

NEW

WORKBOOK

MILLENNIUM

ENGLISH



A white rectangular box with rounded corners and a yellow border, containing four horizontal lines for writing.

10

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NEW MILLENNIUM ENGLISH



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК НОВОГО ТЫСЯЧЕЛЕТИЯ

РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ

к учебнику английского языка
 для 10 класса общеобразовательных учреждений

*Рекомендовано Министерством образования
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BROOKEMEAD ENGLISH
 LANGUAGE TEACHING

Т И Т У Л
 Т И Т У Л

С любовью и благодарностью к нашим семьям за их бесконечное терпение, понимание и поддержку. С глубокой признательностью к коллегам и учащимся учебных заведений, в которых мы работаем.

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Рабочая тетрадь к учебнику для 10 класса "New Millennium English" представляет собой систему дополнительных упражнений, обеспечивающих дополнительную отработку лексики и грамматики, а также содержит задания для развития навыков чтения и письма, тестовые задания в формате, принятом в современной международной практике тестирования, и ключи к упражнениям.

ББК 81.2 Англ-922

Lessons 1-2 Off to school

1 Unjumble these adjectives describing feelings and match them with the pictures.

itdeexc, iinedpsr, ebodr, ourdp, dldthgeei, tfrusaerdt, vrenosu, usnoecdf, enidnftco



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



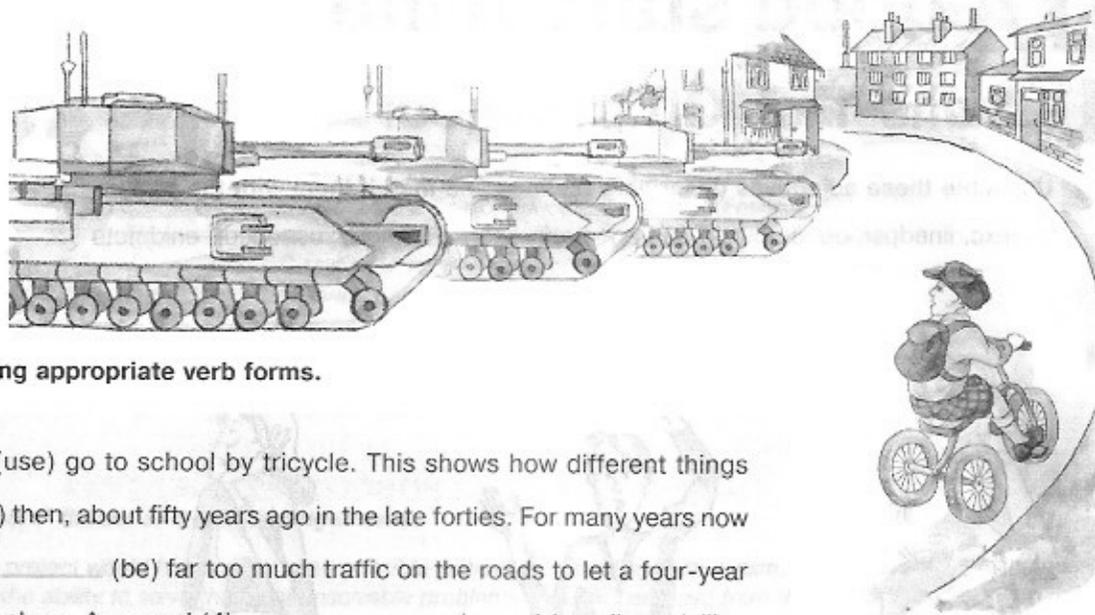
I

2 Group the following adjectives under two headings: pleasant and unpleasant feelings.

PLEASANT FEELINGS

UNPLEASANT FEELINGS

anxious
bored
cheerful
confident
confused
delighted
enthusiastic
excited
frustrated
inspired
nervous
proud



3 Fill in the gaps using appropriate verb forms.

I (1) _____ (use) go to school by tricycle. This shows how different things
 (2) _____ (be) then, about fifty years ago in the late forties. For many years now
 there (3) _____ (be) far too much traffic on the roads to let a four-year
 old cycle to school alone. Anyway, I (4) _____ (go on) happily pedalling
 my tricycle, but one part of my journey to school (5) _____ (use) to disturb me.
 There (6) _____ (be) a road where the army parked tank transporters — well
 they had to park them somewhere as the war (7) _____ (end). I (8)
 _____ (use) be very uncomfortable, though not quite actually scared, and I
 pedalled as hard as I (9) _____ (can) past them — it was just that they (10)
 _____ (be) so big and menacing all painted dark green.

4 Read this story and circle the correct preposition.

(1) *After/at* the long weekend break camping (2) *on/in* the Lake District, John was
 quite cheerful (3) *about/of* facing a week (4) *on/at* school. However, he became
 anxious as the Maths class came closer, as he remembered he had not done the
 homework. (5) *In/on* the actual class, he became nervous that Miss Dobbs, the Maths
 teacher, would find it out. She began (6) *by/of* asking particular pupils (7) *at/in* the
 class, and when she got to him, John was so confused he didn't even know the num-
 ber (8) *on/of* the exercise she was asking (9) *of/for* the answer to! The rest of the
 day was much better. John was confident that he knew the homework (10) *to/for* the
 biology lesson.

5 Choose between "used to" and past simple.

- 1 Yesterday I *walked up / used to walk up* the High Street to go to the cinema.
- 2 He *used to break / broke* his rib when he fell off the ladder.
- 3 I *used to get / got* the number 27 bus to go to school, but not any longer.
- 4 They *used to play / played* rugby every Saturday before they went to secondary school, but not any more.
- 5 He *used to make / made* a great effort to learn English, and he succeeded.
- 6 She *used to visit / visited* her granny every weekend, but now she's very busy and can't go so often.
- 7 The girls *used to dance / danced* to music at the disco, but the boys mostly stood around in groups watching.
- 8 I *hated / used to hate* exams, but now I do much better.

Lessons 3–4 Colour matters?

1 Match the sign with the sentence, which explains it.

a)

KEEP OFF THE GRASS.

b) **NO DIVING, SHALLOW END.**

c) **EXAMS IN PROGRESS. DO NOT DISTURB.**

e)

PLEASE DON'T FEED THE ANIMALS.

d) **PLEASE DO NOT TALK TO THE DRIVER.**

f) **PRIVATE ROAD. NO CARS.**

g)

NO FOOD OR DRINKS IN THIS AREA.

h) **NO PARKING, KEEP THIS SPACE CLEAR.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
f)							

- 1 You are permitted to use the road if you are a resident.
- 2 You may under no circumstances park here.
- 3 You may not walk on the grass.
- 4 You must not dive in the swimming pool here.
- 5 You must keep quiet.
- 6 You may not talk to the driver while he is driving the bus.
- 7 You may not feed the animals as they have specially prepared food.
- 8 Don't bring food or drinks into this area.

2 Fill in the blanks with the missing preposition.

- 1 His whole future career was put _____ risk when he failed his first year university exams.
- 2 The loud music next door distracted Rory _____ his homework, he just couldn't concentrate.
- 3 He carried _____ climbing on top of the mountain and got a wonderful view of the valley below.

3 Choose the suitable word from the box.

- 1 When at school he was too _____ so that he got into lots of trouble.
- 2 It is _____ to drink alcohol in Britain if you are under 18.
- 3 Most teenagers occasionally _____ with their parents.
- 4 _____ is a stressful, but necessary part of one's education.
- 5 Piercing of anything but _____ is _____ in the majority of Russian schools.

unacceptable
have a row
prohibited
rebellious
sitting exams
ear lobes

4 A. Read the paragraphs of the article and match them with the topic sentences below the text.

Bill Wyman, now 63, was a member of one of the most successful rock bands in the world. But he may never have joined the Rolling Stones if his father had let him stay at school...

A _____

My father especially disliked it. If I tried to speak like everybody spoke at school, which was well-spoken English, then I was trying to be "above my station" — he was very old-fashioned in that way. It was like speaking two different languages. I'd go to school and my normal talking voice would change to a well-spoken voice. Then I'd come home and go back to my normal south London, semi-cockney way of talking.

B _____

I was the eldest, and so I had all the responsibilities, because when you're in a working class family and poor, a lot of duties get passed on to the eldest son.

C _____

I was one of three kids out of my primary school who passed the 11-plus exam, and I was offered a place at Beckenham grammar school. I was nervous about it, but I was absolutely delighted because I liked learning. My father wasn't exactly pleased — "Now we've got to buy you a bloody uniform".

D _____

My mother used to take in blankets to wash: she was paid a shilling a blanket. She also used to get these huge bags full of elastic bands delivered to the house, and we had to sort them out into sizes and put them in packets.

E _____

Passing the 11-plus exam changed my life for the better educationally, but much for the worse in my personal life, because friends and family didn't like me in my cap and red jacket with the Kent badge on it — they accused me of being superior to them. "Aren't you all posh now?"

F _____

Anyway, that was the end of my education, but on the other hand, as a result, I got into music. But I think back on that school with great pleasure, because it was a good school. I loved maths and science and history, and I was good at them too, and I have very fond memories of those teachers, they were really great.

G _____

School was going well; I was 15 and about to take my O-level exams, when one day my father said: "Right, I've had enough of you in that school, you're leaving. It's time you started to help the family".



- 1 Bill was the eldest child in the family and had a lot of duties at home.
- 2 He got into music, and that changed his life completely. But he still has very fond memories of school.
- 3 Bill Wyman was offered a place at a grammar school.
- 4 When Bill used well-spoken English, his father in particular disliked it.
- 5 Passing the 11-plus exam changed his life for the better on the one hand and for the worse on the other.
- 6 His mother used to take in a lot of work at home.
- 7 Bill was only 15 when his father made him leave school to help the family.

B. Rearrange the paragraphs in a logical order.

● The first one has been done for you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C						

Lessons 5-6 Town vs gown

1 A. Read the following letter from a 1st-year student to her parents.

- Put the pictures into the order the events are mentioned in it.
- The first one has been done for you.

Dear Mother and Dad,

Since I left for college, I have been careless about writing and I am sorry for not having written before. I will tell you the latest news now, but before you read on, please sit down. You are not to read any further unless you are sitting down, okay?

Well then, I am getting along pretty well now. The skull fracture (*перелом черепа*) and the concussion (*сотрясение мозга*) I got, when I jumped out the window of my dormitory (*общежитие*), when it caught fire shortly after my arrival here, is OK now. I only spent two weeks in hospital, and now I can see almost normally and I only get those headaches once a day. Fortunately, the fire in the dormitory and my jump were witnessed by the attendant at the gas station (*автозаправка*) near the dorm, and he was the one who called the Fire Department and the ambulance.

He also visited me in hospital and since I had nowhere to live because of the burned out dormitory, he was kind enough to invite me to share his apartment with him. It's really a basement room, but it's nice. He is a very handsome boy and we have fallen in love and are planning to get married. We haven't got the exact date yet, but it will be before my pregnancy begins to show.

Yes, Mother and Dad, I am pregnant. I know how much you are looking forward to being grandparents and I know you will welcome the baby and give it the same love and tender care you gave me when I was a child. The reason for the delay in our marriage is that my boyfriend has a minor infection, which prevents us from passing our premarital blood tests and I carelessly caught it from him.

I know you will welcome him into our family with open arms. He is kind and, although not well educated, he is ambitious. Although he is of a different religion than ours, I know your often-expressed tolerance will not permit you to be bothered by that.

Now that I have brought you up to date, I want to tell you that there was no dormitory fire, I did not have a concussion or skull fracture, I was not in the hospital, I am not pregnant, I am not engaged, I am not infected, and there is no boyfriend. However, I have failed my exams in American History and in Chemistry and I want you to see those results in their real perspective.

Your loving daughter,
Sharon



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D						

B. Here are the answers Sharon gave, when her parents talked to her.

- Match them with the questions in the box.
- 1 Yes, I wanted to remind you that it is me that you love not my results.
- 2 I got the idea from all the stories of other students at the college.
- 3 Yes, but not in ours.
- 4 Yes there were a few injuries, but nothing as serious as a fractured skull. Mostly people sprained their ankles running down stairs.
- 5 Well, I started the story from the point of what I thought Dad would think was the worst thing that could have happened to me — becoming pregnant to a less educated boy of a different religion.
- 6 Yes I knew you would think that anything was better than me getting involved with a gas station attendant.
- 7 Everything else was invented in relation to me but some bits have happened to other girls.

- a) Was there a dormitory fire?
- b) How did you invent the rest of the story?
- c) Was the whole letter really intended to remind us that if you fail, it doesn't matter because worse things could have happened to you?
- d) You thought we would think that anything was better than that!
- e) Everything else was invented?!
- f) Where did you get the idea for the letter from?
- g) Were there any deaths or injuries to the dormitory students?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
c						

2. Read the text and fill in the article (a, an, the, no article).

My children went to (1) ___ private school only when we were in (2) ___ Japan, because there was no alternative. So they went to (3) ___ international school, (4) ___ private one. I worked at (5) ___ boarding schools. I know (6) ___ advantages and disadvantages of (7) ___ boarding schools. And I think although I personally happened to have gone to (8) ___ boarding schools just for (9) ___ sport — I was interested in sport — I didn't think it was good for my (10) ___ children. I didn't want to send them there because of (11) ___ long-term psychological damage I've seen done to many students in (12) ___ private schools. I think it's rather (13) ___ elite system that we have (14) ___ Britain, and I wanted them to socialise with everyone in (15) ___ village, from all socio-economic backgrounds.

3. Correct the mistakes.

- Underline the wrong word / phrase.
 - Write the correct version on the empty lines.
- 1 She studied more harder than other students in her class, so her results were far good than theirs. _____
 - 2 In the one hand sitting exams seems stressful, on other hand it prepares you for the hardships of life. _____
 - 3 He knew he only had to run bit further and the race and his pain would be over. _____
 - 4 You think a good salary after you graduated from the university is important where as I think job satisfaction is much important. _____
 - 5 If they run a lot fast they will catch the bus. _____
 - 6 The atlas was slightly much expensive but the maps were little clearer. _____
 - 7 She always followed the school dress code wile her friend was rebellious and had bright coloured hair. _____

Lessons 7-8 They travel the world

1 Read this letter written by an American teacher from a partner school and answer the questions.

My involvement in an exchange program was the result of having visited Russia. I thoroughly enjoyed myself while living and teaching there! Fortunately my school and our partner school in Russia received a joint grant from the US government to conduct a further teacher/student exchange. The purpose of the exchange program was to provide students, parents and host families with an opportunity to deepen comprehension and respect for other people and cultures, tearing down old stereotypes and misconceptions. So ten Russian students and their English Language teacher arrived in Indianapolis, Indiana for a four-week visit. They stayed with the host families, and some of the American students and host families have continued their relationship with the Russian students after they came back home. Some of the students visited Chicago and other American cities; however, I think all of them would agree that eating at a Russian restaurant in Indianapolis was the highlight of their time in the United States — everyone who was there stated that the food was delicious! In conclusion, this was a “win-win” situation for everyone concerned. We learned about each other’s language and culture, and, for many of us, it was very painful to have to say da svee-dahn-ya to our new friends from Russia.



1 How did the person get involved in the programme?

2 What was the purpose of the programme?

3 What did the students do on the exchange visit?

4 What impact did the programme have on the person and why?

5 What was the most memorable event mentioned by the narrator?

2 Find Russian equivalents to the following expressions:

- 1 involvement
- 2 partner school
- 3 to receive a joint grant
- 4 exchange program
- 5 teacher/student exchange
- 6 to conduct a further exchange
- 7 to tear down stereotypes
- 8 host family
- 9 highlight of
- 10 “win-win” situation
- 11 to have an impact on somebody

- a) получить совместный грант
- b) принимающая семья
- c) взаимовыгодная ситуация
- d) партнерская школа
- e) проводить дальнейший обмен
- f) самый запоминающийся эпизод
- g) программа обмена
- h) обмен учителями и студентами
- i) оказать влияние на кого-либо
- j) ломать стереотипы
- k) участие

3 Do this short quiz about education in Britain.

- Circle the correct answer.
- Use a dictionary or an encyclopedia if necessary.

- 1 What certificate do students in Britain get for secondary education?
 - a) General Certificate of Secondary Education
 - b) Degree in Secondary Education
- 2 What are state schools for students of all abilities over the age of 11 called in Britain?
 - a) Comprehensive School
 - b) Public School
- 3 When was Cambridge University founded?
 - a) In 1724
 - b) In 1209
- 4 Who are called "alumni"?
 - a) Students still doing the course
 - b) Former students
- 5 "Town vs Gown" means
 - a) relations between the city and the university
 - b) relations between the students and professors
- 6 What do you get if you graduate from a college or university?
 - a) degrees / diplomas
 - b) certificates
- 7 What is a student taking a course as part of a programme in a foreign country called?
 - a) an exchange student
 - b) a host student

4 Applicants for exchange programmes are usually interviewed.

- Write the interviewer's questions using the words in brackets.

1 _____
(why / decide / participate / programme?)

2 _____
(what / you / expect from / programme?)

3 _____
(you / think / it / to be / easy / adapt to / life / another / country?)

4 _____
(you / think / you / miss / your / family?)

5 _____
(how / you / apply / knowledge / you / get from / programme / when / you / to come back?)

Lessons 1–2 Living on the edge

1 A. All these words refer to people who do things collectively.

- Match them with their definitions.

- | | | | |
|---|-------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | gang | <input type="checkbox"/> | a) a group of people with their own set of beliefs separated from a larger religious group |
| 2 | band | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) the people who work for an organisation |
| 3 | sect | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) a group of musicians, esp. a group that plays popular music |
| 4 | staff | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) a group of people who play a game or sport together against another group |
| 5 | crew | <input type="checkbox"/> | e) all the people working on a ship, plane, etc. |
| 6 | team | <input type="checkbox"/> | f) a group of criminals who work together |

B. Match these words so that they make common expressions, e.g. a popular jazz band.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------|
| 1 | an aggressive skinhead | a) crew |
| 2 | a winning baseball | b) band |
| 3 | a famous yacht | c) staff |
| 4 | a strict religious | d) team |
| 5 | a well-known rock | e) gang |
| 6 | the whole school | f) sect |

2 Choose the right adjective from the box to complete these sentences.

- Tom is absolutely unable to understand or accept any new or different ideas, he is so _____.
- My sister and I are very much _____. We share interests and opinions.
- Some students are so _____ that they never remember to do their homework.
- My parents are really _____ and tolerant: they are always willing to respect different opinions or beliefs.

- broad-minded
absent-minded
like-minded
narrow-minded

3 A. Use the words in the box to form nouns and put them in the correct column.

-ance	-ence	-ment

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| to signify | to disappoint |
| to appear | to depend |
| to prefer | to enter |
| to obey | to acquaint |
| to disagree | to differ |
| to corre-
spond | to attend |

B. Complete the sentences with some of the nouns you have formed.

- I don't like her _____ she looks rather unhealthy.
- There are many _____ between people's tastes and _____
- The _____ of the church was richly decorated.
- Regular _____ at lessons is necessary to be successful in learning.
- Goths wear some decorations, which have religious _____
- E-mail _____ is becoming more and more popular nowadays.
- Minor _____ in a family can cause great _____
- He is an old _____ of mine.

4 Use the prefixes in-, im-, un- to form the opposites of the adjectives in the box.

in-	im-	un-

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| kind | believable |
| practical | patient |
| intelligent | enthusiastic |
| tolerant | wise |
| sociable | sensitive |
| possible | interesting |
| friendly | proper |
| sincere | |

Lessons 3-4 Same or different?

1 Group these linking words according to their function in a piece of writing.

Function	Linking expressions
1 Sequencing	in conclusion <input type="checkbox"/> ; moreover <input type="checkbox"/> ; firstly <input type="checkbox"/> ; by contrast <input type="checkbox"/> ; furthermore <input type="checkbox"/> ;
2 Adding	it is true <input type="checkbox"/> ; to begin with <input type="checkbox"/> ; besides <input type="checkbox"/> ; for instance <input type="checkbox"/> ; whereas <input type="checkbox"/> ;
3 Giving an opinion	secondly <input type="checkbox"/> ; I believe <input type="checkbox"/> ; unfortunately <input type="checkbox"/> ; on the other hand <input type="checkbox"/> ; finally <input type="checkbox"/> ;
4 Giving an example	in fact <input type="checkbox"/> ; for example <input type="checkbox"/> ; to sum up <input type="checkbox"/> ; personally <input type="checkbox"/> ; as a result <input type="checkbox"/> .
5 Showing result	
6 Making a contrast	
7 Summing up	

2 Choose the most suitable word or phrase from the ones underlined in each sentence.

- Many teenagers believe that they can solve all their problems by joining a group. Furthermore / However, according to psychologists it might not be so harmless.
- We conducted a survey of youth facilities in the town, and came up with some interesting results. The youth clubs we saw were rather expensive, and moreover / although the actual facilities on offer were not so good. Besides this / In contrast, there were many sports clubs, which were not only good value but also much cheaper than the youth clubs. Finally / Personally, I would recommend the "Teenage World" sport club, which offers a really good variety of facilities.
- There are a number of objections to opening a new disco in the area. First of all / Moreover, it will disturb the neighbourhood. In contrast / In addition to this, it will bring hundreds of vehicles to this quiet place. As a result / For example, the local people's peace and quiet will be destroyed forever.
- Our local swimming pool no longer opens every day, as / because of very few people live in the village.
- As / For it was late, we decided to go home.

3 A. The paragraphs in this composition are not in the right order.

- Read the composition and decide:
 - Which paragraph is a good introduction? (kind of a definition, origins of the name)
 - Which paragraphs make the body of the composition? (appearance and philosophy)
 - Which paragraph is a good conclusion? (popularity nowadays)

B. Put the paragraphs in the right order.

GOTHS

1

When the Goths appeared in the early eighties nobody thought that they would last, but they are still rather popular. Today you can go almost anywhere in England, even to the smallest village and find a few Goths together as a small group, very much isolated from other kids of the same age.

2

A Goth is somebody who listens to Goth music and looks Gothic. The name Goths comes from the neo Gothic period of literature with its atmosphere of mystery and terror and stories about Dracula and Frankenstein.



3

One can tell Goths from the costume and make up. They are really interesting and can look really striking with their white skin and swept back hair. They are a mixture of quite a lot of fashions. The emphasis on black is something that is very much punk. But there was also another fashion at the time — it was called the New Romantics — people dressed up in velvets and lace, soft and rich fabrics. It originated from aristocratic fashion from two hundred years ago.

But what makes them really different is their philosophy. They are into mystical things and wear silver decorations, often with religious significance. Another thing is that they have a rather negative view of life. Everyone expects young people to be optimistic and full of life and enthusiasm, but Goths aren't like that. They are quite pessimistic and interested in death; they have this attitude that everything is tragic. It seems to appeal to kids, and there are always lots in every generation, who like to look on the dark rather than the bright side of life.

4

4 Read this text and choose the correct answer.

In-group language

Teenage slang has always been important in youth culture. It is the dialect of the younger generation and their special language that says, "This is us. This is how we talk".

What makes slang so intriguing? Take words already in use, give them new meaning that is clear for you and a circle of like-minded or same-aged acquaintances, and you have codes that signal you are part of a group.

It's like fashion and clothing. The newness of it is part of its appeal, part of who is in, who is on the edge, who is doing the cool things, or who can pretend they are cool by knowing the vocabulary.

Slang is dynamic, just like Standard English. Likewise, slang is formed from existing words or by adding prefixes or suffixes. Some of the words have a "short shelf life", but others become commonplace and move into everyday usage. When slang loses its group-identifying qualities and loses its freshness and appeal, and when it no longer carries any social functions, then you can say it has moved into standard vocabulary.

This is no simple answer to whether slang is good or bad to use. It depends on the context. It is bad in the sense that it might cause an unfavorable opinion of you if you use it in a situation where it is not appropriate. But for what it is, it is in-group vocabulary, and when you are talking to people in your own group, it is not bad at all. It has the purpose of showing identification with each other.

- Teenage slang is important because
 - it is used every day
 - it helps teenagers identify themselves
 - it may cause a favourable opinion of a person.
- The source of slang is
 - group vocabulary
 - everyday language
 - suffixes and prefixes.
- Some slang words move into standard vocabulary when
 - they become commonplace
 - they go out of fashion
 - group members stop using them as their special language.
- It is safe to use slang with your
 - friends
 - teachers
 - parents.



Lessons 5-6 Play your game

1 A. Are these people feeling confident or not?

- Match these pictures to the expressions in the box.

- to lift one's chin
- to cross your legs
- to look someone in the eye
- to hold one's back straight
- to put on a fake smile
- to scratch one's face



B. Group the pictures of people

those who feel confident _____;

those who feel uncertain _____.

2 Do you think you have enough control over your life?

- This quiz points out some of the ways self-esteem can affect you.
- Put a tick in the box, which you think is true for you.
- There are no right or wrong answers, but you'll learn more about yourself.
- For interpretation read the comments.

	rarely	some-times	often
1 Do you miss new things such as a team sport or class trip even when they sound cool?			
2 Do you think that everything you do has to be perfect or it's not good enough?			
3 Do you call yourself mean names like "stupid" when you make a mistake?			
4 Do you worry about being talked about?			
5 Do you find it hard to believe it when somebody compliments you?			
6 Do you get yourself into risky situations because it's hard to disagree with your friends?			
7 Do you worry a lot about how you look?			

COMMENTS

If you answered rarely to most of these questions, great! You already believe in yourself. You know how to be real without trying to be perfect. You know how to make decisions and stick up for yourself.

If you answered some-times or often to most of these questions, it's OK. You may lack some confidence right now, but there are solutions — you can learn about self-esteem and creative new ways to feel confident and be healthy. Everyone including you has unique interests and talents to develop. Your ideas and opinions count. And it's OK to ask for help.

3 Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the list.

To be more sociable you have to give yourself

(1) _____. You said that you don't usually look happy, but if you walked around school with your (2) _____ people would know that you are (3) _____ in yourself. Try and (4) _____ your face. Just go up to a person who you would like to be friends with and (5) _____ to them. They will admire you for being so (6) _____. Try not to be so (7) _____ and speak about your thoughts. If you do people will (8) _____ and like you. Your looks does not have anything to do with how (9) _____ you are. Just be positive and you will get positive (10) _____.

head held up
outgoing
a positive appearance
confident
sociable
results
put a smile on
respect
shy
start talking

4 Read the text below.

- Each word in the box is related to the word needed to fill the gap with the same number.
- Make the necessary changes.

