	Alice:	Mom, there's another thing! Our teacher gave us
		a composition to write. I <sup>4</sup> start it
		yesterday, but I forgot. Now I'll 5
		stay up all night to hand it in tomorrow.
	Mother:	No, you $^6$ stay up all night! Go to bed now, have a good sleep and
		get up earlier. You $^7$ then write down a plan, concentrate and do
		the task. You'll have plenty of time before school starts.
	Alice:	Can I just watch TV a little now?
	Mother:	No, you $^{8}$ go to bed right now. When I was your age and
		<sup>9</sup> write an essay, I started to work on it at least two days in
		advance. You $^{10}$ be more organised, or you'll $^{11}$
		help me more around the house, to do more house chores.
	Alice:	OK, Mom, I understand! I'll do as you say.
	<u>⊚ T20</u> Lis	eten and check your answers.
	P Liste	en and repeat. Explain the use of must and have to by the speakers.

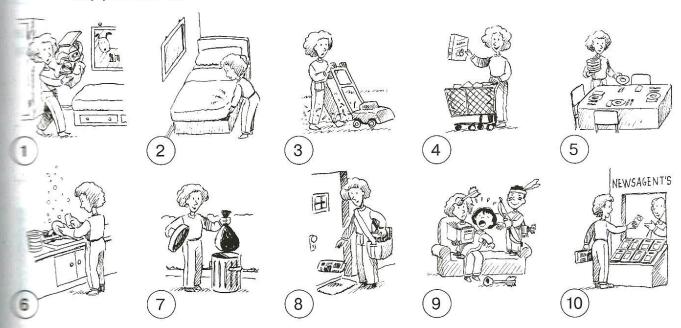
Speaking and gramma		
	an and arami	m 21
	iy anu yrann	Hai

Wh	nat does the Queen have to do? Write que	stions and ans	swers.	but an bite
Ex	ample:			y H
1	do the washing-up		They will be a second	my Than &
ь	Does the Queen have to	do the		
W	ashing-up? — No, she doesr	ı't.	The same	M. M.
2			19:10	The state of the s
10	shington our ow talk out to be in	control the	dent to inave "	rey books and
3	write letters			
4	take out the rubbish	jerova i provincija in Postrovad	tour tourse fair	W Portons in it stiff for
5	talk to the Prime Minister		offering off to	LANGE SATE LANGE
6	lay the table	unita in the	colla johanna	was were donker. Why
7	do the shopping	Fran Miss.	reger to a lere	Augrania and
8	feed the dogs		mar to a salar dise	MANUAL CONTRACTOR
9	talk on television and on radio	L PUSTER	Municipie, adele Wine politica di M	
	mplete the list of requests on the left. Th	en complete	the list of other	things you are
	Requests to others	,	Things I am pr	epared to do
1	lend me your Workbook		lp you wit	
2	J	2	Tempur in 1.1	
3	Coll sevil and William mothers are	3	il ye	Training and Art
-	owt seed to be madeless to be a con-	4	thie	
4			L. Maria V. Caraca	
4	Find someone to de Unit U.S.	Charles House Comment		
4	Find someone to do the things on your the basis of your second list.	first list and	answer your pa	rtner's question
		first list and	answer your pa	rtner's question
Exa A:	the basis of your second list.		answer your pa	rtner's questio

- Complete these sentences with lots of / a lot of, much or many.
  - 1 There aren't \_many\_ students in class today.
  - 2 Nevita has got \_\_\_\_\_ money.
  - 3 There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ salt.
  - 4 \_\_\_\_\_ people go on holiday in August.
  - 5 I read \_\_\_\_\_ books while I was on holiday.
  - 6 In summer it's important to drink \_\_\_\_\_ water.
  - 7 There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.

		REME	MBER!		
	Uncount	able		Counta	able
I haven't a present	got much n	noney for	I haven't	got many	cassettes.
I've got	a lot of lots of	money.	I've got	a lot of lots of	cassettes.

- Work in pairs. In turn, choose one of the pictures of Carol below and describe it to your friend. The friend has to guess which picture it is. Remember to say:
  - · where Carol is
  - · what she is doing
  - · if she is sad or happy
  - · why you think so.



#### Example:

- A: I'd like to describe a picture to you, and you have to guess which it is. In this picture Carol is in a big supermarket, but she is not buying food. She is buying newspapers and magazines. I think, she is happy, she's smiling. She likes reading magazines.
- B: It's picture 10.

	дать карманные лен	essions.	Managa mil						
			es y and the selection of the selection						
•		LEAVE OF EACH							
-	Mark Comment								
			4.730						
6 трат	ить деньги на что-ли	100	Branan						
7 получать на 7% меньше									
<b>7</b> полу	/чать на 1 /0 меньше		The second of th	ta 1 1-					
				100 1 100 2 1					
8 разн	осить газеты по дом	ам	nerinan	Linavon i got					
<ul><li>8 разн</li><li>9 зара</li></ul>	осить газеты по дома батывать деньги e article "Pocket money	ам	na çərən danı						
8 разн 9 зара Read the	осить газеты по дома батывать деньги	амblues" again	and complete the table belo	ow.					
8 разн 9 зара Read the	осить газеты по дома батывать деньги e article "Pocket money Age	амblues" again	and complete the table belo	DW. 16					
9 sapa Read the Amoun Jobs	осить газеты по дома батывать деньги e article "Pocket money Age	амblues" again	and complete the table belo	DW. 16					

15	There is a	mistake	in each	of	these	sentence	es. C	cross	out	the	wrong	words	and	rewrite
	the sentence	es, corre	ecting th	e m	istakes.	. Then, in	pair	s, rea	d th	e co	rrected	senten	ces	and say
	whether the	y are <i>true</i>	e or false	₽.										

- This year 16-year-olds are getting much money than last year.
- This year 12-year-olds are getting fewer money than last year.
- Much 14-year-olds work in shops on Saturday. 3
- Today's children save few money.
- 5 12-year-olds spend many money on sweets.

8

# **Amazing mysteries**

	Gra	ammar and writ	ing		
1	Wri	ite the Past Sim	ole of these verbs.	Do you remember what they me	an?
	pu	t_put	go	hear	leave
	wa	ke	run	take	come
	see	9	sit	sleep	
	<b>⊚</b> T	Listen and o	check.		
2	Со	mplete the sent	ences with the ver	bs from Exercise 1 in the right for	m.
	1	Wendy	on the c	hair next to her desk.	
	2	I	_ up at seven o'	clock yesterday morning.	
	3	I	_ to the cinema	on Saturday evening.	
	4	She	a photograj	ph of her cat.	
	5	We	an interesti	ng documentary on TV yester	day.
	6	This morning	I was late, so I	to school.	
3	Wr	ite sentences at	oout yourself.		
_	1	I was ha	ving_ (have) lur	nch when the telephon	e rang.
	2	I	(play) a com	nputer game when	
	3	When		, I was	(listen) to music.
	4	I	(speak) on t	he phone when	
	5	When		, I	(do) my homework.
	6	I	(sit) on the	bench in the park when	
	7	When		, I was	(watch) TV.
4	Wr	ite a short version	on of Jasmine's gh	nost story.	
.2	73				
3					
M					
	1				
-					

#### Vocabulary and grammar

5 Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences with the words from the box. Give Russian equivalents to these phrasal verbs.

off on down up to 1 One night the family went to bed and switched \_\_\_ the light. When Mr Otis heard a strange noise, he put \_\_\_\_\_ his slippers and opened the door. The ghost got angry and threw \_\_\_\_\_ the bottle which Mr Otis gave him. When the Otises got \_\_\_\_\_, they switched the light\_ Write sentences with the correct forms (Past Simple or Past Continuous) of the verbs, describing the pictures. John and Jill have lunch / Jenny arrive were having lunch when Jenny arrived. James watch TV/Robert phone Sandy sleep / Claudia come into the room Peter and Maria do homework/their father come in Lisa listen to music/Pauline and Steve leave 6 Linda's parents sleep/Linda wake them

7	Here is a dialogu	e between	the twins.	Complete	it with	the	words	and	word	combinations	from
8	the box.										

frightened strange noise changing	footsteps frighten coming	turned afraid of throw	appears through

Twin 1: Can you hear a 1		1	a	hear	vou	Can	1:	Twin	
--------------------------	--	---	---	------	-----	-----	----	------	--

Twin 2:	Yes, and I can	hear the <sup>2</sup>	Somebody is <sup>3</sup>
I com Z.	rob, and roun	iicai viic	Domebouy is

Twin 1:	I think this is	the ghost. He always
	4	at this time of night!



Twin 1: No, I am not! I am not 6 \_\_\_\_\_ at all.

But we can 7 \_\_\_\_ him!

Twin 2: Let us 8 \_\_\_\_\_ our pillows at him.

Twin 1: Yes, that's a good idea! One, two, three ... Go!

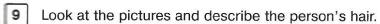
Twin 2: Wow, did you see that? He disappeared

9\_\_\_\_\_ the wall!

Twin 1: Yes, and his colour was 10 \_\_\_\_\_. He



**8** Get ready to perform this dialogue in class.





1 long wavy hair



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_



6 \_\_\_\_\_

# REMEMBER! She's got long, wavy brown hair.

length type colour

#### **Grammar and vocabulary**

10		Complete the sentences with the correct forms (Past Simple or Past Continuous) of the ve brackets.	erbs in			
	1	When Dad (come) home, we (study).				
	2	I (sit) in the garden when Wendy (arrive).				
	3	Martin (have) breakfast when Jane (phone)				
	4	We (sleep) when our mum (come) into our ro	oom.			
	5	6 I (see) Harrison Ford when he (make) a fi	lm in			
		London.				
	6	Betty (live) in Berlin when she (start) pl	aying			
		the violin.				
	7.	The train (leave) when we (get) to the station	n.			
	8	She (wear) a black jacket when she (arriverse)	ve) at			
		the party.				
11	Wr	Vrite sentences to describe the person's appearance using the given words.				
	1					
	1	man / bite s/ curry / gov / run / bitor				
	2	2 fat/short/a/She's/girl				
	3	3 curly/hair/He's/medium-length/got/black				
	4	1 She's/grey/long/got/hair/straight				
	5	of got/brown/He's/wavy/short/hair				
	6	boy/He's/a/thin/short				
	7	7 tall/a/man/He's/fat  REMEMBER!				
		She's got long, wavy brown	hair.			
	8					
		got He's a tall, thin man.				
	-	height built	-1-20			
	-					

#### Reading and speaking

Write a plan (list the main events) of the story about the Canterville Ghost from your Student's Book (Part 1, pages 73–77) and retell the story in short using the following useful phrases.

#### Useful phrases

The action takes place in  $\dots$ 

The story begins when ...

The most emotional moment is when  $\dots$ 

The author wants us to understand that ...

The main characters are ...

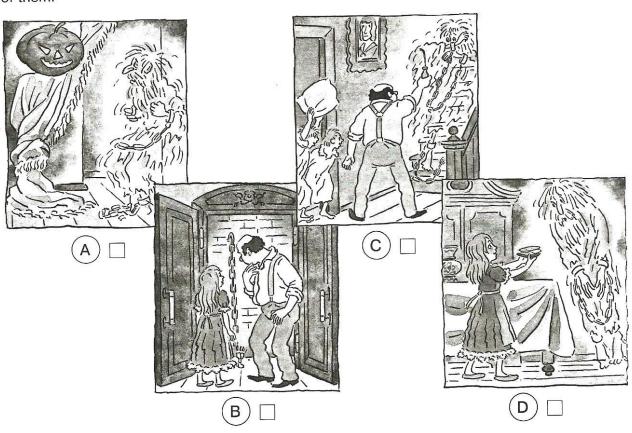
The funniest scene is when ...

The story ends when ...

#### The Canterville Ghost

A plan	

Put the illustrations to the story in the right order (put numbers) and say a few words about each of them.

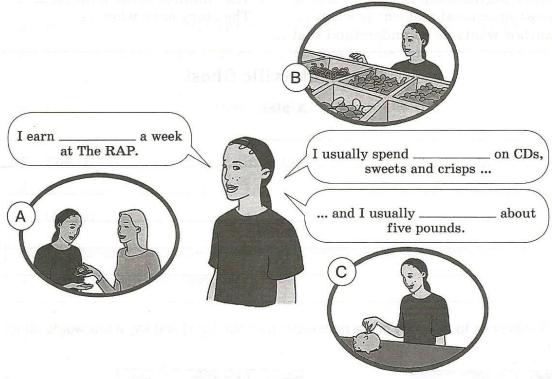




### **Consolidation 2**

#### Listening

1 © T22 Listen to Trevor and complete the sentences.



Listen again and check.

#### Grammar and speaking

- 2 Make sentences using the verbs in brackets in the right form.
  - 1 If you (go) to England, you (speak) English every day.
    - If you go to England, you'll speak English every day.
  - 2 If you (study) hard, you (pass) the exam.
  - 3 He (be) late for school if he (not get up) soon.
  - 4 If you (not ride) your bicycle more carefully, you (have) an accident.
  - 5 If we (run), we (not miss) the train.
  - 6 If you (start) work now, you (finish) by six o'clock.

7	Nevita (write) to you if you (send) her your address.
8	They (go) to the USA this summer if they (can) find a cheap ticket.
9	If Rachel (leave) school next year, she (get) a job with a newspaper.
Wo	rk in pairs. Add to where necessary. Complete the mini-dialogues and role-play them.
	JE NE MA
1	Would you like to go to the cinema? — No, I'm sorry, I'm busy.
2	I have do the washing-up now. —
3	I can play the piano, but I can't swim. —
4	Could you lay the table, please? —
5	Do you have do the shopping? —
6	Can you play tennis? —
7	Do you like swimming? —
8	Could you take out the rubbish for me, please? —
the	d 2 sentences with the most interesting information in each paragraph of the text about history of the word <i>dollar</i> on page 79 of your Student's Book (Part 1). Write questions to ese sentences.
	Where the word "dollar" came from
	Questions
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

# 9

### Free time

#### Vocabulary

Do you like doing activities mentioned in Exercise 1 of your Student's Book (Part 2, page 4)? Write the activities in the appropriate column.

Love	Like	Quite like	Don't really like	Don't like	Hate
					visiting relatives

Discuss the activities.

#### **Example:**

A: Do you like visiting relatives?

B: No, I don't. I hate visiting relatives.

#### REMEMBER!

After like/hate you use the -ing form of the verb!

- Read the sentences explaining the rules of writing informal letters and look at the letter in Exercise 5 of your Student's Book (Part 2, page 5). Complete the sentences with the words from the box.
  - 1 Write your address in the top \_\_\_\_\_ corner.

short left nice/polite date line name right ask answer

2 You may write a full address (the

house number, street name, town/city/village, postcode and country) or a \_\_\_\_\_ address (town/city/village and country).

- 3 Write the \_\_\_\_\_ below the address.
- 4 Write the salutation on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the page: Dear ..., .
- 5 On the next \_\_\_\_\_ write the greeting:

Thanks for your letter./It's nice to hear from you again.

6 In the main paragraph \_\_\_\_\_ your friends questions:

You've asked me about .../You are asking if .../To answer your question, I'd like to ...

- 7 You may \_\_\_\_\_ questions if you like: I wonder if ... / Could you tell me about ...
- 8 Finish your letter with a \_\_\_\_\_ phrase like:

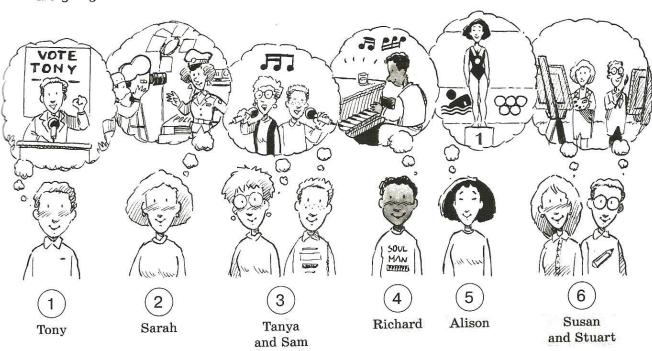
  Looking forward to your letter./Hope to hear from you soon.
- 9 Sign off: Bye, .../Best wishes, .../Yours, ...
- 10 Write your \_\_\_\_\_ (your first name only, without the family name): Dasha.
- 11 Remember: there is a comma after the salutation and sign-off.

#### Listening

- Robert and Nevita are planning a Sunday trip. Listen to their conversation and answer the questions.
  - Where are the friends going?
  - What are they going to do there?

