

MACMILLAN

Exam Skills for Russia

**Учебное пособие
для подготовки к ГИА
по английскому языку:
грамматика и лексика. Уровень А2
с интернет-ресурсом**

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MACMILLAN

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Present simple

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I / you / we / they talk ...	I / you / we / they don't talk ...	Do I / you / we / they talk ...? Yes, I / you / we / they do . No, I / you / we / they don't .
	He / she / it talks ...	He / she / it doesn't talk ...	Does he / she / it talk ...? Yes, he / she / it does . No, he / she / it doesn't .

Употребляется для описания:

повторяющихся действий в настоящем
типичных ситуаций
чувств, мыслей, состояний
общеизвестных фактов

Примеры

Adam **walks** to school every morning.
Do the twins **live** in a large house?
Sandra **doesn't look** like her cousin.
Birds **teach** their children how to fly.

Watch out!

I / you / we / they **go** – he / she / it **goes**
I / you / we / they **do** – he / she / it **does**
I / you / we / they **watch** – he / she / it **watches**
I / you / we / they **study** – he / she / it **studies**

Watch out!

Формы глаголов to be и to have приведены на с. 182.

Helpful hints

Present simple обычно употребляется с:

- наречиями**
- always
 - regularly
 - sometimes
 - usually
 - often
 - never

Как правило, эти наречия ставятся перед смысловым глаголом, но после глагола to be:

Tessa **often visits** her grandma.
We're **always glad** to see our aunt.

фразами

- every day / week / year и т. д.
- on Mondays и т. д.
- in the summer / autumn и т. д.
- at weekends / the weekend / 6 pm / two o'clock

Как правило, эти фразы ставятся в начале или в конце предложения:
I go out with my friends **at weekends**.
At weekends, I go out with my friends.

There is / There are

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
	There is ...	There is not (isn't) ...	Is there ...?
	There are ...	There are not (aren't) ...	Are there ...?

Употребляется для описания:

существования
или местонахождения
кого-то или чего-то
в определённом месте

Примеры

There is a bicycle in the street.
There are two men in the photo.

Helpful hints

There is / There are, как правило, употребляется при первом упоминании о человеке или предмете. В дальнейшем обычно используются местоимения it или they.

✓ **There is** a bicycle in the street. **It is** my sister's bicycle.
✓ **There are** two men in the photo. **They're** my uncles.

It's

Безличные предложения

употребляются для:

описания погоды
упоминания времени / дня недели
описания расстояния
описания привычных ситуаций / состояний

Примеры

It's so cold in Siberia in the winter.
It isn't nine o'clock yet. / At last, **it's** Friday!
Is it far from your home to the school?
It's great to see you again.

Helpful hints

It используется в качестве подлежащего в предложениях, которые описывают погоду, время, дату, расстояние.

В предложениях с it's + прилагательное + инфинитив it относится к ситуации или действию, выраженному инфинитивом.

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Susie and Dan **doesn't / don't** have English lessons on Saturday.
- 2 **Do / Does** you get up very early on school days?
- 3 Barbara really **enjoy / enjoys** playing with her new friends.
- 4 What **do you / you** do at weekends?
- 5 How many text messages **do teenagers send / send teenagers** in Russia every day?
- 6 Simon **don't / doesn't** ride his bike to school in the morning.
- 7 Our cousins **meet / meets** us at the weekend.
- 8 Sam **doesn't / don't** go to bed very late on school nights.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 How many times a day ____ online?
 A does Jerry go
 B goes Jerry
 C Jerry does go | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Who ____ your free time with?
 A do you spend
 B do spend you
 C spend you |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Look! ____ some people ice-skating.
 A They are
 B It is
 C There are | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Daniel ____ a late breakfast on Saturday mornings.
 A often has
 B has often
 C often have |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3 ____ very late. Go to bed!
 A There's
 B It's
 C There | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7 Natasha and Fred ____ home from school very late.
 A doesn't come
 B don't come
 C not coming |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Matilda ____ comedies on TV.
 A watches often
 B often watch
 C often watches | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Does Vladimir like hip hop? No, he ____.
 A don't
 B doesn't
 C doesn't like |

C Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в правильную форму.

- 1 My friends and I _____ (**be**) members of the chess club at school.
- 2 Nikolai _____ (**not / play**) football on Wednesday.
- 3 _____ (**your friends / go**) to school by bus?
- 4 I _____ (**not / have**) a lot of free time during the week.
- 5 How _____ (**you / spend**) your free time?
- 6 Sabina never _____ (**have**) lunch at school.
- 7 How many children _____ (**there / be**) in your class?
- 8 How old _____ (**be**) your brother?

D Раскройте скобки, используя наречие и соответствующую форму глагола.

- 1 Gina _____ to the gym on Mondays. (**go / regularly**)
- 2 My grandparents _____ us at the weekend. (**visit / often**)
- 3 Our teacher _____ late for class. (**be / never**)
- 4 People in my town _____ picnics in the park. (**have / sometimes**)
- 5 My little brother _____ happy to play with his toys! (**be / always**)
- 6 Wendy _____ a uniform at school. (**wear / usually**)

E Составьте вопросы и краткие ответы к ним.

- 1 Yuri plays tennis three times a week.

- 2 Sonia has English lessons twice a week.

- 3 There is a new student in our class.

- 4 Nina doesn't come home from school at four o'clock.

- 5 There are five books in my school bag.

- 6 We don't get up early on Sunday.

F Заполните пропуски, используя соответствующую форму данных глаголов.

be • be • enjoy • have • have • live • look • love • not have • not like • play • spend • swim • want

Hi Tamara,

Thank you for your email. It's great to have a new pen friend! Here's some information about me.

I **(1)** _____ in Greece with my brother and my parents. My brother is fourteen years old and I **(2)** _____ twelve. I **(3)** _____ sports! I **(4)** _____ in the pool three times a week and I also **(5)** _____ basketball and tennis every Tuesday and Friday.

My brother, Petros, is tall and good-looking. He **(6)** _____ sports but he **(7)** _____ reading books. He **(8)** _____ to be a writer.

I **(9)** _____ two best friends, Maria and Eva. They **(10)** _____ very friendly and easy-going. We **(11)** _____ the same hobbies and interests, but we have a lot of fun together. Maria is short with brown hair and blue eyes, like me, and Eva is very tall with blond hair and brown eyes.

What about you? What **(12)** _____ you _____ like? **(13)** _____ you _____ any brothers or sisters? How **(14)** _____ you _____ your weekends?

Hope to hear from you soon,

Eleni

Present continuous, stative verbs

Present continuous

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	<i>I am ('m) talking now.</i>	<i>I am not ('m not) talking now.</i>	Am I talking now? Yes, <i>I am.</i> No, <i>I'm not.</i>
	<i>He / she / it is ('s) talking now.</i>	<i>He / she / it is not (isn't, 's not) talking now.</i>	Is he / she / it talking now? Yes, <i>he / she / it is.</i> No, <i>he / she / it isn't.</i> No, <i>he / she / it's not.</i>
	<i>You / we / they are ('re) talking now.</i>	<i>You / we / they are not (aren't, 're not) talking now.</i>	Are you / we / they talking now? Yes, <i>you / we / they are.</i> No, <i>you / we / they aren't.</i> No, <i>you / we / they're not.</i>

Употребляется для описания:

действий, происходящих в момент речи

действий, происходящих в течение ограниченного периода времени

действий, происходящих на рисунках и фотографиях

Примеры

I'm writing to my pen-friend at the moment.

Frank's staying at his aunt's house because his parents are away this week.

In the photo, Diane's wearing a blue dress.

Watch out!

He often reads stories to his younger brother.

At the moment, he's reading a magazine.

Формы и случаи употребления *present simple* приведены на с. 183.

Helpful hints

Present continuous обычно употребляется с:

- *at the moment*
- *now*
- *right now*
- *today*
- *this week / month* и т. д.

Stative verbs

Stative verbs – это глаголы, которые описывают чувства, мысли, состояния. Как правило, эти глаголы не употребляются в *present continuous*.

✓ *I want to speak to Dad now.*

✗ *I'm wanting to speak to Dad now.*

Наиболее распространённые глаголы состояния:

<i>belong to</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>see</i>
<i>feel</i>	<i>look</i>	<i>seem</i>
<i>hate</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>smell</i>
<i>hear</i>	<i>need</i>	<i>taste</i>
<i>have</i>	<i>prefer</i>	<i>think</i>
<i>know</i>	<i>remember</i>	<i>understand</i>
		<i>want</i>

Watch out!

Некоторые глаголы, например *have*, *think*, могут использоваться в *present continuous* в том случае, если они описывают процесс:

Ken has dark hair.

Jan is having a party.

I think she's my best friend.

I'm thinking about my family.

A Обведи правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 It **is raining** / rains so I won't go out today.
- 2 My brother **is liking** / likes eating ice cream.
- 3 I **am being** / am tired because I have been riding my bicycle all day.
- 4 The children **stay** / are staying with their aunt while their parents are away.
- 5 Quickly! The bus **is coming** / comes!
- 6 **Are you going** / Do you go to school on the bus this morning?
- 7 The weather **gets** / is getting better and soon it will be summer.
- 8 Your teacher says you **are speaking** / speak English very well.

B Заполните пропуски словами, данными в рамке.

are getting • are ... doing • am trying • is cooking • is listening • is ... making • is sleeping • 's playing

Jack: Hi, how are you?

Diane: Hi, I'm fine. What (1) _____ you _____ right now?

Jack: I (2) _____ to do my homework, but it's really noisy in my house.

Diane: Oh, why?

Jack: Dad (3) _____ to the radio and Mum (4) _____ in the kitchen.

Diane: What about your sister? (5) _____ she _____ any noise?

Jack: Yes, she (6) _____ some music in her room.

Diane: That sounds really bad. It's so quiet in my house.

Jack: You're lucky.

Diane: Yes. My parents (7) _____ ready to go out tonight and my baby brother (8) _____.

Jack: That's great! Can I come over to your house to do my homework in peace?

C Обведи правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 **Today** / Every day he is wearing blue jeans and a black shirt.
- 2 I am having dinner at my grandmother's house **often** / this evening.
- 3 Clark **these days** / never remembers his own telephone number.
- 4 Are you reading a good book **at the moment** / always?
- 5 He is **often** / now late for school.
- 6 Dave is driving to his uncle's house **this afternoon** / sometimes.
- 7 **This month** / Usually my relatives are all going to a family wedding.
- 8 **Every day** / Right now I'm writing a message on my mobile phone.

D Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в *present continuous*.

Hi Albert,

How are you? I hope you are well. I (1) _____ (write) to you to tell you my news.

Right now, I (2) _____ (study) hard and my big sister (3) _____ (help) me with my homework. We have important exams at school and I hope to get really good marks. So I (4) _____ (not play) any games on the computer, and I (5) _____ (not watch) TV until after the exams.

What about you? (6) _____ (you / do) anything special these days? Maybe we can meet in the summer? My parents (7) _____ (plan) our holidays and they (8) _____ (think) about taking us to your country. That will be great!

I (9) _____ (look) forward to seeing you!

Brian

E Каждое предложение содержит ошибку. Подчеркните её и напишите правильный вариант.

- 1 Do you talk to me? Sorry, I didn't hear what you said. _____
- 2 My cousin is very rich and she is always wearing nice clothes. _____
- 3 Diane does her homework now so she can't come and play. _____
- 4 We thinking of going to a restaurant this evening. What do you think? _____
- 5 What do you do right now? _____
- 6 This month, we are paint our bathroom. _____
- 7 Is your brother having brown hair and blue eyes? _____
- 8 At the moment, my best friend does feeling a bit unhappy. _____

F Составьте предложения, используя глаголы в соответствующей форме.

- 1 Carlos / study / history at university.

- 2 This week he / learn / about ancient history.

- 3 At the moment he / read / a book about ancient Rome.

- 4 He / not enjoy / the book because he / think / it not be / very interesting.

- 5 Today his grandparents / visit / him at university.

- 6 His grandmother / know / he be / always hungry.

- 7 She / remember / that Carlos / love / pizza.

- 8 Carlos / smile / now because of all the lovely food.

- 9 He / plan / to have a dinner party tonight.

- 10 It / be / party time now and Carlos and his friends / eat / everything.

Unit 3

Vocabulary

Family and friends

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 184

aunt	daughter	husband	secret
best friend	grandchild / granddaughter /	neighbour	son
cousin	grandfather / grandmother /	parent	surname
curly / dyed / straight /	grandparent / grandson	pen friend	uncle
light / dark hair		people	wife

Verbs

admire	believe	miss	share
annoy	chat	prefer	wave
argue	fight	realise	wonder

Phrasal verbs

bring up	grow up
get on (well / badly) (with)	look after
go on (= happen)	

Phrases

agree with (someone / something)	in love with (someone)
at present	look like (someone / something)
belong to (someone)	talk about (someone / something)
group of friends	talk to (someone)
have a chat / discussion	think about (someone / something)
have a great / good time	

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	married	skinny	Adverbs
alike	only	slim	occasionally
clever	overweight	special	rarely
good-looking	pale	tanned	regularly
lazy	similar	thin	

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
agreement	agree disagree		
description	describe		
discussion	discuss		
friend		friendly unfriendly	
friendship		happy unhappy	happily
happiness		helpful unhelpful	helpfully
help	help	alike	
	like dislike	messy	
mess		personal	personally
person		real unreal	really
personality	realise	tidy untidy	tidily untidily
reality	tidy		

Nouns

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 My aunt has two children. They are my **cousins / grandchildren**, Maria and Ivan.
- 2 Our next door **neighbours / pen friends** have two daughters, Natasha and Ekaterina.
- 3 The man on the left of the photo is Ann's **husband / wife**, Tom.
- 4 Our **grandparents / parents** live near here and we visit them every weekend with my mum and dad.
- 5 How many **people / grandsons** live in your town?
- 6 My **grandmother / grandfather** is a fantastic cook. I love the food he cooks for us!
- 7 I've got long, straight hair, but my best friend has short, **curly hair / dark hair**.
- 8 My **grandmother / uncle** is very old. She's 98 years old!

B Заполните пропуски, используя данные слова.

daughter • dyed hair • granddaughter • grandsons • secrets • surname

- 1 Ben is my best friend. I tell him all my _____.
- 2 How do you spell your _____?
- 3 Mr White and his wife have two children. A son and a _____.
- 4 It's easy to see Tamara. She's got _____ – it's bright pink!
- 5 My grandparents have a lot of _____ and one granddaughter.
- 6 My neighbours' _____ wants to be a cosmonaut like her uncle.

Verbs and phrasal verbs

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Please don't _____ with your sister.
A bring up B argue C wonder
- 2 I _____ that Tamara is a very good student.
A miss B chat C believe
- 3 Sometimes little children don't want to _____ their toys with other kids.
A share B fight C wave
- 4 I _____ why Sam is so late.
A wonder B admire C annoy
- 5 Ben really _____ Yuri Gagarin and he wants to be an astronaut.
A waves B gets on with C admires
- 6 What do you want to do when you _____?
A grow up B bring up C go on
- 7 Look at that girl with the long, straight hair. Why is she _____ to us?
A wondering B waving C sharing
- 8 Kevin _____ that it's important to study hard.
A admires B chats C realises

D Подберите к репликам 1–6 ответные реплики а–f.

- 1 My little sister sometimes annoys me! _____
- 2 Which hairstyle do you prefer? _____
- 3 How often do you chat with your friends online? _____
- 4 What's wrong? You look unhappy. _____
- 5 Samantha looks after her cousins at the weekend. _____
- 6 Does he get on well with his brother? _____

- a Usually about an hour a day.
- b Does she really enjoy babysitting?
- c Why? What does she do to you?
- d I really like this one with the straight, dark hair.
- e I miss my parents when I'm here at camp.
- f Yes, but they fight about the tablet sometimes.

Phrases

E Впишите пропущенное слово.

- 1 My cousin looks _____ Maria Sharapova. They are both tall and have long, fair hair.
- 2 I always have a great time when I go out with my _____ of friends.
- 3 When you _____ a chat with your friends, what things do you talk about?
- 4 Natasha and Elena belong _____ the same chess club.
- 5 Juliette was _____ love with Romeo.
- 6 Who are you talking _____ ? Nobody is listening to you!
- 7 I'm sorry, I don't agree _____ you.
- 8 _____ present, I'm thinking of studying to be a maths teacher.

Adjectives and adverbs

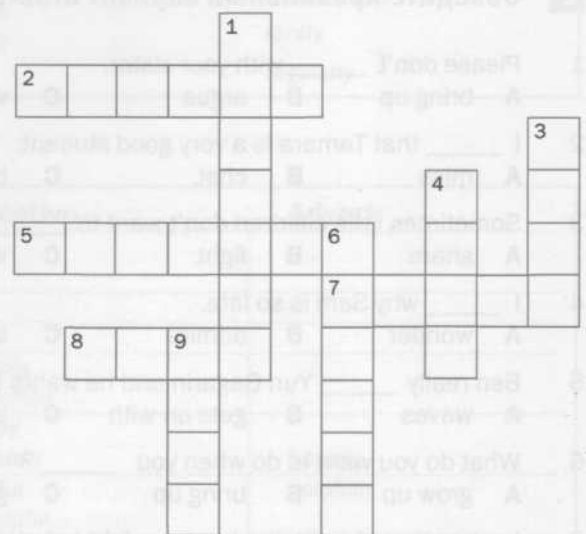
F Решите кроссворд.

По горизонтали:

- 2 Dominica looks _____ from the sun because she plays tennis in summer.
- 5 My best friend and I have _____ interests and hobbies, but not exactly the same.
- 7 Yuri and his brother both have the same light hair and brown eyes, so they look really _____.
- 8 Irina hasn't got any brothers or sisters, so she's an _____ child.

По вертикали:

- 1 Mickael plays football _____ with his friends every weekend.
- 3 You're very _____. You must get out in the fresh air more often.
- 4 Oxana is tall and _____ because she exercises a lot.
- 6 David _____ goes to the theatre. He thinks it's boring.
- 9 My little brother is very _____. He doesn't like getting up early!



G Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 My little cousin is very **clever** / **thin**. She's just three years old and she can already use the computer!
- 2 Liam is very **tanned** / **thin**. He doesn't eat enough.
- 3 Nicolas is **married** / **special** to Jenny. She's his wife.
- 4 Many people in the USA are **good-looking** / **overweight** because they eat too much junk food, like burgers and chips.
- 5 My friend thinks that Zayn Malik is very **good-looking** / **lazy**. She loves him!
- 6 My parents and I **occasionally** / **regularly** go for a picnic – once or twice a year.
- 7 Fashion magazines don't use **skinny** / **special** models anymore because they're bad examples for teenagers.
- 8 Superheroes have **similar** / **special** skills – some of them can fly and others are very strong!

Word formation**H** Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.

Sometimes, my parents and I (1) _____ about how much time I spent online. **AGREE**

They don't (2) _____ that it's an easy way for me to chat with my friends. **REAL**

They say that my room is (3) _____ and I must tidy it first, and then I can chat with my friends. The truth is that today my room is very (4) _____ and I can't find my clothes or my books, so I'm trying to clean it a bit. I really (5) _____ this job! **MESS**

In fact, I hate it! And my little brother isn't very (6) _____ either! He's just watching me and laughing! **TIDY**

(7) _____, I think that little brothers must help their big sisters, but he doesn't agree. So, I need to have a (8) _____ with him to explain the rules. **LIKE**

HELP

PERSON

DISCUSS

I Раскройте скобки, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

- Janet:** Hi, Kate. Do you want to come with me? It's my mother's birthday next week and I want to buy her a present. There's a shop with very (1) _____ (**friend**) shop assistants there.
- Kate:** Okay. I'll (2) _____ (**happy**) come with you. What do you want to get for your mum?
- Janet:** Well, I'm thinking about something (3) _____ (**person**), like a scarf or a T-shirt.
- Kate:** Mmm... right. And your mum has (4) _____ (**real**) good taste in clothes. Let's go, I'm sure we'll find something nice for her.
- Janet:** I have some homework to do first. I must write a (5) _____ (**describe**) of my best friend for my English lesson.
- Kate:** Well, I can help you to write about our (6) _____ (**friend**) together. It's easy, don't worry!
- Janet:** Great! I need some help. I am (7) _____ (**happy**) with my marks from last month.
- Kate:** Hmm... and I need help with my project. Let's make an (8) _____ (**agree**). We can go shopping first, and then we can do our homework together.
- Janet:** Thanks, Kate. Let's go!

A Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | Nikolai is fun to be with. He's very _____ and clever. | FRIEND |
| 2 | He likes smiling and he's never _____. | HAPPY |
| 3 | He enjoys sports, but he _____ dancing. He hates it! | LIKE |
| 4 | He _____ plays tennis and basketball with his friends. | REGULAR |
| 5 | He's also very _____ when his friends have problems with their homework. | HELP |
| 6 | I think he has a great _____ and he's a true friend. | PERSON |
| 7 | But sometimes his parents are angry about his room.
His bedroom is always _____. | MESS |
| 8 | He realises that and he is _____ trying to change. | REAL |

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Впишите пропущенное слово.

- 9 My sister really looks _____ our mother! She has the same eyes and hair!
- 10 Who does this tablet belong _____ ?
- 11 I'm thinking _____ learning another language. What do you think?
- 12 Joanna is right! I agree _____ her.
- 13 When I'm with my group _____ friends, I have a great time!
- 14 Ian is looking _____ Jo's cat because she's on holiday.
- 15 What job do you want to do when you grow _____ ?
- 16 I don't get _____ well with my little brother.
- 17 Julia's away on business _____ present.
- 18 What's Ben talking _____ ? I don't understand.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 19 Our next door **neighbours** / **husbands** are very nice people. We like them a lot.
- 20 Can I tell you a **surname** / **secret**? But please don't tell anybody.
- 21 My sister and I **annoy** / **share** the same bedroom.
- 22 I really **admire** / **realise** Sergei Bubka. He was a fantastic athlete!
- 23 Kate and her sister **prefer** / **argue** all the time about clothes.
- 24 My mother's brother is my favourite **aunt** / **uncle**.
- 25 My best friend and I have **similar** / **alike** hobbies.
- 26 Bob is very **clever** / **lazy**! He doesn't like working at all!

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

D Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 27 The painting *At the Dressing-Table* is by Zinaida Serebriakova.
The woman in the picture _____ long, dark hair. **HAVE**
- 28 In the painting, she _____ in the mirror. **LOOK**
- 29 She looks happy and she _____. **SMILE**
- 30 There _____ some things on the table in front of her. **BE**
- 31 She _____ a beautiful white dress. **WEAR**
- 32 She _____ her long, dark hair. **BRUSH**
- 33 There _____ any other people in the room with her. **NOT BE**
- 34 My sister _____ this painting. **LOVE**

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

E Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 35 Piotr _____ to his best friend today because he's angry with him.
A doesn't talk
B isn't talk
C isn't talking
- 36 Natasha _____ late for school.
A often is
B is often
C often is being
- 37 My cousins _____ near our flat.
A don't live
B doesn't live
C aren't living
- 38 Nick and his friend _____ playing football after school.
A are preferring
B prefers
C prefer
- 39 Danny _____ blue eyes and light hair.
A is having
B has
C have
- 40 _____ some cake for all of us.
A It is
B Is
C There is
- 41 Ron _____ horror films.
A never watches
B watch never
C never watch
- 42 There are some books on the table. _____ my brother's.
A There are
B They are
C These are

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

F Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в соответствующую форму.

- 43 Rachel can't talk to you now. She _____ (**have**) a shower.
- 44 Mmmm! This soup _____ (**smell**) fantastic!
- 45 I _____ (**not / think**) that's a good idea.
- 46 Don't speak so fast. Yuri _____ (**not / understand**) you.
- 47 Where _____ (**my brothers / go**)? Can I go with them?
- 48 Liam _____ (**believe**) in ghosts.
- 49 What languages _____ (**you / speak**)?
- 50 Janina and Kim _____ (**not / do**) their homework right now.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ____/50

Past simple 1

Past simple: regular verbs

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I / you / he / she / it / we / they walked to the park.	I / you / he / she / it / we / they did not (didn't) walk to the park.	Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they walk to the park? Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they did . No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they didn't .

Используется для описания:

законченных действий

Примеры

Phoebe **played** a lovely song on her guitar last night.

последовательных действий в прошлом

Alan **picked up** his violin, **played** for five minutes and then decided to stop.

повторяющихся действий в прошлом

My mum **acted** and **danced** in the school play every year when she was a teenager.

Helpful hints

Past simple обычно употребляется с:

- yesterday
- yesterday morning / evening
- last night / week
- a year / two months ago
- this morning / afternoon
- on Monday
- at six o'clock
- in 2014 / January

Watch out!

В отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях смысловой глагол употребляется в неопределённой форме.

✓ We **didn't visit** our friend last week.

✗ We ~~didn't visited~~ our friend last week.

Особенности правописания глаголов в past simple

К большинству глаголов прибавляется -ed.

finish **finished**

walk **walked**

К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на -e, прибавляется -d.

live **lived**

taste **tasted**

К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на -ie, прибавляется -d.

die **died**

lie **lied**

К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на согласную + -y, прибавляется -ed, при этом -y меняется на -i.

cry **cried**

marry **married**

К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на гласную + -y, прибавляется -ed

annoy **annoyed**

enjoy **enjoyed**

К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на одну гласную и одну согласную, прибавляется -ed, при этом конечная согласная удваивается.

stop **stopped**

plan **planned**

К многосложным глаголам, которые оканчиваются на ударный гласный и одну согласную, прибавляется -ed, при этом конечная согласная удваивается.

prefer **preferred**

permit **permitted**

К глаголам, которые оканчиваются на -l, прибавляется -ed, при этом буква l удваивается.

travel **travelled**

cancel **cancelled**

A Заполните пропуски в предложениях, поставив глаголы в *past simple*.

carry • collect • help • invite • love • stay • tidy • travel

- 1 My dad _____ coins and stamps when he was little.
- 2 We _____ the boxes of CDs and put them on the stage for the DJ.
- 3 David _____ us to his house for dinner.
- 4 They _____ up late playing a computer game.
- 5 She _____ the room before the guests arrived.
- 6 I _____ to Rome on a school trip last summer.
- 7 The drama group _____ to make the scenery for the play.
- 8 Tanya _____ the clothes in the fashion show.

B Заполните пропуски в предложениях, поставив глаголы в отрицательную форму *past simple*.

cook • enjoy • invite • like • open • perform • want • watch

- 1 Lucy _____ any TV last night.
- 2 Paul _____ me to go to his party.
- 3 We _____ ourselves at the concert on Saturday.
- 4 I _____ the horror film we watched.
- 5 They _____ to go to the art gallery.
- 6 The band _____ my favourite song.
- 7 Paul _____ any of his presents!
- 8 I _____ dinner for my parents.

C Составьте вопросы и краткие ответы к ним.

- 1 Suzy / listen / to your new song?

Yes, _____

- 2 you / order / pizza for lunch?

Yes, _____

- 3 Simon / ask / you to come out with us?

No, _____

- 4 they / visit / the new shopping centre in town?

Yes, _____

- 5 your mum / bake / this cake for your birthday?

No, _____

- 6 he / dance / at the rock festival?

No, _____

- 7 Rachel / paint / that picture of you?

Yes, _____

- 8 the school / organise / the trip to the adventure park?

No, _____

D Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Did Jessie help you make the costumes **Monday / yesterday**?
- 2 I didn't act in the school play this **night / year**, unfortunately.
- 3 My cousins arrived from London a week **last / ago**.
- 4 The new burger bar opened **in / on** January.
- 5 Did the concert start **on / at** 8 pm yesterday?
- 6 He first started learning to play the guitar **in / at** 2012.
- 7 Michael didn't want to come to the cinema yesterday **night / evening**.
- 8 I go to photography classes **on / at** Fridays.

E Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в *past simple*.

The best gig in town!

I (1) _____ (**realise**) it was going to be a great night as soon as I (2) _____ (**arrive**). The club owners (3) _____ (**decorate**) the club with lots of balloons and bright lights, which really (4) _____ (**create**) a good atmosphere. It (5) _____ (**not surprise**) some of us when the band, Joy Tent, (6) _____ (**appear**) on stage an hour late but no one really (7) _____ (**care**) because they're a wonderful band and they (8) _____ (**play**) such great music. When they (9) _____ (**pick**) up their guitars, everyone in the club (10) _____ (**start**) dancing and, I'm glad to say, they (11) _____ (**not stop**) all night. At the end of the evening the lead singer (12) _____ (**shout**), (13) ' _____ (**you / enjoy**) yourselves?' and everybody (14) _____ (**answer**) with a loud 'Yes!' What a fantastic night!

F Составьте предложения, употребив глагол в *past simple*.

- 1 Bella / cook dinner / and wash up / every day / last week
- 2 you / stay / at home / last night?
- 3 I / post / a letter / and then / I / walk / to the shops / after lunch
- 4 the band / not play / at the concert because / they / not want / to perform
- 5 we / talk / about the evening / and / we / laugh / about it
- 6 Andy / not fix / my bike / yesterday
- 7 Paul / wash / the car / after / he / finish / work?
- 8 last month / they / play / video games / and watch / films / every weekend

Past simple 2

Past simple: to be

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I / He / She / It was the best.	I / He / She / It was not (wasn't) the best.	Was I / he / she / it the best? Yes, I / he / she / it was . No, I / he / she / it wasn't .
	You / We / They were the best.	You / We / They were not (weren't) the best.	Were you / we / they the best? Yes, you / we / they weren't . No, you / we / they weren't .

Watch out!

В *past simple* форма глагола, как правило, не зависит от местоимения или существительного, с которым он употребляется. Исключение составляет глагол *to be*, который имеет две формы: *was* и *were*.

Past simple: common irregular verbs

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I / You / He / She / It / We / They went to the theatre.	I / You / He / She / It / We / They did not (didn't) go to the theatre.	Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they go to the theatre? Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they did . No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they didn't .

Глаголы, у которых изменяется гласная

Bare infinitive	Past simple	Bare infinitive	Past simple	Bare infinitive	Past simple
become	became	fall	fell	sing	sang
begin	began	find	found	sit	sat
blow	blew	get	got	speak	spoke
break	broke	give	gave	wake	woke
choose	chose	grow	grew	wear	wore
come	came	know	knew	win	won
draw	drew	meet	met	write	wrote
drink	drank	read	read		
eat	ate	run	ran		

Другие изменения

Bare infinitive	Past simple	Bare infinitive	Past simple	Bare infinitive	Past simple
bring	brought	have	had	send	sent
build	built	keep	kept	spend	spent
buy	bought	leave	left	stand	stood
catch	caught	lose	lost	take	took
do	did	make	made	teach	taught
feel	felt	pay	paid	tell	told
fight	fought	say	said	think	thought
go	went	see	saw	understand	understood

Глаголы, которые не изменяются

Bare infinitive	Past simple
beat	beat
cut	cut
hit	hit
let	let
put	put

A Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в *past simple*.

- 1 Yesterday I _____ (**break**) the kitchen window playing football in the garden.
- 2 The bus _____ (**be**) late, so we missed the beginning of the film.
- 3 Karen didn't go to school yesterday because she _____ (**feel**) sick.
- 4 Susan _____ (**not wear**) her jeans to the party – she _____ (**wear**) her new dress.
- 5 Last night we _____ (**go**) to the theatre to see a ballet.
- 6 _____ (**Jason / take**) the dog out for a walk this morning?
- 7 'Where _____ (**you / find**) your mobile?' 'I _____ (**find**) it under my bed!'
- 8 Our grandparents _____ (**not send**) emails but they _____ (**write**) letters.

B Заполните пропуски в предложениях, поставив глаголы в *past simple*.

become • buy • come • draw • not leave • pay • see • spend

- 1 I forgot my wallet, so Tom _____ for my ticket.
- 2 We didn't invite Harry to the party, but he _____ anyway.
- 3 She started her career as an engineer, but then _____ a writer.
- 4 I _____ this dress in the sales for only 20 pounds!
- 5 _____ you _____ Peter and Sally at the meeting yesterday?
- 6 Eugene _____ the party until after eleven o'clock.
- 7 I asked Tess about her house and she _____ a picture of it for me.
- 8 Last week I _____ about 60 pounds on new school books.

C Перепишите предложения, поставив глаголы в *past simple*.

- 1 The trees in her garden grow really tall.

- 2 He says his father builds their house.

- 3 Do you do anything interesting at the weekend?

- 4 I tell him I don't have a sister.

- 5 I wake up early and make breakfast for everyone.

- 6 Does the film begin at seven?

- 7 What subject does she teach?

- 8 Dave eats a lot but he doesn't have anything to drink.

D Составьте предложения, используя глаголы в *past simple*.

- 1 Jeff / lose / his mobile phone / but we / find / it / this morning
- 2 he / run / fast / and / catch / the bus / in time
- 3 your parents / give / you / a new tablet / for your birthday?
- 4 I / not know / that / Mr Smith / teach / at your school
- 5 Grace / blow out / the candles / and / the guests / sing / 'Happy Birthday'
- 6 I / leave / my school bag / at your house / yesterday?/?

E Заполните пропуски, используя данные глаголы в *past simple*.

be (x2) • make • meet • not go • not see • say • sit • take • tell

Hi Sam,

It (1) _____ good to hear your news. Lenny (2) _____ you were ill, so I'm glad you are better. Did you watch the big match on TV last night? I (3) _____ it because my parents (4) _____ me to see a play. The actors (5) _____ very good but the play was quite boring and I didn't enjoy it very much. I (6) _____ in my seat, wishing I was at home watching the football! Any more news? Oh, yes! I (7) _____ Katie the other day and she (8) _____ me about this new club for teenagers. She asked me to go with her right then, but I had homework to do, so I (9) _____. But we (10) _____ a date for another day. Well, that's all my news.

Joe

F Заполните пропуски, используя глаголы в *past simple*.

Некоторые предложения могут быть отрицательными.

- 1 We _____ the other team at hockey and _____ the cup.
- 2 Tom wasn't hungry so he _____ anything for lunch.
- 3 Last night she _____ a letter to her aunt.
- 4 Peter _____ the answer to the question, but the teacher didn't ask him.
- 5 He was so thirsty, he _____ three glasses of water.
- 6 I'm sure I _____ it back in the box last night.

Unit 6

Vocabulary

Leisure time

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 185

activity	cinema	film	MP3 (player)
art	club	free time	music
bicycle / bike	concert	guitar	piano
camera	drum	magazine	television / TV
CD (player)	DVD (player)	member	theatre

Verbs

act	fix	perform	visit
collect	improve	play	watch (TV / a programme)
dance	join	sing	

Phrasal verbs

dress up (in fancy dress)	laze around
go out (with)	take up
hang out / around (with)	

Phrases

be good at (something)	go to the cinema
belong to (a club / etc)	listen to (something)
enjoy myself / yourself / etc	look at (someone / something)
go horse-riding	ride a bike
go skateboarding	write a blog

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	pop	Adverbs
beautiful	rock	indoors
classical	weekly	outdoors
great		recently

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective
actor	act	
actress		
acting		
art		artistic
artist		
camp	camp	
camper		
camping		
campsite		
collection	collect	
collecting		
collector		
competition	compete	competitive
entertainment	entertain	entertaining
entertainer		

Noun	Verb	Adjective
dance	dance	
dancing		
dancer		
drawing	draw	
interest		interesting
		interested
paint	paint	
painting		
painter		
photograph	photograph	
photographer		
photography		
singer	sing	
song		

Nouns

A Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамках.
В каждой рамке есть одно лишнее слово.

activity • guitar • theatre • TV

- 1 What is your favourite _____ ?
- 2 Charlie isn't very good at playing the _____ .
- 3 I saw that programme on _____ last night.

camera • CD player • cinema • club

- 4 Bob took this photograph with his expensive new _____ .
- 5 Angela doesn't belong to this _____ so she can't come in.
- 6 They closed the old _____ in my town so now I go to the DVD shop more.

bike • concert • film • piano

- 7 Valentina rode her new _____ to school that morning.
- 8 I am learning to play the _____ .
- 9 What _____ do you want to watch tonight?

B Поменяйте местами выделенные слова так, чтобы предложения имели смысл.

- 1 The best painting in the gallery really is a great work of **music**.
- 2 While I am on the bus, I listen to songs on my little **magazine**.
- 3 There was a man banging a huge **DVD player** at the front of the parade.
- 4 Polly's got a great **MP3 player** to watch all her favourite films on.
- 5 What do you do in your **member**?
- 6 Simon is looking forward to reading his favourite **drum** this week.
- 7 You should become a **free time** of a club or join a sports team.
- 8 This kind of **art** is great to listen to on a Sunday afternoon.

Verbs and phrasal verbs

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Why don't you take **up / on** an instrument and learn to play some music?
- 2 On Saturdays, Boris usually goes **on / out** with his friends.
- 3 I've got nothing to do today, so I'm just hanging **off / around** the house.
- 4 Sometimes we have special parties where you have to dress **up / on** in fancy dress.
- 5 Sundays are the best days to laze **around / out** after a difficult week.
- 6 Who are those kids you're hanging out **with / around** these days?

D Заполните пропуски данными словами.

act • collect • dance • fix • improve • join • perform • play • sing • visit • watch

At the Falsettori School of Performing Arts, you can learn how to (1) _____ in a play or a film. Young musicians can learn how to (2) _____ in an opera, or how to (3) _____ a musical instrument. You can also learn how to (4) _____ in a ballet. Whatever your level, we can (5) _____ your standard. We can also (6) _____ any problems you might have. At the end of the course, your family and friends can come and (7) _____ you when you (8) _____ in a special concert. Tickets are free, but we (9) _____ some money to pay for the production. Come and (10) _____ the school today! Please (11) _____ our website for more details.

Phrases**E** Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- I am _____ at sports because I practice a lot.
A look B improve C good
- Do you _____ to a sports club?
A laze B belong C enjoy
- I really _____ myself when I was on holiday.
A enjoyed B listened C visited
- When we _____ horse-riding, I had the biggest horse.
A watched B rode C went
- How often do you go _____ the cinema?
A in B for C to
- I don't keep a diary, but I do write a _____ sometimes.
A bike B blog C skateboard

F Каждое предложение содержит ошибку. Подчеркните её и напишите правильный вариант.

- Why do you so good at everything? _____
- Did you enjoy himself at the zoo? _____
- Nobody listens at that sort of music anymore! _____
- Every time we go skateboard, I fall off. _____
- Learning to go a bike is easy. _____
- Let's ride horse-riding today! _____

Adjectives and adverbs

G Заполните пропуски словами, составленными из данных букв.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1 Frank doesn't like playing _____ music on the piano. | LLAAISSCC |
| 2 I listen to the very latest _____ songs on my MP3 player. | OPP |
| 3 This _____ magazine features interviews with all the stars. | YELEWK |
| 4 Why don't you girls play _____ on such a lovely day? | OSORTODU |
| 5 What a _____ idea it was to go skiing! | ERTAG |
| 6 This is the most _____ part of the film. | FUBATEUIL |
| 7 They say he was the best _____ musician in France. | COKR |
| 8 Chess and reading are two popular activities you can do _____. | NIDSORO |
| 9 I started playing tennis _____, so I'm not very good at it yet. | TEENYCR |

Word formation

H Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- Every time my friend enters a **competition / competitive**, I hope she wins.
- That was a very **entertainment / entertaining** programme.
- He decided to study **photograph / photography** at university.
- Thomas loves horse-riding but his sister isn't **interested / interesting** at all.
- Some people like **collection / collecting** things, but some think it's boring.
- There were lots of families staying on the **campsite / camping**.
- She wants to be a great **dancer / dance** one day.
- I like the song, but the **sing / singer** isn't very good.
- The **actor / actress** won a prize for her brilliant performance as Cleopatra.

I Заполните пропуски, преобразуя слова так, чтобы предложения имели смысл.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 The _____ dropped his camera and it broke before he could take a picture. | PHOTOGRAPH |
| 2 Galina is taking _____ lessons because she wants to perform in a ballet. | DANCE |
| 3 Leon is a book _____ and he has hundreds of them at home. | COLLECT |
| 4 An _____ must be creative and hard-working. | ART |
| 5 I can sing and dance a bit, but my _____ is awful. | ACT |
| 6 When it rains all day and all night, _____ isn't much fun. | CAMP |
| 7 He makes a lot of money because he is a popular _____. | ENTERTAIN |
| 8 This simple _____ of some fruit is worth millions of euros. | DRAW |

A Раскройте скобки, используя соответствующие формы глаголов.

- 1 I _____ (**not / begin**) to play until the game was nearly over.
- 2 Daniel _____ (**eat**) three sandwiches during the game.
- 3 The player _____ (**catch**) the ball.
- 4 She _____ (**go**) past us on her new bicycle.
- 5 Charlie _____ (**bring**) his chess pieces so we could play together.
- 6 Nobody _____ (**speak**) to the coach after the match.
- 7 The athlete _____ (**not / know**) if he could run any faster.
- 8 How much _____ (**Carl / pay**) for his shoes?

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 9 I missed the bus because I **waked / woke** up late.
- 10 I couldn't remember the answer, but Caroline **knew / knowed** it.
- 11 Barney **wore / weared** his best trousers to the dance.
- 12 I stayed awake and **read / readed** the end of the book.
- 13 The cat nearly **felt / fell** out of the tree!
- 14 The wind **blowed / blew** so hard against the windows I thought they would break.
- 15 The dog **drunk / drank** all the water in his bowl.
- 16 My best friend **gave / gaved** me a book for my birthday.
- 17 Is this the person you **speaked / spoke** to yesterday?
- 18 Do you remember when they **won / win** the cup?
- 19 She was in the mall yesterday when she **meet / met** her cousin.
- 20 I **run / ran** all the way to the station.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>21 I was a bit disappointed when the _____ was cancelled at the last minute.</p> <p>A concert
B member
C camera</p> | <p>25 It's not healthy to stay _____ on such a lovely summer day!</p> <p>A recently
B indoors
C great</p> |
| <p>22 The art of _____ is not easy to learn.</p> <p>A actress
B actor
C acting</p> | <p>26 <i>Spoons</i> is a new _____ magazine for people interested in cooking.</p> <p>A weekly
B classical
C competitive</p> |
| <p>23 Shelley had a fancy dress party and everyone had to _____.</p> <p>A laze around
B go out
C dress up</p> | <p>27 Now this is what I call real _____!</p> <p>A dancer
B interest
C entertainment</p> |
| <p>24 When did you last _____ the theatre?</p> <p>A play
B visit
C act</p> | |

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

D Заполните пропуски, используя глаголы, данные в рамке.

be • fix • go • hang • ride • sing • take • write

- 28 The children decided to _____ three songs at the school concert.
- 29 'What a terrible day,' he began to _____ in his blog. 'It all started in the morning ...'.
- 30 How often do you _____ out with your friends?
- 31 Lots of teenagers _____ around at the mall at weekends.
- 32 Samantha wants to _____ very good at cooking but her food always tastes awful.
- 33 Did your dad _____ your skateboard when it broke?
- 34 My teacher encouraged me to _____ up a new hobby.
- 35 Jonathan likes to _____ his bike all the way to the shops and back again.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

E Соедините две части предложения.

- | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-----------------------------|
| 36 He practised all summer, and now he is really good | _____ | a | to the chess club. |
| 37 Frank belongs | _____ | b | in a film? |
| 38 Tonight, everyone is going | _____ | c | to the coach. |
| 39 Have you ever acted | _____ | d | at the list. |
| 40 I couldn't see my name when I looked | _____ | e | to the cinema. |
| 41 The whole team listened carefully | _____ | f | at tennis. |
| 42 Did you have a good time | _____ | g | at the swimming pool today? |

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

F Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 43 In the 1950s and 1960s, many British people went on holiday to holiday camps like Butlins. They were called 'camps' but people didn't go _____ there, they stayed in small rooms called 'chalets'. **CAMP**
- 44 The people who worked at Butlins were called 'Redcoats' and it was their job to make your holiday as _____ as possible. **INTEREST**
- 45 There were a lot of different types of _____ to keep all the family amused. **ENTERTAIN**
- 46 Every morning, the Redcoats would sing the Butlins _____ at breakfast with all the campers, and that was just the start of the fun! **SING**
- 47 You could enter a sports _____, like swimming or running. **COMPETE**
- 48 For the artists among the campers, there was also a weekly prize for the best _____ of life in the camp. **DRAW**
- 49 For people who liked _____, there was a dance held every night in the big hall. **DANCE**
- 50 The camp _____ would take your picture so you would never forget your holiday. **PHOTOGRAPH**

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ____/50

Past continuous

Past continuous

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I / he / she / it was playing .	I / he / she / it was not (wasn't) playing .	Was I / he / she / it playing? Yes, I / he / she / it was . No, I / he / she / it wasn't .
	You / we / they were playing .	You / we / they were not (weren't) playing .	Were you / we / they playing? Yes, you / we / they were . No, you / we / they weren't .

Употребляется для описания:

действий, которые происходили в определённый момент или период времени в прошлом
действий, которые происходили в прошлом одновременно

Примеры

What **were you doing** at four o'clock?
I **was having** a tennis lesson.
Dean **was playing** basketball at four o'clock.
I **was reading** a book while you **were doing** the washing up.
Some children **were swimming**, but the others **were sunbathing**.
While the music **was playing**, they **were dancing**.
Teresa **was kicking** the ball when she fell over.
The players **were training** when it began to rain.
Joe **was swimming**. His coach shouted to him.

действий, которые происходили в прошлом и были прерваны другим действием в прошлом

Helpful hints

Past continuous обычно употребляется с:

- at that moment
- at one / two o'clock и т.д.

Watch out!

Past simple и past continuous часто используются вместе, когда нужно показать, что одно действие произошло в процессе совершения другого действия:

✓ Our pizza **arrived** while we **were watching** the game on TV.

В таких предложениях часто используются:

- when
- while
- as

Teresa was playing football **when** she broke her leg.

While the players were training, it began to rain.

As Joe was swimming, his coach shouted to him.

Helpful hints

Past continuous никогда не используется для описания законченных или повторяющихся действий в прошлом. Для описания этих действий употребляется past simple:

✗ Peter **was falling** off his bicycle three times last month.

✓ Peter **fell** off his bicycle three times last month.

Формы неправильных глаголов приведены на с. 183.

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- I was **playing** / **play** tennis yesterday when it started to rain.
- Was training Ivan** / **Was Ivan training** every day last month?
- Were you swimming** / **You were swimming** when you saw the shark?
- Katrina and George **were riding** / **was riding** their bikes when they found the lost puppy.
- Diane **wasn't** / **didn't** watching the basketball match at three o'clock.
- Wendy **was listen** / **was listening** to the coach very carefully, but the other players weren't.
- What **you were** / **were you** doing when you heard the news?
- While Darren and I **was** / **were** playing a chess match, the lights went off.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- Where _____ when I saw you yesterday morning?
A you going B were you go C were you going
- The children _____ a game online when their parents came back.
A were playing B was playing C playing
- Some players _____ to the coach, but others were playing with a ball.
A listen B were listening C was listening
- Who was that woman you _____ to?
A was talking B talks C were talking
- Why _____ last night?
A was the baby crying B the baby was crying C was crying the baby
- While David _____ attention, someone took his tablet.
A didn't pay B wasn't paying C not paying
- The team scored the goal while I _____ at the TV.
A wasn't looking B not looking C weren't looking
- The footballers _____ after the ball when the referee stopped the match.
A was running B were run C were running

C Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в *past continuous*.

- Marina _____ (talk) to her friend when the teacher came into the class.
- Jerry and Ben _____ (run) around the track while the rest of the class were playing volleyball.
- Jill and I _____ (not / pay) attention to the coach and she got angry with us.
- Why _____ (you / wear) your trainers when I saw you yesterday evening?
- Some children _____ (read) books, while others were doing their homework.
- Which match _____ (Nick / watch) on TV when his parents got back home?
- William and Mary _____ (not / practise) their ice-skating figures when their coach arrived.
- I _____ (listen) to my favourite song when the teacher saw me.

D Заполните пропуски, используя *when*, *while* или *as*.
В некоторых случаях возможны два правильных ответа.

- 1 _____ Danny was jogging, he saw a kitten in the park.
- 2 Marek and Vladimir were training for the match _____ their coach asked them a question.
- 3 What was your brother doing _____ you asked him to help you?
- 4 The children were playing basketball in the garden _____ their parents were making lunch.
- 5 _____ I was coming home from the gym, I found a wallet in the street.
- 6 Daniela was riding her bike _____ she met an old friend.
- 7 Kevin and Jim were watching a match on TV _____ their dog started barking.
- 8 Where were you going _____ I met you?

E Составьте предложения, используя глаголы в соответствующей форме.

- 1 Ron / sleep / when / he / hear / a loud noise.

- 2 What / you / do / when / I / phone / you?

- 3 Jenny / not do / her homework / when / Nick / arrive.

- 4 Maria and Paul / play chess / when / their parents / come home.

- 5 Sam and Kevin / visit / Barcelona's stadium / when they / see / Messi.

- 6 While I / cook / dinner / for my parents, / my friend phone / me.

- 7 While I / look / out of the window, / my cat / steal / my food from the plate.

- 8 Where / the athletes / run / when / you / see / them?

F Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в *past simple* или *past continuous*.

Something fantastic (1) _____ (happen) last week! While I (2) _____ (come) home from volleyball practice last Monday, I (3) _____ (see) something very strange. My friends, Dana and Ben and I (4) _____ (walk) down the street and we (5) _____ (talk) about our volleyball game, when we (6) _____ (hear) a small noise. We (7) _____ (start) looking to see where it (8) _____ (come) from but we couldn't see anything. As we (9) _____ (look), Dana noticed a small, white cat. It (10) _____ (cry) and it looked hungry. I (11) _____ (decide) to take it home with me and give it some food. When I (12) _____ (arrive) home, my mother (13) _____ (cook) lunch. So I took the kitten to my room without telling her anything. Later, when she saw the kitten, she (14) _____ (not / be) happy at first, but finally she let me keep her. Now, we call her Snowy and she sleeps in my room!