Example: (1) *suggest*

SELF-ESTEEM

Two of the greatest gifts we can give a developing child are positive self-esteem and self-confidence. Research findings (1) _____ that children who feel positive about themselves are more likely to be (2) _____ and academically (3) _____. They are also more likely to view others positively and to take a stand against (4) _____ and social (5) _____. If we feel positive about ourselves as learners we are more likely to keep trying, knowing that we can eventually (6) _____. We can accept (7) _____ without becoming (8) _____, and thus learn from it. We are also more likely to have an (9) _____ approach to life, form positive relationships with others and feel (10) _____.

(1) suggestion
(2) independence
(3) success
(4) discriminate
(5) just
(6) success
(7) correct
(8) defiance
(9) optimism
(10) confidence

Lessons 7-8 Sweet smell of success

1 Use the correct form of a verb from the box to fill in the gaps in the reporting sentences.

1 "No, it's not true, I didn't take Tom's car!"

Sally _____ taking Tom's car / that she had taken Tom's car.

2 "If I were you I would apologize immediately."

Tim _____ Jane to apologize immediately.

3 "Right, I'll go to the party alone."

Bill _____ to go to the party alone.

4 "Don't forget to buy some bread on your way home."

Kate _____ Stephen to buy some bread on his way home.

5 "No, sorry, I don't want to lend you the money."

Lynn _____ to lend me the money.

6 "Let me repair your car, Lisa"

Pat _____ to repair Lisa's car.

7 "No, no, you really must come to see me on Tuesday."

Harry _____ on my coming to see him / that I should come to see him on Tuesday.

8 "All right, it's true, I told you a lie."

Tom _____ telling me a lie.

9 "Don't worry, mum, I'll come back at 10.00."

Sheila _____ to come back at 10.00.

10 "My new teacher is so unfair to me!"

Brenda _____ about her new teacher being unfair to her / that her new teacher was unfair to her.

- admit
- remind
- deny
- promise
- insist
- complain
- advise
- offer
- agree
- refuse

2 Fill in the gaps in the text with prepositions (and don't take it too seriously!).

A PIECE OF ANTI-PEDAGOGICAL ADVICE

If you want to protest (1) _____ another silly test you should cover your feelings (2) _____ and put (3) _____ a fake smile. Look your teacher (4) _____ the eye not to give (5) _____ your intentions. You will be perceived (6) _____ a quiet and obedient student. Never take your beliefs (7) _____ extremes. To get your message (8) _____ wave your hand when you leave the classroom before the test starts and enjoy your talk with the head teacher.

3 Read the text and choose the correct verb forms.

Why losers in life have smell of failure

Scientists have discovered that people's sense of smell can make the difference between success and failure. The influence can be so powerful that once a particular smell (1) *becomes/became* associated with failure any future exposure can turn winners into losers.

Scientists at a scientific center in Philadelphia (2) *succeeded/were succeeded* in proving this idea by putting volunteers inside a maze (лабиринт) to see if they were able to find their way out. While they (3) *tried/were trying* to solve the problem, they didn't know that they (4) *were been/were being* exposed to a flower scent. What they also did not know was that it was an impossible maze and that they (5) *have been/were* bound to fail (были обречены на неудачу).

Some time later, the volunteers (6) *took/were taking* another, but this time solvable test; some were exposed to the same smell, and others to another smell or no smell at all.

Dr Ruth Hertz, who (7) *leaded/led* the research, said: "We found that those who were exposed to the same smell as for the maze task (8) *performed/have performed* significantly worse. The feeling of failure induced (вызванное) by the smell led them to perform below their natural ability in the second and solvable test. Our results suggest that smells that (9) *have acquired/acquired* specific emotional responses can change behaviour and performance."

Dr Hertz and her team (10) *are now working/have been working* on the smell of success. The idea is that if the smell of failure can turn people into losers, then a smell associated with success could turn losers into winners. "If you had the smell that (11) *was associated/is associated* with success and achievement it could be used later to motivate people," she said.

(Adapted from The Independent 16 November 1999)

4 A. Read the newspaper reports about three celebrities and match them with their headings.

1. Long-a-awaited success 2. Strange change 3. Proof of the American dream

A A Michigan-born superstar Madonna is slowly but surely turning English. She has bought a \$2 million house in London and is looking for an English school for her daughter, Lourdes. Her latest boyfriend is the English director Guy Ritchie, and even her accent has become more noticeable. "I'm having a love affair with England," she admits. "I feel inspired when I'm there. I love to take a walk to a nice pub." She also enjoys getting away from Hollywood's celebrities. "There's nothing I hate more than actors or singers or performers sitting down and talking about their work. I just find it deadly dull."

(25 Feb. 2000 The Week)





A Hollywood actress Ashley Judd was born to a dirt-poor family who fought for life in the Kentucky backwoods. Her father walked out when she was four, leaving them with so little money that they had to make their own soap. Ten years later, Ashley's mother Naomi and older sister Wynona teamed up as country and western singers to make some money — and became one of the biggest acts in the country, selling over 20 million records. Meanwhile, Ashley drove a truck 2,000 miles to Hollywood, determined to become a star in her own right. And it certainly paid off. She now commands \$8 million a picture. Fame may be a “mixed burden”, but “the good thing about being a movie star is that you can usually get something nice to eat.”

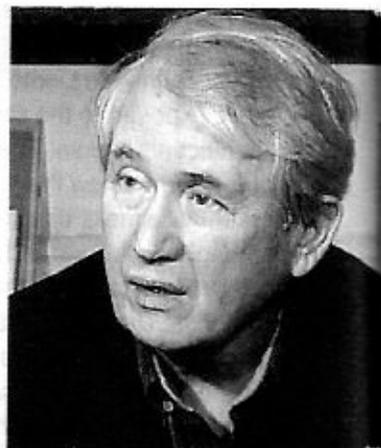
(21 Jan. 2000 The Week)

E

C

A novelist Frank McCourt had a miserable childhood in Ireland hoping to find his fortune in America. He had no qualifications and looked quite hideous, with pus-filled eyes and rotten teeth. He was clever enough to get into university, though, and to become a school teacher. All the time, his story was waiting to be told. “I couldn't have written about my mother while she was alive. She hated me uncovering the past: the only place for confession is to a priest, she thought.” When he did finally produce his memoir, *Angela's Ashes*, it sold over six million copies in 30 countries and made him a rich man. McCourt finds all the attention a bit much. “Thirty years as a teacher nobody paid me a scrap of attention.” he sighs. “Then I write a bestselling book and suddenly you are an expert on everything.”

(21 Jan. 2000 The Week)



B. Read the texts again and answer the following questions.

- There can be more than one answer.
- Put the appropriate litter in the box.

- 1 Which of the celebrities used to live in poverty?
- 2 Who was not allowed to reveal the family's private life?
- 3 Which person has changed her way of speaking?
- 4 Who hates speaking with famous colleagues?
- 5 Which speaker thinks that being rich and famous has both good and bad points?
- 6 Who set a goal to make his / her own career?
- 7 Which of them looked ugly?
- 8 Who used to work hard to get by?

C. Report the underlined sentences in each article using a different reporting verb every time. (See 1.)

1 Madonna

2 Ashley Judd

3 Frank McCourt

A time to celebrate

Lessons 1-2 What is a tradition?

1 Fill in the gaps in these sentences with the expressions from the box making all necessary changes.

- You won't need all the expressions.

be associated with	common symbol	define oneself	protect against
be reminded	date back to	long-standing tradition	survive

- The dove is a _____ of peace.
- Several ancient traditions still _____ in these remote parts of the country.
- These amulets are believed to hold magic powers and _____ disease.
- This church _____ the 13th century.
- Keeping traditions helps people _____ in our ever-changing world.
- Many national festivals are strongly _____ the country's history.
- Celebrating Easter is a _____ among all Christians.

2 Read the text below.

- Each word in the box is related to the word needed to fill the gap with the same number.
- Make the necessary changes.

Example: (1) inspiration

Family traditions

Traditions bring families together and help create ties that bind for a lifetime. They provide (1) _____, give birth to memories and establish the (2) _____ of a family.

Each family creates traditions in its own unique way, while taking part in (3) _____ that have great (4) _____ meanings.

A tradition can be passed on for (5) _____ or it can be established the year the first child is born. A strong sense of family in which rituals and traditions abound is one of the most evident traits in (6) _____ families. It gives the family a frame. It places it in context (7) _____, linking the past with the future in such a way that members feel part of a larger ethnic or (8) _____ family.

As your own special holidays draw near, take some time to start your own family customs. These days are filled with commitments, (9) _____ lists and places to be. It's easy to forget the true (10) _____ of why we gather together. Whether it's to observe Christmas, Easter or some other festival, we can incorporate into each (11) _____ the gift of a tradition passed down from parent to child, and from friend to friend.

- (1) inspire
- (2) unique
- (3) celebrate
- (4) symbol
- (5) generate
- (6) health
- (7) history
- (8) religion
- (9) shop
- (10) mean
- (11) gather

5 There are names of 10 festivals hidden within this Word Search puzzle.

Examples: Christmas or Burns Night.

- Find them and eight more names.

L	Q	W	R	A	M	D	M	M	N	R	H	O	T	R
A	K	T	K	U	P	A	L	A	S	N	I	G	H	T
D	B	P	W	S	F	G	O	L	K	D	G	K	O	U
C	U	B	O	N	F	I	R	E	N	I	G	H	T	H
W	R	O	W	N	I	N	Q	D	T	H	G	E	L	A
J	N	H	D	F	G	H	K	H	U	I	K	A	L	L
F	S	T	V	A	L	E	N	T	I	N	E	S	G	L
F	N	W	M	K	Y	T	H	E	L	N	Y	T	F	O
E	I	R	K	R	F	G	H	J	K	A	L	E	R	W
P	G	T	H	V	H	M	F	O	D	A	P	R	H	E
E	H	N	E	O	P	W	V	Y	D	T	H	G	R	E
H	T	H	A	R	H	W	A	N	O	F	I	L	E	N
C	H	R	I	S	T	M	A	S	F	O	H	U	N	L
U	T	A	T	P	R	U	R	I	U	Q	Y	I	U	T
A	P	R	I	L	F	O	O	L	S	D	A	Y	O	K

SEARCH



Giving Opinion

Giving Reason

Giving Example

Lessons 3-4 Talking turkey

1 A. A youth magazine asked different people in the streets of London about their attitude to Christmas.

- Complete their opinions with expressions from the box.

That's what I like best about Christmas.

I guess the main reason I like Christmas is because...

The thing is...

I just think it's time to...

I can honestly say...



1

I love Christmas lunch! Like most people we have a huge family meal, sometimes we have roast turkey, sometimes duck.

(Lucy, just left school)

3 I spend Christmas in Scotland with my mum.

watch TV and eat lots of lovely food.

4

New Year is a bigger celebration for us.
(Ann, student)

2 In Australia, we just get a group of friends together and have a barbecue around the swimming pool.

(Steve, Australian tourist)

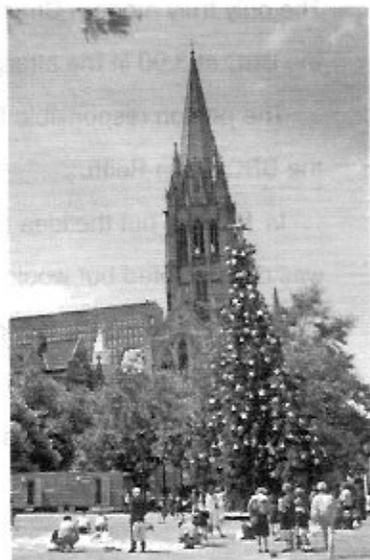
5

I'm somewhere different every Christmas, so I don't often eat a traditional Christmas meal.
(Leslie, TV reporter)



B. Add your own opinion to the empty bubble.

Empty speech bubble for writing an opinion.



2 Match the words in the box on the right with the three headings.

TRADITIONS



DECORATIONS



DISHES



- presents
- pudding
- stockings
- evergreen tree
- Boxing day
- greeting cards
- carols
- mistletoe
- mince pies
- Santa Claus
- Queen's Speech
- turkey

Why does the Queen broadcast on Christmas day?

3 A. Read the text and the chart and provide the missing names.

The only truly modern Christmas ritual is listening to the monarch's broadcast on the BBC at 3.00 in the afternoon on Christmas Day.

The person responsible for starting this new ritual was the General Manager of the BBC, John Reith.

In 1923 he put the idea to (1) _____, but the King refused. Reith was disappointed but would not give up. He offered the King a chance to reach his subjects all around the world and (2) _____ finally agreed.

At 3.00 p.m. on the 25th of December 1932, the King sat down in front of two large, box-like microphones at Sandringham and the first royal Christmas broadcast was made.

The speech had been written for him by Rudyard Kipling and the wording made a great impact. "I speak now", said the King, "from my home and from my heart, to you all."

It was a huge success and the King agreed to repeat it the following December. He continued to make his Christmas broadcast each year until his death in 1936. The tradition would then have passed to his son (3) _____, but before Christmas Day 1936 he had abdicated (отрёкся от престола) the throne.

The new King, (4) _____, was now faced with a nightmare. Since the age of seven he had suffered from an acute stammer (заикание) and the idea of making a public broadcast must have filled him with dread.

When (5) _____ died in 1952, his young daughter (6) _____ was now faced with the challenge. Her voice was strained but she did her best with the unfamiliar task. In 1957 the Christmas speech was televised for the first time.

She has repeated it each year since then and has become gradually more relaxed and comfortable with the medium. She has not, however, always been well served by her scriptwriters, who have frequently provided her with words that are more politically correct than they are heart-warming. With the help of more imaginative writing in the future, the royal broadcast will undoubtedly retain its role as a central ritual of the modern Christmas.

ELIZABETH II
1952-

▲
GEORGE VI
1936-1952

▲
EDWARD VIII
1936

▲
GEORGE V
1910-1936

B. Choose the best answer:

- 1 The tradition of the monarch's broadcast appeared when
 - a) John Reith became the general manager of the BBC
 - b) John Reith persuaded the King that he would reach people in different parts of the world
 - c) The BBC was founded
- 2 George V made his first speech from
 - a) the BBC studio
 - b) The Houses of Parliament
 - c) The Royal residence
- 3 The ritual was repeated the next year because
 - a) the audience liked it very much
 - b) Rudyard Kipling wrote the speech
 - c) John Reith insisted on it
- 4 The Royal Broadcast could become more popular now if it were more
 - a) relaxed
 - b) warm and sincere
 - c) politically correct

3 Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

The table has long been the meeting (1) _____ of minds and affection. An invitation to a family dinner in a (2) _____ country implies welcome. People are proud of their hospitality and their food, as (3) _____ of their culture. In Arab families the meal and conversation are (4) _____ important that no one can disturb them. Some dinners in Ireland (5) _____ all night, as poetry, song and whiskey follow food. Whether in a restaurant or at home, we (6) _____ pleasure in eating together, in resting (7) _____ work, in talking and listening, in laughter and jokes.

As one of the (8) _____ people to grow up in a healthy and stable environment, family meals and dinner parties formed a strong part of my growing (9) _____ and my education. Some of my (10) _____ memories are of long evenings with friends or family sitting (11) _____ a dinner table talking about everything (12) _____ the weather to politics. Admittedly, the majority of the time we (13) _____ to differ in our views. (14) _____ it gave us a chance to air our views in a safe and sociable environment. (15) _____ I feel pretty well equipped for anything in life.

strange
lucky
agreed
nevertheless
take
from
so
place
around
part
last
from
up
as a result
happiest

4 Have you ever tasted any exotic food?

- Read the text and complete the recipe with articles "a" or "the".

A traveller's memories

In New Guinea they have what's called munu where they eat (1) _____ lot of pork and bananas, and they wrap (2) _____ pork in banana leaves with potatoes and coconut. They wrap it up in bundles and then dig (3) _____ big hole in the ground and they make (4) _____ fire and they put rocks on (5) _____ fire so that (6) _____ rocks get very hot, and they put the parcels of banana leaves with pork inside on the rocks for seven hours, covered with earth. And then seven hours later you take up these parcels, when you open them up, you sit down in (7) _____ big circle and eat them. That was probably (8) _____ most interesting kind of meal I've ever had in New Guinea and (9) _____ island of Tonga.

Lessons 7-8 Exotic festivals

Harvest Festival Customs

1 Read the texts and match them to the sentences summarizing the main idea.

Oktoberfest (Bavaria)

Despite its name, this 16-day festival starts mid-September. Towns and villages in Bavaria celebrate the harvest (урожай) with processions and parades. It's time to sing and dance, taste the new season's beer and to eat sauerkraut, dumplings and white sausages.

Yam harvest (West Africa)

Muslims and Christians share this summer festival. The occasion is marked by dancing and feasting.

Moon cake festival (China)

This falls in September when people give thanks for the rice harvest and recall the successful rebellion against their Mongol rulers 1000 years ago. Families go to the nearest hill to light lanterns and watch the moon rise. When it appears, they eat moon cakes made of lotus and sesame and fruit.

Thanksgiving (USA)

When the Pilgrim Fathers and their families reached the New World in 1620 it was too late to plant crops for the next year and nearly half died of hunger during the first winter. The survivors celebrated their first successful harvest with a day of thanksgiving, which became a national festival. Today Thanksgiving is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November.

Rice festival (Japan)

Many myths and traditions grew up around the all-important autumn rice crop. It was thought unlucky to eat the newly gathered rice until a ceremony had been held to honour the spirits, which guarded it. Processions and banquets marked the occasion and the emperor of Japan presented a portion at the sacred altar (священный алтарь). Today Japan marks the harvest with a public holiday when people celebrate the success of Japanese industry.

- 1 This holiday unites people of different religions.
- 2 It was the harvest festival in the past, which became one of the most important national holidays in the country.
- 3 This holiday is celebrated in one of the European countries with lots of tasty food in the "wrong month".
- 4 In the past this festival was so important that the leader of the country took part in it, nowadays people associate industrial success with it.
- 5 The festival has a historical importance as it marks the uprising against the invaders (захватчики).

2 Read the text and fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets.

CHRISTMAS IN AUSTRALIA

Most Australians (1) _____ (dream) of a white

Christmas for centuries. But the traditional European Christmas

(2) _____ (not fit) with Australia's thirty-degree heat. Thank-

fully things (3) _____ (change) now.

Christmas in Australia (4) _____ (happen) in summer. But not so long

ago they (5) _____ (try) their best to deny the reality of a summer Christmas.

The only Christmas cards published (6) _____ (portray) white winter Christmases. All this was a bit ridiculous in a country where 80 percent of the land (7) _____ (never see) a snowflake, even in winter.

However, the last ten years (8) _____ (witness) some big changes in the Australian lifestyle. Many Australians now (9) _____ (believe) that the country should break its connections with Britain. So now Christmas (10) _____ (get) an Australian identity. On Christmas day you (11) _____ (find) a lot of kids on the beach playing with their new surfboards, building sandcastles rather than snowmen. Indeed one of the typical Australian Christmas presents that nearly every Australian (12) _____ (receive) once in their life is a beach towel.

Christmas in Australia however hasn't escaped the commercial aspect. Like most other countries, the religious meaning of Christmas (13) _____ (be lost) amongst gift giving, Christmas sales and special offers.

What is unique though is something that most Australians (14) _____ (start) to cherish (лелеять). That is a Christmas of sunshine, surf and sand.

Although to many Europeans this may seem strange, to many Australians it is now the only Christmas worth dreaming of.



3 Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the list.

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL

The Dragon Boat Festival is a (1) _____ Chinese tradition. It (2) _____ to 289 BC and (3) _____ in May-June. It (4) _____ with a poet and statesman who drowned himself to (5) _____ injustice. According to the legend people searched for his body but failed to find it.

Now Dragon Boat Races (6) _____ on this day. They have become an (7) _____ part of the festival. These long narrow boats with a dragon's head at the prow (нос корабля) are brightly painted red and gold. In the evening when the race is over the boats (8) _____ along the water, decorated with brightly coloured lanterns.

Dragon Boat Festivals that celebrate Chinese culture have developed into events that people in many countries (9) _____. Dragon Boat Races are the fastest growing sport in the world and you can find race teams all around the globe — from Australia to Finland.

• dates back
 • parade
 • is associated
 • long-standing
 • are proud of
 • essential
 • protest against
 • are held
 • takes place

Lessons 1-2 How materialistic are you?

1 A. Correct the mistakes in the questions below.

- Underline the wrong word / phrase or put a tickle if a word is missing.
- Write the correct / missing one on the empty line.

- 1 What make young people materialistic?
- 2 People become less materialistic when they grow up?
- 3 Have you ever try not to be materialistic?
- 4 Does music promotes materialism?
- 5 Are you believe that the situation will change in the near future?
- 6 Wanted you designer labels when you was younger?

makes

B. Write appropriate questions for the following answers.

- 1 _____
I used to but now I don't.
- 2 _____
A hundred roubles per week.
- 3 _____
Two months ago.
- 4 _____
I've always wanted to.
- 5 _____
I hardly ever buy them.

2 A. Read the text and fill the blanks where necessary with the correct articles "a", "an" or "the".

Making money and success synonymous is (1) _____ big mistake. Money as currency can be used as (2) _____ means to certain ends. Though money has (3) _____ role to support us with necessities, money can't buy dignity (достоинство). Suppose you have food and no appetite? It can be as bad as having an appetite and no food. Suppose you have money, lots of money, but you got it illegally and end up in jail, and your parents are left with (4) _____ broken heart. How can you mend it with money?

Part of it is driven by TV asking what your wish is, "I wish I had (5) _____ expensive sweater, I wish I had (6) _____ fur coat, I wish I had sneakers, I wish I had ..." You start wishing for things that you can't afford, your eyes get big.

You focus on a wish list, instead of focusing on a thank-you list, which is non-materialistic. Things that mean (7) _____ most don't involve money. I often ask kids to name (8) _____ top five dead billionaires they would like to be. They say they wouldn't want to be any of them because they're dead. It means that life is the treasure, right?

You should be materialistic enough to have decent (приличную) clothes and (9) _____ nice house, transportation, food, (10) _____ job. You should be materialistic enough to achieve, but not mindlessly materialistic. That's when you get greedy (алчный).



B. Choose the best answers for the questions below.

- 1 What kind of text is it?
 - a) report
 - b) letter
 - c) announcement
 - d) speech

 - 2 What is the message of the text?
 - a) to criticise teenage materialism
 - b) to inform people about the problem
 - c) to instruct teenagers how to succeed in life
 - d) to encourage teenagers to achieve their aims
- 3 Read this newspaper article and complete the sentences in Russian to give the sense of the article.**

THE ART OF BEING A SUPERSTAR

We've all heard it before: "Looks aren't everything." But somehow, the message is a little less convincing when it comes from the likes of Brad Pitt, who is not exactly lacking in the beauty department. Still, the guy who should be grateful for his ridiculously successful career said in a press conference at the Venice, Italy film festival that he's sick of people placing importance on superficial (поверхностный) stuff. Brad agreed with a character in his new film, *Fight Club*, who comments on how people slave away at jobs they hate to buy stuff they don't need. "I find this truly insidious (коварный) and damaging," said Mr. Million-Dollar-Salary himself. He went on to demonstrate his lack of vanity (тщеславие) by laughing at rumours (слухи) that he'd protested about having to cut his hair for the movie. "Hair's hair. It grows," he said.



Не очень убедительными кажутся слова о том, что _____
 из уст такого человека, как Бред Питт, который явно не страдает _____
 Однако на пресс-конференции в Италии он заявил, что _____
 _____ . Актер-миллионер сказал, что он
 считает пагубным то, как люди работают как проклятые на работах, _____
 чтобы _____ . Питт посмеялся над
 слухами о том, что _____
 сказав, что _____

Lessons 5-6 Fighting for the "high" life?

1 A. Group the words from the list into two categories: those that refer to getting money and those that refer to giving it.

- Some words fit both groups.

IN		OUT

- to pay
- bill
- to spend
- to borrow
- fine
- to earn
- to lend
- debts
- grant
- to save
- to waste
- currency
- cash
- to economise

B. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the words from the list in Ex. 1A.

- You don't need to use all the words.
- I always _____ phone bills in time.
 - We're hoping to get a _____ from the local council for the project.
 - We soon got used to using Italian _____.
 - I'll give you fifty dollars in _____ and pay the rest by cheque later.
 - With his dinner, the _____ came to about 15 dollars.
 - I got a \$40 _____ for speeding.
 - He was imprisoned for _____.
 - We can't _____ on the central heating because the baby needs a warm house.
 - How does he _____ his living?

C. Choose the suitable alternative in each sentence.

- I got a *fine/debt* for parking at a bus stop.
- The family is in *fine/debt* and may lose their house.
- I bought two dresses and a pair of shoes and I only *spent/wasted* 100 roubles.
- Don't *spend/waste* your money on that old-fashioned dress.
- Can I *lend/borrow* your pen for a minute?
- Can you *lend/borrow* me 20 roubles till Friday?

2 Read the stories and put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

A A Frenchman Robert Alois (1) _____ (make) \$125,000 at the roulette table in Monte Carlo last week. But this (2) _____ (have) nothing to do with his gambling skills. He was awarded the money in compensation because a steel ball (3) _____ (flow) off the wheel and hit him in the eye.

B A motorist near Denver (1) _____ (drive) at a high speed when he (2) _____ (be / catch) by a speed camera. He (3) _____ (decide) to play a joke on the police by mailing a photograph of two \$20 bills to pay his \$40 fine. But he (4) _____ (change) his mind and (5) _____ (pay) up in real cash after the police (6) _____ (send) him a photo of a pair of handcuffs (наручники).

C Britons (1) _____ (be) still very honest, reports The Guardian. Last week, motorists on the M65 (2) _____ (astonish) when they (3) _____ (see) that £10,000 in cash (4) _____ (come out) of a motorbiker's backpack. Dozens of drivers (5) _____ (stop) to pick up the cash until the police arrived. But the "marvellous thing", (6) _____ (say) a police spokeswoman, was that by the end of the day, every single note (7) _____ (hand back).

D Two spinsters (старые девы) who (1) _____ (bake) cakes for their local church for 18 years (2) _____ (just leave) \$27 million to a charity, which (3) _____ (support) youth projects and schemes for the homeless. All these years they (4) _____ (live) modestly in a flat in north London. But neither friends nor neighbours (5) _____ (know) that the ladies (6) _____ (be) rich investors who (7) _____ (turn) their inherited (унаследованное) wealth into multimillion pound fortunes.

3 Put the sentences in the correct order and read the fable.

- Express the moral of the fable in one short sentence.

THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS

- a) One day a countryman going to the nest of his goose found there an egg all yellow and glittering.
- b) But on second thoughts he took it home, and soon found to his delight that it was an egg of pure gold.
- c) As he grew rich he grew greedy.
- d) Every morning the same thing occurred and he soon became rich by selling his eggs.
- e) When he picked it up it was heavy as lead and he was going to throw it away...
- f) Thinking that he would get all the goose's gold at once, he killed it and opened it only to find nothing.
- g) ...because he thought a trick had been played on him.

Lessons 7-8 No shortcuts to success

1 Put the adjectives from this box into two groups: positive and negative.

- enthusiastic
- self-confident
- generous
- ambitious
- cheerful
- pessimistic
- selfish
- reliable
- narrow-minded
- tolerant
- snobbish
- considerate
- obstinate
- greedy
- flexible
- domineering
- lazy

+	-

2 Choose the most suitable word.

- 1 John always does what he says he will do. He is so *considerate* / *reliable*.
- 2 Our new classmate is a bit *narrow-minded* / *snobbish*. He looks down on us.
- 3 I think Ann has become really *selfish* / *greedy*. The more she has the more she wants.
- 4 Our teacher is very *tolerant* / *generous*. She doesn't mind our crazy looks.
- 5 You should be more *considerate* / *cheerful*. Try to think about other people's feelings.
- 6 Don't be so *snobbish* / *obstinate*. I'm sure you know that you are wrong.
- 7 If you want to get this job show that you are *enthusiastic* / *domineering* about it.
- 8 She wants to get to the top in her company. She is so *self-confident* / *ambitious*.
- 9 This child never obeys his parents. He is very *narrow-minded* / *rebellious*.
- 10 When we need something Tom will always give it to us. He is so *enthusiastic* / *generous*.

3 Match the beginnings in list A with the endings in list B to make complete sentences.

- A
- 1 If she studies hard,
 - 2 Unless you feel better,
 - 3 If you don't get your rest,
 - 4 Unless we try,
 - 5 Unless you work harder,
 - 6 If you play with fire,
 - 7 If I get enough money,
 - 8 If you sit all the time,
 - 9 Unless the pay is too low,
 - 10 Unless we have lots of sleep,

- B
- a) you'll be too tired to do well at school.
 - b) things won't improve.
 - c) you won't go to school.
 - d) you'll get burnt.
 - e) I'll buy that vase.
 - f) you'll get fat.
 - g) we'll never have much energy.
 - h) I'll take that job.
 - i) she will pass the exam.
 - j) you'll fail the exam.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i									

4 Read the joke and try to present it in mathematical way.

MATHEMATICAL SENSE

Dilbert's Theorem on Salary states that engineers and scientists can never earn as much salary as businessmen, marketing, and sales people. This theorem can now be supported by a mathematical equation based on the following two postulates:

Postulate 1: Knowledge is Power.

Postulate 2: Time is Money.

As every engineer knows that mathematically: $\text{Power} = \text{Work} / \text{Time}$

If $\text{Knowledge} = \text{Power}$, and $\text{Time} = \text{Money}$, then $\text{Knowledge} = \text{Work} / \text{Money}$

Solving for Money, we get: $\text{Money} = \text{Work} / \text{Knowledge}$

Thus, Money approaches infinity as Knowledge approaches zero, regardless of the Work done.

Ex.4 Conclusion: The Less you Know, the More you Make!

5 Read the poem and choose the best answers.

AT STANDING STILL I'M UNSURPASSED

At lying down I have a skill
that truly is unique.
At sleeping I'm unquestionably
on a winning streak.
At standing still I'm unsurpassed;
I'm simply undefeated.
At sitting I'm the reigning champ;
I'll never be unseated.
At drifting in a daydream
it is obvious I'm blessed.
At staring at the TV
I'm undoubtedly the best.
At doing nothing
I am even better than you'd think.
At everything besides that, though,
I'd have to say I stink?
I hope someday I'll maybe learn
another kind of skill.
Until then I'm content to be
the best at standing still.

GLOSSARY

unsurpassed — непревзойден

to be on a winning streak — to have a period of time when you continually win

the reigning champ — the most recent winner of a competition

stink — completely hopeless

- The author is good at
 - winning sports competitions
 - doing nothing
 - learning different skills
 - being unique
- Choose the words, which you think, might describe the author's character.

obstinate
enthusiastic

lazy
ambitious

self-critical
easy-going

having a good sense of humour

Lessons 1-2 What makes a family?

1 Correct the mistakes. Put apostrophes in their proper places (s' or 's).

Martins wife is Alison. Shes a teacher. Their daughters name is Nell. Shes 23. Shes an artist. Her sons three. His name is Fred. Her husbands name is David. Hes got his own business. They go on holiday to his parents villa in Greece. Hes got a brother Harry. Harrys job is a travel agent. Hes not married yet, but hes got a girlfriend. Shes a top model.

2 s' or 's? Make one sentence of two.

Example: Ann has got a daughter. Her hair is fair.

Ann's daughter's hair is fair.

a) My friends have got new cassettes. They are in cassette boxes.

b) Sam has got a girlfriend. Her name is Fiona.

c) My father has got a sister. She is an artist.

d) My uncle has got a dog. It is not very intelligent.

e) The Smiths had a party. It was very boring.

f) Dr Johnson has got two brothers. They are bank managers.

g) Lucy and Mark have got a car. It is quite expensive.

h) His children go to school. Their grades are very low.

3 Read the puzzle and fill in the table.

Anna, Patrick, Mike, Diana and Rod are a family. The two textbook writers are fair. The father and the daughter are dark. Diana's children are an editor (she lives in Oxford), a computer programmer and a textbook writer. Rod is a professor. Mike is dark. What is Patrick's job?

Name	Anna	Patrick	Mike	Diana	Rod
Family relation					
Hair colour					
Job					

4 Choose the proper preposition.

- 1 A family is a group of human beings who care (*for/of/about*) each other... and feel comfortable (*-/for/with*) each other... and who will stand up (*for/to/-*) each other.
- 2 A family shares (*with/-/about*) things.
- 3 Families care (*about/for/of*) us when we need it, and give us a swift kick in the behind when we need it.
- 4 A family is a group sitting and watching (*at/-/on*) a good TV show together.
- 5 For still others, family has more to do (*about/-/with*) friends than it does (*about/-/with*) bloodlines.

5 A. Fill in the empty boxes.

n.	v.	adj.
		trustful
	secure	
privacy	—	
		extended
		caring
share		
	comfort	
		respectful

B. What does the underlined word mean?

- Match the example in A to an interpretation in B.

A	B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 He is always going on about his working class <u>background</u>. 2 He has a <u>background</u> in computer engineering. 3 With a bit more <u>background</u> information the report will be fine. 4 In the <u>background</u> of this photo you can see a few of my college friends. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) family history b) behind the main thing that you are looking at. c) events in the past that explain why something has happened
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Don't you <u>care</u> what happens to them? 6 The children are being well <u>cared</u> for. 7 You are lucky to have a <u>caring</u> family! 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> d) to look after someone who is not able to look after themselves e) feel that something is important, so that you are interesting, worried about f) thinking about what you need or would like.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8 We don't have enough books for everyone, so you'll have to <u>share</u>. 9 I <u>share</u> your worries about this. 10 I'll do my <u>share</u> of the housework. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> g) part of h) have the same opinion, feeling i) have or use something that other people use or have at the same time

C. Look at the picture and fill in the gaps with necessary words from the box below.

- Some of them can be used twice.

care
privacy
household
trusted
comfort
background
share
security

1 I've done ALL my homework, Dad!!
Can't I be _____?

2 Being a Prime Minister can be a tough
job, but I always think that being a parent
is probably tougher.

10 _____ is all the people who
live together in one house. What about us?

8 I don't _____!

7 Not with your _____, Marquis!

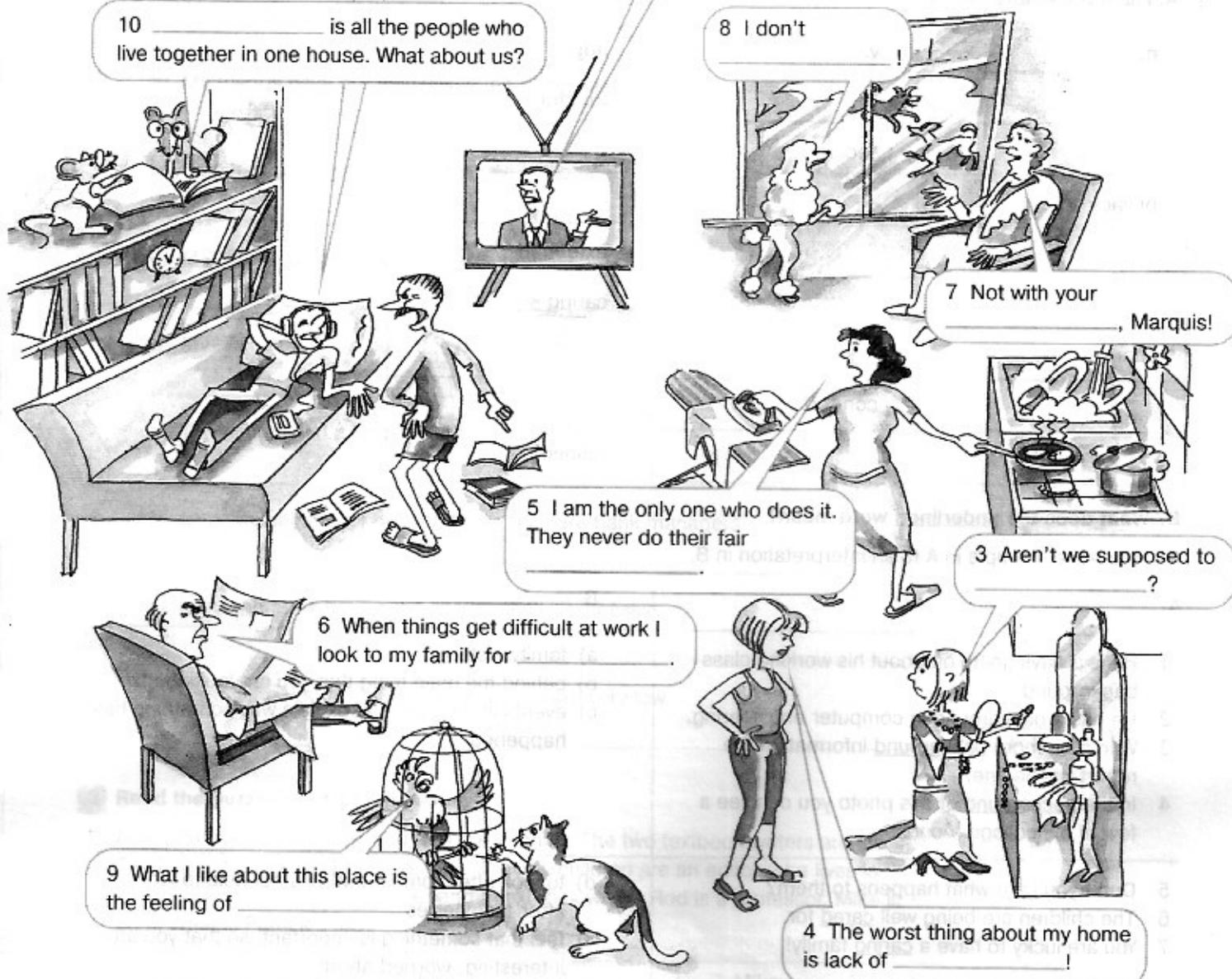
5 I am the only one who does it.
They never do their fair _____.

3 Aren't we supposed to _____?

6 When things get difficult at work I
look to my family for _____.

9 What I like about this place is
the feeling of _____.

4 The worst thing about my home
is lack of _____!



Lessons 3-4 As soon as I'm old enough

1 A. Match the verb expressions from the box and the more formal verbs and phrases below.

- a) is done for you

a) be involved in something (possibly something you shouldn't be doing) —

be up to

b) boast —

c) spend time with someone (esp. of the opposite sex) —

d) make somebody feel embarrassed —

e) postpone —

f) search (thoroughly) —

g) try to find —

go through
go out (with)
show off
put off
look for
show up
be up to

B. Re-phrase the following sentences, using verb expressions instead of the underlined words and phrases.

a) My father likes to embarrass me in front of my friends.

b) She is always boasting about her expensive holidays.

c) Never postpone until tomorrow something you can do today!

d) The police searched the house thoroughly but couldn't find the stolen things.

e) My sister is trying to find a well-paid job now.

f) They spent time together for two years and then parted.

B. Complete the conversations using 'always + present simple' or 'present continuous'.

a) — Olga has left her ticket at home.

— How awful! She's _____.

b) — Lena and Marina are going to work on their report tonight.

— What? Again? They _____.

c) — Dima always walks to work.

— I don't. It's too far for me to walk. I _____.

d) — Tanya has just spent 500 roubles on sunglasses.

— How can she afford it? She _____.

e) — My computer is old, but it never breaks down.

— You are lucky! My computer is not as old as yours, but it _____.

f) — Maxim is always informed of the latest issues in politics.

— I know that. He _____.

C. Translate the following letter into English. The word "keep" should be used 10 times in your translation.

Милая бабушка!

Пишу тебе потому, что не могу больше так жить.

Все только и стараются сделать мою жизнь невыносимой. Я ничего не могу держать в секрете потому, что мой брат Андрей (а ты всегда защищаешь его!) вечно подслушивает мои телефонные разговоры. Машка, твоя любимая внучка, постоянно читает мои письма. Кроме того, мама все время ворчит, что я не слежу за порядком в моей комнате. А когда я о чем-нибудь прошу папу, то в ответ всегда слышу: "Отстань!" А хуже всего то, что наша учительница английского языка задала домой написать письмо, используя слово "keep" десять раз. Я целых два часа старался сделать это, но так и не смог.

С любовью,
твой внук Вася

3 A. Use the words in the box to form nouns and put them in the correct column.

-ance	-ence	-ment

to signify	to disappoint
to appear	to depend
to prefer	to enter
to obey	to acquaint
to disagree	to differ
to corre- spond	to attend

B. Complete the sentences with some of the nouns you have formed.

- I don't like her she looks rather unhealthy.
- There are many between people's tastes and
- The of the church was richly decorated.
- Regular at lessons is necessary to be successful in learning.
- Goths wear some decorations, which have religious
- E-mail is becoming more and more popular nowadays.
- Minor in a family can cause great
- He is an old of mine.

4 Use the prefixes in-, im-, un- to form the opposites of the adjectives in the box.

in-	im-	un-

kind	believable
practical	patient
intelligent	enthusiastic
tolerant	wise
sociable	sensitive
possible	interesting
friendly	proper
sincere	

Lessons 3-4 Same or different?

1 Group these linking words according to their function in a piece of writing.

Function	Linking expressions
1 Sequencing	in conclusion <input type="checkbox"/> ; moreover <input type="checkbox"/> ; firstly <input type="checkbox"/> ; by contrast <input type="checkbox"/> ; furthermore <input type="checkbox"/> ;
2 Adding	it is true <input type="checkbox"/> ; to begin with <input type="checkbox"/> ; besides <input type="checkbox"/> ; for instance <input type="checkbox"/> ; whereas <input type="checkbox"/> ;
3 Giving an opinion	secondly <input type="checkbox"/> ; I believe <input type="checkbox"/> ; unfortunately <input type="checkbox"/> ; on the other hand <input type="checkbox"/> ; finally <input type="checkbox"/> ;
4 Giving an example	in fact <input type="checkbox"/> ; for example <input type="checkbox"/> ; to sum up <input type="checkbox"/> ; personally <input type="checkbox"/> ; as a result <input type="checkbox"/> .
5 Showing result	
6 Making a contrast	
7 Summing up	

2 Choose the most suitable word or phrase from the ones underlined in each sentence.

- Many teenagers believe that they can solve all their problems by joining a group. Furthermore / However, according to psychologists it might not be so harmless.
- We conducted a survey of youth facilities in the town, and came up with some interesting results. The youth clubs we saw were rather expensive, and moreover / although the actual facilities on offer were not so good. Besides this / In contrast, there were many sports clubs, which were not only good value but also much cheaper than the youth clubs. Finally / Personally, I would recommend the "Teenage World" sport club, which offers a really good variety of facilities.
- There are a number of objections to opening a new disco in the area. First of all / Moreover, it will disturb the neighbourhood. In contrast / In addition to this, it will bring hundreds of vehicles to this quiet place. As a result / For example, the local people's peace and quiet will be destroyed forever.
- Our local swimming pool no longer opens every day, as / because of very few people live in the village.
- As / For it was late, we decided to go home.

3 A. The paragraphs in this composition are not in the right order.

- Read the composition and decide:
 - Which paragraph is a good introduction? (kind of a definition, origins of the name)
 - Which paragraphs make the body of the composition? (appearance and philosophy)
 - Which paragraph is a good conclusion? (popularity nowadays)

B. Put the paragraphs in the right order.

GOTHS

1 When the Goths appeared in the early eighties nobody thought that they would last, but they are still rather popular. Today you can go almost anywhere in England, even to the smallest village and find a few Goths together as a small group, very much isolated from other kids of the same age.

2 A Goth is somebody who listens to Goth music and looks Gothic. The name Goths comes from the neo Gothic period of literature with its atmosphere of mystery and terror and stories about Dracula and Frankenstein.



3 One can tell Goths from the costume and make up. They are really interesting and can look really striking with their white skin and swept back hair. They are a mixture of quite a lot of fashions. The emphasis on black is something that is very much punk. But there was also another fashion at the time — it was called the New Romantics — people dressed up in velvets and lace, soft and rich fabrics. It originated from aristocratic fashion from two hundred years ago.

4 But what makes them really different is their philosophy. They are into mystical things and wear silver decorations, often with religious significance. Another thing is that they have a rather negative view of life. Everyone expects young people to be optimistic and full of life and enthusiasm, but Goths aren't like that. They are quite pessimistic and interested in death; they have this attitude that everything is tragic. It seems to appeal to kids, and there are always lots in every generation, who like to look on the dark rather than the bright side of life.

4 Read this text and choose the correct answer.

In-group language

Teenage slang has always been important in youth culture. It is the dialect of the younger generation and their special language that says, "This is us. This is how we talk".

What makes slang so intriguing? Take words already in use, give them new meaning that is clear for you and a circle of like-minded or same-aged acquaintances, and you have codes that signal you are part of a group.

It's like fashion and clothing. The newness of it is part of its appeal, part of who is in, who is on the edge, who is doing the cool things, or who can pretend they are cool by knowing the vocabulary.

Slang is dynamic, just like Standard English. Likewise, slang is formed from existing words or by adding prefixes or suffixes. Some of the words have a "short shelf life", but others become commonplace and move into everyday usage. When slang loses its group-identifying qualities and loses its freshness and appeal, and when it no longer carries any social functions, then you can say it has moved into standard vocabulary.

This is no simple answer to whether slang is good or bad to use. It depends on the context. It is bad in the sense that it might cause an unfavorable opinion of you if you use it in a situation where it is not appropriate. But for what it is, it is in-group vocabulary, and when you are talking to people in your own group, it is not bad at all. It has the purpose of showing identification with each other.

- 1 Teenage slang is important because
 - a) it is used every day
 - b) it helps teenagers identify themselves
 - c) it may cause a favourable opinion of a person.
- 2 The source of slang is
 - a) group vocabulary
 - b) everyday language
 - c) suffixes and prefixes.
- 3 Some slang words move into standard vocabulary when
 - a) they become commonplace
 - b) they go out of fashion
 - c) group members stop using them as their special language.
- 4 It is safe to use slang with your
 - a) friends
 - b) teachers
 - c) parents.



Lessons 5–6 Play your game

1 A. Are these people feeling confident or not?

- Match these pictures to the expressions in the box.

- to lift one's chin
- to cross your legs
- to look someone in the eye
- to hold one's back straight
- to put on a fake smile
- to scratch one's face



B. Group the pictures of people

those who feel confident _____;

those who feel uncertain _____.

2 Do you think you have enough control over your life?

- This quiz points out some of the ways self-esteem can affect you.
- Put a tick in the box, which you think is true for you.
- There are no right or wrong answers, but you'll learn more about yourself.
- For interpretation read the comments.

COMMENTS

If you answered rarely to most of these questions, great! You already believe in yourself. You know how to be real without trying to be perfect. You know how to make decisions and stick up for yourself.

If you answered sometimes or often to most of these questions, it's OK. You may lack some confidence right now, but there are solutions — you can learn about self-esteem and creative new ways to feel confident and be healthy. Everyone including you has unique interests and talents to develop. Your ideas and opinions count. And it's OK to ask for help.

	rarely	some-times	often
1 Do you miss new things such as a team sport or class trip even when they sound cool?			
2 Do you think that everything you do has to be perfect or it's not good enough?			
3 Do you call yourself mean names like "stupid" when you make a mistake?			
4 Do you worry about being talked about?			
5 Do you find it hard to believe it when somebody compliments you?			
6 Do you get yourself into risky situations because it's hard to disagree with your friends?			
7 Do you worry a lot about how you look?			

3 Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the list.

To be more sociable you have to give yourself

(1) _____. You said that you don't usually look happy, but if you walked around school with your (2) _____ people would know that you are (3) _____ in yourself. Try and (4) _____ your face. Just go up to a person who you would like to be friends with and (5) _____ to them. They will admire you for being so (6) _____. Try not to be so (7) _____ and speak about your thoughts. If you do people will (8) _____ and like you. Your looks does not have anything to do with how (9) _____ you are. Just be positive and you will get positive (10) _____.

head held up
outgoing
a positive appearance
confident
sociable
results
put a smile on
respect
shy
start talking

4 Read the text below.

- Each word in the box is related to the word needed to fill the gap with the same number.
- Make the necessary changes.

Example: (1) *suggest*

SELF-ESTEEM

Two of the greatest gifts we can give a developing child are positive self-esteem and self-confidence. Research findings (1) _____ that children who feel positive about themselves are more likely to be (2) _____ and academically (3) _____. They are also more likely to view others positively and to take a stand against (4) _____ and social (5) _____. If we feel positive about ourselves as learners we are more likely to keep trying, knowing that we can eventually (6) _____. We can accept (7) _____ without becoming (8) _____, and thus learn from it. We are also more likely to have an (9) _____ approach to life, form positive relationships with others and feel (10) _____.

(1) suggestion
(2) independence
(3) success
(4) discriminate
(5) just
(6) success
(7) correct
(8) deffence
(9) optimism
(10) confidence

Lessons 7-8 Sweet smell of success

1 Use the correct form of a verb from the box to fill in the gaps in the reporting sentences.

1 "No, it's not true, I didn't take Tom's car!"

Sally _____ taking Tom's car / that she had taken Tom's car.

2 "If I were you I would apologize immediately."

Tim _____ Jane to apologize immediately.

3 "Right, I'll go to the party alone."

Bill _____ to go to the party alone.

4 "Don't forget to buy some bread on your way home."

Kate _____ Stephen to buy some bread on his way home.

5 "No, sorry, I don't want to lend you the money."

Lynn _____ to lend me the money.

6 "Let me repair your car, Lisa"

Pat _____ to repair Lisa's car.

7 "No, no, you really must come to see me on Tuesday."

Harry _____ on my coming to see him / that I should come to see him on Tuesday.

8 "All right, it's true, I told you a lie."

Tom _____ telling me a lie.

9 "Don't worry, mum, I'll come back at 10.00."

Sheila _____ to come back at 10.00.

10 "My new teacher is so unfair to me!"

Brenda _____ about her new teacher being unfair to her / that her new teacher was unfair to her.

admit
remind
deny
promise
insist
complain
advise
offer
agree
refuse

2 Fill in the gaps in the text with prepositions (and don't take it too seriously!).

A PIECE OF ANTI-PEDAGOGICAL ADVICE

If you want to protest (1) _____ another silly test you should cover your feelings (2) _____ and put (3) _____ a fake smile. Look your teacher (4) _____ the eye not to give (5) _____ your intentions. You will be perceived (6) _____ a quiet and obedient student. Never take your beliefs (7) _____ extremes. To get your message (8) _____ wave your hand when you leave the classroom before the test starts and enjoy your talk with the head teacher.

3 Read the text and choose the correct verb forms.

Why losers in life have smell of failure

Scientists have discovered that people's sense of smell can make the difference between success and failure. The influence can be so powerful that once a particular smell (1) *becomes/became* associated with failure any future exposure can turn winners into losers.

Scientists at a scientific center in Philadelphia (2) *succeeded/were succeeded* in proving this idea by putting volunteers inside a maze (лабиринт) to see if they were able to find their way out. While they (3) *tried/were trying* to solve the problem, they didn't know that they (4) *were been/were being* exposed to a flower scent. What they also did not know was that it was an impossible maze and that they (5) *have been/were* bound to fail (были обречены на неудачу).

Some time later, the volunteers (6) *took/were taking* another, but this time solvable test; some were exposed to the same smell, and others to another smell or no smell at all.

Dr Ruth Hertz, who (7) *lead/led* the research, said: "We found that those who were exposed to the same smell as for the maze task (8) *performed/have performed* significantly worse. The feeling of failure induced (вызванное) by the smell led them to perform below their natural ability in the second and solvable test. Our results suggest that smells that (9) *have acquired/acquired* specific emotional responses can change behaviour and performance."

Dr Hertz and her team (10) *are now working/have been working* on the smell of success. The idea is that if the smell of failure can turn people into losers, then a smell associated with success could turn losers into winners. "If you had the smell that (11) *was associated/is associated* with success and achievement it could be used later to motivate people," she said.

(Adapted from The Independent 16 November 1999)

4 A. Read the newspaper reports about three celebrities and match them with their headings.

1. Long-a-waited success

2. Strange change

3. Proof of the American dream

A

A Michigan-born superstar Madonna is slowly but surely turning English. She has bought a \$2 million house in London and is looking for an English school for her daughter, Lourdes. Her latest boyfriend is the English director Guy Ritchie, and even her accent has become more noticeable. "I'm having a love affair with England," she admits. "I feel inspired when I'm there. I love to take a walk to a nice pub." She also enjoys getting away from Hollywood's celebrities. "There's nothing I hate more than actors or singers or performers sitting down and talking about their work. I just find it deadly dull."