#### **Grammar and vocabulary**

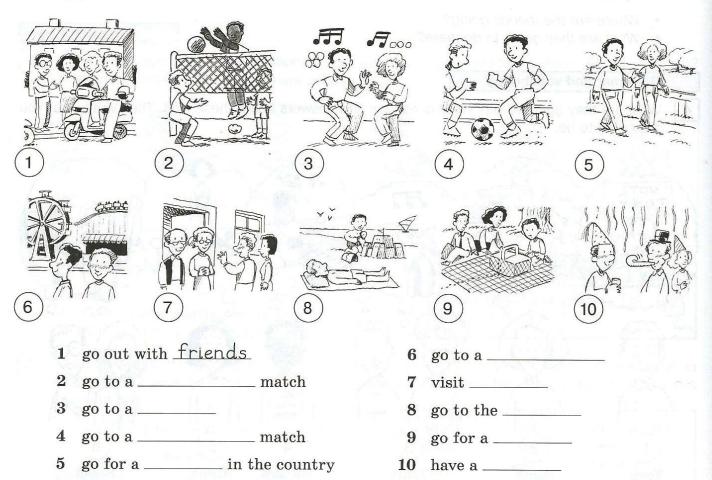
What are they going to be? Write questions and answers about these kids. Then write what you are going to be.



1	What's Tony going to be? He's going to be a politician.
2	
3	
4	
<b>5</b>	
6	
() <del></del>	

#### Vocabulary and grammar

5 Look at the illustrations and complete phrases 1–10. Then get ready to speak about your leisure time.



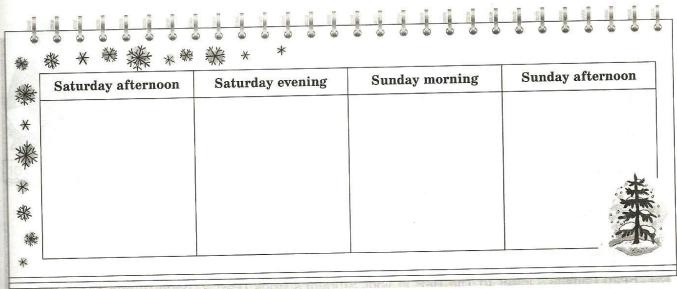
- 6 Match the questions to the answers. Then get ready to speak about the friends' plans for Sunday.
- What are Nevita, Robert and Rachel going to do on Sunday?
- 2 What are they going to do there?
- 3 Why can't Trevor accept their invitation?
- 4 What are they going to eat and drink at Alton Towers?
- 5 Does Trevor decide to go with them?
- 6 When is he going to visit his gran?

- A They're going to eat chicken, salad, crisps and fruit, and they're going to drink cola.
- B On Saturday evening.
- C They're going to have a picnic.
- D Yes, he does.
- E He's got to visit his gran.
- F They're going to visit Alton Towers, the funfair.

7	Read Trevor's letter on page 11 of your Student's Book (Part 2) and complete the following sentences.
	Bank holidays are
	The terms "bank holiday" and "public holiday"
	Public attractions include
	Public attractions may

#### Vocabulary and writing

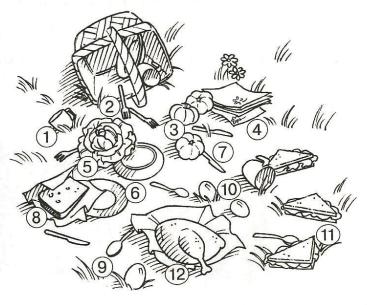
What are you going to do at the weekend? Write an activity for Saturday afternoon, Saturday evening, Sunday morning and Sunday afternoon.



9	Complete the sentences,	using the verb in brackets in the appropriate form
---	-------------------------	--

- 1 Next Sunday I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) basketball.
- 2 Yesterday evening she \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a film on television.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (always/go) swimming on Saturday morning.
- 4 She \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) at the moment.
- 5 Last summer they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the USA for their holiday.
- 6 He \_\_\_\_\_(go) for a walk in the country tomorrow afternoon.

### Look at the pictures. What was there in the picnic basket?



1				
2				
3				
4				
5		_		
6	TX			
7				
8		- 1		
9			1 1	
10	i	T <sub>C</sub> P		
11		1	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
12		b)		N

	ALCOHOLD STORY	
Maritim	~ ~ ~	I make mine
VVIIIIII		listening
	3 641161	110101111119

11	Rachel is going to do a survey for The RAP about young people and their free time. Can you he her with questions to be asked? Write 5 questions you think Rachel should ask young people about their free time.	
	3 Commence of the control of the con	1
	4	3
	5	
12	© T24 Listen to Rachel's questions. Have you got the same questions on your list? Tick (✓) tho of your questions which you hear from Rachel.	se
	P Listen and repeat.	
	Vocabulary	
13	Read Pamela's letter to The RAP in your Student's Book (Part 2, page 9) and find synonyr of the following words and phrases. Which are informal — those on this list or those from Pamela's letter?	
	kept asking me —	
	why it was so important —	-
	understand —	
	a group of my friends —	
14	Read the text and circle the right word for each gap.	
1.9	We want to <sup>1</sup> our life at school more exciting. There are <sup>2</sup> of extracurricular	or
	activities to choose from. We are really busy not just in the classroom but <sup>3</sup>	
	well.	as
		• 11
	Our school drama club puts 4 a new play every year. You don't have to fi	111
	any applications if you want to join it.	
	There is $^6$ a basketball team. I play basketball, and it $^7$ me fit.	
	1 a) do b) make c) keep	1
	2 a) much b) many c) lots	3
	3 a) outdoors b) outside c) inside	115
	4 a) on b) out c) off	/
	5 a) in b) on c) off	1
	6 a) too b) and c) also	>
	7 a) does b) keeps c) helps	

V	۷r	iting and grammar
) (	o	implete the sentence with an infinitive or a gerund of the verb in brackets.
1		I enjoy watching (watch) new films.
2	2	Would you like (come) to my house this afternoon?
3	3	I hate (do) my homework at the weekend.
4	L	Do you like (play) football? — No, I don't.
5	i	Would you like (go) to a basketball match tomorrow afternoon?
6	3	She loves (go) for a walk in the country.
٧	۷ri	ite your invitations and Sally's answers based on her plans.
1		funfair/Wednesday — Would you like to go to a funfair on
_	V	Vednesday, Sally?
		No, thanks. I want to do my homework.
2		picnic/Saturday
25		
-		THE SON TO ME TH
3		disco/Sunday
		TUESDAY - SKUURDAT TO SKUURDAT
-		Do homeworks Do
<u> </u>		
4		restaurant/Friday
-		*
5		seaside / Monday
_		
6		volleyball match / Thursday
×-		
N	la	ke a list of useful words and phrases to describe special days.
_		
n		
W		

#### Writing and reading

Nevita has left for a holiday at the seaside. Her friend Rachel wants to know how she spends 18 the time. Read the information in the table and complete the letter from Nevita to Rachel (7-9 sentences). Remember the rules of letter writing.

	Tomorrow	d var tob) simil 8
Usually	get up - 5.30	
Usuare	get up	The vertilike
get up - 7.00	get up breakfast 6.00 have breakfast 30	still poy biggst 5
hreakfast	leave home — 6.30	Cross I amount from assert and Soldier
have 3 8.00	go to the seaside	I usually get up at
have home - 8.00	go to the see	7 o'clock, but tomorrow
to school	have lunch at	
4 go to sor 5 have lunch at school	a restaurant	I'm going to get up at
5 have lunor	a restaurant go to bed — 11.00	5.30.
6 go to bed - 10.30	8	and the second of the second o
6 go to bed		
		and remained in landing the
T		
To the state of th		
		7
		Semine ample 2
( 1 mg 7	<i>y</i>	
	Non-confirment Company of the Compan	
	es a la ses salvada . O victori	The state of the s

- Match the words holiday and festival with their definitions. What is the general English term for holidays and festivals? Are there two different words for holidays and festivals in Russian?
- (A) a day when you do not have to go to work or school
- (B) a time when people celebrate something

holiday

- (C) an occasion when there are a lot of concerts, films, or performances
- (D) (BrE) a period of time when you go to another place for enjoyment = = (AmE) vacation

festival

- Quickly read the texts on pages 12-13 in your Student's Book (Part 2) and match sentences 1-5 20 with dates A-E.
- The year when Mother's Day became an official holiday in the USA.

A 1605 B 1621

The date on which America became an independent nation. 3 The date of All Saints' Day.

C 1914

The year of the first Thanksgiving dinner.

D 4th July 1776

1st November

The year in which some men tried to kill the King of England.

# 10

### **Discovering Australia**

#### Vocabulary and listening

1 © T25 Listen to the record and mark the stress in these words. Some of them have two stresses.

/pstreiliə/ /pstreiliənz/ /jʊərəpi:ənz/ /æbərıd;ini:z/ /kəmeməreit/ /tæzmeiniə/ /reprizentativ/ /indipendant/ /kænbara/ /dezət/ /melbən/ /sıdnı/

2 To Table 19 You are going to listen to a radio talk about the Cape York Peninsula. The speaker will describe the location of National Parks and rivers. Listen to the talk, look at the map and match the National Park or the river (1-6) with the right place (A-F).



National Parks	Places	
1 Iron Range NP		
2 Lakefield NP		
3 Jardine River NP		

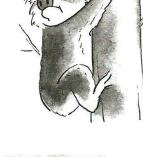
Rivers	Places
4 Archer	-
5 Wenlock	
6 Watson	

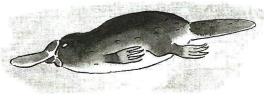
- Listen again and check your answers.
- \* 3 Read the words and choose the right transcription for each of them.
  - 1 Australia
- a) /ps'treiliə/
- b) /ps'treliə/

- 2 Europeans
- a) /jʊəˈrepɪənz/
- b) /jʊərəˈpi:ənz/

- 3 Sydney
- a)/sıd'nı/
- b) /ˈsɪdnɪ/
- 4 desert
- a) /'dezət/
- b) /dəˈzet/
- 5 Melbourne
- a) /'melbərn/
- rn/ b) /ˈmelbən/
- 6 platypus
- a) /plæˈti:pəs/
- b) /'plætɪpəs/

- 7 koala
- a) /kəʊˈɑ:lə/
- b) /kəˈælə/





4	Read the words in the left column. What part of speech are they? What words were they former from? Can you think of any related words?
---	--

-er/-or	Formed from	Related words
explorer	to explore (verb)	exploration
navigator		
settler		
jailer		
Londoner		
teacher		

The following suffixes are used to form nouns. Write some examples. Circle those suffixes which are used to form nouns denoting people and their professions and interests.

Suffix	Examples	Suffix	Examples
-er	exploren	ing	
-or		sion/-tion	
-ness		ance/-ence	
-ist		ment	
-ship		ity	

#### Writing

	The state of the s
6	Write an article for The RAP "Did you know?" section. Use any material you like from the Quiz on pages 14–15 of your Student's Book (Part 2). Be ready to speak about it in class.

The RAP Did you know?
AUSTRALIA AUSTRA

#### Vocabulary and speaking

Read aloud the word combinations and then read the sentences with them.

3% = three percent

18% = eighteen percent

45% = forty-five percent

12% = twelve percent

80% = eighty percent

85% = eighty-five percent

#### REMEMBER!

5 percent, 10 percent etc. are used after a number to show how many in every hundred.

"Percent" is often written as %.

per cent = percent: both spellings are correct

- 1 Only 3% of Australian population are the Aborigines.
- 2 18% of Australia are deserts.
- 3 45% of Australian birds are not found anywhere else in the world.
- 4 Asian Australians make up 12% of the population.
- 5 Over 80 percent of Australia's population have European origin.
- 6 Over 85% of Australians live in towns and cities.
- Read aloud the text "Aborigines" on page 16 of your Student's Book (Part 2), paying special attention to the numerals.
- 9 Put the stress in the underlined words and read the sentences aloud.
  - 1 The band has just recorded a new album.
  - 2 This is one of my favourite records.
  - 3 I keep a record of all the payments.
  - 4 He broke the <u>record</u> in the long jump.
  - 5 He's got a wonderful collection of old Beatles records.
  - 6 She holds the current world record for skiing.
  - 7 She was convicted and went to prison.
  - 8 In the 19th century Russia, <u>convicts</u> were sent to Sakhalin, an island in 700 miles from Khabarovsk.
  - 9 There was a report on the news about an escaped convict.
- 30 Search the Internet for information about Captain Cook's expedition and prepare a talk about it.

#### Useful words and phrases

to arrive to land the aim of the expedition to find a new sea route to produce the map to find new lands for ... to start the development to be founded (by ...) to be named after ...

REMEMBER!

re'cord — verb

'record — noun

con'vict — verb

'convict — noun

#### Listening and vocabulary

Clive Pambegan is one of Pat's friends. He's an Aboriginal Australian from Cape York, Queensland, Australia. He's visiting Britain for a month. Rachel is interviewing him for The RAP article.

© T27 Listen to the interview and answer the question: What are the biggest problems in Australia now, in Clive's opinion?

12 Complete the sentences.		
1 Pollution means too m	nuch and not enoug	rh
	eans too many and	
	layer results in	3 % - three percent
4 Alternative energy is		levrajnosvegra = er os
Put these "time phrases" int	o the right category and write 2 se	ntences with the words from each
	Thursday in ten years' time esterday in the next century	
Past	Present	Future
- Intlantiman		The band has just over 2 This is one of any from 3 I tooo a request of all 4 He under the record :
nuen — Johano'  egitm (70) ni balah an Johanbi	world mand for daing.  Leads to private a serve end to be a control of the contro	5 She holds the certain of She was convicted and She was supported and She convicted seeds of There was a report of the convert of the conver
filed as a magain of a monor	esant coo makan bagan panan	Tanan mananan kacamatan kata kata kata kata kata kata kata
2		
3	Useful words and preases	
4 majolevelt ent trats at	vigner and wants but? Of	avir# ol-
5 notre hamen ad as	and annulation had not	achibanya dil ta mio alt.
6		
14 Make 4 predictions about life	e in twenty years' time.	
1		
2 eloite SAR ed not mul po	in for a month. Rachel is other sewi	Australia. He's visiting Brita
	new and answer the questions W	ETEL Listen to the interv
4	Shola	Australia new, le Chie's op

Prepare a talk "Five interesting facts about Australia".

#### Reading and speaking

Read the text about Australia on page 17 of your Student's Book (Part 2) and complete the table.

Name of country	Australia	
Population	amount cars la cothic	
Aboriginal population	same continue of the little of the least of the latter	
Capital city	- Transfer	
Other major cities		
Names of federal states and other areas		
Head of state	transported the least section of the section of	1/2/
Language	allow I all II garden and	A
Currency	I directly be and directly of	
Famous animals	The strength of the strength o	

- Give a short talk about Australia, using the information from the table.
- Which of these facts are mentioned in the text about Australia (Student's Book, Part 2, page 17) only, which in the Quiz (Student's Book, Part 2, page 14) and which are not mentioned in these texts?

Facts	Mentioned in the Quiz	Mentioned in the text	Not mentioned in these texts
Why Australia is called that.		The grant of particular	· Luad A 1
Australia is the smallest continent in the world.	2		8 STREET
Australia is a constitutional monarchy.		,	
Queen Elizabeth visited Canberra in 1974 to open the Australian Parliament.		The energy years with	3 (
Australia has its own money.		gen abrow hulazu	Lail a skuta i

	Gra	ammar and speaking		
19	Co	mplete the sentences with will or to be going to.	REMEMBER!	
	1	Do you think that travelling in space	will — predictions	
		be cheaper in 50 years'	going to — intentions or plans	
		time?		
	2	I tillik that people	hat people live on Mars in the future.	
	3	My parents visit their f	riends in the USA. They've bought the	
		tickets.		
	4	Dasha visit London next :	month.	
	5	I think life be different in	n the next decade.	