Imperative, infinitive, -ing form

Imperative

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма
	<i>Hit the ball to me!</i>	<i>Don't hit the ball to me – hit it to Ivana!</i>

Употребление

Повелительное наклонение употребляется для выражения приказа, просьбы или совета.

Infinitive

После ряда глаголов используется инфинитив с частицей *to*. К таким глаголам относятся:

Form	agree	choose	forget	offer	promise	seem
	ask	decide	hope	plan	refuse	want

-ing form

После ряда глаголов используется форма глагола с окончанием *-ing*. К таким глаголам относятся:

Form	enjoy	like	remember
	finish	love	stop
	hate	miss	suggest

Watch out!

- ✓ He decided **to do** judo.
- ✓ I like **playing** football.

-ing form or full infinitive

После некоторых глаголов может использоваться как форма глагола с окончанием *-ing*, так и инфинитив с частицей *to*. К таким глаголам относятся:

Form	begin	continue	start

Watch out!

Во временах группы *continuous* после глаголов *begin*, *continue*, *start* всегда используется инфинитив с частицей *to*:

- ✓ It's starting **to rain**.
- ✗ It's starting **raining**.

-ing form or bare infinitive

После ряда глаголов может следовать дополнение и инфинитив глагола без частицы *to* или дополнение и форма глагола с окончанием *-ing*. К таким глаголам относятся:

Form	hear	listen to	notice	see	watch

Употребление

Примеры

Законченное действие *I saw the man **fall off** his horse.* (действие целиком, от начала до конца)

Незаконченное действие *In this photo, you can see the man **falling off** his horse.* (действие в развитии)

Watch out!

- ✓ We saw her **walk** down the street. (Мы видели, как она прошла по улице.)
- ✓ We saw her **walking** down the street. (Мы видели, как она шла по улице.)

A Заполните пропуски словами, данными в рамке.

be • catch • don't do • don't forget • play • run • throw • try

- 1 _____ faster! You can win the race if you try!
- 2 _____ the ball as hard as you can!
- 3 _____ as well as you can and we have a good chance.
- 4 _____ that – it's against the rules!
- 5 _____ to bring your running shoes tomorrow.
- 6 _____ careful! You might fall off your bicycle!
- 7 Always _____ your best when you enter a race.
- 8 _____ the ball by holding your hands.

B Раскройте скобки, используя глаголы в форме инфинитива или глаголы с окончанием *-ing*.

The two schools planned (1) _____ (**play**) the match on a Saturday night. But some girls were unhappy about the time for different reasons. One player wanted (2) _____ (**go**) out with her friends, one player had promised (3) _____ (**have**) a meal with her aunt, and another said she hated (4) _____ (**play**) in the dark.

One coach suggested (5) _____ (**arrange**) the game on the Friday, but the other coach refused (6) _____ (**do**) it because she had another game to go to. One player, who didn't like (7) _____ (**argue**), said they should stop (8) _____ (**disagree**). She said they should decide (9) _____ (**cancel**) the game, but nobody seemed (10) _____ (**be**) happy about that.

Finally, the two teams agreed (11) _____ (**meet**) on the Saturday because they all loved (12) _____ (**play**) basketball.

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

'The rules are very simple, you all know that. But Chris, please don't (1) **pick / to pick** up the ball – only the goalkeeper does that. So remember (2) **kick / to kick** the ball! I know everyone likes (3) **score / scoring** goals, but sometimes it's better to pass the ball to someone else. So, (4) **looking / look** for your team-mates! Everyone wants (5) **being / to be** a winner, and nobody enjoys (6) **losing / to lose**, so please (7) **be taking / take** my advice. (8) **Doing / Do** your best and you might win. I'm asking you (9) **to get / getting** out there and (10) **winning / win!**'

D Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 What sport do you enjoy _____ the most?
A watch **B** to watch **C** watching
- 2 He was listening to the teacher _____, but he didn't understand anything.
A talking **B** to talk **C** to talking
- 3 I saw the car _____ and jumped out of the way at the last minute.
A to come **B** coming **C** come
- 4 When did you begin _____ the piano?
A to play **B** to playing **C** play
- 5 The noise from my neighbour's party is starting _____ me.
A annoying **B** annoy **C** to annoy
- 6 When you get to the theatre, just _____ for me outside.
A be wait **B** waiting **C** wait
- 7 Oh, I forgot _____ you – I won the chess match on Friday.
A tell **B** telling **C** to tell
- 8 I can hear my brother _____ his drums upstairs! I'm trying to watch a film!
A to play **B** playing **C** play

E Заполните пропуски формой глагола с окончанием *-ing* или инфинитивом.

eat • find • go • rain • say • see

- 1 When it started _____, the tennis players went indoors.
- 2 Did you notice the man trying _____ his golf ball in the long grass?
- 3 I remember _____ to the cinema to see that film last year.
- 4 I hope _____ you when you get back from your trip.
- 5 Don't _____ that! The coach is listening.
- 6 After we have finished _____ lunch, let's go.

F Каждое предложение содержит ошибку. Подчеркните её и напишите правильный вариант.

- 1 I heard my dad to shout and I ran downstairs to see what was happening.

- 2 In the summer, I miss to go to skiing lessons.

- 3 The team manager offered give our class free tickets for the match.

- 4 The coach asked the players play harder.

- 5 The World Cup continues being a popular sporting event.

- 6 I watched the whole race, so I saw the swimmer wins his medal.

Sport

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 186

basketball	goal	prize	stadium
captain	gym	race	swimming
coach	hockey	racket	table tennis
competition	ice skating	skiing	team
fan	player	snowboarding	tennis player
football	practice	sports centre	ticket

Verbs

cancel	encourage	ride	skate
catch	end	roll	throw
cycle	enter (a competition / race)	score	touch
deserve	push	select	watch (a game / match)
drop	reach	shove	

Phrases

congratulate someone on (something)	lose a match / game / competition
do judo / tae kwon do / karate / etc	on TV
football boots	play golf / football / baseball / etc
go skiing / snowboarding / surfing / etc	take part in (something)
in the end	win a match / game / competition

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives		Adverbs
exciting	indoor	fast
fantastic	outdoor	last
fast	popular	well
	strong	

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective
congratulations	congratulate	
danger		dangerous
entrance	enter	
excitement	excite	exciting excited
fame		famous
loser	lose	
player	play	
practice	practise	
skiing	ski	
training	train	
trainer		
winner	win	

Nouns

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 The basketball **coach** / **fan** was really excited about getting tickets for the match.
- 2 Come to hockey **practice** / **competition** with us at 8 pm.
- 3 The football player scored an amazing **prize** / **goal**.
- 4 The fans in the **stadium** / **gym** were cheering loudly when the match ended.
- 5 Jack is the **captain** / **player** of his school football team.
- 6 I like playing **snowboarding** / **table tennis** in my free time.

B Заполните пропуски словами, данными в рамке.

race • racket • skiing • sports centre • swimming • team

- 1 The tennis player's _____ broke while he was hitting the ball.
- 2 Let's go _____ at the open-air pool.
- 3 _____ is my favourite winter sport.
- 4 He came first in the _____ because he's a fast runner.
- 5 Which _____ do you want to win the competition?
- 6 We hope to go ice skating at the new _____ today.

Verbs

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 They ____ down the road on their bikes when it started to rain.
A were rolling **B** were skating **C** were cycling
- 2 Let's ____ the match at the café tonight.
A watch **B** catch **C** select
- 3 We were hoping ____ more people to join the club.
A to deserve **B** to encourage **C** to reach
- 4 I love ____ goals for my team when we play.
A pushing **B** throwing **C** scoring
- 5 They decided to ____ the match at the last minute.
A to drop **B** to cancel **C** to touch
- 6 I want you to ____ the ball and then throw it back to me.
A ride **B** enter **C** catch

D Соедините две части предложения.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| 1 | Everyone agreed that they played well and | _____ |
| 2 | The goal keeper dropped the ball | _____ |
| 3 | The coach promised to select him for the team | _____ |
| 4 | It's bad luck for players to touch the winner's cup | _____ |
| 5 | Wear a good hat and leather boots when | _____ |
| 6 | The players were pushing and shoving | _____ |
-
- | | |
|---|---|
| a | each other all through the game. |
| b | you go riding this afternoon. |
| c | deserved to win the match. |
| d | and watched it roll into the back of the net. |
| e | before the competition ends. |
| f | if he could score at least two goals. |

Phrases

E Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- Anyone taking part **on / in** the match needs to wear football **boots / shoes**.
- We were watching the game **to / on** TV when the electricity went off.
- On / In** the end, we decided to **do / go** snowboarding.
- They don't like **losing / taking** a match at all.
- Go on. Congratulate him **on / in** winning the race!
- Were you **doing / playing** judo when you hurt your leg?
- First, you need to **win / take** part the competition and then you can say you're the best!
- We were planning to **play / go** golf this weekend.

Adjectives and adverbs

F Поменяйте местами выделенные слова так, чтобы предложения имели смысл.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| 1 | I prefer playing last games to indoor ones. | _____ |
| 2 | The match was well and the atmosphere was fantastic. | _____ |
| 3 | He can't run fast and he came strong . | _____ |
| 4 | Cricket is a very outdoor sport in India. | _____ |
| 5 | How popular do you have to be to lift those weights? | _____ |
| 6 | The team played exciting but still lost. | _____ |

G Заполните пропуски словами. Первые буквы слов даны.

- 1 Ice skating is just **f**_____! I go every week and I love it.
- 2 Table tennis is my favourite **i**_____ sport.
- 3 Basketball is very **p**_____ in my country – everybody plays it.
- 4 You need to be **s**_____ to play tennis.
- 5 Our team played really **w**_____ on Saturday.
- 6 I came **l**_____ in the race today. I must train harder if I want to do better.

Word formation**H** Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу текста.

From a very young age I wanted to be a football **(1)** _____ .
 So, last year I started training every night after school and I tried
 to **(2)** _____ in the park with my friends at weekends too.
 Imagine my **(3)** _____ when a coach from the local youth
 team came to watch me play in a school match. I soon started
 to dream about becoming as **(4)** _____ as all my favourite
 stars. But I know it's **(5)** _____ to think you can succeed
 before you are really ready. You need to work hard to be
 a **(6)** _____ and that means trying to play as well as you can.
 One day I hope I'll make it to the top.

PLAY**PRACTICE****EXCITE****FAME****DANGER****WIN****I** Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

- 1 The _____ looked very angry when they left the field.
- 2 I was bored because the game wasn't very _____ .
- 3 _____ on winning the school sports cup!
- 4 The fans cheered when the players _____ the stadium.
- 5 He is the _____ of the youth team at the local sports centre.
- 6 I really want to go _____ next winter.
- 7 He injured his knee badly in _____ .
- 8 I was so _____ I couldn't sleep.

LOSE**EXCITE****CONGRATULATE****ENTER****TRAIN****SKI****TRAIN****EXCITE**

A Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 Ice hockey is a very _____ game to watch and Atanoli Tarasov was its father in Russia. **EXCITE**
- 2 He started an ice hockey programme in 1946. He was a very clever _____. **TRAIN**
- 3 Tarasov became _____ for his training techniques. **FAME**
- 4 He thought that passing the puck was very important and he made his team _____ very hard to do that. **PRACTICE**
- 5 Vladislav Tretiak became one of the best _____ in ice hockey history because of Anatoli Tarasov! **PLAY**
- 6 While he was the coach, the Soviet national team were the _____ of three Olympic gold medals! **WIN**

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Заполните пропуски словами, данными в рамке.

fan • practice • prize • racket • score • ticket

- 7 We have an extra _____ for tomorrow's final. Do you want to come with us?
- 8 I'm a great _____ of Novak Djokovic.
- 9 The _____ was 3–2 when the referee stopped the match.
- 10 The _____ for the first place in the competition is a trip to Brazil!
- 11 I've lost my tennis _____. Have you seen it?
- 12 Sorry, I can't come with you. I've got judo _____ at three o'clock.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Дополните каждое второе предложение таким образом, чтобы по смыслу оно совпадало с первым предложением. Используйте от двух до пяти слов, включая выделенное слово.

- 13 Sarah, did you have a kick boxing lesson last week?
Sarah, _____ kick boxing last week? **DO**
- 14 Bob lost the match and he was very unhappy.
Bob _____ the match and he was very unhappy. **NOT**
- 15 David decided to enter the Marathon race next month.
David decided to _____ the Marathon race next month. **PART**
- 16 I trained very hard, but finally I lost.
I trained very hard, but _____, I lost. **END**
- 17 The TV showed a fantastic snowboarding competition last night.
There was a fantastic snowboarding competition _____ last night. **ON**
- 18 Last Saturday, it was raining heavily, so the referee decided not to start the football match.
The referee decided to _____ because it was raining heavily. **CANCEL**

(по 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ)

D Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 19 Tatiana agreed **coming / to come** to the stadium with me.
 20 The coach forgot **to tell / tell** us how many rounds to run!
 21 When we heard the referee **blow / to blow** the whistle, we stopped playing.
 22 Rebecca **was practising / practised** her shots when it started raining.
 23 **Don't pass / Pass not** the ball to Terry.
 24 **Aren't / Don't be** late for the match!
 25 While Jamila was cycling, she **met / was meeting** a friend.
 26 They **rode / were riding** their horses when it started snowing.
 27 She trained very hard and the coach **selected / was selecting** her for the national team.
 28 My friend suggested **to go / going** to the stadium.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

E Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 29 The coach asked us ____ up all the tennis balls.
 A to pick B pick C picking
- 30 Grandpa, do you remember ____ first prize in the marathon? How did you feel?
 A to win B win C winning
- 31 ____ those tennis rackets!
 A Not touch B Don't touch C Don't touching
- 32 We watched Roger Federer ____ for two hours before his match against Nadal.
 A train B to train C to training
- 33 I heard Mira ____ in the other room, but I didn't go in.
 A talking B to talk C talk
- 34 While we ____ table tennis at the sports centre, our coach prepared some exercises for us.
 A played B were playing C playing
- 35 My sister offered ____ me practise before the final.
 A to help B helping C help
- 36 When we saw someone ____ the neighbour's car, we started shouting and the thief left.
 A to steal B steal C stealing

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

F Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в соответствующую форму.

- '(37) _____ (not / forget) to buy some milk on the way back from the gym,' said my mum.
 I (38) _____ (go) to the sports centre and I was in a hurry because I don't like to be late. When
 I (39) _____ (arrive) there, the captain of the team (40) _____ (throw) the ball in the basket and
 some of the other players (41) _____ (run) around the court. I (42) _____ (not / have) much
 time to put on my training shoes before the training session. Then our coach told us (43) _____ (get)
 into two teams and start (44) _____ (play) a friendly match.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ____/50

Present perfect 1

Present perfect

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
<i>have / has + past participle</i>			
	I / you / we / they have ('ve) taken the book.	I / you / we / they have not (haven't) taken the book.	Have I / you / we / they taken the book? Yes, I / you / we / they have . No, I / you / we / they haven't .
	He / she / it has ('s) taken the book.	He / she / it has not (hasn't) taken the book.	Has he / she / it taken the book? Yes, he / she / it has . No, I / you / we / they hasn't .

Watch out!

Для образования времени *present perfect* используется глагол *to have* в настоящем времени и причастие прошедшего времени смыслового глагола. Причастия прошедшего времени правильных глаголов оканчиваются на *-ed*. Формы причастия прошедшего времени неправильных глаголов необходимо знать наизусть.

Bare infinitive	Past participle
be	been
become	become
begin	begun
buy	bought
come	come
do	done
give	given
know	known
make	made
put	put
read	read
speak	spoken
take	taken
teach	taught
understand	understood
write	written

Полный список неправильных глаголов приведён на с. 183.

Употребляется:

- для описания действия, без указания (точного) времени его совершения
- для описания результата действия
- в вопросах о приобретённом опыте в прошлом и ответах на них
- для описания действий или состояний, которые начались в прошлом и продолжаются до настоящего момента

Примеры

- I've finished** my school history project.
- David **has lost** his school bag.
- Have you ever cheated** in a test?
No, I've never **cheated** in a test.
- We've been** at school for 6 hours.
- Mrs Clark **has worked** at this school since 2012.

Helpful hints

Present perfect обычно употребляется с:

- yet** We **haven't checked** the answers **yet**.
- already** We **have already done** this exercise.
- just** We **have just done** this exercise.
- since** (last week / 2013 и т. п.) Mr Gray **has taught** English here **since** 2013.
- for** (a year / two days и т. п.) She's **taught** French here **for** a year.
- ever** **Have you ever had** guitar lessons?
- never** I've **never understood** why they give us so much homework!

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Emma has **took / has taken** an English exam today.
- 2 We **have done / has done** a lot of revision this week.
- 3 He **have stop / has stopped** taking German lessons.
- 4 Cara **has asked / have asked** to join the school's photography club.
- 5 The teachers **has promised / have promised** to take us on a school trip.
- 6 It **have been / has been** a difficult week at school.

B Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в *present perfect*.

- 1 A: _____ (you / ask) for more time to finish the project?
B: No. I _____ (not see) Mr Davis today at all.
- 2 A: _____ (Mr Jones / give) everyone a copy of the timetable?
B: He _____ (not have) time to get them photocopied.
- 3 A: _____ (they / move) the geography lesson to Friday afternoon?
B: No. They _____ (not move) it. It's still tomorrow at 3.30 pm.
- 4 A: _____ (your friends / decide) to meet us after school?
B: Unfortunately, they _____ (not get) time today.
- 5 A: _____ (the class / prepare) the presentation for the lesson?
B: We _____ (not start) it because we have some other work to do first.
- 6 A: I _____ (not manage) to do my maths homework for today.
B: _____ (you / speak) to your maths teacher about this?
- 7 A: _____ (Katy / choose) what courses to take next term?
B: She _____ (not say) anything to me about it.
- 8 A: _____ (you / read) the report in the school paper about the football team?
B: No. I _____ (not buy) a copy but I will.

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 The twins haven't said sorry to the head teacher _____.
A yet B already C just
- 2 I haven't _____ to my teacher about my assignment yet.
A speak B spoke C spoken
- 3 The football captain has _____ asked me to join the team.
A just B since C yet
- 4 Has Tom ever _____ on holiday abroad?
A go B been C went
- 5 Layla has _____ done experiments in the lab.
A ever B yet C never
- 6 Vicky _____ taken part in any sports lessons this week.
A didn't B hasn't C haven't

D Заполните пропуски словами, данными в рамке.

already • ever • for • just • never • since • yet

- 1 Have you seen your end of term report _____?
- 2 Have you _____ won a race on school sports day?
- 3 I'm surprised that you've _____ handed in your physics project!
- 4 I've _____ had a mark as bad as this before!
- 5 I've _____ seen the principal coming out of his office.
- 6 I haven't been on a school trip _____ two years.
- 7 Have you eaten anything _____ lunch time?

E Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в *present perfect*.

Hi Liam,

How are you? Sorry I (1) _____ (not write) for so long, but I (2) _____ (be) very busy with an important assignment.

So, let me tell you my news. Firstly, my dad (3) _____ (promise) me a new laptop because I (4) _____ (have) such good marks at school so far this year. My sister, Julia, (5) _____ (also / do) really well and she's getting one too. I (6) _____ (already / choose) the one I want. The other great thing is how well my school (7) _____ (manage) to do in sports. We (8) _____ (never / win) five cups in a year before! Finally, I'm glad to say that when we (9) _____ (finish) our exams we can go on a school trip. The school (10) _____ (not decide) where yet, but I hope it's Italy.

What about you? (11) _____ (you / keep) up with all your school work? (12) _____ (your brother / complete) his year abroad as an exchange student?

I hope you (13) _____ (not make) any plans for August. My parents (14) _____ (just / book) a cabin by the lake and you're invited too.

Write back soon!

All the best,

Josh

F Составьте вопросы, используя глаголы в *present perfect*, а затем ответьте на них.

- 1 you / ever / receive / a prize at school?

- 2 you / ever / be / abroad?

- 3 you / ever / visit / an art gallery?

- 4 you / ever / perform / in a school concert?

- 5 you / decide / what you want to do after school?

- 6 you / make / any plans for the summer?

- 7 you / ever / lost / anything / valuable?

- 8 you / get / a favourite school subject?

Present perfect 2

Present perfect and past simple

Form Образование времени *present perfect* приведено на с. 42
Образование времени *past simple* приведено на с. 18 и 21

Время	Употребляется:	Пример
present perfect	для описания результата совершенного действия	<i>She's taken photos for her geography project.</i> (Теперь у неё есть фотографии, которые она может использовать в своём проекте.)
past simple	для описания законченного действия в прошлом	<i>She took photos for her geography project.</i> (Действие совершилось, но результат нам неизвестен. Например, мы не знаем, существуют ли эти фотографии сейчас.)
present perfect	для описания действия, время совершения которого неизвестно либо не указано	<i>She's finished her geography project.</i>
past simple	для описания действия, время совершения которого известно либо указано	<i>She finished her geography project last night.</i>

Helpful hints

Существуют указатели времени, которые подсказывают, какое грамматическое время необходимо употребить.

Past simple

- *ago* *Robbert took his driving test a year **ago**.*
- *yesterday* *We had our biology test **yesterday**.*
- *last week* *Jack started guitar lessons **last week**.*
- *a few days ago* *I saw the new documentary **a few days ago**.*
- *on Sunday* *Tom did his English homework **on Sunday**.*
- *at eight o'clock* *They arrived at school **at eight o'clock**.*
- *in 2013* *She started teaching **in 2013**.*

Present perfect

- *already* *We have **already** done this exercise.*
- *ever* *Have you **ever** had guitar lessons?*
- *for* *She has taught German here **for** over five years.*
- *just* *We have **just** done this exercise.*
- *never* *I have **never** understood why they give us so much homework.*
- *since* *Mr Gray has taught French here **since** 2006.*
- *yet* *We haven't checked the answers **yet**.*

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 **Have you met / Did you meet** the new maths teacher yet?
- 2 When **did you learn / have you learnt** to ski?
- 3 He **has taken / have taken** lots of photographs today.
- 4 We **haven't had / didn't have** an exam last week.
- 5 When you went on the school trip, **have you visited / did you visit** the museum?
- 6 I **never did / have never done** a chemistry experiment before.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Have you ____ been to France?
A yet B already C ever
- 2 When ____ your project?
A have you finished B did you finish C you finished
- 3 He hasn't been to school ____ a week.
A since B for C before
- 4 You're late. The maths lesson has ____ started.
A already B yet C since
- 5 The teacher ____ us any homework for tonight.
A haven't given B gave C hasn't given
- 6 Two days ____, Rob started guitar lessons.
A since B ago C before

C Составьте предложения в *present perfect* или *past simple*.

- 1 Harry / not leave / for his holidays / yet

- 2 I / never / study German / before

- 3 they / not finish / building the new gymnasium / yet

- 4 she / finish / her project / already / because she / work / all night

- 5 you / go / to the party / last night?

- 6 Sasha / take / her driving test / a year ago

- 7 I / not / see / you / for ages

- 8 the teacher / just / come / into the classroom

D Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в *present perfect* или *past simple*.

- 1 She isn't here. She _____ (**go**) to her evening class.
- 2 Sylvia _____ (**write**) a history test yesterday.
- 3 He _____ (**be**) a teacher here for twenty years.
- 4 Angela _____ (**live**) in London since 2003.
- 5 _____ you _____ (**see**) the basketball match on TV last night?
- 6 How many emails _____ (**get**) on your birthday?

E Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в *present perfect* или *past simple*.

Hi Terry,

I want your opinion about something. I (1) _____ (**decide**) to go to summer school in London to learn English. One reason I (2) _____ (**make**) this decision is because this year I (3) _____ (**do**) really badly in all my English exams. I need to improve my English – and fast! I (4) _____ (**not choose**) a school yet and I (5) _____ (**want**) to ask you about your experience. You (6) _____ (**go**) on a language course in England last year, didn't you? (7) _____ (**you / have**) a good time there? (8) _____ (**be**) the teachers good? What was the name of the language school? Please send me some information so that I can make the right decision! Thanks.

All the best,
Sam

F Дополните каждое второе предложение таким образом, чтобы по смыслу оно совпадало с первым предложением. Используйте от двух до пяти слов, включая выделенное слово.

- 1 He left the house a few minutes ago.
He _____ the house. **JUST**
- 2 I was a child the last time I went to a museum.
I haven't _____ I was a child. **SINCE**
- 3 I've never tasted borscht before.
This is the first time I _____ borscht. **EVER**
- 4 She lied to her parents about her exam results.
She _____ parents about her exam results. **TELL**
- 5 When was the last time you went to the dentist?
How long _____ to the dentist? **AGO**
- 6 Is this your first visit to Moscow?
Have you _____ ? **BEFORE**

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 188

board	IWB (interactive white board)	report	History / IT (Information Technology) / Literature / Maths / Music / PE (Physical Education) / Physics / RE (Religious Education) / Social Science
class(room)	language	ring	term
desk	lesson	school trip	timetable
dictionary	library	school uniform	
exam	notebook	student	
head teacher	project	subjects: Art / Biology / Chemistry / Geography /	
homework	pupil		

Verbs

answer	mark	read	understand
fail	match	remember	write
know	mean	teach	
learn	pass	tick	

Phrasal verbs

cross out	put up (your hand)
give / hand in	rub out
give / hand out	write down

Phrases

arrive at school	get a good / bad mark
at breaktime	get to school
correct / make a mistake	have a break / lesson
do homework	in ink / pencil
do your best	pay attention
drive (someone) to school	take the register

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	favourite	right	Adverbs
absent	important	serious	right
complicated	intelligent	wrong	wrong

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
apology	apologise		
beginner	begin		
beginning			
correction	correct	correct incorrect	correctly incorrectly
education	educate	educational	
encouragement	encourage	encouraging	
importance		important unimportant	
meaning	mean		
spelling	spell		
student	study		
studies			
teacher	teach		

Nouns

A Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамке.

dictionary • exams • homework • language • lessons • notebooks • report • term • timetable

- 1 I got a good _____ at the end of the last school year.
- 2 Use your _____ when you don't know the meaning of a word.
- 3 The new _____ is on the notice board. We've got PE three times a week.
- 4 At the end of the summer _____ we usually have _____ in all our subjects.
- 5 My favourite _____ are Chemistry and Physics, but I don't like Biology.
- 6 I'm not going out tonight; I've got a lot of Geography _____ to do.
- 7 I would like to do Spanish as my second _____ this year.
- 8 The teacher told us to write everything down in our Literature _____.

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 My brother is a **pupil** / **student** at the university.
- 2 On our school **timetable** / **trip** we went to Rome and saw the Colosseum.
- 3 I've got a History **project** / **lesson** to do, so I'm going to the library.
- 4 I had to see the head **teacher** / **student** because my report was so bad.
- 5 Our **lesson** / **classroom** is on the first floor and has an interactive white board.
- 6 Our school **clothes** / **uniform** is a blue jacket with grey trousers.
- 7 In **PE** / **RE**, we do things like gymnastics and basketball.
- 8 We're learning about computer programming in **IWB** / **IT** at the moment.

Verbs and phrasal verbs

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 What did you ____ in your Music lesson?
A learn **B** remember **C** pass
- 2 Don't forget to ____ what the teacher says in your notebook.
A hand out **B** put up **C** write down
- 3 The teacher ____ all the correct answers.
A crossed out **B** ticked **C** passed
- 4 Look up what the word ____ in a dictionary.
A matches **B** means **C** knows
- 5 I didn't do any work, so I ____ the exam.
A failed **B** answered **C** wrote
- 6 History ____ you about great events in the past.
A learns **B** writes **C** teaches

D Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамке. В рамке есть два лишних слова.

cross out • give out • hand in • marked • put up • read • remember • rubbed out • understand
--

- I didn't _____ the question the teacher asked.
- The teacher has _____ our biology tests and I passed!
- For homework we have to _____ two chapters of our RE book.
- Someone has _____ what the teacher wrote on the board.
- Don't forget to _____ all your papers at the end of the exam – put them on my desk please.
- Basil _____ his hand because he knew the answer.
- You have to _____ the names of all these countries for the Geography test.
- Dan, here are the exam papers. Can you _____ one to each person, please?
- When you make a mistake, just _____ it out neatly.

Phrases**E** Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- Did you arrive **to** / **at** school before the bell rang?
- When you **do** / **make** a mistake, just cross it out.
- How do you **arrive** / **get** to school every morning?
- The teacher always **takes** / **does** the register at the beginning of class.
- Remember to write all your answers **with** / **in** ink.
- We usually have a drink and a snack **in** / **at** break time.
- Don't forget to **make** / **do** your homework this evening.
- Just do your **best** / **good** in the test. That's all you can do.

F Выделенные слова употреблены неправильно. Исправьте их.

- Timothy is unhappy about **having** a bad mark in Geography.

- At two o'clock I **take** an Information Technology lesson.

- I always **have** attention in class.

- My parents said just **be** your best – you don't have to come top of the class.

- At about eleven o'clock we usually **make** a short break.

- My dad drives me **at** school every morning.

Adjectives and adverbs

Заполните пропуски словами. Первые буквы слов даны.

- When a student is very clever, we say they are **i**_____.
- When a pupil is not in class, we say they are **a**_____.
- You call the subject you like best your **f**_____ subject.
- When you are not joking or being funny, you are being **s**_____.
- If a problem is difficult or confusing we say it is **c**_____.
- Choosing a career is a very **i**_____ decision to make.

Заполните пропуски данными словами.

absent • complicated • favourite • important • intelligent • right (x2) • serious • wrong (x2)

My friend Ben is very **(1)** _____ and is top of the class in all the science subjects, but his **(2)** _____ is Maths. He loves doing all those **(3)** _____ problems we get in Maths, and he always gets them **(4)** _____. I'm really bad at Maths and before I met Ben I was always getting the **(5)** _____ answers to the questions the teacher gave us. He helps me to understand, but he thinks I don't have the **(6)** _____ kind of mind to be good at science. He's not here today, though, and the teacher asked me why he was **(7)** _____. I told him that Ben had a(n) **(8)** _____ appointment with the dentist because he has a **(9)** _____ problem with his teeth. I know it's **(10)** _____ to tell a lie, but Ben is my best friend.

Word formation

Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

- He answered most of the questions _____, so he failed the exam.
- You get a very good _____ at this school.
- Dad accepted my _____ for breaking the window.
- _____ don't have to wear school uniforms in their final year.
- He's the best Social Science _____ I've ever had.
- At the _____ of each school year I make a lot of new friends.
- She's good at Art but needs some _____ to help her improve.
- The _____ of some English words is very strange.
- I don't understand the _____ of this poem.
- She doesn't care if she passes or fails. It's _____ to her.

CORRECT

EDUCATE

APOLOGISE

STUDY

TEACH

BEGIN

ENCOURAGE

SPELL

MEAN

IMPORTANT

A Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в *present perfect*.

- 1 I _____ (not answer) all the questions yet.
- 2 _____ (you / remember) where you put your pencil?
- 3 Damien _____ (pass) all his exams with top marks.
- 4 I got the right answer, but the teacher _____ (not tick) it.
- 5 Terry _____ (learn) so much this year.
- 6 You _____ (match) the wrong sentences!
- 7 He _____ (mark) twenty exam papers this morning.
- 8 They _____ (never apologise) for being so rude.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в *present perfect* или *past simple*.

- 9 James _____ (not / arrive) at school yet.
- 10 William _____ (study) a lot of new things since last year.
- 11 I'm worried because Julie _____ (never / be) absent before.
- 12 _____ (you / do) your homework last night?
- 13 We _____ (have / already) three maths lessons this week.
- 14 The teacher _____ (take) the register for the first time with his new class last week.
- 15 The good news is that nobody _____ (fail) a test in this class since the beginning of the year.
- 16 The bus _____ (be) late again this morning.
- 17 William _____ (go) to university last year after passing all his exams.
- 18 The teacher _____ (not / tell) us about the test until today!
- 19 You _____ (not / do) your homework for three weeks.
- 20 _____ (you / read) this book yet?

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 21 The teacher wrote the homework on the _____.
 A board B desk C library
- 22 When you hear the bell _____ it's time for a break.
 A term B ring C exam
- 23 I don't know what this word means so I need to use the _____.
 A timetable B report C dictionary
- 24 Where are they going on the _____ this year?
 A project B lesson C school trip
- 25 Why don't you _____ attention?
 A pay B give C correct
- 26 Maria is probably the most _____ pupil in the class.
 A favourite B complicated C intelligent
- 27 Our _____ is a really horrible colour.
 A head teacher B school uniform C IWB

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

D Заполните пропуски словами, данными в рамке.

begin • know • pay • read • spell • teach • understand • write

- 28 I was worried that I might not _____ the answer to some of the questions.
 29 She asked her dad to _____ her to drive.
 30 You must _____ attention to the teacher.
 31 How old was Diana when she learned to _____ ?
 32 Please _____ your name at the top of the page.
 33 I can't remember how to _____ that word. Is it with one 'r' or two?
 34 I don't speak very much German but I can _____ what you are saying.
 35 I'd like to _____ the lesson with a discussion, today.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

E Соедините две части предложения.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 36 Meet me at _____ | a up my hand. |
| 37 My dad drove me _____ | b down in your notebooks, everyone. |
| 38 What time do we have _____ | c break-time and I'll tell you a secret! |
| 39 He crossed _____ | d out his answer and wrote a better one. |
| 40 I knew the answer so I put _____ | e to school this morning because it was raining. |
| 41 I borrowed a rubber _____ | f to rub something out. |
| 42 Write this _____ | g a break today? |

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

F Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 43 What makes a successful lesson? In a new class, it is important that there is a good relationship between everyone right from the _____. **BEGIN**
- 44 Learning to work with and learn from other people is a big part of the _____ process. **EDUCATE**
- 45 It is not just the relationships between the children, but also between them and their _____. **TEACH**
- 46 He or she should try to be very _____ all the time. **ENCOURAGE**
- 47 When a _____ makes a mistake, for example, they might need some help. **STUDY**
- 48 Sometimes a pupil might spell something _____, so they need a lot of spelling practice. **CORRECT**
- 49 Perhaps a schoolchild doesn't know the _____ of a word and needs a clear and simple explanation. **MEAN**
- 50 So it is easy to see the _____ of good relationships in the classroom. **IMPORTANT**

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ____/50

will and be going to

will

will + инфинитив без частицы to

Form

Утвердительная форма

I / you / he / she / it / we / they

will ('ll) work tomorrow.

Отрицательная форма

I / you / he / she / it / we / they

will not (won't) work tomorrow.

Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ

Will I / you / he / she / it / we / they

work tomorrow?

Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they **will.**

No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they **won't.**

Употребляется для описания:

действий и событий в будущем

предположений

просьб и предложений

спонтанных решений

Примеры

The hotel **will have** ten employees.

It **will be** a great job! You **will enjoy** working there.

Will you help me? Of course I **will!**

Okay. **I'll ask** Mike to help me.

Watch out!

Для выражения вежливого предложения с местоимениями I и we используется вопросительная форма **Shall I (we) ...?**

Shall I tidy the office?

Helpful hints

Форма глагола **will** остаётся неизменной со всеми местоимениями:

- **Will you work** in London?
- Yes, I **will.** (Yes, I'll **work** in London).
- Tom **won't work** in London. He'll **work** in Vladivostok.
- My friends **will not work** in London. They **will work** in Moscow.

be going to

be going to + инфинитив

Form

Утвердительная форма

I **am ('m) going to work** tomorrow.

He / she / it **is ('s) going to work** tomorrow.

You / we / they **are ('re) going to work** tomorrow.

Отрицательная форма

I **am not ('m not) going to work** tomorrow.

He / she / it **is not (isn't, 's not) going to work** tomorrow.

You / we / they **are not (aren't, 're not) going to work** tomorrow.

Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ

Am I going to work tomorrow? Yes, I **am.** / No, I'm **not.**

Is he / she / it going to work tomorrow? Yes, he / she / it **is.**

No, he / she / it **isn't.**

No, he / she / it's **not.**

Are you / we / they going to work tomorrow? Yes, you / we / they **are.**

No, you / we / they **aren't.**

No, you / we / they're **not.**

Употребляется для описания:

намерений и планов

будущих действий, признаки которых очевидны

действий или событий в будущем

Примеры

I **am going to go** to university when I leave school.

Greta **is still sleeping.** She's **going to be** late for work.

The hotel **is going to have** ten employees.

Watch out!

Довольно часто предложения с **will** и **be going to** не имеют значительных различий:

✓ The hotel **will have** thirty employees. They're **going to be** well-trained.

✓ The hotel **is going to have** thirty employees. They'll **be** well-trained.

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Tomorrow we are going **to visit** / **visit** our grandparents. They invited us last week.
- 2 Who do you think will **win** / **to win** the match?
- 3 **Are you going** / **Will you** to come to the meeting on Friday?
- 4 When I get older, I'll **be** / **going to be** rich and famous!
- 5 Here comes our bus. Hurry up! **We'll** / **We're going** to miss it!
- 6 In the future, people **won't go** / **aren't going** to work.
- 7 Robots **going to** / **will** do all the boring jobs for us.
- 8 **Will people** / **Are people going to** live on other planets? What do you think?

B Дополните предложения, используя *will* или *shall*.

- 1 My birthday party is on Saturday. _____ you come?
- 2 _____ I help you carry those bags? They look heavy.
- 3 I believe that people _____ have very different jobs in the future.
- 4 _____ we go to see the new James Bond film? I've heard it's great!
- 5 Robots _____ never do a real teacher's job.
- 6 Derek and I _____ study at the same university when we leave school.
- 7 _____ you teach me some Russian words, please?
- 8 I'm going to the supermarket. _____ I buy some bread?

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 'What are your plans for your future job?'
'Oh, I _____ a teacher. I've already started studying!'
A will be B am C am going to be
- 2 'It's so cold and look at those clouds!'
'Yes, it _____ to snow soon.'
A will probably B is probably going C shall probably
- 3 'I think that in the future people _____ very different jobs from now.'
'Mmm... I'm not so sure.'
A will do B going to do C are doing
- 4 '_____ you with your homework? It looks difficult.'
A Will I help B Am I going to help C Shall I help
- 5 'Look at that cat on the tree! What's it doing?'
'Oh, no! It's _____!'
A going to fall B shall fall C will fall
- 6 'Why are you so sad, Pete?'
'My friends are going to a different university and I _____ alone.'
A am B will be C are going to be

D Раскройте скобки, используя соответствующие формы *be going to*.

- Look at how that man is driving! He _____ (**have**) an accident!
- When _____ (**you / do**) your homework? It's getting late!
- My sister already knows what she _____ (**study**) when she leaves school.
- Sorry, but I _____ (**not / come**) with you on the trip. I have too much work to do here.
- Tomorrow evening, my friends and I _____ (**watch**) the new film.
- Who _____ (**you / invite**) to your party? Have you decided yet?
- Christina _____ (**not / study**) architecture. She doesn't want to be an architect.
- Nigel wants to be an astronaut. That's why he _____ (**learn**) to be a pilot first.

E Раскройте скобки, используя *be going to* или *will*.

В некоторых случаях возможны несколько правильных ответов.

Today at school we talked about future careers. Some people in my class are very lucky because they already know what they (1) _____ (**study**). Like my friend, Zoe, who has already decided that she (2) _____ (**enjoy**) being an architect and she's already started designing houses. My other friend, Irene, knows she (3) _____ (**study**) to be a doctor. She believes that it (4) _____ (**be**) very difficult to get into university, so she wants to get high marks at school. But I don't know what I (5) _____ (**do**) yet. I like a lot of things and I'm very good at sports and languages. Perhaps I (6) _____ (**study**) to be a translator. I (7) _____ (**not / train**) to become a professional tennis player because it (8) _____ (**not / be**) easy to get a job. My parents say it's too early for me to choose what I (9) _____ (**do**) at work. In the future, people (10) _____ (**work**) in different kinds of jobs. We don't know about these jobs yet because technology (11) _____ (**change**) a lot of things. Most people probably (12) _____ (**not / do**) the same jobs that people did in the past. What (13) _____ (**you / do**) when you leave school? (14) _____ (**you / get**) a job straight away or study at university? Have you decided yet? Send your comments to my blog post and share your opinions!

F Отметьте правильные предложения знаком (✓).

Исправьте предложения, содержащие ошибку.

- Look at that man! He's driving too fast. He'll crash! _____
- Our team is very good. I think they'll win the match easily! _____
- Sit down, please. I tell the boss that you are here. _____
- I believe that in the future people will live on different planets. _____
- Who do you think will coming first in the race? _____
- In fifty years' time, people not do many difficult jobs. _____
- Will I help you to move the desk into the office? _____
- It's the manager's birthday next week and he to have a party. He's already told us. _____

Pronouns and possessive determiners

Subject pronouns

Form I / you / he / she / it / we / they

Личные местоимения употребляются в качестве подлежащего.

Примеры Jack is a chef. **He** works in a Chinese restaurant. **It's** the best restaurant in town.
We are going to eat there this weekend.

Object pronouns

Form me / you / him / her / it / us / them

Личные местоимения в объектном падеже употребляются в качестве дополнения.

Примеры Give **him** the book. Give the book to **him**.

Possessive determiners

Form my / your / his / her / its / our / their

Притяжательные местоимения выражают принадлежность предмета / предметов тому или иному лицу.

Примеры Anna is **our** French teacher. **Her** office is upstairs.
Where is **your** desk?

Watch out!

It's – сокращённая форма **It is**. **Its** – притяжательное местоимение.
✓ **It's** an exciting career. (It is ...)
✓ The hotel lost **its** best chef.

Helpful hints

Притяжательное местоимение всегда стоит перед определяемым им существительным:
✓ Is that **his** notebook?

Possessive pronouns

Form mine / yours / his / hers / ours / theirs

Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений употребляется вместо существительных и выражает принадлежность предмета / предметов тому или иному лицу. Часто абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений употребляется при повторном упоминании предмета / предметов или при указании на предмет / предметы.

Примеры Is it Kate's bag? No, it's **mine**. The black bags are **ours**.

Watch out!

После абсолютной формы притяжательных местоимений существительное не ставится:
✓ This bag is **hers**. ✗ This is **hers** bag.

Helpful hints

У притяжательного местоимения **it** абсолютной формы не существует.

Reflexive pronouns

Form myself / yourself / himself / herself / itself / ourselves / yourselves / themselves

Возвратные местоимения употребляются:

для описания действия, направленного на его исполнителя
для указания на то, что подлежащее или дополнение совершают действие без посторонней помощи
с некоторыми глаголами, такими как: *behave* и *enjoy*

Примеры

I surprised **myself** when I passed the test.
He cleaned the office **himself**.
They'll really **enjoy themselves** on the trip.

Helpful hints

Для того чтобы сделать акцент на том, что подлежащее или дополнение выполняют действие без посторонней помощи, используется **by**:
I prefer studying at home **by myself**.

A Заполните пропуски местоимениями, данными в рамке.

you • he • she • it • they • we

- Mr Davies is my English teacher. _____ is from Australia.
- I hadn't seen my aunt for ages and then _____ phoned me with some great news.
- Two men robbed a bank and then _____ escaped in a car.
- Paul wants to learn to drive his mum's car, but she doesn't let him use _____.
- My friends and I are all going to the cinema. _____ love films!
- My mother said to me, 'I want _____ to go and buy some milk, please.'

B Измените выделенные слова так, чтобы предложения имели смысл.

- Throw the ball to **my** _____.
- Is that **they** new house? It's lovely! _____.
- This is **us** new dog, Lulu! _____.
- I can't find **me** keys anywhere. _____.
- Can you give **they** your email address? _____.
- Our kitten loves chasing **it** tail. _____.

C Заполните пропуски местоимениями, данными в скобках.

- _____ don't like _____ job, but _____ like _____. (I / I / my / yours)
- _____ says _____ sister gets more pocket money than _____. (his / him / he)
- Julia needed a bicycle, so I gave _____ one of _____ and until she bought _____.
(her / hers / mine)
- 'Excuse _____, is this car _____?' 'No, it's not _____.' (me / ours / yours)
- _____ cousins are not very generous. _____ eat _____ sweets but never offer
_____. (theirs / me / they / my / my)
- _____ was late for work again and _____ boss was angry when _____ found out about
_____. (it / she / he / his)

D Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

In my job, (1) **its / it's** necessary to interview a lot of people for (2) **my / me** company. Most of (3) **they / them** are very nice people, but some people are a bit strange. (4) **He / I** remember one time when a man came into the office with a dog. (5) **He / They** both sat down and (6) **you / we** started the interview. (7) **It / I** was strange – (8) **their / our** conversation was normal, but (9) **his / him** dog was under the desk all the time. When the interview finished, I asked (10) **him / his** about (11) **them / it**. 'What do (12) **I / you** mean?' (13) **it / he** said. '(14) **I / He** thought it was (15) **mine / yours**!'

E Составьте короткие диалоги, соединив реплики 1–8 и a–h.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 We don't have enough money to pay for a painter. | — | a You'll find a better one sooner or later. |
| 2 I know that your job isn't very interesting. | — | b She left her umbrella at home. |
| 3 Is that Ms Nolan's dog or yours? | — | c Here, take one of mine. |
| 4 My sister got wet on the way to her office. | — | d It's not as good as ours, though. |
| 5 You don't need me to help you fix that. | — | e Why don't we paint the house ourselves? |
| 6 Oh, no, my pencil has broken! | — | f You can do it by yourself. |
| 7 I've just won first prize in the lotto! I'm rich! | — | g No, it's not ours, it's hers. |
| 8 The neighbours have just got a new car. | — | h You're joking! How much is it? |

F Каждое предложение содержит ошибку. Подчеркните её и напишите правильный вариант.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 Its a difficult job because you have to work all night. | _____ |
| 2 Children, please behave yourself when your aunt comes to visit. | _____ |
| 3 I found some money under the table. Is it your? | _____ |
| 4 Sometimes when she is angry, she talks to itself. | _____ |
| 5 My parents have always worked for theirselves in our family business. | _____ |
| 6 When the washing machine broke, my mother fixed it herselves. | _____ |
| 7 I sat down quickly on the old chair and broke one of it's legs. | _____ |
| 8 I finished it on myself. I didn't need any help. | _____ |

G Заполните пропуски соответствующими местоимениями.

Dear Mrs Benson,

(1) _____ am a 16-year-old high school student. I am writing to (2) _____ about the weekend job in (3) _____ clothes shop. A friend of (4) _____, William Black, works for you. (5) _____ has told me all about (6) _____ job in the shop. (7) _____ sounds like really interesting work.

I have worked in (8) _____ uncle's shop for four months. (9) _____ is also a clothes shop, just like (10) _____. I have enjoyed (11) _____ working there. The other people there are very kind and (12) _____ all like the job, too. Next month, Uncle Jack is going to move to Sweden. So (13) _____ is going to close (14) _____ shop. The other shop assistants and I are sad because all of (15) _____ will lose (16) _____ jobs.

My uncle will send you a letter (17) _____. He will tell you about (18) _____ and my work at his shop.

Yours sincerely,
Dave Pickles

Work

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 189

boss	driving licence	journalist	occupation
career	effort	manager	office
chance	engineer	mechanic	police officer
company	factory	meeting	staff
difficulty	job	money	type
		newspaper	work

Verbs

accept	complete	finish	speak
build	create	lift	start
call	drive	manage	train
carry	earn	please	try

Phrasal verbs

get back	tidy up
get up	wake up

Phrases

at work	earn money
be able to do (something)	make a living
by myself / yourself / etc	make money
decide on (something)	on business
earn a living	on time

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives		Adverbs
bored	daily	alone
boring	difficult	certainly
busy	necessary	daily
	wonderful	hard

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
ability		able unable	
arrangement	arrange		
choice	choose	certain	certainly
day		daily	daily
decision	decide		
difficulty		difficult	
engine			
engineer			
engineering			
manager	manage		
management			
music		musical	
musician			
suit	suit	suitable unsuitable	

Nouns

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- Kelly is going to make more **effort / chance** to pass her university exams.
- When I leave university, I'll be a great **engineer / police officer** I'll design robots to build cars.
- The **manager / occupation** wants to have a staff meeting at the company office tomorrow.
- Would you like a **work / job** in a factory?
- Maria is a **mechanic / police officer**. She repairs cars.
- What **difficulty / occupation** would you choose when you grow up?

B Заполните пропуски, используя данные слова.

boss • career • company • driving licence • factory • journalist • office • type

- Paul is a well-known _____. He writes interesting articles in newspapers and magazines.
- Before you buy a car, you must get your _____.
- Larry's going to ask his _____ at work for a day off.
- Our school visited the Lamborghini _____ and we saw how they make cars.
- Dave wants to have the _____ of career where he can be creative.
- I'd like to have a teaching _____ because working with children is more important than money.
- I've got a lot of emails to send, so I won't leave the _____ until late this evening.
- Our _____ is international and has offices in many big cities around the world.

Verbs and phrasal verbs

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- Are you going to ____ the job offer or not?
A complete B earn C accept
- The manager of the company can ____ a lot of money.
A earn B create C try
- Let me ____ those heavy boxes for you.
A drive B carry C call
- When they ____ a new factory here, my mum might find a job.
A build B create C complete
- What type of car does Derek ____ for the company?
A drive B lift C try
- My boss is always complaining. Nothing ____ him!
A manages B pleases C trains
- May I ____ to the manager, please?
A start B call C speak

D Подберите ответы а–f к вопросам 1–6.