(25 Feb. 2000 The Week)



B



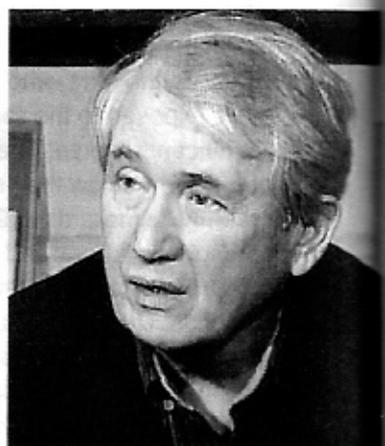
A Hollywood actress Ashley Judd was born to a dirt-poor family who fought for life in the Kentucky backwoods. Her father walked out when she was four, leaving them with so little money that they had to make their own soap. Ten years later, Ashley's mother Naomi and older sister Wynona teamed up as country and western singers to make some money — and became one of the biggest acts in the country, selling over 20 million records. Meanwhile, Ashley drove a truck 2,000 miles to Hollywood, determined to become a star in her own right. And it certainly paid off. She now commands \$8 million a picture. Fame may be a “mixed burden”, but “the good thing about being a movie star is that you can usually get something nice to eat.”

(21 Jan. 2000 The Week)

C

A novelist Frank McCourt had a miserable childhood in Ireland hoping to find his fortune in America. He had no qualifications and looked quite hideous, with pus-filled eyes and rotten teeth. He was clever enough to get into university, though, and to become a school teacher. All the time, his story was waiting to be told. “I couldn't have written about my mother while she was alive. She hated me uncovering the past: the only place for confession is to a priest, she thought.” When he did finally produce his memoir, *Angela's Ashes*, it sold over six million copies in 30 countries and made him a rich man. McCourt finds all the attention a bit much. “Thirty years as a teacher nobody paid me a scrap of attention,” he sighs. “Then I write a bestselling book and suddenly you are an expert on everything.”

(21 Jan. 2000 The Week)



B. Read the texts again and answer the following questions.

- There can be more than one answer.
- Put the appropriate litter in the box.

- 1 Which of the celebrities used to live in poverty?
- 2 Who was not allowed to reveal the family's private life?
- 3 Which person has changed her way of speaking?
- 4 Who hates speaking with famous colleagues?
- 5 Which speaker thinks that being rich and famous has both good and bad points?
- 6 Who set a goal to make his/her own career?
- 7 Which of them looked ugly?
- 8 Who used to work hard to get by?

C. Report the underlined sentences in each article using a different reporting verb every time. (See 1.)

1 Madonna

2 Ashley Judd

3 Frank McCourt

A time to celebrate

Lessons 1-2 What is a tradition?

1 Fill in the gaps in these sentences with the expressions from the box making all necessary changes.

- You won't need all the expressions.

be associated with	common symbol	define oneself	protect against
be reminded	date back to	long-standing tradition	survive

- The dove is a _____ of peace.
- Several ancient traditions still _____ in these remote parts of the country.
- These amulets are believed to hold magic powers and _____ disease.
- This church _____ the 13th century.
- Keeping traditions helps people _____ in our ever-changing world.
- Many national festivals are strongly _____ the country's history.
- Celebrating Easter is a _____ among all Christians.

2 Read the text below.

- Each word in the box is related to the word needed to fill the gap with the same number.
- Make the necessary changes.

Example: (1) *inspiration*

Family traditions

Traditions bring families together and help create ties that bind for a lifetime. They provide (1) _____, give birth to memories and establish the (2) _____ of a family.

Each family creates traditions in its own unique way, while taking part in (3) _____ that have great (4) _____ meanings.

A tradition can be passed on for (5) _____ or it can be established the year the first child is born. A strong sense of family in which rituals and traditions abound is one of the most evident traits in (6) _____ families. It gives the family a frame. It places it in context (7) _____, linking the past with the future in such a way that members feel part of a larger ethnic or (8) _____ family.

As your own special holidays draw near, take some time to start your own family customs. These days are filled with commitments, (9) _____ lists and places to be. It's easy to forget the true (10) _____ of why we gather together. Whether it's to observe Christmas, Easter or some other festival, we can incorporate into each (11) _____ the gift of a tradition passed down from parent to child, and from friend to friend.

- (1) inspire
- (2) unique
- (3) celebrate
- (4) symbol
- (5) generate
- (6) health
- (7) history
- (8) religion
- (9) shop
- (10) mean
- (11) gather

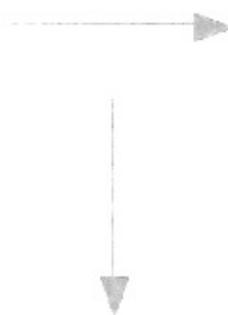
5 There are names of 10 festivals hidden within this Word Search puzzle.

Examples: *Christmas* or *Burns Night*.

- Find them and eight more names.



SEARCH



Lessons 3-4 Talking turkey

1 A. A youth magazine asked different people in the streets of London about their attitude to Christmas.

- Complete their opinions with expressions from the box.

- That's what I like best about Christmas.
- I guess the main reason I like Christmas is because...
- The thing is...
- I just think it's time to...
- I can honestly say...



3 I spend Christmas in Scotland with my mum.

_____ watch TV and eat lots of lovely food.

4 _____
New Year is a bigger celebration for us.
(Ann, student)

1 _____
I love Christmas lunch! Like most people we have a huge family meal, sometimes we have roast turkey, sometimes duck.

(Lucy, just left school)

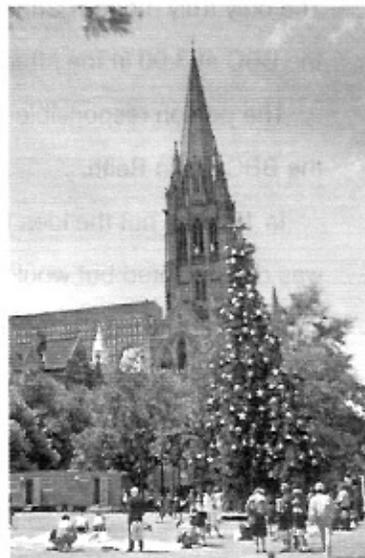
2 In Australia, we just get a group of friends together and have a barbecue around the swimming pool.

(Steve, Australian tourist)

5 _____
I'm somewhere different every Christmas, so I don't often eat a traditional Christmas meal.
(Leslie, TV reporter)



B. Add your own opinion to the empty bubble.

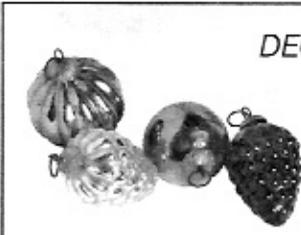


2 Match the words in the box on the right with the three headings.

TRADITIONS



DECORATIONS



DISHES



- presents
- pudding
- stockings
- evergreen tree
- Boxing day
- greeting cards
- carols
- mistletoe
- mince pies
- Santa Claus
- Queen's Speech
- turkey

Why does the Queen broadcast on Christmas day?

3 A. Read the text and the chart and provide the missing names.

The only truly modern Christmas ritual is listening to the monarch's broadcast on the BBC at 3.00 in the afternoon on Christmas Day.

The person responsible for starting this new ritual was the General Manager of the BBC, John Reith.

In 1923 he put the idea to (1) _____, but the King refused. Reith was disappointed but would not give up. He offered the King a chance to reach his subjects all around the world and (2) _____ finally agreed.

At 3.00 p.m. on the 25th of December 1932, the King sat down in front of two large, box-like microphones at Sandringham and the first royal Christmas broadcast was made.

The speech had been written for him by Rudyard Kipling and the wording made a great impact. "I speak now", said the King, "from my home and from my heart, to you all."

It was a huge success and the King agreed to repeat it the following December. He continued to make his Christmas broadcast each year until his death in 1936. The tradition would then have passed to his son (3) _____, but before Christmas Day 1936 he had abdicated (отрекся от престола) the throne.

The new King, (4) _____, was now faced with a nightmare. Since the age of seven he had suffered from an acute stammer (заикание) and the idea of making a public broadcast must have filled him with dread.

When (5) _____ died in 1952, his young daughter (6) _____ was now faced with the challenge. Her voice was strained but she did her best with the unfamiliar task. In 1957 the Christmas speech was televised for the first time.

She has repeated it each year since then and has become gradually more relaxed and comfortable with the medium. She has not, however, always been well served by her scriptwriters, who have frequently provided her with words that are more politically correct than they are heart-warming. With the help of more imaginative writing in the future, the royal broadcast will undoubtedly retain its role as a central ritual of the modern Christmas.

ELIZABETH II

1952-

GEORGE VI

1936-1952

EDWARD VIII

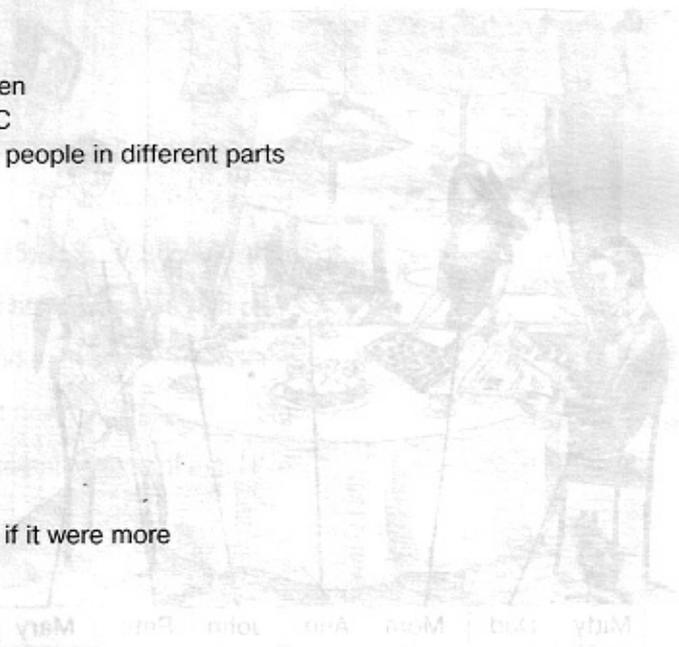
1936

GEORGE V

1910-1936

B. Choose the best answer:

- The tradition of the monarch's broadcast appeared when
 - John Reith became the general manager of the BBC
 - John Reith persuaded the King that he would reach people in different parts of the world
 - The BBC was founded
- George V made his first speech from
 - the BBC studio
 - The Houses of Parliament
 - The Royal residence
- The ritual was repeated the next year because
 - the audience liked it very much
 - Rudyard Kipling wrote the speech
 - John Reith insisted on it
- The Royal Broadcast could become more popular now if it were more
 - relaxed
 - warm and sincere
 - politically correct



3 Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

The table has long been the meeting (1) _____ of minds and affection. An invitation to a family dinner in a (2) _____ country implies welcome. People are proud of their hospitality and their food, as (3) _____ of their culture. In Arab families the meal and conversation are (4) _____ important that no one can disturb them. Some dinners in Ireland (5) _____ all night, as poetry, song and whiskey follow food. Whether in a restaurant or at home, we (6) _____ pleasure in eating together, in resting (7) _____ work, in talking and listening, in laughter and jokes.

As one of the (8) _____ people to grow up in a healthy and stable environment, family meals and dinner parties formed a strong part of my growing (9) _____ and my education. Some of my (10) _____ memories are of long evenings with friends or family sitting (11) _____ a dinner table talking about everything (12) _____ the weather to politics. Admittedly, the majority of the time we (13) _____ to differ in our views. (14) _____ it gave us a chance to air our views in a safe and sociable environment. (15) _____ I feel pretty well equipped for anything in life.

strange
lucky
agreed
nevertheless
take
from
so
place
around
part
last
from
up
as a result
happiest

4 Have you ever tasted any exotic food?

- Read the text and complete the recipe with articles "a" or "the".

A traveller's memories

In New Guinea they have what's called munu where they eat (1) _____ lot of pork and bananas, and they wrap (2) _____ pork in banana leaves with potatoes and coconut. They wrap it up in bundles and then dig (3) _____ big hole in the ground and they make (4) _____ fire and they put rocks on (5) _____ fire so that (6) _____ rocks get very hot, and they put the parcels of banana leaves with pork inside on the rocks for seven hours, covered with earth. And then seven hours later you take up these parcels, when you open them up, you sit down in (7) _____ big circle and eat them. That was probably (8) _____ most interesting kind of meal I've ever had in New Guinea and (9) _____ island of Tonga.

Lessons 7–8 Exotic festivals

Harvest Festival Customs

1 Read the texts and match them to the sentences summarizing the main idea.

Oktoberfest (Bavaria)

Despite its name, this 16-day festival starts mid-September. Towns and villages in Bavaria celebrate the harvest (урожай) with processions and parades. It's time to sing and dance, taste the new season's beer and to eat sauerkraut, dumplings and white sausages.

Yam harvest (West Africa)

Muslims and Christians share this summer festival. The occasion is marked by dancing and feasting.

Moon cake festival (China)

This falls in September when people give thanks for the rice harvest and recall the successful rebellion against their Mongol rulers 1000 years ago. Families go to the nearest hill to light lanterns and watch the moon rise. When it appears, they eat moon cakes made of lotus and sesame and fruit.

Thanksgiving (USA)

When the Pilgrim Fathers and their families reached the New World in 1620 it was too late to plant crops for the next year and nearly half died of hunger during the first winter. The survivors celebrated their first successful harvest with a day of thanksgiving, which became a national festival. Today Thanksgiving is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November.

Rice festival (Japan)

Many myths and traditions grew up around the all-important autumn rice crop. It was thought unlucky to eat the newly gathered rice until a ceremony had been held to honour the spirits, which guarded it. Processions and banquets marked the occasion and the emperor of Japan presented a portion at the sacred altar (священный алтарь). Today Japan marks the harvest with a public holiday when people celebrate the success of Japanese industry.

- 1 This holiday unites people of different religions.
- 2 It was the harvest festival in the past, which became one of the most important national holidays in the country.
- 3 This holiday is celebrated in one of the European countries with lots of tasty food in the "wrong month".
- 4 In the past this festival was so important that the leader of the country took part in it, nowadays people associate industrial success with it.
- 5 The festival has a historical importance as it marks the uprising against the invaders (захватчики).

2 Read the text and fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets.

CHRISTMAS IN AUSTRALIA

Most Australians (1) _____ (dream) of a white

Christmas for centuries. But the traditional European Christmas

(2) _____ (not fit) with Australia's thirty-degree heat. Thank-

fully things (3) _____ (change) now.

Christmas in Australia (4) _____ (happen) in summer. But not so long ago they (5) _____ (try) their best to deny the reality of a summer Christmas.

The only Christmas cards published (6) _____ (portray) white winter Christmases. All this was a bit ridiculous in a country where 80 percent of the land (7) _____ (never see) a snowflake, even in winter.

However, the last ten years (8) _____ (witness) some big changes in the Australian lifestyle. Many Australians now (9) _____ (believe) that the country should break its connections with Britain. So now Christmas (10) _____ (get) an Australian identity. On Christmas day you (11) _____ (find) a lot of kids on the beach playing with their new surfboards, building sandcastles rather than snowmen. Indeed one of the typical Australian Christmas presents that nearly every Australian (12) _____ (receive) once in their life is a beach towel.

Christmas in Australia however hasn't escaped the commercial aspect. Like most other countries, the religious meaning of Christmas (13) _____ (be lost) amongst gift giving, Christmas sales and special offers.

What is unique though is something that most Australians (14) _____ (start) to cherish (лелеять). That is a Christmas of sunshine, surf and sand.

Although to many Europeans this may seem strange, to many Australians it is now the only Christmas worth dreaming of.



3 Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the list.

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL

The Dragon Boat Festival is a (1) _____ Chinese tradition. It (2) _____ to 289 BC and (3) _____ in May-June. It (4) _____ with a poet and statesman who drowned himself to (5) _____ injustice. According to the legend people searched for his body but failed to find it.

Now Dragon Boat Races (6) _____ on this day. They have become an (7) _____ part of the festival. These long narrow boats with a dragon's head at the prow (нос корабля) are brightly painted red and gold. In the evening when the race is over the boats (8) _____ along the water, decorated with brightly coloured lanterns.

Dragon Boat Festivals that celebrate Chinese culture have developed into events that people in many countries (9) _____. Dragon Boat Races are the fastest growing sport in the world and you can find race teams all around the globe — from Australia to Finland.

dates back
parade
is associated
long-standing
are proud of
essential
protest against
are held
takes place

Lessons 1-2 How materialistic are you?

1 A. Correct the mistakes in the questions below.

- Underline the wrong word / phrase or put a tick if a word is missing.
- Write the correct / missing one on the empty line.

- 1 What make young people materialistic?
- 2 People become less materialistic when they grow up?
- 3 Have you ever try not to be materialistic?
- 4 Does music promotes materialism?
- 5 Are you believe that the situation will change in the near future?
- 6 Wanted you designer labels when you was younger?

makes _____

B. Write appropriate questions for the following answers.

- 1 _____
I used to but now I don't.
- 2 _____
A hundred roubles per week.
- 3 _____
Two months ago.
- 4 _____
I've always wanted to.
- 5 _____
I hardly ever buy them.

2 A. Read the text and fill the blanks where necessary with the correct articles "a", "an" or "the".

Making money and success synonymous is (1) _____ big mistake. Money as currency can be used as (2) _____ means to certain ends. Though money has (3) _____ role to support us with necessities, money can't buy dignity (достоинство). Suppose you have food and no appetite? It can be as bad as having an appetite and no food. Suppose you have money, lots of money, but you got it illegally and end up in jail, and your parents are left with (4) _____ broken heart. How can you mend it with money?

Part of it is driven by TV asking what your wish is, "I wish I had (5) _____ expensive sweater, I wish I had (6) _____ fur coat, I wish I had sneakers, I wish I had ..." You start wishing for things that you can't afford, your eyes get big.

You focus on a wish list, instead of focusing on a thank-you list, which is non-materialistic. Things that mean (7) _____ most don't involve money. I often ask kids to name (8) _____ top five dead billionaires they would like to be. They say they wouldn't want to be any of them because they're dead. It means that life is the treasure, right?

You should be materialistic enough to have decent (приличную) clothes and (9) _____ nice house, transportation, food, (10) _____ job. You should be materialistic enough to achieve, but not mindlessly materialistic. That's when you get greedy (алчный).

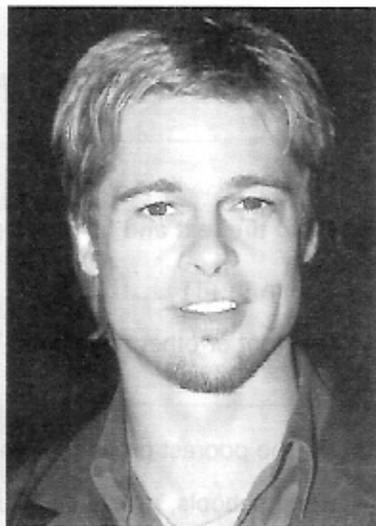


B. Choose the best answers for the questions below.

- 1 What kind of text is it?
- report
 - letter
 - announcement
 - speech
- 2 What is the message of the text?
- to criticise teenage materialism
 - to inform people about the problem
 - to instruct teenagers how to succeed in life
 - to encourage teenagers to achieve their aims

3 Read this newspaper article and complete the sentences in Russian to give the sense of the article.**THE ART OF BEING A SUPERSTAR**

We've all heard it before: "Looks aren't everything." But somehow, the message is a little less convincing when it comes from the likes of Brad Pitt, who is not exactly lacking in the beauty department. Still, the guy who should be grateful for his ridiculously successful career said in a press conference at the Venice, Italy film festival that he's sick of people placing importance on superficial (поверхностный) stuff. Brad agreed with a character in his new film, *Fight Club*, who comments on how people slave away at jobs they hate to buy stuff they don't need. "I find this truly insidious (коварный) and damaging," said Mr. Million-Dollar-Salary himself. He went on to demonstrate his lack of vanity (тщеславие) by laughing at rumours (слухи) that he'd protested about having to cut his hair for the movie. "Hair's hair. It grows," he said.



Не очень убедительными кажутся слова о том, что _____
из уст такого человека, как Бред Питт, который явно не страдает _____
Однако на пресс-конференции в Италии он заявил, что _____
_____. Актер-миллионер сказал, что он
считает пагубным то, как люди работают как проклятые на работах, _____,
чтобы _____ . Питт посмеялся над
слухами о том, что _____,
сказав, что _____.

Lessons 3-4 Fighting for life

1 Rewrite each sentence beginning or ending as shown, so that the meaning remains the same.

- 1 Today lots of people with degrees find it hard to find employment.

Finding _____

- 2 It's important to talk to other people.

Talking _____

- 3 Today there is no way any student could possibly live on a government grant.

Living _____

- 4 Students often get into debt and this causes them problems.

Getting into debt _____

- 5 It is my dream to find a well-paid job.

_____ finding a well-paid job.

2 Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

Those in (1) _____ are likely to fall (2) _____ with rent or other payments. They are likely to live in the worst housing conditions in (3) _____, overcrowded buildings.

The poorest groups live in the most deprived (4) _____ with the worst schools, problems of crime, etc. However, we should remember that it is not just inner cities that have (5) _____ levels of poverty; some of the worst poverty is in the (6) _____.

There is no money for (7) _____ or social activities — 85 per cent of free time is spent (8) _____ the home, as "normal" social activities are too (9) _____.

inside
expensive
behind
damp
areas
leisure
poverty
high
countryside

3 Choose the best alternative in each sentence.

- The Association exists to provide *affordable* / *available* housing for working class families.
- We need someone to work on this job immediately. Who *is affordable* / *available*?
- The government's housing *policy* / *politics* created more social problems than it ever solved.
- She takes a lively interest in *policy* / *politics* and current affairs.
- The house is too expensive. We can't *afford* / *pay* it.

4 Mark the following words with adj. if they are adjectives, v. — verbs and write nouns for them.

- 1 poor _____
- 2 fail _____
- 3 support _____
- 4 brave _____
- 5 cost _____
- 6 advise _____
- 7 decide _____
- 8 safe _____
- 9 pay _____

5 Read the text and fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.

Mr. Johnson was an illiterate immigrant, but he worked hard, saved his money, and started a small business. It did well, and soon he had enough money to send (1) _____ his wife and children. The work kept him very busy, so he never had time to learn to write, but the bank was happy to do business (2) _____ him, even though his signature consisted (3) _____ two X's.

He made a lot of money and opened more stores, the kids were sent (4) _____ private schools and the family moved (5) _____ a big house. One day his banker, Mr. Smith, asked him to drop by.

"So what's the problem?" Johnson asked, a bit anxiously.

Smith waved a bunch of checks (6) _____ him. "Perhaps nothing," he said, "but I wanted to be (7) _____ the safe side. These recent checks (8) _____ yours are all signed (9) _____ 3 X's, but your signature has just 2."

Johnson looked embarrassed. "I'm sorry (10) _____ making trouble," he said, "but my wife said that since I'm now such a high class rich guy, I should have a middle name!"

Lessons 5-6 Fighting for the "high" life?

- 1 A. Group the words from the list into two categories: those that refer to getting money and those that refer to giving it.

- Some words fit both groups.

IN

OUT



to pay
bill
to spend
to borrow
fine
to earn
to lend
debts
grant
to save
to waste
currency
cash
to economise

- B. Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the words from the list in Ex. 1A.

- You don't need to use all the words.

- I always _____ phone bills in time.
- We're hoping to get a _____ from the local council for the project.
- We soon got used to using Italian _____.
- I'll give you fifty dollars in _____ and pay the rest by cheque later.
- With his dinner, the _____ came to about 15 dollars.
- I got a \$40 _____ for speeding.
- He was imprisoned for _____.
- We can't _____ on the central heating because the baby needs a warm house.
- How does he _____ his living?

- C. Choose the suitable alternative in each sentence.

- I got a *fine* / *debt* for parking at a bus stop.
- The family is in *fine* / *debt* and may lose their house.
- I bought two dresses and a pair of shoes and I only *spent* / *wasted* 100 roubles.
- Don't *spend* / *waste* your money on that old-fashioned dress.
- Can I *lend* / *borrow* your pen for a minute?
- Can you *lend* / *borrow* me 20 roubles till Friday?

2 Read the stories and put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

A A Frenchman Robert Alois (1) _____ (make) \$125,000 at the roulette table in Monte Carlo last week. But this (2) _____ (have) nothing to do with his gambling skills. He was awarded the money in compensation because a steel ball (3) _____ (flow) off the wheel and hit him in the eye.

A motorist near Denver (1) _____ (drive) at a high speed when he (2) _____ (be / catch) by a speed camera. He (3) _____ (decide) to play a joke on the police by mailing a photograph of two \$20 bills to pay his \$40 fine. But he (4) _____ (change) his mind and (5) _____ (pay) up in real cash after the police (6) _____ (send) him a photo of a pair of handcuffs (наручники).

C Britons (1) _____ (be) still very honest, reports The Guardian. Last week, motorists on the M65 (2) _____ (astonish) when they (3) _____ (see) that £10,000 in cash (4) _____ (come out) of a motorbiker's backpack. Dozens of drivers (5) _____ (stop) to pick up the cash until the police arrived. But the "marvellous thing", (6) _____ (say) a police spokeswoman, was that by the end of the day, every single note (7) _____ (hand back).

D Two spinsters (старые девы) who (1) _____ (bake) cakes for their local church for 18 years (2) _____ (just leave) \$27 million to a charity, which (3) _____ (support) youth projects and schemes for the homeless. All these years they (4) _____ (live) modestly in a flat in north London. But neither friends nor neighbours (5) _____ (know) that the ladies (6) _____ (be) rich investors who (7) _____ (turn) their inherited (унаследованное) wealth into multimillion pound fortunes.

3 Put the sentences in the correct order and read the fable.

- Express the moral of the fable in one short sentence.

THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS

- | | |
|--|--|
| | a) One day a countryman going to the nest of his goose found there an egg all yellow and glittering. |
| | b) But on second thoughts he took it home, and soon found to his delight that it was an egg of pure gold. |
| | c) As he grew rich he grew greedy. |
| | d) Every morning the same thing occurred and he soon became rich by selling his eggs. |
| | e) When he picked it up it was heavy as lead and he was going to throw it away... |
| | f) Thinking that he would get all the goose's gold at once, he killed it and opened it only to find nothing. |
| | g) ...because he thought a trick had been played on him. |

Lessons 7-8 No shortcuts to success

1 Put the adjectives from this box into two groups: positive and negative.

+	-

enthusiastic
self-confident
generous
ambitious
cheerful
pessimistic
selfish
reliable
narrow-minded
tolerant
snobbish
considerate
obstinate
greedy
flexible
domineering
lazy

2 Choose the most suitable word.

- John always does what he says he will do. He is so *considerate* / *reliable*.
- Our new classmate is a bit *narrow-minded* / *snobbish*. He looks down on us.
- I think Ann has become really *selfish* / *greedy*. The more she has the more she wants.
- Our teacher is very *tolerant* / *generous*. She doesn't mind our crazy looks.
- You should be more *considerate* / *cheerful*. Try to think about other people's feelings.
- Don't be so *snobbish* / *obstinate*. I'm sure you know that you are wrong.
- If you want to get this job show that you are *enthusiastic* / *domineering* about it.
- She wants to get to the top in her company. She is so *self-confident* / *ambitious*.
- This child never obeys his parents. He is very *narrow-minded* / *rebellious*.
- When we need something Tom will always give it to us. He is so *enthusiastic* / *generous*.