	Gı	rammar and speaking
20	Co	omplete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the Future Simple Tense. Are thes redictions or intentions?
	1	Mary will marry (marry) a nice boy.
	2	I (see) Andrew at school tomorrow.
	3	Zenit(win) the Russian football championship next year.
	4	Eric and Kay (spend) the rest of their lives in France.
	5	Angela (have) three children: two girls and a boy.
	6	Rick (get) a good job when he leaves school.
21	Co	omplete the sentences using the words in brackets in the right form.
	1	They're always late, but I hope they won't be (be) late for the cinema.
	2	I studied for six hours yesterday afternoon, so I think I (pass) the exam
	3	He's three hours late. He (come) now.
	4	That's a ridiculous idea! People (live) on the moon in ten years' time
	5	We (have) dinner when we get home. — Great! I'm really hungry.
	6	The sky's very grey! I think it (rain) this afternoon.
	7	We (phone) you as soon as we get home.
22	Co	emplete the sentences about yourself.
	1	When I finish my homework,
	2	When I leave school,
	3	When I meet my friends on Saturday afternoon,
	4	Australia is a condituuropal acquerily.
	5	When I'm twenty years old, when I have some money.
23	Ma pag	ake a list of useful words and phrases from the text about Nicholas Miklouho-Maclay or ge 23 of your Student's Book (Part 2) and get ready to speak briefly about his biography.
	7	Useful words and phrases
	tier-	Totale (18) All recognition of
		santul educi sadv.no vil engleser elgosta
odi	Jitg	visit there exemple the DSA. Thanks hou

# 11

Listening

# Work experience

1	⊚ T sta	Rachel meets Pat in the High Street one day. Listen to their conversation and say if these tements are true, false or not stated.
	1	Pat plays tennis every morning.
	2	a) true b) false c) not stated Rachel likes playing tennis.
	4	a) true b) false c) not stated
	3	Rachel is going to the Bristol Daily News on Wednesday.
	4	a) true b) false c) not stated Pat is going to meet the editor.
	4	a) true b) false c) not stated
	5	Rachel is late for school.
		a) true b) false c) not stated
		Listen and check.
	P	Listen and repeat.
	Gr	ammar and writing
	1	

**Grammar and speaking** 

3	] \	Why would one want to b	ecome a journalist? (	Give a short talk about this job.				
4	7	Match time expressions 1						
5	Th On At At On	nis morning  Nednesday  10 o'clock on Wednes  12.30 on Wednesday  Wednesday afternoon  3 o'clock on Wednesd	A B C D	she's meeting the editor. she's meeting the reporters. she's going to the sports centre. she's having lunch. she's spending the day at the Bristol Dai News offices. she's having a look round the offices.				
5	F	orm questions and answ	ers using the words of					
	1	John/meet Ann? —	- tomorrow evening	g/eight o'clock.				
	I.	- When is Jo	ohn meeting A	Inn?				
	-	- He's meeting	g her at eigh-	t o'clock.				
	2	Pat/have interview	? — Tuesday morn	ing/ten o'clock.				
	3	THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF TH	vening/half past seven.					
	5	Rachel/have lunch v	with her uncle? —	ncle? — Saturday/one o'clock.				
	6	Nevita/go on holida	y? — at the beginn	ing of July.				
6	Co	omplete the sentences us	ing either the Presen	t Continuous Tense or to be going to.				
	1	Tomorrow I'm me	eting (meet) my	mum after school				
	2	Не	(visit) his siste	r at six o'clock this evening.				
	3	She	(go) to the hai	rdresser's this afternoon.				
	4	This summer I	(wo	rk) in a supermarket.				
	5	We	(go) to the cine	ema this evening.				
	6	Pat	(learn) to drive	e next year.				

		19275 20 700 4
Vocabular	bne v	listening
Vocabulai	y cilica	110101111119

7	Which of the adjectives in Exercise 13 on page 28 of your Student's Book (Part 2) are positive
	and which are negative? Give their Russian equivalents.

Positive	Negative

- Choose one of the pictures in Exercise 13 on page 28 of your Student's Book (Part 2) and describe it. In your talk remember to speak about:
  - where the action takes place
  - who is in the picture
  - what is happening
  - what, you think, will happen next.
- Distance to Tracy and Guy, two British teenagers. They are talking about pocket money and part-time jobs. What do they do to earn money?
  - ☐ Listen again and complete the table.

Name	Age	Amount of pocket money	Jobs	Spends money on	Saves
Tracy					
Guy					

Writing	and	speaking
AALICHIA	and	Speaking

	Writing and opening
10	Write 3 rules to ensure that a part-time job won't spoil your marks.
	1
	2
	9

11	Complete the table using the vocabulary from	n Exercise	16 in your	Student's	Book	(Part 2
Ш	page 29). Then speak about one of the types of	jobs for te	enagers.			

Jobs in the service industry	What they do
Work in the entertainment business	
Office jobs	
Outdoor and caregiver jobs	

Find some information on the Russian laws on teenagers' employment and describe them in English (write 4–5 sentences).

### Russian laws on teenagers' employment

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

What are they going to sentences and not Fut	o do next year? Why dure Simple or Present (	o we use the constructi Continuous?	on to be going to in these
1 Jane	2 Roger	3 Sally	4 Tom
(5) R	rian 6	Ann 7 s	heila
<u> </u>	20 <del></del>	\$1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000 (1000 (1000 (1000 (1000 (100) (1000 (1000 (1000 (100) (1000 (1000 (100) (1000) (1000 (100) (1000 (100) (1000	
	ing to be a ba	og violet :	
5			
6			
7			
Write 5 sentences ab	out your pocket money	, using your active voca	bulary.
	My pocket mon		
	My pocket mon	J	HYDE PARK RICK CONCERT
			mass in
			Charles Back Control of the Control

				gra		

15 © T30 Listen to Linda. She's talking about her intentions for next year. Answer the questions You can make notes while listening.

	Questions	Your notes
1	When was her birthday?	
2	When is Linda leaving school?	
3	What would Linda like to do next year?	
4	What subject does Linda like?	
5	What's her other alternative?	
6	What did she do last summer?	
	☐ Listen to the interview again. What was the interview	

☐ Listen to the interview again. What was the interviewer's last question? How do you think Linda could answer it?

☐ In pairs, role-play Linda's interview.

Look at the activities below. Complete your diary for the weekend with 6 of the activities on the list.

go to the hairdresser's go for a walk visit one's grandmother go to a funfair do one's homework go to a restaurant have an interview go swimming have a party meet my friends go to a disco play basketball do the shopping watch TV



17	Co	implete the sentences about yourself paying	special attention to the articles and prepositions.
	1	I am not lead to	special attention to the articles and prepositions.
	_	and not leaving school	(B KOHUA 2000 DOWA)
	<b>2</b>	I'm going to study at school	(Смеще отого года).
	0	The state of the s	————— (на будущий год).
	3	I like playing sports	(n anofice
	4	Wo are having a six and	(в свооодное время).
	-	we are naving a picnic in the park	(в воскресенье днём).
	5	We are meeting	(в воскресенье днем).
		mooting	(у меня дома)
		(в два часа).	

State of the second		- Carlotte and the carl	and the second second
I intoni	ma 00	d wood	hillory
Listeni	IIU all	u vuca	ibulai v
PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	and the second second	A THE COURSE OF THE CASE OF A	CONTRACTOR AND STREET,

	Listenii	ng and vocabulary
18	⊚ T31 ] [	isten and fill in the gaps.
	Rachel	: Hi. What's your name?
		You're 1 at the end of this year, aren't you?
		What <sup>2</sup> to do next year?
		That's interesting. What do you like doing <sup>3</sup> ?
		Do you like picnics?
		Well, <sup>4</sup> a picnic in the park on Saturday afternoon. Would
		you like to come?
		Can you bring some cola?
		Great! <sup>5</sup> at your house at three o'clock.
		See you on Saturday then.
		en again and check. Find sentences describing future actions. Explain the use of the verb ns in them.
	List	en and answer the questions.
	☐ In p	pairs, role-play the conversation.
19	Comple	ete the dialogue using the verbs from the box in the right form.
	12	visit play do come have go meet invite
		Hi, Jane!
		Hi, Alan. Are you <sup>1</sup> to the volleyball match?
		Yes, I am.
	T-0	Where's your brother?
		I'm <sup>2</sup> him outside the sports centre at three o'clock.
		Are you 3 this afternoon?
	Alan:	Yes, I am. I'm in the A team. What are you  4 on Saturday evening?
	Ianai	The state of the s
		Er nothing. Why?  I'm <sup>5</sup> a party at my house. Would
	Alan.	you like to come?
	Iano:	Yes, I'd love to. Are you <sup>6</sup> Jerry to
	june.	the party?
	Alan:	I invited him, but he's not <sup>7</sup> He's <sup>8</sup> his friends in
	2 200010.	Norwich this weekend.
	Jane:	3 1 1 1 T

CAP SHADOW					
C			and	Section of the last	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON.
- 10 :			Serie (a)	TAZE I	
-	Vu	######################################	CHILL		ши

Make a list of arguments for and against teenagers having a part-time job (use Exercises 19 and 31 on pages 30 and 33 of your Student's Book (Part 2)).

#### A part-time job

For	Against
the second secon	un comma 1967 ungo cere de terre envigours de
	ed .
ia W ji san man gandda a ga a a a g	24c) ×
<u> </u>	
	College of the second
ar hadar gradia a saar e faya	
er einer et a son eins Capella find lase of the ve	Carrier teak constant

21 Write a blog of your own commenting on the problem.

The RAP >> blog Join the discussion	PART-TIME JOBS FOR TEENAGERS	The RAP
	PART-TIME JOBS FOR TEENAGERS	About this blog
Name or nickname	Discussion	
	Note: A series of A series of the series of	THAT IS AND
	,	THE SOLVE WAY
		TO SEE THE SECOND
20 4	en and against the contraction	
	Date to the second of the seco	
		nar . Z jeny
	·	rear pray the control
The state of the s	·	

Prepare a talk "Part-time jobs for teenagers: for and against".

## Social issues

0	and vocabulary	
Convert the	nese numbers into percentages.	
5 out of 1	10 people = 50% of people	
	10 dogs =	
	20 children =	
	10 families =	
	50 cats =	
⊚ T32 Liste	en and check.	
What kind o	of problems are these? Put each problem in the righ	nt category.
extinction	the ideal partner the hole in the ozone la on of animals dangerous diseases fin- nuclear waste population explosion	
Environn	ment People	Crime
A regist \$ world?		
Write 5 sent	tences about a better world using the words from th	ne box.
jobs		ne box.
jobs anii 1 drea	s illness violence	
jobs anii 1 dred 2	s illness violence mals pollution world peace	
jobs anii 1 drea	s illness violence mals pollution world peace	
jobs anii 1	s illness violence mals pollution world peace	
jobs anii 1	s illness violence mals pollution world peace	
jobs anii 1	s illness violence mals pollution world peace	
jobs anii  1	s illness violence mals pollution world peace	jobs for all people.
jobs anii  1	s illness violence mals pollution world peace am of a world where there are	jobs for all people.

### Speaking and listening

Get ready to retell Paul's story from your Student's Book (Part 2, page 35): write a plan and make a list of useful words and phrases.

### Paul's story

		A plan Useful words and phrases
_		
-		
6		read the interview with Paul and complete the text. If you have several variants for one e them all down with a slash (/). What helps you to guess the missing words?
	Rachel:	What are you doing now, Paul?
	Paul:	I live in Halifax. I work in a hospital. I love what I do,
		because I <sup>1</sup> helping people.
	Rachel:	Have you ever been back to Sudan?
	Paul:	Last year, I was able to travel safely back to Southern
		Sudan, where I am from.
	Rachel:	What did you see when you <sup>2</sup> in Sudan?
	Paul:	People in my village need food and education. Because I grew up there,
		I understand that only education can help the new generation of children in
		my country.
	Rachel:	Why has education become your <sup>3</sup> ?
	Paul:	I believe in education, because I benefited from it, education saved my life.
		I'm afraid that without education children have no $^4$
	Rachel:	What are you going to do about it?
	Paul:	When I come back to Halifax, I'm going to start a project to raise
		<sup>5</sup> to build a new school in my village. When I write
		an article about my trip to Sudan, I will ask people of goodwill in Canada to
		help me. It will be a very different village when the new school is built.
	Rachel:	Thank you for the interview. I wish you $^{6}$ in your
		project.
	<u>⊚ T33</u> Lis	sten and check.
	P Liste	en and repeat.

	Gra	ammar and vocabulary
7	Coi	mplete the sentences matching 1-8 with A-H.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Whe Whe Whe Whe Whe	A he'll visit the National Gallery. In you're older, In you visit me, In you go to London, In they're at university, In Nevita's mother goes back to India, In Trevor's father sees the damage, In Trevor goes to London, In Trevo
8	Co	mplete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the right form.
	1	We will go out when it <u>stops</u> (stop) raining.
	<b>2</b>	When I (be) 18 years old, I'm going to study at the university.
	3	Bill is going to stay with an English family when he (go) to
		England next summer.
	4	Are you going to visit the Eiffel Tower when you (go) to Paris?
	5	They will probably have houses on the Moon when I (be) fifty years
		old.
	6	When she (finish) her homework, she's going to listen to music.
	7	When my mum (get) home, we're all going to the cinema.
	8	Annette is going to work in a supermarket when she (leave) school.
9	Co	mplete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the right form.
	1	When Margaret <u>leaves</u> (leave) school, she's going to work in a factory.
	2	Nevita is going to study journalism at college when she (leave)
		school.
	3	When people (stop) using their cars, there will be less pollution.
	4	When it (stop) raining, we can play tennis.
	5	I'm going to buy a new bike when I (have got) enough money.
	6	I'm going to leave school when I (be) eighteen.
	7	When Mike and Judy (finish) university, they're going to travel
		around the world together.
	8	She's going to come and visit us when she (have) a free afternoon.

9 When Sharon \_

her mum.

\_\_\_\_\_ (finish) school today, she's going shopping with

#### Listening and vocabulary

- 10 © T34 Listen to the sentences and mark the stressed words. What parts of speech are stressed and which are not?
  - 1 Today we are worried about air pollution and nuclear waste.
  - 2 In the past people were worried about the issues of massive poverty, food shortages and epidemics of dangerous diseases.
  - 3 A few centuries ago child labour wasn't considered a big problem.
  - 4 Children were often hired out to other farmers.
  - 5 The children of the poor were forced to work by economic conditions.
- Write out the nouns and form adjectives from them.

education social information industrial official condition colonial historical

Read the text and use the words given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

#### Charles Dickens

The famous British author Charles Dickens was born on February 7, 1812, in Portsmouth, on the southern coast of England. He was the second of eight children. When Charles was just 12 years old, the family's <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_\_ situation got worse. His father, John Dickens, **FINANCE** had a 2\_\_\_\_ habit of spending more money than he earned. DANGER John Dickens was sent to prison for debt in 1824, and Charles Dickens had to forget about <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ and to go to work at a factory. At **EDUCATE** the age of sixteen Dickens got himself a job as a 4\_\_\_\_\_ and REPORT joined the staff of The Mirror of Parliament, a newspaper that reported on the decisions of Parliament. In 1836–1837 he wrote a <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ HUMOUR series of sketches "The Pickwick Papers", which became very popular. Within a few years he was considered to be one of the most <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ SUCCESS authors of his time.

#### Speaking

- Choose one of the pictures in Exercise 13 on page 37 of your Student's Book (Part 2) and describe it. In your talk remember to speak about:
  - where the action takes place
  - who is in the picture
  - what is happening
  - what, you think, will happen next.

#### Listening and reading

14 © T35 Listen to a radio programme on child labour in the USA. Fill in the gaps.

#### Child labour in the USA

In the last quarter of the 19th century American industry	was quickly developing.
There appeared more jobs for children. The percentage of	working children from
$^{1}$ to $^{2}$ years of age increased. The offici	al figure is <sup>3</sup>
million, but the true number was much greater. In 1900 at	
least $^4$ percent of children under the age of $16$	A COMMENT
were employed. In southern cotton mills $^5$ percent	Jan College
of the employees were below the age of 15, and $^6$	
percent of these children were below the age of 12. Horrible	36
conditions of work for many child labourers brought the issue	200
to public attention.	000

15 © T36 Look at the table used in The RAP survey. Listen and fill in the table. In column A write the percentages of young people who are worried about these things.

Young people's worries		A	В
Environment	<ul> <li>(1) air pollution</li> <li>(2) nuclear waste</li> <li>(3) the hole in the ozone layer</li> <li>(4) extinction of animals</li> </ul>		
Violence	(5) crime (6) war		
People	<ul> <li>(7) population explosion</li> <li>(8) epidemics of dangerous diseases</li> <li>(9) finding a job</li> <li>(10) finding the ideal friend</li> </ul>		

- P Listen again and check the percentages. Then listen and repeat.
- Which 3 things in the table do you worry about most? Write 1, 2, 3 in column B. Discuss your worries in groups.