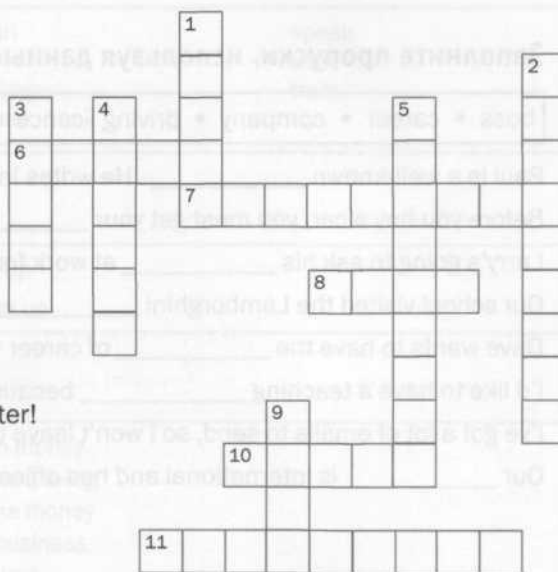
- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | What time are you going to finish work today? | — | a | When I finish my studies here. |
| 2 | Would you call a taxi for me, please? | — | b | I'm going to be late; we're very busy right now. |
| 3 | Can you complete the project this week? | — | c | I'm trying to finish it, but I've got so much to do. |
| 4 | When do you hope to train as a nurse? | — | d | Of course, what time do you want it to arrive? |
| 5 | Is it difficult to manage a big company? | — | e | Of course! Where do you want to move it to? |
| 6 | Can you help me lift the table? | — | f | Yes, it's very hard work. |

Adjectives and adverbs

E Решите кроссворд.

По горизонтали:

- 6 Dinara was _____ in the room.
There was nobody else there.
- 7 The maths problem was very _____ but Nick
found the answer by himself!
- 8 We're going to be very _____ at the office
all week. We must finish a project before the weekend.
- 10 You must practise your English _____ to get better!
- 11 I'm sure the school trip will be _____!



По вертикали:

- 1 Marat was feeling _____ and didn't know how
to spend his time.
- 2 Yes, I'll _____ come to your party, I promise I won't miss it!
- 3 Professional athletes have a very tiring _____ programme.
- 4 The film was really _____ and we left in the middle.
- 5 Next year my family and I are going to move to Australia, so it's _____ for me to learn English.
- 9 Farmers work very _____ every day.

Phrasal verbs and phrases

F Впишите пропущенное слово.

- 1 I'm going to bed now because tomorrow I have to wake _____ very early.
- 2 What time are you going to get _____ from the gym?
- 3 Would you like some cake? I've made it _____ myself!
- 4 I'm going to tidy _____ my room this weekend, I promise!
- 5 Your boss is going to be very angry if you aren't _____ time in the morning.
- 6 They're having a meeting to decide _____ the future of the company.
- 7 Dina is an artist. She makes a _____ by selling her paintings.
- 8 How much money do managers _____ in a year?

G Заполните пропуски приведёнными ниже словами.

at work • be able to • earn a living • get up • make money • on business

When you're a teenager, you start thinking about your future and how to (1) _____. The best way to decide is to think about what you might (2) _____ do well. Are you good at speaking languages or using the computer? Can you paint or draw? Another thing to think about is whether you want to (3) _____ early or late in the morning. I know it doesn't seem important, but for some jobs it's necessary to be (4) _____ early in the morning. Do you enjoy travelling? For some jobs you must travel a lot (5) _____ and for others you must study for many years before you can start to (6) _____.

Word formation

H Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

- 1 Marisa was _____ (**able**) to come to the meeting and the boss wasn't happy.
- 2 Can you play any _____ (**music**) instruments, like the guitar?
- 3 I have great _____ (**difficult**) understanding this grammar rule.
- 4 Peter's got a _____ (**choose**) to go to university or not.
- 5 We've made all the _____ (**arrange**) ourselves. I hope everything is ok.
- 6 Nina would like to study _____ (**engine**) at university, like her father.
- 7 United will _____ (**certain**) win the match – they're much better!
- 8 When you go to a business meeting, you must wear _____ (**suit**) clothes.

I Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали смыслу текста.

So now I'm fourteen things are getting a bit more difficult for me at school.

My (1) _____ programme is very hard. I've made the (2) _____ to study music when I leave school. All my family are very talented, but I'll be the first professional (3) _____ in the family! I love playing the piano and I practise for four hours every day! But my parents think this job is (4) _____ for me. My dad wants me to become an (5) _____ like him, and my mum wants me to study business (6) _____ and find a job in a big company. But I know I have the (7) _____ to become a great piano player, so I practise hard every day. I really don't think I can be a good (8) _____ in a company and I'm terrible at maths!

DAY
DECIDE
MUSIC
SUIT
ENGINE
MANAGE
ABLE
MANAGE

Units 13, 14 and 15 Review 5

A Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 Vladimir Shukhov was born in 1853 in the quiet town of Graivoron in Russia. He was a brilliant scientist, _____ and architect. **ENGINE**
- 2 After school he began his studies at the Imperial Moscow Technical School (IMTS) where his teachers were very impressed by his _____ in both maths and physics. **ABLE**
- 3 When he had finished his studies, he was offered the _____ of a teaching job at IMTS, but he wanted to do something more practical and decided to go to the USA to work. **CHOOSE**
- 4 He returned to Russia to work in the offices of a railway company, but he found the work boring. So he made the _____ to go and study medicine instead. **DECIDE**
- 5 However, an old friend, Alexander Bari, had no _____ persuading him to come back to the engineering industry. **DIFFICULT**
- 6 Shukhov _____ had a very long and impressive career and many of his buildings and bridges can still be seen today. **CERTAIN**

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Заполните пропуски словами, данными в рамке.

accept • call • carry • complete • drive • get • speak • tidy • try

- 7 He won't _____ back from his holiday until next week.
- 8 Is Luke going to _____ to his boss at today's meeting?
- 9 Will the workers _____ the decision to close the factory?
- 10 Amy will _____ the boxes to the car for you.
- 11 I'm going to _____ up the kitchen before I leave.
- 12 Helen is going to _____ the office and explain that she's ill.
- 13 She didn't _____ her studies but got a job in an office instead.
- 14 I'll _____ you to the station in my car after work.
- 15 They're going to _____ and finish the project this week.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 16 **She / They** is going on a business trip today.
- 17 Will you drive **me / my** to work?
- 18 That's **hers / her** office on the left.
- 19 **It / We** are going to start our own business.
- 20 Are those books **your / yours**?
- 21 That's **me / my** newspaper on the chair.
- 22 Harry and Ben made the table by **ourselves / themselves**.
- 23 I'm going to call **them / their** in the morning.
- 24 I won't enjoy **me / myself** at the party.
- 25 I didn't give the report to **his / him**.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

D Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 26 Ed isn't going to ___ at the factory.
A be work **B** works **C** work
- 27 They ___ going to train to be mechanics.
A will **B** be **C** are
- 28 ___ give you some help carrying those books?
A I will **B** Shall I **C** Am I going to
- 29 Dean ___ call you when he gets home from work.
A going to **B** is going **C** will
- 30 'Will Charlie be able to meet us tonight?'
 'No, ___.'
A isn't **B** he won't **C** won't
- 31 Will the journalist ___ to the police officer?
A speak **B** speaking **C** speaks
- 32 ___ they going to arrange a meeting?
A Are **B** Is **C** Will
- 33 ___ to make a decision soon?
A Sasha is going to **B** Will Sasha **C** Is Sasha going
- 34 The engineers ___ going to complete the building on time.
A isn't **B** won't **C** aren't

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

E Дополните каждое второе предложение таким образом, чтобы по смыслу оно совпадало с первым. Используйте от двух до пяти слов, включая выделенное слово.

- 35 Caroline is bored by her job. **HER**
 Caroline finds _____.
- 36 Try not to be late tomorrow. **TIME**
 Try _____ tomorrow.
- 37 Maria is a doctor. **LIVING**
 Maria _____ as a doctor.
- 38 I haven't made a decision about what career I want to follow. **ON**
 I haven't _____ what career I want to follow.
- 39 Will you fix the car on your own or do you need help? **YOURSELF**
 Will you fix the car _____ or do you need help?
- 40 Hugo is a very hard worker. **WORKS**
 Hugo _____.
- 41 My dad is away doing work for his company right now. **ON**
 My dad is away _____ right now.
- 42 They can't offer you a job. **ABLE**
 They won't _____ offer you a job.

(по 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ___/50

Present simple and present continuous to talk about the future

Present simple to talk about the future

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I / you / we / they go ...	I / you / we / they do not (don't) go ...	Do I / you / we / they go ...? Yes, I / you / we / they do . No, I / you / we / they don't .
	He / she / it goes ...	He / she / it does not (doesn't) go ...	Does he / she / it go ...? Yes, he / she / it does . No, he / she / it doesn't .

Употребляется:

для описания действий, которые происходят по расписанию

после *when, while, before, after, as soon as, until*

Примеры

The department store **closes** at seven o'clock.

The train **arrives** at midnight.

My school **starts** at 8.30.

I'll spend all my money **when I go** shopping tomorrow!

You can borrow my umbrella **until** you **find** yours.

As soon as I am free, I'll help you.

Watch out!

В придаточных предложениях времени после слов *when, while* и т. д. вспомогательный глагол будущего времени *will* не используется.

✓ Let's buy Jim a present **when we're** in town on Saturday.

✗ Let's buy Jim a present **when we will be** in town on Saturday.

Present continuous to talk about the future

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	I am going ...	I am not ('m not) going ...	Am I going ...? Yes, I am . / No, I am ('m) not .
	You / we / they / are going ...	You / we / they are not (aren't) ...	Are you / we / they going ...? Yes, you / we / they are . No, you / we / they aren't .
	He / she / it is going ...	He / she / it is not (isn't) going ...	Is he / she / it going ...? Yes, he / she / it is . No he / she / it isn't .

Употребляется для описания:

запланированных действий в будущем,

обычно при наличии договорённостей

Примеры

Mark **is helping** his grandmother with her shopping this afternoon.

I **am visiting** the Louvre tomorrow.

What are you **doing** this evening?

Watch out!

В случаях, когда важно привлечь внимание к факту намерения совершить действие, употребляется оборот *be going to* или время *present continuous*.

✓ We're **going to visit** the street market tomorrow.

✓ We're **visiting** the street market tomorrow.

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 The shops **close / are closing** at 10 pm at weekends.
- 2 We **have / are going to have** a coffee in the mall later if you want to come.
- 3 **Does the last bus leave / Is the last bus leaving** at 7 pm every evening?
- 4 The sales **aren't starting / don't start** until January every year.
- 5 I **don't wear / am not going to wear** this new dress for the party.
- 6 **Does he come / Is he coming** shopping with us today?
- 7 **Is his dad giving / Does his dad give** him any pocket money this week?
- 8 The DJ **always plays / is always playing** at the megastore every Saturday at 4 pm.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Sam can borrow my MP3 player until he ____ a new one.
 A is buying B buys C buy
- 2 The bookshop ____ giving discounts to students until tomorrow.
 A don't starts B doesn't start C isn't going start
- 3 ____ us a lift into town later on this afternoon?
 A Is he giving B Does he give C He gives
- 4 Me and my sister ____ more pocket money this week.
 A gets B is getting C are going to get
- 5 Shall we make some sandwiches before we ____?
 A are leaving B leaves C leave
- 6 ____ the beach later?
 A Do they go to B Are they going C Are they going to go to
- 7 The canteen ____ food after 5pm.
 A isn't serving B doesn't serve C don't serves
- 8 Why ____ the dogs for a walk today?
 A isn't John taking B don't John take C aren't John taking

C Заполните пропуски в предложениях, поставив глаголы в *present simple* или *present continuous*.

be • do • drive • end • go (x2) • start • stay • stop • study • take

- Sam:** Hi Ben. What (1) _____ you _____ this weekend? (2) _____ you _____ out anywhere?
- Ben:** No, probably not. I (3) _____ in. I (4) _____ for my exams – I've got three next week!
- Sam:** (5) _____ you _____ a break at all?
- Ben:** Well, when I (6) _____ revising on Saturday afternoon, I could come out for a couple of hours. Why?
- Sam:** Because a few of us (7) _____ to the cinema. The film (8) _____ at 7.30 pm.
- Ben:** What time (9) _____ it _____?
- Sam:** About 9 pm. My brother (10) _____ us there and back.
- Ben:** OK. Great. I'll come round to your house as soon as I (11) _____ free.

D Если выделенные слова используются правильно, поставьте знак (✓).
Если нет, исправьте ошибку.

1 Are we going to go to the new shoe shop **when we are going to** town?

2 The tickets **don't go** on sale until midday.

3 They **are selling** all their T-shirts at half-price tomorrow.

4 My parents **pay** for the meal tomorrow night.

5 Beth isn't coming to the cinema **after she is finishing** her ballet lesson.

6 **Does the market close down** for the summer this weekend?

7 The record shop **is giving away** free CDs until midday today.

8 Should we get Luke that camera **while we are being** in town?

E Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в *present simple* или *present continuous*.

We're in Rome! I'm so excited to be here. Our first stop tomorrow (1) _____ (be) the Spanish Steps. Then we (2) _____ (go) for a walk down the Via Condotti to do some window shopping. Afterwards, we (3) _____ (have) lunch in the Piazza Navona. I (4) _____ (order) one of the famous Roman pizzas as soon as I (5) _____ (get) there.

Tomorrow we (6) _____ (visit) the Vatican Museum. It (7) _____ (not open) until 9 am so I (8) _____ (not have) to get up too early. Another great thing is that it (9) _____ (not cost) anything to get in this Sunday. It's free!

I (10) _____ (not look) forward to coming home next week. The plane (11) _____ (leave) at 10 pm on Saturday night and we (12) _____ (arrive) at midnight. My dad (13) _____ (not meet) us at the airport so we (14) _____ (take) a taxi home.

See you soon,
Becca

F Заполните пропуски в предложениях.

1 The restaurant doesn't open _____ 7 pm. We don't need to leave yet.

2 Let's go to the bank _____ we go shopping. We'll need some money to buy the clothes we want.

3 We'll call him as _____ we get home.

4 Will Mark use a credit card _____ he buys that shirt?

5 He will come with us _____ he finishes work.

6 We could get some more biscuits _____ we are at the supermarket.

Modal verbs

Modal verbs

Модальные глаголы не обозначают действие, а выражают отношение к нему. Модальные глаголы не изменяются по лицам и числам, употребляются с инфинитивом глагола без частицы *to*, не имеют неопределённой формы.

К модальным глаголам относятся *can, could, must, should, may, might*.

Watch out!

Глагол *have to* имеет модальное значение, но в отличие от модальных глаголов используется в разных временных формах и изменяется по лицам и числам:

✓ *I have to buy some new jeans tomorrow.* ✓ *She has to buy some new jeans tomorrow.*

Ability and permission: *can, can't, could, couldn't*

Form	Случаи употребления	Модальные глаголы	Примеры
	Способность совершать действие	<i>can / can't</i> <i>could / couldn't</i>	<i>I can / can't help you with the shopping.</i> <i>I could / couldn't write when I was four.</i>
	Разрешение / запрет	<i>can / can't</i>	<i>You can / can't use my credit card.</i>
	Вопросы с просьбой о разрешении	<i>can / could</i>	<i>Can / Could I try on this dress?</i>

Obligation: *must, mustn't, have to*

Form	Случаи употребления	Модальные глаголы	Примеры
	Обязанность / запрет	<i>must / mustn't</i>	<i>You must / mustn't save money.</i>
	Необходимость совершения действия	<i>have to</i>	<i>She has to save money.</i>

Watch out!

Have to и *must* имеют близкие значения: *I have to buy a present for my sister.*

Однако *don't have to* выражает отсутствие необходимости, а *mustn't* – запрет:

You don't have to buy your teacher a present. = Ты можешь сделать это, если у тебя есть желание.

You mustn't buy your teacher a present. = Это запрещено; это противоречит правилам.

Advice: *should, shouldn't*

Form	Случай употребления	Модальные глаголы	Пример
	Выражение совета	<i>should / shouldn't</i>	<i>You should / shouldn't change the ticket.</i>

Possibility and probability: *may, may not, might, might not, could, should*

Form	Случаи употребления	Модальные глаголы	Примеры
	Вероятность совершения действия в настоящем или будущем	<i>may / may not</i> <i>might / might not</i> <i>could</i>	<i>They may / may not visit the street market.</i> <i>She might / might not open a baker's.</i> <i>I could pay for it in cash.</i>
	Вероятность совершения действия	<i>should</i>	<i>Mum should come back from the bank soon.</i>

Watch out!

Couldn't не является отрицательной формой *could*, если речь идёт о возможности совершения действия.

Если вы хотите высказать предположение, что действие не будет совершено, используйте *might not* или *may not*:

✓ *Fiona has a cold so she might not come shopping with us tomorrow.*

✗ *Fiona has a cold so she could not come shopping with us tomorrow.*

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- You **should** / **might** wait until the sales are on before you buy that expensive suit.
- I'm sorry, but you **can't** / **couldn't** park there. It's for customers only.
- You **mightn't** / **mustn't** smoke in the mall. It's not allowed.
- I know I **shouldn't** / **can't** spend so much money on clothes, but I can't help it.
- You **can't** / **mustn't** use your credit card here. You have to pay in cash.
- Sally hasn't come to school today. She **can** / **could** be ill.

B Измените предложения, используя выделенные модальные глаголы.

- It's possible that my sister will lend me some money. **might**

- I find it impossible to open this jar. **can't**

- My parents will probably let me go to the party. **should**

- I found the maths test impossible to do. **couldn't**

- You aren't allowed to play football indoors. **mustn't**

- There's a chance the teacher will let me leave early. **may**

C Соедините две части предложения.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | We can't go to the café, | _____ | a | if you're going to be late. |
| 2 | Now I have a car I can | _____ | b | you should study more. |
| 3 | Let's go now or we might | _____ | c | it's closed on Sundays. |
| 4 | If you want to pass the test | _____ | d | if you are under 18. |
| 5 | You can't see this film | _____ | e | visit you whenever you like. |
| 6 | You should call a taxi | _____ | f | miss the last train. |

D Определите случай употребления модального глагола. Обведите правильный ответ.

- Julie **can** run really fast. **permission** / **ability**
- You **should** get a haircut. **advice** / **obligation**
- I **can't** find my new trainers. **ability** / **permission**
- Can** I open the window, please? **asking for permission** / **asking about ability**
- You **have to** pay before leaving the shop. **advice** / **obligation**
- You **don't have to** go to bed now. **obligation** / **lack of obligation**

E Измените предложения, используя выделенные модальные глаголы.

Example:

Sylvia asks her dad to take her swimming. **could**

Could you take me swimming?

1 Maria wants her parents' permission to have a party. **may**

2 Ted wants Alice to help him with his homework. **can**

3 Lisa asks the shop assistant to show her where the changing rooms are. **could**

4 Sam wants to borrow Jane's mobile phone to make a call. **can**

5 Mike wants permission to leave school early. **may**

6 Sally wants her dad to help her mend her bike. **could**

F Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамке.

can • can't • could (x2) • couldn't • might • must • should (x2) • shouldn't

Tania: Hi Peter, what are you doing here? You **(1)** _____ still be at work, it's only four o'clock.

Peter: I asked the boss if I **(2)** _____ leave early. It's Sally's birthday tomorrow and I **(3)** _____ get her a present – she never forgets my birthday.

Tania: I **(4)** _____ buy her something too. What are you going to get her?

Peter: That's the problem; I don't know. I **(5)** _____ get her some CDs, or a book.

Tania: Well, you **(6)** _____ buy her just anything. Do you know what she likes?

Peter: Clothes, jewellery. But I looked in the jewellery shop and I **(7)** _____ afford any of the things she likes. And buying clothes for someone else is difficult.

Tania: I **(8)** _____ help you with that. I saw a nice blouse she'd like. You **(9)** _____ get her that.

Peter: OK, but what about you?

Tania: I'm not sure. Now that you're getting the blouse, I **(10)** _____ think of what to get her.

G Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

1 He took a few lessons and now he **can / could** play the guitar really well.

2 She **might / could** swim when she was four years old.

3 I'm afraid I **shouldn't / can't** help you – I don't know anything about cars.

4 He **can't / mustn't** afford to go to the concert. The tickets cost 200 pounds!

5 She asked him if he **may / could** reach the top shelf for her.

6 **Might / May** I bring you my homework tomorrow?

Shopping

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 191

advert	customer	greengrocer's	shop assistant
butcher's	baker's	online shopping	shopping centre
cash	bill	pocket money	shopping mall
changing room	bookshop	present	street market
chemist's	department store	price	supermarket
credit card	gift	queue	

Verbs

buy	close	open	return
change	cost	order	sell
charge	decide	pay	spend
			wrap

Phrasal verbs

come / go down	take back
go up	take down
make up your / her / etc mind	wrap up

Phrases

a couple of (things)	in cash
difference between (two things)	it costs
for sale	go shopping
get a refund	made of (something)
go with (someone)	pay for (something)

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	Adverbs
brand-new	extremely
cheap	fairly
expensive	quite
open-air	

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
assistant	assist		
assistance			
centre		central	centrally
	close	closed	
difference	differ	different	differently
		extreme	extremely
feeling	feel		
		perfect	perfectly
sale	sell		
seller			
shop	shop		
shopper			
shopping			

Nouns

A Определите, о каком магазине говорит каждый покупатель.

baker's • bookshop • butcher's • chemist's • greengrocer's
online shopping • shopping mall • street market

- 1 I read this one last week – it's a great story by a great writer. _____
- 2 Now you go to 'basket', click on 'check out' and enter your credit card details. _____
- 3 Two loaves of bread, please. And are those cakes fresh today? _____
- 4 I need some cream for my face, a packet of headache pills and something for a cold. _____
- 5 The shops are on the ground floor, and the cafe and cinemas are upstairs. _____
- 6 What's on the list? Oh, yes – carrots, peas, potatoes. _____
- 7 Three steaks, please. Is that local meat? Those sausages look nice, too. _____
- 8 I come every week because the prices are so low and it's cheaper than a shop. _____

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 The children spent a long time choosing a ____ for their mother's birthday.
A bill B advert C gift
- 2 Marjorie asked the ____ for some help.
A shop assistant B customer C queue
- 3 I didn't bring any ____ with me. Could you give me some money?
A price B cash C gift
- 4 You usually need a ____ to buy things on the internet.
A changing room B pocket money C credit card
- 5 The ____ said the product was 'new and improved' but it still looked the same.
A present B advert C online shopping
- 6 Why don't you try it on in the ____?
A baker's B changing room C street market

Verbs and phrasal verbs

C Заполните пропуски, используя *up*, *down* или *back*.

- 1 Sally was too short to take the book _____ from the top shelf.
- 2 My mum takes so long to make _____ her mind when she's shopping for shoes.
- 3 Now is the time to buy, before prices go _____.
- 4 When Derek got home, he found the radio didn't work so he took it _____ to the shop.
- 5 I will wait until the price comes _____ before I buy it.
- 6 In this store, when you buy something as a gift, they wrap it _____ for you.

D Заполните пропуски, используя данные глаголы в соответствующей форме.

buy • change • charge • close • cost • decide • open • order • pay • return • sell • wrap

Recently, I visited Martinhams department store to (1) _____ a new chair. Usually, I can't go in the morning because I have to be in my office before the shops (2) _____. But the store doesn't (3) _____ until 8 o'clock on Fridays, so I had plenty of time after I finished work. It was hard to (4) _____ which chair I wanted, because they (5) _____ a lot of different chairs. Finally, I decided to buy one that didn't (6) _____ very much. But then the problems began. The shop assistant needed to (7) _____ the chair from the factory because the one in the shop was broken! So I had to (8) _____ my choice and picked another chair in a different colour. Then he wanted to (9) _____ me the full price because I wanted to (10) _____ in cash. Finally, the chair was too big to (11) _____ up, so I just put it in the car without anything on it. When I got home my wife didn't like it, so now I have to (12) _____ it to the shop and start all over again!

Phrases**E** Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 What's the difference **between** / **from** these two shirts?
- 2 When you find out how much it **costs** / **charges**, you will be surprised.
- 3 Can I pay **with** / **in** cash, please?
- 4 My friend wants me to go **by** / **with** her to the mall.
- 5 You should take it back to the shop to **take** / **get** a refund.

F Заполните пропуски, используя *of* или *for*, где это необходимо.

- 1 These knives are made _____ plastic.
- 2 Please, let me pay _____ lunch.
- 3 I need to pick up a couple _____ things from the shop on the way home.
- 4 The house at the end of the road is _____ sale.
- 5 At the weekend, lots of people go _____ shopping.

G Заполните пропуски словами, составленными из данных букв.

- 1 What's this table _____ of? **daem**
- 2 There's no _____ between this one and that one. **ndifrefeec**
- 3 Are you going to pay in _____? **scha**
- 4 If it's broken, you should get a _____. **fdeurn**
- 5 Let's go _____ on Saturday. **phsopgni**
- 6 I only bought a _____ of things at the shops today. **poclue**

Adjectives and adverbs

H Каждое выделенное слово содержит орфографическую ошибку. Исправьте её и напишите слово правильно.

- 1 These shoes are very **cheep**! _____
- 2 Is there an **opened-air** cinema near here? _____
- 3 The tickets aren't very **xpensive**. _____
- 4 I'm **farely** sure the film starts at eight o'clock. _____
- 5 I'm going to wear a **brad-new** shirt to the party. _____
- 6 It's **quiet** hot today, isn't it? _____
- 7 Sarah's **extreemly** good at dancing. _____

I Поменяйте местами выделенные слова так, чтобы предложения имели смысл.

- 1 I don't believe it's already broken – it's **cheap**! _____
- 2 It's still **open-air** early, so we probably have time to get to the shops. _____
- 3 The queue in the bank was **expensive** long, so I didn't even wait. _____
- 4 The **fairly** market was a lot of fun until it began to snow. _____
- 5 You shouldn't buy **extremely** plastic toys which break so easily. _____
- 6 The car was too **brand-new** for Sylvia to buy. _____

Word formation

J Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1 Please ask the _____ if you need any help. | ASSIST |
| 2 You might walk _____ in those huge boots. | DIFFER |
| 3 I will ask the _____ what the price is. | SELL |
| 4 I've got a really good _____ about this shopping trip. | FEEL |
| 5 We are located _____, right in the heart of the shopping district. | CENTRE |
| 6 There is something in this department store for every _____. | SHOP |
| 7 They fit you _____! | PERFECT |
| 8 These shoes are two _____ sizes – one is bigger than the other! | DIFFER |

K Заполните пропуски словами, составленными из данных букв.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 Hello, do you need any _____? | STASICENSA |
| 2 You can only get a refund at our _____ office. | RETLANC |
| 3 Unfortunately, we were too late and the shop was _____. | LEDSCO |
| 4 Is this car for _____? | LESA |
| 5 What's the _____, just choose one and buy it. | CEFFIDRENE |
| 6 _____ is my favourite activity! | PHONSIGP |

A Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 The other day we decided to go to the Bluewater Mall. We don't usually do our _____ there, but we thought we'd try it. **SHOP**
- 2 It's a huge place and there are many _____ kinds of shops there. **DIFFER**
- 3 The bookshop I wanted to go to was _____, but the clothes shop my wife wanted to visit was already busy. **CLOSE**
- 4 She found a dress she liked and asked the shop _____ where the changing rooms were so she could try it on. **ASSIST**
- 5 When she came out of the changing room she looked fantastic. The dress fitted her _____ and I told her she should buy it. **PERFECT**
- 6 In the end she decided not to buy it and I asked her why not. When she went to pay for it, she saw it was _____ expensive and we couldn't afford it. **EXTREME**

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Заполните пропуски словами, данными в рамке.

advert • bill • butcher's • gift • greengrocer's • price • pocket • queue

- 7 Last night we went to a restaurant and the _____ came to £500 for two people!
- 8 It's amazing how much _____ money children get these days.
- 9 The baker said he could give me a good _____ for a special birthday cake.
- 10 Could you wrap that for me, please? It's a _____ for my mother.
- 11 When we got to the cinema, there was a long _____ of people waiting to buy tickets.
- 12 We need to go the _____ to get some meat for Sunday lunch.
- 13 I saw a(n) _____ for this product on TV and decided I wanted one.
- 14 Our local _____ has all the fruit and vegetables we need.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 15 ____ you close the door, please? It's cold in here.
A Might **B** Can **C** May
- 16 I told him I ____ to his party because I had work to do.
A couldn't go **B** can't to go **C** won't go
- 17 I'll use my umbrella when it ____.
A will rain **B** rains **C** rained
- 18 If you really want to see that show, you ____ your ticket now.
A should book **B** must to book **C** had to book
- 19 I don't finish work ____ five o'clock. Can you wait for me?
A after **B** while **C** until
- 20 If you want some sugar, I ____ get you some while I'm out shopping.
A might **B** may **C** could

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

D Дополните каждое второе предложение таким образом, чтобы по смыслу оно совпадало с первым предложением. Используйте от двух до пяти слов, включая выделенное слово.

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 21 | These two phones are exactly the same.
There _____ these two phones. | DIFFERENCE |
| 22 | Is it necessary for me to go shopping today?
Do _____ go shopping today? | HAVE |
| 23 | How much did you have to pay for the repairs to your car?
How much did _____ for the repairs to your car? | CHARGE |
| 24 | It's not good for you to eat so much chocolate.
You _____ so much chocolate. | SHOULD |
| 25 | You should return it if it's broken and get a refund.
You should _____ if it's broken and get a refund. | BACK |
| 26 | I can't decide whether to buy it or not.
I can't _____ whether to buy it or not. | MIND |
| 27 | Customers are not allowed in there; it's for employees only.
Customers _____ there; it's for employees only. | CAN |
| 28 | This magazine is absolutely free.
You don't have _____ this magazine. | PAY |

(по 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ)

E Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамке.

buy • change • cost • open • order • sell • spend • wrap

- 29 This dress is the wrong size; I'd like to _____ it, please.
- 30 You mustn't _____ your birthday present before tomorrow.
- 31 You can't _____ vegetables at the baker's.
- 32 Have you seen how much medicines _____ these days!
- 33 If we haven't got what you want in the shop, we can _____ it for you.
- 34 I asked the shop assistant to _____ the book for me as it was a gift for my friend.
- 35 They don't _____ computers at this supermarket.
- 36 Try not to _____ all your pocket money in one day.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

F Соедините две части предложения.

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| 37 | I didn't go alone, I went _____ | a | for my jacket using a credit card. |
| 38 | Here you have to pay _____ | b | the jar down from the top shelf. |
| 39 | She asked the assistant to take _____ | c | with Terry to the museum. |
| 40 | Their prices have gone _____ | d | for a refund from the shop. |
| 41 | I didn't have any cash, so I paid _____ | e | in cash because they don't accept credit cards. |
| 42 | The dress was torn so I asked _____ | f | down a lot since last month. |

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ____/50

The passive

The passive

be в соответствующей форме + *past participle* смыслового глагола

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма и краткий ответ
	The street is decorated every year.	The street isn't (is not) decorated every year.	Is the street decorated every year? Yes, it is . / No, it isn't .
	The streets are decorated every year.	The streets aren't (are not) decorated every year.	Are the streets decorated every year? Yes, they are . / No, they aren't .

Грамматическое время	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Present simple	They hold the party every summer.	The party is held every summer.
Past simple	Two boys played the drums.	The drums were played by two boys.
will	Our parents will make the costumes.	The costumes will be made by our parents.
Модальные глаголы	People can buy balloons there.	Balloons can be bought there.
	You should tell everyone to come at 8 o'clock.	Everyone should be told to come at 8 o'clock.
	They might serve food.	Food might be served .
	We must give every child a present.	Every child must be given a present.

Helpful hints

Для того чтобы правильно построить предложение в страдательном залоге, сначала составим предложение в действительном залоге.

Действительный залог: *Children visit houses in the neighbourhood.*

Страдательный залог: *Houses in the neighbourhood are visited by children.*

- В предложении в действительном залоге *visit* – сказуемое, а *houses in the neighbourhood* – дополнение.
- В предложении в страдательном залоге дополнение *houses in the neighbourhood* становится подлежащим. *Houses in the neighbourhood ...*
- Далее ставим глагол *to be* в соответствующую временную форму. В данном примере используется *present simple*, поэтому глагол *to be* следует употребить в форме *are*. *Houses in the neighbourhood are ...*
- Далее прибавляем *past participle* смыслового глагола, в данном случае – *visited*. *Houses in the neighbourhood are visited ...*
- Прибавляем *by children*, чтобы показать, кто совершает действие, и предложение закончено! *Houses in the neighbourhood are visited by children.*

Helpful hints

- (1) Страдательный залог в предложении употребляется тогда, когда говорящий либо не знает, кто совершает действие, либо не придаёт этому значения:

Prizes **will be given** to the best dancers. (Неважно, кто будет вручать призы.)

His camera **has been stolen**. (Неизвестно, кто украл фотоаппарат.)

- (2) Если есть необходимость подчеркнуть, кем совершается действие, используется предлог *by*:

The street performers were watched **by** the mayor.

Watch out!

Если неизвестно, кто совершает действие, предлог *by* не используется:

✓ The photo was taken last year.

✗ The photo was taken **by someone** last year.

D Дополните каждое второе предложение таким образом, чтобы по смыслу оно совпадало с первым. Используйте страдательный залог.

- How do you celebrate the birth of a baby in your country?
How _____?
- Japanese women wore kimonos.
Kimonos _____.
- People connected Ancient Egyptian culture with the river Nile.
Ancient Egyptian culture _____.
- In Denmark, people throw dishes at neighbours' front doors for good luck.
In Denmark, dishes _____.
- Young girls didn't cover their heads in ancient Sparta.
Young girls' heads _____.

E Отметьте правильные предложения знаком (✓). Если предложение содержит ошибку, исправьте её.

- Should customs and traditions followed by everybody?

- In the future, some customs and traditions will be forgotten.

- What is the strangest custom that celebrates in your country?

- Matryoshka dolls make in Russia.

- White clothes aren't wearing at weddings in some countries.

- What presents are given to babies in your country?

- The queen of the parade will dressed in a white costume covered with flowers.

- Some foods mustn't eaten on special days in my country.

F Раскройте скобки, используя глаголы в соответствующих временных формах страдательного залога.

Alevromoutzouromata is a Greek festival where flour (1) _____ (throw) at people. This custom (2) _____ (not / start) until the 19th century. People from Galaxidi, a seaside town, travelled to Sicily and saw traditions like this there. Then they came back home and some traditions (3) _____ (bring) back with them. At first, this was a dance for men and women. Their faces (4) _____ (cover) with ashes or mud, or they wore masks and danced in two circles. Later, the custom (5) _____ (change) and groups of people walked down to the beach carrying two bags – one bag (6) _____ (fill) with ashes and the other with flour. People had to (7) _____ (dress) in dirty old clothes to take part in the celebration. Now, children also take part, and the flour (8) _____ (colour) with food dye. Fires (9) _____ (light) in open areas and music (10) _____ (play) for three days. Plastic covers (11) _____ (put) on buildings in the town so they (12) _____ (not / cover) in flour. Then there is a fun parade before the messy 'war' starts.

Articles

Indefinite articles: a / an

Form Формы неопределённого артикля употребляются:

a – перед словом, которое начинается с согласного звука

*We're having **a** party.*

an – перед словом, которое начинается с гласного звука

*He wrote **an** article about the event in the newspaper.*

Неопределённый артикль употребляется:

с исчисляемыми существительными

в единственном числе в значении «один», «любой»

Примеры

*Let's buy her **a** birthday present.*

*It was **an** interesting day.*

Watch out!

Использование формы неопределённого артикля зависит от слова, которое следует сразу за ним. Это может быть не только существительное, но и прилагательное или наречие:

✓ *It was **an** interesting celebration.*

✓ *It was **an** incredibly good event.*

Helpful hints

Использование **a** или **an** зависит не от буквы, с которой начинается слово, а от звука, который она даёт. Будьте внимательны, используя артикль со следующими словами:

✓ *an hour*

✓ *a euro*

✓ *a uniform*

Definite article: the

Определённый артикль употребляется:

с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе

и с неисчисляемыми существительными в значении «конкретный»

с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе

в значении «конкретные»

с существительными, обозначающими единственные

в своём роде предметы и явления

Примеры

***The** village has an interesting history.*

***The** boys were having a race.*

***the** Earth, **the** Moon, **the** Sun, **the** sky*

No article (zero article)

Артикль не употребляется:

с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе

с именами людей

с названиями населённых пунктов (деревень, городов и т. д.)

с названиями улиц и площадей

с материками

с озёрами

Примеры

***People** travel for miles to watch the event.*

*You can buy **tickets** at the entrance.*

Shakespeare, Ann Black, Fred Jones

London, Moscow, Toronto

Newton Street, Trafalgar Square

Africa, Asia, Europe

Lake Ontario

Особые случаи употребления артиклей

	Артикль	Случаи употребления	Примеры
Местонахождение	Нулевой артикль	С названиями большинства стран; отдельных гор и горных вершин; отдельных островов	<i>Australia, Brazil, Fiji, Mount Etna</i>
		С названиями стран, включающими такие слова, как: <i>republic, union, kingdom, states, emirates</i>	<i>the UK, the USA, the Philippines, the Netherlands</i>
	<i>the</i>	С названиями групп островов	<i>the Canary Islands</i>
		С названиями рек, морей, океанов и пустынь	<i>the Nile, the Caspian Sea, the Pacific, the Sahara Desert</i>
Род деятельности	<i>a/an</i>	С профессиями	<i>Tina is a teacher.</i>
		С местом работы	<i>I work in a huge factory.</i>
	<i>the</i>	С названиями организаций и учреждений	<i>Joe is in the army. Liz joined the police.</i>
Национальность	Нулевой артикль	С национальностью, для причисления человека к определённой национальности	<i>Kira is Japanese.</i>
	<i>the</i>	Для обозначения всех людей одной национальности	<i>The Japanese eat a lot of fish.</i>
Язык	Нулевой артикль	С названиями языков	<i>Can you speak Japanese?</i>

A Впишите артикли *a, an* или *the*.

- 1 Michael will be here in _____ hour.
- 2 Have you seen _____ car keys?
- 3 When I visited Turkey, all _____ people I met spoke good English.
- 4 This is not _____ good time to tell me you don't like fish.
- 5 When I was in London, I had _____ very strange experience in a taxi.
- 6 What _____ unusual thing to wear on your head!
- 7 How far is our planet from _____ sun?
- 8 Let me give you _____ piece of advice about visiting a foreign country.

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 In some countries, it is customary to take **a / the** gift the first time you visit someone's house.
- 2 One of **the / a** traditional dishes in Lesotho is a meal made with peanuts.
- 3 It's my favourite kind of chocolate, and it only costs **- / a** euro.
- 4 We usually have **a / -** cup of tea about five o'clock.
- 5 It is **an / -** honour to meet you at last, Sir Cremeberg.
- 6 We always wash **the / -** dishes together after dinner.

C Каждое предложение содержит ошибку. Подчеркните её и напишите правильный вариант.

- 1 Do you wear an uniform at your school? _____
- 2 It's the really interesting book. _____
- 3 Is that an aeroplane up in a sky? _____
- 4 I'd love to go to USA on holiday one day. _____
- 5 Is Jacob's dad the doctor or an engineer? _____
- 6 How well can she speak the Chinese? _____

D Заполните пропуски артиклями там, где это необходимо. Если слово употребляется без артикля, поставьте знак (-).

(1) ___ culture of India goes back about 5,000 years. Indeed, it is sometimes called '(2) ___ first culture in the world'. Language, art and religion all play (3) ___ important part in India's (4) ___ extremely rich history, but for (5) ___ modern visitors, it is (6) ___ food that makes India (7) ___ special. (8) ___ rice is (9) ___ basic part of (10) ___ Indian diet, and it is served with (11) ___ variety of (12) ___ hot and spicy dishes. Many Indians are (13) ___ vegetarians, but (14) ___ lamb and chicken are commonly eaten by others. Meals are often eaten using only (15) ___ fingers, or just (16) ___ bread. (17) ___ visit to India is not complete without trying as many (18) ___ fabulous dishes as possible.

E Исправьте ошибку, содержащуюся в каждом предложении.

- 1 The Robin Hood was an English hero. He stole from the rich and gave to the poor.

- 2 What a beautiful day! There isn't a single cloud in sky.

- 3 I live in the house with the blue door on the Motton Road.

- 4 The documentary on TV last night about the customs of the Tahiti was very interesting.

- 5 In the traditional dance, the men dance in a middle of the room.

- 6 Irish are very hospitable and welcoming.

- 7 The Bedouin are a tribe of people. They mainly live in desert regions, such as Sahara in North Africa.

- 8 The local theatre usually presents famous plays by great writers, such as *Hamlet* by the Shakespeare.

F Заполните пропуски артиклями там, где это необходимо. Если слово употребляется без артикля, поставьте знак (-).

- 1 ____ river which runs through ____ Rome is ____ Tiber.
- 2 When ____ teacher asked ____ children what job they wanted to do, Clark said he wanted to be ____ doctor.
- 3 In some places in ____ Europe, ____ young people have to spend up to three years in ____ army.
- 4 ____ ot of people work in ____ factories, but I want to work in ____ office, like my parents.
- 5 I was in ____ taxi and I was so busy talking on ____ phone that I got out of ____ taxi without paying. It was ____ honest mistake!
- 6 ____ Lake Baikal is ____ freshwater lake in ____ south of ____ Russian region of Siberia.
- 7 Larry is ____ German, but he lives in ____ Netherlands and he speaks ____ Dutch very well.
- 8 ____ Neil Armstrong was ____ astronaut, and became ____ first man to walk on ____ moon.

G Заполните пропуски артиклями там, где это необходимо. Если слово употребляется без артикля, поставьте знак (-).

Traditional music is often called folk music or even **(1)** _____ world music. It is described in different ways, as music of **(2)** _____ lower classes, or music by **(3)** _____ unknown composers, or music which usually does not have **(4)** _____ written form. Folk music is passed on orally, in **(5)** _____ other words, it is not written down. **(6)** _____ songs of **(7)** _____ particular type of folk music are learnt and played by members of **(8)** _____ community and **(9)** _____ next generation of musicians learns them by listening and watching. In this way, **(10)** _____ songs are kept alive. **(11)** _____ original song may go through many changes over **(12)** _____ years. Perhaps **(13)** _____ best description of traditional music is: 'folk music is what **(14)** _____ people sing.'

Customs and traditions

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 192

cardboard	festival	organiser	speech
circus	fun	parade	sword
costume	habit	reason	town hall
decoration	mood	scream	treasure
fair	noise	show	voice

Verbs

amaze	invite	prepare	scream
burst	joke	pretend	smile
continue	judge	report	spray
guess	organise	return	

Phrasal verbs

go on (= continue)	put up (= hang, mount)	run after (someone / something)
--------------------	------------------------	---------------------------------

Phrases

as soon as	laugh at (someone / something)
fancy dress costume / party	look forward to (something)
fight against (something)	of course
have a party	take photo(graph)s
invite someone to something	take place
kind of	walk past

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	curious	Adverbs	forwards
common	strange	backwards	indeed
crowded	traditional	especially	
	whole		

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
amazement	amaze	amazing	amazingly
attention	attend		
crowd		crowded	
decoration	decorate		
direction	direct	direct	directly
	frighten	frightened	
		frightening	
fun		fun	
		funny	
laugh	laugh		
laughter			
luck		lucky	luckily
		unlucky	
noise		noisy	noisily
organiser	organise		
organisation			
preparation	prepare		
report	report		
reporter			
tradition		traditional	traditionally

Nouns

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 **A:** The carnival **parade** / **treasure** was well organised.
B: I loved the beautiful **costumes** / **habits** everyone wore.
- 2 **A:** Did the mayor make a **noise** / **speech** last night?
B: Yes. Lots of people were at the town **hall** / **show** to listen to him.
- 3 **A:** Did you go to the **circus** / **scream** yesterday?
B: Yes, it was great. We had a lot of **fun** / **fair** there.
- 4 **A:** Paul was in a very bad **habit** / **mood** today.
B: Yes. It was because he wasn't allowed to take part in the **show** / **treasure**.
- 5 **A:** Is that a real Japanese **treasure** / **sword**?
B: No. It's made from **decoration** / **cardboard**.
- 6 **A:** Why wasn't the music **festival** / **costume** a success?
B: The **speech** / **reason** was that not many people knew about it.

B Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамке.

decorations • fair • fun • habit • noise • organisers • treasure • voice

- 1 The _____ was found buried on an island.
- 2 We'll need lots of brightly-coloured _____ for the party room.
- 3 Everyone in the village comes to the _____ on May Day.
- 4 The singer had a deep, strong _____.
- 5 The party-goers made a lot of _____ all night.
- 6 We all had a lot of _____ at the carnival.
- 7 The _____ worked very hard to make the food festival a success.
- 8 Chewing your nails is a very bad _____.

Verbs and phrasal verbs

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 The decorations ____ by pupils from Year 8.
A were invited **B** were put up **C** were reported
- 2 Kelly ____ into tears when they chose her to be May Queen.
A burst **B** sprayed **C** went on
- 3 A group of people from the village ____ the festival.
A ran after **B** organised **C** continued
- 4 Everyone at the festival ____ by the traditional African drummers.
A was judged **B** was prepared **C** was amazed
- 5 My mother and I ____ lots of delicious food for the party.
A returned **B** pretended **C** prepared
- 6 At the fair there was a cake competition which ____ by the mayor.
A was judged **B** was guessed **C** was smiled

D Соедините две части предложения.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | The boy stole an apple and | _____ | a | fell and hurt her knee. |
| 2 | The children were smiling and | _____ | b | were reported in the newspaper. |
| 3 | Samantha screamed when she | _____ | c | the shopkeeper ran after him. |
| 4 | All the events at the festival | _____ | d | joking while their photos were taken. |
| 5 | We returned to the party | _____ | e | their wedding last summer. |
| 6 | I was invited to go to | _____ | f | as they were opening their presents. |

E Поменяйте местами выделенные слова так, чтобы предложения имели смысл.

- The party **burst** on until 2 o'clock in the morning.

- Andy **guessed** some pictures up on his wall.

- My dog escaped so I **put** after him down the road.

- I didn't know the answer so I **ran** it!

- Daniel **went** to be asleep when his mum came in the room.

- The balloon **pretended** and frightened the cat!

Phrases**F** Заполните пропуски, используя *of, as, to* или *at*.

- They were looking forward _____ the country fair.
- They laughed _____ his funny costume.
- _____ course you can come to the concert.
- I was invited _____ Gareth's birthday party.
- The Polka is a kind _____ traditional dance.
- The crowd cheered as soon _____ the parade started.

G Заполните пропуски словами, данными в рамке.

against • dress • having • past • place • taken

- She wore a fancy _____ costume for the party.
- Were photos _____ of the celebration?
- My parents are _____ a Christmas party tomorrow.
- The wedding took _____ in the town hall.
- I walked _____ the bank and up the street to the post office.
- On that day we remember how the country fought _____ its enemies.

Adjectives and adverbs

H Поменяйте местами выделенные слова так, чтобы предложения имели смысл.

- 1 The theatre was very **common** and there was nowhere to sit. _____
- 2 I was **strange** to find out how the custom started. _____
- 3 We danced the **curious** night without stopping. _____
- 4 The men made **whole** movements with their heads as they danced. _____
- 5 It's a very popular festival **especially**. _____
- 6 It's a **crowded** custom to give the guests a gift before they leave. _____
- 7 None of the shows were **indeed** exciting. _____

Word formation

I Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1 It was very _____ at the party because everybody was talking loudly. | NOISE |
| 2 When you arrive, go _____ to the festival ticket office. | DIRECT |
| 3 The _____ were really pleased with the success of the show. | ORGANISE |
| 4 She wants to have a _____ white wedding. | TRADITION |
| 5 You were so _____ to miss the carnival parade! | LUCKY |
| 6 His speech was brilliant and he had no trouble holding our _____. | ATTEND |
| 7 The _____ asked him why the festival had been cancelled. | REPORT |
| 8 The _____ for the party were made last week. | PREPARE |

J Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.

We knew the festival would be **(1)** _____, but we didn't want to miss such an **(2)** _____ show. There were thousands of people dressed up as skeletons and ghosts but it wasn't **(3)** _____ at all. The streets and houses were covered in fantastic Halloween **(4)** _____ and there was music from a live band. Everyone was having a lot of **(5)** _____ and we could hear the sound of **(6)** _____ everywhere we went. We felt so **(7)** _____ that we could be there to join in. I hope we can come again next year!

- CROWD**
- AMAZE**
- FRIGHTEN**
- DECORATE**
- FUNNY**
- LAUGH**
- LUCK**

A Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | Vologda lace is a _____ art of the Russian North. It became world-famous in the 19th and early 20th centuries. | TRADITION |
| 2 | The lace looks thin like a spider's web, but it is very strong and heavy. It was used as _____ on rich women's clothes. | DECORATE |
| 3 | The designs are _____! Some look like flower gardens or snow or even like flying dragons. | AMAZE |
| 4 | The _____ for a new design of lace takes months. The lace artist makes drawings of every detail of the new lace. | PREPARE |
| 5 | For large pieces of lace, teams of lace makers work together. This needs very good _____ so that the lace looks like one piece when all the pieces are put together. | ORGANISE |
| 6 | Lace making went through some difficult times, but _____ it survived and now it is still developing as an art. | LUCK |

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Впишите по одному слову в каждый пропуск.