3 Match the beginnings in list A with the endings in list B to make complete sentences.

A

- If she studies hard,
- Unless you feel better,
- If you don't get your rest,
- Unless we try,
- Unless you work harder,
- If you play with fire,
- If I get enough money,
- If you sit all the time,
- Unless the pay is too low,
- Unless we have lots of sleep,

B

- you'll be too tired to do well at school.
- things won't improve.
- you won't go to school.
- you'll get burnt.
- I'll buy that vase.
- you'll get fat.
- we'll never have much energy.
- I'll take that job.
- she will pass the exam.
- you'll fail the exam.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i									

4 Read the joke and try to present it in mathematical way.

MATHEMATICAL SENSE

Dilbert's Theorem on Salary states that engineers and scientists can never earn as much salary as businessmen, marketing, and sales people. This theorem can now be supported by a mathematical equation based on the following two postulates:

Postulate 1: Knowledge is Power.

Postulate 2: Time is Money.

As every engineer knows that mathematically: $\text{Power} = \text{Work} / \text{Time}$

If $\text{Knowledge} = \text{Power}$, and $\text{Time} = \text{Money}$, then $\text{Knowledge} = \text{Work} / \text{Money}$

Solving for Money, we get: $\text{Money} = \text{Work} / \text{Knowledge}$

Thus, Money approaches infinity as Knowledge approaches zero, regardless of the Work done.

Ex.4 Conclusion: The Less you Know, the More you Make!

5 Read the poem and choose the best answers.

AT STANDING STILL I'M UNSURPASSED

At lying down I have a skill
that truly is unique.

At sleeping I'm unquestionably
on a winning streak.

At standing still I'm unsurpassed;
I'm simply undefeated.

At sitting I'm the reigning champ;
I'll never be unseated.

At drifting in a daydream
it is obvious I'm blessed.

At staring at the TV
I'm undoubtedly the best.

At doing nothing
I am even better than you'd think.

At everything besides that, though,
I'd have to say I stink?

I hope someday I'll maybe learn
another kind of skill.

Until then I'm content to be
the best at standing still.

GLOSSARY

unsurpassed — непревзойден

to be on a winning streak — to have a period of time when you continually win

the reigning champ — the most recent winner of a competition

stink — completely hopeless

- The author is good at
 - winning sports competitions
 - doing nothing
 - learning different skills
 - being unique
- Choose the words, which you think, might describe the author's character.

obstinate

lazy

self-critical

having a good sense of humour

enthusiastic

ambitious

easy-going

Lessons 1–2 What makes a family?

1 Correct the mistakes. Put apostrophes in their proper places (s' or 's).

Martins wife is Alison. Shes a teacher. Their daughters name is Nell. Shes 23. Shes an artist. Her sons three. His name is Fred. Her husbands name is David. Hes got his own business. They go on holiday to his parents villa in Greece. Hes got a brother Harry. Harrys job is a travel agent. Hes not married yet, but hes got a girlfriend. Shes a top model.

2 s' or 's? Make one sentence of two.

Example: Ann has got a daughter. Her hair is fair.
Ann's daughter's hair is fair.

a) My friends have got new cassettes. They are in cassette boxes.

b) Sam has got a girlfriend. Her name is Fiona.

c) My father has got a sister. She is an artist.

d) My uncle has got a dog. It is not very intelligent.

e) The Smiths had a party. It was very boring.

f) Dr Johnson has got two brothers. They are bank managers.

g) Lucy and Mark have got a car. It is quite expensive.

h) His children go to school. Their grades are very low.

3 Read the puzzle and fill in the table.

Anna, Patrick, Mike, Diana and Rod are a family. The two textbook writers are fair. The father and the daughter are dark. Diana's children are an editor (she lives in Oxford), a computer programmer and a textbook writer. Rod is a professor. Mike is dark. What is Patrick's job?

Name	Anna	Patrick	Mike	Diana	Rod
Family relation					
Hair colour					
Job					

4 Choose the proper preposition.

- 1 A family is a group of human beings who care (*for/of/about*) each other... and feel comfortable (*-/for/with*) each other... and who will stand up (*for/to/-*) each other.
- 2 A family shares (*with/-/about*) things.
- 3 Families care (*about/for/of*) us when we need it, and give us a swift kick in the behind when we need it.
- 4 A family is a group sitting and watching (*at/-/on*) a good TV show together.
- 5 For still others, family has more to do (*about/-/with*) friends than it does (*about/-/with*) bloodlines.

5 A. Fill in the empty boxes.

n.	v.	adj.
		trustful
	secure	
privacy	—	
		extended
		caring
share		
	comfort	
		respectful

B. What does the underlined word mean?

- Match the example in A to an interpretation in B.

A	B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 He is always going on about his working class <u>background</u>. 2 He has a <u>background</u> in computer engineering. 3 With a bit more <u>background</u> information the report will be fine. 4 In the <u>background</u> of this photo you can see a few of my college friends. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) family history b) behind the main thing that you are looking at. c) events in the past that explain why something has happened
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Don't you <u>care</u> what happens to them? 6 The children are being well <u>cared</u> for. 7 You are lucky to have a <u>caring</u> family! 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> d) to look after someone who is not able to look after themselves e) feel that something is important, so that you are interesting, worried about f) thinking about what you need or would like.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8 We don't have enough books for everyone, so you'll have to <u>share</u>. 9 I <u>share</u> your worries about this. 10 I'll do my <u>share</u> of the housework. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> g) part of h) have the same opinion, feeling i) have or use something that other people use or have at the same time

C. Look at the picture and fill in the gaps with necessary words from the box below.

- Some of them can be used twice.

care
privacy
household
trusted
comfort
background
share
security

1 I've done ALL my homework, Dad!!
Can't I be _____?

2 Being a Prime Minister can be a tough
job, but I always think that being a parent
is probably tougher.

10 _____ is all the people who
live together in one house. What about us?

8 I don't _____!

7 Not with your _____, Marquis!

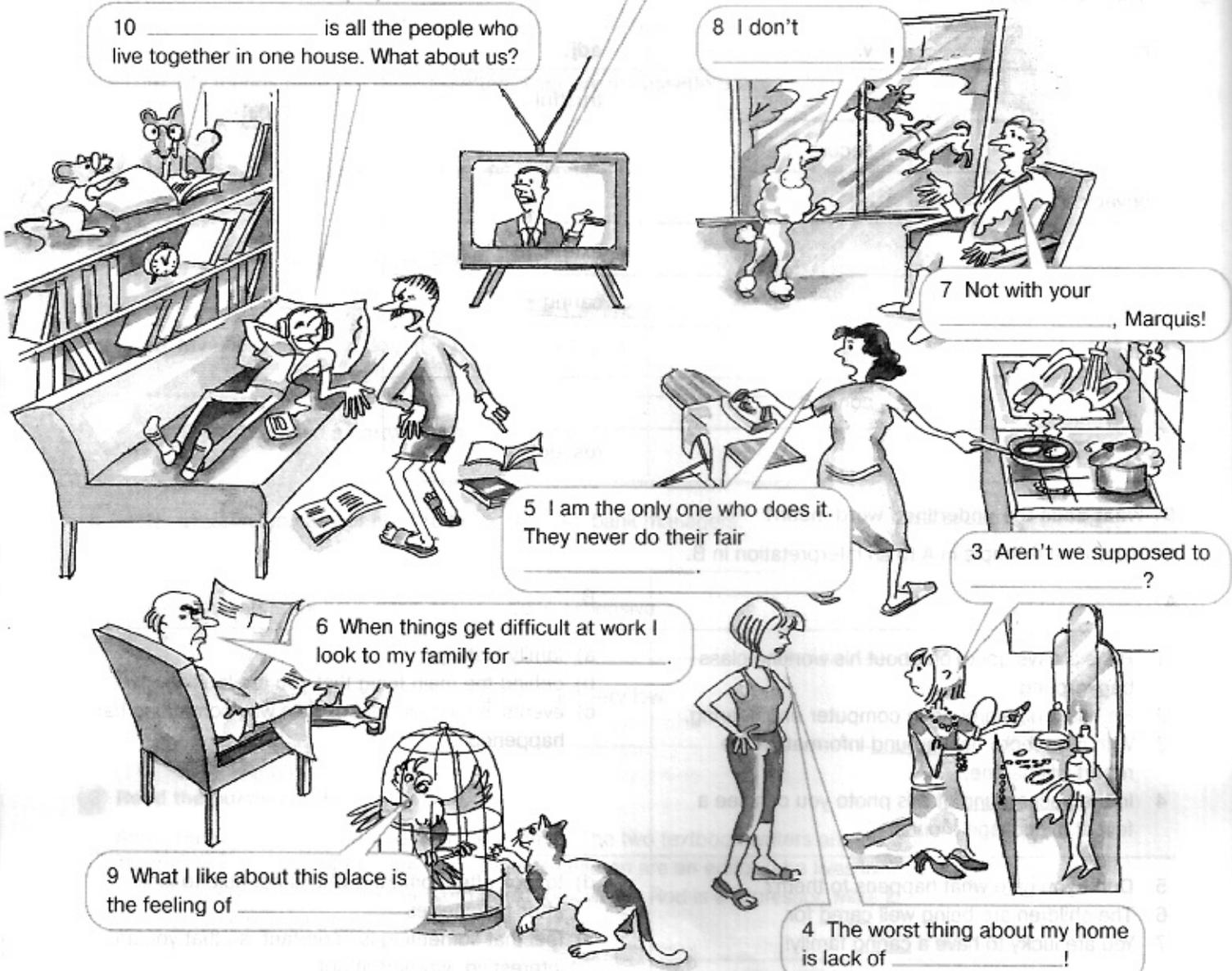
5 I am the only one who does it.
They never do their fair _____.

3 Aren't we supposed to
_____?

6 When things get difficult at work I
look to my family for _____.

9 What I like about this place is
the feeling of _____.

4 The worst thing about my home
is lack of _____!



Lessons 3-4 As soon as I'm old enough

1 A. Match the verb expressions from the box and the more formal verbs and phrases below.

- a) is done for you
- a) be involved in something (possibly something you shouldn't be doing) — be up to
- b) boast — _____
- c) spend time with someone (esp. of the opposite sex) — _____
- d) make somebody feel embarrassed — _____
- e) postpone — _____
- f) search (thoroughly) — _____
- g) try to find — _____

- go through
 - go out (with)
 - show off
 - put off
 - look for
 - show up
 - be up to

B. Re-phrase the following sentences, using verb expressions instead of the underlined words and phrases.

- a) My father likes to embarrass me in front of my friends.

- b) She is always boasting about her expensive holidays.

- c) Never postpone until tomorrow something you can do today!

- d) The police searched the house thoroughly but couldn't find the stolen things.

- e) My sister is trying to find a well-paid job now.

- f) They spent time together for two years and then parted.

B. Complete the conversations using 'always + present simple' or 'present continuous'.

a) — Olga has left her ticket at home.

— How awful! She's _____.

b) — Lena and Marina are going to work on their report tonight.

— What? Again? They _____.

c) — Dima always walks to work.

— I don't. It's too far for me to walk. I _____.

d) — Tanya has just spent 500 roubles on sunglasses.

— How can she afford it? She _____.

e) — My computer is old, but it never breaks down.

— You are lucky! My computer is not as old as yours, but it _____.

f) — Maxim is always informed of the latest issues in politics.

— I know that. He _____.

C. Translate the following letter into English. The word "keep" should be used 10 times in your translation.

Милая бабушка!

Пишу тебе потому, что не могу больше так жить.

Все только и стараются сделать мою жизнь невыносимой. Я ничего не могу держать в секрете потому, что мой брат Андрей (а ты всегда защищаешь его!) вечно подслушивает мои телефонные разговоры. Машка, твоя любимая внучка, постоянно читает мои письма. Кроме того, мама все время ворчит, что я не слежу за порядком в моей комнате. А когда я о чем-нибудь прошу папу, то в ответ всегда слышу: "Отстань!" А хуже всего то, что наша учительница английского языка задала домой написать письмо, используя слово "keep" десять раз. Я целых два часа старался сделать это, но так и не смог.

*С любовью,
твой внук Вася*

Write the following words in the correct column.

1. I am going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

2. I will be going to work on my paper. (I am going to work on my paper.)

3. I will be going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

4. I will be going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

5. I will be going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

6. I will be going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

7. I will be going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

8. I will be going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

9. I will be going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

10. I will be going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

Write the following words in the correct column.

1. I am going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

2. I will be going to work on my paper. (I am going to work on my paper.)

3. I will be going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

4. I will be going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

5. I will be going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

6. I will be going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

7. I will be going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

8. I will be going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

9. I will be going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

10. I will be going to work on my paper. (I will be working on my paper.)

Beginning	Endings
1. I am going to work on my paper.	a. in front of my friends
2. I will be going to work on my paper.	b. for family
3. I will be going to work on my paper.	c. with my paper
4. I will be going to work on my paper.	d. outside
5. I will be going to work on my paper.	e. embarrassing

Lessons 5–6 I keep my stuff in a suitcase

1 Fill in the gaps using the dictionary entries to decide which of the two words (staff or stuff) is suitable.

- What is that _____ you are drinking?
- I've got so much _____ to do this week.
- He asks me embarrassing questions about the boys and _____ like that.
- I'd like to have good people like you on the _____.
- I thought you were made of sterner _____.
- I reckon she goes through all my _____.
- We now employ a _____ of 25.

Staff [stɑ:f / stæf] *n*

WORKERS

The people who work for an organization, especially a school or business.

The school staff is excellent.

Stuff [stʌf] *n* [U]

1 substance

2 things

3 subject

4 activities

5 equipment

6 character (the quality of someone's character)

2 Use **bit/bits/a bit** to replace the words in bold.

- You look **a little** tired today.

- My bag is nearly empty – only a couple **of items** of stationery in it.

- She is **slightly** too fat to wear such dresses.

- Can I have **some** cake?

- Have you got enough information for your report? — Yes, quite **a lot**.

3 Underline the proper verb form after the verbs in bold.

- I still **remember** to quarrel/quarrelling with my husband on the very day of our wedding.
- My sister never **remembers** to tidy up/tidying up her room.
- I have always **tried** to please/pleasing my father. I **tried** cooking/to cook breakfast for him, to clean/cleaning his shoes, bringing/to bring in his favourite newspaper, but it had no effect.
- "Why have you **stopped** to work/working?" — "I've been working since early in the morning. I've just **stopped** to have/having a rest for a minute or two".
- "Would you **like** to go/going on a hike with us?" — "With pleasure! I **like** to hike/hiking."

4 A. What do they have to do? Look at the photos and read the statements below.

- Write A, B or C next to each statement.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | I have to wash my hands before every meal. |
| 2 | I have to cook for two hours every day. |
| 3 | I have to read a lot for my exams. |
| 4 | I always have to be home before midnight. |
| 5 | I have to go to bed at nine o'clock. |
| 6 | I have to read books on my own. |
| 7 | I have to wash a lot of clothes every week. |
| 8 | I have to switch off the music when mum comes in. |



A



B



C

B. Ask why-questions addressed to the three people from Ex. 4A to match the answers below.

Example: Why do you have to wash your hands before every meal?
 My mother makes me do it.

- a) Why _____ ?
 Because my sons are always as hungry as hunters.
- b) Why _____ ?
 Because I want to go to St Petersburg University.
- c) Why _____ ?
 Because my mother says that I have to. She worries a lot.
- d) Why _____ ?
 Because my parents switch off the light in my room.
- e) Why _____ ?
 Because my parents are too busy to read them for me.
- f) Why _____ ?
 Because my sons enjoy sports and outdoor games.
- g) Why _____ ?
 Because my mother hates heavy metal.

Lessons 7-8 Let's build a bridge

1 Re-phrase the sentences using the verb expressions from the box.

- Make all necessary changes.
- Each expression should be used only once.

have fun	go out	get somebody off one's back
focus on	hang out	go out of one's mind
make fun of	do teenage things	

- We often visit our friends and have an enjoyable time with them.

- Children often joke about Jill's clothes, which is quite insulting for her.

- Mark spends a lot of time with a group of Goths.

- Sue, Ann's daughter, and her friends of 15-16 years old often gather in Sue's room and do something interesting only to the people of this age group.

- Every evening the Smiths family leave the house in order to visit their favourite restaurant.

- My daughter keeps complaining about her new teacher. It is so annoying that I think I will soon become mentally ill.

- Jim is always criticising me; I want him to let me free from his endless talks.

- If you run a very big company, you need to pay special attention to several things at a time.

2 A. Read the poem about dinner time in a family.

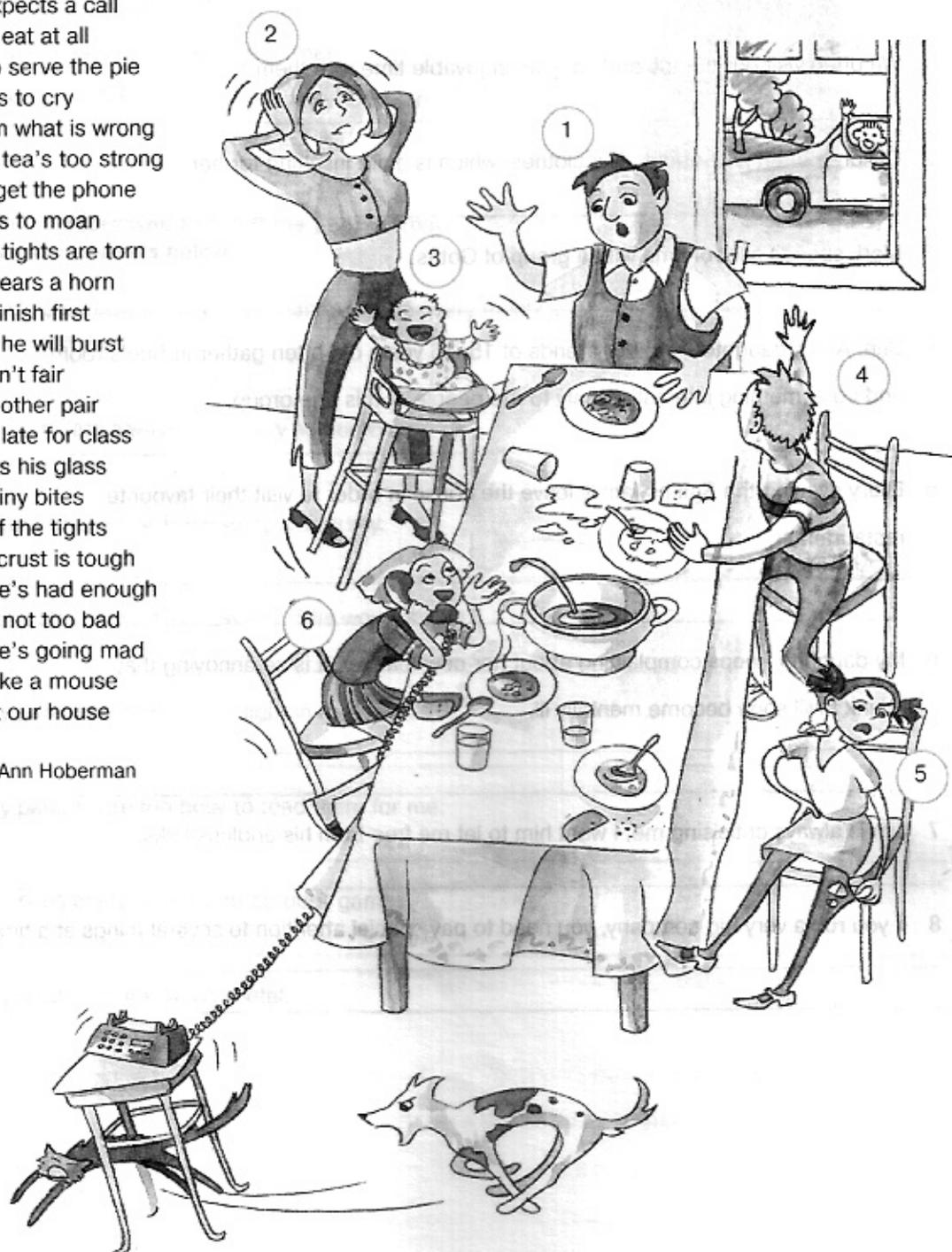
- Who is who in the picture?

Family having dinner

David asks for his dessert
 Peggy wants to press her skirt
 she has dance class and she's late
 David says he cannot wait
 Mike is giving him a ride
 he'll just go and wait outside
 Father tells him he will not
 David mutters thanks a lot
 Ann says she expects a call
 Benjamin won't eat at all
 Mother starts to serve the pie
 Benjamin begins to cry
 Mother asks him what is wrong
 Father says the tea's too strong
 Ann gets up to get the phone
 Benjamin begins to moan
 Peggy says her tights are torn
 David says he hears a horn
 Father says to finish first
 David says that he will burst
 Peggy says it isn't fair
 Ann has on her other pair
 now she will be late for class
 Benjamin upsets his glass
 David's taking tiny bites
 Ann is taking off the tights
 David says the crust is tough
 Mother says she's had enough
 Father says it's not too bad
 Mother says she's going mad
 David wiggles like a mouse
 that is dinner at our house

Mary Ann Hoberman

Peggy	—	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ann	—	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Benjamin	—	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mother	—	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
David	—	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Father	—	No	<input type="checkbox"/>



B. What did each member of the family say at the table? Report what they have said.

Example: Mother asked Benjamin what was wrong.
She said she had had enough and she was going mad.

Father

David

Peggy

Benjamin

Ann

3 Which bubble should go with which picture?

1 Have you ever tried visiting a barber?

2 My advice would be to stop fighting.

3 You'd better stay at home. It's too late.

4 If I were you I would let her have your seat.

5 Why don't you think about your health?!



A



C



D



B



E

1	2	3	4	5

Lessons 1-2 Why sports?

1 Fill in the chart with missing words.

Sport / activity	Play / go / do?	People	Place	Equipment needed
1 swimming	go	swimmer	pool	swimming costume or trunk
2		water polo player		swimming costume or trunk, ball
3		yachtsman	sea / lake / channel / canal	
4				bicycle
5			ice hockey rink	ice hockey stick puck

2 Write the names of sports ending in "ball".



3 Correct the underlined part of the sentences to make them true to life.

- To play hockey you need a racket in your hands. _____
- A boxer needs mittens. _____
- Tennis is played on a pitch. _____
- Rugby is played on a court. _____
- For swimming women wear trunks. _____
- You need a puck to play tennis. _____
- Swimming is impossible without snow. _____



4 Paraphrase the following sentences using words from the box.

- Pay attention to the form.

- 1 It took him a long time to get the skill he needed to become a professional athlete.
- 2 The popularity of sport has become enormously larger after the World War II.
- 3 Better medical service should help to make the number of sick people smaller.
- 4 Physical education needs to be made better.
- 5 He's got a very positive opinion about life.
- 6 She's following an exercise program on TV to improve her health and strength.
- 7 She is really worried about how heavy she is. That's why she is keeping a diet.
- 8 The Olympic Committee let the team participate in the Games.
- 9 He is trying to struggle his shyness.

allow
outlook
decrease
acquire
fitness
increase
overcome
weight
improve

5 Underline the proper preposition.

- a) Racing has allowed me to meet and make friends *for/with/to* a number of enthusiasts of varying skills, ages, and backgrounds.
- b) I've developed a deeper appreciation *for/of/about* our beautiful planet.
- c) Your coaches are not very interested *about/in/of* what you feel or what you are — they need results and they don't care about anything else.
- d) When you get used *to/with/in* this routine, you start liking it, it's your life and you learn a lot about life.
- e) I prefer swimming *to/for/with* other sports.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the infinitive or ing-form of the verb.

- a) Sport allows us (meet) _____ a lot of interesting people.
- b) Basketball has helped me (forget) _____ about my problems.
- c) You train, and train, and train and when you get used to this routine, you start (like) _____ it.
- d) She took up (bike) _____ to get back in shape.
- e) I soon became addicted and preferred (ride) _____ to driving a car.

- f) Everyone can find an activity that they enjoy (do) _____.
- g) Many people fail to start (exercise) _____, because they can't pick their sport or activity.
- h) I'd like (feel) _____ stronger and (look) _____ better, but I'm too lazy to start.

7 A. Read the text and underline the English equivalents of the following phrases.

The importance of exercise for a healthy body is well documented and confirmed by scientific research. Most experts agree that a daily routine of mild exercise is necessary to maintain general health and wellbeing. There is considerable evidence to suggest that exercise may even prolong our life span. A fit body has a stronger immune system and makes us less susceptible to illness and disease. General fitness makes us feel better and allows us to become more alert. Exercise is particularly crucial in any weight management program. Yet, even knowing all these things about the positive benefits of exercise, most human beings find it difficult to maintain a consistent exercise routine. Why do most people hate to exercise? The answer is because most people fail to choose a type of exercise that they enjoy. One of the cheapest, yet most effective forms of exercise is simple walking. Running may burn more calories, but walking is user-friendlier and even relaxing. It is one example of dozens of inexpensive ways to stay fit and healthy.

- 1 физические нагрузки
- 2 ежедневная программа
- 3 небольшие физические нагрузки
- 4 продлевать жизнь
- 5 восприимчивый к болезням
- 6 решающий, критический
- 7 программа контроля за весом
- 8 постоянные упражнения
- 9 сжигать калории
- 10 более удобный в пользовании

B. Are these sentences true or false according to the text?

- Correct the false ones.

a) The positive influence of sport on a human has been thoroughly studied.

b) To maintain fitness intensive exercise is absolutely necessary.

c) Those people who are into sport are healthier.

d) Sporty people don't put on extra weight.

e) Most people don't take up sports because they don't know the positive benefits of exercise.

f) Running is more effective than walking for increasing weight.

g) Walking is a cheap way to stay fit and healthy.

Lessons 3–4 Is it worth a sacrifice?