#### Example:

- *A*: What do you worry about most?
- B: I worry about crime, then finding a job, then pollution.
- Read the advertisements for volunteering on page 41 of your Student's Book (Part 2). Match the advertisements (1-5) with their beginnings A-E. Fill in the table below.

1	2	3	4	5

	Trevor's choice	
	Useful words and phrases	
Speaking and grade 8 Imagine that you Student's Book (	u represent one of the volunteering projects desc (Part 2). Present your project to the class.	cribed on page 41 of y
	Useful phrases	A Division
to be able to help of to find sth you enjoint to help sb do sth to give sb a call to provide training offer your time to to be a perfect opp	oy doing to focus on sth to require skills to be in need of g and instruction do sth ortunity for sb	
Choose one of the	ne volunteering projects described on page 41 of your post about your intentions.	our Student's Book (Par
Choose one of the and write a blog	ne volunteering projects described on page 41 of yo	The RAI
to play an active pa	ne volunteering projects described on page 41 of your post about your intentions.	
Choose one of the and write a blog of the BAP >> blog	ne volunteering projects described on page 41 of your post about your intentions.  VOLUNTEERING	The RAI

You're late, \_

5 You start school at nine o'clock every day,

21	Co	mplete the sentences.
Marie Control	1	You're from London, aren't you? — No, I'm not. I'm from Liverpool.
	2	playing tennis, don't you? — Yes, I do. I play every day.
	3	thirteen years old, aren't you? — Yes, I am.
	4	in a flat, don't you? — No, I don't. I live in a house.
	5	in a supermarket at the weekends, don't you? — Yes, I do. I work
		at Safeways Supermarket.
	6	the violin, don't you? — Yes, I do. I play in an orchestra.
	7	school at nine o'clock, don't you? — No, I don't. I start at eight
		o'clock.
22	the	ere are some new words in the text on page 38 of your Student's Book (Part 2). Try to guess eir meaning and then look them up in the vocabulary at the end of the Student's Book. Now implete the sentences with the underlined words from the text.
	1	When was the over child labour brought up?
	2	Charles Dickens's father was a and had to go to prison.
	3	Our has its own social problems.
	4	At the end of the 19th — beginning of the 20th century laws
		children appeared.
	5	Nowadays the role of child labour is
	6	A few centuries ago child labour was an part of the economy.
	Li	stening
23	0	T37 Listen to a radio programme about volunteers at the 2014 Sochi Olympics and fill in e gaps.
		The Winter Olympics in Sochi was a great success. It has also made its contribution
	to	the growth of Olympic volunteering. There were 1 volunteer places
	av	vailable. The Organising Committee for the Games needed <sup>2</sup> general
	V	olunteers, 3 specialists working in particular sectors and 4
	V	olunteer athletes. <sup>5</sup> volunteers were involved during the Games in Sochi in
		nore than 6 areas of activity, from meeting delegations at the airport to
	h	elping organise the Closing Ceremony. For the first time in the history of the Games
	V	olunteers were recruited and trained at <sup>7</sup> Volunteer Centres throughout
		he country. People from all over Russia were able to become part of the Olympic and
		aralympic Games history, no matter which corner of Russia they came from!



## **Consolidation 3**

#### Listening

- 1 © T38 Listen to Pat and Rachel's conversation and circle the right words in the following sentences.
  - 1 Pat's going to the sports centre / the shopping centre.
  - 2 Pat plays tennis every morning / every weekend.
  - 3 Pat is spending the day at the Bristol / Cardiff Daily News.
  - 4 Pat is going there on Tuesday / Wednesday.
  - 5 She's meeting the editor at eight/ten o'clock.
  - 6 Pat is having lunch / dinner at the newspaper.
  - 7 She's meeting the reporters at six/three o'clock.
  - 8 When Pat meets Rachel, it's eight/half past eight.



#### Grammar and writing

_	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
2	Co	omplete the question tags and write appropriate answers.
	1	You're a student, aren't you? - Yes,   am./No, I'm not.
	2	
	3	
	4	You live in Kazan,? —
	5	
	6	You're from Vladivostok,? —
	7	
	8	You finish school at one o'clock,? —
	9	
	10	You like pop music,? —
3	Co	mplete the sentences using the verbs could, should, have to, would.
	1	Could you do the shopping, please? — Yes, of course. What do we need?
	2	I tidy my room every week.
	3	They wear a white shirt and a tie to school every day.
	4	you lend me your bike? — No, I'm sorry. I need it today.
	5	I can't do this exercise. — You ask your father to help you.
	6	you like to go and see a film this evening? — Yes, I'd love to.
	7	I'm bored! — You go and see your friends.
	8	
	J	——————————————————————————————————————

	Grammar and vocabulary			
4 \	What are you going to do r sentences following the ex	next Sunday? Use the lisample.	st below and write 3 af	firmative and 3 negative
do a	k lunch a project in history y my room	play football play videogames see friends	have a picnic go for a walk go to a disco	have a party visit relatives stay at home
	2	to stay at hor ee my friends.		
	4 Circle the correct words.			
6	1 I'm meeting   I'll meeting   I'll meeting   I'll meeting   I'm going to   will heeting   Time going to get   I'm going to get   I'm going to get   I'm 5 Pat's having   will heeting   We're catching   We're catching   We're catching   We're catching   will heeting the words that are profixed it.] sound. Read the words that are profixed things read	ople are working/will a getting a job in a factory an interview at The area and interview at The area and find one word that is ponounced with a short [Is paying special attentions.]	out cheetahs for The work twenty hours etory next year. The Bristol Daily New on to London tomorror pronounced with the control on to these vowels.	e RAP next weekend. a week. s on Tuesday morning. ow morning. diphthong [a1]. Then write a pronounced with a long
	[aı]			
7	which has both of these	sounds. Read the word	and which — with [z] s s paying special attent horses meals	sound? There is one word ion to these sounds.  teenagers
-	disabled use:  [s] — [z]	<u>~</u>		3

[s]\_\_\_\_\_

[z] \_\_\_\_\_

# A letter from the USA

	Reading and listening		
1	Read the text on page 46 of your Student's be called <i>true</i> or <i>false</i> , because the text do	Book (Part 2) and write 3	3 statements which cannot ation about it.
	1		
	2		
	3		
2	© T39 Listen. Pay attention to the sentence speech are stressed and which are not? Wh	stress and mark the stre y is on in get on stressed?	ssed words. What parts of
	<ol> <li>I've been in Orlando for two weeks in Ted's a great guy, and we get on read Ted's been living here since 2011.</li> <li>Ted's father is an expert on sharks.</li> <li>Even though I'm having a good time I wish you were all here with me.</li> </ol>	ally well.	0
	P Listen and repeat.		
3	Use will, going to or Present Continuous of	he verbs in brackets	
	Mary and John are discussing their pla		
	John: I <sup>1</sup> (to fly) to		. т 2
	(to climb) Mont Blanc. I've bough		Tomata memberah da
	already.	t an the equipment	
	Mary: Oh, that's dangerous!	Codella Min pp	民的但言
	John: No, it isn't. I <sup>3</sup>	$_{-}$ (be) all right.	
10000 m	REMEMBER!		
Fu	ture intentions: to be going to.		
	ture predictions: Future Simple.		A PARTY AND A PART
	ture arrangements: Present Continuous.		
31500	eno a enerti. Spruge Ext ritiw — ifolisiw one	A Contract of the Contract of	Dal Land
	Peter and Paul are brothers. Peter is th	ree, Paul is ten.	
	Peter: I <sup>4</sup> (be) a tr	aveller. I <sup>5</sup>	(to travel) to
	the North to meet Santa Claus.		
	Paul: You <sup>6</sup> (get lost	) if you go without me	
	Peter: No, I <sup>7</sup> (be) alr		
	Paul: I 8 (to help) yo		(go) with you.

#### **Grammar and writing**

	Wri	ite answers to these questions using the words in brackets.				
	1	How long has Mark been playing football? (five years)				
		He's been playing football for five years.				
	2					
	3	How long have they been living in London? (2010)				
	4	How long has Mandy been working in that shop? (last month)				
	5	How long have Tom and Cindy been playing tennis? (an hour)				
	6	How long have you been watching TV? (five o'clock)				
	7	How long has she been doing a paper round? (three years)				
	8	How long have you been waiting for me? (ten minutes)				
5	Re	write the sentences using the words in brackets and the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.				
	1	It's five o'clock now, and I've been playing volleyball since three o'clock. (for)				
	2	Eric is 50, and he has been playing the guitar since he was 10. (for)				
	3	My sister has been living in Switzerland for three years, and it's 2000 now. (since)				
	4	It's eleven o'clock now, and we've been walking since nine o'clock. (for)				
	5	It's nine o'clock now, and he's been sleeping for ten hours. (since)				
	6	Veronica has been driving a car since she was 17, and she's 25 now. (for)				
	7	I've been studying classical music for ten years, and I'm 26 now. (since)				

6	Look at the pictures and write 6 sentences about Mark using for and since.	The state of the s
<b>1</b> 1	Mark has been playing the piano since	
	was six. He's been playing the piano	
	eight years.	(1)
2 _		
( <del>)</del>		(3)
3 _		<b>果果</b>
0		
4 _		2
£		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
<b>5</b> _		5
6 _		4
<u></u>		
7 _		
-		(7)
		6
		0)
	Listening and writing	
7	© T40 Listen to these 3 people speaking about what they have doing this month and write down one sentence with a Present	
	form for speaker 1 and speaker 3. Why did they use Present Peri	fect and
	not Present Perfect Continuous forms in these sentences? Y explain it in Russian.	ou may
Spea	ker 1	
_	ker 3	
8	© T40 Listen to the people speaking about their jobs again and fi	Il in the gaps in the sentences.
ت	Which of the pronouns you have used are similar in their meaning	
	${f 1}$ will come if we don't answer the calls.	
	2 wants to look nice, and people keep con	ming to me.
	3 people want to get cash,	people want to make
	payments, and others need financial advice.	
	4 knows how to spend money, but most	people need advice on how
	to save money.	
	5 can play a ballerina without some balle	et experience.

the Fact File.	
1 How long have you be	1000
singing? I've been singing	FACT FILE
for fifteen years.	Name: Rocky
2	Surname: Stardust
The state of the s	Age: 50 years old
3	June many
The same state of the same of	How long
4 SMOST THAT HAT HAT I	1 sing?
The State Madd to go	2 play the guitar? 30 years
5 SMAKE analy seeing	3 make records? 25 years old
Small sillings on all	4 live in Hollywood? 8 years
a IVII sti tog slipot	
6 24 VIII 831 703 SHENOS	6 earn a lot of money? 20 years old
GRIGIPAGY 1	7 go out with Melissa 2 weeks
7	
agreemen no	Ford?
8	8 play golf? last year
10 Complete the conteness with th	a right forms of the verbs in brackets
1 No one plays (play) for 2 Most people	(read) a newspaper every day.  e) doing their homework.  have) a computer these days.  (have) their holidays in August.  (buy) their food in supermarkets.  (watch) television six hours a day.  (save) more than 300 roubles a week.
1 No one plays (play) for 2 Most people	otball at the weekend.  (read) a newspaper every day.  e) doing their homework.  have) a computer these days.  (have) their holidays in August.  (buy) their food in supermarkets.  (watch) television six hours a day.  (save) more than 300 roubles a week.  g facts about the sharks" (Student's Book, Part 2, page 52) and s everybody, nobody, some students, most students.
1 No one plays (play) for 2 Most people	otball at the weekend.  (read) a newspaper every day.  e) doing their homework.  have) a computer these days.  (have) their holidays in August.  (buy) their food in supermarkets.  (watch) television six hours a day.  (save) more than 300 roubles a week.  g facts about the sharks" (Student's Book, Part 2, page 52) and s everybody, nobody, some students, most students.
1 No one plays (play) for 2 Most people	otball at the weekend.  (read) a newspaper every day.  e) doing their homework.  have) a computer these days.  (have) their holidays in August.  (buy) their food in supermarkets.  (watch) television six hours a day.  (save) more than 300 roubles a week.  g facts about the sharks" (Student's Book, Part 2, page 52) and s everybody, nobody, some students, most students.

_				The state of the s	41-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10		
R	02	din	101	and	gra	mana	20
H H	Cu	CHIL		and	y i a		all

Read the text. Use the words given in capitals to fill in the gaps with the appropriate grammar forms.

#### How much do you know about crocodiles?

now much do you know about crocodnes?	
Though crocodiles and alligators are similar and belong to the class	
of reptiles, they belong to different biological families.	
Crocodiles live in the tropics in Asia, America, Africa, and Australia.	
Crocodiles <sup>1</sup> for thousands of years. In fact, they	EXIST
have existed <sup>2</sup> than most other animals. There are	LONG
several different types of crocodiles in the world. Many of them	
<sup>3</sup> after where they live. You can easily guess where	NAME
the American crocodile, the Cuban crocodile or the Nile crocodile	
4 You can also guess how the Dwarf crocodile got its	LIVE
name — it is the <sup>5</sup> of all living crocodiles.	SMALL
The American crocodile <sup>6</sup> to be an endangered	CONSIDER
species in nearly all parts of North, Central, and South America.	
A small population lives in southern Florida, but most <sup>7</sup>	FIND
in southern Mexico, Central America, and northern South America.	
This species is among the <sup>8</sup> of the world's crocodiles	LARGE
reaching lengths of up to 20 feet (6.1 metres).	
They have great <sup>9</sup> including excellent hearing, eyesight	SENSE
and sense of smell. They can swim very fast. They can move much	
than a human can run. These animals are very dangerous	FAST
and are one of the 11 animals to humans.	DANGEROUS
What do sharks and crocodiles have in common? Read the texts about sharks Part 2, page 50) and crocodiles (Student's Book, Part 2, page 51) again and to answer the question.	s (Student's Book make some notes
What do sharks and crocodiles have in common?	•
	1
	`

Grammar and vocabulary Circle the right word/words for each sentence. Pay special attention to the form of the verb. 1 (Most people) Everyone go on holiday in the summer. 2 Some people / Everybody like walking in the park on Sunday afternoon. Some people / Everyone saves some money every week. Most people / Everybody makes their bed in the morning. Nobody / Most people spend some money on music every month. Everyone | Some people likes going to the cinema occasionally. No one | Some people in our class have got pets. Everybody / Most people in our class likes listening to music. Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the right form and prepositions for or since. 1 She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) his girlfriend \_\_\_\_ three months. Cindy and John \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at the library \_\_\_\_ three years. Rod \_\_\_\_\_ he left university. Nearly all my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (play) a musical instrument \_\_\_\_ they were ten years old. \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you \_\_\_\_\_ ten o'clock! Why are you late? My dad \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the newspaper \_\_\_\_ two hours! \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) in that armchair 7 Laura \_ \_\_\_\_ we got home two hours ago. 8 We \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in the mountains \_\_\_\_\_ nearly eight hours now. I'm really tired! Complete the sentences with the prepositions for or since. I've been studying English for five years. Andy has been playing basketball \_\_\_\_\_ he was ten years old. 2 Ann and I have been living in Spain \_\_\_\_\_\_1998. 3 Nicky has been working in the bank \_\_\_\_\_ last year. They've been watching TV \_\_\_\_\_ three hours. 5 My brother has been living in New York \_\_\_\_\_ six months. 6

We've been skiing \_\_\_\_\_ nine o'clock this morning.

You've been listening to music \_\_\_\_\_ six hours.