- 7 Can you help me put _____ the new shelves, please?
- 8 As soon _____ I saw the light was on, I realised that somebody was in the flat.
- 9 The celebration will be next Saturday at the Town Hall, _____ course.
- 10 Ian is looking forward _____ his birthday party.
- 11 Go _____! What were you saying?
- 12 The player started running _____ the ball to hit it over the net.
- 13 What kind _____ costume will you wear to the party?
- 14 The children looked at the clown and laughed _____ his jokes!

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамке.

costume • custom • fair • noise • organiser • parade • photograph • place • treasure • voice

- 15 There were many people and they made a lot of _____ at the party, but it was great fun!
- 16 The queen of the carnival goes at the front of the whole _____ and everybody else walks behind.
- 17 My little brother wore a fancy dress _____ for the party.
- 18 The _____ was planning a traditional music festival.
- 19 During the _____, many tourists visit our village.
- 20 The children went to look for the hidden _____.
- 21 Irina has a beautiful singing _____, especially when she sings traditional songs.
- 22 I took a great _____ of the dancers in the parade.
- 23 The streets are always crowded when the festival takes _____.
- 24 The scientist was curious to learn how that strange _____ started.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

A Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 Last week my best friend Maria and I went shopping. She wanted to buy a present for _____ mother. **SHE**
- 2 While we _____ in the street, we met our friend Vassili. **WALK**
- 3 He _____ alone and he looked a bit unhappy. **BE**
- 4 We _____ him if he wanted to come with us to the shops. **ASK**
- 5 When we arrived at the shopping centre, we noticed some people _____ outside a new shop. **WAIT**
- 6 Vassili said, 'Let's go and see what _____ over there!' **HAPPEN**
- 7 But Maria _____ to go because she was in a hurry and needed to find her mum's present. **NOT WANT**
- 8 'I have a feeling that you _____ a present for your mum at that shop,' said Vassili. So, we went over. **FIND**
- 9 It was a fantastic gift shop! Maria _____ a lovely present for her mum, and then we went home. **BUY**

B Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 Maypole dancing is a _____ dance in some parts of Britain. **TRADITION**
- 2 In this dance, there is a tall pole in the middle of a field. On it, there are _____ of flowers, flags and other symbols. **DECORATE**
- 3 The _____ dance around it, each holding a coloured ribbon. **DANCE**
- 4 Another _____ British tradition is the Cheese-Rolling Festival in Gloucestershire. **FAME**
- 5 This is a _____ where a large round cheese is rolled down a hill and people run to try and catch it. **COMPETE**
- 6 There is a lot of _____ as people watch the race and laugh at the runners. **EXCITE**

C Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 The Moscow Art Theatre is a theatre company in Moscow.
It _____ at the end of the 19th century _____
by Stanislavski and Nemirovich-Danchenko. **CREATE**
- 2 The two men _____ for the first time at two o'clock
for lunch and they left at eight o'clock the next morning! **MEET**
- 3 When the Art Theatre produced Anton Chekhov's work, it became very successful.
Because of _____ success, the theatre started using
a seagull as a logo. **IT**
- 4 Over the years, many important actors worked there and some great plays
_____ on the Art Theatre's stage. **PERFORM**
- 5 Later, the company faced some difficulties and _____
to change the way they worked. **HAVE**
- 6 For example, they _____ choose what plays to produce
without asking for permission. **NOT CAN**
- 7 In 1987, the theatre _____ into two different groups:
the Chekhov Moscow Art Theatre and the Gorky Moscow Art Theatre. **DIVIDE**
- 8 Oleg Tabakov _____ the Chekhov Moscow Art Theatre
artistic director since 2000. **BE**
- 9 The Chekhov Moscow Art Theatre _____ just off
Tverskaya Street, near Red Square. **LOCATE**

D Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 Everybody says that _____ is very important. **EDUCATE**
- 2 So I wanted to learn something new and I went to have Spanish lessons.
Because I was a _____, our teacher spoke to us
in Spanish and English. **BEGIN**
- 3 At first, we had lots of _____ with the grammar. **DIFFICULT**
- 4 But she gave us a lot of _____. She said it was
all right to make mistakes. **ENCOURAGE**
- 5 For the first few months, I was _____ to speak
any Spanish at all but I kept trying. **ABLE**
- 6 It wasn't easy at first, but now I can speak Spanish
_____ well. **AMAZE**

E Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 Ben is starting a new job tomorrow. He _____ this kind of job before and isn't sure that he'll be good at it. **NOT DO**
- 2 Also, he _____ any of the other people who work in the same office. **NOT KNOW**
- 3 So, at the moment he _____ very nervous and worried. **FEEL**
- 4 His best friend, Tom, _____ him there tomorrow morning. They are going to meet at seven o'clock in the morning. **DRIVE**
- 5 Ben wants to be sure that Tom _____ to wake up on time to take him there. **NOT FORGET**
- 6 So, he has set _____ alarm clock for six o'clock in the morning! **HE**
- 7 He knows that he _____ to get up so early but he wants to be ready for work. **NOT HAVE**
- 8 But while he _____ to another of his friends yesterday afternoon, he heard a story about a man. That man lost his job because he was late! **TALK**
- 9 His parents aren't so worried. They're sure that Ben _____ a great manager! **BE**

F Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 Svetlana Khorkina is a Russian artistic gymnast. She competed in three Olympic Games and is the _____ of seven Olympic medals and twenty World Championship medals. **WIN**
- 2 Because she was very tall for a gymnast, her _____ created different training methods and skills just for her. **TRAIN**
- 3 Svetlana practised _____ for many hours. **DAY**
- 4 The things that she could do when she took part in the games were very _____. **DANGER**
- 5 At the Sidney Olympics, Khorkina was very _____. She had a bad fall and lost the gold medal. **LUCK**
- 6 Svetlana Khorkina was such a great athlete that she will _____ be remembered for a very long time! **CERTAIN**

G Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 The British educational system is not the same for all parts of the UK. However, in every country, there _____ five stages of education. **BE**
- 2 All children between the ages of five (or four in Northern Ireland) and eighteen must have education, but they _____ to go to school. **NOT HAVE**
- 3 They can _____ in different places. **EDUCATE**
- 4 There are private schools and state schools. State school education _____ for by people's taxes. **PAY**
- 5 Parents may also choose to educate their children _____ at home. **THEY**
- 6 All children begin primary education when they are five years old. When they are eleven, their secondary education _____ . **BEGIN**
- 7 In England, at the age of sixteen or seventeen, they can go on a training course or stay at school to do A-level examinations. These examinations _____ by the students at the end of their secondary education. **TAKE**
- 8 Finally, higher education starts with a three-year Bachelor's degree. After that, students can continue _____ for a postgraduate degree. **STUDY**
- 9 In the past, students did not pay for their university courses, but for a few years now, universities _____ students to pay for their higher education. **ASK**

H Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 When six-year-old Tamara made the _____ to become a cosmonaut, her parents were very surprised. **CHOOSE**
- 2 They thought her _____ was impossible and that she would soon forget about it. **DECIDE**
- 3 But the little girl didn't change her opinion. When she grew up, she passed some _____ difficult exams and got into university. **EXTREME**
- 4 During the years at university she studied very hard. She wanted to make a _____ in the world. **DIFFERENT**
- 5 When she was accepted to train to be a cosmonaut, she received everybody's _____. **CONGRATULATE**
- 6 Tamara has the _____ to have a fantastic career in space! **ABLE**

Countable and uncountable nouns 1

Countable nouns

Исчисляемые существительные

Form

Единственное число Множественное число

a shirt

shirts

an anorak

two anoraks

Исчисляемые существительные употребляются как в единственном, так и во множественном числе и согласуются с соответствующей формой глагола.

Примеры

Исчисляемые существительные
в единственном числе

*I would love to go to **a fashion show**.*

***The fashion show** I went to was fantastic!*

Исчисляемые существительные
во множественном числе

***Fashion shows** are exciting.*

***The fashion shows** in Paris are the best in the world.*

Watch out!

Исчисляемое существительное всегда согласуется с соответствующей формой глагола:

*The **dress is** beautiful.*

*The **dresses are** beautiful.*

Helpful hints

Неопределённые местоимения *some* и *any* употребляются с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе. *Some* используется в утвердительных предложениях, а *any* – в вопросительных и отрицательных:

*There **are some** T-shirts in the drawer.*

*There **aren't any** T-shirts in the drawer.*

***Are there any** T-shirts in the drawer?*

Uncountable nouns

Существительные, обозначающие вещества и абстрактные (отвлечённые) понятия, называются **неисчисляемыми**. Они употребляются только в единственном числе и согласуются с глаголами в единственном числе.

art	food	jewellery	music	shampoo
bread	fruit	love	news	sugar
butter	furniture	milk	perfume	travel
cheese	hair	make-up	rice	water
electricity	information	money	scenery	work

Некоторые существительные могут быть как исчисляемыми, так и неисчисляемыми.

cake	light	paper	time
chocolate	noise	room	

Watch out!

Неисчисляемые существительные всегда согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе:

*Make-up **changes** the way you look.*

*Her news **was** really good!*

Helpful hints

Неопределённые местоимения *some* и *any* употребляются с неисчисляемыми существительными. *Some* используется в утвердительных предложениях, а *any* – в вопросительных и отрицательных:

*There **is some** jewellery in the box.*

*There **isn't any** jewellery in the box.*

***Is there any** jewellery in the box?*

Watch out!

Некоторые существительные имеют только форму множественного числа и всегда согласуются с глаголом в соответствующей форме:

*These **glasses are** mine.*

*Whose **trousers are** these?*

*Those **scissors are** sharp.*

*Your **jeans have** got holes in.*

*Those **shorts are** lovely!*

D Заполните пропуски, поставив глагол *to be* в соответствующую форму. Затем обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- There _____ (not) **any** / **some** clean socks for me to wear today.
- _____ there **some** / **any** rice in the kitchen cupboard?
- There _____ **some** / **any** fashion shows that I want to see this spring.
- There _____ **any** / **some** fashionable jewellery in the sales now.
- _____ there **any** / **some** party dresses you like this season?
- There _____ (not) **some** / **any** cheese in this recipe.

E Раскройте скобки, поставив существительные в соответствующую форму.

Summer style

What are this summer's holiday (1) _____ (**trend**)? Follow my fashion (2) _____ (**blog**) to get all the latest (3) _____ (**information**) – straight from this year's London and Paris fashion (4) _____ (**show**).

Light (5) _____ (**colour**) will be very fashionable this summer. Look out for cotton (6) _____ (**dress**) in green and blue and dress up your look with pretty beach (7) _____ (**accessory**) – a fun (8) _____ (**hat**) or beach bag can make all the difference. Don't wear too much (9) _____ (**make-up**) at the beach as this year's trend is for a natural look. Your (10) _____ (**jewellery**) should be simple and made from natural materials like wood and cotton.

F Перепишите предложения, используя неисчисляемые существительные, данные в рамке.

electricity • food • fruit • information • money • music • scenery

Example:

We haven't prepared anything to eat for the party.

We haven't prepared any food for the party.

- She has nothing to spend tonight.

- Do you know anything about this subject?

- The lights aren't working in the house.

- I would like to listen to a song.

- Would you like to eat an apple or an orange?

- The countryside is very pretty here.

Countable and uncountable nouns 2

a lot of and lots of

Form *A lot of* и *lots of* означают одно и то же. Их можно использовать с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе и с неисчисляемыми существительными.

	Случаи употребления	Примеры
<i>a lot of / lots of</i>	С исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе	<i>She's got a lot of bags.</i> <i>She's got lots of sweaters.</i>
	С неисчисляемыми существительными	<i>She's got a lot of perfume.</i> <i>She's got lots of jewellery.</i>

Helpful hints

Мы также используем *lots of* и *a lot of* в отрицательных предложениях в значении «not many» или «not much».

I haven't got lots of jewellery.

He hasn't got a lot of hair on his head!

(Not) many, (not) much

Form *Many* и *much* означают «много». *Many* используется только с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе, а *much* – только с неисчисляемыми существительными.

	Случаи употребления	Примеры
<i>many</i>	С исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе	<i>There aren't many dresses in her wardrobe.</i>
<i>much</i>	С неисчисляемыми существительными	<i>She doesn't wear much make-up.</i>

Watch out!

Many и *much* используются в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях. Мы не используем *many* и *much* в утвердительных предложениях – вместо них мы используем *a lot of* или *lots of*:

✓ *He hasn't got much chocolate.*

✗ *He has got much chocolate.*

✓ *He has got a lot of chocolate.*

✓ *She hasn't got many bags.*

✗ *She has got many bags.*

✓ *She has got a lot of bags.*

a few, a little

Form *A few* и *a little* означают «некоторое количество», но *a few* используется только с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе и переводится «несколько, немного», *a little* – только с неисчисляемыми существительными и переводится «немного».

	Случаи употребления	Примеры
<i>a few</i>	С исчисляемыми существительными	<i>I'm taking a few T-shirts with me.</i>
<i>a little</i>	С неисчисляемыми существительными	<i>Put a little shampoo on your hair.</i>

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 How **much** / **many** shirts have you just bought?
- 2 There isn't **some** / **any** shampoo in this bottle.
- 3 This modern furniture **makes** / **make** your living-room look really good.
- 4 She puts on **much** / **lots of** make-up.
- 5 Kate doesn't have **many** / **much** jewellery.
- 6 I only have **a little** / **a few** money with me, so I can't pay for that dress.
- 7 They don't have **some** / **any** hats in that shop.
- 8 I'm only packing **a few** / **a little** clothes for the weekend.
- 9 He has got **much** / **a lot of** chocolate.
- 10 There aren't **many** / **a lot of** skirts in her wardrobe.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Leaving lights on all the time uses ____ electricity.
A lots **B** a lot of **C** much
- 2 You should eat ____ fruit and vegetables.
A many **B** lots of **C** a lot
- 3 There are ____ cat hairs on my new dress!
A some **B** a little **C** few
- 4 I only want ____ chocolate – I'm on a diet.
A a little **B** a few **C** some
- 5 She doesn't have ____ furniture in her new flat.
A many **B** a lot **C** much
- 6 There are only ____ chocolates left.
A a few **B** a little **C** few

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 The information you gave me **wasn't** / **weren't** very helpful.
- 2 The neighbours are always making too much **noise** / **noises**.
- 3 The scenery here **are** / **is** beautiful.
- 4 **Isn't** / **Aren't** the news about that plane crash terrible?
- 5 Sean's hair **are** / **is** getting really long.
- 6 The furniture in the dining room **needs** / **need** to be cleaned.
- 7 Her clothes **is** / **are** always very fashionable.

D Из двух вариантов (А и В) выберите предложения, синонимичные предложениям 1–5.

- 1 There aren't many jackets in the sales.
A There are no jackets in the sales.
B There are some but not a lot.
- 2 You don't wear much make-up.
A You wear a little make-up.
B You don't wear any make-up.
- 3 They've still got some shirts left on sale.
A They've got a lot of shirts left on sale.
B They've got a few but not many shirts left on sale.
- 4 There are a few of the latest fashions in this shop.
A There are some of the latest fashions but not many.
B There are a lot of the latest fashions.
- 5 They don't have much modern furniture here.
A They have some furniture here but not a lot.
B They don't have any furniture.

E Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

(1) **Many** / **A lot** young people today are interested in fashion and (2) **some** / **a little** of them spend (3) **a lot** / **many** of money on new clothes and the latest fashions. Styles come and go and (4) **lots** / **much** of them go out of fashion in a short time, but (5) **a little** / **a few** last a bit longer. So how do you know what to buy? You can find (6) **lots of** / **much** advice in magazines and the information they give you (7) **is** / **are** very helpful. They also have (8) **much** / **a lot of** news about famous models and the latest fashion shows. There are (9) **any** / **some** people who say they aren't interested in fashion, but there (10) **are** / **is** only a few of them, and I don't believe them.

F Впишите пропущенное слово.

- 1 How _____ hours do you study each night?
- 2 There are only a _____ chocolates left.
- 3 There aren't _____ chocolates left.
- 4 How _____ pocket money do your parents give you?
- 5 She doesn't usually wear _____ jewellery.
- 6 Have you got _____ scissors I can borrow?

Fashion

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 193

accessory / accessories	dress	shampoo	suit
anorak	fashion (show)	shirt	sweatshirt
belt	handbag	shoe	trainers
boot	jacket	size	trend
button	jewellery	(skinny) jeans	trousers
cardigan	make-up	skirt	T-shirt
clothes	perfume	style	

Verbs

borrow	fit	match	tie
dress	fold	measure	undo
fasten	follow	suit	wear

Phrasal verbs

do up	hang up	take off
dress up (in)	put on (= start wearing)	try on
go with (= match)	put on (=organise, eg a show)	zip up

Phrases

as well as	in front of
gain weight	keep fit
get dressed	put on make-up
have a / the feeling (that)	the same as

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	(extra) large	shiny	Adverbs
casual	leather	smart	casually
check(ed)	medium	spotted	comfortably
cotton	modern	striped	smartly
denim	old-fashioned	tight	
dyed	plain	trendy	

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
blog	blog		
blogger			
comfort	comfort	comfortable uncomfortable	comfortably uncomfortably
fashion		fashionable	
length		long	
meeting	meet		
model	model		
modelling			
thought	think	thoughtful thoughtless	thoughtfully thoughtlessly
trend		trendy	
trainers	train		
wool		woollen	

Nouns

A Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамке.

anorak • perfume • shampoo • shoes • suit • T-shirt

- 1 It's too cold to wear just a _____ and shorts.
- 2 That _____ Tara's wearing smells lovely.
- 3 There was no _____ left so she couldn't wash her hair.
- 4 You should wear a _____ to the interview, not jeans and a T-shirt.
- 5 These _____ are uncomfortable; my toes hurt.
- 6 If you're feeling a little cold put your _____ on.

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Those **trousers** / **trainers** won't fit you; your feet are too big.
- 2 I've got tickets to a **clothes** / **fashion** show in Milan.
- 3 Where's the **make-up** / **perfume** department? I need some lipstick.
- 4 They don't have any shoes in my **style** / **size**; they're all too small.
- 5 I'm going to buy a leather **belt** / **button** to go with my new jeans.
- 6 My girlfriend wants me to change my hair **trend** / **style**.
- 7 Let's go to the **jewellery** / **anorak** shop to get some earrings.
- 8 It's cold so I'm going to wear my **dress** / **sweatshirt**.
- 9 You'll find the **handbags** / **boots** in the accessories department.
- 10 Her dad told her that her **skirt** / **cardigan** was too short.

Verbs and phrasal verbs

C Заполните пропуски, используя данные глаголы. В задании есть три лишних глагола.

dress • **do up** • **fasten** • **fits** • **follow** • **match** • **put on** • **suit** • **take off** • **try on** • **wears**

Hi Kirsty,

More about my sister, I'm afraid. As you know, I like to **(1)** _____ well all the time, but my sister doesn't care what she **(2)** _____. She says that as long as it **(3)** _____ and is comfortable everything's OK. She thinks people who **(4)** _____ fashion like me are stupid. She has no sense of style. For example, recently she had her hair done. It makes her look like a punk, which doesn't **(5)** _____ her at all. She'll **(6)** _____ an old leather jacket over her best party dress and she never wears clothes that **(7)** _____. I've asked her to **(8)** _____ some of my clothes to see how she looks, but it's no good. I don't know what to do with her. Please help!

Sally

D Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 You should **hang up** / **fold** your shirts before you pack them.
- 2 That shirt doesn't **go with** / **fit** those trousers.
- 3 This coat doesn't **zip up** / **undo**, it has buttons.
- 4 You haven't **fastened** / **tied** your shoelaces.
- 5 Don't drop your jacket on the floor – **hang it up** / **take it off!**
- 6 The dressmaker is **measuring** / **wearing** Katie for her wedding dress.

E Замените выделенные слова фразовыми глаголами, данными в рамке.

borrow • do up • dress up (in) • put on • took off • undo

- 1 The students are going to **organise** a fashion show next month. _____
- 2 You don't need to **fasten** the top button of your shirt if you aren't wearing a tie. _____
- 3 He **removed** his clothes and had a shower. _____
- 4 If you're feeling hot, why don't you **open** your coat? _____
- 5 He decided to **wear** a gorilla costume to the fancy dress party. _____
- 6 Can I **take and wear** your dress for the party tomorrow? _____

Adjectives and adverbs

F Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 His clothes are so ____; he dresses like his grandfather.
A old-fashioned B trendy C striped
- 2 You shouldn't wear ____ clothes to a job interview.
A shiny B smart C casual
- 3 It's hot so you should wear something light and cool like this ____ T-shirt.
A cotton B leather C denim
- 4 Karen's a ____ sort of person. She always wears the latest fashion.
A plain B trendy C casual
- 5 You should always dress ____ on formal occasions.
A smartly B casually C modern
- 6 These trousers are a bit ____ on me; they're about a size too small.
A medium B tight C large
- 7 I just want a ____ white shirt, not striped or spotted or anything like that.
A dyed B checked C plain
- 8 I don't care about fashion. I prefer to dress ____ in old loose-fitting clothes.
A trendily B smartly C comfortably

Phrases

G Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- Billy has **got / gained** a lot of weight during the holidays.
- Get out of bed and **be / get** dressed! You're late for school.
- You're wearing the same dress **as / with** Sally.
- Ted stood **at / in** front of Joe in the school photograph.
- She bought the bracelet as well **as / with** the earrings.
- Do you ever **sense / have** the feeling that someone is watching you?
- I like to **put / keep** fit so I go running twice a week.
- She doesn't often put **on / in** make-up.

Word formation

H Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

- These trousers are not the right _____; they don't reach my ankles.
- These shoes are _____ because they're too tight.
- You should become a fashion _____ and post your ideas on the net.
- Karen could take up _____ as a career; she's slim and beautiful.
- He was wearing a _____ jacket to keep warm.
- I never wear _____ with a suit.
- She always looks _____ when she's deciding what to wear.
- We're having a _____ to decide what to get Jo for her birthday.

LONG
COMFORT
BLOG
MODEL
WOOL
TRAIN
THOUGHT
MEET

I Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.

I haven't been clothes shopping for ages. I'm not really a (1) _____ person at all and don't keep up with the latest fashions. I prefer clothes that fit (2) _____ and are easy to clean and look after. Although I do have a couple of suits for special occasions, I like to dress (3) _____ whenever I can. This doesn't mean that I don't put any (4) _____ into what I wear; I just don't feel the need to buy (5) _____ clothes. Anyway, I believe you can be (6) _____ dressed even when you're wearing jeans and a shirt.

TREND
COMFORT
CASUAL
THINK
FASHION
SMART

A Заполните пропуски артиклями там, где это необходимо. Если слово употребляется без артикля, поставьте знак (-).

- 1 What sort of _____ music do you like?
- 2 _____ milk from our farm is very fresh.
- 3 They bought _____ nice cardigan for their grandfather.
- 4 No, there's no perfume in this section of the shop. _____ perfume is over there.
- 5 I thought the party was great, apart from _____ food.
- 6 Money can't buy _____ love, they say.
- 7 Excuse me, could you bring me _____ glass of water, please?
- 8 I have to get up early for _____ work in the morning.
- 9 We've run out of _____ shampoo. How can I wash my hair?

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 10 I've lost a **button** / **boot** from my jacket.
- 11 That skirt would look better with a **belt** / **trainers**.
- 12 It's important to have the right **anorak** / **accessories** to go with your clothes.
- 13 You should see the **scenery** / **perfume** in the mountains!
- 14 He has excellent taste in **furniture** / **room** – his whole house is lovely.
- 15 Excuse me, could you tell me **the** / – time please?
- 16 I read a very strange story in – / **the** paper today.
- 17 That **handbag** / **jacket** doesn't fit you – it's much too large.
- 18 This **bread** / **sugar** is three days old, you can't eat it!

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 19 It's important to keep cool in the summer when it hot, so I wear ___ shirts.
A cotton **B** trendy **C** checked
- 20 Why don't you undo your belt? It looks much too ____,
A smart **B** leather **C** tight
- 21 A bright pink ___ tie isn't the right thing to wear to school.
A medium **B** striped **C** dyed
- 22 ___ your seatbelt, please.
A Fit **B** Measure **C** Fasten
- 23 He was dressed very ___ for the interview.
A shiny **B** modern **C** casually
- 24 The ladies were wearing ___ shoes for the afternoon.
A plain **B** comfortably **C** denim
- 25 That ___ style really suits him.
A medium **B** old-fashioned **C** spotted
- 26 Why did she ___ like that? Is it a special occasion?
A keep fit **B** dress up **C** put on
- 27 I stood ___ the mirror to try on the trousers.
A as well as **B** the same as **C** in front of
- 28 Have you tried this new ___? It's great for dyed hair.
A shampoo **B** catalogue **C** trend

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

D Заполните пропуски, используя данные в рамке слова.

a • any • few • little • many • much • some • the

- 29 Clara doesn't have _____ nice dresses to wear to the party.
 30 This is _____ new trend we haven't seen before.
 31 _____ jewellery you bought is pretty.
 32 I'm afraid I have _____ money in the bank.
 33 Excuse me, how _____ cheese do you want?
 34 He has so _____ shirts that he needs another wardrobe.
 35 Some people like _____ butter on their toast.
 36 I bought a _____ clothes in the mall.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

E Соедините две части предложения.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---|---|
| 37 Go to your room | _____ | a | but they were much too small for me. |
| 38 She wears some lovely perfume as | _____ | b | you should do up all the buttons on your shirt. |
| 39 I have gained some weight | _____ | c | and these trousers don't fit me now. |
| 40 I forgot to put on a tie | _____ | d | and take off that awful make-up! |
| 41 I tried on the shoes | _____ | e | I think it's starting to rain! |
| 42 This colour of shirt | _____ | f | when I was getting dressed this morning. |
| 43 Zip up your anorak quickly, | _____ | g | well as some smart clothes. |
| 44 When you wear a tie, | _____ | h | goes well with these blue shoes. |

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

F Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 45 Janice was involved in a fashion show for the first time last week. She was rather nervous at the _____ before the show. **MEET**
- 46 She wanted to have a career as a clothes designer, rather than a career in _____, and this was her big chance. **MODEL**
- 47 When the model tried on Janice's first dress, she said it felt a bit _____, and Janice realised the dress was too tight and changed it. **COMFORT**
- 48 Then the model said the next dress was too long, so Janice had to change the _____. **LONG**
- 49 Finally, the model said it was too hot and she didn't like wearing _____ dresses. **WOOL**
- 50 Janice hoped that other models wouldn't behave as _____ as this one. **THOUGHT**

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ____/50

Comparatives

Comparatives

Form	Прилагательные	Положительная степень	→	Сравнительная степень
	Односложные	<i>old</i>	+ <i>-er</i>	<i>older</i>
	Односложные, оканчивающиеся на <i>-e</i>	<i>wide</i>	+ <i>-r</i>	<i>wider</i>
	Односложные с кратким гласным	<i>big</i>	двойная конечная согласная + <i>-er</i>	<i>bigger</i>
	Двусложные, оканчивающиеся на <i>-y</i>	<i>easy</i>	замена <i>-y</i> на <i>-ier</i>	<i>easier</i>
	Многосложные	<i>difficult</i>	<i>more</i> + прилагательное	<i>more difficult</i>
	Исключения	<i>good</i> <i>bad</i> <i>far</i> <i>little</i> <i>many</i> <i>much</i>		<i>better</i> <i>worse</i> <i>farther / further</i> <i>less</i> <i>more</i> <i>more</i>

Сравнительная степень употребляется:

при сравнении двух предметов / людей / действий / явлений

Примеры

The town is **bigger** than it was twenty years ago.

Modern cafés are **more colourful** than traditional coffee shops.

The new museum is different from the **older** buildings in the town.

The weather is **worse** today than it was yesterday.

Helpful hints

Than

Сравнительная степень часто употребляется с союзом *than*. Например:

✓ *Moscow is bigger than Saint Petersburg.*

Союз *than* не употребляется в следующих случаях:

✓ *That's his **younger** sister.* (сравнительная степень является определением существительного)

✓ *In the north, the winter is usually **colder**.* (= холоднее, чем в других местах)

Other ways of comparing

Form	Структура	Употребляется:	Примеры
	<i>as +</i>	чтобы подчеркнуть сходство	<i>Your hands are as cold as ice!</i>
	прилагательное + <i>as</i>	двух предметов / людей	
	<i>not as / so +</i>	для того чтобы подчеркнуть различия между двумя	<i>In the 1960s, buildings were not so tall as they are today.</i>
	прилагательное + <i>as</i>	предметами / людьми	<i>There aren't as many shops in this town as there are in the city.</i>

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Winters in Greece are **more warm / warmer** than in Russia.
- 2 Living in the country isn't **as / more** interesting as living in the city.
- 3 Yesterday, the sea was colder **as / than** it was today.
- 4 Life in the city is **expensiver / more expensive** than life in the village.
- 5 The climate of the planet is getting **more warm / warmer** every year.
- 6 The river Nile is longer **than / from** the Volga.
- 7 The buildings in my city aren't so **tall / taller** as those in New York.
- 8 Life in that village is **more relaxing / relaxing** than in the city.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 The lake near our house is ____ a picture.
A as pretty as B pretty as C prettier as
- 2 Nick's car is ____ ours.
A better B better than C better as
- 3 It's ____ to go diving alone than to go with others.
A as dangerous B dangerous C more dangerous
- 4 The cave near our city is ____ the cave in the north of the country.
A deeper than B deeper as C as deep
- 5 It's not ____ in the east of the country as it is in the west.
A rainy as B as rainy as C more rainy
- 6 When my grandfather was young, winters were a lot ____.
A colder B more cold C cold
- 7 Sofia believes that her life in the village is ____ than her cousin's life the city.
A as boring B boringer C more boring
- 8 Villages aren't ____ as big cities.
A as crowded B more crowded C crowded than

C Заполните пропуски, используя *than* или *as*.

- 1 Cities are busier places _____ small villages.
- 2 Have you ever climbed _____ high as this before?
- 3 This lake is a lot more beautiful _____ the one we visited last summer.
- 4 Ivan thinks that living in the south of the country is more exciting _____ living in the north.
- 5 My village isn't _____ busy in the winter as it is in the summer.
- 6 Ekaterina's house is smaller _____ the flat we have in the city, but she has a lovely garden.
- 7 Teenagers in the countryside don't have so many things to do _____ teenagers in big cities.
- 8 I think the shops in my town are as expensive _____ those in other towns.

D Раскройте скобки, используя прилагательные в соответствующей форме.

- 1 Is Moscow _____ (**big**) than London?
- 2 I think that having picnics in the forest is as _____ (**enjoyable**) as going for a walk.
- 3 This is a _____ (**pretty**) beach than the one on the other side of the island.
- 4 The weather today is a lot _____ (**bad**) than it was a month ago.
- 5 The Dnieper isn't as _____ (**wide**) as the Volga, is it?
- 6 Life in small towns isn't as _____ (**busy**) as in big cities.
- 7 Their country house is _____ (**far**) away than ours.
- 8 George doesn't like living here as much as his _____ (**old**) brother, Ken, does.

E Составьте предложения, используя данные слова.

- 1 life in a small village / not / be / exciting / life in a big city

- 2 in the last twenty years / weather / become / warm / in the past

- 3 big cities / be / busy / small towns

- 4 my room / not / be / tidy / my sister's

- 5 life now / be / easy / a hundred years ago

- 6 London / not / be / interesting / New York

- 7 streets in Paris / be / wide / in my town

- 8 today it / be / warm / and / there be / little / ice / in the streets / yesterday

F Раскройте скобки, поставив прилагательные в соответствующую форму.

When Mum was (1) _____ (**young**), her dream was to go and live in her grandfather's village home. The winters there aren't as (2) _____ (**cold**) as they are in the city and life is (3) _____ (**relaxed**); nobody is in a hurry. She liked the fact that people in the village weren't (4) _____ (**busy**), and they enjoyed their time with friends and neighbours (5) _____ (**much**) than people in the city. She also thought that going for walks in the countryside was (6) _____ (**exciting**) than going to the cinema or shopping. But now that she's (7) _____ (**old**), she thinks that some other things are (8) _____ (**important**). For example, in the city, hospitals are (9) _____ (**good**) and life in general is (10) _____ (**easy**) than it is in the village.

Superlatives

Superlatives

Form	Прилагательные	Положительная степень	→	Превосходная степень
	Односложные	old	+ -est	oldest
	Односложные, оканчивающиеся на -e	wide	+ -st	widest
	Односложные с кратким гласным	big	двойная конечная согласная + -est	biggest
	Двусложные, оканчивающиеся на -y	easy	замена -y на -iest	easiest
	Многосложные	difficult	most + прилагательное	most difficult
	Исключения	good		best
		bad		worst
		far		farthest / furthest
		little		least
		much / many		most

Превосходная степень употребляется:

при сравнении трёх и более предметов / людей / действий / явлений

Примеры

It's the **longest** river in the country.

That's the **most beautiful** lake in the area.

The **best** way to get there is by train.

Watch out!

Прилагательные в превосходной степени обычно употребляются с определённым артиклем *the*:
 ✓ Those are **the highest** buildings I've ever seen!

Helpful hints

Сравнительная степень прилагательных обозначает, что какой-то признак проявляется в одном предмете / человеке в большей или меньшей степени, чем в другом.

Превосходная степень обозначает, что какой-то признак проявляется в одном предмете в наибольшей или наименьшей степени.

✓ This tree is **tall**. (положительная степень)

✓ This tree's **taller** than that tree. (сравнительная степень)

✓ Of all the trees in the garden, this tree is **the tallest**. (превосходная степень)

✓ These are **the tallest trees** I've ever seen! (превосходная степень)

Чтобы подчеркнуть исключительность какого-либо предмета / человека / явления в ряду других, после превосходной степени употребляются выражения:

in the world

on Earth

The Pacific is the deepest ocean **in the world**.

Oymyakon is the coldest place **on Earth**.

A Раскройте скобки, поставив прилагательные в превосходную степень.

- 1 The Amazon is **(long)** _____ river in the world.
- 2 The Sahara is **(big)** _____ desert in Africa.
- 3 Everest is **(high)** _____ mountain in the world.
- 4 Asia is the **(large)** _____ continent in the world.
- 5 The Bugatti Veyron is **(fast)** _____ car you can buy.
- 6 **(old)** _____ hotel in the world is in Japan.

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

Mexico City is the capital of Mexico and it is **(1) the busier / the busiest** city in the country. It has one of **(2) the most large / the largest** geographic area of all the cities in the western world. About 21 million people live there and that's one of **(3) biggest / the biggest** populations anywhere in the world. The traffic might be bad in your town, but don't worry – it's not **(4) worse / the worst**. Rich people take helicopters to stay off the busy roads in Mexico City! But there is **(5) better / best** news – Mexico City has the **(6) older / oldest** university in the Americas, it is the **(7) most rich / richest** city in South America, and it has **(8) the higher / the highest** number of museums of any city in the world.

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Beijing is becoming one of ____ cities in the world.
A the importanter B the importantest C the most important
- 2 The day they got married was the ____ day of their lives.
A happier B happiest C happyest
- 3 Although we are not the best team in the competition, we aren't ____.
A worst B the worst C worse
- 4 Is Andorra ____ country in Europe?
A the smallest B a smallest C the most small
- 5 The people in Spain are some of the ____ people you could ever meet.
A friendliest B friendlierest C friendlyest
- 6 That exam was ____ test I have ever done!
A the easier B the most easiest C the easiest
- 7 What is ____ place on Earth?
A the most dangerous B the dangerousest C the more dangerous
- 8 The elephant is the ____ land animal.
A heaviest B heaviest C most heaviest

D Каждое предложение содержит ошибку. Подчеркните её и напишите правильный вариант.

- 1 Learning to ride a bike is not the difficult thing in the world to do. _____
- 2 Albert Einstein was one of cleverer people who ever lived. _____
- 3 This is the fulest train I have ever travelled on! _____
- 4 I didn't know you were tallest than your brother. _____
- 5 That's the goodest thing that's ever happened to me. _____
- 6 The most wettest place on Earth is probably London. It's always raining there! _____
- 7 The Pyramids are some of the older buildings in history. _____
- 8 Pluto is the far planet from the sun, I think. _____
- 9 It's getting warmest and warmest in here! _____
- 10 He has the much money in the world. _____

E Раскройте скобки, поставив прилагательные в превосходную степень.

California's Death Valley is one of the world's (1) _____ (strange) places, but it is also one of the (2) _____ (popular) places for tourists to visit. It was discovered and named in the 19th century when people were trying to find a way across the United States to the Pacific Ocean. It was certainly the (3) _____ (hard) journey you can imagine, and Death Valley was the (4) _____ (difficult) part. Not many people got through it, and that's no surprise. Here are some of the (5) _____ (interesting) facts about this amazing place. The (6) _____ (high) temperature ever recorded was measured here as 57.1°C in 1913, making it officially the (7) _____ (hot) place on Earth. The (8) _____ (low) point in North America is also here, at Badwater Basin, 85.5 metres below sea level. Death Valley was also the location for Zabriskie Point, one of Antonioni's (9) _____ (famous) films. Today, many tourists come here to see the desert and feel the heat, but (10) _____ (many) of them come at the (11) _____ (cool) time of year in early spring. That's the (12) _____ (good) time to go there because the temperature is too high at other times.

F Составьте предложения, используя данные слова. Употребите прилагательные в превосходной степени.

- 1 Who has / many / friends in your class?

- 2 Sirius is / bright / star in the sky at night.

- 3 That was / funny / film of the year.

- 4 This is not / difficult / question you have to answer.

- 5 It was / cold / winter for many years.

- 6 They make / bad / ice cream in the world!

- 7 Who has / little / money – you, Tom or Sylvia?

- 8 I am / young / person in my family.

Places

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 194

art gallery	car park	flat	post office
bank	castle	guesthouse	shopping centre
building	city / town centre	museum	square
bus / metro / petrol / police / railway / train station	cottage	office block	variety
	countryside	population	village

Verbs

cover	doubt	offer	recognise
cross (the bridge / street / road)	excuse	park	recommend
discover	hear	pass (the bank / supermarket / etc)	refuse
divide	hurry		rent
	notice		

Phrasal verbs

find out	knock down (eg a wall, a building)	knock down (eg a person in the street)
----------	------------------------------------	--

Phrases

bad / good weather	in a hurry
block of flats	on the right / left(-hand side)
go straight ahead / on	one-way street
go / walk past	turn right / left

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	quiet	Adverbs
central	narrow	anywhere
foggy	tiny	nowhere
huge	wide	
icy	windy	

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
building	build		
builder			
crossing	cross		
doubt	doubt	doubtful	doubtfully
flash	flash	flashing	
fog		foggy	
ice		icy	
rain	rain	rainy	
		quiet	quietly
width	widen	wide	widely
wind		windy	

Nouns

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- You can admire Ludmilla Perec's paintings at the **police station / art gallery**.
- I believe that living in the **countryside / guesthouse** is healthier than living in the city.
- Moscow has a **square / population** of over 11.5 million.
- Can you send this parcel when you go to the **castle / post office**?
- What's the tallest **building / flat** in the world?
- My cousins live in a small **cottage / office block** just outside the village.
- Let's go and buy some clothes in the **shopping centre / bank**.

B Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамке.

bank • car park • flat • guesthouses • office block • variety • village

- We left our car in the _____ and walked up to the ancient castle.
- Many families have now left the _____ and moved to the city.
- My best friend lives in a _____ in the city, but we live in a house with a garden.
- We prefer to stay in a small _____ away from the city centre, because we don't like large hotels.
- I must go to the _____ to get some money.
- There's a great _____ of old paintings to see in the museum.
- Get off the train at the next metro station, turn left at the square and you'll see a tall _____ in front of you.

Verbs

C Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- Before you _____ the road, look left and right.
A divide B cross C pass
- Can I _____ you some lemonade?
A discover B refuse C offer
- You can't _____ your car in this street. Only buses are allowed here.
A rent B park C hurry
- '_____ me, is there a bank near here, please?'
A Excuse B Hear C Recommend
- Ludmila has changed so much that I didn't _____ her.
A recognise B hear C cover
- When was this medicine _____?
A refused B discovered C divided
- I _____ what you said, but I don't agree.
A covered B doubted C heard
- Let's _____! We don't want to be late.
A pass B notice C hurry

D Заполните пропуски словами, составленными из данных букв.

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | Nikita, which restaurant would you _____ for a special occasion? | EROCMEMND |
| 2 | The farmer will _____ his land into two fields. | IDEVID |
| 3 | We are going to start our own business and we want to _____ an office. | NETR |
| 4 | Are you going to _____ by the supermarket? Can you buy me some milk? | SPSA |
| 5 | Ivan doesn't _____ any chance to visit a museum. | RFSEEU |
| 6 | I _____ that the cottage is further away than it said in the advertisement. | OIENCT |
| 7 | Piotr decided to _____ his painting because he didn't want people to look at it. | RCVOE |
| 8 | I really _____ whether this is the tallest building in the world. | BTDUO |

Phrasal verbs and phrases**E** Впишите по одному слову в каждый пропуск.

- When my mother finds _____ that I broke the vase she'll be very angry!
- They knocked _____ the old guesthouse to build a block of flats.
- You can't _____ left here. It's a one-way street.
- Sandra was _____ a hurry because she was late for school.
- To go to the museum, go _____ ahead and then walk past the post office.
- The museum is _____ the left-hand side of the square.
- The car came round the corner too fast and knocked _____ an old man.
- When it's _____ weather, we usually go for a picnic by the river.

Adjectives and adverbs**F** Заполните пропуски, используя данные слова.

central • foggy • icy • narrow • quiet • tiny

Hi Jim,

I hope you're enjoying yourself on holiday. I went on a day trip too last week to a village in the countryside. The weather was very cold and (1) _____. We couldn't see anything outside! Mum had to drive slowly because the roads were (2) _____.

When we arrived, we went for a walk around. It was very (3) _____ because everybody was inside keeping warm. This village is really (4) _____. There are only ten houses and most of the streets are too (5) _____ for a bus to get through. Luckily, we found a café in the (6) _____ square and had some warm homemade soup there.

What about you? Are you having a good time?

Write back soon!

Patrick

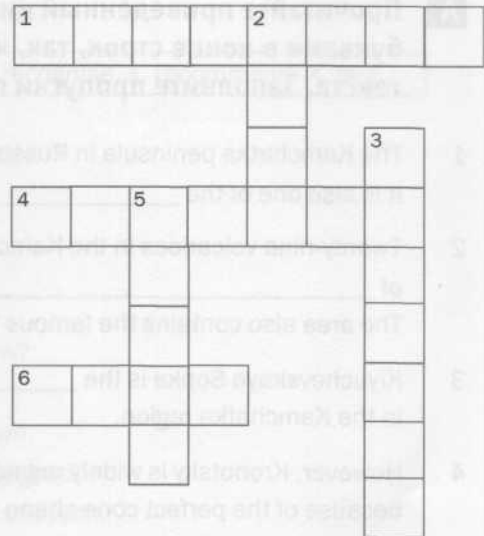
6 Решите кроссворд.

По горизонтали:

- 1 I can't find my mobile phone _____. Have you seen it?
- 4 I believe there is _____ in the world as beautiful as this.
- 6 Paris is a big city with _____ streets and many squares.

По вертикали:

- 2 That car is _____! You'll never find a place where to park it!
- 3 There are three squares in our town, but the _____ square is the biggest.
- 5 It was very _____ yesterday and we went windsurfing.



Word formation

H Раскройте скобки, используя слова в соответствующей форме.

- 1 Burj Khalifa in Dubai is the tallest _____ (**build**) in the world.
- 2 It is _____ (**doubt**) that our team will win the match.
- 3 Some people like _____ (**rain**) weather, but I hate it.
- 4 The city wants to _____ (**wide**) the main street and plant trees on the sides.
- 5 English is spoken _____ (**wide**) in many countries.
- 6 Kim walked into the room very _____ (**quiet**). She didn't want to wake up the baby.
- 7 At the _____ (**cross**), turn left and walk along the main street.
- 8 Nicholas is an amazing _____ (**build**) and he built his cottage by himself!
- 9 It was too _____ (**fog**) to drive.
- 10 He fell into the cold _____ (**ice**) water.

I Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений

One day last month we were walking along the beach. It was a cold and (1) _____ day and we were all alone. We wanted to swim, but the water was (2) _____. We were walking quietly, without talking, when Jeremy said 'I can see a (3) _____ light in the distance. Can you see it, too?' **WIND**
ICE
FLASH

I turned my head (4) _____ to look where he was pointing, but I couldn't see anything. It was getting (5) _____ and I was feeling a bit hungry. The weather was getting worse and the waves covered the (6) _____ of the beach in some places. I began to feel a bit scared. **DOUBT**
FOG
WIDE

A Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 The Kamchatka peninsula in Russia is an area of great natural beauty.
It is also one of the _____ volcanic regions in the world. **ACTIVE**
- 2 Twenty-nine volcanoes in the Kamchatka region are active and six
of _____ are listed as UNESCO World Heritage sites. **THEY**
The area also contains the famous Valley of Geysers.
- 3 Klyuchevskaya Sopka is the _____ volcano **HIGH**
in the Kamchatka region.
- 4 However, Kronotsky is widely regarded as the _____ **BEAUTIFUL**
because of the perfect cone shape of the top of the volcano.
- 5 Visiting the area can be difficult, but some volcanoes, such as Koryaksky,
are _____ to get to than others. **EASY**
- 6 Earthquakes are _____ in the Kamchatka region than **COMMON**
they are in other parts of the country.
- 7 One of the _____ features of the area is its natural beauty. **GOOD**
There are many beautiful forests and lots of wildlife in the area.
- 8 The rivers and lakes in the area contain _____ types **MANY**
of salmon than almost anywhere else in the world.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Дополните каждое второе предложение таким образом, чтобы по смыслу оно совпадало с первым. Используйте от двух до пяти слов, включая выделенное слово.

- 9 This shopping centre is older than any other in the country. **THE**
This shopping centre _____ in the country.
- 10 I've never been to such a wonderful museum before. **MOST**
It's _____ museum I've ever been to.
- 11 Buses are good but I prefer trains. **THAN**
I think trains _____ buses.
- 12 The physics exam wasn't as easy as I expected. **DIFFICULT**
The physics exam was _____ I expected.
- 13 The hotel is bigger than the guest house. **AS**
The guest house _____ the hotel.
- 14 I've never had such a bad mark! **THE**
This is _____ I've ever had!
- 15 My jokes aren't as funny as my brother's. **THAN**
My brother's jokes _____ mine.
- 16 There is no building taller than this one. **IN**
This is _____ the world.

(по 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ)

Adverbs

Adverbs

Большинство наречий образуется от прилагательных при помощи суффикса *-ly*.

Form

Прилагательное

slow
simple
careful
happy

Наречие, образуемое по правилу

slowly
simply
carefully
happily

Прилагательное

good
hard
fast
late
early

Наречие (исключение)

well
hard
fast
late
early

Наречие

Выражает характеристику или оценку действия
(в предложении может стоять перед или после глагола)

Обозначает время совершения действия
(в предложении может стоять перед или после глагола)

Показывает, как часто совершается действие
(в предложении может стоять перед или после глагола)

Обозначает меру или степень чего-либо
(в предложении обычно стоит перед определяемым словом)

Примеры

They **slowly** walked along the beach.
They walked **slowly** along the beach.
They walked along the beach **slowly**.

We'll arrive at the hotel **soon**.
We'll **soon** arrive at the hotel.
Soon we'll arrive at the hotel.

She **rarely** travels by train.
She travels by train **rarely**.

We were **really** tired by the end of the journey.
She drives very **fast!**

Watch out!

Слово *friendly* оканчивается на *-ly*, но при этом является прилагательным, а не наречием. От прилагательного *friendly* нельзя образовать наречие, вместо этого мы можем использовать фразу *in a friendly way*. Некоторые наречия, как, например, *very*, не имеют однокоренных прилагательных.

Adverbs: degrees of comparison

Form

Степени сравнения наречий, образуемые по правилу

Положительная степень

loudly

Сравнительная степень

more loudly

Превосходная степень

the most loudly

Исключения

Положительная степень

hard
early
well
badly
far

Сравнительная степень

harder
earlier
better
worse
farther / further

Превосходная степень

the hardest
the earliest
the best
the worst
the farthest / furthest

Употребление

Сравнительная степень Обозначает большую или меньшую степень проявления признака

Превосходная степень Обозначает наибольшую или наименьшую степень проявления признака

Примеры

Cars and trains travel **more slowly** than aeroplanes.

Andy drove **the fastest** of all the racing drivers.

A Раскройте скобки, используя соответствующую форму наречий.

- 1 It rained _____ (**heavy**) on the first day of the holiday.
- 2 It was _____ (**surprising**) warm in Paris for the time of year.
- 3 Please pack your bag _____ (**careful**) and don't forget your swimsuit.
- 4 We must leave _____ (**early**) if we're going to get to the airport on time.
- 5 They said they ate _____ (**good**) even at the cheap restaurants in Spain.
- 6 I _____ (**strong**) recommend you buy travel insurance before you leave.
- 7 She _____ (**near**) changed her mind about booking the holiday to India.
- 8 Tim worked _____ (**hard**) on his language skills before he left the country.

B Раскройте скобки, используя соответствующую форму наречий.**Holiday planning**

It's the time of year when everyone is looking for a good holiday deal. Making sure your trip is (1) _____ (**good**) planned can make all the difference. Whatever you do, it's (2) _____ (**definite**) a good idea to find out as much as possible about the place you want to visit before you go. Check out the information on websites and travel forums. The (3) _____ (**bad**)-prepared holidays are the ones that end up being a nightmare.

So where should you go? If you don't have much money, then perhaps camping might suit you. It might not be the same as staying in a hotel where everything is done for you, but it's (4) _____ (**usual**) worth it for both the money you save and the wonderful adventure.