1 A. Which of the words and expressions in the middle column go with “make”?
Which go with “do”?

- Write them in the suitable column.
- The first one is done for you.

make	make or do?	do
make a decision	a decision	
	the housework	
	exercises	
	an impact	
	a phone call	
	nothing	
	one's best	
	progress	
	friends with	
	a mistake	
	up one's mind	
	your homework	
	an exam	
	one's living	

B. Translate into English. Use the expressions from Ex. 1A.

- 1 Женщины выполняют 95 % домашней работы.
- 2 Мне бы хотелось снизить свой вес, и поэтому я делаю зарядку каждый день.
- 3 Он сделал несколько ошибок в сочинении.
- 4 Вчера я забыл сделать домашнюю работу по английскому языку.
- 5 Моя сестра решила заняться аэробикой.
- 6 Спорт помогает нам подружиться со многими интересными людьми.
- 7 Победа русских лыжников на чемпионате мира произвела большое впечатление на болельщиков.

2 Use the words from the box below to fill in the gaps.

- Change the form if necessary.
- There are more words than necessary.

- a) Professional athletes need to be _____ in food and entertainment.
- b) Occasionally she _____ in a piece of cake.
- c) His journey to South America was a source of fresh ideas and _____ for his new book.
- d) Two hundred athletes from all over the world will _____ in the race.
- e) He seriously _____ his knee while climbing the rock.
- f) _____ is a person who trains athletes for competitions.

compete
injure
coach
indulge
moderate
role model
inspiration

3 There is one mistake in each sentence.

- Underline the wrong word / phrase and write the correct one on the empty line.
- a) Olga Korbut's secret indulge was a large piece of cake. _____
- b) Salnikov has been into swim all his life. _____
- c) It's not easy to make your own decisions, when you have been coach all your life through. _____
- d) Olga Korbut was an inspire to many young gymnasts. _____
- e) Mary Lou Retton indulged in to go rollerblading. _____
- f) Ludmila Turishcheva got a serious injure before her last Olympic Games. _____
- g) Professional athletes have to be moderation in all their wishes. _____

4 A. Read the letter to Muhammad Ali and do the tasks below.



Muhammad Ali (1942), an American boxer, born Cassius Clay, who won the world heavyweight title in 1964, 1974 and 1978. He was known especially for his self-confidence, shown by the phrase, "I am the greatest" which he often used.

Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture

Dear Ali:

Ali, George will half kill you. Why do you threaten him? I write this directly to you so that you can remember me as the kind old man who helped you cut your wisdom tooth.

I see you added a few more tricks to the ones I taught you. With those few tricks in your bag, you think you've got it all. Now, my student, here's my poem for you:

The truth must be told.

You've gotten too old

To win the Big Gold.

Ali, you remind me of the fable of the dog that had everything – the top dog. You had skill, the swiftest feet in your sport and a thinking man's brain. The dog in the fable had everything too. Then he looked down in the water and saw a bigger dog with a bigger bone. He dropped his own bone and leapt into the water.

For you, Ali, the bigger dog isn't just a reflection . . . it's George Foreman.

This time, you are in real trouble. I publicly and privately warn you.

The reason I'm writing this to you is that I don't want the blood of one of my talented ex-students on my otherwise clean and saintly hands.

Yours,

In prayer for your life,

Archie Moore

P.S. Remember, dear student:

You've gotten too old

To win the Big Gold

B. Match the following phrases from the letter with what they mean.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 "cut your wisdom tooth" | a) several special things that you can do |
| 2 "those few tricks in your bag" | b) the champion |
| 3 "you've got it all" | c) become clever, mature, and experienced |
| 4 "the top dog" | d) you can do everything |

C. Circle the right ending for each statement.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 Archie Moore is | 3 Archie thinks George will kill Ali because |
| a) Ali's former school teacher | a) George is bigger |
| b) Ali's father | b) Ali has been ill |
| c) Ali's former coach | c) Ali is getting old |
| 2 George Foreman is | 4 Archie wrote this letter of warning because |
| a) another boxer | a) he loves George and wants him to win |
| b) Ali's friend | b) he loves Ali and doesn't want him to be injured |
| c) Ali's coach | c) he loves Ali and doesn't want him to lose the match |

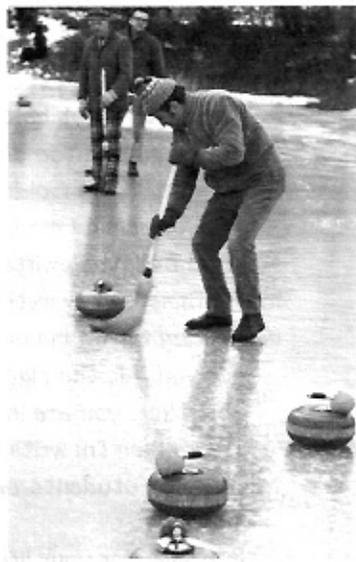
Lessons 5-6 Good results at any cost?

1 A. Fill the gaps with "the" or "a" where necessary. (See Grammar Reference for "Articles".)

CURLING? WHAT'S THAT?

Curling is (1) _____ great winter game. Played on (2) _____ ice, without (3) _____ skates, it is enjoyed in dozens of countries around (4) _____ world. (5) _____ only equipment you need to bring for (6) _____ typical game is gym shoes, (7) _____ sweater and yourself.

(8) _____ game is played by (9) _____ two teams, each with four members. It is played on (10) _____ regulation sheet of ice with (11) _____ circular stones and brooms. Each team member throws (slides) 2 stones, toward (12) _____ target across the ice. As (13) _____ stone slides down the ice, (14) _____ members of that team often sweep in front of it, trying to get (15) _____ stone to end up where (16) _____ team captain would like it to stop. (17) _____ game continues until each team member on each team has



thrown his or her stones. At this point (18) _____ team with the stones closest to (19) _____ centre of (20) _____ target wins the points. (21) _____ typical game lasts about two hours.

At (22) _____ end of (23) _____ game, both teams shake (24) _____ hands and sit down for the fine curling tradition called Stacking the Brooms. Stacking the Brooms begins with (25) _____ winning team buying (26) _____ losing team a drink and continues with (27) _____ losing team returning the favour. All the while fun and friendly conversation builds the friendship within and between teams.

Curling can be played by (28) _____ children as young as 10 years and by (29) _____ men and women into their 80's. It provides moderate and beneficial exercise to all.

Curling is the Most Fun You Can Have on Ice.

B. Below is a plan for a description of the game.

● Fill it with the information about curling. Follow the example.

- 1 When? — *In winter*
- 2 Where? — _____
- 3 Equipment? — _____
- 4 Number of players? — _____
- 5 Purpose? — _____
- 6 How long? — _____
- 7 Age? — _____

2 If you were Head of World Cycling Association what would you do in order to make athletes stop using illegal substances?

- Write five conditional sentences.
- You can use the following verbs or phrases:
 - a) prohibit the use of amphetamines.
 - b) punish athletes and coaches who use drugs.
 - c) forbid money prizes.
 - d) explain to coaches and athletes how dangerous it is to use drugs.
 - e) carry out blood tests before every competition.

Example:

If I were President of the WCA, I would introduce stricter anti-doping regulations.

1 If I were President of the WCA, _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

3 Look at the comics and complete the third conditional sentence chain.

- Use the phrases in brackets.
- The beginning of the chain has been done for you. See the next page.



Could I invite you for dinner?



- 1 If the man's friend hadn't given him the book, he wouldn't have gone jogging.
- 2 (go jogging) _____
(take the book with him) _____
- 3 (rain) _____
(cover his head with the book) _____
- 4 (cover his head with it) _____
(brick / kill him) _____
- 5 (brick / kill him) _____
(continue jogging) _____
- 6 (continue jogging) _____
(slip on a banana peel) _____
- 7 (slip on a banana peel) _____
(be taken into hospital) _____
- 8 (be taken to hospital) _____
(nurse / see the book) _____
- 9 (nurse / see the book) _____
(invite her to a restaurant) _____
- 10 (invite her to a restaurant) _____
(marry her) _____

4 A. Solve this maths problem created by Grigori Oster and its variation.

- What article (a, the, no article) will you use with the underlined nouns when translating the problems into English?
- What type of conditional will you use in 1 and in 2?

1 _____ Боксер, каратист (karateka) и _____ штангист гонятся (run after) за _____ велосипедистом со скоростью (at the speed of) 12 км/ч. Догнали бы (catch up with) они _____ велосипедиста, если бы тот проехал (ride) 45 км со скоростью 15 км/ч, а потом прилег отдохнуть на часок (lie down for an hour to have some rest)?

2 Боксер, каратист и штангист погнались за велосипедистом со скоростью 12 км/ч. Через 5 часов они прекратили _____ погоню (chase). Сколько километров пробежали бы _____ штангист, _____ боксер и _____ каратист, если бы они бежали 8 часов? Что сказали бы _____ велосипедисту боксер, каратист и штангист, если бы они его догнали?

B. Translate one of the problems into English.

Lessons 7–8 Why are they doing this?

1 Fill the gaps with the necessary words from the box below.

- There are more words than you need.
- Change the form if necessary.

Angela Fernandez from Mexico writes about the kind of person who likes to take risks.

My personal opinion about people who (1) _____ is that people enjoy doing this because the (2) _____ and excitement are bigger than the feelings of the possible risk of death.

People have always had a (3) _____ to learn about the world and about themselves. To do extreme sports is to step into the unknown and to (4) _____.

Through this practice, (5) _____ acquire a strong spirit of strength and tenacity (настойчивость). I think they achieve a lot of goals in the participation in these sports despite the fact that they put their lives at serious risk.

I don't think people become (6) _____ to risk taking. It is something more complicated and absolutely different. They are trying to do the best with their lives. For them, nothing is comparable to the emotions that they can feel, and it is something that gives them motivation in their lives.

addicted
think twice
take risks
satisfy one's curiosity
risk taker
thrill
take things to the edge
desire
go to extremes

2 Read an extract from the article about the beginning of the sport career of the "Russian Rocket" in ice hockey Pavel Bure. Ask questions so that the words below were the answers.

Pavel Bure started skating at the age of six. His father, Vladimir, gave him a chair so that he wouldn't fall down too much. When he got a chance for a tryout (пробевка, проба) to become a member of the Soviet Red Army team, he wore figure skates and fell down lots of times, which made him the worst player on the ice. But "Vlad the Dad" didn't worry, after all he always wanted his son to be a world class swimmer just like himself. However, at the age of 16, Pavel joined the Red Army to play with the best hockey players in Russia at that time, including Vladimir Krutov, Igor Larionov, and Sergei Makarov and it was in that team also that he met Sergei Fedorov and Alexander Mogilny. Together, they formed one of the best lines of the team.

- When _____ ?
At six.
- What _____ ?
A chair.
- What _____ ?
He wore figure skates.
- What _____ ?
A swimmer.
- When _____ ?
At 16.
- Where _____ ?
He played with them in the Red Army team.

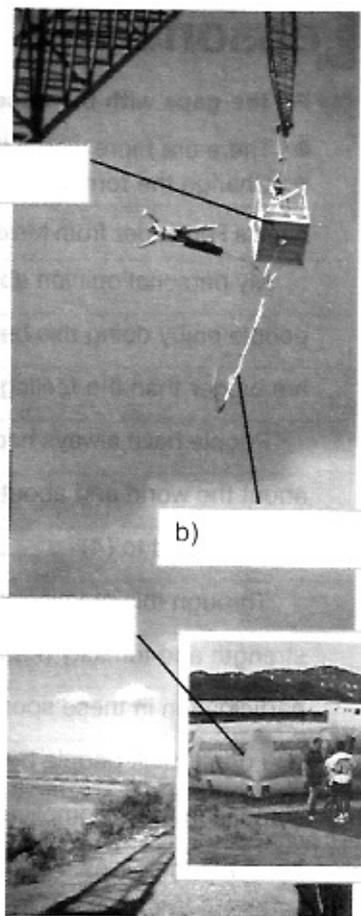
3 A. Read an article about bungee-jumping and label the picture with necessary words or phrases from the article.

BUNGEE JUMPING IS INHERENTLY DANGEROUS

(and Can't Be All That Much Fun, Either)
by W. Dudley McCarter

During the 1993 Fair in St. Louis, Mr Hatch decided to bungee jump. (1) He arrived at 10.30 a.m., signed the release, and was lifted in a bungee cage 170 feet above the ground. His jump was being taped by a local television station. The "jump master" told (2) him that (3) he had attached the bungee cord and that (4) he was ready to jump. Unfortunately, (5) he forgot to attach the other end of the bungee cord and (6) he plunged 170 feet to the partially deflated airbag on the ground. As a result of the serious injuries (7) he suffered, the jury awarded him \$5,000,000 against both the Fair Foundation and North Star Entertainment, the bungee jump operator.

- 7 release = допуск к полетам
- partially deflated — частично сдувшийся



a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

B. To avoid repetition the author of the article uses link-words "he", "him".

- It is necessary to understand what person they refer to.
- Write what words the link-words refer to:

- 1 he _____
- 2 him _____
- 3 he _____
- 4 he _____
- 5 he _____
- 6 he _____
- 7 he _____

But the "jump master" told him he had attached the cord.

3 _____

But the "jump master" forgot to attach the cord.

4 _____

But the airbag deflated.

5 _____

But he fell down and injured himself.

C. Write third conditional sentences so that the following sentences will explain the situations from the text above.

- The first one has been done for you.
- 1 If Mr Hatch hadn't signed the release, he wouldn't have got the right to bungee jump.
But he signed the release.

2 _____

Lessons 1-2 Born to serve?

1 Fill in the blanks with articles if necessary.

CAT. HISTORY AND LEGEND

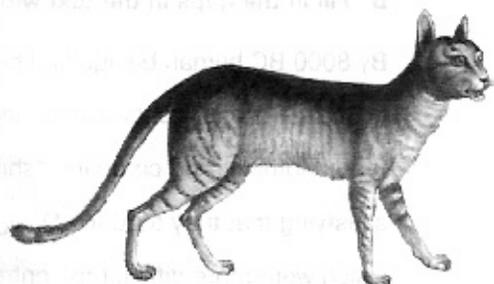
Most authorities agree that (1) _____ domestic cat descended from (2) _____ Caffre cat, a small breed of (3) _____ African wildcat. (4) _____ Caffre cat was domesticated in ancient Egypt, possibly as early as 2500 BC.

(5) _____ longhaired cat breeds are believed to originate from this (6) _____ Asian wildcat, *Felis manul*. (7) _____ modern manul has the longest hair of any breed of (8) _____ wildcat.

(9) _____ Cats became objects of worship (поклонение) in Egypt because of their ability to keep down the rodent (грызунов) population. (10) _____ Egyptian cat goddess Bast had the body of a woman and the head of (11) _____ cat, and was the goddess of love and fertility as well.

(12) _____ Egyptian cats were also used for sport by their owners. Attached to leashes (шлейки), these animals hunted birds for the family table; a boomerang flung by the master brought the birds down and (13) _____ cats, unleashed (спущенные с поводка), would retrieve (приносили) them.

Because they were economically useful and were believed to ensure many children for a family, (14) _____ cats were so revered (кошек так почитали) that they were mummified and buried either with their owners or in specially designated cemeteries.



Manul



Caffre

2 Write n. (noun), adj. (adjective), or adv. (adverb) in the empty boxes.

- Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word.

evidence

evident

evidently

- 1 From his look it was _____ that the news came as a complete shock.
- 2 Mary was _____ upset when she heard the news.
- 3 There is no _____ in support of this theory.
- 4 There is statistical _____ that in rich industrial countries people eat more animal food.
- 5 Medical _____ shows that men are more likely to have heart attacks than women.
- 6 The fact that palaeolithic people painted only people and animals _____ means that these were the most important objects in their reality.

3 A. Match the word to the part of speech.

n.	adj.	v.
domestic	domestication	domesticate

B. Fill in the gaps in the text with the appropriate word from Ex. 3A.

By 8000 BC human beings had begun to recognise the importance of other animals — dogs, goats, cattle, and sheep. These animals provided protection, food, clothing, and companionship. Men and women found the arrangement so satisfying that they tried to (1) _____ other animals, some of which were more difficult to control. Until recently, (2) _____ was seen as a one-sided affair in which human beings dominated animals. However, new theories and evidence suggest that the initial impulse for (3) _____ came from both sides. Some animals chose to live near human beings for protection from carnivorous enemies, or for the chance to approach a warm hearth on a cold night.

The (4) _____ dog has coexisted with human beings as a working partner and household pet in all eras and cultures since the days of the cave men. It is generally believed that the direct ancestor of the (5) _____ dog is the wolf, originally found throughout Europe, Asia, and North America. Remains of a (6) _____ dog, estimated to be 10,500 years old, have been found in Idaho.

4 Translate the highlighted words as they are used in the text.



Canary, common name for a small finch native to the Azores, Madeira, and the Canary and Cape Verde islands. It is bred (1) as a cage bird throughout the world. In its wild state, the canary builds its nest of moss, feathers, or hair in thick, bushy, high shrubs or trees and produces from two to four broods (2) in a season. The birds produced by selective breeding (3) are mostly yellow. In captivity the canary often breeds (4) three or four times a year. The canary can be taught various notes or series of notes, which it in turn will teach to its young.

Canary songs are classified as either “roller” or “chopper”. Some breeds (5) of canary sing combining both types.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

5 Translate the underlined phrases into English.

- Pay attention to passive and perfect forms.

- 1 Известно, что кошки могут пройти сотни миль и найти хозяев (owners) в новом доме, даже если сами раньше там никогда не были. Этот феномен (phenomenon) до сих пор не объяснен наукой.
- 2 Некоторые породы собак могут идти по запаху (follow a scent), который был оставлен несколько дней назад.
- 3 В течение многих веков северных оленей (rain-deer) одомашнивали в естественной среде обитания (natural habitat). Их обучили тащить сани и подчиняться (obey) командам.
- 4 Древние египтяне одомашнили голубей около 5000 лет назад. В Древней Греции они разносили новости об Олимпийских играх. В XX веке голубь, обученный в корпусе армейской связи США (the US Army Signal Corps), пролетел 3700 км к родной голубятне (loft). Голубей широко используют для исследования способов, с помощью которых птицы ориентируются на больших расстояниях (navigate over long distances).

Lessons 3-4 Do all of them make good pets?

1 Choose the best way to continue (a or b) for each example.

- 1 I have a wonderful dog.
- a) It was awarded a gold medal at our dog-show.
b) Somebody awarded it a gold medal at our dog-show.
- 2 Sam bought a puppy, but it was naughty.
- a) So he sold it again.
b) So it was sold again.
- 3 My uncle is a vet.
- a) My parrot was cured by him.
b) He cured my parrot.
- 4 This cat is too fat.
- a) Somebody doesn't feed it properly.
b) It isn't fed properly.
- 5 Jane got a gold fish as a present.
- a) But she did not look after it.
b) But it was not looked after.

2 Match each sentence in A to the tense relation in B.

- A.
- 1 The dog was domesticated thousands of years ago.
 2 Horses have always been used as draft animals.
 3 Various animals are used for scientific research and testing.
- B.
- a) It takes place in the present.
b) It refers to the past.
c) It began in the past and is still going on at present.

3 Put the verb in brackets in the proper form of the passive.

- Pay attention to the tense.

The keeping of pets (1) _____ (practise) from prehistoric times to the present. Pets (2) _____ (find) in nearly every culture and society.

The initial steps toward domestication the dog (3) _____ (take) through the human practice of making pets of young wild animals. The dog could be of great use in hunting and guarding duties. By human beings, on the other hand, the dogs (4) _____ (provide) with a constant supply of food and warmth from the fire. There is indirect evidence that the dog (5) _____ (domesticate and keep) as a pet since Palaeolithic times, as can (6) _____ (see) from the paintings and carvings. In Mesopotamia, dogs that look remarkably like the present-day mastiff (7) _____ (show) participating in a lion hunt. Domestic pets often (8) _____ (depict) in the scenes of family life in ancient Egypt.

4 Fill in the gaps with the proper verb form (active or passive).

- Use the verbs from the box.
- One word can be used more than once.

In Western Society pets (1) _____ love and care, and billions of dollars (2) _____ on them every year. But, when some owners (3) _____ that they are unable to keep their pet or they no longer want it, they sometimes get rid of it. The majority of Americans only (4) _____ their dogs for two years or less.

Some people (5) _____ pets because of their need to dominate. Pets (6) _____ as personal belongings; we play with them and then set them aside when it is convenient for us.

feel
keep
receive
spend
treat

5 Study the meanings of these four related words.

- Fill in the gaps in the examples below with one of the words in the margin in the correct form.
- In some cases more than one answer is possible.

research

to study a subject in detail, specially in order to discover new facts, or test new ideas

investigate

to try and find out the truth about something such as a crime, an accident, a scientific problem

examine

1) to look at something carefully, in order to make a decision, find something or check something

2) to ask someone questions in a test

- a) He is a zoologist. At present he _____ the difference in behaviour patterns of domestic and wild animals in similar situations.
- b) Wild animals intended for keeping at home need to _____ by a veterinarian that has special knowledge and training in wildlife medicine.
- c) Animal control specialists _____ the attack on a two-year-old boy by a wild bobcat.
- d) Jane Goodall is famous for her works on the behaviour of chimpanzee. She _____ them in the wild for decades.

study

1) to watch and examine something carefully over a period of time in order to find out more about it

2) to spend time reading, going to classes etc. in order to learn about a subject

6 Translate the underlined phrases into Russian.

When a pet is introduced into the home (1), it should be allowed time (2) and space to adjust to its surroundings. A regular schedule of caring for the animal should be established (3), with specific areas for those routines.

Pets may occasionally become (4) destructive or a nuisance. In such cases, on the advice of the vet, qualified animal trainers may be consulted (5).

When circumstances no longer allow (6) an owner to keep a pet, it should be placed (7) in a good home, or with a responsible animal organisation.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

Lessons 5–6 What can we do for them?

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

- a) What was the result of the ban on ivory sales?
-
- b) How did the population of elephants change between 1979 and 1992?
-
- c) Why did the authorities allow the sale of ivory in 1998?
-
- d) When are ivory sales good for elephants?
-
- e) What are the three ways of making money from African wildlife?
-

SELLING IVORY

When ivory sales are good for elephants

By Simon Baines

Elephants use tusks for stripping trees, moving objects, fighting and display. Humans have other uses for tusks — or ivory — such as jewellery, piano keys and billiard balls.

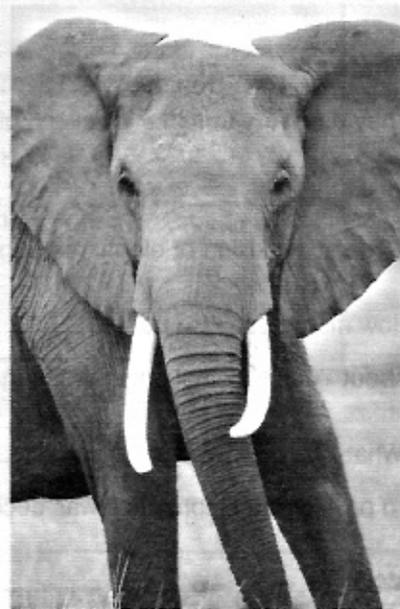
Although ivory has been valued for centuries, large-scale killing of elephants for ivory did not begin until about 1900. By the 1970s and 1980s, poaching became a serious problem.

Between 1979 and 1992, the numbers of elephants plunged from 1.3 million to about 600,000. Elephants were in danger. Those protecting the elephants chose a simple solution: ban the sale of ivory, and the poachers will find it difficult to make a living.

The ban on ivory sales worked. Elephant populations grew fast in Southern Africa. But they also began to damage crops and chase villagers.

This created a problem for those protecting wildlife. Angry villagers were demanding that elephants should be taken away from areas near humans — even killed. One solution was to let local people have control of the way the elephants were managed. But how could you make villagers want to look after the elephants?

So the authorities began to allow the sale of ivory as a way for the villagers to raise money. This gave them an interest in managing the elephants.



It seemed to make sense. If elephants were no longer endangered in southern Africa, shouldn't African countries be allowed to sell ivory to fund this sort of conservation programme?

In 1998 the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) lifted the ban on all trade in ivory. Money from the sale of African ivory is being used to help people live alongside the elephant.

John Newby of the World Wide Fund for Nature says that preservation alone is not enough. "It isn't creating the incentives needed by ordinary Africans to see elephants as a valuable resource and not just a pest," says Newby.

So far it has been the tourist industry — airlines and hotels — that has made money from African wildlife. Now that local people can sell ivory again, the elephants are at last bringing wealth to their human neighbours.

2 In the text above find the underlined words, which are close in meaning to those below.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| 1 prized | _____ | 6 insisting | _____ |
| 2 caring for | _____ | 7 put at risk | _____ |
| 3 preservation | _____ | 8 stimuli | _____ |
| 4 close to | _____ | 9 harm | _____ |
| 5 fell sharply | _____ | 10 illegal hunting | _____ |

3 Read the answers to some questions to the text above.

- Work out the questions.

- a) What _____ for?
They use ivory to make jewellery, piano keys and billiard balls.
- b) When _____ ?
Large scale killing of elephants began in about 1900.
- c) How many _____ ?
About 700,000 elephants died in that period.
- d) What _____ ?
To protect the elephants it was decided to ban the sale of ivory.
- e) What _____ ?
Angry villagers were demanding that elephants should be taken away from areas near humans.
- f) What _____ for?
Money from the sale is being used to help people live alongside the elephant.

4 Read the information about the RSPCA and the article from a Russian newspaper.

- In the Russian text find equivalents to the highlighted English words and phrases and write them out.

The RSPCA Appeal

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is the world's largest, best known and most respected (1) **animal welfare** organisation. Its aims are to prevent cruelty and to promote kindness to animals.

The RSPCA has become a modern force striving within all lawful means to meet the challenges put before it.

Whether it is providing food, (2) **shelter** and treatment for (3) **abandoned** dogs and cats, (4) **rescuing** injured animals tracking down dog-fighters or prosecuting animal abusers in court, the society can be found just about anywhere the welfare of animals is at stake.

The RSPCA (5) **relies upon** (6) **voluntary donations**, receiving no funding from the Government or the National Lottery.

ПОМОГИТЕ БЕЗДОМНОМУ ДИКУ

Зовут ее Зинаида Зиновьевна Семенова, она бывшая учительница словесности, а ныне учредитель городского фонда защиты животных «Живи, Дик, живи!»

В мае прошлого года у Зинаиды появилась идея устроить в городе приют для бездомных собак. Что же представляет собой проект Семеновой?