7

	JIC.	istening
17	7 (	T41 Vera and her parents are going to visit New York. She has many questions she wants o ask Ted. Listen to her questions and fill in the gaps.
		1 Where can you visit a in New York?
		2 Where can you eat food?
		3 How much does it cost to visit the?
		4 Is it the same price for?
		5 What is the best concert in New
		York?
		6 In what part of New York can you see many ?
		7 What's the name of New York's financial
		?
		8 What phone number do you have to call if you want
		a guided tour of the United Nations in?
	ç	Where in New York can you?
	10	
		restaurant?
	Gr	ammar and vocabulary
18	Re	ead the sentences, choose the right alternative and circle it.
	1	There are too much / too many cars on the road these days.
	2	You've got too much / too many animals. Our garden is too small for them all.
	3	There aren't <i>much</i> / <i>enough</i> science fiction books in our library at school.
	4	There weren't too much / enough chairs at the meeting, so many people couldn't sit
		down.
	<b>5</b>	Linda's got enough / too many books, and she doesn't know where to put them.
	6	We haven't got enough / too many coffee. Can you go and buy some, please?
9	Wri	te 5 complaints about your town (site / sills are

	•	when I grow up.	+2° - 2
3			
4			
5			
6			
"What do yo	u read?" fo no one, nol	his classmates about their reading preference of the RAP using the information from the table body, some people, most people.  That do you read?	The RAP
category	% of people	1 (90%) Most people in Trevor's class read comics.	
comics	90%		
detective stories	50%	2	66
news websites	100%	3	
history books	0%	4	
geography books	0%		
stories	95%	5	
love stories	30%	6	
magazines	100%		
	Bruce Coville	7	
2022ine		8	
3	5PIRII WURLD		

	R	ea	dir	ng	and	voca	bu	lary
--	---	----	-----	----	-----	------	----	------

1	1	In pairs.	look at the map	on page 57	of your	Student's	Book (Part	2) and	complete	the tab	ole
ı	-	, pae,	10011 012 1110 11101	P	- · J ·				SERVICE SERVICES		

English is the first language in	English is the official second language in
The United Kingdom	India
	The state of the s

	vith long [i:] a	nd short [1] s	ounds in stres	ssed syllables.	dent's Book (Pa Practise their p	
19-7-876				, T. M. 1135		and all the
[1]	- 6					- L. J. G
Write th	ese time expr	essions in the	e chronologic	al order, from	the past to the	future.
in 205		th in ten	years' time	this evenin	lay yesterda g yesterday nonth now	
1 _		-	2 _			
3 _			4 _			Januar
5			6 _			Mon Tue Wes The Fri
7 _	-		8 _		<u> </u>	6 7 <b>X</b> 9 10 13 14 15 16 17 20 21 22 23 24
9 _	4		. 10 _			2015
11 _			. 12 _			2013
13 _			14 _		13.5	
15 _			. 16 _			
Write 5	sentences ab	out yourself (	using time exp	oressions from	Exercise 3.	
1				- Care		1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1
A						

**5** Read the definitions and match them with the words from the box.

language letter	vocabulary	pronunciation	grammar	spelling
	— forming wor	ds with the correc	t letters in t	he correct orde
	•	communication of		
	and grammar, profession	used by the people	e of a partic	ular country o
	*	s in a particular la	n 0110 00	
		by which words c		forms and a
	combined into		nange then	Torms and a
	— one of the si	igns that you use	to write wor	ds
	— the way in pronounced	which a langua	ge or a par	ticular word
Read the text "English? Engout some examples of diffe				(Part 2) and wri
Differences in pronunc		Differences in	STATE OF STATE OF	to rest according
movedta suga sitm hithr	graphodal pathing	M Laute Filmia Desi	5 <del>6</del> ma 1 1 m/t	es automatical
ings 58 pt your Student's	g ng Talanahgad	t "English" Est	nut off north	ACCISE LEAD
Ing.				
	And a			p(Billiothers pwee)
Differences in vocabul	ary	Differences in	ı grammar	
iona line depute I od	manan a afajir a	. With the Western	an i	19
unity en celles to its	While was also		ignst [	AL IV
opie or compact language	SEE ENDING TO BE	outenal date and	ares .	
		are I and brough	and the	Dalam Boats
Complete the sentences us	sing the words from	n the box in Exercise	e 5.	
1 English has the large	est <u>linii danni</u>	of any langu	iage.	of words.
2 This dictionary inclu	est des both British	of any langu and American	iage.	of words.
English has the large This dictionary inclusing If you want to check	est des both British your	of any languand and American, record y	our voice.	of words.
English has the large This dictionary inclus If you want to check The rules of English	estdes both British	of any languand and American, record y are quite diffic	our voice.	
1 English has the large 2 This dictionary inclu 3 If you want to check 4 The rules of English 5 If you miss a	est des both British your in a	of any languand American  negative and American  record y  are quite diffication  word, you make a	our voice.	
<ul><li>English has the large</li><li>This dictionary inclu</li><li>If you want to check</li><li>The rules of English</li></ul>	est des both British your in a	of any languand American, record y are quite difficuord, you make a fluently.	our voice. cult. spelling mi	stake.

V	ocal	oula	rv a	nd	rea	din	O

	vocabular y and re	adding
8		4 mysterious places in the world" on page 61 of your Student's Book (Part 2 quivalents of the following phrases.
	наиболее извест	ный древний памятник
	расположенный	В
	сделанные из ка	вни
	пирамида имеет	высоту около
	остров, лежащи	й между
	цель этих удиви	тельных сооружений
	считается, что _	
	существует мног	го теорий
	эта теория осно	вывается на
		надо увидеть
	приобрести меж	дународную популярность
	никто не знает,	какова была цель
m	ww.studentblogzz.co.ul	k\robertyoung
		Posted on April 5, 2015 6:14 p.m.
33		I remember what Oscar Wilde wrote about British and American
		English in The Canterville Ghost: "We have really everything in
14		common with America nowadays except, of course, language."
	bert Young,	However, when I was in the USA, I had <sup>1</sup> or no
	e RAP rrespondent	<sup>2</sup> in understanding Americans. Of course, American
on	a holiday the USA	English differs from British English 3 First of all,
"	the USA	there are differences in <sup>4</sup> At first, it was strange
		to hear words like "class" and "dance" pronounced with the same
	*	5 as "man", but I quickly got used to it.
		There are also some differences in $^6$ There are
		different terms for the <sup>7</sup> things in British and
		American English.
Mo	ore photos >	Read more >

10	Read about another mysterious place and fill in the gaps using your active vocabulary.
----	--

### Mogui Cheng

The world is full of wonders. Mogu	i Cheng, or the Demon City, is another
	in the Chinese province of
	ing like an ancient <sup>3</sup> castle.
	strange noises. <sup>5</sup>
	ome on a hot day with no wind, you will
	guitars playing together beautifully. But if it
	ible. It is like crying babies or roaring lions.
11 Complete the sentences forming new words from	om those in capitals.
My neighbours like to travel. They often go	abroad to explore
new and interesting places. They have been to a f	ew <sup>1</sup> MYSTERY
places, one of them is Machu Picchu. For <sup>2</sup>	reasons VARY
they travel only in summer time and write ab	oout their trips on
the Internet. Their blog has gained <sup>3</sup>	among people POPULAR
of all ages. Their site has registered a few thousan	$\operatorname{ad}^4$ VISIT
already!	
People like to learn about the 5	monuments of KNOW
the past and the amazing 6 of the	he present. CONSTRUCT
The <sup>7</sup> of these landmarks, the	
and their weight interest everyone who reads al	
My neighbours are always ready to answer any	
Read the text "Top 4 mysterious places in the Which of them are attributes and which are use	world" again and analyse all the participles in it.
Participles as attributes	Participles in verb tense forms
e	
ži.	

	Listening and writing
13	© T42 Do you remember what mysterious places Rachel has written an article about? Written names and the countries. Then listen to Rachel's conversation with Nikita. Which mysterious places described in the article are not mentioned in the conversation? Tick (✓) these names.
	1 3
	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Grammar and vocabulary
14	Complete the sentences with the right forms of the verbs in brackets.
	SURPRISE! SURPRISE!
	I heard a knock at the door when I <sup>1</sup> (sit) at the table and <sup>2</sup>
	(watch) TV. I wondered if it was my brother Tom, who often visited me in the evenings
	I opened the door, and there was Tom <sup>3</sup> (dress up) in his best clothes
	4 (smile) happily, with a cake and flowers in his hands, he said "Happy
	birthday!" <sup>5</sup> (surprise) and <sup>6</sup> (embarrass), I realised I had
	forgotten about my own birthday!
15	Complete the sentences with the right form of the verb.
	1 I wish I had some rollerblades.
	2 Dennis wishes he taller.
	3 They wish they in London.
	4 She wishes she a dog or a cat.
	5 I wish I thinner.
	6 Sonia wishes she like Carey Mulligan.
	7 He wishes his bedroom bigger.
	8 I wish the weather better today.
16	Read the text and circle the correct verbs.
	I wish I <sup>1</sup> get/had/earned a part-time job. Many of my classmates <sup>2</sup> do/get/earn
	some part-time jobs. They <sup>3</sup> do/get/earn money by working part-time in stores,
	cinemas, sport clubs. Their parents <sup>4</sup> give/save/pay them allowances, but teens need
	and the second field th

some extra money. Kids  $^5$  give / save / pay pocket money for their entertainment, to buy

some sweets or upgrade their mobiles and computers.

(102)

huge statue gigantic pyramids best-known ancient stone ruined construction legend	The RAP
	Journey club
Egypt is famous for its ancient civilization. Last year we visited Egypt, and we went to see the 1 They are made of 2  Their size is amazing. They look 3!  They are probably the 4 monuments of the past. Though they were built many centuries ago, they do not look 5 There is the 6 of The Great Sphinx next to one of them. It's very big, it is really 7!  The name "sphinx" comes from an old Greek 8 with the head of a woman, the body of a lion, and the win of The Great Sphinx is not known, but it is very old. 9 — it lost its nose long before Napoleous known about the 10 of the pyramids and there are many theories about it.	ngs of a bird. The age The statue is partly nic wars. Very little is
What do you wish? Write your wishes.  A) Appearance  1   wish   had long straight hair.  2   3	6 Every four years the Total Prints Misuater Correlate to Consistences 1 The Head of the Every 2 The President can for the President

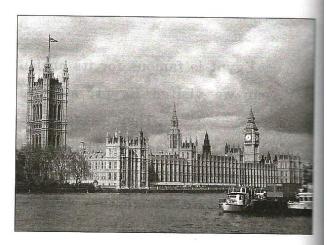
C) Sport with year it assessmed soft of sold well a been more tracil emerging off in

1 | wish | was/were a great football player.

#### Reading and vocabulary

Read the texts about the UK on page 65 of your Student's Book (Part 2) and fill in the table. Which of these are mentioned in all the three texts (put 3), which — in two (2) or one (1) and which are not mentioned at all (0)?

The Parliament	3
Big Ben	0
A king or a queen	
The Prime Minister	
The Speaker of the Parliament	
The House of Commons	
General Election	
The Labour Party	
The British nobility	
Bills	



20	Co	omplete the sentences.
	1	The Head of State in the United Kingdom is
	2	The laws must be signed by the King or the Queen, but in practice he or she never
		passed in the Parliament.
	3	The King or Queen only meets the Parliament
	4	The UK Parliament consists of
	5	The people elect
	6	Every four years there are local elections, where people decide
21	<b>7</b>	The Prime Minister and the monarch choose
نت	1	
	2	The Head of the Executive Branch in the USA is  The President can form a Cabinet, make treaties and
	3	The Congress consists of
	4	The Head of the Judicial Branch is
	<b>5</b>	New laws must have the approval of
	6	The Supreme Court can send a law back to the Congress if they think the law
	7	There are Senators in the US government, which are elected

Work in pairs. Fill in the table with the words from the box.

the House of Representatives **Associate Judges Chief Justice** the Congress the House of Lords the Senate the House of Commons the reigning monarch the President the Parliament the Supreme Court the Cabinet Senators Lords **Prime Minister Members of Parliament** 

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	Promont Vinvil
	V.MXII
	name has managed
	THE STATE OF
The state of the s	FALL CAME
	11-7-24 - 11-7
British and American systems of government: differences	<b>)</b>
The USA	MAN WINE WHEEL
askes a real exist and something equal to be a female of the second of the second of the second of the second	
es como los como escultar librada anticipa de monte en monte en la la como	object francis d
	7201-12-12
	Village St. Settler
The state of the s	a de la companya de l
the comment to make the form of the company to the	est refress y
and a subject to the second and the	81 v 1997 (** 11.2°)
	la project [TA]
British and American systems of government: similarities	S to the state of the
вотн	
<b>di</b> acht hip wysethe eiste wegit to be een teen eest holland hit gest het als die eest de sakt besche de se	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

magar una natel. La

## Describing personality

	Vo	cabulary and speaking		
1	Re	ad the following sentences an	d fill in the gaps with one of t	he adjectives from the box.
		kind polite clever organised honest lazy lively	hard-working easy-going funny	TO BE HONEST I AM A LIAR
	1	John always gets good ma	arks in class. He is very	
	2		her people. She is always	ready to
		help. She is a very		
	3	Tom never tells lies and ne		Mr Clever
		boy.		
	4	Mary has very good mann	ners. She is	
	5		g. He likes doing nothing	/
		sitting in front of the TV		
	6		it good reason. He is alwa	avs calm
	- V		s such anp	
	7			r two charities. She is a reall
		girl.		oralivies. One is a reali
	8	Susan is good at planning	and arranging things. She'	ll make a very good secretary
		She is very	-•	a very good secretary
	9	Every time I see Maggie s	he has a new joke to tell. S	he's very
	10	Shirley has a lot of energy a	and enthusiasm. I never get	bored in her company, because
		she always has something	interesting to say. She's al	ways very
	⊚ T43	Listen and check. What are	the Russian equivalents of the	ese adjectives?
	P	Listen and repeat.		n deited
2	Read and	I the adjectives and find their a which are negative? Which of t	antonyms in Exercise 1. Which the adjectives in Exercise 1 are	of these adjectives are positive each other's antonyms?
unki	nd _		rganised	
impo	olite_	lifele	ess	nervous
dish	onest			
	⊚ T44	Listen and check.		

Listen and repeat.

3	Which of these adje	ectives are	positive a	ind which	are	negative?	Write	them	out in	two	groups.
_	Which of these adje	ectives are s	ynonyms?	?							

tense worried foolish boring	kind clever honest lively	polite silly lazy unkind	nervous dull organised hard-working	disorganised easy-going dishonest
---------------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--	---

Negative	Positive
tense	kind
s .	
	*

	Name of the Control o			
Listening		Access to the contract of		
Lictenina	ann	Voca	nII	ıarv
Ind Country	MIIM		200	a constant

4	Look at the list of adjectives in Exercise 3 again. Which 4 adjectives would you choose to describe
ب	the ideal friend? Which 4 adjectives would you choose to describe a person who would never be
	your friend? List them in the table.

My ideal friend	A person who would never be my friend
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4

	Compare	your	lists	with	another	student.	Do	you	agree'
--	---------	------	-------	------	---------	----------	----	-----	--------

5	Write 6 sentences about yourself us	sing the w	ords from	Exercises 3	and 4.
---	-------------------------------------	------------	-----------	-------------	--------


1	disorganised	2017)719N	poisse	brind	tense
				clever	worried
	ead the mini-texts and e mini-texts aloud in o		ences with ap	propriate adjec	ctives. Get ready to
1	George found a 2 _honest			n. He gave it	to the teacher.
2	I spent all my	money on holida			pounds. She's
3	We had a terrible lost $5 - 0$ , but Fra				1 Beach PA
4	Nigel studies ast rollerblading. He'			nd he also go	oes scuba diving
5	Terry can imitate parties. He's very	_			does his imitati
6	I was very depres tea and gave me	a piece of cake,	and I soon	began to fe	el better. She's
7	Paula has got an leven though she	IQ of 200, and she	e is the best s	student in ou	
8	Jasmine's always always doing some		A20 11 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		depressed, and

#### Grammar

8	Co	implete the reported sentences with the verbs in the correct form.
	1	"I like playing volleyball."
		She says she <u>likes</u> playing volleyball.
	2	"Mary was at the match on Saturday."
		He says that Mary at the match on Saturday.
	3	"I'm eighteen years old."
		She says she eighteen years old.
	4	"I often go running at the weekends."
		He says he often running at the weekends.
	5	"We live in the south of England."
		She says that they in the south of England.
	6	"I was reading a book when Jack phoned."
		She says she a book when Jack phoned.
	7	"I've never been to Germany."
		He says he never been to Germany.
9	Re	ad the sentences with reported speech and reconstruct the sentences with direct speech.
$\overline{}$		
	1	He says he likes dogs and cats, but he doesn't like tropical fish.
	1	He says he likes dogs and cats, but he doesn't like tropical fish.
	1 - 2	He says he likes dogs and cats, but he doesn't like tropical fish.  She says they often watch TV or read books and magazines in the evening.
	E	
	2	She says they often watch TV or read books and magazines in the evening.
	2 3	She says they often watch TV or read books and magazines in the evening.  He says that his brother Michael is living in New York at the moment.
	3	She says they often watch TV or read books and magazines in the evening.  He says that his brother Michael is living in New York at the moment.  He says he played basketball yesterday evening and he won.
	2 3 4 5	She says they often watch TV or read books and magazines in the evening.  He says that his brother Michael is living in New York at the moment.  He says he played basketball yesterday evening and he won.  She says she has already finished her homework.
	2 	She says they often watch TV or read books and magazines in the evening.  He says that his brother Michael is living in New York at the moment.  He says he played basketball yesterday evening and he won.  She says she has already finished her homework.  He says his friends weren't at the club last night.