(5) _____ (**luck**), package deals are (6) _____ (**incredible**) cheap this year. So, if you don't mind a busy holiday resort then why not? (7) _____ (**final**), when you get to your destination, make sure that you talk to the locals. They will (8) _____ (**certain**) know more than anyone else about the area.

C Составьте предложения о себе. Используйте данные слова и одно из наречий в рамке.

always • never • often • rarely • sometimes • usually

- 1 get up / in the morning / at ...

- 2 go to / expensive restaurants / on special occasions

- 3 see / a film / at the cinema

- 4 watch TV / in the evenings

- 5 have dinner / with my family / at the weekends

- 6 see / my friends / during the week

D Дополните предложения, используя слова, данные в скобках.

- 1 Caroline unpacked her suitcase. (**carefully**)
- 2 He goes to the US on business trips. (**often**)
- 3 I'm sorry you can't come with us on holiday. (**really**)
- 4 They will apply for their passports. (**soon**)
- 5 The hotel owner is often rude to his customers. (**very**)

E Заполните пропуски, используя данные наречия в сравнительной или превосходной степени.

badly • carefully • early • far • hard • loudly • quickly • well

- 1 It was _____ to learn a new language than I realised.
- 2 The ferry which leaves on Monday travels the _____ to the island.
- 3 I think this tourist company gives a _____ deal than the other ones.
- 4 The coach driver was the _____ injured in the crash – he broke his leg.
- 5 The children talked _____ after they had left the museum.
- 6 What's the _____ from home you've ever travelled?
- 7 I'd advise you to spend your money _____ if you want it to last until the end of the holiday.
- 8 What's the _____ we can leave for the coast in the morning?

F Дополните каждое второе предложение таким образом, чтобы по смыслу оно совпадало с первым предложением. Используйте от двух до пяти слов, включая выделенное слово.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | Can he run any faster than that?
Is that _____ run? | THE |
| 2 | It's the first time he has ever been on holiday.
He _____ on holiday before. | NEVER |
| 3 | No one gave answers as intelligent as hers.
She answered _____ anyone else. | MORE |
| 4 | Peter is a good cook.
Peter can cook _____ most people. | THAN |
| 5 | Carol got bad injuries in the accident.
Carol _____ in the accident. | INJURED |
| 6 | He took quiet, soft steps across the room.
He walked _____ across the room. | SOFTLY |
| 7 | Paula is a very energetic dancer when she wants to be.
Paula _____ when she wants to. | DANCES |
| 8 | The prisoners made a clever escape from the police cells.
The prisoners _____ from the police cells. | ESCAPED |

Prepositions of place, movement and time

Prepositions of place

Предлоги места

above / over

at

behind

below / under

in

in front of

inside / outside

near

next to

on

opposite

Примеры

above the door, over your head

at home, at work, at school, at the airport, at the hospital

behind the petrol station

below the bridge, under the desk

in the car park, in the town centre, in Paris, in Russia, in hospital,

in the world, in the bag

in front of the hotel

inside the hotel room, outside the train station

near the harbour

next to the café

on the bridge, on the road, on the bus

opposite the reception desk

Watch out!

В устойчивом сочетании *at home* никогда не используется притяжательное местоимение:

✓ *Jenny is not at home today.*

✗ *Jenny is not at her home today.*

Helpful hints

Выбор предлога, который употребляется со словом *hospital*, зависит от того, о ком идёт речь: **in hospital** (о пациенте), **at the hospital** (о посетителе или сотруднике):

✓ *Kelly is in hospital with pneumonia.*

✓ *Philip is at the hospital visiting his mother.*

Prepositions of movement

Предлоги движения

by

into

on

out of

to

Примеры

by car / bike / train / bus etc

(go / walk / etc) into the room, (put something) into a suitcase

on foot

(go / walk / etc) out of the kitchen, (take something) out of a box

(go / walk / come / etc) to school / work / the cinema / etc

Watch out!

В устойчивых сочетаниях *go home* и *come home* никогда не употребляются притяжательное местоимение и/или предлог to:

✓ *I came home at two o'clock.*

✗ *I came to my home at two o'clock.*

✗ *I came to home at two o'clock.*

Helpful hints

Предлог *to* обычно употребляется с глаголами движения *come*, *go*, *move*, *run*, *walk*, *drive* и т. п. для того, чтобы показать перемещение из одного пункта в другой:

✓ *She drove to Berlin last summer.*

✓ *I'm walking to school this morning.*

Предлог *in* употребляется для обозначения нахождения предмета внутри какого-либо пространства:

✓ *She lives in Berlin.*

✓ *The travel agent is in Oxford.*

Prepositions of time

Предлоги времени

at

during

for

in

on

Примеры

at three o'clock, at night, at the weekend, at Christmas / Easter

during the week

for three hours, for a day

in five minutes, in May, in the morning / afternoon, in (the) winter / summer, in 2015, in the holidays

on Monday, on 15th February, on Saturday morning

Watch out!

Предлог *in* используется в словосочетаниях *in the morning / afternoon / evening*.

Предлог *on* используется в словосочетаниях *on Tuesday morning / on Saturday evening*.

✓ *Are you going shopping in the morning?*

✓ *We're going shopping on Saturday afternoon.*

D Выделенные предлоги используются неверно. Напишите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Toby ran across the school yard and **at** the gymnasium. _____
- 2 I'm not going to school. I'm staying **in** home today. _____
- 3 Everyone was silent **in** the headmaster's speech. _____
- 4 My sister has been **at** hospital for a week. _____
- 5 I'm going **in** Switzerland for my holidays. _____
- 6 You can't see it because it's **into** the bed. _____
- 7 I never take the bus, I go everywhere **with** car. _____
- 8 The shop you want is **at** the town centre. _____
- 9 I'm only going to London **during** three days. _____
- 10 We had a good time **in** the music festival. _____

E Впишите пропущенные слова.**Marco Polo**

Marco Polo is one of the most famous travellers of all time. He was born (1) _____ September 15th (2) _____ the year 1254 to a rich merchant family (3) _____ Venice. (4) _____ most of his childhood his father was away, so he stayed (5) _____ an aunt's house. He saw his father (6) _____ the first time (7) _____ the age of about fifteen. A year later he and his father and uncle left Venice to see the emperor Kublai Khan. First they sailed (8) _____ the port of Acre. Then they rode (9) _____ camels to the port of Hormuz, but the ships were no good there, so they travelled overland from Persia (10) _____ China. Sometime (11) _____ their journey Marco fell ill in Afghanistan and this slowed them down, but they finally arrived at the palace of Kublai Khan. Marco stayed there (12) _____ seventeen years, before returning home and writing about his adventures.

F Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Next year **at** / **in** the summer I'm going to America.
- 2 Sue's **in** / **at** the hospital visiting her mother.
- 3 The theatre is **near** / **outside** the town hall.
- 4 I waited for you **for** / **during** more than an hour.
- 5 Kate is hiding **inside** / **behind** the curtain. I can see her feet.
- 6 **In** / **On** the first day of term we don't do much work.
- 7 I came - / **to** home at two o'clock.
- 8 Are you going shopping **in** / **on** Saturday morning?
- 9 He was born **on** / **in** 15th February.

Travel

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 196

airport	hostel	plane	tourist information centre
coach	journey	platform	traffic jam
delay	luggage	seatbelt	traffic lights
flight attendant	package holiday	ship	train station
guest	passenger	suitcase	travel agent
hotel	passport	tour guide	trip

Verbs

arrive	land	relax
camp	leave	stay
delay	pack	travel
		unpack

Phrasal verbs

check in / out	get in	put up (a tent)
get off	hurry up	take off
get on	slow down	travel around (by car, a place, etc)

Phrases

at ... km per hour	go camping	on board
by air / sea / rail / road	go on holiday	on foot
by bus / car / plane / taxi / train	on a journey / trip	see the sights

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	cool	Adverbs
afraid	dirty	abroad
brilliant	early	again
careful		

Word formation

Noun	Verb
arrival	arrive
departure	depart
explorer	explore
drive	drive
driver	
flight	fly
parking	park
sailing	sail
sailor	
tour	tour
tourist	
travel	travel
traveller	
visit	visit
visitor	

Nouns

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 I booked two rooms at the best tourist **information office / hotel** in town.
- 2 Peter was standing on the wrong **platform / plane** when his train arrived.
- 3 When you go on a **package holiday / suitcase**, everything is arranged for you.
- 4 There were so many **passengers / flight attendants** on the plane that all the seats were full.
- 5 We apologise to passengers for the long **guest / delay**.
- 6 You should wear a **seatbelt / coach** every time you travel in a car.
- 7 All the interesting places were pointed out by the **traffic lights / tour guide**.
- 8 Dora's **hostel / passport** was out of date so she had to get a new one to travel abroad.

B Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамке.

airport • journey • luggage • ship • train station • travel agent • trip

- 1 It was a long and difficult _____ over the mountains, but they finally arrived safely.
- 2 If you want to know more about holidays abroad, why don't you visit the _____ ?
- 3 A plane lands or takes off at this _____ every four minutes.
- 4 Travelling with a lot of heavy _____ isn't much fun.
- 5 It's slower than going by train, but a nice voyage on a _____ is very relaxing.
- 6 In the morning, the _____ is always full of people going to work.
- 7 Let's plan a short _____ somewhere for the weekend.

Verbs

C Поменяйте местами выделенные слова так, чтобы предложения имели смысл.

- 1 When we got to the hotel we were so tired we didn't even **land** our suitcases before we fell asleep. _____
- 2 What time do you want to **pack** for the airport in the morning? _____
- 3 Going to the beach at the weekend is a great way to **arrive** after a difficult week. _____
- 4 When we visit Algiers, we always **travel** at the Grande Hotel. _____
- 5 Although we had decided to **unpack**, when it started raining we checked into a hostel for the night. _____
- 6 I always say the best way to **delayed** is the cheapest. _____
- 7 We'll never **stay** on time with this traffic! _____
- 8 Susan got frightened when the pilot tried to **leave** the plane in a storm. _____
- 9 **Camp** your bags! We're going on holiday! _____
- 10 The train was **relax** due to a problem on the tracks. _____

D Заполните пропуски, используя данные слова в соответствующей форме.

arrive • camp • delay • land • pack • leave • relax • stay • travel • unpack

Summer is here and it's time to (1) _____ your suitcase and go on holiday. But before you (2) _____ home for some foreign paradise, you have to decide where you're going, and that's not always easy. Maybe you could (3) _____ in the countryside – but you don't like tents. You could (4) _____ in a nice hotel – but that's too expensive. Perhaps you'd like to (5) _____ on a quiet beach and forget your troubles, but you have to fly to get there. The last time you flew, the plane was (6) _____ six hours, and the pilot couldn't (7) _____ the plane at the right airport, so you didn't (8) _____ at the hotel until after midnight. You were very tired and you didn't have time to (9) _____ your bags before you started thinking about going home. No, holidays aren't easy!

Phrasal verbs**E** Заполните пропуски, используя *in, out, on, off, up, down* или *around*.

- We went to the airport to watch the planes take _____ and land.
- Slow _____! You're going too fast!
- When you want to get _____ the bus, press the button and the driver will stop.
- We checked _____ of the hotel and took a taxi to the airport to catch our flight home.
- This summer we are going to travel _____ Europe by coach.
- Have you ever put _____ a tent at night in the wind? It's difficult!
- Hurry _____, we're going to be late!
- We waited at the bus stop until the bus arrived, and then we all got _____.
- They arrived early at the hotel and had to wait two hours before the room was ready before they could check _____.

Phrases**F** Каждое предложение содержит ошибку. Подчеркните её и напишите правильный вариант.

- The best way to get here is on road. _____
- When everyone was at board, the boat left the harbour. _____
- Sean was very tired after passing his exams and couldn't wait to go for holiday. _____
- The car was going in 150 km per hour! _____
- I packed my tent and boots because we were going on camping. _____
- When you visit a new city, it's nice to see sights. _____
- He travelled all the way across the desert by foot. _____
- It's a great feeling when you go to a trip with your friends. _____

Adjectives and adverbs

G Заполните пропуски словами, составленными из данных букв.

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | You'll have to speak to the tour guide _____ about this awful coach. | NIAAG |
| 2 | We'll have to wake up _____ in the morning to catch our plane. | LYREA |
| 3 | We spent the evening sitting on the balcony with a _____ drink. | LOCO |
| 4 | We had a _____ holiday in Malta last summer. | TANRIBLIL |
| 5 | Don't be _____! Flying is perfectly safe. | FARIDA |
| 6 | He is very _____ when he goes walking in the hills, and never gets lost. | LACREFU |
| 7 | Don't go in that swimming pool. It looks really _____. | RIDYT |
| 8 | How often do you travel _____? | RABODA |

Word formation

H Преобразуйте выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | The train's _____ was delayed by thirty minutes. | DEPART |
| 2 | Please do not talk to the _____ while the bus is moving. | DRIVE |
| 3 | Since he was young, he had wanted to be a _____. | SAIL |
| 4 | What's the difference between a tourist and a _____? | TRAVEL |
| 5 | If you are a first-time _____, please ask the tour guide for any information. | VISIT |
| 6 | What is your time of _____? | ARRIVE |
| 7 | The _____ disappeared into the jungle in search of the lost city. | EXPLORE |
| 8 | I find _____ a car in a small space very difficult. | PARK |
| 9 | I am not a _____, I live here. | TOUR |

I Измените выделенные слова так, чтобы они соответствовали смыслу предложений.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| 1 | The train will departure at exactly 8.05 pm. | _____ |
| 2 | Let's go for a driver . | _____ |
| 3 | Have you ever been sail ? | _____ |
| 4 | I can't find any books on traveller in the library. | _____ |
| 5 | Did you enjoy your visitor to Asia? | _____ |
| 6 | How much is the three-week European tourist ? | _____ |
| 7 | What time is your fly ? | _____ |
| 8 | I really didn't want to explorer the dark forest on my own. | _____ |
| 9 | There were lots of people waiting for the train to arrival . | _____ |

D Дополните каждое второе предложение таким образом, чтобы по смыслу оно совпадало с первым предложением. Используйте от двух до пяти слов.

- 21 She doesn't often drive to work. **RARELY**
She _____ to work.
- 22 Our plane took off three hours late. **DELAYED**
Our take-off _____ by three hours.
- 23 If you don't hurry up, we'll miss the boat. **GO**
If you don't _____, we'll miss the boat.
- 24 The doctor can't see you before two o'clock. **EARLIEST**
The _____ you is at two o'clock.
- 25 It won't be long before we arrive in Moscow. **SOON**
We _____ in Moscow.
- 26 We're taking the car so we can move from place to place as we like. **AROUND**
We're taking the car so _____ as we like.
- 27 If you don't slow down, we'll have a crash. **MORE**
Unless you drive _____, we'll have a crash.
- 28 Our station is the next one the train arrives at. **OFF**
We _____ at the next station.

(по 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ)

E Заполните пропуски, используя данные слова.

delay • guest • hotel • jam • luggage • platform • seatbelts • suitcase

- 29 We didn't book a _____ room because we're staying with friends on holiday.
- 30 He got stuck in a traffic _____ and missed his plane.
- 31 You can only take one piece of hand _____ onto the plane.
- 32 The train to Hastings leaves from _____ three.
- 33 You may invite a _____ to use the hotel swimming pool if you are staying here.
- 34 We apologise to passengers for the _____; the boat will now leave at two o'clock.
- 35 Please fasten your _____ as the plane is about to take off.
- 36 Unpack your _____ first, then you can go to the beach.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

F Заполните пропуски, используя данные слова. В рамке есть два лишних слова.

at • by • during • in • inside • next • on • to

- 37 We did a lot of sightseeing _____ the holidays.
- 38 A very big man with a beard sat _____ to me on the plane.
- 39 The meeting is _____ the morning, not the afternoon.
- 40 I stayed _____ home last weekend.
- 41 They went to Glasgow _____ rail.
- 42 Let's go _____, it's starting to rain.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ___/50

First conditional

Introduction to conditionals

Условное предложение обычно вводится союзом *if* и выполняет функцию придаточного предложения в составе сложноподчинённого предложения.

Form

If + present simple, *will* + инфинитив без частицы *to*

Условное предложение первого типа употребляется для описания:

реального или вероятного условия в настоящем или будущем

Примеры

If you eat too fast, you'll be sick.

If you don't exercise, you won't feel healthy.

If mum is tired tonight, I'll cook dinner.

Watch out!

В отрицательных предложениях вместо *if not*, можно использовать *unless*:

✓ *If you don't go to bed early, you'll be tired tomorrow.*

✓ *Unless you go to bed early, you'll be tired tomorrow.*

Helpful hints

Условное предложение состоит из двух частей: придаточного предложения условия и главного предложения.

Если придаточное предложение условия предшествует главному предложению, оно отделяется запятой:

If you eat too fast, you will feel ill.

If you join the gym, I'll join too.

Если придаточное предложение условия следует за главным предложением, запятая не ставится:

You will feel ill if you eat too fast.

I'll join the gym if you join the gym.

Watch out!

В условном предложении вместо *will* можно использовать модальный глагол, например *can*, *might* или *should*:

✓ *If you like yoga, you can come to our classes.*

✓ *If I like the first lesson, I might go every week.*

✓ *If you want to be healthy, you should stop eating junk food.*

В главном предложении можно использовать повелительное наклонение:

✓ *If you don't feel well, go home!*

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 You **might catch** / **catch** a cold if you go out with your hair wet.
- 2 Unless you **stop** / **don't stop** eating so much chocolate, you'll get a stomach ache.
- 3 If Stan **wants** / **will want** to win the match, he must train harder.
- 4 You **won't be** / **will be** fit unless you get enough sleep.
- 5 What will you do if you **feel** / **will feel** tired during the race?
- 6 If Dennis **eats** / **will eat** too much junk food, he will get sick.
- 7 The PE teacher will punish you if he **will see** / **sees** that you aren't jogging.
- 8 If you want to have more energy during the match tomorrow, you **can eat** / **eat** a banana.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Marion might go to a Pilates class if she ___ one near home.
A will find B finds C might find
- 2 If Roger tries harder, he ___ the match.
A may win B wins C can't win
- 3 ___ the doctor's advice, you won't get well soon.
A Unless you don't follow B Unless you follow C If you follow
- 4 What ___ if you aren't ready for the match?
A you will do B will you do C will do
- 5 If Jerry has earache, he ___ swimming tomorrow.
A should go B will go C shouldn't go
- 6 ___ you eat too fast, your stomach will hurt!
A Unless B If not C If
- 7 You must sleep more ___ to feel healthier.
A unless you want B if you want C if you won't want
- 8 ___ happier and healthier if you go jogging every day!
A You will feel B Unless will feel C If you feel

C Заполните пропуски, используя *if* или *unless*.

- 1 _____ you eat more healthily, you won't feel well.
- 2 _____ Jeremy practises more, I'm sure he'll come first in the race.
- 3 Patrick won't get fit _____ he follows a daily programme.
- 4 Sandra will have health problems _____ she doesn't stop eating junk food.
- 5 _____ you don't have a break, you'll feel tired tomorrow.
- 6 My brother won't take part in the Marathon _____ he is sure he can run 42 kilometres.
- 7 How will you stay healthy _____ you don't wash your hands?
- 8 Novak won't play tennis tomorrow _____ his arm doesn't feel better.
- 9 _____ Kevin stops eating chocolate, he won't lose any weight.

D Раскройте скобки, используя соответствующую форму глагола.

- 1 If Barbara _____ (**want**) to get fitter, she should eat more fruit and vegetables.
- 2 Natasha won't be ready for the race unless she _____ (**train**) every day.
- 3 My grandmother _____ (**not / have**) any problems with her health if she listens to the doctor's advice.
- 4 Matilda _____ (**eat**) less chocolate if she wants to lose some weight.
- 5 Boris's back pain will disappear if he _____ (**start**) doing yoga.
- 6 Anita won't catch so many colds if she _____ (**not / stop**) eating healthy food.
- 7 If Steve _____ (**not / worry**) about losing, he will be fit and ready for the match.
- 8 If you _____ (**have**) a cold, you shouldn't swim tomorrow.

E Раскройте скобки, используя соответствующую форму глагола.

Fit and Healthy!

There is a lot of advice on the internet on how to keep fit and healthy. Some advice can be very dangerous and if you (1) _____ (**follow**) it, you may have health problems. Other pieces of advice are helpful, but if you are in a hurry to get fit, it (2) _____ (**not / help**) you very much. So what can you do if you (3) _____ (**want**) to get in shape fast? If you are already fit, it (4) _____ (**be**) easy to keep in shape with some exercise and healthy food. If you (5) _____ (**not / like**) gyms, you could go for a walk or have a swim. This will tone your body and make you look and feel better unless you (6) _____ (**be**) extremely unfit. Another important point to remember is your food. Crash diets (7) _____ (**not / be**) good for you if you want to stay thin after you lose weight. Also, crash diets might be very dangerous for the health if your body (8) _____ (**not / get**) the food it needs. If you follow a balanced diet with lots of fruit and vegetables, it will help you keep healthy and you'll feel better. And don't forget: you (9) _____ (**feel**) much better if you (10) _____ (**exercise**) with friends!

F Составьте условные предложения первого типа. Используйте *will, might* или *should* в главных предложениях.

- 1 If Katya / want / be / fit / she / not / eat / so much red meat.

- 2 Unless you / start training now / you / not / be ready / for the match.

- 3 The children / get / ill / if / they / swim / in cold weather.

- 4 How / you / keep / in shape / if / you / travel / abroad?

- 5 The doctor / give / you / medicines / unless / you / get better soon.

- 6 My friend / start jogging next week / if / her leg / not hurt.

- 7 If you / keep sitting like that / you / have / backache.

Second conditional

Second conditional

Form

If + past simple, *would* + инфинитив без частицы *to*

Условное предложение второго типа употребляется для описания:

нереального условия в настоящем

Примеры

If I **had** more free time, I'd go swimming every day.

If my legs **were** longer, I **would be** a much faster runner.

маловероятного условия в будущем

It **would be** great if they **opened** a new gym round here, but it's not likely to happen.

Helpful hints

Сравните употребление условных предложений первого и второго типов.

Условное предложение первого типа: *If she has enough money, she'll buy a new bike.*
(Возможно, у неё будет достаточно денег.)

Условное предложение второго типа: *If she had enough money, she'd buy a new bike.* (У неё нет достаточного количества денег, и поэтому она не может купить велосипед.)

Подробная информация об условном предложении первого типа приведена в Unit 31.

Watch out!

В условном предложении второго типа вместо *would* можно использовать *could*:
✓ If you **went** to bed earlier, you **could** go for a run every morning.

Wish и if only

Структуры

wish / if only + someone + past simple

wish / if only + someone + could + инфинитив без частицы *to*

wish / if only + someone + would + инфинитив без частицы *to*

Употребляются для выражения:

сожаления, относящегося к настоящему

недовольства / неудовлетворённости сложившейся ситуацией или критики поведения другого человека

Примеры

I **wish** I **had** an exercise bike.

I **wish** I **could buy** an exercise bike.

If only I **had** an exercise bike.

If only I **could buy** an exercise bike.

I **wish** my finger **would stop** hurting.

If only she'd see a doctor.

Watch out!

Для выражения сожаления в структуре *wish* + someone + *to be* в *past simple* можно использовать как *was*, так и *were*: *I / he / she / it was... или I / he / she / it were...* . Форма *were* используется в официальной речи.

✓ I wish I **was** taller.

✓ I wish I **were** taller.

Вместо *wish* можно использовать *if only*.

✓ If only I **was** / **were** taller.

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 If I was fit, I **wouldn't / couldn't** need to go to the gym.
- 2 The doctor says that if Lucy was really ill, he **would / wouldn't** give her some medicine.
- 3 Wouldn't it be better if you **go / went** on a diet?
- 4 You **wouldn't need / won't need** to go to the dentist if you didn't eat so many sweets.
- 5 The man said he would tell me the time if he **had / would have** a watch.
- 6 If it **rains / rained**, we wouldn't go for a swim.
- 7 Perhaps you should get some exercise, then you would **felt / feel** better.
- 8 **Would / Did** Pete help if we asked him?

B Соедините две части предложения.

- | | | |
|--|-------|--|
| 1 How much weight would she gain | _____ | a if we could all learn to live together. |
| 2 If I knew how to fix your car, | _____ | b why did you choose these cheap ones? |
| 3 The world would be a better place | _____ | c if she didn't go to the dentist so often. |
| 4 Where would you go | _____ | d if she started eating more? |
| 5 Her teeth would be much worse | _____ | e if you could travel anywhere in the world? |
| 6 If you wanted a really good pair of shoes, | _____ | f I could help you, but I don't. |
| 7 Be careful up there! If you fell off, | _____ | g if I told you I was leaving? |
| 8 What would you say | _____ | h you'd have to go to hospital! |

C Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в соответствующую форму.

Eddie: Hi, Alice, what's up?

Alice: Eddie, hi, I'm fine but I'm really tired.

Eddie: I know why you're tired. You run every day, don't you?

Alice: Yes, you're right, I do. But if I (1) _____ (not / go) for a jog, I (2) _____ (not / get) any exercise at all.

Eddie: That's not true, though, is it? You go to the gym every evening, so if you (3) _____ (stop) jogging, you (4) _____ (still / be) really fit, wouldn't you?

Alice: Maybe you're right. I just wish I (5) _____ (not / be) so tired all the time.

Eddie: If only (6) _____ (it / be) possible for you to take a break from it all for a week or so.

Alice: I wish I (7) _____ (have) a rest, but I can't. Not with the big sports day next month. Are you in the team, too?

Eddie: No, I'm not very well. I've got a really bad cold.

Alice: Oh, how did you get that?

Eddie: My mum says that if I (8) _____ (not / play) football in the rain so often, I (9) _____ (not / be) ill so often.

Alice: If only I (10) _____ (play) when it's raining but keep dry!

Eddie: If there (11) _____ (be) a place to play inside, that (12) _____ (be) the perfect answer.

Alice: Well, get well soon, and come for a run!

Eddie: No chance, not if it (13) _____ (rain)!

D Составьте предложения, используя данные слова.

- 1 I wish I / be / better at sports, then I / join in / with my friends.

- 2 If only Frank / stop / playing the drums at night I / sleep.

- 3 I wish the sun / come out! It's been cold for ages!

- 4 Sometimes, Jane / wish / she / have / more free time to paint.

- 5 If only our friends / come / to the party / then it / be / a great success.

- 6 If you / not break / the rules every time you played / maybe we / let / you join the team.

E Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в соответствующую форму.

It's not easy being a top athlete. There are a lot of things I have to do to stay fit and healthy, and if I (1) _____ (not / do) them I wouldn't stay at the top very long! To start with, if I (2) _____ (not / train) every day, I wouldn't stay fit. And of course, without a good trainer, it (3) _____ (be) impossible to train properly. But it's not all about just running fast. I would have problems if I (4) _____ (not / follow) a very strict diet. And again, if I didn't have good advice, I (5) _____ (not / know) what to eat. I also need to find out about the other athletes before a race. If I didn't do this, I simply (6) _____ (not / win). But the most important thing of all is how you think. If I (7) _____ (not / believe) I could win, I (8) _____ (not / enter) a single race. You have to think like a winner!

F Дополните каждое второе предложение таким образом, чтобы по смыслу оно совпадало с первым предложением.

- 1 Phillip eats vegetables every day and that's why he is so healthy.
If Phillip _____ be so healthy.
- 2 Paul can't drive because he's not old enough.
If Paul _____ drive.
- 3 I don't listen to that kind of music because I don't like it.
If _____ to it.
- 4 Oh, please, please stop snowing!
I _____ stop snowing!
- 5 Anna shouts all the time and Irina doesn't like it at all.
Irina _____ shout all the time.
- 6 It's not nice being so small.
I _____ taller.
- 7 It's such a shame Cecil can't come with us.
If _____ come with us!
- 8 Nina is getting tired of Oscar's laziness.
Nina _____ stop being so lazy.

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 197

amount	fitness	large / double / small / etc	result
balanced diet	fizzy drink	helping (of something)	skin
contents	fresh / frozen / health food	medical advice	spot
exercise	height	miracle	temperature
fault	hospital	quality	way
fever	improvement	quantity	

Verbs

allow	contain	hurt	plan
break	cough	include	rest
burn	exercise	insist	sneeze
check	feel	join	weigh

Phrasal verbs

eat out	lie down	stay up (late)
---------	----------	----------------

Phrases

as a result	have / take a shower	once / twice a day / week / month / year
deal with	lose weight	take your / someone's temperature
have a rest		

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	general	regular	Adverbs
dizzy	medical	sugar free / sugar-free	generally
fit	normal	(un)healthy	normally

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
balance	balance	balanced	
container	contain		
contents			
energy		energetic	
fitness		fit	
		general	generally
health		healthy	healthily
		unhealthy	unhealthily
height		high	
improvement	improve		
		normal	normally
strength	strengthen	strong	strongly
weight	weigh		

Nouns

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 You need a ____ diet if you want to stay healthy.
A large **B** balanced **C** fresh
- 2 She's still in hospital but she doesn't have a ____ now.
A fault **B** fitness **C** fever
- 3 The improvement in his health is a ____.
A miracle **B** quality **C** fault
- 4 If I were you, I would get medical ____ about those spots.
A result **B** advice **C** exercise
- 5 Laura will go to the doctor if her ____ doesn't come down.
A height **B** amount **C** temperature
- 6 Do you know a good ____ to lose weight?
A helping **B** quantity **C** way
- 7 The ____ of your blood test will be ready on Friday.
A contents **B** results **C** improvements
- 8 You would improve your ____ level if you went jogging every day.
A fitness **B** way **C** height

B Поменяйте местами выделенные слова так, чтобы предложения имели смысл.

- 1 **Skin** fruit has as much vitamin C as fresh fruit. _____
- 2 Carl would be healthier if he did more **quantities**. _____
- 3 Please check the **frozen** of the fridge before you go shopping. _____
- 4 I wish my **helping** wasn't covered in spots! _____
- 5 Fizzy drinks contain large **contents** of sugar. _____
- 6 Can I have a double **exercise** of vegetables, please? _____

Verbs and phrasal verbs

C Заполните пропуски, используя глаголы, данные в рамке.

allow • check • eat • lie • stay

- 1 Will you _____ how many tablets Grandma has to take?
- 2 You'll feel better if you _____ down for a few minutes.
- 3 Let's _____ out at that new restaurant tonight.
- 4 They won't _____ him to leave the hospital yet.
- 5 If you _____ up late, you'll be tired tomorrow.

D Соедините две части предложения.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | She has been coughing | — | a | and would like to be slimmer. |
| 2 | My dad says he is planning | — | b | had to go to the hospital. |
| 3 | Caroline weighs 75 kilograms | — | c | and sneezing all day long. |
| 4 | I wish my favourite drinks | — | d | because I was feeling ill. |
| 5 | If you broke your arm, | — | e | didn't contain so much sugar. |
| 6 | Phil burned his hand and | — | f | to join a gym this week. |
| 7 | A healthy diet should include | — | g | plenty of fruit and vegetables. |
| 8 | She insisted I see a doctor | — | h | it would really hurt. |

Phrases

E Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- I wish we could **have / make** a rest for a while.
- Mum **took / made** my temperature to see if I was running a fever.
- I go to the dentist twice **in / a** year.
- Chris hasn't **had / made** a shower yet.
- I soon started to **burn / lose** weight after I joined the gym.
- The doctor dealt **in / with** the situation quickly and quietly.
- He broke his leg **as / because** a result of the accident.
- Jason goes swimming **once / one time** a week.

F Заполните пропуски словами. Первые буквы слов даны.

- It isn't easy for Helen to **d**_____ with having three kids who are ill at the same time.
- I'm very hot so I think I'll **t**_____ a cold shower.
- We run for about half an hour and then have a **r**_____ for a few minutes.
- My dad says he's getting fat and needs to lose some **w**_____.
- Put the thermometer in your mouth and we'll take your **t**_____.
- Dave had flu and as a **r**_____ missed a week of school.
- Take one of these pills **t**_____ a day for a week.

Adjectives and adverbs

G Заполните пропуски словами. Первые буквы слов даны.

- I don't **n**_____ worry about my weight but maybe I need to lose a few kilograms.
- Stop turning round and round Tommy! You'll get **d**_____!
- Pam takes good care of her teeth and always buys **s**_____ chewing gum.
- Dad has **r**_____ medical check-ups because he has a problem with his heart.
- I'm **g**_____ a very healthy person although I sometimes get a cold in winter.
- My brother goes jogging every day and is very **f**_____.
- For **h**_____ teeth, visit your dentist regularly.

Word formation

H Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

- | | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| 1 | These exercises will _____ both your arms and your legs. | STRONG |
| 2 | He smokes and doesn't do any exercise – he's very _____. | HEALTH |
| 3 | You will find the sugar in a blue _____ in the cupboard. | CONTAIN |
| 4 | Paula's _____ is normal for her age. | HIGH |
| 5 | Test results have shown a slight _____. | IMPROVE |
| 6 | To increase your _____ you will need to exercise more. | FIT |
| 7 | This is an illness _____ associated with tropical countries. | NORMAL |

I Заполните пропуски, преобразуя слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу текста.

Are you worried about what you eat? Many people aren't sure about what to do to have a **(1)** _____ diet. The first thing you should remember is that it **(2)** _____ isn't as hard to do as you might think. If you want to eat **(3)** _____, then I would **(4)** _____ advise you to eat mainly vegetables and not a lot of meat. If you eat lots of vegetables, you will feel more **(5)** _____. Another good thing is that it will help you to lose **(6)** _____. It's also very important to look at the **(7)** _____ of any tinned foods you eat. You should always check that they are low in sugar and fat. If you follow this simple advice, you will soon see an **(8)** _____ in the way you look and feel.

BALANCE
GENERAL
HEALTHY
STRONG

ENERGY
WEIGH
CONTAIN
IMPROVE

A Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 Ilya Mechnikov was a Russian biologist who believed that some foods would _____ our immune system. **STRONG**
- 2 The immune system is the system in our body which keeps us _____. **HEALTH**
- 3 He thought that some foods could make an _____ to the quality of life because they stop people from getting old. **IMPROVE**
- 4 His ideas about food and _____ led to the marketing of kefir and other milk-based drinks. **FIT**
- 5 As a child, Mechnikov gave talks to other young children. The _____ of his talks were about biology and natural history. **CONTAIN**
- 6 He went to Kharkiv University to study Natural Sciences. A degree course there _____ lasted four years, but Mechnikov completed it in only two years. **NORMAL**
- 7 Mechnikov is _____ considered to be one of the most important scientists of his generation. He received the Nobel prize for Medicine in 1908. **GENERAL**

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 8 If you **join / exercise** a gym class, you'll feel a lot fitter.
- 9 If I were you, I'd eat a more **double helping / balanced diet**. Eating junk food is unhealthy.
- 10 Mike was **insisting / coughing** a lot, so his mum called the doctor.
- 11 After spending hours in the hot sun, Tamara felt **dizzy / fit** and had to sit down.
- 12 Would your parents **allow / plan** you to go to the concert if you asked them?
- 13 If I still have a **fever / fault** tomorrow, I won't come to the school dance.
- 14 If you touch that plant, you'll get covered in **miracles / spots**. Be careful!
- 15 A good **amount / way** to get fit is to go jogging with a friend.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Впишите по одному слову в каждый пропуск.

- 16 If I had a problem at school, I would deal _____ it immediately!
- 17 If you're feeling dizzy, lie _____ until you feel well again.
- 18 Nick would have _____ rest if he was tired.
- 19 After the training, I always _____ a shower!
- 20 Natasha goes horse-riding twice _____ week.
- 21 The little boy was ill and the doctor _____ his temperature.
- 22 Feodor stayed _____ late last night.
- 23 The little girl ate too much chocolate, and she felt sick _____ a result.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

D Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 24 **If only / Unless** I could help you more!
- 25 You wouldn't have health problems **if / if only** you listened to your doctor.
- 26 Unless you **exercise / exercised** more, you won't win the race.
- 27 Nigel wishes he **would / could** ice-skate faster.
- 28 If you **fall / fell** off the tree, you'll get hurt.
- 29 I wish you **don't / wouldn't** borrow my MP3 player without asking me!
- 30 Your parents **will / would** allow you to join the gym if they had enough money.
- 31 What would you do if you **want / wanted** to lose some weight?

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

E Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 32 If Neil **drinks / will drink / drank** too many fizzy drinks, he will put on weight.
- 33 Susan won't be able to get up early tomorrow **if / unless / if only** she goes to bed early.
- 34 If only I **would / can / could** be a better tennis player!
- 35 Sometimes I wish I **would be / were / am** taller and faster!
- 36 Kevin would be much healthier if he **drank / would drink / drinks** sugar-free drinks.
- 37 If I **would be / am / were** you, I would follow the doctor's advice!
- 38 **If only / Unless / If** the baby coughs a lot, give her a bit of the medicine.
- 39 You won't get well unless you **follow / will follow / would follow** your doctor's medical advice.
- 40 Tamara **won't be / wouldn't be / weren't** so fit if she didn't have a balanced diet.
- 41 Nicolai wishes he **can / would / could** improve his fitness.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

F Заполните пропуски, используя глаголы в соответствующей форме.

Dear Unhappy,

Many young people face the same problems as you do. If you (42) _____ (want) to lose some weight, you should follow a balanced diet and eat lots of fruit and vegetables as snacks. You shouldn't go on a strict diet unless your doctor (43) _____ (tell) you to do it. Also, you (44) _____ (see) great improvement in your fitness level and your skin if you drink enough water. But I (45) _____ (avoid) drinking fizzy drinks if I (46) _____ (be) you because they contain a lot of sugar. If you (47) _____ (enjoy) exercising, you can try joining a sports club and doing aerobics. The best way for you to get fit (48) _____ (be) to do it with friends if they also like sports. But also remember: your friends and family (49) _____ (not/love) you less if you looked different!

So if I were you, I (50) _____ (not/worry) too much about my weight and appearance!

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ____/50

so and such, either and neither

So

So ... that	Структуры	Примеры
Используется для выражения результата действия или сложившейся ситуации	so + прилагательное + that	<i>That MP3 player is so expensive that I can't buy it.</i>
	so much + неисчисляемое существительное + that	<i>He spent so much time on his invention that he didn't have time to do his homework.</i>
	so many + существительное во множественном числе + that	<i>She bought so many DVDs that she couldn't carry them all.</i>

Such

Such ... that	Структуры	Примеры
Используется для выражения результата действия или сложившейся ситуации	such a / an + прилагательное + существительное в единственном числе + that	<i>My laptop has got such a big memory that I can store sixty films on it!</i>
	such + прилагательное + существительное во множественном числе / неисчисляемое существительное + that	<i>She got such good marks in her IT test that she came top of her class!</i> <i>My uncle made such good lemonade that we always loved visiting him.</i>
	such a lot of + существительное во множественном числе / неисчисляемое существительное + that	<i>I got such a lot of emails this morning that I didn't have time to read them all.</i> <i>He's got such a lot of money that he always buys the latest new technology.</i>

Either

Either ... or	Структуры	Примеры
Используется, когда существует возможность выбора между двумя лицами, предметами, свойствами	either + существительное + or + существительное	<i>I'll either buy a tablet or a digital camera.</i> <i>I'll buy either a tablet or a digital camera.</i>
	either + прилагательное + or + прилагательное	<i>She's either sad or tired – I'm not sure which.</i>
	either + глагол + or + глагол	<i>You should either save your project or print it.</i>

Neither

Neither ... nor	Структуры	Примеры
Используется, когда оба отрицательных высказывания верны	neither + существительное + nor + существительное	<i>She has neither a mobile phone nor a laptop.</i> <i>Neither mobile phones nor calculators are allowed in the exam room.</i>
	neither + прилагательное + nor + прилагательное	<i>Mrs Carter is neither polite nor friendly.</i>
	neither + глагол + nor + глагол	<i>You neither fixed nor cleaned the DVD player – it's dirty and broken!</i>

A Соедините две части предложения.

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|---|--|
| 1 | The books were so | _____ | a | money that she doesn't know how to spend it! |
| 2 | She's got so much | _____ | b | a good film that I want to see it again! |
| 3 | They've got so many | _____ | c | cheap that I bought five of them! |
| 4 | It's such | _____ | d | nice sandwiches that I ate four of them! |
| 5 | They were such | _____ | e | pets that they need a bigger house! |

B Заполните пропуски, используя *so*, *such* или *such a*.

- My tablet computer is _____ useful that I can't live without it.
- Taking 'selfies' has become _____ popular that everyone's doing it!
- Ivan posts _____ lot of messages on online forums that he doesn't have time for anything else.
- He wasted _____ much money on his new smartphone that he really regrets it.
- These headphones are _____ good value that I bought two pairs.
- Becky has played _____ many online games that she's now an expert.
- Valerie has _____ expensive tastes that she's always short of money.
- Callum has _____ good job that all his friends envy him.

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- I'll **either** / **neither** use a digital camera or the camera on my mobile phone.
- The shop assistant was neither polite **nor** / **or** helpful.
- Neither** / **Either** the laptop nor this tablet computer are expensive.
- They're either playing music **nor** / **or** computer games at the moment.
- The technician **neither** / **either** opened the computer nor repaired it.
- Mark should **either** / **neither** call them or send them an email.

D Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамке.

an • either • neither • nor • or • so • such • that

- He's got _____ a laptop nor a tablet computer.
- This camera is _____ cheap that I think it must be badly made.
- You could either wait here _____ come into the shop with me.
- It's _____ a powerful machine that I'm afraid to use it.
- It's time to get _____ a flat screen TV or a new computer monitor.
- It's such _____ unusual design that I'm sure it will be very popular.
- It uses such a lot of electricity _____ I hardly use it.
- They had neither the time _____ the patience to wait for the technician.

E Соедините две части предложения.

- | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|---|--|
| 1 | Neither social media sites | ___ | a | or upgrade your software. |
| 2 | This phone is so user-friendly | ___ | b | that she's broken every camera she's ever had. |
| 3 | You could either exchange it for a new one | ___ | c | nor chat forums can replace friends. |
| 4 | She's such a clumsy person | ___ | d | or he's very selfish. |
| 5 | Tim is either a really forgetful person | ___ | e | that a child could operate it. |

F Вишите по одному слову в каждый пропуск.

Buying a new laptop, phone or tablet is such **(1)** _____ difficult task that some people don't know where to begin. There are **(2)** _____ many different products **(3)** _____ you may feel confused and there is **(4)** _____ a lot of information available that making the right choice can be difficult.

Good shop assistants who know their products well can often help you to find what you're looking for. Some assistants are **(5)** _____ helpful that they can save you both time and money.

Don't buy the first thing you see in the shop. You will save **(6)** _____ time nor money by doing this. You should always research the product you want to buy first. Try and test it before you buy it. Either test the product in a shop **(7)** _____ find a friend who has one already. Product reviews can also be helpful. You can find them **(8)** _____ in computer magazines or online.

G Дополните каждое второе предложение таким образом, чтобы по смыслу оно совпадало с первым предложением. Используйте от двух до пяти слов, включая выделенное слово.

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| 1 | The pizzas were so delicious that we ate them all.
They _____ we ate them all. | SUCH |
| 2 | I couldn't decide between a small smartphone and a bigger tablet.
I had to decide on _____ a bigger tablet. | EITHER |
| 3 | It was very hot in the afternoon and we fell asleep.
It _____ we fell asleep in the afternoon. | SO |
| 4 | This camera isn't good and it isn't cheap.
This camera is _____ cheap. | NOR |
| 5 | If you can't replace the battery then you should buy a new phone.
You should _____ buy a new phone. | OR |
| 6 | The stereo system is very good and the music sounds fantastic.
It is _____ stereo system that the music sounds fantastic. | A |

Question tags

Разделительные вопросы

Form	Разделительные вопросы	Примеры
	Вопросы с глаголом <i>to be</i>	You are a computer programmer, aren't you? The smartphone wasn't cheap, was it? You were absent, weren't you?
	Вопросы во временах <i>present continuous</i> и <i>present perfect</i>	She has sent the email, hasn't she? The program hasn't downloaded yet, has it? You're talking about the last science project, aren't you? You aren't talking about this science project, are you?
	Вопросы с модальными глаголами	I can delete this file, can't I? Mark can't use the printer, can he? He will send a text message, won't he? The earphones won't work , will they? Jan should be here by now, shouldn't she?
	Вопросы во временах <i>present simple</i> и <i>past simple</i>	She likes computers, doesn't she? You don't have a tablet, do you? They downloaded the program, didn't they? They didn't send an email, did they?

Разделительные вопросы употребляются:

для подтверждения справедливости высказывания

Примеры

Your phone number **is** 260998, **isn't** it?

для получения согласия с высказанной точкой зрения

You **aren't** on this course, **are** you?

It's difficult, **isn't** it?

It **isn't** very difficult, **is** it?

Helpful hints

В разделительных вопросах грамматическое время глаголов в основной и краткой частях всегда совпадает.

Если первая часть разделительного вопроса утвердительная, то глагол во второй части стоит в отрицательной форме:
He **is** interested in robotics, **isn't** he?

Если первая часть вопроса отрицательная, то во второй части употребляется утвердительная форма глагола:
He **isn't** interested in robotics, **is** he?

Watch out!

Если вопрос начинается с *I'm*, то краткая часть содержит *aren't I*.

Если вопрос начинается с *I'm not*, то краткая часть содержит *am I*:

✓ *I'm late again, aren't I?*

✓ *I'm right, aren't I?*

✓ *I'm not the only one, am I?*

✓ *I'm not stupid, am I?*

A Соедините две части предложения.

- | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|---|--------------|
| 1 | Sheila has lost a lot of weight, | ___ | a | doesn't she? |
| 2 | The news about the crash is terrible, | ___ | b | won't he? |
| 3 | You're not going to send that text message, | ___ | c | hasn't she? |
| 4 | He has just bought a new laptop, | ___ | d | are you? |
| 5 | You haven't heard the news, | ___ | e | hasn't he? |
| 6 | She knows how to drive, | ___ | f | isn't it? |
| 7 | Ted will let me borrow his iPod, | ___ | g | wasn't it? |
| 8 | The science exhibition was really interesting, | ___ | h | have you? |

B Перепишите предложения, исправив ошибки в выделенных частях.

- You haven't got a computer, **do you**?

- Most of the programmes on this channel are terrible, **don't they**?

- He's got two mobile phones, **isn't he**?

- I'm in big trouble again, **isn't it**?

- You've lost your keys again, **didn't you**?

- She's studying computer science, **doesn't she**?

C Допишите разделительные вопросы.

- They don't sell digital cameras here, _____?
- You can fix my motorbike, _____?
- I'm the only person here doing the IT course, _____?
- There's not much to watch on TV tonight, _____?
- You don't believe everything you read in the papers, _____?
- He dropped his iPod in the swimming pool, _____?
- He should tell the police his mobile was stolen, _____?
- They've sold out of headphones, _____?

D Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 You'll help me with my science project, ____?
A will you **B** won't you **C** can't you
- 2 He hasn't got any computer skills, ____?
A has he **B** hasn't he **C** does he
- 3 He works at the internet café, ____?
A isn't he **B** does he **C** doesn't he
- 4 She's got a job as a TV presenter, ____?
A hasn't she **B** doesn't she **C** isn't she
- 5 They repair computers here, ____?
A do they **B** don't they **C** aren't they
- 6 They haven't got any video games, ____?
A do they **B** don't they **C** have they

E Заполните пропуски, используя данные фразы. Две фразы в рамке лишние.

are you • aren't I • can it • can't it • do I • does he • doesn't he • don't they • isn't he • will you

- Katya:** Hi Maria. What are you doing here? You're not buying another laptop, **(1)** _____?
 You got a new one about six months ago.
- Maria:** No. I let my brother use it and now it doesn't work.
- Katya:** Your brother's always breaking things, **(2)** _____? Last time it was your ebook.
- Maria:** I know. I'm silly to lend him my things, **(3)** _____? Anyway, I'm here to get it fixed. They repair laptops here, **(4)** _____?
- Katya:** Yes, I think so, but it can be quite expensive, **(5)** _____? What about your friend Mark? He knows a lot about computers, **(6)** _____? You should get him to look at it.
- Maria:** I thought of that, but he's gone away on holiday, so I don't have much choice, **(7)** _____?
- Katya:** Well, ask and see how much it costs and then decide.
- Maria:** Yes, I'll do that.
- Katya:** And promise me one thing. You won't ever let your brother borrow your things again, **(8)** _____?

F Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 He doesn't play video games, **doesn't he / does he?**
- 2 You haven't understood anything I said, **did you / have you?**
- 3 You passed your exam, **haven't you / didn't you?**
- 4 The printer's broken, **didn't it / isn't it?**
- 5 You didn't break my camera **have you / did you?**

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 198

app	email	mobile (phone)	screen
article	episode	mouse	serial
channel	information	PC	signal
documentary	keyboard	program	tablet
dot	laptop	programme	text message
earphones / headphones	memory	smartphone	website

Verbs

charge (a phone / battery)	delete	reply	text
click	download	save	upload
contact	phone	stream	use

Phrasal verbs

fill in	switch / turn on	turn down
switch / turn off	turn up	

Phrases

be / get / keep / stay in touch	check your email	look for
be / go online	get / send a text message	on the phone
chat (with someone) online	learn about	

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	free	Adverbs	nearly
advanced	main	actually	really
digital	multimedia	afterwards	

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
communication	communicate		
connection	connect		
		easy	easily
invention	invent	inventive	
inventor		polite	politely
		impolite	impolitely
possibility		possible	
		impossible	
printer	print		
use	use	useful	
user		useless	
view	view		
viewer			
writer	write		
writing			

Nouns

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 What's your favourite **program / programme** on TV?
- 2 Gary has set up his own **channel / website**; you can find it at garyb.com
- 3 Can I borrow your **mouse / mobile** to send a text message?
- 4 I missed last week's **episode / documentary** of *Game of Thrones*.
- 5 Write this down: it's s-q-u-i-s-h **dot / app** UK.
- 6 When you run a program it is loaded into the computer's **signal / memory**.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 I saw a brilliant ___ about architecture on TV last night.
 A episode B article C documentary
- 2 This ___ can do nearly everything a computer can.
 A smartphone B app C website
- 3 I can't call her right now because there's no ___ here.
 A email B signal C text message
- 4 You can't trust some websites. A lot of the ___ they contain is rubbish.
 A memory B programmes C information
- 5 Twenty to thirty years ago ___ were huge and took up a lot of desk space.
 A PCs B tablets C laptops
- 6 Instead of waiting a week for the next episode you can stream your favourite TV ___ and watch it all in one go.
 A channel B program C serial

C Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамке.

headphones • keyboard • laptop • mobile • mouse • screen

- Olaf:** Hi, Miles. Can you help me out here?
- Miles:** Hi. What's up? Are you buying a new (1) _____?
- Olaf:** No, I'm happy with the phone I've got. I need a computer that's easy to carry around and use when I travel.
- Miles:** So you want a (2) _____, then?
- Olaf:** I suppose so. A small one, but not too small. The (3) _____ must be big enough for me to see everything clearly. I also have big hands, so the (4) _____ has to be the right size for me to type easily.
- Miles:** These ones here all look OK. But you hate touchpads, don't you?
- Olaf:** Yes, I prefer using a (5) _____. It's much quicker and easier to scroll through pages and I have more control over things.
- Miles:** Well, I'm sure you can use one with these. There's probably a place where you can plug one in.
- Olaf:** Ah, yes. I also want it to have a place where I can plug in my (6) _____ so I can listen to the radio and keep up with the news when I'm away.

Verbs and phrasal verbs

D Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- I want to **download** / **contact** this music app to my tablet.
- If you're having trouble with your computer **switch** / **phone** us at 01 373 4555.
- She pressed the wrong key and **deleted** / **turned off** her History essay.
- You must **upload** / **reply** to this email immediately. It's important.
- To open the file you just **click** / **switch** on that image there.
- It doesn't cost much to **turn up** / **stream** films from this website.
- Turn up** / **Switch off** the radio – I love this song!
- The music's much too loud; turn it **down** / **off** so I can hear what Al's saying.

E Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамке. В рамке есть два лишних слова.

charge • down • fill • off • save • text • turn • use

- Remember to _____ the work you do on the computer or you might lose it.
- I _____ my PC to do research for school projects.
- Don't forget to switch _____ your PC when you've finished work for the day.
- You have to _____ in a form with your personal details when you open a new account.
- My battery's low; I need to _____ my mobile phone.
- I can't talk now; _____ me the details and I'll look at them later.

Phrases

F Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамке.

about • chat • check • for • go • got • in touch • on

- Are you still _____ with people you used to go to school with?
- Right now she's _____ the phone with her friend in Moscow.
- How often do you _____ your emails?
- In Biology class we're learning _____ how the eye works.
- Do you ever _____ online with her, or do you just write emails?
- I've just _____ a text message from Joe; he wants to meet at six o'clock.
- I need to _____ online to do some research.
- She's looking _____ information about Beyoncé on the internet.

Adjectives and adverbs

G Заполните пропуски пропущенными словами. Первые буквы слов даны.

- If something costs you nothing, we say it's **f**_____.
- Most PCs are **m**_____ machines, using sound, music, pictures, videos, etc.
- We say something is **a**_____ when it is at a higher or better level than normal.
- The **m**_____ idea in an essay is the most important one.
- If you almost but not quite do something, you **n**_____ do it.
- We often use the word '**a**_____' to mean 'in fact'.

H Поменяйте местами выделенные слова так, чтобы предложения имели смысл.

- I don't believe it! She **afterwards** passed her driving test first time.

- Igor's just bought a new **advanced** camera.

- He doesn't **nearly** have an ibook, does he?

- First she went shopping and **really** she went for a coffee.

- They do very **digital** research at that university.

- I **actually** dropped my mobile in the bath but I caught it just in time!

Word formation

I Заполните пропуски, изменив выделенные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 She _____ asked him to leave her office. | POLITE |
| 2 There is a _____ that he will become the new manager. | POSSIBLE |
| 3 I've read his book and find his _____ flat and boring. | WRITE |
| 4 He was in the middle of phoning his friend when he lost the _____. | CONNECT |
| 5 She's a very _____ artist and uses all kinds of unusual material in her work. | INVENT |
| 6 I can't help you; I'm completely _____ at computer programming. | USE |
| 7 He learned how to speak Chinese very _____. | EASY |
| 8 I want a copy of this. Have you got a _____? | PRINT |
| 9 That TV programme had 10 million _____ when it was first shown. | VIEW |
| 10 He's had no _____ with her since she left the country. | COMMUNICATE |

A Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Is there anywhere I can ___ my phone?
A delete **B** upload **C** charge
- 2 Please send me a ___ when you arrive.
A signal **B** text message **C** screen
- 3 James dropped his tea and it went all over his _____.
A keyboard **B** email **C** serial
- 4 I have an amazing ___ on my mobile phone with maps of all the cities in Europe.
A dot **B** website **C** app
- 5 I often ___ my photographs onto my blog page.
A use **B** contact **C** upload
- 6 Did you ___ my text by mistake?
A delete **B** charge **C** phone
- 7 ___ on the little red 'x' to leave the page.
A Reply **B** Download **C** Click
- 8 There is a ___ in the other office if you need to work on it.
A website **B** PC **C** mouse

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Соедините две части предложения.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 9 Make sure you switch off _____ | a so check your email and you'll see it. |
| 10 Turn the music up _____ | b it's much too loud. |
| 11 You have to turn the TV down, _____ | c when I received a text from her! |
| 12 I use email to keep in touch _____ | d all the lights when you leave. |
| 13 You've been online all day _____ | e with my friends in other countries. |
| 14 I was chatting on the phone to my mum _____ | f so you should get off the internet now. |
| 15 I'll send you the article in an attachment, _____ | g please, I can't hear it very well. |

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамке.

actually • afterwards • digital • free • main • multimedia • nearly • really

- 16 Oscar's new _____ camera is the best one I've ever seen.
- 17 This café offers _____ internet to all its customers.
- 18 There was a _____ presentation at the conference.
- 19 I asked the teacher to help me _____, when everyone had gone.
- 20 I _____ dropped my new laptop when I took it out of the box. Luckily, it didn't fall!
- 21 The _____ reason we use computers is to save time.
- 22 I've decided that I don't _____ like this smartphone.
- 23 Susan thinks you will find it different when you are _____ there.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

D Заполните пропуски, используя *so, so many, so much, such a/an, either* или *neither*.

- 24 He has _____ apps on his phone that he can't find the one he wants.
- 25 The school has _____ computers nor IWBs.
- 26 His computer has _____ memory that he can play all the latest games.
- 27 This programme is _____ advanced that most people don't know how to use it.
- 28 It was _____ exciting episode that I watched it twice.
- 29 You can buy _____ a phone or a laptop, but not both.
- 30 There is _____ lot of information on the Internet that is hard to know where to look.
- 31 You can _____ save the email or reply to it now.
- 32 This computer is so slow that it will _____ download nor stream videos.
- 33 James has _____ friends that his phone is always ringing.
- 34 It's _____ good idea that I think we should tell everyone.
- 35 There are always _____ interesting documentaries to watch on this channel.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

E Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 36 That's a new computer, **isn't it / doesn't it?**
- 37 You don't know very much about it, **don't you / do you?**
- 38 They are having some trouble with their signal, **aren't they / are they?**
- 39 She can't understand the instructions, **does she / can she?**
- 40 I am going to use the new system, **am I / aren't I?**
- 41 We have probably seen this before, **hasn't we / haven't we?**
- 42 It shouldn't do that, **should it / shouldn't it?**
- 43 I will need to study this, **won't I / will I?**
- 44 You could call him, **could you / couldn't you?**

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

F Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 45 Tim Berners-Lee is not very famous, but perhaps he should be. After all, he is the _____ of the World Wide Web. **INVENT**
- 46 Berners-Lee was working with computers in 1989, when he saw the _____ of creating some new technology. **POSSIBLE**
- 47 He understood that he could make a _____ between many computers by putting together different types of technology. **CONNECT**
- 48 He probably didn't understand how _____ it would become to so many people. **USE**
- 49 He says he wanted to make it possible to exchange information with other scientists more _____. **EASY**
- 50 Nowadays, of course, it is one of the most common forms of _____ for billions of people all over the world. **COMMUNICATE**

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ____/50

Relative pronouns and relative clauses

Relative pronouns

Относительные местоимения вводят определительные придаточные предложения. Относительные местоимения обычно выступают в роли подлежащего или дополнения:

This animal lives in the desert. It is called a sand cat.

*This animal, **which** lives in the desert, is called a sand cat.*

Относительное местоимение	Функция	Примеры
<i>who</i>	Относится к одушевлённым предметам	<i>We met a woman who is a wildlife photographer.</i>
<i>which</i>	Относится к неодушевлённым предметам	<i>The photos which she takes appear in magazines.</i>
<i>where</i>	Относится к месту	<i>These plants grow in countries where the weather is hot.</i>
<i>whose</i>	Отражает принадлежность	<i>He's the journalist whose article is about climate change.</i>

Watch out!

При наличии относительного местоимения определяемое слово в придаточном предложении не используется:
*✗ We met a woman **who she** is a wildlife photographer.*

Non-defining relative clauses

Определительное придаточное предложение называется неограничительным, если содержит дополнительную информацию о лице или предмете, которую можно опустить без ущерба для смысла главного предложения:

Siberian tigers live in the east of Russia.

*Siberian tigers, **which are usually larger than Bengal tigers**, live in the east of Russia.*

Функция	Пример
Вводит дополнительную информацию	<i>My cousin Joe, who is a farmer, gives us fresh eggs every day.</i>

Helpful hints

Неограничительное придаточное предложение на письме выделяется запятыми:

The highest mountain in the world, which is nearly 9000 metres above sea level, is Mount Everest.

Defining relative clauses

Определительное придаточное предложение называется ограничительным, если сообщает существенную информацию о лице или предмете, без которой главное предложение утрачивает смысл:

✓ *The person **who spoke to our class** was a scientist.*

✗ *The person was a scientist. (Недостаточно информации о человеке.)*

Функция	Примеры
Вводит уточняющую, существенную информацию	<i>The trees which were burnt will take years to grow again.</i> <i>The person who I saw in the forest was a hunter.</i>

Helpful hints

That

В ограничительном придаточном предложении вместо *who* и *which* можно использовать *that*:

✓ *The person **who / that** I saw in the forest was a hunter.*

✓ *The photos **which / that** were in the magazine were taken on Everest.*

В неограничительном придаточном предложении использовать *that* нельзя:

✗ *My cousin Joe, **that** is a farmer, gives us fresh eggs every day.*

✓ *My cousin Joe, **who** is a farmer, gives us fresh eggs every day.*

D Обведите одно лишнее слово в каждом предложении.

- 1 Nick gave me a book which it is about the wild animals in Russia.
- 2 I saw some children who they were feeding the ducks in the park.
- 3 When we went to London we visited London Zoo, where we saw some fantastic wild animals there.
- 4 Martina, whose her dad brought home a wooden toy as a surprise, was very happy.
- 5 There are the people that I saw them putting their rubbish in the lake.
- 6 Environmental studies, which we are learning it at school, is a very important subject.
- 7 This is the hotel where my parents and I stayed there last summer.
- 8 Every minute a part of the Amazon rainforest, whose its size is as big as three football stadiums, is being cut down.

E Впишите по одному слову в каждый пропуск.**Is the weather changing?**

People around the world are beginning to worry about extreme weather conditions (1) _____ have caused many problems across the planet. In 2014, many parts of North America were hit by freezing cold weather (2) _____ brought a lot of snow. At the same time, California and Brazil, (3) _____ there was not enough rain, had the hottest summer since records began. Australia also had a hot summer with terrible fires (4) _____ destroyed a lot of the countryside.

Scientists (5) _____ study the weather are worried that climate change might get worse. They believe that one reason for this change is pollution (6) _____ causes global warming. Another reason may be El Niño or La Niña events, (7) _____ happen every few years. In the Pacific Ocean, (8) _____ the temperatures sometimes become higher or lower than normal, El Niño or La Niña events can seriously change the weather patterns for months or years.

Many animal and plant species are in danger because of this. For example, polar bears, (9) _____ homes are on arctic ice, are having trouble finding food. The North Pole ice (10) _____ they live is melting and they have to swim very far to find food. The people (11) _____ are studying these climate changes have given us the facts. Now we must stop polluting this planet (12) _____ is our home.

F Из двух предложений составьте одно, используя данные относительные местоимения.

- 1 The platypus lives in Australia. It is a very strange animal! **which**

- 2 Charles J. Moore found the 'Great Pacific garbage patch'. He was coming back home after a sailing race. **who**

- 3 Kamchatka is in north east of Russia. About 160 volcanoes are there. **where**

- 4 Two tigers were saved in Arizona last year. Their owner kept them as pets in his garden. **whose**

- 5 The police are still looking for the owner of the tigers. His name is still unknown. **whose**

- 6 The 550 elephants of Mali are very special. They have short tusks and long legs. **which**

- 7 Orca whales and dolphins are sometimes kept in special pools. They are very unhappy there. **where**

- 8 Meteorologists are worried about climate change. They study the weather. **who**

Past perfect

Past perfect

had + past participle

Form	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Общие вопросы и краткие ответы
	I / You / He / She / It / We / They had started .	I / You / He / She / It / We / They had not (hadn't) started .	Had I / you / he / she / it / we / they started ? Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they had . No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they hadn't .

Watch out!

Список неправильных глаголов приведён на с. 183.

Употребляется для описания:

действия, которое произошло до определённого момента в прошлом

Примеры

We'd finished our picnic before the rain started.
(= действие: we finished the picnic, момент в прошлом: the rain started)
George went out for a walk after he **had eaten** his lunch.
(= действие: he ate his lunch, момент в прошлом: he went for a walk)

результата действия, которое произошло до определённого момента в прошлом

The park looked much nicer because the children **had cleaned** it.

Watch out!

В зависимости от того, какое время (*past perfect* или *past simple*) мы используем, значение высказывания может меняться:

- ✓ The fire **started** when they went into the forest. (= действия they went into the forest и the fire started начались одновременно)
- ✓ The fire **had started** when they went into the forest. (= одно действие the fire started началось раньше другого they went into the forest)

Helpful hints

Время *past perfect* часто используется со следующими словами и фразами:

by	They'd planted the trees by two o'clock. I'd finished my homework by midday.
by the time	By the time the rain stopped, the river had flooded the town. By the time they came home, the rain had stopped.
before	We had cleaned the beach before we went for a swim. I had never heard about that scientist before I watched that documentary.
after	She saw the crocodile after she had swum across the river. I left after I had finished the test.
when	When we had found the path, we walked up the hill. When he had heard the news, he emailed to his friend.
already	I'd already heard the news before it was on TV. I'd already bought the computer game when I saw it was cheaper in another shop.
just	He had just got home when the rain started. The shop had just opened and we were the first visitors.
because	They got lost because they had lost the map. He couldn't leave the room because somebody had locked it.
yet	I didn't go out because I hadn't finished my project yet . We didn't buy a present because we hadn't decided yet .

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- When we woke up, we saw it **rained** / **had rained** in the night.
- The forest **had grown** / **had grewed** in the ten years since the fire.
- Until that day in 1947, I had never **seen** / **saw** the sea.
- The room was empty because the prisoner **escaped** / **had escaped**.
- We opened the window too soon because it **hadn't stopped** / **stopped** raining yet.
- The factory closed in 1950 and, by 1960, the building **had fell** / **fallen** down.

B Соедините две части предложения.

- | | | |
|--|-----|--|
| 1 That night, the stars in the sky | ___ | a she had eaten enough for two. |
| 2 Every October since he was a child, | ___ | b and was disappointed to hear it had already left. |
| 3 By the end of the meal, | ___ | c he might have hit the dog crossing the road. |
| 4 The mountains were formed | ___ | d millions of years before any human had ever seen them. |
| 5 He had never been hunting before | ___ | e had never shone so brightly before. |
| 6 By the time the sun rose, | ___ | f the moon had disappeared. |
| 7 If he hadn't stopped the car in time, | ___ | g he had watched the birds fly south for the winter. |
| 8 At the ticket office, Kelly asked if the train had arrived | ___ | h and now he realised he never wanted to go again. |

C Раскройте скобки, используя *past perfect*.

Until the 1940s, not many people (1) _____ (stay) in the Arctic for long. Those first brave scientists wanted to study the weather, but studying it from the Arctic (2) _____ (not / be) tried before. After they (3) _____ (build) a warm place to live, they set up a weather station and began to monitor the weather. But although some of them (4) _____ (study) at the best universities, none of them knew anything about life in the Arctic. For example, when they (5) _____ (be) there for a few months, they realized that they (6) _____ (go) a bit crazy, probably from being so far from other people!

None of the group (7) _____ (see) the *Aurora Borealis* before – those strange lights in the sky above the North Pole. Nobody (8) _____ (tell) them how cold it was either! By the time their six months on the station ended, the scientists (9) _____ (not / eat) a burger, they (10) _____ (not / drink) a cup of coffee in a café, and they (11) _____ (not / have) a good long bath. You can be sure that they did all of these things after (12) _____ (come) home, and they really enjoyed them!

D Раскройте скобки, используя соответствующую форму глагола.

- 1 He _____ (**not / play**) in front of an audience before, so he _____ (**feel**) quite nervous at first.
- 2 By the time I _____ (**arrive**), the party _____ (**just / finish**).
- 3 It _____ (**not / be**) the first time he _____ (**go**) to an animal sanctuary.
- 4 Nobody _____ (**know**) who _____ (**steal**) the rare plants.
- 5 By the end of the 20th century, it _____ (**become**) clear that global warming _____ (**be**) a serious problem.
- 6 The islanders _____ (**not / have**) any warning about the tsunami, so it _____ (**be**) a terrible shock for them.
- 7 I _____ (**get**) there too late because the group _____ (**start**) sailing very early in the morning.

E Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 I had never met her **before / just** I went to university.
- 2 Even though we hurried, the train had **already / yet** left the station when we finally got there.
- 3 Dinosaurs had become extinct **by / when** the time the Mesozoic Era ended.
- 4 The nature reserve had **before / just** opened, and we were some of the first visitors.
- 5 I phoned the weather station **by the time / when** I had eaten my lunch.
- 6 **After / Just** they had finished their research, the environmentalist group published their results.
- 7 The species became extinct **because / before** people had killed them all.
- 8 The area had been badly damaged by the flood, and the environment hadn't recovered **already / yet**.

F Раскройте скобки, используя соответствующую форму глагола. В некоторых случаях возможны несколько вариантов ответа.

The word 'yeti' means 'magical creature' in Tibetan. But nobody outside Tibet

- (1) _____ (**hear**) the word before 1925, when a photographer saw something he (2) _____ (**not / expect**) to see. When he was in Himalayas, he (3) _____ (**see**) a strange-looking animal walking in the distance. When he hurried to the spot where the animal had been, it (4) _____ (**not / be**) there anymore. He discovered some marks in the snow where the thing (5) _____ (**leave**) its tracks. After that, he (6) _____ (**not / see**) it again. In 1938, Captain d'Auvergue was travelling in Tibet, but when he became blind from the snow, he realised that he (7) _____ (**get**) lost. When he was asked later how he (8) _____ (**survive**), he told his strange story. He was happy to be alive because a large white creature (9) _____ (**rescue**) him. After the captain (10) _____ (**recover**), the creature disappeared. He certainly (11) _____ (**think**) the yeti was real!

Nature

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 200

beach	fence	litter / recycling bin	path
climate change	field	motorway	pollution
creature	flood	mountain	rainforest
depth	forest fire	mud	silence
environment	global warming	oxygen	wildlife
fresh air	island		

Verbs

annoy	complain	flood	remain
blame	destroy	hope	remove
bother	dig	litter	slip
cause	disappear	protect	waste (water / energy / etc)

Phrasal verbs

clear / clean up	put out (a fire)
go out (= stop burning)	throw away

Phrases

(on) a clear day	instead of
in the distance	worry about

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	impossible	simple	Adverbs
awful	shallow	sudden	suddenly
electric	silent	wooden	(un)fortunately

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
complaint	complain		
depth	deepen	deep	deeply
distance		distant	distantly
electricity		electric	
flood	flood	flooded	
hope	hope	hopeful	hopefully
mud		muddy	
	please	pleasant	pleasantly
		unpleasant	unpleasantly
pollution	pollute	polluted	
silence		silent	silently
		simple	simply
wood		wooden	

Nouns

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 It was David who climbed to the top of the **rainforest / mountain**.
- 2 Plastic bottles, bags and other litter covered the **beach / fence**.
- 3 Air **pollution / warming** is a serious problem in cities across the world.
- 4 They put out the **fresh air / forest fire** before it reached the village.
- 5 The temperature of the Earth will continue to rise if we can't stop global **warming / oxygen**.
- 6 He walked along the **path / motorway** through the forest.
- 7 We saw lots of **wildlife / environment** including animals, birds and insects.
- 8 Some people believe a strange **creature / bin** lives in the lake.

B Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамке.

climate change • depth • island • mud • oxygen • rainforest • recycling bins • silence

- 1 The wildlife park was on a(n) _____ so we travelled there by boat.
- 2 During their journey through the _____ they saw giant trees and strange animals.
- 3 There are three different _____ for glass, paper and plastic.
- 4 She used a special machine to measure the _____ of the lake.
- 5 There was very little _____ at the top of the mountain, which made it difficult to breathe.
- 6 Mum told us to take off our boots because they were covered with _____.
- 7 Kate found the _____ of the countryside strange after the noise of the city.
- 8 _____ means that extreme weather will become more and more common.

Verbs

C Соедините две части предложения.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|---|--|
| 1 The whole area had flooded because | ___ | a | which really stings. |
| 2 The environmental group complained | ___ | b | the wildlife in the area to disappear. |
| 3 Those red ants can give you a bite | ___ | c | of the heavy rain. |
| 4 The noise caused by the factory | ___ | d | because the river was polluted. |
| 5 No one was sure what had caused | ___ | e | doing enough to protect the environment. |
| 6 I don't believe our government is | ___ | f | annoyed the people of the village. |
| 7 The fire destroyed | ___ | g | stop the damage before it's too late. |
| 8 Many of the birds | ___ | h | of the building after the fire. |
| 9 We hope we can | ___ | i | huge areas of forest. |
| 10 Nothing remained | ___ | j | have disappeared from the forest. |

D Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- They had to ____ deep under the ground to find water.
A remove B dig C slip
- I ____ that the scientists think of a way to stop global warming.
A hope B bother C remain
- Local people ____ the factory for polluting the river.
A cause B destroy C blame
- The storms and floods ____ many homes in the area.
A wasted B destroyed C protected
- The picnic area ____ with plastic cups and plates.
A was littered B was flooded C was blamed
- As the forest fire came nearer, the police asked people ____ calm.
A to remain B to cause C to disappear

Phrasal verbs and phrases**E** Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- You can see the sea from here **on / in** a clear day.
- The fire soon went **out / through** because there was no wind that day.
- Most people are worried **about / for** climate change.
- He was sorry he had thrown **along / away** his old fridge.
- Would you like to come and help us clean **up / out** the beach?
- They could see smoke **on / in** the distance.
- I try to save water instead **to / of** wasting it.
- It took the firemen several days to put **down / out** the fire.

Adjectives and adverbs**F** Перепишите предложения, используя данные слова.

- It's very bad how much energy some people waste. **awful**

- Some scientists believe there is no way to stop climate change. **impossible**

- I'm sorry to say there's a lot of litter in the countryside. **unfortunately**

- It's very easy to recycle glass, plastic and paper. **simple**

- The sky very quickly went dark and it started to rain. **suddenly**

G Поменяйте местами выделенные слова так, чтобы предложения имели смысл.

- 1 The river is very **sudden** and rarely floods. _____
- 2 The students remained **wooden** while they listened to the scientist. _____
- 3 Your old **shallow** heater wastes a lot of energy. _____
- 4 The **electric** drop in temperature surprised everyone. _____
- 5 I'd like a white **silent** fence around my garden. _____

Word formation

H Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

- 1 You should try not to waste _____ . **ELECTRIC**
- 2 The workers dug a hole to a _____ of five metres. **DEEP**
- 3 _____ , scientists will solve the problem of global warming. **HOPEFUL**
- 4 There is a lot of _____ in the sea, which is destroying sea life. **POLLUTE**
- 5 They walked _____ through the deep, dark forest. **SILENT**
- 6 The bathroom was completely _____ when Adam forgot to turn the tap off. **FLOOD**

I Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу текста.

- The first sign of the storm was the sound of (1) _____ **DISTANCE**
thunder. At first, we were (2) _____ that the sandbags **HOPE**
we had put around the house would protect us. But, in the end, the
house was flooded and there was nothing we could do about it.
- It was very (3) _____ because all the rooms were full **PLEASANT**
of (4) _____ water. My mum was very upset because **MUD**
it ruined her (5) _____ floors and furniture. I have no **WOOD**
(6) _____ about the fire service, though. They helped **COMPLAIN**
us clear up the mess. They also warned us that the water was
(7) _____ and could be dangerous to our health. It was **POLLUTE**
(8) _____ the worst thing that had ever happened to our family. **SIMPLE**

A Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 Last weekend I took my dog, Rover, out for a walk. At the edge of the fields we climbed over a _____ fence and walked into the forest. **WOOD**
- 2 It had rained the day before so I knew that the paths would be very _____. I didn't worry though because I was wearing my boots. **MUD**
- 3 I was enjoying walking through the forest when _____ it started to rain again. I decided to turn round and go home. **SUDDEN**
- 4 I was _____ that if I hurried, I wouldn't get too wet. I looked around for Rover but I couldn't see him anywhere. **HOPE**
- 5 Where was he? Then I saw him far away in the _____; he was standing very still in the middle of the path. **DISTANT**
- 6 When I reached him, I saw that he was stuck quite _____ in the mud. He couldn't move at all. **DEEP**
- 7 I was able to take hold of his collar and pull him safely out. _____, we were both completely covered in mud. **FORTUNATELY**
- 8 We reached home cold, wet and tired. Rover soon fell asleep in his basket and I had a very _____ bath, after which I felt much better. **PLEASE**

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Заполните пропуски, используя *who, which, where* или *whose*.

- 9 The river, _____ is quite shallow, is safe to swim in.
- 10 This is _____ you can buy children's toys.
- 11 It wasn't me _____ broke the window.
- 12 _____ does this field belong to?
- 13 That's the man _____ camera was stolen.
- 14 Harry, _____ was the first person to notice the fire, helped to put it out.
- 15 The fence _____ was removed wasn't high enough.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 16 I can see the sea **in / at** the distance.
- 17 The fire had gone **out / back** before I arrived.
- 18 Don't throw **by / away** your old clothes.
- 19 I'm worried **for / about** climate change.
- 20 Let's go to the beach instead **to / of** the park.
- 21 They put **out / off** the forest fire very quickly.
- 22 You can see the island from here **on / in** a clear day.
- 23 Did you help them to clean **up / to** the park?

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

D Заполните пропуски словами, данными в рамке.

global warming • island • motorway • mountain • oxygen • pollution • rainforests • recycling bin • wildlife

- 24 Visitors can travel by boat to the _____.
- 25 The view from the top of the high _____ was fantastic.
- 26 Parrots, frogs and monkeys live in the _____ of Central America.
- 27 Dad drove fast along the _____ and we soon arrived at the airport.
- 28 Air _____ is a big problem in many cities around the world.
- 29 You can see a lot of _____ in the fields and forests around our village.
- 30 We need _____ to be able to breathe.
- 31 Please put your empty bottles in the _____.
- 32 The Earth is getting hotter because of _____.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

E Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в *past simple* или *past perfect*.

- 33 She _____ (**throw away**) all the old newspapers before I could stop her.
- 34 He didn't know about the meeting because he _____ (**not read**) the email.
- 35 The bee _____ (**sting**) him just as he took his shirt off.
- 36 _____ (**the river / flood**) before it stopped raining?
- 37 By the time the police arrived, the thief _____ (**disappear**).
- 38 They had already left before we _____ (**got**) there.
- 39 Jennifer _____ (**slip**) on the ice and broke her arm.
- 40 He _____ (**cause**) the fire, hadn't he?

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

F Дополните каждое второе предложение таким образом, чтобы по смыслу оно совпадало с первым предложением. Используйте от двух до пяти слов, включая выделенное слово.

- 41 I forgot the key so I couldn't get in. **FORGOTTEN**
I couldn't get in because _____ the key.
- 42 Do you know who this book belongs to? **THIS**
Do you know _____ is?
- 43 I finished eating and then Darren called me. **ALREADY**
I _____ eating when Darren called me.
- 44 My teacher complained about the litter. **COMPLAINED**
The man _____ the litter is my teacher.
- 45 I joined the environmental group here. **WHERE**
This _____ joined the environmental group.

(по 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ____/50

Reported speech

Reported speech: tense changes

При преобразовании предложения из прямой речи в косвенную производится согласование времён.			
Form	Прямая речь	Косвенная речь	
Present simple	'It is cold.'	Past simple	She said (that) it was cold.
	'Factories pollute the air.'		They said (that) factories polluted the air.
	'I don't like earthquakes.'		She said (that) he didn't like earthquakes.
Present continuous	'The climate is changing .'	Past continuous	He said (that) the climate was changing .
	'The river isn't flooding .'		I said (that) the river wasn't flooding .
Past simple	'The fire burnt the house.'	Past perfect	He said (that) the fire had burnt the house.
	'She didn't collect the litter.'		I said (that) she hadn't collected the litter.
can	'You can change the world!'	could	He said I could change the world.

Косвенная речь используется:

для передачи чужого высказывания

Пример

The scientist said that global warming **was** a huge problem.

Watch out!

При передаче чужого высказывания в косвенной речи может быть использован союз *that*. Использование союза не влияет на смысл предложения:

- ✓ John **said that he** recycled his newspapers.
- ✓ John **said he** recycled his newspapers.

Reported speech: other changes

При преобразовании предложений из прямой речи в косвенную требуется замена ряда слов.				
Form	Прямая речь		Косвенная речь	
Местоимения	Примеры		Местоимения	Примеры
	<i>I</i>	'I like Geography.'	<i>she / he</i>	She said she liked Geography.
	<i>we</i>	' We are learning about the weather.'	<i>they</i>	She said they were learning about the weather.
	<i>you</i>	' You're destroying the ozone layer!'	<i>I / we</i>	He said I was destroying the ozone layer.
	<i>my</i>	'It's my environment project.'	<i>his / her</i>	He said it was his environment project.
	<i>our</i>	' Our street is full of litter.'	<i>their</i>	She said their street was full of litter.
Обстоятельства времени	Примеры		Примеры	
	<i>today</i>	'It's Earth Day today .'	<i>that day</i>	She said it was Earth Day that day .
	<i>tomorrow</i>	'It's Earth Day tomorrow .'	<i>the next day</i>	She said it was Earth Day the next day .
	<i>yesterday</i>	It was Earth Day yesterday .	<i>the day before</i>	She said it had been Earth Day the day before .
	<i>now</i>	'We are cleaning the beach now .'	<i>then, at that time, at that moment</i>	They said they were cleaning the beach then . They said they were cleaning the beach at that moment .
	<i>ago</i>	'The river flooded two days ago .'	<i>before</i>	He said the river had flooded two days before .

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 The reporter said that many people **were / had** died in the famine.
- 2 They said they **are / were** trying to prevent terrorism.
- 3 Simon said the school was **recycle / recycling** plastic and glass.
- 4 He said the scientists **were studying / had study** the disease.
- 5 The doctor said the medicine **didn't / hadn't** worked and I was still ill.
- 6 She said that there **were / are** many homeless people in the city centre.

B Преобразуйте прямую речь в косвенную, используя данные в рамке слова.

at that moment • before • could • I • she • the next day • their • they

- 1 'I want to help refugees,' said Clara.
Clara said _____ to help refugees.
- 2 'You can give your pocket money to the famine victims,' said Dad.
Dad said we _____ our pocket money to the famine victims.
- 3 'The volunteers left two days ago,' they said.
They said that the volunteers _____.
- 4 'We are going to the earthquake zone,' she said.
She said _____ to the earthquake zone.
- 5 'I am writing about the war now,' said Pete.
Pete said that he _____.
- 6 'You are causing pollution by driving a car,' they said to me.
They said that _____ pollution by driving a car.
- 7 'We can start the investigation tomorrow,' the officer said.
The officer said that they _____.
- 8 'Your area doesn't have many environmental problems,' I said.
I said that _____ many environmental problems.

C Если предложение в косвенной речи верное, отметьте его знаком (✓).
Если нет, напишите правильный вариант.

- 1 'We are worried about illiterate children,' the teachers said.
The teachers said that they were worried about illiterate children.

- 2 'I'm not enjoying the trip to the desert region,' Sara said.
Sara said she wasn't enjoy the trip to the desert region.

- 3 'We learned a lot about the peace campaign,' said Ben and Julia.
Ben and Julia said that they had learn a lot about the peace campaign.

- 4 'I can help with the recycling project,' I said.
I said that I could help with the recycling project

- 5 'They need to find a solution to the problem,' Mr Jenkins said.
Mr Jenkins said they needed to find a solution to the problem.

- 6 'You helped me a lot with the charity work,' he said.
He said that we help him a lot with the charity work.

Tenses: revision

Talking about the present

Употребление

Время *present simple* употребляется для описания привычных, регулярно повторяющихся действий, а время *present continuous* – для описания действий, совершающихся в момент речи.

Пример

*Gemma usually **does** her homework in her bedroom but this afternoon she's **doing** it in the kitchen.*

Helpful hints

Некоторые слова и фразы могут подсказать, какое грамматическое время необходимо употребить.

Present simple: *always, never, sometimes, every day* и т. д.

Present continuous: *now, at the moment, this week* и т. д.

Talking about the past

Употребление

Время *past simple* употребляется для описания законченных действий в прошлом, а время *past continuous* – для описания действий в процессе их совершения в определённый момент в прошлом. Два времени часто используются вместе.

Время *past perfect* употребляется для описания действий, которые совершились до определённого момента в прошлом. Такой момент часто выражен временем *past simple*.

Время *present perfect* употребляется для описания факта совершения действия в прошлом, когда время и обстоятельства не известны или не важны, а также для описания результата совершившегося действия.

Примеры

*The family **were sleeping** when the fire **started**.*

*We **had left** the house before the earthquake **happened**.*

*I've **seen** that documentary about hungry children in Somalia.*

*Andrea **has given** her pocket money to charity.*

Helpful hints

Некоторые слова и фразы могут подсказать, какое грамматическое время необходимо употребить.

Past simple: *last week, yesterday, two weeks ago* и т. д.

Past continuous: *while, when, as* и т. д.

Past perfect: *before, after, by the time* и т. д.

Present perfect: *yet, already, just, ever, since* и т. д.

Talking about the future

Употребление

Оборот *be going to* и время *present continuous* могут употребляться для выражения запланированных действий или намерений совершить действия в будущем.

Оборот *be going to* может также употребляться для прогнозирования действий в будущем, когда их признаки очевидны в настоящем.

Для выражения предсказаний употребляется *will*.

Мы также употребляем *will* для выражения вероятности совершения какого-либо действия, события или состояния в будущем.

Мы также употребляем *will* для выражения решения совершить будущее действие, принятое в момент речи.

Время *present simple* может употребляться для выражения действий по расписанию или заранее спланированных действий

Время *present simple* может также употребляться в придаточных предложениях после таких слов, как: *when, while, before, after, as soon as, until*.

Примеры

*We're **going to study** climate change next term.*

*We're **studying** climate change next term.*

*Temperatures are rising and global warming **is going to get worse**.*

*I don't know why but I think the war **will end** soon.*

*With no food, the people **will starve**.*

*I don't know the answer to that question so I'll **go online find out**.*

*The meeting **starts** at 7 o'clock.*

*I'll call you as soon as I **have** some news.*

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 Today we **study / are studying** the causes of the First World War.
- 2 Jerry usually **goes / is going** to the gym in the afternoon, but this week he **works / is working**.
- 3 Nikos **knows / is knowing** exactly what to do when there's an earthquake.
- 4 She often **is giving / gives** money to cancer research.
- 5 Dad **watches / is watching** the news on TV at the moment.
- 6 Take your umbrella because it **rains / is raining**.

B Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 ___ that film about global warming yet?
A Did you see **B** Had you seen **C** Have you seen
- 2 They ___ the bottles before they put them in the recycling bin.
A had washed **B** have washed **C** are washing
- 3 Stan ___ when the lights went out.
A was studying **B** has studied **C** studied
- 4 The number of people unemployed ___ since last year.
A increased **B** has increased **C** was increasing
- 5 What were you doing when the fight ____ .
A started **B** had started **C** has started
- 6 When they found the girl who ____, she was alive and well.
A had disappeared **B** have disappeared **C** has disappeared

C Раскройте скобки, используя глагол в соответствующей временной форме.

- 1 I've decided that I _____ (**study**) economics when I go to university.
- 2 The train to Paris _____ (**leave**) at ten o'clock in the morning.
- 3 I _____ (**help**) you if you're having a problem with your car.
- 4 He has to finish this project before he _____ (**go**) on holiday.
- 5 I'm certain the Green Party _____ (**win**) the election.
- 6 I _____ (**change**) my degree course to Media Studies because I'm bored with sociology.
- 7 I'll call you as soon as I _____ (**get**) the news.
- 8 I hope he _____ (**give**) money to charity.

D Перепишите предложения в страдательном залоге.

1 In this country we have elections every five years.

2 I will make the decision tomorrow.

3 They built this house in 1995.

4 He wrote the book more than twenty years ago.

5 You should give the people what they want.

6 My brother is fixing the car at the moment.

E Раскройте скобки, используя глаголы в соответствующей форме.

A hundred years **(1)** _____ **(pass)** since the First World War **(2)** _____ **(begin)**, and this year it will be remembered in many different ways. It seems that during the past year hundreds of historians **(3)** _____ **(write)** books which explain how it **(4)** _____ **(start)**, whose fault it was and how we **(5)** _____ **(still / feel)** its effects today. No war before that one **(6)** _____ **(change)** the map of Europe so much: new nations **(7)** _____ **(create)** and many old ones **(8)** _____ **(get)** back their independence. But it is the millions who **(9)** _____ **(kill)** all over the world that we remember on Armistice Day. **(10)** _____ **(we / learn)** anything new when we read the latest books and TV programmes about this terrible war? Possibly, but there always seems to be a war happening somewhere.

F Соедините две части предложения.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 You'll have no money left | _____ | a if I had more money. |
| 2 I'd get an iPad | _____ | b you can join our book club. |
| 3 We'll go for a picnic | _____ | c I'd get you a present. |
| 4 If you break that vase | _____ | d if the weather's good. |
| 5 If you enjoy reading | _____ | e if you buy that bike. |
| 6 If I had the money | _____ | f you'll have to pay for it. |
| 7 I won't go by bus | _____ | g he would give money to charity. |
| 8 If he won the lottery | _____ | h if it is overcrowded. |

Global problems

Nouns

перевод и примеры употребления слов и выражений приведены на с. 201

army	famine	panic	soldier
bomb	fear	peace	solution
campaign	government	poverty	terrorism
charity	hope	race	terrorist
conditions	immigrant	racism	war
disease	pain	safety	

Verbs

beg	donate	guard	punish
burn	escape	hurt	save
cure	fear	panic	solve

Phrasal verbs

fall down	go down	go up
get out	go off	run away (from someone / something)

Phrases

be on fire	forgive for (doing something)	give (money) to charity
care about	frightened by / of	make a plan
depend on	get better / worse	tell a lie / the truth
escape from		

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives	poor	Adverbs	perhaps
homeless	rich	everywhere	soon
illiterate	safe	immediately	
overcrowded	terrible	maybe	

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
advice	advise		
anger		angry	angrily
care	care	careful careless	carefully carelessly
death	die	dead	
harm	harm	harmful harmless	
health		healthy	healthily
hunger		hungry	hungrily
illness		ill	
loss	lose	lost	
medicine		medical	
safety	save	safe	safely
science		scientific	
scientist			
society		social	
survivor	survive		
survival			

Nouns

A Обведите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1 She often donates money to a **charity** / **government** that helps animals.
- 2 The new laws are for people's **hope** / **safety** while they are travelling.
- 3 The reporter said there was no food and that **peace** / **famine** was spreading across the country.
- 4 Many **terrorists** / **immigrants** have moved here to find a better life.
- 5 Millions of people live in **poverty** / **panic**, with no food, water or medical care.
- 6 The government is working to improve living **conditions** / **solutions** for homeless people.
- 7 Cancer is a **pain** / **disease** that has killed millions of people.
- 8 In my opinion everybody is equal – **racism** / **terrorism** is something I hate.

B Заполните пропуски, используя данные слова.

armies • **bomb** • **campaign** • **fear** • **governments** • **hope**
panic • **peace** • **soldiers** • **solution** • **terrorists** • **war**

One of the biggest problems facing (1) _____ today is how to deal with violent attacks by (2) _____. It is difficult to find a (3) _____ to a situation which sometimes seems like a (4) _____, but not in the usual sense when the (5) _____ of two or more countries fight each other. Then the two sides fight until one of them wins and then there is (6) _____ again. But in this situation it is often ordinary people who are killed, not (7) _____. As the word 'terror' suggests, the idea is to spread (8) _____ throughout society. When a (9) _____ goes off, there is chaos and people (10) _____, making it difficult for the police and firemen to deal with the situation. So, is there any (11) _____ that things will get better in the future? As long as people carry on as usual, unafraid, the (12) _____ of terror will not be able to change their lives.

Verbs and phrasal verbs

C Исправьте ошибки в выделенных словах.

- 1 Luckily, nobody was **heart** in the fight. _____
- 2 When the fire started he **got through** of the building as quickly as possible. _____
- 3 He regularly **donations** money to charity. _____
- 4 The government **fears** that there may be a new terrorist attack. _____
- 5 After months of treatment he was finally **cuered** of his illness. _____
- 6 He was about 300 metres away when the bomb **went up**. _____
- 7 The prisoner **iscaped** by climbing over the wall. _____
- 8 He was employed to **guardian** the entrance to the bank. _____

D Заполните пропуски, используя слова, данные в рамке. В рамке есть два лишних слова.

away • burned • down • fell • out • panicked • punished • went
--

- The people _____ when they heard there was a bomb in the station.
- The robber ran _____ when he saw the police coming.
- He _____ down when the thief hit him.
- Don't use the lift; you should go _____ the fire escape when the alarm rings.
- The terrorists who organised the attack must be caught and _____.
- He stood and watched the flames as his house _____ down.

Phrases**E** Соедините две части предложения. В списке a–h две части предложений лишние.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I can depend _____ | a for losing her favourite earrings. |
| 2 You should believe what he says; _____ | b making a plan for the future. |
| 3 She'll never forgive me _____ | c at spiders and snakes. |
| 4 Tania is frightened _____ | d he always tells the truth. |
| 5 Harry doesn't care _____ | e gets worse, I'll take you to the hospital. |
| 6 If your condition _____ | f on you to do the job, can't I? |
| | g about recycling or the environment. |
| | h by the smallest noise. |

F Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Have you ever donated money _____ charity?
A for B to C in | 4 His life will _____ better if he finds a job and a flat.
A make B come C get |
| 2 If you see a building _____ fire, call the fire brigade.
A in B to C on | 5 The criminal escaped _____ a high security prison.
A from B out C over |
| 3 He believes that politicians always _____ lies.
A give B tell C say | 6 If you have _____ a plan, you should stick to it.
A made B done C given |

Adjectives and adverbs**G** Заполните пропуски словами. Первые буквы слов даны.

- When you do something straight away, you do it **i**_____.
- The word for people who can't read or write is **i**_____.
- If you are free from danger or harm, you are **s**_____.
- You are **r**_____ when you have a lot of money.
- When there are too many people in one place, it is **o**_____.
- If something will happen in a short time, it will happen **s**_____.

H Заполните пропуски данными словами.

everywhere • homeless • maybe • perhaps • poor • safe • terrible

When I went to catch the bus home from work yesterday, there was a young man lying asleep on the bench. He was obviously very (1) _____, I could tell that from the (2) _____ state of his clothes which were dirty and torn. I thought that (3) _____ he was waiting for a bus, so I woke him up. He told me he had looked (4) _____ for a warm, dry place to sleep, but this was the best he could find. He said he had nowhere else to go, that he lived on the streets, that he was, in fact, (5) _____. 'Look,' I said, 'it's not (6) _____ out here late at night. I can give you £ 30 and (7) _____ you can find a hostel where you can stay for the night.'

Word formation**I** Заполните пропуски, преобразуя слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу текста.

Some people have a (1) _____ life which often includes a chat with friends while drinking and smoking. However, we all know that these two habits are extremely (2) _____ and can lead to all sorts of (3) _____ and sometimes even to (4) _____. All of which means spending a lot of money on (5) _____ treatment. This is also the reason why doctors always (6) _____ us against doing both of these things.

SOCIETY

HARM

ILL

DIE

MEDICINE

ADVICE

J Заполните пропуски, преобразуя слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

- | | | |
|---|--|---------|
| 1 | I eat a very _____ diet with lots of fruit, vegetables and salads. | HEALTH |
| 2 | She shouted at him _____ and walked out of the room. | ANGER |
| 3 | There were only three _____ from the plane crash. | SURVIVE |
| 4 | Don't leave your wallet lying around, you might _____ it. | LOSS |
| 5 | You should take more _____ of that picture; it could be valuable. | CAREFUL |
| 6 | His _____ was so great that he ordered five burgers. | HUNGRY |
| 7 | You must wear a helmet when riding your bike for your own _____. | SAVE |
| 8 | She's studying chemistry and biology at university; she wants to be a _____. | SCIENCE |

A Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 The Kazan Kremlin is situated in Kazan, the capital city of Tatarstan. It _____ on the orders of Ivan the Terrible in the 16th century. **BUILD**
- 2 There are a number of interesting buildings in the Kremlin. The most important, perhaps, is the Soyembika Tower, which _____ back to the time of Peter the Great. **GO**
- 3 Another is the Spasskaya Tower, named after the monastery that used to stand there. Unfortunately, not all of the buildings and churches within the Kremlin's walls _____ over the years. **SURVIVE**
- 4 For example, both the Church of St Nicholas and the Cathedral of the Saviour's Transfiguration _____ in the 20th century. **DESTROY**
- 5 Perhaps the _____ building there is the Annunciation Cathedral, and in 2005, 10,000 people were there to see the return of a holy icon. **OLD**
- 6 Some newer buildings have been added or old ones repaired. Most recently, the biggest mosque in Europe _____ in July 2005. **OPEN**

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

B Заполните пропуски словами, данными в рамке.

beg • charity • cure • famine • fear • homeless • hurt • immediately • panic • racism • save • solution

- 7 Unfortunately the doctors couldn't _____ him of his disease.
- 8 He was so poor he had to _____ for money in the streets.
- 9 You mustn't _____ in an emergency; it just makes things worse.
- 10 Luckily he didn't _____ himself when he fell off the roof.
- 11 Firefighters managed to _____ the whole family from the fire.
- 12 Some people say you should do the things you _____ most.
- 13 My father often donates money to _____.
- 14 The government can't find a _____ to the problem.
- 15 The terrorists must be caught _____.
- 16 Sadly, there are hundreds of _____ people who live on the streets.
- 17 He was accused of _____ when he wrote that newspaper article.
- 18 _____ happens when there isn't enough food for most people.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

C Заполните пропуски, преобразуя выделенные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали смыслу предложений.

- 19 Thankfully there were no _____ as a result of the terrorist attack. **DIE**
- 20 It's not _____ to drive so fast. **SAVE**
- 21 Don't worry, my dog's _____; he doesn't bite. **HARM**
- 22 If you have a _____ problem, visit your doctor. **MEDICINE**
- 23 It was _____ of John to spill coffee all over your dress. **CARE**
- 24 They haven't found out what caused his _____ yet. **ILL**

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

D Преобразуйте прямую речь в косвенную.

- 25 'We're having a party tomorrow night.' He said _____.
- 26 'The professor didn't talk about climate change.' She said _____.
- 27 'The accident happened a week ago.' He said _____.
- 28 'I don't know where he is.' She said _____.
- 29 'I'm not going to study today.' He said _____.
- 30 'Nobody was killed in the earthquake.' She said _____.

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

E Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 31 Lucy ____ the building before the bomb exploded.
A was leaving **B** had left **C** was left
- 32 Geoff ____ to study chemistry next year.
A decides **B** had decided **C** has decided
- 33 Holly usually ____ jogging every morning.
A goes **B** is going **C** has gone
- 34 The film ____ at seven o'clock so we should hurry.
A starting **B** started **C** starts
- 35 When I saw them they ____ football in the park.
A were playing **B** play **C** have played
- 36 Twenty people ____ from the burning building.
A saved **B** were saved **C** were saving
- 37 The weather forecast says it ____ tomorrow.
A snows **B** is going to snow **C** is snowing
- 38 The programme ____ on TV tomorrow night.
A will be shown **B** is showing **C** will show

(по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

F Дополните каждое второе предложение таким образом, чтобы по смыслу оно совпадало с первым предложением. Используйте от двух до пяти слов, включая выделенное слово.