Это небольшая гостиница для частных животных и отделение для брошенных и бездомных собак, которых спасают и приносят в приют разные люди.

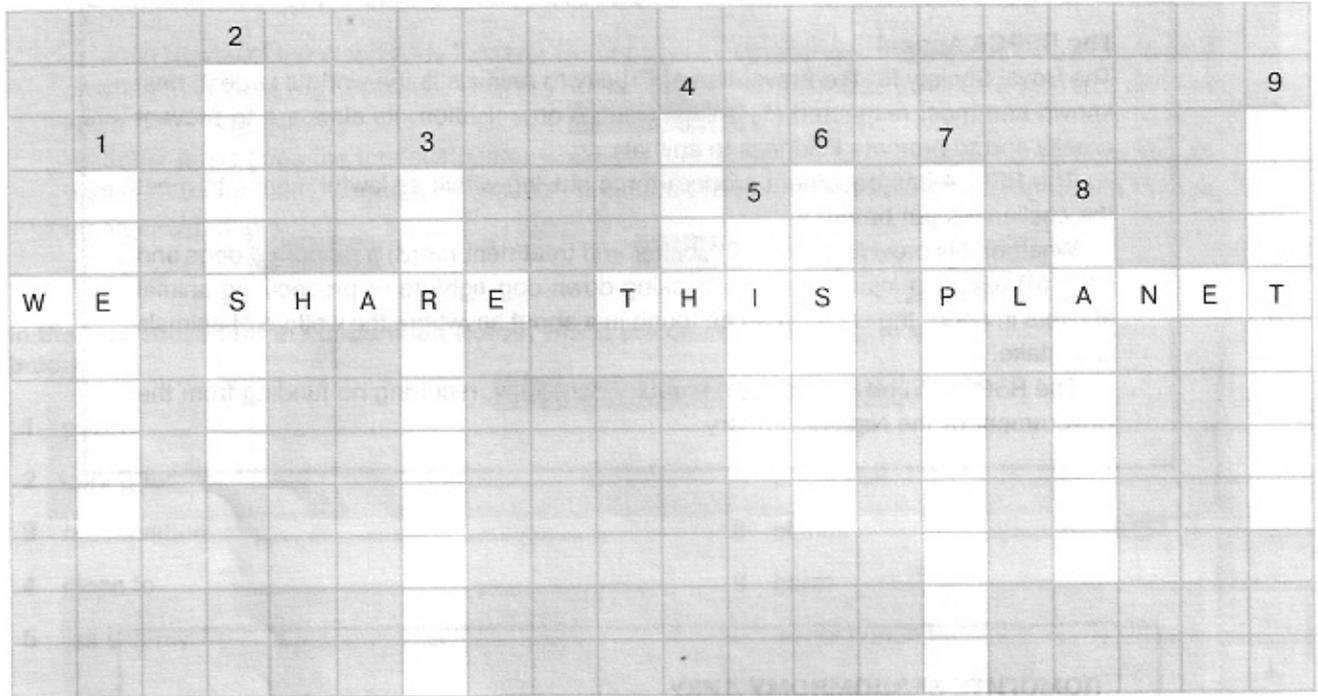
Зинаида рассчитывает на добровольные пожертвования организаций, фирм и просто горожан.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Lessons 7-8 A sound of thunder 1

1 A zoological crossword.

- Do the crossword.



- 1 A group of animals or plants which are similar and can breed together to produce young animals or plants of the same kind as them.
- 2 Animals that live on a farm or in someone's home.
- 3 Animals that eat flesh.
- 4 An animal that lives in water and swims, and uses its fins and tail to swim.
- 5 Creatures with wings and feathers that lay eggs and can usually fly.
- 6 Small creatures like a fly or ant, that have six legs, and sometimes wings.
- 7 Animals that can live both on land and in water.
- 8 The class of animals that drink milk from its mother's body when they are young.
- 9 Animals such as snakes or lizards whose blood changes according to the temperature around it, and that usually lay eggs.

2 Form as many meaningful word combinations referring to the topic "Animals" as possible.

aesthetic
commercial
animal
medical
selective
spiritual
extinct
nature

species
exploitation
reserve
research
pleasure
breeding
animals
strength

3 In the sentences below insert missing prepositions.

- of
- Exploitation ocean resources should be brought under strict control.
 - Pets depend people not only food but love and care too.
 - Elderly and lonely people often keep animals companionship.
 - So far, there is no direct evidence life other planets.

4 Look at the words and answer these questions.

- Put the letter of the question in the appropriate box.
- Use a dictionary to check yourself.

concern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Which ones	(a) form nouns with -tion?
consider	<input type="checkbox"/>		(b) do not need a suffix to form a noun?
examine	<input type="checkbox"/>		(c) need '-i' to join the noun-forming suffix?
investigate	<input type="checkbox"/>		
oppose	<input type="checkbox"/>		
regard	<input type="checkbox"/>		
rescue	<input type="checkbox"/>		

5 Fill in the gaps with the proper tense form (active or passive) of the verbs in brackets.

Adam said, "Lord, when I was in the garden, you (1) _____ (walk) with me every day. Now, I (2) _____ (not see) you anymore. I am lonely here."

And God said, "No problem! I (3) _____ (create) a companion for you that (4) _____ (be) with you forever and who (5) _____

_____ (be) a reflection of my love when you (6) _____ (cannot see) me. This new companion (7) _____ (accept) you as you are and (8) _____ love you as I do."

And God (9) _____ (creat) a new animal. And it was a good animal. And God was pleased. And the new animal was pleased to be with Adam and he wagged his tail. And Adam said, "But Lord, I (10) _____ (already name)

all the animals in the Kingdom. I cannot think of a name for this new animal." And God said, "No problem! His name (11) _____ (be) a reflection of my own name, and you (12) _____ (call) him DOG."

And dog (13) _____ (live) with Adam and (14) _____ (be) a companion to him and (15) _____ (love) him. After a while, Adam's guardian angel came to the Lord and said, "Lord, Adam (16) _____ (be-come) too proud. Dog (17) _____ (not teach) him humility (скромность)." And the Lord said, "No problem! I (18) _____ (create) for him a companion who (19) _____ (be) with him forever and who (20) _____ (see) him as he is. The companion (21) _____ (remind) him of his limitations, so he (22) _____ (know) that he (23) _____ (be not worthy) of adoration (обожание)." And God (24) _____ (create) CAT. And cat (25) _____ (not obey) Adam. And when Adam (26) _____ (gaze) into cat's eyes, he (27) _____ (remind) that he was not the Supreme Being. And Adam (28) _____ (learn) humility. And God (29) _____ (please). And Adam was greatly improved.

6 Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

- Change the form if necessary.

Battersea Dogs' Home is a very famous home for lost and (1) _____ dogs and cats in London. The home gives dogs and cats medicine, food, (2) _____ and love. It tries to find the dogs a good home. The home is 141 years old. Every day 27 dogs come to the home. That's about 10,000 a year! At Christmas time the home is very busy.

In Britain in many public places like shops, airports or cafes money-collecting boxes shaped like cats and dogs can be seen. They look very (3) _____ and people can place their (4) _____ to support such places as Battersea Dog's Home.

- appealing
- shelter
- abandoned
- donations



Lessons 1-2 What does the future hold?

1 Fill in the gaps with the words from the box to make the lines rhyme.

There isn't any _____

That the book will soon die out

Some of them will still _____

That's the reason for my pain

New computers will _____

Those working "at a snail's pace"

Everybody will _____

All the info we possess

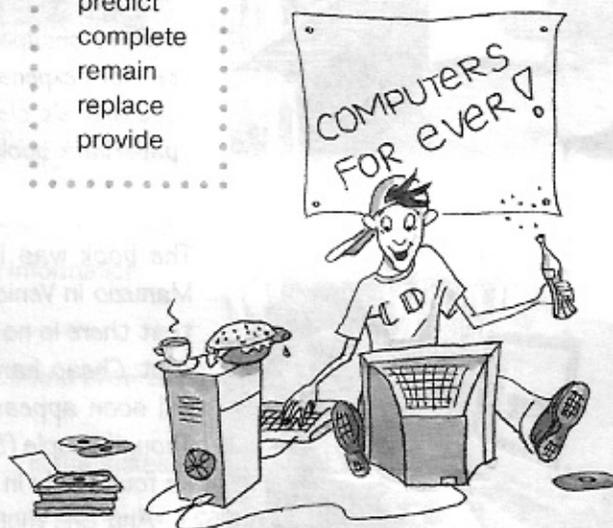
I _____ that news _____

Will be _____ all the time

Please _____ this silly rhyme

With the words you've learnt this time!

access
doubt
current
on-line
predict
complete
remain
replace
provide



2 Read the text and put the verbs in brackets in the proper form.

A Computer Programmer and a Frog

A computer programmer (1) _____ (walk) along the side of a lake when he came across a funny looking frog. The guy (2) _____ (pick up) the frog, (3) _____ (put) it into his pocket, and (4) _____ (go) on his way.

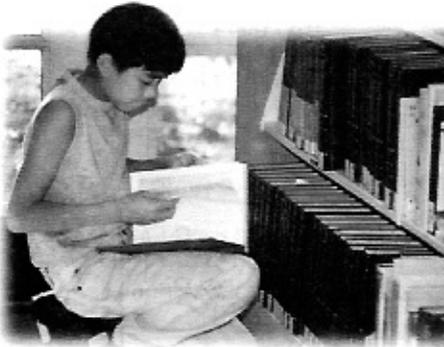
A couple of minutes later, the man (5) _____ (hear) a cry from inside his pocket, "Help, help"! He (6) _____ (take) out the frog, (7) _____ (look) at it, (8) _____ (smile), and (9) _____ (put) it back into his pocket.

Again, "Help, help me, a wicked witch (10) _____ (turn) me into a frog, kiss me and I'll turn into a beautiful princess." Again the man (11) _____ (take) the frog out of his pocket, (12) _____ (smile) at it, and (13) _____ (put) it back again.

The little green frog again (14) _____ (scream) out "Help, I'm the most beautiful princess, if you kiss me and help me I'll do anything, marry you, give you money, ANYTHING." The man (15) _____ (take) the frog out of his pocket, (16) _____ (smile) and (17) _____ (say) "I'm a computer programmer; I work too much so a girlfriend or wife is of no use to me. But, a small talking green frog is cool."

3 Steve is a real bookworm and Mark is into computers.

- These paragraphs were written by them and contain some grammar errors.
- Suggest a correction or tick (✓) if the verb form is used correctly.



I'm sure the paper book (1) might be around for a long time. They look and feel great and they (2) could always remain the same. Paperback books are lightweight (lighter than most laptop computers) and relatively lowcost. Computers (3) might become cheaper, too, but they definitely (4) may be more expensive than books. Books are easy to use and it's clear that people (5) will always prefer paperback books.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



The book was invented 500 years ago by Aldo Manuzio in Venice, Italy. So much time has passed that there is no doubt that books (6) could change a lot. Cheap, handy, pocket-size electronic books (7) will soon appear and replace all paperback books. Though people (8) will keep some books they (9) will be found only in museums.

- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____

And one more thing. People (10) won't waste a lot of timber (древесина) to produce e-books and this (11) will save the forests.

4 A. Choose the verb form from the box to translate underlined the words in the sentences below.

- 1 Возможно, в будущем компьютеры будут способны даже писать стихи, романы и пьесы.
- 2 Я уверен, что компьютеры станут гораздо дешевле.
- 3 Безусловно, книги останутся важным источником информации.
- 4 Мы живем во времена компьютерного бума (computer boom). Через пять лет компьютеры станут еще популярнее.
- 5 Может, и книги не останутся прежними (same).

- will become
- may not remain
- may become
- are going to become
- will remain

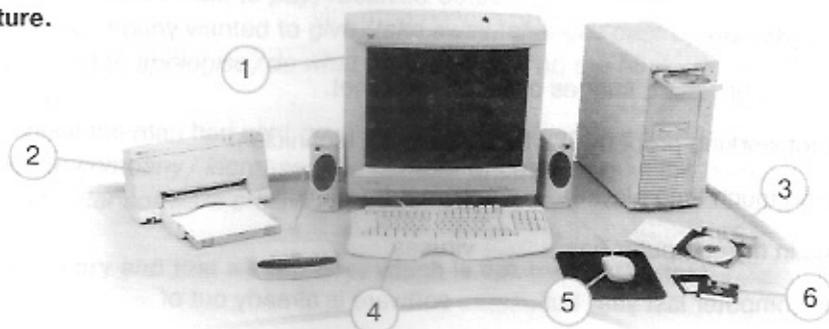
B. Translate the sentences into English.

Begin like this

- 1 In future computers _____
- 2 I'm sure computers _____
- 3 Certainly, books _____
- 4 We _____
- 5 Books _____

Lessons 3-4 Computers: friends or foes

1 Label the picture.



2 Fill in the gaps.

- Use the words from the box in the required form.

- The program that I wrote doesn't work as there is a _____ in it.
- The new system made it easier _____ all the information.
- My computer has got some bugs and it often _____.
- Some games are based on the effect of _____ and allow us to escape from everyday life.
- If you want to send an urgent message, _____ is the fastest way.
- Something has gone wrong with the _____ in my computer. I can't obtain the necessary data.

to access
e-mail
virtual reality
database
crash
virus

3 Re-write the sentences below in a shorter way.

- Use the suggestions in the box.

Example: You want to find data for your report: you go through books, newspapers, ask your parents and friends.
You are searching for information for your report.

- You describe the events of everyday life. You write down what happened in the morning, in the daytime, etc.

- A lot of electrical goods in the kitchen help women to do housework much faster and they get more free time.

- School plays an important role in the life of children.

- I invented an electric broom but when I tried to connect it electrically by inserting its plug into a vacuum cleaner, there was a flash.

- I believed my electric broom to be very convenient and easy to use.

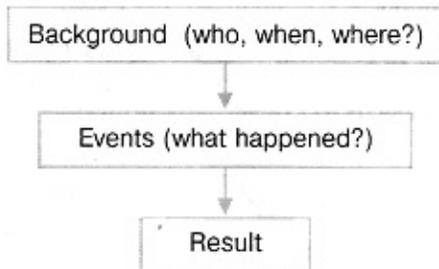
to plug sth into sth
to reduce the time spent on sth
to be very user friendly
to be an integral part
to keep track of sth

4 Put the proper article into the gaps where necessary.

- a) Our family have bought _____ computer. _____ computer has become _____ integral part of our everyday life.
- b) Anyone can put information or _____ images on _____ Internet.
- c) If _____ computer is not working properly, it's better to ask a technician.
- d) Some children spend too much time playing _____ computer games.
- e) _____ new programme in my computer has _____ viruses.
- f) We bought _____ new computer last year but _____ software is already out of date.

5 A. Arrange the paragraphs in the right order.

- Use the diagram and the list of connecting words from the Student's book.



GLOSSARY

\$0.00 — [nɔ:t pɔɪnt nɔ:t nɔ:t]
 to owe — to have to pay
 to cancel — аннулировать
 to recover the debt — добиваться
 возмещения долга
 to mail — to post
 check (AmE) — cheque (BrE)
 to process — обрабатывать

- a) The next month, giving in, he thought he would play the company at their own game and mailed them a check for \$0.00. The computer processed his account and returned a statement to the effect that he now owed the credit card company nothing at all.
- b) Finally the man, who had wanted to buy his wife a computer for her birthday, bought her a typewriter instead.
- c) However he got a bill for \$0.00 stating that he had 10 days to pay his account or the company would have to take steps to recover the debt.
- d) A week later, the man's bank called him asking him what he was doing writing a check for \$0.00. After a lengthy explanation the bank replied that the \$0.00 check had caused their check processing software to fail. The bank could not process ANY checks from ANY of their customers that day because the check for \$0.00 had caused the computer to crash.
- e) In March 1992 a man living in Newtown near Boston Massachusetts received a bill for his as yet unused credit card stating that he owed \$0.00. He ignored it and threw it away. In April he received another and threw that one away too. The following month the credit card company sent him a very nasty note stating they were going to cancel his card if he didn't send them \$0.00 by return of post. He called them, talked to them, they said it was a computer error and told him they'd take care of it.

B. Underline one of the words or phrases in brackets to complete each sentence.

- a) The man *lent/borrowed/had to pay/received* \$0.00.
 b) The credit card company wanted to *give/take away/change/destroy* his card.
 c) Finally he decided to *apologise/do what they wanted/rob the bank/throw his credit card away*.
 d) The \$0.00 check the man had sent *gave the manager a nervous breakdown/bankrupted the company/increased the number of customers at the bank/caused a computer software crash*.

C. Read the summary and find a sentence, which is not true to the text.

- Underline it.

Once a man received a bill stating that he owed \$0.00 to his credit card company. He paid the bill but the following month the company sent him another bill for the same sum. It happened several times and the man decided to mail the company a check for \$0.00. This check caused a computer software crash in the company. Finally the man, who had been planning to buy his wife a computer for her birthday, bought her a typewriter instead.



Lessons 5–6 Computerised education

1 A. Read the examples and answer the questions below.

Russian РЕШАТЬ, РЕШИТЬ	
decide v., decision n., decisive adj. a) We decided on Paris for our next holiday. b) Decisions are difficult in these cases. c) We couldn't decide which to buy, the red one or the blue one.	solve v., solution n., (un)solvable adj. e) We solved our problem by buying a new car. f) There are no simple solutions to this problem. g) We didn't have all necessary information, so we couldn't solve the problem.

1 Which one usually goes with "problem"?

2 Which one means "to make a choice, especially in a way that ends uncertainty or disagreement"?

3 Which one means "to find an answer to a difficulty, an explanation, or a way out"?

B. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word in the appropriate form.

- She _____ to replace some software in her computer.
- We have _____ first to search for the info on the Net, then to make use of Encarta.
If a _____ is not still found we'll go to a library.
- I doubt that the current level of technology allows _____ this problem.
- Computer simulations help to deal with such complex problems that seemed _____ before.
- Virtual reality can help train people to take correct _____ and find the best possible _____ in difficult situations.
- On this web site you can find advice and possible _____ to your personal problems. Anyway, you are the one who has _____.
- We bought a second computer. It has _____ all our problems.

2 A. Read the examples on page 81 and the definitions in the box.

- Decide which definition matches 'comfortable' and which 'convenient'.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Helpful for you because it saves you time or does not spoil your plans or cause you problems; easy and near to reach. | b) Feeling or making you feel physically relaxed and satisfied, without feeling any pain, or being too hot, cold, etc. |
|--|--|

Russian УДОБНЫЙ

comfortable

- 1 I was so comfortable and warm in bed that I didn't want to get up.
- 2 Sit down and make yourself comfortable while I put the kettle on.
- 3 He was looking forward to a nice comfortable journey on board the big ship.
- 4 Today's youth must become comfortable on computers to survive college and future careers.

convenient

- 1 I am afraid this isn't a very convenient time. Could you call later?
- 2 The bus stop around the corner is probably the most convenient.
- 3 Clicking the mouse will be much more convenient than buying a stamp and an envelope and making a trip to the post office.
- 4 Computerised methods of research and communication are very convenient.

B. Group the words and phrases under 'comfortable' or 'convenient'.

Telephone, fast food, a big soft armchair, a supermarket round the corner, hot and cold water any time of the day, an apartment with nice furniture, a nice interior of a hotel.

comfortable _____

convenient _____

3 Fill in the gaps with the right form of the words and phrases in the box.

.....
 update out of date outdate date back updated

- 1 The files need _____.
- 2 A great part of what children are studying at school will be _____ within the space of a few years.
- 3 The packaging is _____ and so is the product.
- 4 The first adding machine, a precursor (предшественник) of the computer, _____ to 1642.
- 5 The _____ hardware allowed to use new multimedia program.

4 Fill in the gaps with the appropriate article where necessary. See Grammar Reference.

A computer bug, in (1) _____ computer science, is (2) _____ error in (3) _____ software or hardware. In (4) _____ software, (5) _____ bug is (6) _____ error in coding or logic that causes (7) _____ program to malfunction or produce (8) _____ incorrect results.

Minor bugs can be inconvenient, but not damaging to (9) _____ information. (10) _____ more severe bugs can cause (11) _____ program to "hang" (stop responding to (12) _____ commands), or even lose (13) _____ previous work.

(14) _____ origin of (15) _____ term reputedly goes back to (16) _____ early days of computing, when (17) _____ hardware problem in (18) _____ computer at Harvard University was traced to (19) _____ moth caught between (20) _____ contacts in (21) _____ machine.

(22) _____ entomologists will undoubtedly be quick to note that (23) _____ moth is not really (24) _____ bug.

Lessons 7-8 New addiction?

1 A. These definitions are unclear for different reasons.

- Write the number(s) of the reason(s) in the box opposite every definition.

- a) suffer — pain caused by something
- b) control — to command and operate in such a way that everybody obeys you and you guide and rule them
- c) addict — a person who loves something
- d) neglect — treat
- e) deny — to deny something when you do not agree
- f) relief — when you feel free, happy and healthy

The definition is unclear because

- 1 The wrong part of speech for defining the word is used.
- 2 There are no specifying details.
- 3 It is too wordy.
- 4 The same word for defining the word is used.
- 5 It is too general.

B. Write the correct definitions of these words.

suffer — (or, difficulty, feel pain, loss) _____

control — (something, power, over, have) _____

addict — (habit, who, from, to free themselves, a harmful, a person, is unable) _____

neglect — (too, give, care, attention, to something, little, or somebody) _____

deny — (a fact, refuse, as, to accept) _____

relief — (comfort, of, stress, feeling of, at the ending; pain, or) _____

2 A. Read the poem and underline all the words which have become computer terms.

Words often change their meaning to suit the new realities of life. The use of computers has started an intensive process of change, which is still going on. Much of Russian computer language seems quite foreign to a Russian speaker. This poem proves that it is much the same to a native English speaker.

Remember When...

A computer was something on TV
 (frankly speaking it was rarely seen)
 a site was only a place
 and a window was something you hated to clean

Memory was something you lost with age
 a keyboard on piano was making a sound
 a program was a TV show
 and the net was for playing around

A mouse pad was where a mouse lived
 paste you did with glue
 a web was a spider's home
 and a virus was the flu

I guess I'll stick to my pad and paper
 and the memory in my head
 I hear nobody's been killed in a computer crash
 but when it happens they wish they were dead



B. Read the definitions and find the corresponding words in the poem.

- a) a small box connected to a computer by a wire, moved by a hand
_____ *mouse* _____
- b) a place on the internet that gives you information about a particular subject or product

- c) a program secretly introduced into a computer, which makes copies of itself and often damages other programs

- d) a form of split screen where different applications can display their information independently on different areas of a display

- e) a set of instructions composed for solving a given problem by computer

- f) a system of interconnected computer devices to permit files, transactions and data to be interchanged

- g) the system that stores information for computer users around the world

- h) to insert information from one file into another

- i) device for encoding characters by the depression of keys

3 Read the letter e-mailed by a 14-year old boy to a therapist Maressa Orzak.

- Put the number of the symptom of computer addiction opposite each sentence in the second paragraph.

Symptoms of computer addiction

- 1 Feeling out of control or depressed when not using it.
- 2 Neglecting career work, and school.
- 3 Failing to control computer use.
- 4 Having irregular meals, backache, headaches, and loss of sleep.

Dear Ms Orzak

I'm writing for help. I am only 14, but I think I'm seriously ill, as I have become a computer addict. Actually, I have been a computer addict since I was 11.

... I spend more and more time in front of my computer.
It takes me away from my everyday life duties.
I do not care about my marks at school any more, and my grades have gone from 3.8 (when I wasn't using a computer so much) to 1.3 now.
I have been skipping meals.
I don't sleep at night and fall asleep at school.
My back hurts me badly.
I have lost track of time.
Mum says that I use my computer much more than necessary and it is not normal, but I can't control its use, though I've tried to do it.

My parents are threatening that they'll take my computer away, it drives me mad...

4 Read the text. Put the verbs in brackets in the proper form.

TO MY DARLING HUSBAND,

I am sending you this letter via this communications thing, so that you will read it. Please forgive the deception, but I thought you should know what (1) _____ (go on) at home since your computer (2) _____ (enter) our lives TWO YEARS AGO.

The children (3) _____ (do) well. Tommy (4) _____ (be) seven now and he (5) _____ (be) a bright, handsome boy. A month ago he (6) _____ (draw) a family portrait for a school project, all the figures are good, and the back of your head is very realistic. You should be very proud of him.

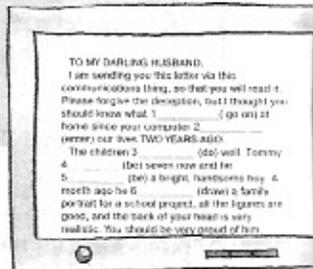
Little Jennifer (7) _____ (turn) three in September. She still (8) _____ (remember) that you (9) _____ (spend) the whole afternoon with us on her birthday. What a grand day for Jenny, despite the fact that it (10) _____ (be) stormy and the electricity (11) _____ (be) off.

I (12) _____ (do) well. I went blonde about a year ago. George, I mean, Mr Wilson, the department head, took an interest in my career and became a good friend to us all.

I (13) _____ (discover) that the household chores are much easier since I (14) _____ (realise) that you didn't mind being vacuumed but that feather dusting (15) _____ (make) you sneeze.

Well, my dear, I must be going. Uncle George, uh, Mr Wilson, I mean, is taking us all on a ski trip and there is packing to do. I have hired a housekeeper and she (16) _____ (keep) things in order, fill your coffee cup and bring your meals to your desk, just the way you like it. I hope you and the computer (17) _____ (have) a lovely time while we are gone. Tommy, Jenny and I (18) _____ (think) of you often. Try (19) _____ (remember) us while your disks are booting.