10		ead the pairs of sentences with direct speech and reported speech and find mistakes in a latter. Rewrite the sentences with reported speech without mistakes.
	1	"My name's Charles, and I'm fifteen years old." He says his name Charles and he was fifteen years old.
	2	"I like swimming on Saturday morning." She says she like swimming on Saturday morning.
	3	"Matthew's got a black dog called Sam." He say Matthew have got a black dog called Sam.
	4	"We went to the seaside last weekend." She says we went to the seaside last weekend.
	5	"I've never eaten good pasta in England." He says I've never eaten good pasta in England.
11		rammar and writing rite a letter to Trevor about your best friend. Remember the rules of letter writing.
		Russia
		Dear Trevor,
		Thank you for your letter about Martin. He is a very see person. I wish I could meet him.
		I'd like to tell you about my best friend.
1 2 2		Write to me soon.
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		Bye,

	LIST	ening and grammar
12		Rachel thinks of starting a new section in The RAP — Interview with a star. She has pared a list of questions to ask. Listen to her questions and fill in the gaps.
	1	What do you like doing in your?
	2	Where did you go last year?
	3	What's your favourite?
	4	What's your favourite?
	5	What's your?
	6	What have you recently?
	7	What are your three qualities?
	8	What are your three qualities?
	9	What was the of your life so far?
	10	What's your ambition?
		Listen again and check.
2800	Writ	ting ( )
13		d Robert's article about Maxine Zinger on page 69 of your Student's Book (Part 2) and write
		r report of the interview with a star. You may begin like this:
	Н	Ier/his name's She/he's a famous
		he/he is years old. She/he was born in
		The RAP
	WALL	
		Interview with a star
	-	
	-	
	-	
	-	
	===	*
	-	
	-	
	2	

R	00	dir	200	and	voca	hu	lar	
	Ca	CHI	19	anu	VUC	IUU	Idi	У

	n	eading and vocabulary
14	Re th	ead the text "The Virgin Queen" on page 74 of your Student's Book (Part 2) and translate e following sentences from Russian into English using phrases from the text.
	1	Елизавета была хорошо образована.
	2	Она прекрасно говорила на шести языках.
	3	Она любила театр и развлечения.
	4	Вильям Шекспир создал свои великие творения в период правления Елизаветы. Еlizabeth I
	5	Американский штат Вирджиния назван в честь Елизаветы.
	6	Её правление часто называют «золотым веком» Англии.
	7	Это было время больших достижений.
15	Ma de	atch the postcards (A-E) with the descriptions of the celebration (1-5) and complete the scriptions.
M To	Happy Sthe Day	LOW: No Happy Thanksgiving
A)-		C E
	1	is the holiday which commemorates the day when the USA
		became independent from Great Britain.
	2	is the day when mothers get flowers and gifts from their children.
	3	is a holiday in the US and Canada to remember the thanks
		that the Pilgrims gave to God when they collected crops for the first time in their new country.
	4	is the night when children wear frightening clothes and
		masks and visit people's homes to get sweets.
	5	is the night when people light honfires and set off fireworks

1	
2	
3	gaileage las grastras
4	and in the search, and a springer median in the committee of the search
5	
C	omplete the sentences using the words and phrases from the box in the appropriate form.
_	omplete the sentences using the words and phrases from the box in the appropriate form.
	to be named to be fluent in to claim new lands to be called well-educated during one's reign
	Peter the Great
	Ivan IV transformed the Moscow Princedom into
R	ussia and was the first Russian ruler with the title of
Cz	ear. Peter I, <sup>1</sup> Peter the Great,
tr	ansformed Russia into the greatest Empire and was
th	e first Russian ruler with the title of Emperor.
2_	, Russia became a modern power in
th	e Western European world. Peter I <sup>3</sup>
fo	r Russia and introduced many reforms in his country.
H	e was a <sup>4</sup> man, who studied many
$ ag{th}$	ings from anatomy to ship-building. He $^5$ four languages an
tr	avelled a lot. Peter I modernised the calendar, simplified the alphabet and unifie
th	e currency. Russia's first modern hospitals and medical schools were built by Pete
H	e also built a new Russian capital on the Baltic Sea. The city <sup>6</sup>
St	. Petersburg after its founder.
Th	ere is a mistake in each of these question tags. Rewrite them without mistakes.
1	Elizabeth I was the youngest daughter of Henry VIII, didn't she? wasn't she
2	Elizabeth came to the throne in 1558, doesn't she?
3	She was fluent in six languages, isn't she?
4	She did not marry, didn't she?
5	She was known as the Virgin Queen, was she?
6	The American State Virginia is named after Elizabeth, wasn't it?

16

## How good a friend are you?

	Lis	tening and spe	aking						
1		Listen to a correct answer		with Kat	e about an i	maginary	trip to a c	desert isla	ind. Circle
	1	What's the n	ame of Kate's	best fr	eiend?				
		a) Janet	b) Jane	c) Joan	n				
	2	Which two of	f these adjecti	ves doe	s Kate use t	o describ	e Jane?		
		a) clever	c) easy-goir	ng	e) very kin	ıd g	g) lively		
		b) honest	d) interesti	ng	f) attractiv	ve h	ı) funny		
	3	Which of the	se CDs would	Kate ta	ake to a frie	nd?			
		a) Queen's Gr	reatest Hits	c)	U2's Great	est Hits			
		b) The Best o	f Deep River	d)	The Best of	f the Bac	kstreet Bo	oys	
	4	Which of the	se books woul	d Kate	take with h	er?			
		a) "David Cor	perfield"	b) "D	racula"	c) "Rob	inson Cru	soe"	
	5	Which three	things from t	he list v	would Kate	take with	her to th	e island?	
		a) cell phone	d) pen		g) CD playe	r and bat	tteries		
		b) television	e) cameı	a	h) radio and	d batterie	es		
		c) calculator	f) guita	r	i) computer	•			
	<b>⊚</b> ⊺	47 Listen to the	e conversation	again an	d complete t	hese sent	ences.		
	1	Ī	her pe	rsonalit	y.			******	
	2	She's very		and tha	t would be ve	ery			
		on a desert is	land.						
	3	She's very _		, to	o. So if we	hadn't g	got much		
			, she		sha	are it wit	h me.		
	4	I'd take			. Well, the	y're my	favourite		
		, and I listen to that CD							
	5	I'd take		I r	eally like _				1 29229
		stories.							
	6	I'd take a _			It'd be ni	ce to ha	ave some	215	A.S.
			of the i	sland a	fterwards.				
	7	And I'd tak	xe a			, becaus	e I like		圈
								6	

Write a paragraph summarising the interview	w. Use indirect speech, Beain like this:
Kate says she would choose her best fr	. 1
	riend ality? Use the adjectives from Exercise 1 and be
the second paragraph like this:	inty: Use the adjectives from Exercise 1 and be
I think Kate is because she	
☐ Get ready to read your article aloud in o	dage Hall Mark of June 1997
- year year armore around in o	
	The RAP
Whom would you tal	ke Interview
to a desert island with	
	TV TV
Trains	1349 NA SANT
	a) 0)
	Do you ever
	(d . (e'.)
	Do you siways
	7.7
	(B)
Marie State Comment Comment of the Comment	
(0	(6
	tov bluciv
. (9	
750	135
	Do you to be to the survivate to the same of
(2)	(a) (b)
BAP andres	zove kov oct in
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR
Grammar	
Match parts 1-10 and A-J to make logical	sentences.
f I had a lot of money, —	A she'd work for The Times.
f my brother studied harder,	B I'd go for a cycle ride.
f it didn't rain so much in England,	C he'd sing in Italian.
Nevita was a famous journalist,	D I'd help the poor people of my countr
f Dima Bilan was Italian, f I were president of my country,	E I'd buy a very expensive stereo.
the weather was fine today,	<b>F</b> he'd be able to go to university next year.
I had a dog,	G more people would have holidays ther
we lived in Australia,	H we'd start school in February.

If we had to prepare a reenactment

show about Elizabeth I,

I'd go to the library and get some

 ${f J}$  I would play with him a lot.

books on the history of Great Britain.

### Writing and speaking

Write 7 questions for a personality quiz "How good a son/daughter are you?" The personality quiz on page 76 of your Student's Book (Part 2) can help you.

The RAP

Quiz

How	good	a	son	daughte	r are	V011?
	8000	-	DULL	au asiive.	r arr	you.

1	127 210 0000		A LANGE STATE OF THE STATE OF T	
	a)			
2	3040,01	onland 197		
3	a)	b)	The ball to M. E. Haller S. North L. C.	The state of the s
0	Do you alwaysa)	b)		
4	How often do you			
	a)	b)		
5	J			
	a)	b)	c)	160
6	<b>y</b>		2 4	
	a)	b)	c)	
7	Do you ever			
	a)	b)	c)	
. 8	Are you ever			
	a)	b)	c)	
9	Do you always			
	a)	b)	c)	
10	Do you	getti gloddig di	A LINE OF THE OWNER OF THE STATE OF THE STAT	
	a)	b)	c)	

- In pairs, do the quiz "How good a son/daughter are you?". Correct any mistakes you find in your or your partner's quiz.
- Choose the best questions from your classmates' quizzes and make the ideal quiz "How good a son/daughter are you?". Check and correct the key if necessary.

		About this blo
The RAP >> blog  loin the discussion	"GO BACK TO SCHOOL"	The RA
What would you a	advise Moira to do? Write a pos	at and get ready to read it aloud in class.
		Give advice informity me example.
and I detail of thispite 16		
The Future Simple Te	unea (predictions)	
The Present Simple ε	fter when	- Prober grant the best in
The Present Simple a	fter if	TANK DE SINGER WEST TORMS
момент в прошлом)		ine con The Landing
The Present Perfect (действие предшест совершилось в неоп	вует моменту речи:	
	The meaning of	Septence
The Present Continu (action in progress)	ous rense	Read Most substance and the or view or the control of the control

Name or nickname	Discussion	
	it's a beautiful viage, and I don't know what to do.	4
s late.	I'm waiting for my friend. We're going to the circuia, but he	É
	I left ray workbook at home.	100
	It's raining, and I don't know what to do.	7
what to do with i	I've just won 100,000 roubles in the lottery, and I den't kno	8

						22000		\$2374-9140000	to dail metanono	WENTY WOOD	The State of the S
-									CONTRACT NAME OF THE OWNER, THE O	SECTION AND	
	100	100	1000	20	100	P3 4		100	OB		ary
•	100						o may.	4 4 1 5			

Pead Moira's letter on page 78 of your Student's Book (Part 2) again and write out sentences with modals. What are the meanings of these modals?

Sentence	The meaning of the modal
	Total and work to the second of the second o
	The state of the s
	di walik almare tan
	the where editors pain
New york of the Control of the Contr	fatest (safestal access" allowed see
ive advice following the example.	
I'm very tired!	
If I were you, I'd go to bed	
I'm very hungry.	County you asham Thous to see Thurs o

- 3 I'm late for school.
- 4 It's a beautiful day, and I don't know what to do.
- 5 I'm waiting for my friend. We're going to the cinema, but he's late.
- 6 I left my workbook at home.
- 7 It's raining, and I don't know what to do.
- 8 I've just won 100,000 roubles in the lottery, and I don't know what to do with it.

### Writing

Meet the famous basketball player Chuck Robbins! Read what he says about his visit to Russia and write a letter to your friend about the sports star.

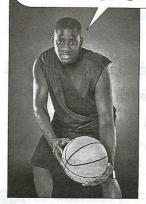
"I'm enjoying my stay in Russia very much."

"I've visited Moscow, St. Petersburg and Sochi."

"I'm going to play in three matches while I'm here."

"I really like Russian food, especially blini and borsch."

"I'm going back to the USA next week."



In your letter:

- write your short address in the top right-hand corner
- · write the date under it
- start with the salutation "Dear ...,"
- in the first paragraph write about your news
- in the second paragraph write about Chuck Robbins's visit to Russia and what he says about it
- · ask your friend to write to you soon
- · finish the letter with a proper good-bye phrase
- sign the letter.

of thing about him is his read if the loadse. The loadse to the loads	No.
	mey 3
What are you mains to do when you green a queen man Louis que	Alani.
Do you think you the growth we make the many one day?	-Alge-
et never "gaggior andry r"shankryon", ng franch ypdirke samme ", ida and	politica ( Na
I don't know whether to stay at school or leave school and	Alan,
What should I do? You life is full-hard happen to the total of the control of the	
Selection project and to how the discussion and the selection of the selec	1007
Minim maybe you're right, liave you ever visited	Alems
Mittel to singular the uncentum view were proved and centumbries attributes one, add	mgHeA si
Really? When did you go there?	Man:
redelation of the second commence of the second sec	Your
Mient fit: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Hang
	two s
Timit's a second three with your plants by the William of or every second on the William of or every second or three waters of the will be second or three waters of the water	MONE.
ion this to leave for school at angue of the a service.	THE PERMIT
raidi, roje-piay pre conversation with Alamanswering his questions.	
whis to no le Rapie tomostres morning.	

Listening and grammar	- promy
© T48 Listen to Moira. What did Moira decide to d	do? Listen again. Circle the correct answer
Moira went for an interview	4 They offered her the job
a) last week.	a) immediately.
b) last month.	b) a couple of days later.
The interview	5 She starts the job at the end of
a) didn't go very well.	a) September.
b) went very well.	b) August.
Moira was interviewed by	6 She's going to travel round
a) the manager.	a) Europe with Alan.
b) the manager and two members of staff.	b) the USA with Alan.
You: school yet	t?
You:	1
You:	
Alan: Do you think you'll go	
You:	one day.
Alan: I don't know whether to stay at school	or leave school and
What should I do?	
You:	
Alan: Mmm maybe you're right. Have you You:	ever visited
Alan: Really? When did you go there?	•

Alan: Where are you going \_\_\_\_\_ next summer?

In pairs, role-play the conversation with Alan answering his questions.

Alan: That's a \_\_\_\_\_! Well, good luck with your plans! Bye!

You:

### Reading and speaking

Read an extract from Lera's letter to Pat about her family. Fill in the gaps with appropriate adjectives.

are all different. My Mom works as a secretary. She spends most of her day at work, because she has a lot of work to do, she is really a <sup>1</sup> person. Though she is so very busy, she runs the house, keeps everything clean and tidy and manages to balance her work and home
she is really a <sup>1</sup> person. Though she is so very busy, she runs the house, keeps everything clean
so very busy, she runs the house, keeps everything clean
4
and tidy and manages to balance her work and home
properly, because she is so well-2
My Dad is different, he likes to spend most of his time
relaxing and doing nothing. I must say he is a little bit
3, but we don't mind it, because he
never worries, is never upset and is always in a good mood.
It's not bad when someone in the family is as <sup>4</sup> as my Dad! Another
good thing about him is his readiness to help. When someone's in trouble he is always
there, because he's <sup>5</sup>
My sister is a university student, she is very smart and creative, everyone knows
she is 6 and bright. My little brother, who is only four, is very
<sup>7</sup> well brought-up, he behaves well. He has good manners, he is very
and never forgets to say "thank you", "please" and "excuse me". He is open-hearted
and 8, he never lies and always tells the truth. We are a great
family, and our life is full and happy!

Work in pairs and follow the instructions. **Student A**, look here. **Student B**, look at page 128.

**Student A.** Read the sentences, adding the question "And what about you?". Give time to your partner to answer the question. Then your partner will read some sentences, adding the same question. Give full negative answers.

#### **Example:**

Student A: I have to run errands for my elder brother. And what about you? Student B: I don't have to run errands for my elder brother. I have a younger

brother./I don't have brothers.

- 1 I have to tidy my room every week.
- 2 We have to do three hours of homework every day.
- 3 Ian has to leave for school at eight o'clock every day.
- 4 I have to do the shopping this evening.
- 5 Rachel has to go to bed now.
- 6 He has to go to Rome tomorrow morning.