- 39 Selina isn't interested in politics. **CARE**
 Selina _____ politics.
- 40 There were too many people on the bus to work this morning. **OVERCROWDED**
 The bus to work _____ this morning.
- 41 I'd like your advice about a career in banking. **ADVISE**
 I'd like you _____ a career in banking.
- 42 When the bomb exploded, Sarah was on her way home. **OFF**
 When the bomb _____, Sarah was on her way home.
- 43 Nobody survived the crash. **SURVIVORS**
 There were _____ of the crash.
- 44 You can trust Jerry to keep your secret. **ON**
 You _____ Jerry to keep your secret.

(по 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ)

Итоговый балл: ____/50

Units 22-42 Progress Test 2

A Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами

- 1 The port city of Taganrog is on the sea of Azov, not far from the mouth of the Don River. It was the _____ Greek city in the area, and is thought to be around 4,000 years old. **EARLY**
- 2 Peter the Great _____ the first Russian Naval base there in 1698, and it was still very important until the end of the 18th century. **BUILD**
- 3 After the area became part of the Russian Empire, Taganrog _____ as a commercial centre rather than for military purposes. **USE**
- 4 By 1911, many foreign companies _____ factories and businesses in the city. **START**
- 5 Taganrog was occupied by the Germans in 1918, and in 1941, the city suffered _____ second German occupation. **IT**
- 6 Today, it is home to around 250,000 people and _____ an important industrial centre. **REMAIN**
- 7 Taganrog _____ in many works of literature over the years, most notably in those of Anton Chekhov. **APPEAR**
- 8 Today, the monument to Anton Chekhov _____ in the centre of Taganrog to honour the city's most famous son. **STAND**
- 9 This is not surprising when you learn that Taganrog was _____ home town. **HE**

B Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 Nigel looked closely at the pieces on the chess board. He sat there in _____, thinking about his next move. **SILENT**
- 2 He took his time because he was thinking so _____ about how to win. **DEEP**
- 3 He took the maximum _____ of time he was allowed before he made his move. **LONG**
- 4 Nigel was _____ thought to be a good chess player, and he was pretty confident he had made an excellent move. **WIDE**
- 5 But then he looked _____ at the board and realized he had made a terrible mistake. **DOUBT**
- 6 He had forgotten the queen, the most dangerous piece! How could he have been so _____? **CARE**

C Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 Julie woke up very early that day. It _____ to be a big day and she was feeling nervous already. **GO**
- 2 She _____ enough and she felt very tired as she got out of bed and got dressed. **NOT SLEEP**
- 3 She put on the _____ clothes she had, because she wanted to look nice, whatever happened later on. **EXPENSIVE**
- 4 Just as she _____, her mother stopped her, with a little smile on her face. **LEAVE**
- 5 'I think you _____ something,' she said, and took Julie's schoolbag from her. **FORGET**
- 6 'Oh, yes, you're right. I _____ that, will I?' said Julie, and left the house. **NOT NEED**
- 7 'I _____ for you here when you come home,' said her mum. 'Good luck!' **WAIT**
- 8 Usually, Julie's dad drove _____ to school, but today she went alone because she needed time to think. **SHE**
- 9 When she got to school, she went to the noticeboard where all the other children were. But the exam results _____ on the board yet. She would just have to wait. **PUT**

D Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 Arthur Rimbaud was a 19th century French poet. Some people say he was quite _____ a genius. **SIMPLE**
- 2 The young Rimbaud's life at home with his mother was so boring and _____ that he ran away to the city as soon as he could. **PLEASE**
- 3 In Paris, he quickly joined a _____ group of artists and writers and began to write poetry. **FASHION**
- 4 It is _____ that any other poet has written so much great poetry in such a short time. **DOUBT**
- 5 Rimbaud stopped writing poetry at the _____ of his powers, when he was only 21. **HIGH**
- 6 He spent some years in Africa before his _____ at the age of 37. **DIE**

Units 22-42 Progress Test 2

E Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 Jacob was bored and he wanted an adventure. He _____ **SPEND**
so long in one place. It was time for a change!
- 2 He _____ wait to leave. But there was one problem – _____ **NOT CAN**
he didn't have anyone to go with him.
- 3 A few hours before, he had asked his best friend Rudy, but Rudy _____ **NOT AGREE**
to go, because he didn't like the idea at all. He preferred to stay inside.
- 4 Jacob _____ discouraged just because of boring old _____ **NOT FEEL**
Rudy. He could still find someone else to go with him.
- 5 He asked Rufus, but Rufus said, 'Look, if I _____ to go _____ **WANT**
somewhere, I'd go on my own. But it's cold and I want to sit in front of the fire.'
- 6 By now, most of his friends _____ about his plans and _____ **TELL**
he still had nobody to go with him.
- 7 Jacob _____ in the garden thinking about what to do, _____ **SIT**
when his friend Alice walked past. She looked at him and smiled.
- 8 'I _____ with you if you want me to,' she said to him. _____ **COME**
He couldn't believe his ears.
- 9 He was so happy. He wagged his tail and barked so loudly that his owner came out and
_____ him in the house. He wasn't going anywhere after all. **LOCK**

F Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- 1 The Great Fire of London in 1666 destroyed a large part of the city. It is said that up
to 14,000 _____ were burnt in the four-day fire. _____ **BUILD**
- 2 Stone churches and _____ houses were both destroyed _____ **WOOD**
as the fire advanced.
- 3 Firefighters were helped by the _____ weather _____ **WIND**
conditions, which held the flames back at an important point.
- 4 A 62-metre Monument to the Great Fire was built at a _____ _____ **DISTANT**
of 62 metres from the place where the fire started.
- 5 It is very popular with _____ today as it offers a great _____ **TOUR**
view of London from the top.
- 6 But perhaps it is also there to remind us how important fire
_____ is in a big city. _____ **SAVE**

G Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | A stone circle is just what the name suggests: a group of stones _____ in a circle. | STAND |
| 2 | Stone circles _____ throughout history, in different places and for different reasons. | CONSTRUCT |
| 3 | In Britain, more than 1,000 circles still survive to this day. Perhaps the _____ example is the world-famous Stonehenge. | GOOD |
| 4 | It is thought that most stone circles _____ places for people to live, but rather were probably used for ceremonies, social occasions or religious purposes. | NOT BE |
| 5 | Early stone circles were made of earth or wood, but in _____ constructions, stone was the main material. | LATE |
| 6 | Some stone circles were 25 metres wide, but circles as wide as 400 metres were made as the builders _____ more skilled or ambitious. | GROW |
| 7 | The most recent circles, from around 1600 BC, are quite small, and were probably built by individual families for _____ own private use. | THEY |
| 8 | By 1500 BC, some circle building _____ as society changed and religious practice moved in a different direction. | STOP |
| 9 | Today, these silent monuments serve to remind _____ of our ancestors and their mysterious ways. | WE |

H Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | Simon was feeling a lot better. After a short _____, he was recovering well. | ILL |
| 2 | His doctor had tried to _____ him what to do when he left hospital. | ADVICE |
| 3 | It was very important, the doctor had told him, to eat a _____ diet. Otherwise, he might get ill again. | BALANCE |
| 4 | Simon's mother _____ agreed with this, and she was making sure that he ate the right food. | STRONG |
| 5 | He had to check his _____ every morning to make sure he was getting heavier, and he felt much better when he saw himself in the mirror. | WEIGH |
| 6 | His friends had also noticed this _____ and they said they couldn't wait to invite him out to play again. | IMPROVE |

Irregular present forms

to be

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма	Краткий ответ
<i>I am hungry.</i> <i>I'm hungry.</i>	<i>I am not hungry.</i> <i>I'm not hungry.</i>	<i>Am I hungry?</i>	Yes, <i>I am.</i> No, <i>I'm not.</i>
<i>You / We / They are hungry.</i> <i>You're / We're / They're hungry.</i>	<i>You / We / They aren't hungry.</i> <i>You / We / They are not hungry.</i>	<i>Are you / we / they hungry?</i>	Yes, <i>you / we / they are.</i> No, <i>you / we / they aren't.</i>
<i>He / She / It is hungry.</i> <i>He's / She's / It's hungry.</i>	<i>He / She / It is not hungry.</i> <i>He's not / She's not / It's not hungry.</i> <i>He isn't / She isn't / It isn't hungry.</i>	<i>Is he / she / it hungry?</i>	Yes, <i>he / she / it is.</i> No, <i>he / she / it isn't.</i>

to have

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма	Краткий ответ
<i>I / You / We / They have a sister.</i>	<i>I / You / We / They do not have a sister.</i> <i>I / You / We / They don't have a sister.</i>	<i>Do I / you / we / they have a sister?</i>	Yes, <i>I / you / we / they do.</i> No, <i>I / you / we / they don't.</i>
<i>He / She / It has a sister.</i>	<i>He / She / It does not have a sister.</i> <i>He / She / It doesn't have a sister.</i>	<i>Does he / she / it have a sister?</i>	Yes, <i>he / she / it does.</i> No, <i>he / she / it doesn't.</i>

Irregular verbs

Bare infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Bare infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was, were	been	keep	kept	kept
beat	beat	beaten	know	knew	known
become	became	become	leave	left	left
begin	began	begun	learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned
blow	blew	blown	let	let	let
break	broke	broken	lose	lost	lost
bring	brought	brought	make	made	made
build	built	built	meet	met	met
burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned	pay	paid	paid
buy	bought	bought	put	put	put
catch	caught	caught	read	read	read
choose	chose	chosen	ride	rode	ridden
come	came	come	run	ran	run
cut	cut	cut	say	said	said
do	did	done	see	saw	seen
draw	drew	drawn	sell	sold	sold
drink	drank	drunk	send	sent	sent
eat	ate	eaten	sing	sang	sung
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feel	felt	felt	sleep	slept	slept
fight	fought	fought	speak	spoke	spoken
find	found	found	spend	spent	spent
forget	forgot	forgotten	stand	stood	stood
forgive	forgave	forgiven	swim	swam	swum
fly	flew	flown	take	took	taken
get	got	got	teach	taught	taught
give	gave	given	tell	told	told
go	went	gone, been	think	thought	thought
grow	grew	grown	understand	understood	understood
have	had	had	wake	woke	woken
hear	heard	heard	wear	wore	worn
hit	hit	hit	win	won	won
			write	wrote	written

Topic vocabulary

Используемые сокращения: *n* (*noun*) – существительное, *v* (*verb*) – глагол, *adj* (*adjective*) – прилагательное, *adv* (*adverb*) – наречие

Unit 3

admire (v)	восхищаться	I admire my mum because she is good at her job.
alike (adj)	похожий	She and her dad are very alike. They have the same interests.
annoy (v)	раздражать	It annoys me when my brother takes my toys.
argue (v)	спорить; ссориться	I'm upset because I argued with my friend.
aunt (n)	тётя	We only have one aunt – my mum's sister.
believe (v)	верить	He says his dad's a footballer, but I don't believe him.
best friend (n)	лучший друг / подруга	I met my best friend when we were five.
chat (v)	болтать, непринуждённо разговаривать	He chats with his friends about football.
clever (adj)	умный	Jim's very clever and always gets good marks.
cousin (n)	двоюродный брат; двоюродная сестра	My aunt's children are my cousins.
curly hair (n)	кудрявые волосы	Her sister has curly hair, but hers is straight.
dark hair (n)	тёмные волосы	My brother has dark hair, but mine is fair.
daughter (n)	дочь	They have two sons and one daughter.
dyed hair (n)	окрашенные волосы	Look at that boy's dyed hair – it's red and green!
fight (v)	драться	Don't fight with your brother. Try to be friendly.
good-looking (adj)	красивый, привлекательный	That film star is really good-looking.
grandchild (n)	внук, внучка	Our son got married, and we'll have a grandchild soon.
granddaughter (n)	внучка	The old man looked after his granddaughter every summer.
grandfather (n)	дедушка	Is the grandfather staying with you your father's father?
grandmother (n)	бабушка	Their grandmother taught them to swim.
grandparent (n)	бабушка; дедушка	My grandparents are coming to stay at Christmas.
grandson (n)	внук	Their son is having a boy – their first grandson!
husband (n)	муж	Where did you and your husband get married?
lazy (adj)	ленивый	His dog is so lazy – it sleeps all the time.
light hair (n)	светлые волосы	Your dad and mum have dark hair, but you have light hair.
married (adj)	женатый; замужняя	Is your brother married to that woman?
miss (v)	скучать	I miss my friends during the summer holidays.
neighbour (n)	сосед; соседка	Peter kicked his ball into the neighbours' garden.
occasionally (adv)	изредка; время от времени	We occasionally go to London to see my aunt.
only (adj)	единственный	John is an only child and wants a brother or sister.
overweight (adj)	с избыточным весом	My uncle is overweight and needs to do more exercise.
pale (adj)	бледный; светлый	Don't stay long in the sun if you have pale skin.
parent (n)	отец, мать; <i>мн.</i> родители	Children usually ask their parents for advice.
pen friend (n)	друг по переписке	I write to my pen friend every week.
people (n)	люди	There are many people in the park today.
prefer (v)	предпочитать	I prefer pizza to hamburgers.
rarely (adv)	редко	It rarely snows in the Sahara.
realise (v)	понимать, осознавать	Do you realise how important this exam is?
regularly (adv)	регулярно	We go to the cinema regularly – about twice a month.
secret (n)	секрет	I can tell my best friend all my secrets.
share (v)	делиться (<i>с кем-л. что-л.</i>)	Share your chips with your brother!

similar (adj)	похожий, подобный	My sister and I look similar, but have different characters.
skinny (adj)	исхудавший	I'm very skinny because I was ill.
slim (adj)	стройный	The model was tall and slim.
son (n)	сын	John's son is six and his daughter is eight.
special (adj)	особенный	Your birthday is a special day.
straight hair (n)	прямые волосы	Anne has straight hair, not curly hair!
surname (n)	фамилия	I know your first name's Tony, but what's your surname?
tanned (adj)	загорелый	By the end of the beach holiday, we were all tanned.
thin (adj)	худой	He's good at basketball because he's tall and thin.
uncle (n)	дядя	We only have one uncle – my mum's brother.
wave (v)	махать	As we were leaving, we waved goodbye.
wife (n)	жена	Michael's wife Judy works and he looks after their kids.
wonder (v)	интересоваться	I wonder why Aunt Judy didn't visit this year.

Unit 6

act (v)	играть (<i>роль</i>)	Who acts in this film?
activity (n)	занятие	Fishing is an activity anyone can do.
art (n)	искусство	I love all art, but painting most of all.
beautiful (adj)	красивый	The country is beautiful, with lots of forests and rivers.
bicycle / bike (n)	велосипед	Do you ride your bike to school?
camera (n)	фотоаппарат	Can I take your picture with my new camera?
CD player (n)	проигрыватель CD-дисков	My CD player doesn't play this pop music CD.
cinema (n)	кино, кинотеатр	John went to the cinema to watch a film on Friday.
classical (adj)	классический	I went to a classical music concert with my dad.
club (n)	клуб, кружок	My sister is in the chess club and plays every lunchtime.
collect (v)	собирать, коллекционировать	Lee collects coins and has ones from all over the world.
concert (n)	концерт	My favourite band gave a concert in my town yesterday.
dance (v)	танцевать	Nobody at the party is dancing because they dislike the music.
drum (n)	барабан	The job of the drum is to keep the beat.
DVD player (n)	проигрыватель DVD-дисков	The DVD player is broken so we can't watch the film.
film (n)	фильм	My favourite kind of film is romantic comedy.
fix (v)	ремонтировать	My dad fixes my bike when it has a problem.
free time (n)	свободное время	Do you do any sports in your free time?
great (adj)	замечательный, прекрасный	A great way to get fit is running – it's even better than cycling.
guitar (n)	гитара	My sister plays guitar in a rock band.
improve (v)	улучшать(ся)	You can improve at tennis if you practise a lot.
indoors (adv)	в помещении	It's too hot out here – let's go indoors.
join (v)	вступать	It costs £10 to join the karate club.
magazine (n)	журнал	Do you know any good fishing magazines I can read?
member (n)	член, участник	Every member of the club must come to the meeting.
MP3 player (n)	MP3-проигрыватель	How many songs have you got on your MP3-player?
music (n)	музыка	What kind of music do you prefer, pop or rock?
outdoors (adv)	на открытом воздухе	The band are playing their last concert outdoors, in the park.

Topic vocabulary

perform (v)	представлять, исполнять; играть (<i>роль, музыкальное произведение</i>)	They performed the play in front of 200 people.
piano (n)	фортепьяно, рояль	Joanne plays the piano beautifully.
play (v)	играть	Can you play any musical instrument?
pop (adj)	поп-: <i>первая часть сложных слов; вносит значение: «популярный», «относящийся к стилю поп»</i>	Young people like pop music because it's easy to listen to.
recently (adv)	недавно	The actor lived in London until recently, but he moved to LA.
rock (adj)	рок-: <i>первая часть сложных слов; вносит значение слова: «рок»; относящийся к рок-н-роллу</i>	I like rock music because I love the electric guitar.
sing (v)	петь	She takes voice lessons to help her sing better.
television / TV (n)	телевидение / ТВ	Is there any good comedy on TV tonight?
theatre (n)	театр	The actor first performed in the theatre when she was ten.
visit (v)	посещать; навещать	How often does your aunt from Miami visit you?
watch (TV/a programme/etc) (v)	смотреть (телевизор / программу / и т. д.)	I don't want to watch TV again tonight.
weekly (adj)	еженедельный	I listen to a weekly radio show about sailing every Sunday.

Unit 9

basketball (n)	баскетбол	It's good to be tall if you play basketball.
cancel (v)	отменять	They cancelled the football match because it was raining so hard.
captain (n)	капитан	Joe's the captain of the team, so on the pitch you listen to him.
catch (v)	ловить	You throw the ball and I'll catch it.
coach (n)	тренер; инструктор	The coach told me I have to be fitter to get on the team.
competition (n)	соревнование	Her grandson came first in the swimming competition.
cycle (v)	ездить на велосипеде	The plan was to cycle 50 miles, but my bike had a problem.
deserve (v)	заслуживать	You were unlucky to lose. You deserved to win.
drop (v)	ронять; бросать	I threw the ball to him but he dropped it.
encourage (v)	ободрять; помогать, поддерживать	Our coach encouraged us to try a little harder.
end (v)	оканчиваться	The match starts at five and ends at six forty-five.
enter (a competition / race / etc) (v)	участвовать в (соревновании / гонке / и т. д.)	You have to be under 16 to enter the race.
exciting (adj)	захватывающий	What an exciting game! I don't know who's going to win!
fan (n)	фанат, поклонник	He is a huge fan and goes to every game they play.
fantastic (adj)	фантастический, превосходный	The team was fantastic and won 5:0.
fast (adj)	быстрый	Oscar's very fast and usually wins running races.
first (adj)	первый	The team that comes first in the competition wins a cup.
football (n)	футбол	Football is the most popular team sport in the world.
goal (n)	гол	I scored a goal at the end of the game, so we won 1:0.
gym (n)	спортивный зал	Sue goes to the gym to build up her muscles after the accident.

hockey (n)	хоккей	In hockey, you can't raise your stick above the shoulder.
ice skating (n)	катание на коньках	I never go ice skating because I'm scared of slipping over.
indoor (adj)	в закрытом помещении	The hotel has an indoor swimming pool, which is good when it's winter.
last (adj)	последний	She hurt her leg and came last in the race.
outdoor (adj)	на открытом воздухе	I like to get fresh air so I prefer outdoor sports.
player (n)	игрок	The best player on the team is Simon and he scores all the goals.
popular (adj)	популярный	Football is a popular sport, with many people playing it or watching it.
practice (n)	практика	It takes practice to shoot baskets from so far away.
prize (n)	приз	The winner of the bike race won a prize of £5000.
push (v)	толкать	The other player pushed me away from the ball and I fell down.
race (n)	соревнование в беге; гонки	Ten runners are taking part in this ten-mile race.
racket (n)	ракетка	The tennis player hit the ball so hard that he broke his racket.
reach (v)	достигать	Tony was tired when he reached the end of the race.
ride (v)	ехать верхом	The first time you ride a horse can be scary because they're big animals.
roll (v)	катить(ся); вращаться	The ball rolled slowly across the line and into the net. Goal!
score (v)	забивать (гол)	Sharon's our best player – she scored fifteen goals last year.
select (v)	отбирать; подбирать	I'm playing well at the moment so the coach selected me for the team.
shove (v)	толкать, пихать	You can't shove the other player out of the way to get to the ball.
skate (v)	кататься на коньках	The ice hockey player skated fast towards the goal.
skiing (n)	катание на лыжах	Lots of people come to this mountain village in winter for the skiing.
snowboarding (n)	сноуборд (вид спорта)	Snowboarding is a popular winter sport among skateboarders.
sports centre (n)	спортивный центр	Liam joined the sports centre and goes there every day to use the gym or pool.
stadium (n)	стадион	The stadium was full of fans enjoying the match.
strong (adj)	сильный	He's a strong swimmer who wins all the races that he enters.
swimming (n)	плавание	Swimming is great exercise because it's hard to get injured in the water.
table tennis (n)	настольный теннис	Table tennis is a great indoor sport played with two bats and a ball.
team (n)	команда	There are five players on a basketball team.
tennis player (n)	теннисист; теннисистка	The biggest competition for a tennis player is probably Wimbledon.
throw (v)	бросать	The basketball player threw the ball towards the basket.
ticket (n)	билет	How much is a ticket for the football match tomorrow?
touch (v)	(при)касаться	Only the goalkeeper can touch the ball with their hand in football.
watch (a game / match) (v)	смотреть (игру / матч)	Let's go and watch the match in the stadium, not on TV.
well (adv)	хорошо	Wendy got on the team because she plays well.

Topic vocabulary

Unit 12		
absent (adj)	отсутствующий	Carl was absent from school again today – is he sick?
answer (n)	ответ	Does anyone know the answer to the second question?
Art (n)	ИЗО (<i>изобразительное искусство</i>)	We learned how to draw faces in Art today.
Biology (n)	биология	The Biology teacher is telling us about how plants grow.
board (n)	доска	The teacher wrote the homework up on the board.
Chemistry (n)	химия	Do you do real experiments in Chemistry?
class(room) (n)	класс, учебный кабинет	The kids had covered the walls of the classroom with their work.
complicated (adj)	сложный; запутанный	A good teacher knows how to explain a complicated subject simply.
desk (n)	парта, письменный стол	The students were sitting at their desks writing an essay.
dictionary (n)	словарь	Look up any words you don't know in your dictionary.
exam (n)	экзамен	You must get 55% to pass the exam.
fail (v)	провалиться (<i>на экзамене</i>)	Students who fail the test must take it again.
favourite (adj)	любимый	English is my favourite subject – I love it!
Geography (n)	география	I'm learning the capital cities of the world for a Geography test.
head teacher (n)	директор школы	His teacher sent him to the head teacher for talking in class.
History (n)	история	We're doing the Second World War in History at the moment.
homework (n)	домашняя работа	Our teacher asked us to do some research on the Internet for homework.
important (adj)	важный	Catherine the Great is an important figure in Russian history.
intelligent (adj)	умный	John's intelligent and always gets high marks.
IT (Information Technology) (n)	информационные технологии	Do you learn how to program in IT?
IWB (interactive white board) (n)	интерактивная доска	Our teacher made Julie go to the front of the class and write the answer on the IWB.
know (v)	знать	I don't know the answer to that question.
language (n)	язык	The English language is the language of business.
learn (v)	учиться; учить (<i>что-л.</i>)	Our teacher makes us learn ten new verbs every week.
lesson (n)	урок	Our Maths lesson can be quite boring sometimes.
library (n)	библиотека	We can borrow three books from the library every week.
Literature (n)	литература	We are studying Tolstoy's <i>Anna Karenina</i> in Literature.
mark (n)	отметка, оценка	How did you get such high marks in the exam? You didn't study!
match (v)	подбирать (пару); находить соответствие	The exercise asks students to match pictures to vocabulary.
Maths (n)	математика	We did some geometry in Maths today.
mean (v)	значить, означать	Find out what the word means by looking it up in a dictionary.
Music (n)	музыка	We're learning about opera in Music at the moment.
notebook (n)	блокнот	Write down these nouns in your notebooks.
pass (v)	сдавать (<i>экзамен</i>)	If I pass all my exams, my mum will buy me a new jacket.
PE (Physical Education) (n)	физкультура	In PE today, we played a game of football.

Physics (n)	физика	I'm learning Newton's laws for my Physics test.
project (n)	проект	Ivan is doing a project on growing fruit this term.
pupil (n)	ученик	All the pupils in the class helped to get the class ready for parents' evening.
RE (Religious Education) (n)	основы религиозных культур	We learned about the biggest church in Russia in RE today.
read (v)	читать	I love to read comics and magazines.
remember (v)	помнить	We have to remember a lot of important dates for the History exam.
report (n)	отчёт об успеваемости (в школе)	Peter's parents were pleased with his report – he got all A's!
right (adj)	правильный	Does anyone know the right answer?
right (adv)	правильно	Question 3 was really difficult, but I think I got it right.
school trip (n)	школьная поездка	The class went on a school trip to the science museum.
school uniform (n)	школьная форма	The school uniform is black trousers, a white shirt and a blue tie.
serious (adj)	серьёзный	My best friend is sick today. I hope it's nothing serious.
Social Science (n)	обществознание	Social Science teaches us how people live with one another.
student (n)	студент; ученик	There are thirty students in my class.
teach (v)	учить; обучать; преподавать; давать уроки	Our English teacher taught us the past tenses today.
term (n)	семестр	At the end of Christmas term, we always give our teacher a present.
tick (v)	ставить значок ✓	Our teacher puts a tick if we get an answer right.
timetable (n)	расписание	Ronny's timetable is hard on Tuesdays – he has Maths and Physics.
understand (v)	понимать	I still don't understand how to make programs in IT.
write (v)	писать	We have to write an essay discussing a book we read in Literature.
wrong (adj)	неверный, неправильный	I was so embarrassed when I gave the wrong answer to an easy question.
wrong (adv)	неверно, неправильно	If you get an answer wrong, you get zero.

Unit 15

accept (v)	принимать	They offered me the job and I accepted – I start on Monday!
alone (adv)	один	I prefer to work alone as I don't like to depend on others.
bored (adj)	скучающий	The students were bored with doing Maths problems on a warm summer day.
boring (adj)	скучный	When you do the same job for years, it gets boring.
boss (n)	шеф; руководитель; начальник	Sean asked his boss if he could take Friday off work.
build (v)	строить	Our company is building 100 new houses.
busy (adj)	занятый; беспокойный; суетливый	The high street is always busy on Saturdays, full of shoppers.
call (v)	звонить	Olive's not here yet – can you call her and see if she's all right?
career (n)	карьера	You have to study hard if you want to go on to a career in law.
carry (v)	нести; носить	Can you carry some of these files? They're very heavy.
certainly (adv)	конечно	Yes, Kelly is certainly in a good position to get the job.

Topic vocabulary

chance (n)	шанс; возможность	Is there any chance of me getting an pay rise?
company (n)	компания	The company Frank works for makes sports equipment.
complete (v)	заканчивать; завершать	When we complete the project, I can relax.
create (v)	создавать; творить	My brother's job is to create websites for small companies.
daily (adj)	ежедневный	Liam gets a daily wage of £60, but he doesn't work every day.
daily (adv)	ежедневно	The shop doesn't add up its profits daily, but at the end of the week.
difficult (adj)	трудный	I'm so tired – I had a difficult day at work.
difficulty (n)	трудность	You won't have any difficulty with the work. It's very simple.
drive (v)	везти, ехать; управлять (автомобилем)	Steven can drive a car and he's learning to drive a van now.
driving licence (n)	водительское удостоверение	The driving license for a lorry is much harder to get than the one for a car.
earn (v)	зарабатывать	Do you earn more money in your new job than in the old one?
effort (n)	усилие; попытка	If we make a real effort, we can get the work finished by Friday.
engineer (n)	инженер	The engineer who designed that machine did a wonderful job.
factory (n)	фабрика; завод	Yuri works in the paint shop of a car factory.
finish (v)	заканчивать(ся)	We can leave when we finish the work.
hard (adv)	усердно; энергично	There were very few customers in the shop today, so we didn't have to work very hard.
job (n)	работа	His father's first job was cooking in a café.
journalist (n)	журналист	Roger works as a journalist for the local newspaper.
lift (v)	поднимать	Don't lift that heavy box or you'll hurt your back!
manage (v)	управлять	How does she manage a company and bring up three kids?
manager (n)	управляющий, менеджер	I asked the manager for a day off on Monday.
mechanic (n)	механик	A mechanic is looking at my car at the moment.
meeting (n)	встреча; собрание	The boss held a meeting in his office this morning, but I was late!
money (n)	деньги	She makes very good money in her new job.
necessary (adj)	необходимый, нужный	It's necessary to get very high marks to get into medical school.
newspaper (n)	газета	I read about the fire in the newspaper.
occupation (n)	занятие; профессия	A good occupation for a caring person is nurse.
office (n)	офис	I work in an office and wear a suit and tie to work.
please (v)	нравиться; радовать	It pleases me to see your work is getting better.
police officer (n)	офицер полиции	The police officer stopped the car and asked for the driving license.
speak (v)	говорить	Can you speak to Janine about her lateness, please?
staff (n)	штат; персонал	The restaurant staff are friendly and helpful.
start (v)	начинать	The manager asked me if I could start the job on Monday!
train (v)	учить; тренировать	I have to train three new members of staff this week.
try (v)	пробовать; пытаться	She's trying hard to get the work finished on time.
type (n)	тип	What type of person are we looking for to fill the position?
wonderful (adj)	чудесный	Teaching is the most wonderful job in the world – I love it!
work (n)	работа	Joe can't find work – do you know of a job he can do?

Unit 18

advert (n)	реклама	There was an advert for coffee on the side of the bus.
baker's (n)	булочная	I went to the baker's to buy some bread.
bill (n)	счёт	Let me pay the bill for the meal this time.
bookshop (n)	книжный магазин	Alex went into the bookshop to buy a book.
brand-new (adj)	совершенно новый	She's got a brand-new mobile phone – it was her birthday last week.
butcher's (n)	мясной магазин	Go to the butcher's and get me some sausages.
buy (v)	покупать	Jane went shopping but she didn't buy anything.
cash (n)	наличные деньги	They don't accept credit cards in that shop – only cash.
change (v)	менять(ся), изменять(ся)	I want to change this top because it's too small for me.
changing room (n)	примерочная	Where are the changing rooms? I want to try on these trousers.
charge (v)	назначать цену	How much do they charge for a haircut here?
cheap (adj)	дешёвый	The clothes are so cheap – I bought all these for £10!
chemist's (n)	аптека	When you're at the chemist's, will you get me some aspirin?
close (v)	закрывать(ся)	Do the shops close at 5 pm or 6 pm today?
cost (v)	стоить	How much does a loaf of bread cost?
credit card (n)	кредитная карта	Can I pay by credit card here?
customer (n)	покупатель; клиент	He's the shop's best customer. He comes in and buys something nearly every day.
decide (v)	решать	I can't decide which shirt to buy.
department store (n)	универсам; универсальный магазин	You can buy nearly anything in a department store.
expensive (adj)	дорогой	The clothes there are too expensive for her to buy.
extremely (adv)	крайне; чрезвычайно	Mark always takes an extremely long time to choose clothes.
fairly (adv)	довольно	The shoes were fairly expensive, but not too much.
gift (n)	подарок	Fred bought his dad a gift for his birthday.
greengrocer's (n)	овощной магазин	I bought some bananas and apples at the greengrocer's.
online shopping (n)	покупка товаров через Интернет	Online shopping is much easier than going out to the shops.
open (v)	открывать(ся)	What time do the shops open here in the morning?
open-air (adj)	на открытом воздухе; уличный	We visited an open-air market while we were in Thailand.
order (v)	заказывать	Well, I know what I want to eat – are you ready to order?
pay (v)	платить	Ruth's dad always pays for the meal when they go out.
pocket money (n)	карманные деньги	Do your parents give you pocket money every week?
present (n)	подарок	Yvonne bought her mother a lovely present for Mother's Day.
price (n)	цена	All the shops bring their prices down after Christmas.
queue (n)	очередь	There was a long queue in the bank, so I went to do my shopping instead.
quite (adv)	довольно; вполне	It's quite cheap to eat in that restaurant, but the food's great.
return (v)	возвращать(ся)	Henry returned the MP3 player because it stopped working.
sell (v)	продавать	They sell great steaks in that butcher's.
shop assistant (n)	продавец	The shop assistant in the clothes shop asked Greg if he needed any help.
shopping centre / mall (n)	торговый центр	They go to the shopping mall every weekend to shop and eat.

Topic vocabulary

spend (v)	тратить	Julie spent all her pocket money on one top.
street market (n)	уличный рынок	Tourists love shopping in this street market in Istanbul.
supermarket (n)	супермаркет	He went to the supermarket with his mum to help with the shopping.
wrap (v)	упаковывать; заворачивать	Did you get paper to wrap the Christmas presents with?

Unit 21

amaze (v)	изумлять	That magician's tricks always amaze me.
backwards (adv)	назад	He fell over backwards and bumped the back of his head.
burst (v)	лопаться; взрываться	The balloon burst and made a loud bang.
cardboard (n)	картон	The boy's mother cut him a mask out of cardboard.
circus (n)	цирк	My favourite act in the circus are the clowns.
common (adj)	обычный; распространённый	It's very common for American boys to dress up as cowboys.
continue (v)	продолжать(ся)	The parade goes through the square and continues up the hill.
costume (n)	костюм	What costume will you dress up in at Halloween?
crowded (adj)	переполненный; многолюдный	It was so crowded on the bus that we couldn't get on.
curious (adj)	любопытный	I'm curious to see who wins the prize.
decoration (n)	украшение	There were balloons hanging everywhere as decoration.
especially (adv)	особенно	She loves all parties, but especially fancy dress parties.
fair (n)	ярмарка; выставка	Her favourite ride at the fair is the carousel.
festival (n)	фестиваль	They have a spring festival here every year.
forwards (adv)	вперёд	The parade stopped and then moved forwards again.
fun (n)	веселье, забава	We had a lot of fun at the fair – it was great!
guess (v)	отгадывать, угадывать	Can you guess where we're going on holiday this year.
habit (n)	привычка	It's Grandad's habit to take a walk every morning.
indeed (adv)	действительно; в самом деле	Their mother promised to take them fishing and indeed she did.
invite (v)	приглашать	If Laura invites you to her party, will you go?
joke (v)	шутить	My dad jokes about his weight, but he's worried really.
judge (v)	судить	Who is judging the best costume?
mood (n)	настроение	Why are you in a bad mood? Did something go wrong?
noise (n)	шум	The children are making a lot of noise. Tell them to be quiet.
organise (v)	организовывать; устраивать	Do you know a good company that organises children's parties?
organiser (n)	организатор	The mayor is a good organiser so the carnival went perfectly.
parade (n)	парад	We watched the dancers in the parade go by.
prepare (v)	готовить(ся), приготавливать(ся)	It took hours to prepare all the food for fifty guests.
pretend (v)	притворяться	The footballer pretended to be hurt, but he was fine.
reason (n)	причина	The reason for the festival is to welcome the return of spring.
report (v)	рассказывать, сообщать	The newspaper reported the discovery of a 1000-year-old sword.
return (v)	возвращать(ся)	We leave for France on the 8th and return on the 17th.
scream (n)	крик	The screams of the fans got louder and louder.
scream (v)	кричать	The children screamed with excitement when they saw the elephants.

show (n)	шоу	Let's go in and sit down, because the show's about to start.
smile (v)	улыбаться	The clowns always make me smile.
speech (n)	речь	The mayor made a speech to the people of the town.
spray (v)	распылять; опрыскивать	The gardener sprayed his plants with water.
strange (adj)	странный	It was such a strange show that I couldn't understand it.
sword (n)	меч	That sword was carried by a king in the past.
town hall (n)	администрация города; здание муниципалитета	The mayor's office is in the town hall.
traditional (adj)	традиционный	It's a traditional festival that first took place 500 years ago.
treasure (n)	сокровище	The two boys were looking for pirates' treasure on the beach.
voice (n)	голос	He was shouting so much that he lost his voice.
whole (adj)	целый, весь; полный	The whole town takes part in the parade – men, women and children.

Unit 24

accessory / accessories (n)	аксессуары	The shop sells accessories like belts and bags.
anorak (n)	анорак; куртка с капюшоном	I need to buy an anorak – it's going to be a rainy winter.
belt (n)	ремень	You need to buy a brown belt to go with those brown trousers.
boot (n)	сапог; ботинок	She was wearing a pair of leather boots that came up to her knees.
borrow (v)	занимать; брать на время	Can I borrow your suit? I have to go to a wedding.
button (n)	пуговица	One of the buttons came off the front of my shirt.
cardigan (n)	кардиган	My granddad was wearing a woolly cardigan buttoned all the way up.
casual (adj)	повседневный	You don't have to wear a suit – just casual clothes.
casually (adv)	неформально	He was casually dressed in jeans and a polo shirt.
check(ed) (adj)	клетчатый	Do you prefer this checked shirt to the striped one.
clothes (n)	одежда	He's got so many clothes that they don't fit in his wardrobe.
comfortably (adv)	удобно	She was comfortably dressed in a sweatshirt and old jeans.
cotton (adj)	хлопчатобумажный	I prefer cotton socks because they're cooler than woolen ones.
denim (adj)	джинсовый	Her blue denim jacket exactly matched her jeans.
dress (n)	платье	Kate is wearing a long flowery summer dress.
dress (v)	одеваться	Can you children dress on their own yet?
(extra) large (adj)	(очень) большой	My son's so big now that he wears tops that are extra large.
fashion (n)	мода	She loves fashion and spends all her money on clothes.
fasten (v)	застёгивать(ся)	The dress fastens with buttons all the way up the side.
fit (v)	подходить (<i>по размеру</i>)	Those shoes don't fit you – they're too big.
fold (v)	складывать, сгибать	If you fold your clothes, they won't need ironing all the time.
follow (v)	следовать; следить за	Carl follows all the latest fashions.
handbag (n)	сумка	She was carrying a small black leather handbag under her arm.
jacket (n)	пиджак; жакет	The trousers of the suit fit you, but the jacket's too small.
jewellery (n)	ювелирные украшения	The shop sells jewellery like necklaces and rings.
leather (n)	кожа	Are those boots made of real leather or plastic?

Topic vocabulary

make-up (n)	макияж	My mum doesn't put on much make-up – just lipstick.
match (v)	подходить; сочетать(ся)	I bought you a blue tie to match your eyes.
measure (v)	мерить, измерять	They measured my feet at the shoe shop and they were two sizes bigger!
medium (adj)	средний (о размере)	Do you wear a medium shirt or a large one usually?
modern (adj)	современный	That shop sells really modern clothes – nothing old-fashioned.
old-fashioned (adj)	старомодный	Those trousers are so old-fashioned. My granddad has a pair!
perfume (n)	духи	Your perfume smells beautiful – what's it called?
plain (adj)	простой; гладкий, без рисунка (о ткани)	He wears a plain white T-shirt and blue jeans every day.
shampoo (n)	шампунь	Your hair's so shiny! What shampoo do you use?
shiny (adj)	блестящий	Her leather handbag is so shiny that I can see my face in it!
shirt (n)	рубашка	Why don't you buy a brown tie to wear with that yellow shirt?
shoe (n)	обувь	I have to take off these shoes because they're hurting my feet.
size (n)	размер	What size shoes do you take – ten?
(skinny) jeans (n)	(зауженные) джинсы	He was wearing a pair of skinny jeans in black denim.
skirt (n)	юбка	What top are you thinking of wearing with that skirt?
smart (adj)	нарядный; элегантный; модный	You look very smart in that suit, Gerry!
smartly	нарядно; элегантно; модно	Why can't you dress smartly and throw away those old jeans?
spotted (adj)	в горошек (о ткани)	You can't wear a spotted tie with a striped shirt!
striped (adj)	полосатый	His team wears a red and white striped shirt and white shorts.
style (n)	стиль	She says I've got no style, but I think her clothes look bad.
suit (n)	костюм	My brother has to wear a suit and tie to work every day.
suit (v)	подходить; быть к лицу	That scarf really suits you – the colour goes with your eyes.
sweatshirt (n)	толстовка	Put a sweatshirt on after your run so you don't get cold.
T-shirt (n)	футболка	Most teenagers wear jeans and T-shirts.
tie (n)	галстук	Many companies ask men to wear a shirt and tie to work.
tight (adj)	узкий; тесный; обтягивающий	This shirt's too tight around the neck – I can't breathe.
trainers (n)	кроссовки	He wears basketball trainers on and off the court.
trend (n)	мода; тенденция; направление	Spiky hair is the trend in hair styles these days.
trendy (adj)	модный	He always looks trendy, like he stepped out of a fashion magazine.
trousers (n)	брюки	The trousers on this suit fit well and are the right length.
undo (v)	расстёгивать, развязывать, раскрывать	It was hot so I undid the top button on my shirt.
wear (v)	носить	In this photo, I'm wearing a fancy dress costume.

Unit 27

anywhere (adv)	где-нибудь, куда-нибудь	Are you going anywhere this weekend or staying at home?
art gallery (n)	картинная галерея	There were some beautiful paintings at the art gallery.
bank (n)	банк	I went into the bank to take out some money.
building (n)	здание	I live on the fourth floor of that building on the corner.

bus / metro / petrol / police / railway / train station (n)	остановка автобуса / станция метро / бензоколонка / полицейский участок / железнодорожная станция	Kate handed in the handbag she found at the police station.
car park (n)	парковка	The car park was full so she had to park on the street.
castle (n)	замок	At the top of the hill is a 500-year-old castle.
central (adj)	центральный	The central street in the town is the shopping street.
city / town centre (n)	центр города	No cars are allowed in the city centre on Saturdays so shoppers can walk around freely.
cottage (n)	коттедж	Our grandma lives in a tiny cottage in the Welsh countryside.
countryside (n)	сельская местность	The countryside around here is full of rivers and forests.
cover (v)	закрывать, покрывать	Snow covers the top of the mountain in winter.
cross (the bridge / street / road) (v)	перейти (мост / улицу / дорогу)	Look right and left before you cross the road.
discover (v)	делать открытие; открывать; обнаруживать	We got lost in Paris yesterday and discovered a lovely café.
divide (v)	делить(ся); разделять(ся)	A wide river divides the two halves of the town.
doubt (v)	сомневаться	I doubt I can come to Spain with you, I'm afraid.
excuse (v)	извинять, прощать	Excuse me, sir, do you know where the town hall is?
flat (n)	квартира	They live in a flat on the fifth floor.
foggy (adj)	туманный	It was foggy and we couldn't see ten feet in front of the car.
guesthouse (n)	гостиница; пансион	We stayed in a little guesthouse run by a German couple.
hear (v)	слышать	Can you hear the sound of water? We're near the river!
huge (adj)	огромный	A huge rock came down the mountain and nearly crushed the car!
hurry (v)	торопить(ся); спешить	We have to hurry because the show's about to start.
icy (adj)	ледяной; покрытый льдом	I slipped over on the icy street.
museum (n)	музей	The children went to the castle museum to see the exhibits.
narrow (adj)	узкий	The road is too narrow for more than one car here.
notice (v)	замечать	Did you notice how tall that woman was?
nowhere (adv)	нигде, никуда	There's nowhere better than London to visit, I think.
offer (v)	предлагать	My aunt offered to show me around the city while I was there.
office block	офисное здание; административное здание	John works on the sixteenth floor of that office block.
park (n)	парк	She takes her dog to the park to run every day.
pass (the bank / museum / etc) (v)	пройти мимо (банка / музея / и т. д.)	To get to the museum, pass the bank and take the first right.
population (n)	население	The population of the town is 255,000.
post office (n)	почта	Can you go to the post office and send a parcel for me?
quiet (adj)	тихий; спокойный	It's a quiet town with not much going on.
recognise (v)	узнавать	I recognise this building from the magazine article about the town.
recommend (v)	рекомендовать	If you visit the town, I recommend that you visit the museum.
refuse (v)	отказываться	I refuse to walk another step – I'm exhausted.
rent (v)	нанимать; сдавать в аренду	They rent a house in town for £500 a month.

Topic vocabulary

shopping centre (n)	торговый центр	We go to the shopping centre once a month and do all our shopping.
square (n)	площадь	There was only one hotel in the village and it was in the square.
tiny (adj)	очень маленький; крошечный	Just 50 people lived in the tiny mountain village.
variety (n)	разнообразие	The shop offers a great variety of different clothes.
village (n)	деревня	Only 100 people still live in the village.
wide (adj)	широкий	It takes five minutes to cross the wide river.
windy (adj)	ветренный	It was so windy that I could hardly stand up.

Unit 30

abroad (adv)	за границей	This is my first holiday abroad – my other holidays were in the UK.
afraid (adj)	испуганный	I'm afraid of dogs. They really scare me.
again (adv)	снова, опять, ещё раз	Let's go to Rome again. Last time it was great.
airport (n)	аэропорт	The plane landed in Athens airport right on time.
arrive (v)	прибывать, приезжать	The train leaves London at 6pm and arrives in Edinburgh at 10.30.
brilliant (adj)	блестящий	That's a brilliant idea! Let's go camping!
camp (v)	проводить отдых на свежем воздухе (<i>в палатке</i>)	I prefer to camp on holiday because I love sleeping in a tent.
careful (adj)	внимательный; осторожный	Be careful when you cross the road because the cars go very fast.
coach (n)	автобус (междугороднего сообщения)	We're going to Manchester by coach since it's cheaper than the train.
cool (adj)	прохладный	Even though it's summer, it's still quite cool in the morning.
delay (n)	задержка; отсрочка	Our plane left after a short delay because of a late passenger.
delay (v)	задерживать; откладывать	The coach was delayed by an hour because of engine trouble.
dirty (adj)	грязный	Our hotel room was dirty so mum asked them to clean it.
early (adj)	ранний	I've got an early flight tomorrow so I'm going to bed.
flight attendant (n)	бортпроводник	The flight attendant said the plane was ready to take off.
guest (n)	гость	Guests in this hotel come here to relax and enjoy themselves.
hostel (n)	хостел, общежитие	The students are staying in hostels as they tour Europe to save money.
hotel (n)	отель; гостиница	We don't have enough money to stay in a five-star hotel.
journey (n)	поездка	The train journey from London to Edinburgh takes 4–5 hours.
land (v)	приземляться	The plane landed in Paris right on time and we got off.
leave (v)	оставлять; покидать	Oh no! I left our suitcases in the taxi!
luggage (n)	багаж	The only luggage I have is a small suitcase that I can take on the plane with me.
pack (v)	упаковывать, запаковывать	When you pack your suitcase, put in a warm top.
package holiday	тур	We went on a package holiday to Egypt and it was so cheap!
passenger	пассажир	One of the passengers was so ill that the plane had to turn back.
passport (n)	паспорт	We showed our passports and then went to get our luggage.
plane (n)	самолёт	The plane landed in Gatwick Airport.

platform (n)	платформа	What platform does the train to Glasgow leave from?
relax (v)	отдыхать	I work very hard and go on holiday to relax.
seatbelt (n)	ремень безопасности	The police officer stopped the driver for not wearing her seatbelt.
ship (n)	корабль	The ship crosses the Atlantic Ocean from Southampton to New York.
stay (v)	остановиться, жить, гостить	We are staying in a lovely hotel near the sea.
suitcase (n)	чемодан	You have too many things in your suitcase – it won't close.
tour guide (n)	гид, экскурсовод	The tour guide showed us the best sights of the city.
tourist information centre (n)	центр туристической информации	We got a map of the town at the tourist information office.
traffic jam (n)	дорожная пробка	They got stuck in a traffic jam and missed their flight.
traffic lights (n)	светофор	The traffic lights turned green and the cars started moving.
train station (n)	вокзал; железнодорожная станция	When we get to the train station, what platform do we go to?
travel (v)	путешествовать	I love to travel, especially to countries that are far away.
travel agent (n)	турагент; сотрудник бюро путешествий	The travel agent booked me a holiday in Italy.
trip (n)	поездка	We're going on a three-day trip to Paris.
unpack (v)	распаковывать	I unpacked my suitcase and put my clothes in the wardrobe.

Unit 33

allow (v)	позволять, разрешать	His doctor doesn't allow him to eat much sugar.
amount (n)	количество	What is a healthy amount of food for an adult?
balanced diet (n)	сбалансированная диета	Eat a balanced diet to stay healthy.
break (v)	ломать(ся); разбивать(ся); рвать(ся)	John broke his leg while skiing.
burn (v)	гореть; жечь; обжигать	Wait till the food cools or you'll burn your tongue.
check (v)	проверять	Get a dentist to check your teeth every six months.
contain (v)	содержать (в себе)	This chewing gum doesn't contain any sugar.
contents (n)	содержание	I looked through the contents page of the book.
cough (v)	кашлять	Why are you coughing – is something stuck in your throat?
dizzy (adj)	испытывающий головокружение	Your face has gone white – do you feel dizzy?
exercise (n)	упражнение; занятие	I'm going to the gym to do some exercise.
exercise (v)	тренировать(ся)	If you exercise, you'll get fitter.
fault (n)	ошибка; промах; вина	It's your fault that we missed the bus – you're so slow.
feel (v)	чувствовать	Your cheek is very hot – do you feel ill?
fever (n)	лихорадка, жар	The thermometer says 39 °C – you've got a fever.
fit (adj)	здоровый; бодрый; находящийся в хорошей физической форме	She's very fit – she goes running every day.
fitness (n)	фитнес	I joined a gym because fitness is important to me.
fizzy drink (n)	газированный напиток	Ivan doesn't like the bubbles in fizzy drinks.
fresh / frozen / health food (n)	свежая / замороженная / здоровая еда	You need to eat more fresh food – go to the market.
general (adj)	общий	I read some books to get a general idea about diets.
generally (adv)	вообще; в общем смысле; в общих чертах	Generally, I eat healthily, but I like a burger now and then.