Love, Karen



1 Unit

Lessons 1–2

- 1 (A) delighted (D) nervous (G) inspired
(B) excited (E) frustrated (H) proud
(C) bored (F) confused (I) confident

- 2 PLEASANT FEELINGS UNPLEASANT FEELINGS
cheerful proud
confident anxious
delighted bored
enthusiastic confused
excited frustrated
inspired nervous

- 3 (1) used to (2) were (3) has been (4) went on
(5) used to (6) was (7) had ended (8) used to
(9) could (10) were
- 4 (1) after (2) in (3) about (4) at (5) in
(6) by (7) in (8) of (9) for (10) for
- 5 1 walked up 2 broke 3 used to get 4 used to play
5 made 6 used to visit 7 danced 8 used to hate
- 6 1 When he studied at primary school he used to get /
be very frustrated about his poor grades. Now he
has become more confident and enthusiastic about
his studies.
2 Last year she paid much attention to her music
classes. At the end of the year the whole family was
proud of her success.
3 He was nervous because he was late for a test.
Fortunately he managed to come on time.
4 We were delighted to see our friends after the
summer holidays. The new students were slightly
confused, but that was natural.
5 I used to feel very excited and cheerful on the 1st
of September — what a pity that school is over...
- 7 (1) with (2) about (3) with (4) about (5) by
(6) about (7) about (8) of (9) about

Lessons 3–4

- 1 1f) 2h) 3a) 4b) 5c) 6d) 7e) 8g)
- 2 1 at 2 from 3 on
- 3 1 rebellious 2 prohibited 3 have a row
4 sitting exams 5 ear lobes / unacceptable
- 4 A. 1B 2F 3C 4A 5E 6D 7G
B. 1C 2E 3A 4D 5B 6G 7F

Lessons 5–6

- 1 A. 1D 2E 3A 4B 5G 6F 7C
B. 1c) 2f) 3a) 4g) 5b) 6d) 7e)

- 2 (1) a (6) the (11) a
(2) no article (7) no article (12) no article
(3) an (8) no article (13) an
(4) a (9) no article (14) no article
(5) no article (10) no article (15) the

- 3 1 ~~more harder~~ / much harder
2 ~~in the one hand...~~ / On the one hand ...
3 ~~bit~~ / a bit
4 ~~where as~~ / whereas
~~much important~~ / more important
5 ~~a lot fast~~ / a lot faster
6 ~~slightly much expensive~~ / slightly more expensive
7 ~~wile~~ / while

Lessons 7–8

- 1 1 The person got involved in the programme as a
result of having visited Russia.
2 The purpose of the programme is to provide
students, parents and families with an opportunity
to deepen respect for other people and cultures.
3 The stayed with the host families and did a lot of
sightseeing.
4 The students and their host families still maintain
relationships, they have become friends.
5 Eating in a Russian restaurant in Indianapolis.
- 2 1k) 2d) 3a) 4g) 5h) 6e) 7j) 8b) 9f) 10c) 11i)
- 3 1a) 2a) 3b) 4b) 5a) 6a) 7a)
- 4 1 Why did you decide to participate in the
programme?
2 What did you expect from the programme?
3 Do you think it is / will be easy to adapt to the life in
another country?
4 Do you think you will miss your family?
5 How would / will you apply the knowledge you get
from the programme when you come back?

2 Unit

Lessons 1–2

- 1 A. 1f) 2c) 3a) 4b) 5e) 6d)
B. 1e) 2d) 3a) 4f) 5b) 6c)
- 2 1 narrow-minded 3 absent-minded
2 like-minded 4 broad-minded
- 3 A.

-ance	-ence	-ment
significance	preference	disappointment
appearance	obedience	disagreement
entrance	correspondence	
attendance	dependence	
acquaintance	difference	

- B.** 1 appearance
2 differences... preferences
3 entrance
4 attendance
5 significance
6 correspondence
7 disagreements... disappointments
8 acquaintance

4

in-	im-	un-
intolerant	impractical	unkind
insincere	impossible	unintelligent
insensitive	impatient	unsociable
	improper	unfriendly
		unbelievable
		unenthusiastic
		uninteresting
		unwise

Lessons 3-4

- 1** in conclusion **1** moreover **2** firstly **1**
by contrast **6** furthermore **2** it is true **3**
to begin with **1** besides **2** for instance **4**
whereas **6** secondly **1** I believe **3**
unfortunately **6** on the other hand **6** finally **1**
in fact **3** for example **4** to sum up **7**
personally **3** as a result **5**

- 2** 1 However,...
2 Moreover,... Besides this,... Personally,...
3 First of all,... In addition to this,... As a result,...
4 ...as...
5 As,...

- 3** Introduction - 2
Main body - 3 and 4
Conclusion - 1

- 4** 1b) 2b) 3a) 4a)

Lessons 5-6

- 1** A. 1D 2F 3B 4A 5C 6E

B. Those who feel confident: B, D, F.
Those who feel uncertain: A, C, E.

- 3** (1) positive appearance (2) head held up
(3) confident (4) put a smile on (5) start talking
(6) sociable (7) shy (8) respect (9) outgoing
(10) result

- 4** (1) suggest (2) independent (3) successful
(4) discrimination (5) injustice (6) succeed
(7) correction (8) defensive (9) optimistic
(10) confident

Lessons 7-8

- 1** 1 denied 2 advised 3 agreed 4 reminded
5 refused 6 offered 7 insisted 8 admitted
9 promised 10 complained

- 2** (1) against (2) up (3) on (4) in (5) away
(6) as (7) to (8) across

- 3** (1) becomes (2) succeeded (3) were trying (4) were being
(5) were bound (6) took (7) led (8) performed (9) have
acquired (10) are now working (11) was associated

- 4** A. 1C 2A 3B

B. 1B, C 2C 3A 4A 5B 6B 7C 8B

- C.** 1 Madonna admitted (that) there was nothing she
hated more than actors or singers or performers
sitting down and talking about their work.
2 Ashley Judd believed that fame may / might be
a mixed burden but a good thing about being a
movie star was that you could usually get
something nice to eat.
3 Frank McCourt complained that for thirty years
while he was a teacher nobody had paid him a
scrap of attention.

3 Unit

Lessons 1-2

- 1** 1 common symbol 5 to define themselves
2 survive 6 associated with
3 protect against 7 long-standing tradition
4 dates back

- 2** (1) inspiration (5) generations (9) shopping
(2) uniqueness (6) healthy (10) meaning
(3) celebrations (7) historically (11) gathering
(4) symbolic (8) religious

- 3** A.

	keep	observe	celebrate	have
a tradition	+	+	+	+
a custom	+	+		+
a festival			+	

- B.** 1 Peoples of the Far North have a lot of
interesting traditions and customs.
2 Do you observe / celebrate Christmas in your
family?
3 Nowadays fewer people are interested in
keeping national traditions.
4 New Year is celebrated in almost all countries of
the world.

B. Possible questions:

- 1 Do you buy lots of clothes?
- 2 How much pocket money do you get?
- 3 When did you last go shopping?
- 4 Have you ever wanted to be part of a group?
- 5 Do you ever buy second-hand clothes?

- 2 A. (1) a (2) a (3) a (4) a (5) an (6) a (7) the
(8) the (9) a (10) a

B. 1d) 2a)

- 3 Не очень убедительными кажутся слова о том, что внешность — не самое главное, из уст такого человека, как Бред Питт, который явно не страдает отсутствием красоты. Однако на пресс-конференции в Италии он заявил, что терпеть не может тех, кто поверхностно судит о людях. Актер-миллионер сказал, что он считает пагубным то, как люди работают как проклятые на работах, которые они ненавидят, чтобы купить то, что им не нужно. Питт посмеялся над слухами о том, что он был против того, чтобы подстричь волосы в последнем фильме, сказав, что волосы — это волосы, и они отрастут.

Lessons 3–4

- 1 1 Finding employment is hard today even for people with degrees.
2 Talking to other people is important.
3 Living on government grant is impossible for students today.
4 Getting into debt causes students problems.
5 I dream of finding a well-paid job.
- 2 (1) poverty (2) behind (3) damp (4) areas
(5) high (6) countryside (7) leisure (8) inside
(9) expensive
- 3 a) affordable b) available c) policy d) politics
e) afford
- 4 1 adj. poverty 6 v. advice
2 v. failure 7 v. decision
3 v. support 8 adj. safety
4 adj. bravery 9 v. payment
5 v. cost
- 5 (1) for / to (2) with (3) of (4) to (5) into
(6) at (7) on (8) of (9) with (10) about / for

Lessons 5–6

- | 1 A. IN: | OUT: | CAN BE BOTH: |
|--------------|----------|--------------|
| to borrow | to pay | bill |
| to earn | to spend | currency |
| grant | fine | cash |
| to save | to lend | |
| to economise | debt | |
| | to waste | |

- B. 1 pay 2 grant 3 currency 4 cash 5 bill
6 fine 7 debts 8 economise 9 earn
- C. 1 fine 2 debt 3 spent 4 waste 5 borrow
6 lend

- 2 A. (1) made (2) had (3) had flown

B. (1) was driving (2) was caught (3) decided
(4) changed (5) paid (6) sent / had sent

C. (1) are (2) were astonished (3) saw (4) were
coming out (5) had stopped (6) said (7) had
been handed back

D. (1) have been baking (2) have just left
(3) supports (4) have lived / have been living
(5) knew / had known (6) were (7) had turned

- 3 Correct order of sentences: a) e) g) b) d) c) f)
Moral of the fable (possible answer): Do not kill the
goose that lays eggs of gold.

Lessons 7–8

- | 1 + | - |
|----------------|---------------|
| enthusiastic | pessimistic |
| self-confident | selfish |
| generous | narrow-minded |
| ambitious | snobbish |
| cheerful | obstinate |
| reliable | greedy |
| tolerant | domineering |
| considerate | lazy |
| flexible | |
- 2 1 reliable 6 obstinate
2 snobbish 7 enthusiastic
3 greedy 8 ambitious
4 tolerant 9 rebellious
5 considerate 10 generous
 - 3 1i) 2c) 3a) 4b) 5j) 6d) 7e) 8f) 9h) 10g)
 - 4 This is a fun activity.
Conclusion: The Less you Know, the More you Make!
 - 5 1b)
2 lazy, self-critical, easy-going (may be or not),
having good sense of humour

5 Unit**Lessons 1–2**

- 1 Martin's wife is Alison. She's a teacher. His
daughter's name is Nell. She's 23. She's an artist.
Her son's three. His name is Fred. Her husband's
name's David. He's got his own business. His parents
have got a villa in Greece. He's got a brother Harry.
Harry's job is a travel agent. He's not married yet, but
he's got a girlfriend. She's a top model.

- 2 a) My friends' cassettes are in their cassette boxes.
 b) Sam's girl friend's name is Fiona.
 c) My father's sister is an artist.
 d) My uncle's dog is not very intelligent.
 e) The Smiths' party was very boring.
 f) Dr Johnson's brothers are both bank managers.
 g) Lucy and Mark's car is quite expensive.
 h) His children's grades at school are very low.

3

Name	Family relation	Hair colour	Job
Anna	daughter	dark	editor
Patrick	son	fair	textbook writer
Mike	son	dark	computer programmer
Diana	mother	fair	textbook writer
Rod	father	dark	professor

- 4 1 for / about with for
 2 —
 3 for / about
 4 —
 5 with with

5 A.

n.	v.	adj.
trust	trust	trustful
security	secure	secure
privacy	—	private
extension	extend	extended
care	care	caring
share	share	sharing
comfort	comfort	comfortable
respect	respect	respectful

B. 1a) 2c) 3c) 4b) 5e) 6d) 7f) 8l) 9h) 10g)

C. 1 trusted 2-3 share 4 privacy 5 share
 6 comfort 7 background 8 care 9 security
 10 household

Lessons 3-4

- 1 A. b) show off
 c) go out
 d) show up
 e) put off
 f) go through
 g) look for
- B. a) My father likes to show me up in front of my friends.
 b) She is always showing off her expensive holidays.
 c) Never put off until tomorrow something you can do today.

- d) The police went through the house thoroughly but couldn't find the stolen things.
 e) My sister is looking for a well-paid job now.
 f) They went out together for two years and then parted.

C. Possible answer:

My mother's friend is always showing off her daughter. But I know: she is anything but an angel! She is always mucking around their flat. She goes through her mother's stuff for jewellery and perfume. She never does anything on time: she is always putting everything off. She goes out with a man who is ten years older than she is. (She keeps it secret from her mum.)

But my mum shows me up in front of her friends, though I never do such things! It is unfair!

D. b)

2 A. 1e) 2c) 3d) 4b) 5a)

B. Possible answers:

- a) She is always leaving her tickets at home.
 b) They are always working on their reports.
 c) I always go by bus.
 d) She is always spending a lot of money.
 e) ...it is always breaking down.
 f) He regularly reads newspapers.

C. My dearest Granny!

I'm writing to you because I can't live this way any more. Everybody keeps trying to make my life unbearable. I can't keep anything secret, as my brother Andrey (you keep defending him) keeps listening in when I'm talking on the phone. Mashka, your favourite, keeps reading all my letters. Besides, Mum keeps nagging that I don't keep my room clean and tidy. And when I ask my Dad about something, the only answer is 'Keep out!' And the worst thing is that our English teacher gave us homework to write a letter, using 'keep' ten times. I kept trying for two hours but failed.

Love,
 Your unhappy grandson Vasya

Lessons 5-6

- 1 a) stuff b) stuff c) stuff d) staff e) stuff f) stuff
 g) staff
- 2 a) You look a bit tired.
 b) My bag is nearly empty — only a couple of bits of stationary in it.
 c) She is a bit too fat to wear such dresses.
 d) Can I have a bit of cake?
 e) Have you got enough information for your report? — Quite a bit.

- 3 a) quarrelling b) to tidy up c) to please cooking
cleaning bringing d) working to have a rest
e) to go hiking

- 4 A. 1C 2A 3B 4B 5C 6C 7A 8B

- B. a) Why do you have to cook for 2 hours every day?
b) Why do you have to read a lot for your exams?
c) Why do you have to be home before midnight?
d) Why do you have to go to bed at nine o'clock?
e) Why do you have to read books on your own?
f) Why do you have to wash a lot of clothes every week?
g) Why do you have to switch off the music when mum comes in?

Lessons 7-8

- 1 1 We often visit our friends and have fun together.
2 Children often make fun of Jill's clothes...
3 Mark hangs out with...
4 ...and do some teenage things.
5 Every evening the Smiths go out to their favourite restaurant.
6 It is so annoying that I think I soon go out of my mind.
7 Jim is always criticising me. I want him to get off my back.

6 Unit

Lessons 1-2

1

Sport / activity	Play / go / do?	People	Place	Equipment needed
1 swimming	go	swimmer	pool	swimming costume or trunk
2 water polo	play	water polo player	water polo pool	swimming costume or trunk, ball
3 yachting	go	yachtsman	sea / lake / channel / canal	yacht
4 cycling	go	cyclist	track	bicycle
5 ice hockey	play	ice hockey player	ice hockey rink	ice hockey stick puck

- 2 1, 5 - basketball, volleyball
2, 3, 4 - baseball, handball, football

- 3 a) stick in your hands
b) gloves
c) on a court
d) on a pitch
e) swimming costumes
f) ice hockey
g) water

- 8 If you run a very big company, you need to focus on several things at a time.

- 2 A. Peggy 5 Ann 6 Benjamin 3 Mother 2
David 4 Father 1

B. 1 **Father** told David not to go outside / told David that he would not go and wait outside. He also said the tea was too strong. Then he told David to finish first. Father said that the crust was not too bad.

2 **Peggy** probably said that she wanted to press her skirt because she had a dance class and she was late. She said later that her tights were torn. Peggy said that it was unfair that Ann had Peggy's other pair of tights on.

3 **David** asked for his dessert. He said that he could not wait because Mike was giving him a ride, and that he would go and wait outside. Later he said that he had heard a horn. He complained that he would burst. He also said that the crust was too tough.

4 **Benjamin** didn't say anything because was too young to talk.

5 **Ann** said she expected a call.

- 3 1B 2E 3D 4C 5A

- 4 1 It took him a long time to acquire the skill he needed to become a professional athlete.
2 The popularity of sport has increased enormously after the World War II.
3 Better medical service should help to decrease the number of sick people.
4 Physical education needs to be improved.
5 He's got a very positive outlook on life.
6 She's following an exercise programme on TV to improve her fitness.

- 7 She is really worried about her own weight and is keeping a diet.
- 8 The Olympic Committee allowed the team to participate in the Games.
- 9 He struggled to overcome his shyness.
- 5 a) with b) of c) in d) to e) to
- 6 a) to meet e) riding
b) forget f) doing
c) liking / to like g) exercising
d) biking h) to feel (to) look
- 7 A. 1 exercise
2 daily routine
3 mild exercise
4 prolong life span
5 susceptible to illness and disease
6 crucial
7 weight management programme
8 consistent exercise routine
9 burn calories
10 user-friendlier

- B. a) True.
b) False. Mild exercise is necessary to maintain fitness.
c) True.
d) True.
e) False. Most people don't take up sports because they fail to make themselves exercise regularly. Or: They find it difficult to choose the type of exercise they enjoy.
f) False. Running is more effective than walking for decreasing weight.
g) True.

Lessons 3-4

1 A.

make	do
a decision	the housework
an impact	exercises
a phone call	nothing
progress	one's best
friends with	homework
a mistake	an exam
up one's mind	
one's living	

- B. 1 Women do 95 % of housework.
2 I'd like to decrease my weight, so I exercise every day.
3 He made a few / several mistakes in his composition / essay.
4 Yesterday I forgot to do my English homework.
5 My sister had made a decision / has made up her mind to do aerobics / to take up a fitness class.

- 6 Sport helps up (to) make friends with many interesting people.
- 7 The victory of the Russian skiers in the world championship made a great impact on the fans.
- 2 a) moderate c) inspiration e) injured
b) indulges d) compete f) a coach
- 3 a) indulgence e) in rollerblading
b) swimming f) injury
c) coached g) moderate
d) inspiration
- 4 B. 1c) 2a) 3c) 4b)
C. 1c) 2a) 3c) 4b)

Lessons 5-6

1 A.

- | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| (1) a | (11) — | (21) a |
| (2) — | (12) a | (22) the |
| (3) — | (13) the | (23) the |
| (4) the | (14) the | (24) — |
| (5) the | (15) the | (25) the |
| (6) a | (16) the | (26) the |
| (7) a | (17) the | (27) the |
| (8) the | (18) the | (28) — |
| (9) — | (19) the | (29) — |
| (10) a | (20) the | |

B. 1 When? — In winter.

- 2 Where? — On ice / in different countries of the world.
3 Equipment? — Gym shoes and a sweater.
4 Number of players? — Two teams each with four members.
5 Purpose? — Throw two stones toward a target across the ice.
6 How long? — Two hours.
7 Age? — From 10 up to 80.

- 2 1 If I were President of WCA, I would prohibit the use of amphetamine.
2 ..., I would punish athletes and coaches who use drugs.
3 ..., I would forbid money prizes.
4 ..., I would explain to coaches and athletes how dangerous it is to use drugs.
5 ..., I would carry out blood tests before every competition.
- 3 2 If he hadn't gone jogging, he wouldn't have taken the book with him.
3 If it hadn't rained, he wouldn't have covered his head with it.
4 If he hadn't covered his head with the book, the brick would have killed him.
5 If the brick had killed him, he wouldn't have continued jogging.

- 6 If he hadn't continued jogging, he wouldn't have slipped on a banana peel.
- 7 If he hadn't slipped on a banana peel, he wouldn't have been taken to hospital.
- 8 If he hadn't been taken to hospital, the nurse wouldn't have seen the book.
- 9 If the nurse hadn't seen the book, he wouldn't have invited her to the restaurant.
- 10 If he hadn't invited her to the restaurant, he wouldn't have married her.
- 4 A.** a boxer; a karateka; a weight-lifter; a cyclist; the cyclist; the chase; the weight lifter, the boxer, the karateka, the cyclist
In 1 — conditional II; in 2 — conditional III.

B.

- 1 A boxer, a karateka, and a weight lifter are running after a cyclist at a speed of 12 km/h. Would they catch up with the cyclist, if he rode 45 km at a speed of 15 km/h and then lay down for an hour to have some rest?
- 2 A boxer, a karateka and a weight lifter ran after a cyclist at the speed of 12 km/h. In five hours they stopped the chase. How many kilometres would the weight lifter, the boxer and the karateka have run, if they had run for eight hours? What would they have said to the cyclist, if they had caught up with him?

Lessons 7–8

- 1** (1) take risks (2) thrill (3) desire (4) satisfy their curiosity (5) risk takers (6) addicted
- 2** 1 When did Pavel Bure start skating?
2 What did his father give him so that he wouldn't fall down too much?
3 What did he wear for a tryout to become a member of the Soviet Red Army team?
4 What did his father want him to be?
5 When did Pavel join the red Army team?
6 Where did they play with Krutov, Larionov and Makarov?
- 3 A.**
a) bungee cage b) bungee cord c) airbag
- B.** 1 Mr Hatch 5 jump master
2 Mr Hatch 6 Mr Hatch
3 jump master 7 Mr Hatch
4 Mr Hatch
- C.** 2 If the "jump master" hadn't told him he had attached the cord, he wouldn't have jumped / would have checked it himself.
3 If the "jump master" hadn't forgotten to attach the cord, Mr Hatch wouldn't have fallen down.
4 If the airbag hadn't been deflated, Mr Hatch wouldn't have had serious injuries.

- 5 If he hadn't fallen down and injured himself, the jury wouldn't have awarded him \$5,000,000 / he wouldn't have got \$5,000,000.

7 Unit**Lessons 1–2**

- 1** (1) the (6) — (11) a
(2) the (7) the (12) the
(3) — (8) — (13) the
(4) the (9) — (14) —
(5) the (10) the
- 2** evidence (n.) evident (adj.) evidently (adv.)
1 evident 3 evidence 5 evidence
2 evidently 4 evidence 6 evidently
- 3 A.** domestic (adj.) domestication (n.) domesticate (v.)
B. (1) domesticate (2) domestication
(3) domestication (4) domestic (5) domestic
(6) domestic
- 4** (1) ее разводят
(2) выводы
(3) селекция
(4) дает потомство
(5) породы
- 5** 1 This phenomenon hasn't yet been explained.
2 ...which had been left a few days ago.
3 ...rain-deer has been domesticated in its natural habitat. They have been trained...
4 The ancient Egyptians domesticated pigeons...
...a pigeon trained by the United States Army Signal Corps travelled / covered...

Lessons 3–4

- 1** (1) A (2) A (3) B (4) B (5) A
- 2** 1b) 2a) 3a)
- 3** (1) has been practised
(2) are found
(3) were taken
(4) was provided
(5) has been domesticated and kept
(6) be seen
(7) are shown
(8) are depicted
- 4** (1) receive (2) are spent (3) feel (4) keep
(5) keep (6) are treated
- 5** a) is researching / is investigating / is studying
b) be examined
c) are investigating
d) has studied / studied

- 6 (1) abandoned
 (2) shelter
 (3) appealing
 (4) donations

8 Unit

Lessons 1–2

- 1 There isn't any doubt
 That the books will soon die out.
 Some of them will still remain,
 That's the reason of my pain.
 New computers will replace
 Those working at snail's pace.
 Everybody will access
 All the info we process.
 I predict that news on-line
 Will be current all the time.
- Please provide this silly rhyme
 With the words you've learnt this time!
- 2 (1) was walking (7) looked (13) put
 (2) picked up (8) smiled (14) screamed
 (3) put (9) put (15) took
 (4) went (10) has turned (16) smiled
 (5) heard (11) took (17) said
 (6) took out (12) took
- 3 (1) will be
 (2) will always remain
 (3) ✓
 (4) will be
 (5) ✓
 (6) will change
 (7) ✓
 (8) may / might / could keep
 (9) ✓
 (10) ✓
 (11) ✓
- 4 A. 1 may become 4 are going to become
 2 will become 5 may not remain
 3 will remain
- B. 1 In the future computers may become able to write poems, novels and plays.
 2 I'm sure computers will become much cheaper.
 3 Certainly, books will remain most important source of information.
 4 We are living in the time of a computer boom. In five years computers are going to become more popular.
 5 Book may not remain the same.

Lessons 3–4

- 1 1 monitor 3 CD 5 mouse
 2 printer 4 keyboard 6 floppy
- 2 a) virus c) crashes e) e-mail
 b) to access d) virtual reality f) database
- 3 a) You are keeping track of your life.
 b) Electric goods reduce the time spent on housework.
 c) School is an integral part of children's life.
 d) ...I tried to plug it into a vacuum cleaner...
 e) I believed my electric broom to be very user friendly.
- 4 a) a, the, an b) —, the c) a d) — e) the, —
 f) a, the
- 5 A. Paragraph arrangement: 1e) 2c) 3a) 4d) 5b)
 B. a) had to pay
 b) destroy
 c) do what they wanted
 d) caused a computer software crash
 C. The wrong sentence is: He paid the bill, but the following month the company sent him the bill for the same sum.
The correct sentence should be: He threw the bill away, but the following month...

Lessons 5–6

- 1 A. a) solve
 b) decide
 c) solve
- B. 1 decided
 2 decided, solution
 3 to solve
 4 unsolvable
 5 decisions, solutions
 6 solutions, to decide,
 7 solved
- 2 A. a) convenient b) comfortable
- B.
Convenient: telephone, fast food, supermarket round the corner, cold and hot water.
Comfortable: apartment with nice furniture, nice interior of a hotel
- 3 1 updating 4 dates back
 2 out of date 5 update
 3 outdated

- 4 (1) — (9) the (17) a
 (2) an (10) — (18) a
 (3) — (11) a (19) the
 (4) — (12) the (20) the
 (5) a (13) the (21) —
 (6) an (14) the (22) a
 (7) the (15) the (23) a
 (8) — (16) the (24) a

Lessons 7–8

- 1 A. a) 1 b) 3 c) 5 d) 2 e) 4 f) 1, 5

B.

suffer — to feel pain, difficulty or loss

control — to have power over something

addict — person who is unable to free themselves from a harmful habit

neglect — to give too little attention or care to something or somebody

deny — to refuse to accept as a fact

relief — feeling of comfort at the ending of pain or stress

- 2 A. computer keyboard paste
 site program web
 window the net virus
 memory mouse pad computer crash

B. b) site

- c) virus
 d) windows
 e) program
 f) web
 g) memory
 h) paste
 i) keyboard

- 3 ...I spend more and more time in front of my computer. (3)
 It takes me away from my everyday duties. (2)
 I do not care about my marks at school any more, and my grades have gone from 3.8 (when I wasn't using a computer so much) to 1.3 now. (2)
 I am skipping meals. (4)
 I don't sleep at night and fall asleep at school. (4)
 My back hurts me badly. (4)
 I lost track of time. (3)
 My mum says that I use my computer more than necessary and it is not normal, but I can't control its use, though I tried to do it. (3)
 My parents are threatening that they'll take my computer away, it drives me mad. (1)

- 4 (1) is going on / has been going on

(2) entered

(3) are doing

(4) is

(5) is

(6) drew

(7) turned

(8) remembers

(9) spent

(10) was

(11) was

(12) am doing

(13) have discovered

(14) realised

(15) makes

(16) will keep

(17) will have

(18) will think

(19) to remember

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