### **Consolidation 4**

	- 1	Voc	abı	ular	у а	ınd	gra	ımr	nar	•			
1	<u> </u>	_00	k a	t th	e m	nagi	ic s	qua	are	an	d fi	nd	words and phrases for the following categories.
В	U	I	L	D	E	R	N	В	Н	G	S	Н	Free time activities:
C	K	D	R	Т	S	K	L	U	A	0	С	A	
M	E	С	Н	A	N	I	С	S	V	Т	0	V	
Q	S	P	R	В	C	U	K	P	Е	0	0	E	TO: 1 1 4
A	X	L	Т	R	A	Ι	N	V	A	A	Т	A	Picnic basket:
В		A	_	С	R		G	U	_	D	E	P	
G	0	Т	0	A	F	U	N	F	A	Ι	R	Ι	
C	A	E	E	S	F	Т	Η	Ι	200 NOV.	S	L	С	Professions:
R	Z	S	D	H	С	F	V	G	Т	С	В	N	1101000101101
I			L	I	K	M	J	N	5000	0	2000000	I	
S P	E J		R H	E R	T Y	A G	R T	Y F		L O	I	C	Transport:
S	A	-	D D	W	I	C				R	L D	A E	
													·
<b>2</b>	-												1–9 with A–I. Explain the use of the verb forms.  A "would" for conditional
2		50.7%											B Present Perfect Continuou
3					_								ee o'clock. C "will" for future
4				the	e ci	nei	ma	, sc	Ι	dic	ln'	tw	atch TV last  D Present Perfect
5	nig I'n			σt	0 8	AA .	mx	fr	ien	de	on	Sı	E Present Simple Inday. F Past Simple
6		100000000000000000000000000000000000000					1000						hool? Yes, I will. G "to be going to" for future
7			, vere	155-166									H Present Continuous
8						she	d y	ou	r a	rti	cle	ab	out pocket I Past Continuous
9			у у			vin	σF	Cno	rlic	h s	sina	റമ 1	[ was eight.
	,												
3		eve	rybo	ody	, ev	ery	/on	e, s	son	ne p	oec	ple	ers are like? Complete the sentences using nobody, no one , most people.
	1		pla	ус	om	put	ter	ga	me	s_	Εv	er	yone plays computer games.
	2												
	3	3	rid	e a	bio	eyel	le _						
	4	Į.	can	SW	7im	l							
	5	•	go	on	a h	oli	day	7 to	t t	ie s	sea	sid	e every year
	6	3	like	e to	dε	inc	e _						
	7	,	rea	d b	ool	KS _							

4 Complete the sentences using the verbs forms from the box.

,	've read v	TEST CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	ve been read	ing	played	DES
1	I was r	eading_ a bool	when my m	um came hom	e.	
2		this bo				
3		that bo				
4	I so babba			n, but I've nev		
5	When the le	esson started, I				
6		a lot of			main your	becasel of pur
7	I	volleyb	all lots of tir	nes, so I know	the rules.	
8		tennis				
Loc	ok at the pictu	res and compare	Maria's and Pe	eter's abilities.	JB	
		-4		FI F	od as	
		ON TO S			ξ ,	Sind The
					121 33419 (714)	
	TINE CON		100	LEST) (C)		
			-			
		(2)	(3	)	(4)	
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Ser le			(,	The state of the s	6	ALL STATES
			THE STATE OF THE S		à C	
					*	331312
	13/10	DET D	1 3			
	Marie Contraction of the Contrac				4	and a
	tringing is used to	(6)	$\overline{7}$	gal server inner	(8)	
1	Maria co	in play tenr	lis better	than Pet	ter.	30 tols
2						Unit 2
3	l <del>ê oloj logi s</del>	and State and	store of the heller	Lisa Cinta di An		
4		4.50 mg			1 .01	look at page.
5		r business trips wi				
6	nerrisino sili	to Volgogiad and tognetics, socos	MODBOW FROM	e late and all the	PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	partner You'd
7	tips. Discuss			lum, belo your		od eldel smini
FEE		Februarian But etc.	igmec , isalies			OF DI REVIEW II



# Student B tasks and other resources

### Unit 1

Role-play the situation. Work in pairs and follow the instructions. **Student B**, look here. **Student A** look at page 9.

**Student B.** Imagine you lived in Australia with your parents for a year and studied in an Australian school. Your friend lived and studied in Italy. Discuss and compare your experiences using the information from the table and the phrases from the box. Fill in the table with some information you've learned from your friend about schools in Italy.

### Useful phrases

I stayed in ... for ...
Holidays last for ...
At the age of ...
You start school at ...
Holidays last from ... to ...
Students study at ... school for ... years
School starts at ...
A school year is divided into ...





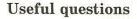


Country	Years of study	Age	School year	School day	Holidays
Italy					
Australia	at least 11 years, usually 12	Primary: 7-12 Secondary: 13-18	From late January — to mid-December 4 terms: from 9 to 11 weeks each	9 a.m. — 3.30 p.m.	2 weeks between terms Summer holidays: from mid-December to late January

### Unit 2

Role-play the situation. Work in pairs and follow the instructions. **Student B**, look here. **Student A**, look at page 10.

**Student B.** Imagine you are discussing the plan for your business trips with your foreign business partner. You'd like to make two trips: one from Moscow to Volgograd and the other from Moscow to Orenburg. Your partner has got all the necessary information. Ask him/her questions and fill in the table below. In your turn, help your partner to plan his/her business trips. Discuss how long it takes to get from one Russian city to another, compare the distances between different cities, state which way is shorter, longer, faster, slower, give advice about the best choice.



What's the distance between ... and ...?
Which city is closer to ... — ... or ...?
How long does it take to get from ... to ... by train?
Which city is farther from ... — ... or ...?
What's the fastest way to get from ... to ...?
What's the slowest way to get from ... to ...?



From — to	Means of transport	Time (hours)	Distance (km)
St. Petersburg — Vladivostok	Bus/Car	118	and the second
	Train	166	9720
	Airplane	14	e til Veri i rita
$\operatorname{St.}$ Petersburg — Kaliningrad	Bus/Car	12	
	Train	26	850
	Airplane	1 hour 40 min	
Moscow — Volgograd	Bus/Car	97 4.4 5009	a principal sa
	Train		
	Airplane		
Moscow — Orenburg	Bus/Car		
	Train		
	Airplane	- 1961 200	

### Unit 4

In pairs, ask and answer questions with *how* about the animals in the pictures on page 34 of your Student's Book (Part 1) and fill in the table. **Student B**, look here. **Student A**, look at page 24.

Animal	Weight How much?	Height <i>How tall?</i>	Length How long?	Speed (running, flying)  How fast?
African elephant	6,000 kg	3.5 m	7 m	40 kph
Cheetah			The state of the s	Eller Sea Green
Giraffe	1500 kg	6 m	<u> </u>	55 kph
Swallow		Sand Trans 1	s da zemani a	The state of the state of
Ostrich	130 kg	270 cm	Mir Willel emae	70 kph
Rhino				- A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A
Python	75 kg		600 cm	_

Read the Fact File about the animal you've written about and add some information into your Fact File. Get ready to tell the class about the animal.

### Fact File: PANDA

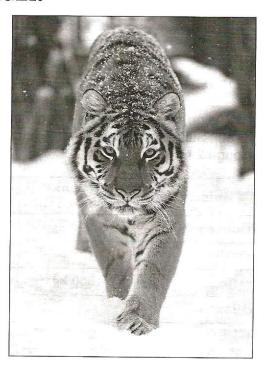
- Pandas are some of the rarest animals in the world. They live only in a small area in the mountains of south-western China.
- There are only 500 1,000 pandas surviving in the wild, and the number is decreasing all the time. There are about 100 more in zoos and research stations.
- Although they are protected, pandas are still poached for their skins. Because they are so rare, their skins are very valuable.
- Pandas live in mountain forests and can only eat bamboo. As their habitat is getting smaller and smaller, pandas are in danger of dying from lack of suitable food. Zoos are making efforts to breed pandas in captivity, but this is very difficult.



• Baby pandas weigh only 100 grams at birth, so they need to be looked after very carefully. Since 1963 about 50 baby pandas have been born in captivity, and around half of them are still alive today.

### Fact File: TIGER

- There are six species of tigers in existence. They are found in Siberia, India and southeast Asia. A hundred years ago tigers were common throughout much of Asia, living in many different habitats from tropical forest to semi-desert.
- Because people thought they were dangerous, tigers were hunted and trapped. Besides, tiger skins were considered very valuable.
- By 1970 there were fewer than 50,000 tigers left, and many of their habitats were destroyed.
- In 1973 "Protect Tiger" operation was launched by the Indian government: tigers were protected by law, and reserves were created to protect the species.
- Gradually numbers began to increase, and there are now some 8,000 tigers living in the wild.



### Fact File: RHINO

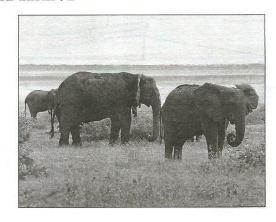
- Most rhinos live in Africa. There are two African species: the black rhino, which lives in East Africa, and the white rhino, which is found in Southern Africa. There are also a few rhinos in Asia, mainly in India.
- At the end of the last century, numbers of rhinos dropped rapidly: there were fewer than 10,000 in the whole world, and the number is still falling.



- The main threat to rhinos is from poachers, who hunt them for their "horns", which are in fact made of stiff hair. The horns are sold in The Middle East, where they are used to make dagger handles, and also in the Far East, where they are used in medicines.
- Trading in rhino horn is illegal, but it is still continuing. Unless more is done to protect rhinos, they will almost certainly become extinct.

### Fact File: ELEPHANT

- Elephants are found in Africa and in Asia (mainly India). African elephants are slightly larger and have much bigger ears.
- Elephants in Africa are in serious danger: nearly a million have been killed in the last decade of the last century, and there were only about 600,000 left.
- In Asia, there were only about 50,000 elephants left in the wild at the beginning of this century. However, Asian elephants are used for transporting timber, so many are now born in captivity.



- Elephants are killed by poachers for their tusks, which they sell as ivory. Elephant ivory is made into ornaments, piano keys and other objects.
- In 1989 governments of 79 countries agreed to ban all trade in ivory, and this ban came into effect in 1990. Unfortunately as long as people buy ivory, poaching will continue and elephants will be in danger.





Objects made of elephant ivory

### Unit 16

15

Work in pairs and follow the instructions. Student B, look here. Student A, look at page 121.

**Student B.** Read the sentences, adding the question "And what about you?". Give time to your partner to answer the question. Then your partner will read some sentences, adding the same question. Give full negative answers.

#### Example:

Student A: I have to run errands for my elder brother. And what about you?

Student B: I don't have to run errands for my elder brother. I have a younger brother. I don't have brothers.

Student A: I have to cut the grass at our dacha. And what about you?

Student B: I don't have to cut the grass. We haven't got a dacha.

- 1 They have to visit their grandparents on Sunday.
- 2 I have to go to bed at ten o'clock.
- 3 My dad has to go on a business trip tomorrow.
- 4 I have to lay the table for Sunday dinners.
- 5 My sister has to do the washing-up after dinner every day.



### Reading for pleasure

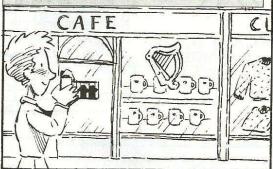


HANNAH AND THE MYSTERIOUS MUSICIAN

Hannah is an English schoolgirl on holiday in Ireland. One afternoon Hannah is walking in the streets of Dublin.

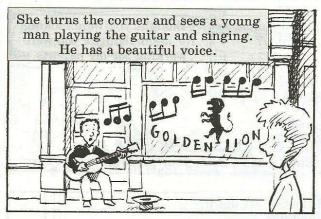


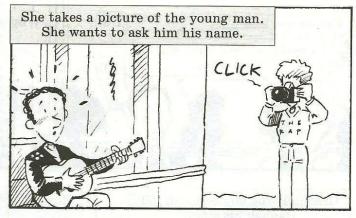
She's exploring a new part of the city. She's also taking photos for an article about Dublin for The RAP.

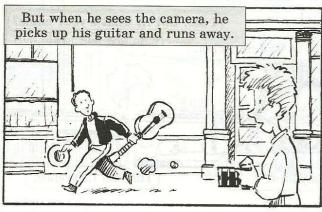


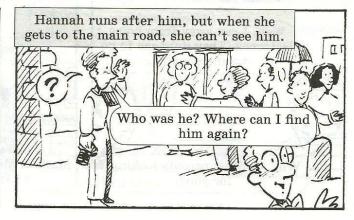






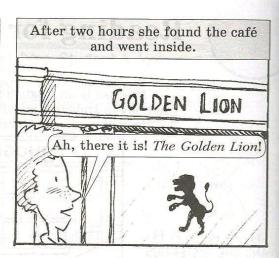


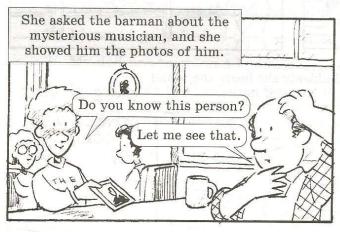


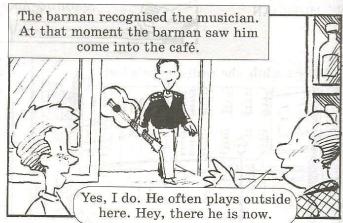




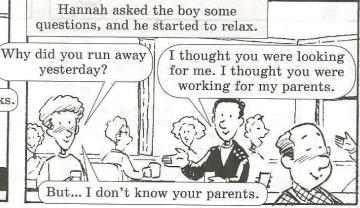


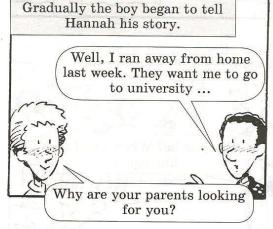


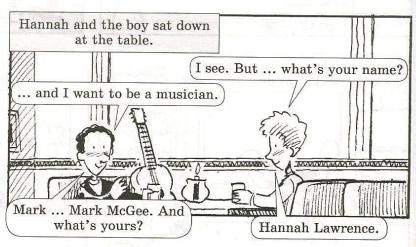




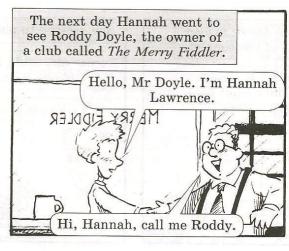


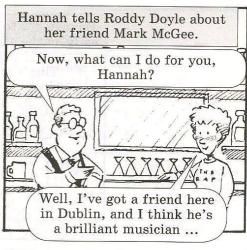




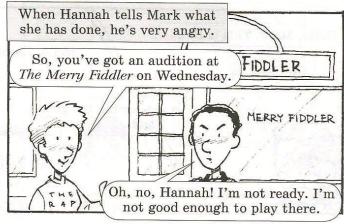


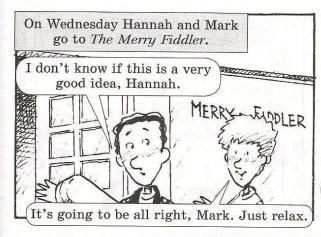




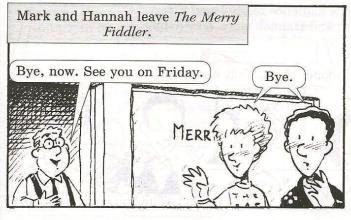








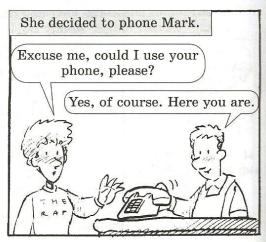


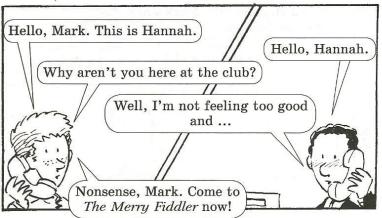




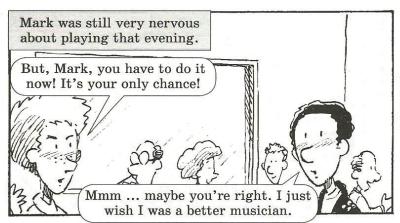


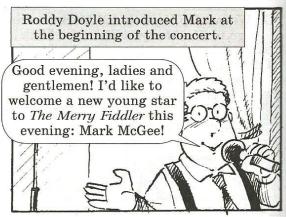


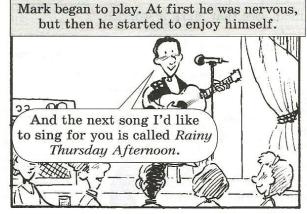


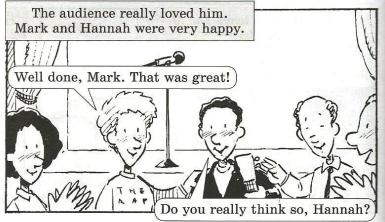














1 Read the text and statements below the text. Mark them as true (T) or false (F).

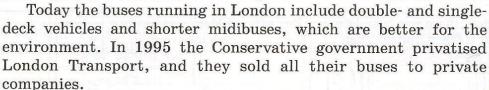
### The London Bus

The first London Bus started service on July 4, 1829. However it was only a horse and carriage for about 20 people. Its route was from Paddington Station to Bank, and it was an instant success. The first double-decker buses (Picture 1) appeared in public in 1850, and London is now famous for them.