Topic vocabulary

healthy (adj)	здоровый	A healthy diet must include fruit and vegetables.
height (n)	высота; вышина; рост	His dad was very tall but he's of medium height.
(large / double / small / etc) helping (of something) (n)	(большая / двойная / маленькая) порция (чего-нибудь)	That dessert looks great – give me a large helping.
hospital (n)	больница	Henry is in hospital because he had a car crash.
hurt (v)	причинять боль; ушибить, повредить	I fell over and hurt my arm.
improvement (n)	улучшение	That hair style is a great improvement on your last one.
include (v)	включать; заключать	A healthy diet includes fish.
insist (v)	настаивать	I didn't want to try the dish, but the chef insisted.
join (v)	присоединять(ся); вступать в; записываться в	You need to join a gym and get fit again.
medical (adj)	медицинский	Go and see a doctor at the medical centre.
medical advice (n)	медицинская рекомендация	I heard you're a doctor and I need medical advice.
miracle (n)	чудо	It's a miracle – my mum was so ill and now she's better.
normal (adj)	нормальный; обыкновенный; обычный	After so long in hospital, she just wants a normal life again.
normally (adv)	нормально; обыкновенно, обычно, как правило	Normally, I don't like fish, but this is so tasty!
plan (v)	планировать	If you want to lose weight, you need to plan your diet.
quality (n)	качество	Make sure the food you eat is top quality, not junk.
quantity (n)	количество	When you eat that quantity of food, you'll gain weight.
regular (adj)	регулярный	Take regular exercise – every two days at least.
rest (v)	отдыхать	Don't go to the gym every day – rest every other day.
result (n)	результат	Did you get the results of your medical tests?
skin (n)	кожа	I stayed in the sun too long and my skin is red.
sneeze (v)	чихать	Use a tissue when you sneeze, please.
spot (n)	пятно; прыщ	He has bad skin and his face is covered in spots.
sugar-free (adj)	без сахара	What makes sugar-free drinks sweet?
temperature (n)	температура	You feel hot – I'm going to take your temperature.
unhealthy (adj)	вредный (для здоровья); нездоровый	Eating burgers every day is unhealthy, you know.
way (n)	способ; образ действий	Swimming is a great way to get fit.
weigh (v)	весить; иметь вес	My mum weighs the same as when she was 20 – she hasn't put on weight.

Unit 36

actually (adv)	фактически; на самом деле; действительно	Programming sounds difficult but actually it's not.
advanced (adj)	продвинутый; самый современный	This is the most advanced computer on the market.
afterwards (adv)	после	He showed me how to do it and afterwards I tried.
app (n)	приложение для мобильных устройств	This is an app for a smartphone that finds you a taxi.
article (n)	статья	I read an article in a magazine about laptops.
channel (n)	канал	Can you change the channel? I don't want to watch this.
charge (a phone / battery / etc) (v)	зарядить (телефон / аккумулятор / и т. д.)	I need to charge my phone – it's got no battery left.

click (v)	щёлкать	Click on the icon to open the file.
contact (v)	связаться	You need to contact your mother – she called twice.
delete (v)	удалять	If you deleted the file recently, it'll still be in the recycling bin.
digital (adj)	цифровой	Digital cameras are great because you see the photo immediately.
documentary (n)	документальный фильм	I saw a documentary about future technology.
dot (n)	точка	The company website is K-L-M dot R-U.
download (v)	скачать; загрузить	He's downloading a program from the Internet.
earphones / headphones (n)	наушники	She can't hear you as she's wearing headphones.
email (n)	сообщение электронной почты	Send me an email with details of the party.
episode (n)	серия; эпизод	I can't come out tonight – the final episode of my favourite show's on.
free (adj)	бесплатный	The basic software is free and you pay for the advanced program.
information (n)	информация	The article had some great information about new apps.
keyboard (n)	клавиатура	I spilled juice on the keyboard and now the keys stick.
laptop (n)	портативный компьютер	A laptop is good because you can carry it around.
main (adj)	главный	There are around fifty computers in the main office.
memory (n)	память	My new computer has 500 GB of memory.
mobile (phone) (n)	мобильный телефон	I dropped my mobile in the water and now it won't turn on.
mouse (n)	мышь	This mouse isn't working – nothing happened when I click.
multimedia (adj)	мультимедийный	The shop sells multimedia devices like smartphones.
nearly (adv)	почти; около; приблизительно	I nearly have enough money for a new mobile.
PC (n)	персональный компьютер	I opened the tower of my PC to clean it.
phone (v)	звонить	Jim phoned me on my mobile.
program (n)	программа (компьютерная)	He writes programs for a software company.
programme (n)	программа (ТВ)	There's a great programme on TV tonight.
really (adv)	действительно; на самом деле	That's a really cool phone! Is it yours?
reply (v)	отвечать	I sent her a message but she didn't reply.
save (v)	сохранять	Save any files on a memory stick too.
screen (n)	экран	The TV screen has a big crack in it!
serial (n)	сериал	I watch this TV serial every Tuesday night.
signal (n)	сигнал	Have you got a strong signal on your mobile?
smartphone (n)	смартфон	He uses his smartphone for surfing the net and sending messages.
stream (v)	транслировать онлайн	This website streams TV programmes from all over the world.
tablet (n)	планшетный компьютер	Tablets are better than laptops because you can hold them in one hand.
text (v)	отправлять смс-сообщение	He texted his best friend, asking him to come over.
text message (n)	смс-сообщение	Jimmy sent the text message to my old mobile.
upload (v)	загружать	I uploaded a new picture onto my profile page.
use (v)	использовать; пользоваться	Most people use a computer for the job nowadays.
website (n)	сайт	The website has 10,000 visitors a day.

Topic vocabulary

Unit 39		
annoy (v)	раздражать	Your behaviour is annoying me, so stop it.
awful (adj)	ужасный	The smell of the polluted river was awful.
beach (n)	пляж	We lay on the beach getting dry from our swim in the sea.
blame (v)	обвинять; считать виновным	We must find who is to blame for the pollution.
bother (v)	беспокоить	Doesn't the rubbish on the beach bother you? It makes me angry.
cause (v)	вызывать, производить; влиять (<i>быть причиной</i>)	Pollution has caused many problems for the fish in the river.
climate change (n)	изменение климата	Climate change creates extreme weather all over the world.
complain (v)	жаловаться; подавать жалобу	They complained to the police about the noise.
creature (n)	создание; живое существо	The dolphin is a beautiful sea creature.
depth (n)	глубина	The depth of the water is about 10 metres.
destroy (v)	разрушать; уничтожать, истреблять	The fire destroyed huge areas of forest.
dig (v)	копать, рыть	Let's dig here to try and find some potatoes.
disappear (v)	исчезать, пропадать, скрываться	Many of the birds have disappeared from this forest.
electric (adj)	электрический	I got an electric shock from the wire.
environment (n)	окружающая среда	Saving the environment is an important thing to do.
fence (n)	ограда; изгородь, забор	The fence between the gardens was blown down in the storm.
field (n)	поле	There were twenty cows eating grass in the field.
flood (n)	наводнение; половодье	The flood left the village under water.
flood (v)	затоплять, наводнять; заливать	The river overflowed and flooded the town.
forest fire (n)	лесной пожар	The fire fighters fought the forest fire for days.
fortunately (adv)	к счастью	Fortunately, nobody was hurt in the fire.
fresh air (n)	свежий воздух	Go out for a walk and get some fresh air.
global warming (n)	глобальное потепление	Global warming is turning huge areas into desert.
hope (v)	надеяться	We hope we can stop the damage before it's too late.
impossible (adj)	невозможный	It's impossible to know how long we have to change the planet.
island (n)	остров	They live on a tiny island off the coast of Wales.
litter (n)	мусор	The children were picking up litter from the school field.
litter / recycling bin (n)	мусорное ведро / мусорный бак	Put glass in the recycling bin.
motorway (n)	автострада; автомагистраль; автотрасса	It takes an hour to drive to London on the new motorway.
mountain (n)	гора	We live in a village near the top of the mountain.
mud (n)	грязь, слякоть	The floods left the fields full of thick mud.
oxygen (n)	кислород	Trees take in carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
path (n)	тропа, тропинка, дорожка	We walked along a path in the forest.
pollution (n)	загрязнение; выбросы	Factories produce a lot of air pollution.
protect (v)	защищать; охранять	It is up to us to protect the environment from harm.
rainforest (n)	тропические леса	Thousands of birds and animals live in the Amazon rainforest.
remain (v)	оставаться	Nothing remained of the building after the fire.

remove (v)	уносить; убирать	We removed most of our furniture from the house.
shallow (adj)	мелкий; мелководный; поверхностный	The water was very shallow – it came up to my knees.
silence (n)	тишина	There was complete silence in the forest – not even a bird sang.
silent (adj)	тихий; безмолвный	Everyone had gone and the village was silent.
simple (adj)	простой	They have a very simple diet – mostly vegetables.
slip (v)	поскользнуться, оступиться	I slipped in the mud and fell down.
sting (v)	жечь; обжигать; причинять или испыты- вать острую боль	My arm really stings where that ant bit me.
sudden (adj)	внезапный; неожиданный	I felt a sudden pain in my arm.
suddenly (adv)	вдруг, внезапно	Suddenly, water began to come into the room.
unfortunately (adv)	к сожалению	Unfortunately, the flood washed away our car.
waste (water / energy / etc) (v)	тратить (воду / энергию / и т. д.)	Don't waste water – turn off that tap.
wildlife (n)	живая природа	The wildlife in the areas needs protecting.
wooden (adj)	деревянный	The wooden furniture was all destroyed in the fire.

Unit 42

army (n)	армия	The army are helping villages damaged in the fire.
beg (v)	нищенствовать; побираться	I gave some money to an old man begging in the street.
bomb (n)	бомба	Luckily, the police found the bomb.
burn (v)	жечь; обжигать	I touched the hot oven and burned my finger.
campaign (n)	кампания	The charity started a campaign to end famine.
charity (n)	благотворительность; благотворительное общество	We always donate to charity at Christmas.
conditions (n)	обстановка	Conditions in the town are getting better.
cure (v)	лечить; вылечивать	They may have found a medicine that cures the cold.
disease (n)	болезнь	He caught the disease and was very ill, but he's better now.
donate (v)	жертвовать	How much money do you donate to charity?
escape (v)	избежать (опасности), спастись; отделаться	Everyone managed to escape the fire.
everywhere (adv)	(по)всюду, везде	There's water everywhere – what happened?
famine (n)	голод	The charity brought food to the area where the famine was.
fear (n)	страх, боязнь	My greatest fear is getting lost in the mountains.
fear (v)	бояться	We feared for their lives, but they were all right.
government (n)	правительство	The government says it will build the villages again.
guard (v)	охранять, защищать	There were ten men guarding the bank.
homeless (adj)	бездомный	The charity helps homeless people to get off the streets.
hope (n)	надежда	Our hope is that the government will help.
hurt (v)	причинять боль; ранить, повредить	The fire destroyed houses but luckily no one was hurt.
illiterate (adj)	неграмотный; необразованный	He teaches illiterate adults to read and write.
immediately (adv)	немедленно	We need the police to come here immediately.

Topic vocabulary

immigrant (n)	иммигрант; переселенец	The immigrants left their home country to find a better life.
maybe (adv)	возможно	Maybe I helped, but I'm not sure.
overcrowded (adj)	переполненный	The tent was overcrowded, with three families sleeping in it.
pain (n)	боль	Cream made the pain from the burn a little less.
panic (n)	паника	In the panic, some children lost their parents.
panic (v)	впадать в панику	Don't panic! Leave the building calmly.
peace (n)	мир, мирное время	After years of war, there is peace in the country.
perhaps (adv)	может быть, возможно	Perhaps I'll come back one day, but I don't know.
poor (adj)	бедный	The people here are very poor and often hungry.
poverty (n)	бедность	There's a lot of poverty in this area – they have nothing.
punish (v)	наказывать	The teacher punished the boys by making them clean the desks.
race (n)	раса	It was the first time he'd seen someone not of his race.
racism (n)	расизм	Racism is terrible – everyone is the same underneath.
rich (adj)	богатый	Rich people should give money to charity.
safe (adj)	целый, невредимый; безопасный	You're safe now – the danger has passed.
safety (n)	безопасность	The army moved everyone to a place of safety.
save (v)	спасать	We saved the girl from the water.
soldier (n)	солдат; военный, военнослужащий	The army sent in hundreds of soldiers to help.
solution (n)	решение	We have to find a solution to the problem – fast!
solve (v)	решать, разрешать (проблему, вопрос)	I solved our problem – you can thank me later.
soon (adv)	скоро, в скором времени; вскоре	Soon the rains will come and end the dry spell.
terrible (adj)	страшный, ужасный	We had a terrible year, but the next one will be better.
terrorism (n)	терроризм	The government works hard to fight terrorism.
terrorist (n)	террорист	The police caught the terrorists before they could act.
war (n)	война	The war is finally over and we have peace.

Phrasal verbs

bring up	unit 3	воспитывать	My parents worked, so my grandma brought me up.
check in / out	unit 30	регистрироваться / выписываться; освободить номер в гостинице	When you get to the airport, you have to check in.
clear / clean up	unit 39	прибирать, убирать	The group cleans up beaches along the coast.
come / go down	unit 18	падать, снижаться	Wait for the prices to go down in the sales.
cross out	unit 12	вычёркивать	When you make a mistake, just cross it out neatly.
do up	unit 24	застёгивать	Do up your coat to the top – it's cold out.
dress up (in)	unit 6 unit 24	одевать(ся), наряжать(ся)	I'm dressing up as a rock star for the fancy dress party. Weddings are a chance to dress up in smart clothes.
eat out	unit 33	есть в кафе или ресторане	I want to eat out tonight in that new French restaurant.
fall down	unit 42	упасть; рухнуть	Many buildings fell down in the earthquake.
fill in	unit 36	заполнять; вписывать, вносить	You have to fill in a form online to join the site.
find out	unit 27	(раз)узнать, выяснить; понять; обнаружить, открыть	Where did you find out about this wonderful restaurant?
get back	unit 15	вернуться	Their dad gets back from work at 8 pm.
get in	unit 30	влезть, войти	The taxi stopped and I got in.
get off	unit 30	сходить, слезать	The coach arrived at the station and the passengers got off.
get on	unit 30	садиться	We got on the train at Coventry and travelled north.
get on (well / badly) (with)	unit 3	ладить	I get on well with my sister – we have a great relationship.
get out	unit 42	выходить, вылезать	'Get out of the house!' shouted the policeman.
get up	unit 15	вставать; подниматься	He works as a milkman, and gets up at 5 in the morning.
give / hand in	unit 12	вручать, подавать, сдавать	Hand in your homework to me at the end of the lesson.
give / hand out	unit 12	раздавать	The teacher handed out exam papers to the class.
go down	unit 42	спускаться	We went down the mountain to the river.
go off	unit 42	взрываться; выстрелить (об оружии)	Luckily, there was no one in the building when the bomb went off.
go on (= continue)	unit 21	продолжаться	The festival goes on for three days.
go on (= happen)	unit 3	происходить	There's a lot of noise next door – I wonder what's going on?
go out (= stop burning)	unit 39	погаснуть	The forest fire went out on its own.

Phrasal verbs

go out (with)	unit 6	проводить время вне дома; бывать в обществе	Do you go out with your friends on Friday nights?
go up	unit 18	повышаться (о ценах)	Prices always go up before Christmas.
go up	unit 42	подниматься, восходить (на гору)	Let's go up to the top floor of the house.
go with	unit 24	соответствовать; подходить; сочетаться	No, blue shoes do not go with green socks.
grow up	unit 3	вырастать, становиться взрослым	I grew up in a small town and left the minute I turned 18.
hang out / around (with)	unit 6	слоняться, тусоваться	The girls spent the day hanging out at the mall.
hang up	unit 24	развесить; повесить	Don't leave your shirt on the floor – hang it up.
hurry up	unit 30	поторопись!	Hurry up or we'll miss the plane!
knock down (eg a person in the street)	unit 27	сбить с ног	The car was going too fast and knocked down a cyclist.
knock down (eg a wall, a building)	unit 27	сломать, снести (стену, дом)	They must knock the building down because it's dangerous.
laze around	unit 6	бездельничать	Ivan just lazed around doing nothing all Sunday.
lie down	unit 33	ложиться; прилечь	You look tired. You should go and lie down.
look after	unit 3	присматривать за (кем-л., чем-л.); заботиться	Can you look after the baby while I go to the shops?
make up your / her / etc mind	unit 18	решать	I can't make up my mind – which shirt is better?
put on (= start wearing)	unit 24	надевать	I put on my pyjamas and went to bed.
put on (=organise, eg a show)	unit 24	поставить (на сцене)	The designer put on a very successful fashion show.
put out (a fire)	unit 39	тушить, гасить	The fire fighters managed to put the fire out.
put up (= hang, mount)	unit 21	вывешивать; устанавливать	The organisers put decorations up everywhere.
put up (a tent)	unit 30	ставить (палатку)	You can't go camping. You can't put up a tent!
put up (your hand)	unit 12	поднимать (руку)	Put up your hand if you know the answer – don't shout it out.
rub out	unit 12	стирать	Rub out the word that is spelled wrong and write it correctly.
run after (someone / something)	unit 21	бегать за (кем-л., чем-л.)	They run after the horses shouting and screaming.
run away (from someone / something)	unit 42	убегать (от кого-л. / чего-л.)	Animals running away from the fire came through the village.
slow down	unit 30	замедлять(ся)	Slow down! You nearly crashed!
stay up (late)	unit 33	(поздно) не ложиться спать	How late do you stay up on a Friday night?
switch / turn off	unit 36	выключить	Turn off the computer – time for bed!
switch / turn on	unit 36	включить	Switch on the TV – it's time for my show!
take back	unit 18	вернуть, возвратить	That dress doesn't fit. You should take it back.

take down	unit 18	снимать (с полки, с вешалки и т. п.)	He took the teddy bear down from the shelf for his daughter.
take off	unit 24	снимать (одежду)	He took off his pyjamas and got dressed for school.
take off	unit 30	взлетать, отрываться от (земли, воды)	The plane took off and flew up into the sky.
take up	unit 6	браться за	If you're bored, take up a new hobby.
throw away	unit 39	выбрасывать	Let's throw away all this old furniture.
tidy up	unit 15	убирать, приводить в порядок	She can't find anything on her desk, so she's tidying it up.
travel around (by car, a place, etc)	unit 30	путешествовать, разъезжать (на автомобиле, по каким-л. местам)	I'm flying to Cuba and travelling around the country for a month.
try on	unit 24	примерять	Do you have a changing room where I can try on this shirt?
turn down	unit 36	убавлять (свет, звук); делать тише	Turn that music down! I've got a headache!
turn up	unit 36	делать громче; прибавлять громкость	Can you turn the TV up – I can't hear a thing.
wake up	unit 15	просыпаться; пробуждаться	He wakes up at 6 so he can catch the 7.30 train to work.
wrap up	unit 18	завёртывать; упаковы- вать; запаковывать	Let's wrap up the presents and put them under the tree.
write down	unit 12	записывать	Write down these adjectives in your notebooks.
zip up	unit 24	застёгивать молнию	Zip up your jacket – it's very cold outside.

Phrases database

a couple of (things)	unit 18	пара (вещей)	Can you get a couple of things for me at the supermarket?
agree with (someone / something)	unit 3	соглашаться с (кем-л., чем-л.)	I agree with Owen that we should go to the cinema.
arrive at school	unit 12	приходить в школу	I arrive at school at nine in the morning.
as a result	unit 33	в результате	He fell on the stairs and hurt his back as a result.
as soon as	unit 21	как только	As soon as we get home, I'm calling your father!
as well as (someone / something)	unit 24	не только ... но и; помимо	As well as coats, this shop has some nice handbags.
at ... km per hour	unit 30	со скоростью ... км/ч	This car can go at 180 km per hour.
at breaktime	unit 12	во время перемены	At breaktime, my friends and I usually play football.
at present	unit 3	теперь, в данное время	At present, my sister is at university, but it's her final year.
at work	unit 15	на работе	Don't call him at work – he's usually too busy to talk.
bad / good weather	unit 27	плохая / хорошая погода	We can't play tennis today because of the bad weather.
be able to do (something)	unit 15	мочь, быть в состоянии сделать (что-л.)	I'm afraid I won't be able to finish the work on time.
be / get / keep / stay in touch with someone	unit 36	находиться на связи / связаться, созвониться / оставаться на связи с кем-л.	Text messages make it easier to keep in touch with my friends.
be / go online	unit 36	быть в сети / выйти в сеть, выйти в Интернет	She went online to check her emails.
be good at (something)	unit 6	быть способным к (чему-л.)	Pat's very good at tennis and always beats me.
be on fire	unit 42	быть в огне; гореть	The forest is on fire – I can see the flames.
belong to (a club / etc)	unit 6	быть членом (клуба / и т. д.)	We belong to a cycling club and go out on our bikes every Sunday.
belong to (someone)	unit 3	принадлежать (кому-л.)	Does this phone belong to you or is it Jane's?
block of flats	unit 27	жилой многоэтажный / многоквартирный дом	We live on the fifth floor of a block of flats.
by air / sea / rail / road	unit 30	по воздуху / морем / по железной дороге / автомобильной дороге	The fastest way to travel is by air.
by bus / car / plane / taxi / train	unit 30	на автобусе / машине / самолёте / такси / поезде	There's no time for a bus. We have to go by taxi.
by myself / yourself / etc	unit 15	самостоятельно	Did you do the work by yourself or did you have help?
care about (someone / something)	unit 42	заботиться, проявлять заботу о (ком-л., чём-л.)	We care about these people, so we want to help them.
chat (with someone) online	unit 36	болтать с (кем-л.) в Интернете	They chatted online for months before meeting.
check your email	unit 36	проверять электронную почту	You didn't send me anything – I checked my email a minute ago.
congratulate someone on something	unit 9	поздравлять кого-л. с чем-л.	The coach congratulated the team on winning the cup.

correct / make a mistake	unit 12	исправлять / делать ошибку	I made a mistake and answered the wrong question in the exam.
deal with (someone / something)	unit 33	иметь дело с (кем-л. / чем-л.)	It's not easy to deal with Paul when he's angry.
decide on (something)	unit 15	сделать выбор в пользу чего-л.; определиться	We need to decide on which chairs to buy.
depend on (someone / something)	unit 42	зависеть от (кого-л., чего-л.)	These people are depending on us to help them.
difference between (two things)	unit 18	разница, различие между (двумя вещами)	There's no difference between those two shirts – buy either.
do homework	unit 12	делать домашнюю работу	Do you do your homework as soon as you get home?
do judo / tae kwon do / karate / etc	unit 9	заниматься дзюдо / тейквондо / карате / и т. п.	I do judo and I've got a black belt.
do your best	unit 12	(с)делать всё возможное	You don't have to get the top mark – just do your best.
drive (someone) to school	unit 12	возить (кого-л.) в школу на машине	Does your mother drive you to school every morning?
earn a living	unit 15	зарабатывать на жизнь	Mike earns a living as a taxi driver.
earn money	unit 15	зарабатывать деньги	Do you earn a lot of money in your job?
enjoy myself / yourself / etc	unit 6	веселиться	I really enjoyed myself at the pool – let's go again soon!
escape from (someone / something)	unit 42	сбежать / скрыться от (кого-л., чего-л.)	The animals crossed the river to escape from the fire.
fancy dress costume / party	unit 21	маскарадный костюм / костюмированный праздник	Who are you dressing up as for the fancy dress party?
fight against (something)	unit 21	бороться против (чего-л.)	They had to fight against the crown to get out of the circus tent.
football boots	unit 9	футбольные бутсы	My old football boots have got a hole near the toe.
for sale	unit 18	в продаже, продаётся	The coat on the counter wasn't for sale – it was the shop assistant's.
forgive for (doing something)	unit 42	прощать за (что-л.)	Forgive me for scaring you – I didn't mean to.
frightened by someone / of something	unit 42	напуганный (кем-л. / чем-л.)	Children are often frightened of the darkness.
gain weight	unit 24	набирать вес	I gained weight and now I can't zip up these jeans.
get / send a text message	unit 36	получать / отправлять сообщение	Paul got a text message from his mother telling him to come home.
get a good / bad mark	unit 12	получить хорошую / плохую оценку	I got a bad mark in Maths – just 45%.
get a refund	unit 18	получать деньги обратно; возмещать расходы	Bring the DVD player back and get a refund – it doesn't work.
get better / worse	unit 42	поправляться (после болезни); улучшаться / ухудшаться	Things are getting better for the area where the famine was.
get dressed	unit 24	одеваться	Go and get dressed for school, kids.
get to school	unit 12	добираться до школы	How do you get to school in the morning – by bus or car?
give (money) to charity	unit 42	жертвовать (деньги) на благотворительность	The school children raised £500 to give to charity.

Phrases database

go / walk past	unit 27	пройти мимо	Go past the post office and take the first left.
go camping	unit 30	жить в палатках; проводить отпуск на свежем воздухе	Let's just throw a tent in the car and go camping.
go horse-riding	unit 6	кататься на лошади; совершать конную прогулку	Joan doesn't want to go horse-riding as she thinks she'll fall off.
go on holiday	unit 30	ездить в отпуск	We go on holiday to France every summer.
go shopping	unit 18	ходить по магазинам; ходить за покупками	Do you go shopping in town every Saturday?
go skateboarding	unit 6	заниматься скейтбордингом	Go skateboarding every weekend and you'll soon learn to go really fast.
go skiing / snowboarding / surfing / etc	unit 9	кататься на лыжах / сноуборде / доске для сёрфинга / и т. д.	We'll go skiing this weekend if it snows in the mountains.
go straight ahead / on	unit 27	пройти прямо / вперёд	To find the museum, go straight on through the square.
go to the cinema	unit 6	ходить в кино	Can we go to the cinema and watch that new action film?
go with (someone)	unit 18	ходить с (кем-л.)	Go with your father to the supermarket, Diane.
group of friends	unit 3	группа друзей, компания друзей	Is it better to have a big or small group of friends?
have / take a shower	unit 33	принимать душ	After going to the gym, I always take a shower.
have a / the feeling (that)	unit 24	такое чувство, что	I have a feeling that something great will happen today.
have a chat / discussion	unit 3	поболтать, поговорить, побеседовать	I had a discussion with my parents about my future.
have a great / good time	unit 3	отлично / хорошо проводить время	We had a great time at the party – it was so much fun!
have a party	unit 21	устраивать праздник	I always have a party for my birthday.
have a rest	unit 33	отдохнуть	I don't want to do anything this weekend, just have a rest.
in a hurry	unit 27	торопиться, спешить; второпях; наскоро	He was in a hurry and didn't see the car coming.
in cash	unit 18	наличными	Are you paying by credit card or in cash.
in front of (someone / something)	unit 24	перед (кем-л. / чем-л.)	Joan stood in front of the shop window, looking at the jacket.
in ink / pencil	unit 12	чернилами, ручкой / карандашом	When you write in ink, you can't rub out your mistakes.
in love with (someone)	unit 3	влюблённый в (кого-л.)	He is still in love with his wife after all these years!
in the distance	unit 39	на расстоянии; вдали	In the distance, you can just see the island.
in the end	unit 9	в конечном счёте, в результате	In the end we won the game, though it was really hard.
instead of (something)	unit 39	взамен, вместо (чего-л.)	Instead of going away this weekend, let's help clean up the forest.
invite someone to something	unit 21	приглашать кого-л. куда-л.	My cousin invited me to his summer house this weekend.
it costs	unit 18	это стоит	It costs £15 to watch a film in that cinema.
keep fit	unit 24	быть в форме; поддерживать хорошую форму	He goes running three times a week to keep fit.

kind of (something)	unit 21	вид, тип, сорт (чего-л.)	A pavlova is a kind of dessert.
laugh at (someone / something)	unit 21	смеяться над (кем-л. / чем-л.)	We laughed at the clowns at the circus.
learn about (someone / something)	unit 36	узнавать о (ком-л. / чём-л.)	I learned about computers from my older brother.
listen to (something)	unit 6	слушать (что-л.)	What music are you listening to on your MP3 player?
look at (someone / something)	unit 6	смотреть, обращать внимание на (кого-л. / что-л.)	Look at Natasha running! Isn't she fast!
look for (someone / something)	unit 36	искать (кого-л. / что-л.)	I'm looking for Harriet – have you seen her?
look forward to (something)	unit 21	ожидать, предвкушать	I'm looking forward to the parade next week – it'll be great!
look like (someone / something)	unit 3	быть похожим на (кого-л. / что-л.)	Peter looks like his dad – they both have dark hair and brown eyes.
lose a match / game / competition	unit 9	проиграть матч / игру / соревнование	We lost the match when the other team scored near the end.
lose weight	unit 33	худеть; терять вес, сбрасывать вес	After ten weeks on the diet, I started losing weight.
(be) made of (something)	unit 18	сделан из (чего-л.)	What is this shirt made of – cotton or polyester?
make a living	unit 15	зарабатывать на жизнь	I don't want a job that makes me rich. I just want to make a living.
make a plan	unit 42	составлять план; разработать план	The army made a plan to save the trapped villagers.
make money	unit 15	зарабатывать деньги	He chose that career because he wants to make money.
of course	unit 21	конечно	Of course I'm coming to the party. I wouldn't miss it!
on a clear day	unit 39	в ясный, безоблачный день	On a clear day, you can see the sea from this mountain.
on a journey / trip	unit 30	в поездке	His wife's Chinese – they met on a trip of his to Hong Kong.
on board	unit 30	на борту	Once all the passengers are on board, we can leave.
on business	unit 15	по делу; в командировке	Michelle isn't in this week – she's in Paris on business.
on foot	unit 30	пешком	I had no money for a bus, so I got here on foot.
on the phone	unit 36	по телефону	I talk to my grandma on the phone every week.
on the right / left(-hand side)	unit 27	справа / слева	The bank is on the right-hand side of the street.
on time	unit 15	вовремя	The manager told the staff to get to work on time in the morning.
on TV	unit 9	по телевизору	Is the match on TV tonight?
once / twice a day / week / month / year	unit 33	один / два раза в день / неделю / месяц / год	I go swimming twice a week to keep fit.
one-way street	unit 27	улица с односторонним движением	You can't drive down there – it's a one-way street!
pay attention	unit 12	обращать внимание	I didn't pay attention to the teacher in class, so I couldn't do my homework.

Phrases database

pay for (something)	unit 18	оплачивать (что-л.)	Pay for lunch today and I will tomorrow.
play golf / football / baseball / etc	unit 9	играть в гольф / футбол / бейсбол / и т. д.	Can you play golf? It looks very hard.
put on make-up	unit 24	наносить макияж	She put on her make-up in front of the mirror.
ride a bike	unit 6	ездить на велосипеде	Everyone falls off a few times while they're learning to ride a bike.
see the sights	unit 30	осматривать достопримечательности	On our first day in Paris, we went to see the sights.
take part in (something)	unit 9	принимать участие в (чём-л.)	Fifty runners are taking part in the race.
take photo(graph)s	unit 21	фотографировать, снимать	She took some lovely photos of the dancers for the newspaper.
take place	unit 21	иметь место	The festival takes place on the last weekend in November.
take the register	unit 12	регистрировать / отмечать присутствующих	The teacher takes the register every morning to see who's absent.
take your / someone's temperature	unit 33	измерять температуру	The nurse took his temperature with a thermometer.
talk about (someone / something)	unit 3	говорить о (ком-л. / чём-л.)	Are you talking about the film last night? Wasn't it great!
talk to (someone)	unit 3	разговаривать с (кем-л.)	I want to talk to you about your bad behaviour yesterday.
tell a lie / the truth	unit 42	говорить неправду / лгать / говорить правду	The newspapers should tell people the truth about the famine.
the same as	unit 24	такой же, как	Your dress is exactly the same as mine.
think about (someone / something)	unit 3	думать о (ком-л. / чём-л.)	You're smiling – are you thinking about your holiday?
turn right / left	unit 27	повернуть направо / налево	Turn left at the lights and the bank is on your left.
walk past	unit 21	пройти мимо	A man just walked past me dressed as a monkey!
win a match / game / competition	unit 9	выиграть матч / игру / соревнование	We rarely win our matches, but we enjoy playing anyway.
worry about (something / someone)	unit 39	беспокоиться о (чём-л., ком-л.)	I worry about what future our children will have.
write a blog	unit 6	делать запись в блоге; вести блог	Harry writes a blog about fishing and he has 500 readers!

Word formation

able	ability (n) unable (adj)	I don't think he has the ability to do the job, unfortunately. After my illness, I was unable to get out of bed by myself.
act	actor (n) actress (n) acting (n)	My favourite actor plays in this film. Jenny's an actress on TV. Most of the acting in the show was excellent.
advice	advise (v)	I advise you to come here in spring – it's the best season.
agree	agreement (n) disagree (v)	Paul has an agreement with his mum to do the dishes every day. My brother says it's the best film ever but I disagree.
amaze	amazement (n) amazing (adj) amazingly (adv)	We looked at the sight with amazement – we couldn't believe it. What an amazing show! Amazingly, no one got hurt when the lions escaped.
angry	anger (n) angrily (adv)	His face went red with anger. She shouted angrily that the people there needed help.
apologise	apology (n)	I think you should make an apology to your teacher for your rudeness.
arrange	arrangement (n)	Can you make the arrangements for our trip to New York?
arrive	arrival (n)	Our arrival in London was delayed by bad weather.
art	artist (n) artistic (adj)	The art gallery offered to put on the artist's first show. Ursula's very artistic and loves painting.
assist	assistant (n) assistance (n)	She works as a shop assistant in a clothes shop in the mall. Can I give you any assistance with choosing a suit, sir?
attend	attention (n)	Please pay attention to the rules that I'm telling you.
balance	balanced (adj)	It's important to eat a balanced diet and exercise.
begin	beginner (n) beginning (n)	I'm only a beginner at tennis, so I'm not very good yet. Tell me the story from the beginning. How did it start?
blog	blogger (n)	She's a blogger who writes about fashion shows.
build	building (n) builder (n)	The bank is the biggest building in town. He works as a builder, mostly building office blocks.
camp	camper (n) camping (n) campsite (n)	Campers must not light fires near the tents. My family always goes camping because it's cheap. The campsite could fit 500 tents and 100 caravans.
care	careful (adj) careless (adj) carefully (adv) carelessly (adv)	Be careful – the buildings are ready to fall down. Some careless smoker started the fire. We walked carefully across the old bridge. If you act carelessly, you will get hurt.
centre	central (adj) centrally (adv)	The shop does well because it's in a central part of the city. Restaurants that are centrally located do better.
certain	certainly (adv)	Sergei will certainly help if you ask. He's a great worker.
choose	choice (n)	You can't do both jobs so you need to make a choice.
close	closed (adj)	We got to the shop at 5.30 and it was closed.
collect	collection (n) collecting (n) collector (n)	Can I look at your stamp collection? Collecting toy cars is something I did as a child. A serious collector can have coins worth thousands.
comfort	comfortable (adj) uncomfortable (adj) comfortably (adv) uncomfortably (adv)	I don't care about style – I just want to be comfortable. These shoes are really uncomfortable – do you have a bigger size? He was comfortably dressed in jeans and a sweatshirt. She slept uncomfortably and woke with a pain in her back.

Word formation

communicate	communication (n)	Text messages make communication easier and cheaper.
compete	competition (n) competitive (adj)	The winner of the competition gets a medal. Roger's very competitive and always wants to win.
complain	complaint (n)	We made a complaint about the pollution from the factory.
congratulate	congratulations (n)	Congratulations on winning the prize!
connect	connection (n)	How fast is your Internet connection?
contain	container (n) contents (n)	Put any food that's left in a plastic container. The contents of the food are written on the packet.
correct	correction (n) incorrect (adj) correctly (adv) incorrectly (adv)	There are too many corrections on your homework – you need to spend more time on it. That's incorrect, Martin – the right answer is 25. A tick shows you answered the question correctly. Of course the program doesn't work – you installed it incorrectly.
cross	crossing (n)	The crossing of the river takes about twenty minutes on the boat.
crowd	crowded (adj)	It was so crowded in the tent that we couldn't get in.
dance	dancing (n) dancer (n)	I like pop music because it's good for dancing. Kate's sister is a dancer who performs in music videos.
danger	dangerous (adj)	Snowboarding can be dangerous if you fall while going fast.
day	daily (adj) daily (adv)	I don't get a daily newspaper, but I always read one on Sunday. Phil earns over £200 daily, but he doesn't get work every day.
decide	decision (n)	It was a difficult decision to make, but I chose Sam.
decorate	decoration (n)	They put up decorations all over the town – it was beautiful!
deep	depth (n) deepen (v) deeply (adv)	The water has a depth of 10 metres here. The flood waters continue to deepen. I'm deeply worried about what will happen to the wildlife.
depart	departure (n)	The time of departure is 7.30, but from which platform?
describe	description (n)	Can you give me a description of your sister so I know which girl she is?
die	dead (adj) death (n)	The police don't know whether he's alive or dead. Some people were hurt, but there were no deaths.
differ	difference (n) different (adj) differently (adv)	What's the difference between a grocer's and a greengrocer's? She's tired of wearing the same old clothes – she wants something different. The two sisters are dressed very differently, but their hair is the same.
difficult	difficulty (n)	Dawn had great difficulty in finishing the work on time.
direct	direction (n) directly (adv)	What direction is the food tent in? I went directly home after the show because I was tired.
discuss	discussion (n)	Let's have a discussion about where to go on holiday.
distant	distance (n) distantly (adv)	In the distance, we could see the forest burning. I am distantly related to the king.
doubt	doubtful (adj) doubtfully (adv)	I am doubtful that I could live in such a tiny village. I looked doubtfully at my friend – I didn't think we could make it up the mountain.
draw	drawing (n)	The artist did a drawing of me and my dog in pencil.
drive	driver (n)	The driver of the coach had to stop and ask for directions!
easy	easily (adv)	I can communicate with my American penfriend much more easily by email.

educate	education (n) educational (adj)	He got a good education in one of the best schools in the country. We brought the children on an educational trip to the Science Museum.
encourage	encouragement (n) encouraging (adj)	Children need the encouragement of their parents to do well. I try to be encouraging of my son's plans, even if I don't agree with them.
energy	energetic (adj)	I feel much more energetic since I started exercising.
engine	engineer (n) engineering (n)	Her dad's an engineer who designs motors for cars. She works in engineering – mostly factory machinery design.
enter	entrance (n)	The entrance to the stadium was full of fans.
entertain	entertainment (n) entertainer (n) entertaining (adj)	What's your favourite form of entertainment? Mine's the cinema. We called a children's entertainer to hire him for the birthday party. It was an entertaining film that made me laugh quite often.
excite	excitement (n) exciting (adj) excited (adj)	The fans were full of excitement as the teams came out. It was an exciting game, with four goals before the end of the first half. I'm very excited – I'm taking part in my first swimming competition today.
explore	explorer (n)	He was an explorer who travelled through the Amazon.
extreme	extremely (adv)	We were extremely unhappy about how rude the waiter was.
fame	famous (adj)	He's a famous football player who has won every cup you can imagine.
fashion	fashionable (adj)	Maurice wears fashionable clothes but they never look good on him.
feel	feeling (n)	Finding exactly the right dress for the party was a great feeling.
fit	fitness (n)	Fitness is easy when you live next to a gym.
flash	flashing (adj)	We saw some flashing lights ahead and stopped the car – it was the police.
flood	flooded (adj)	The entire farm is flooded with water.
fly	flight (n)	What airport does your flight to Paris leave from?
fog	foggy (adj)	The road was so foggy that we couldn't keep driving.
friend	friendship (n) friendly (adj) unfriendly (adj)	My friendship with John began when we were in school together. Don't be scared of the dog – it's very friendly. That boy is very unfriendly – I said hello and he walked away.
frighten	frightened (adj) frightening (adj)	The children were frightened by the strange people. Grandpa told us a frightening story about ghosts.
fun	funny (adj)	The joke was so funny that I couldn't stop laughing.
general	generally (adv)	I generally don't enjoy exercise, but swimming's great.
happy	happiness (n) unhappy (adj) happily (adv)	The girl smiled with happiness when she saw her present. Your teacher is unhappy with your low mark in the test. The children laughed happily as they played in the garden.
harm	harmful (adj) harmless (adj)	The snake is not harmful to people. Don't be scared of the spider – it's harmless.
health	healthy (adj) unhealthy (adj) healthily (adv) unhealthily (adv)	A salad is a very healthy meal. Burgers and chips every day is unhealthy. I need to eat more healthily and lose some weight. If you eat so unhealthily, you'll start to gain weight.
health	healthy (adj) healthily (adv)	The people are poor but healthy. They live very healthily, working hard on their farms.

Word formation

help	helpful (adj)	My aunt was very helpful when I had a problem with maths.
	unhelpful (adj)	The map you drew me was completely unhelpful and I got lost.
	helpfully (adv)	Helpfully, John left instructions about how to turn on the computer.
high	height (n)	The height of the door is 2.5 metres.
hope	hopeful (adj)	They are hopeful that the floods won't get worse.
	hopefully (adv)	Hopefully, the fire will go out on its own.
hungry	hunger (n)	You could see the hunger on the children's faces.
	hungrily (adv)	The children ate the food hungrily.
ice	icy (adj)	Be careful driving – the roads are icy.
ill	illness (n)	The doctor gave him some medicine for the illness.
important	importance (n)	An education is of great importance to a child.
	unimportant (adj)	Your mark is unimportant to me as long as you do your best.
improve	improvement (n)	You're not so ill – you've made an improvement.
interest	interesting (adj)	Tell me more about the book – it's very interesting.
	interested (adj)	Our son is interested in photography, so we bought him a camera.
invent	invention (n)	Was the computer the most important invention ever?
	inventor (n)	The inventor of the telephone was Alexander Graham Bell.
	inventive (adj)	You have to be inventive to find solutions to problems.
laugh	laughter (n)	The laughter of the kids told me they were having a great time.
like	dislike (v)	I dislike people telling me what to do – it's so annoying!
	alike (adj)	Alex and Sam are so alike – they both love singing and dancing.
long	length (n)	Those trousers aren't the right length – they're too short.
lose	loser (n)	The winner of the final gets £300,000, but the loser gets some money too.
lose	lost (adj)	The boy was lost in the forest for days, but lived.
	loss (n)	The loss of their homes didn't stop the people smiling.
luck	lucky (adj)	One lucky woman won £300.
	unlucky (adj)	You were very unlucky to break your leg.
	luckily (adv)	Luckily, someone found my bag and gave it to a policeman.
manage	manager (n)	The manager told Gerry that he could take Friday off work.
	management (n)	The management of the company is poor so everything's badly organised.
mean	meaning (n)	What is the exact meaning of the word?
medicine	medical (adj)	That man needs medical care immediately.
meet	meeting (n)	The boss called a meeting at work today so I have to wear a suit.
mess	messy (adj)	Your room's very messy. Go and tidy it up.
model	modelling (n)	She would like a career in modelling.
mud	muddy (adj)	The fields were muddy from the rain.
music	musician (n)	How many musicians are there in the orchestra?
	musical (adj)	Can you play a musical instrument?
noise	noisy (adj)	Don't be so noisy while I'm trying to sleep.
	noisily (adv)	Someone in the cinema was eating crisps noisily.
normal	normally (adv)	I normally exercise five times a week, but I'm sick this week.
organise	organiser (n)	The organisers of the festival did a great job.
	organisation (n)	The organisation of the parade was terrible and nobody knew where to go.
paint	painting (n)	There was a colourful painting of some flowers on the wall.
	painter (n)	Picasso was probably the greatest painter of the 20th century.
park	parking (n)	Parking at the airport is free for the first 30 minutes.

perfect	perfectly (adv)	That shirt fits you perfectly – you have to buy it!
person	personality (n)	Jenny's got a great personality – she's so warm and friendly.
	personal (adj)	I never talk to people I don't know about my personal life.
	personally (adv)	Personally, I think you need to find a new job.
photograph	photographer (n)	The photographer told us to smile so he could take our picture.
	photography (n)	Photography is a cheap hobby now that there are digital cameras.
play	player (n)	There are eleven players on a football team.
please	pleasant (adj)	We had a pleasant evening eating and singing.
	unpleasant (adj)	What an unpleasant men! He was so rude!
	pleasantly (adv)	I was pleasantly surprised about how they look after the forest.
	unpleasantly (adv)	The woman spoke to us very unpleasantly, saying we were not welcome there.
polite	impolite (adj)	You didn't say hello – how impolite!
	politely (adv)	I politely told him I didn't want the job.
	impolitely (adv)	Don't speak so impolitely to your teacher!
pollute	pollution (n)	The pollution from the factories means you can't drink the water.
	polluted (adj)	The air is very polluted and makes you cough.
possible	possibility (n)	There is a good possibility that I will study Computer Science.
	impossible (adj)	It's impossible to win at this computer game.
practice	practise (v)	She's the best tennis player because she practises every day.
prepare	preparation (n)	We finished the preparations for the party just before the kids arrived.
print	printer (n)	There's some paper stuck in the printer.
quiet	quietly (adv)	He came into the room so quietly that I didn't notice him.
rain	rainy (adj)	I'm tired of the rainy weather – I want to see some sun.
real	reality (n)	In reality, the actor is very nice, but he always plays bad characters.
	realise (v)	I realise you worked very hard on this homework.
	unreal (adj)	It feels unreal that I no longer have to go to school.
	really (adv)	He looks unfriendly but he's really nice.
report	reporter (n)	He works as a reporter for the town newspaper.
sail	sailing (n)	Sailing across the Atlantic in a small boat is difficult even today.
	sailor (n)	He works as a sailor of a passenger ship.
save	safety (n)	The monkey went back into the safety of the forest.
	safe (adj)	I'm so glad you're safe! I was so worried!
	safely (adv)	The girl came safely back just before night.
science	scientist (n)	Scientists are trying to find a way to fight the illness.
	scientific (adj)	A scientific study found the people were surprisingly healthy.
sell	sale (n)	We made three sales in the car showroom today.
	seller (n)	The seller is not allowed to lie to the buyer.
shop	shopper (n)	The mall is full of shoppers on Saturdays.
	shopping (n)	I hate shopping with my mum because she takes me to about fifty different shops.
silent	silence (n)	There was complete silence. All the wildlife was gone.
	silently (adv)	I walked as silently as I could so as not to scare the animals.
simple	simply (adv)	The people here live simply from farming.
sing	singer (n)	Their brother is the singer in a rock band.
	song (n)	Do you write all the songs for your band?
ski	skiing (n)	Skiing is a very popular winter sport.

Word formation

society	social (adj)	Their social system keeps those poor people alive because they all help one another.
spell	spelling (n)	This word has a different spelling in American and British English.
strong	strength (n) strengthen (v) strongly (adv)	Lifting weights will improve your strength. Walking up and down the stairs will strengthen your legs. 'I strongly advise you to do some exercise,' the doctor said.
study	student (n) studies (n)	Over 10,000 students attend that university. He's going to an American university to continue his studies.
suit	suitable (adj) unsuitable (adj)	We believe you are the suitable person for the job – do you want it? He's unsuitable as a manager – he's much too young, for one thing.
survive	survivor (n) survival (n)	The army found a survivor under the fallen tree. The survival of the village after the fire depends on the government.
teach	teacher (n)	His mother's a teacher at his school.
think	thought (n) thoughtful (adj) thoughtless (adj) thoughtfully (adv) thoughtlessly (adv)	You have clearly put a lot of thought into your costume. She's a very thoughtful girl and always remembers my birthday. It was thoughtless of you to lose my jacket! She stood in front of the mirror, looking thoughtfully at the dress. Thoughtlessly, I went out without a jacket and got very cold.
tidy	untidy (adj) tidily (adv) untidily (adv)	Why is your bedroom so untidy? Pick up those clothes! She put her clothes away tidily in the wardrobe. He went to school so untidily dressed that the head teacher sent him home.
tour	tourist (n)	Millions of tourists visit Greece every year.
tradition	traditional (adj) traditionally (adv)	Traditional Japanese swords are so beautifully made. Traditionally, the women dress in white and enter the village singing songs.
train	training (n) trainer (n) trainers (n)	When Joe arrived late at training, the coach shouted at him. Paula's a trainer at a local gym. Put on your trainers before you play football in the garden.
travel	traveller (n)	She's a real traveller and has been to over fifty countries.
trend	trendy (adj)	She always wears trendy clothes from the most fashionable shops.
use	useful (adj) user (n)	A smartphone is very useful when you're travelling. They ask users to create a password 14 characters long.
view	viewer (n)	The TV show has millions of viewers.
visit	visitor (n)	We've got visitors from abroad staying with us at the moment.
weigh	weight (n)	What's the weight of your cat?
wide	width (n) widen (v) widely (adv)	The width of the road is 10 metres. They are going to widen the river to let bigger boats down. They speak Spanish widely in South America.
win	winner (n)	The winner of the competition held the cup above his head.
wind	windy (adj)	You can't go out in the boat – it's too windy.
wood	wooden (adj)	The houses are wooden and burn easily.
wool	woollen (adj)	I don't like woollen clothes because they make me too hot.
write	writer (n) writing (n)	He works as a writer for a TV show. Her writing is good, but it's not good enough to write for this serial.