By 1901 there were more than 3,500 horse-and-carriage buses on the streets. The first motorised buses came out in 1904, and they were extremely successful. In fact ten years later there were no horse-

pulled buses. Now all the buses have diesel engines.

In the 1950s London Transport introduced a new type of bus, the Routemaster (Picture 2). This new bus was bigger and carried more passengers (64 seats compared with 56), and at present some Routemasters continue to operate on busy central London routes. Before the Routemasters there were two people on the bus: the driver and the conductor. But the old London buses were not efficient in terms of costs and profits. Therefore, they decided to redesign them with the engine at the back, so that the passengers got on at the front and paid the driver for their ticket.





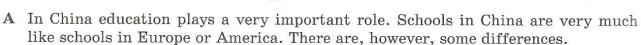


1	The first London bus went from Paddington Station to Bank.
2	The first double-decker buses were motorised.
3	In 1914 all buses were motorised.
4	London transport introduced the Routemaster bus in 1965.
5	There are no Routemaster buses in London now.
6	Bus passengers in London buy their ticket before they get on the bus.
7	You can see three types of buses in London today.
	❖ 1 point for each correct answer. (Maximum — 7.)
Tra	nslate the following sentences from Russian into English.
1	В этой стране дети идут в школу с четырёх лет.
2	В конце учебного года все сдают экзамены.
tiota	Briske Conservant of the woming you're a

	3	Он специализи	труется по математике и физике.	
	4	Он закончил п	колу в прошлом году.	
	5	Моя сестра с у,	довольствием ходила в школу.	enstere ont device (quipes p
			❖ 2 points for each correct sentence	. (Maximum — 10.)
3	ln	the following text u	use apostrophes where needed.	redulation of the first
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	sc It	This is our school. Its made of braheres a garden around the school buil shool. John is my best friend. He lives a small dog, but its ears are very by friends pets are very nice. Id like to	ding. I have many friends a next door, and hes got a dog ig. All my friends have pets
6	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		❖ 1 point for each correct answe	r. (Maximum — 6.)
	2		e, I often played with this toy car.  played football when he was in his tw	venties.
	3	Our cat often ca	ught mice when we lived in the count	ryside.
		Tic — mem dat	❖ 1 point for each correct answer	c. (Maximum — 3.)
5	Use	e the correct form	of the verbs in brackets.	
walne.	1		(know) the answer, you	(win) the game.
	2		(call), we (te	
57/9	3		(go) by plane, it (be)	
,8	4		(visit) us, if we	
baite	Che	eck your answers o	n page 142.	She was afront the 'y-1'



- 1 Read the following statements, then read the text and match its paragraphs with the statements. There is one extra statement.
  - 1 Studying is very important for Chinese students.
  - 2 Students stay in their classrooms for lunch.
  - 3 Students have all the classes in the same classroom.
  - 4 Maths and English are students' favourite classes.
  - 5 Homework does not take too much time.
  - 6 Chinese schools have their own typical features.



- B There are usually about 45 students in a classroom. Students stay in the same classrooms for all subjects, teachers travel from classroom to classroom to teach their subjects. Starting from the third grade, each subject is taught by a teacher who specialises only in that subject.
- C School hours are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Students have 10-minute breaks in between 40-minute classes. At noontime the students eat lunch, which is prepared by school kitchen staff and brought to their classrooms.
- D Chinese schools do not generally give much homework. Most students can complete it in about one hour, after that they do extracurricular activities. Extracurricular activities for many students include weekend classes. The majority of kids prepare for the Olympiads in maths and English in their extracurricular weekend classes.
- E The Chinese hold learning and education in the highest regard. Even when in hospital, they would do homework while receiving treatment. Teachers say that though children are smarter and more confident today, there is always room for improvement. Today students need to be taught discipline and teamwork.

Paragraphs	A	В	C	D	Е
Statements					

black 1 point for each correct answer. (Maximum - 5.)

2 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets in the correct form. Mind the word order.

### An Ideal Young Man

I live in a big city in an apartment block. I also have a country house, where I
1 (spend) my weekends. I usually go to my country house by car. But
once I $^2$ (travel) by train. I $^3$ (read) a book but soon got
bored. At one of the stations a woman got into the train and took a seat next to me.
She was about thirty-five years old. She 4 (look) at me and smiled.

r son come home er come) home, how old is he months old too plete the sentence here are haven't got lave you got either should/showeryone	late at ni ?" The wo	ight," ansoman 9  point for ende words man general cars in the	each correct each correct on the stree on in indust onework to	woman. I s (smile) answer. ( ny, enough ts of big of trial coun do this w	aid, "Oh, , "He 10_ (Maximum ). cities te tries. zeekend.	, he is a w	rise your
, how old is he months old too months old too plete the sentence. There are haven't got haven't got either should/showeryone	?" The wo	oman 9  point for ende words m cars in es kids don pollution n n	each correct auch, too man in the stree n't have on in indust omework to	(smile); answer. ( ny, enough ts of big of	(Maximum)  cities.  tetries.	m — 10.)	(b
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either <i>should/sh</i> Everyone			oney to bu	y the bool	-9		
either <i>should/sh</i> Everyone					7:		
Everyone	ouldn't or	must/mus					
		must/mus	tn't in the fo	llowing ser	itences.		
		be he	re by 8 o'cl	ock.			
Zou	cross the	e street w	hen the tra	ffic lights	change i	from yello	ow to re
Iy dentist says	Ι		_ eat too n	nany swee	ts.		
ou look tired,	I think yo	ou	F. Str.	have a re	est.		
all exits	2012 901 93	be kep	t clear in c	ase of fire	e.		
plete the sentend	ces with th	ne words fro	om the box.	Some word	ds are use	d twice.	
land Scot	tland	Wales					
	in the second						
							very ye
n August.							
nowdonia is a	national <sub>]</sub>	park in _		•			
en Nevis, the l	highest m	nountain d	of the Britis	sh Isles, is	s in		
n	pec	ople speak	a different	language			
n 1917 the Civi	il War sta	arted in $\_$	LE STREET	3 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
	ll exitslete the sentend sco land Sco here is an Interpretation August. howdonia is a len Nevis, the land sen Nevis, th	ll exits	ll exits be kep  lete the sentences with the words from the land Scotland Wales  here is an International Festival August.  nowdonia is a national park in  en Nevis, the highest mountain of people speak  1917 the Civil War started in	be kept clear in collete the sentences with the words from the box.    And Scotland Wales	be kept clear in case of fire elete the sentences with the words from the box. Some word and Scotland Wales  here is an International Festival in the capital of	be kept clear in case of fire.  Selete the sentences with the words from the box. Some words are used and Scotland Wales  here is an International Festival in the capital of	be kept clear in case of fire.  lete the sentences with the words from the box. Some words are used twice.  land Scotland Wales  here is an International Festival in the capital ofe  August.  howdonia is a national park in  en Nevis, the highest mountain of the British Isles, is in

Check your answers on page 142.



Read the text and the statements below it. Mark them as true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS).

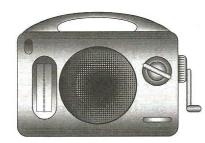
### Clockwork Radio

Do you know what a clockwork radio is? Clockwork radio appeared in 1994 thanks to British inventor Trevor Baylis.

Trevor realised that many people in Africa were cut off from the outside world. In Europe and North America people could get information and entertainment by radio, television and the Internet. But many homes in African countries had no electricity.

Even batteries were either very expensive or impossible to find, and many homes

were completely isolated as a result. Baylis wanted to help people in this situation, so he invented the world's first clockwork radio. You just wind it up for 20 seconds, like you wind a mechanical clock, and you can listen to it for 40 minutes. And of course it didn't need electricity or batteries!



For every 100 sold, 13 radios were donated to charities, because Trevor wanted to help people in Africa.

1	In $1990s$ many people in Africa had difficulty getting information about the rest
	of the world.
2	At that time batteries in Africa were cheap and easy to find.
3	The radio that Trevor Baylis invented was mechanical.
4	Trevor Baylis wanted to make a lot of money, so he invented the clockwork
	radio.
5	The first clockwork radio was very big.
6	For the clockwork radio to work, you had to wind it up every forty minutes.
7	Trevor Baylis collected clocks.
8	If you bought 100 radios, you got 13 radios free.
9	Trevor Baylis's invention helped people in some African countries.
10	The clockwork radio is called "Baylis".
	❖ 1 point for each correct answer. (Maximum — 10.)
Circ	le the correct form of the verb denoting a future action.

- 2 C
  - 1 I think more people will live / are living in the countryside in future.
  - Tomorrow we'll move / 're moving to a new house in the countryside.
  - Don't worry! I'll come / 'm coming to help you at the week-end.

4	I'll find / 'm finding a part-time job some day.	
5	I'll leave / 'm leaving for Dublin in two days. I've just bough	t the ticket.
	❖ 1 point for each correct answer. (Ma	ximum — 5.)
3 Add	question tags to these sentences.	
<sub>1</sub>	Your friend's name is Mary Stuart,	
2	She lives in London now,	
3	She used to live in the countryside,	
4	Mary has lived in London for 3 years already,	12.11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
	She doesn't like London,	
6	She would prefer to move back to the country,	11:31
	❖ 1 point for each correct answer. (Ma	eximum — 6.)
cap	d the text and complete the sentences with the derivatives forme itals in the right column.  reading illustrated magazines. "Friend" is the title of	d form the words given in
	magazine. It has a lot of <sup>2</sup>	FAVOUR, COLOUR
	and provides useful <sup>3</sup> for people who	INFORM
love ani	mals. The magazine publishes <sup>4</sup>	INTEREST
	connected with pets. The articles deal with pet food,	
	nealth and many other topics important for any animal	
	. "Friend" also includes interviews with	LOVE
	people. Some of the interviewees are	DIFFER
7	who study domestic animals. They tell the	SCIENCE
8	how to take care of their pets. Other interviewees	READ
are acto	rs and pop-stars, they tell <sup>9</sup> stories	EXCITE
	eir pets.	
	❖ 1 point for each correct answer. (Ma	aximum — 9.)

Check your answers on pages 142-143.



1 Read the text and answer the questions below writing complete sentences.

### The Zip

Before zips most clothes, shoes and boots were fastened with buttons. There were often many buttons on each piece of clothing. And this meant that you needed a long time to get dressed!

On 29th August 1893 an American engineer, Whitcomb Judson, registered a new type of fastener with the US Patent Office. It was made of a series of wire hooks which were pulled together and locked by a metal guide. However there were problems as the fastener often got stuck or opened at inconvenient moments.

Another engineer, Gideon Sundback, made a better version of the zip in 1913. His zip didn't use hooks but used teeth.

Zips were first used in clothing in men's trousers. They were used in women's clothing in the late 1920s. But zips became fashionable in 1934. They were used for everything, from tents and jackets to money belts and sports bags.



- 1 What did people use before the invention of zips?
- 2 When was the zip invented?
- 3 What nationality was Whitcomb Judson?
- 4 What was Judson's profession?
- 5 Who invented the modern version of the zip?
- 6 What was the difference between the first and second versions of the zip?
- 7 On what clothes were zips first used?

	* 2 points for each correct answer.  Minus 1 point for each wrong word, grammar or spelling mistake.  (Maximum — 16.)
2	Read the text with indirect speech and complete the sentences with the right form of the appropriate verb from the box. Some verbs from the box are used more than once.
	save start be work live go
	Jody Simpson
	She says her name <sup>1</sup> Jody Simpson and she <sup>2</sup> in
	Melbourne in Australia. Jody says her favourite hobbies <sup>3</sup> swimming scuba diving and surfing. She says she <sup>4</sup> school every day at 9 o'clock
	and she finishes school at four, but after school she <sup>5</sup> in a supermarket
	near her home. She says she <sup>6</sup> her money for a new surfboard. Jody
	deay too look a real aid. Look
	says she <sup>7</sup> to travel to Europe with her friend Jane in summer. She
	says she <sup>8</sup> to Europe before. It was when she <sup>9</sup> five
	years old.
	❖ 1 point for each correct answer. (Maximum — 9.)
3	Rewrite the text about Jody Simpson in the form of a letter she has written to Trevor. Remember the rules of letter writing.
	❖ 1 point for each correct element of the letter.
	Minus 1 point for each wrong word, grammar or spelling mistake.  (Maximum — 5.)
	Check your answers on pages 142–143.

What are three examples of the first uses of zips?



### Tests: answer key

Проверь ответы и подсчитай общий результат. За каждую орфографическую ошибку (неправильно написанное слово) сними 1 балл.

26-30 баллов	Молодец!
21-25 баллов	Хорошо!
16-20 баллов	Подумай, что тебе нужно повторить.
1–15 баллов	Надо попросить помощи у друзей и учителя!

### Test 1

Nº 2

- 1 In this country kids/children start school when they are 4.
- 2 At the end of the academic year everybody takes exams.
- 3 He specialises in maths and physics.
- 4 He left school last year.
- 5 My sister enjoyed her time at school/enjoyed school.
- № 3 This is our school. It's made of bricks. Its roof is bright red. There's a garden around the school building. I have many friends at school. John is my best friend. He lives next door, and he's got a dog. It's a small dog, but its ears are very big. All my friends have pets. My friends' pets are very nice. I'd like to have a pet too.

### **№** 4

- 1 used to play
- 2 used to play
- 3 used to catch

#### № 5

- 1 If you know the answer, you'll/will win the game.
- 2 If my mother calls, we'll/will tell her about our plans.
- 3 If you go by plane, it'll/will be faster than by train.
- 4 Our friends'll/will visit us, if we invite them.

### Test 2

Nº 1

Paragraphs	A	В	C	D	E
Statements	6	3	2	5	1

No 2 I live in a big city in an apartment block. I also have a country house, where I ¹spend my weekends. I usually go to my country house by car. But once I ²was travelling by train. I ³was reading a book but soon got bored. At one of the stations a woman got into the train and took a seat next to me. She was about thirty-five years old. She ⁴looked at me and smiled. We ⁵started talking. The woman ⁶told me that she had a husband and a son. "Does your son smoke?" I asked. "No, he ħas never smoked," answered the woman. "Good, tobacco is bad for one's health," I said. "Does your son come home late at night?" was my next question. "No, he ħas never come home late at night," answered the woman. I said, "Oh, he is a wise young man, how old is he?" The woman ⁵smiled, "He ¹o is 5 months old today!"



№ 3		No	4	<b>№</b> 5		
1	too many	1	must	1	Scotland	
2	enough	2	must	2	Wales	
3	much	3	shouldn't	3	Scotland	
4	much	4	should	4	Wales	
5	enough	5	must	5	Ireland	

No	2	3	№ 3	№ 4
1	will live	1	isn't it?	1 favourite
2	're moving	2	doesn't she?	2 colourful
3	'm coming	3	didn't she?	3 information
4	'll find	4	hasn't she?	4 interesting
5	'm leaving	5	does she?	5 lover
		6	wouldn't she?	6 different
				7 scientists
				8 readers
				9 exciting

#### Test 4

No	1	Nº	2
1	People used buttons.	1	is
2	It was invented in 1913.	2	lives
3	He was American.	3	are
4	He was an engineer.	4	starts
5	Gideon Sundback.	5	works
6	The first version used (a series of) wire hooks, and the second used teeth.	6	is saving
7	They were used on men's trousers.	7	is going
8	They were used for everything, from tents and jackets to money belts and	8	has been
	sport bags.	9	was

№ 3

(1) Melbourne, Australia 20 May 2015

- (2) Dear Trevor,
- (3) My name is Jody Simpson and I live in Melbourne in Australia. My favourite hobbies are swimming, scuba diving and surfing. I start school every day at 9 o'clock, and I finish school at four, but after school I work in a supermarket near my home. (4) I'm saving my money for a new surfboard. I'm going to travel to Europe with my friend Jane in summer. I've been to Europe before. It was when I was five years old.
  - (5) Bye, Jody