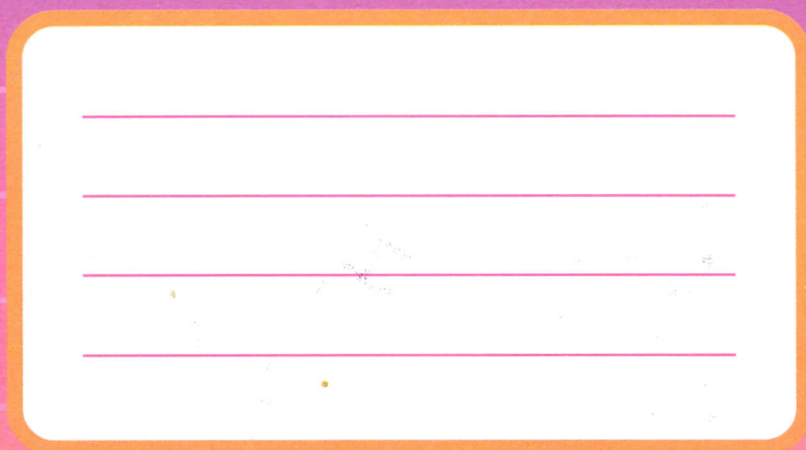


NEW MILLENNIUM ENGLISH

WORKBOOK



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

8

О. Б. Дворецкая
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NEW MILLENNIUM ENGLISH

WORKBOOK



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК НОВОГО ТЫСЯЧЕЛЕТИЯ

РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ

к учебнику английского языка
для 8 класса общеобразовательных учреждений



BRITISH
COUNCIL

BROOKEMEAD ENGLISH
LANGUAGE TEACHING

Т И Т У Л
Т И Т У Л

2006

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.

Авторы

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Дворецкая О. Б. и др.

Д24 **Рабочая тетрадь** к учебнику "New Millennium English" для 8 кл. общеобраз. учрежд. / О. Б. Дворецкая, Н. Ю. Казырбаева, Н. И. Кузеванова, М. Л. Мичурина, Н. В. Новикова, Л. В. Талзи, Е. Ю. Шалимова. — Обнинск: Титул, 2006. — 80 с.: ил.
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Рабочая тетрадь к учебнику "New Millennium English" для 8 класса представляет собой систему упражнений, обеспечивающих дополнительную отработку лексики и грамматики, а также содержит задания для развития навыков чтения и письма. Тетрадь предназначена для самостоятельной работы учащихся, поэтому снабжена ключами, однако она может успешно применяться на уроках.

ББК 81.2Англ-922

A teenager's world

Lesson 1 Holiday time

1 Circle the odd one out.

- 1 water skiing scuba diving surfing sunbathing
- 2 rollerskating roller coasters roller blading skateboarding
- 3 a scooter a bike a horse a motorbike
- 4 scuba diving sailing boating surfing
- 5 a first aid kit a rucksack a fire a tent
- 6 badminton volleyball bowling doing puzzles

2 Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form (past simple / past continuous).

THE SUMMER I'LL NEVER FORGET

When I was younger I (1) _____ (live) in Kenya because my dad was sent there with his work. During our first summer, my granny visited us from England, so we (2) _____ (go) on a day trip to the national safari park. As we (3) _____ (drive) along we saw a car stuck in the mud (грязь), so my dad got out to help them. You're not meant to do this because of all the animals wandering around. Suddenly, a baboon (4) _____ (come) over to our car and my granny (5) _____ (open) the window and (6) _____ (start) to feed it bananas! Within a few seconds there were baboons all around us — baboons (7) _____ (jump) all over the top of the car! It was really scary 'cos they've got big teeth and were trying to get inside the car! Luckily, my dad turned round and saw the trouble we were in. He crept (прополз) over to us and crawled into the driver's seat — commando-style, on his belly! It was such a relief to drive on but after about a minute we (8) _____ (see) a lion. My dad was so scared that he had to stop the car for a minute. All he (9) _____ (can) think of was how close he'd come to being face to face with a lion!

I still love animals, but I think that a safari trip made me realise that animals may look cute, but sometimes they really can be very dangerous.

3 Change the adjectives into adverbs.

Example: slow — slowly

- 1 bad _____
- 2 quiet _____
- 3 terrible _____
- 4 careful _____
- 5 hungry _____
- 6 quick _____
- 7 nice _____
- 8 easy _____

4 Choose the best word to make up a sentence.

Example: He speaks German very well / very good.

- 1 Can I have a *quick* / *quickly* word with you?
- 2 The teacher explained the task *clear* / *clearly*.
- 3 I usually spell the words *correct* / *correctly*.
- 4 My dad drives his car *careful* / *carefully*.
- 5 My neighbours have a *beautiful* / *beautifully* cat.
- 6 Tom's uncle has travelled a lot and always tells *interesting* / *interestingly* stories.

Lesson 2 The "thumb generation"

5 Complete the table.

Verb	Noun	Noun (person)
1	loss	loser
2 to be addicted to	addiction	
3 to play	play	
4	use	user

6 Read and put the parts in the right order to make a letter.

1 B 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

G

I wish you a happy Christmas and all you want for that occasion!

A

I hope life in Vancouver is good for you. Please go for a hike in the mountains for me as I miss hiking very much!

E

I am still in Russia and enjoying my time here. I am teaching English to Russian teenagers and they remind me a bit of you.

H

When I arrived it was still warm and they were playing soccer all day since school had just started. Now that it is winter they usually play hockey or enjoy their free time hanging out at home. Teenagers here visit each other regularly and listen to music. Our Canadian singer, Avril Lavigne, is also popular here and teenagers like her music.

C

Your dear cousin,
Jenny xxx

B

Omsk
Russia
December 2005

F

Dear Simon,

D

Russian teenagers enjoy playing computer games either at home or at computer clubs. Many teenagers like swimming and watching movies. They all like Mike Myers' movie, *Austin Powers* and *The Matrix* with another, Canadian Keanu Reeves. As you can see the world is very small when it comes to being a teenager, it is all pretty much the same.



Lesson 3 A brainy teenager

- 7 Circle the words and phrases which describe the functions of the human brain.

behave control emotions develop
 exercise judge coordinate movements
 control speech grow play give advice

- 8 Read the text and cross out the extra word (maximum one per line).

- Some of the lines are correct.

TEENAGE RACING DRIVER

Britain has found for a new racing driver but he is has only 13 years old. Jordan Wise has been racing carts since when he was six and he has won more than a hundred races.

Now he is training to be a future Formula One driver. He has to be go to school, like other British teenagers and he likes watching the TV and playing in computer games. But he spends most of his free time at the racing track.

He hopes that in a few years he will is going to be as more famous as Michael Schumacher.

	for
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

- 9 Put the words in the right order to make sentences.

Example: granny / cook / is / wonderful / my / a — My granny is a wonderful cook.

1 read / letter / the / quickly / I

2 talked / me / to / angrily / he

3 awful / we / an / meal / had

4 birds / cheerfully / the / outside / were singing

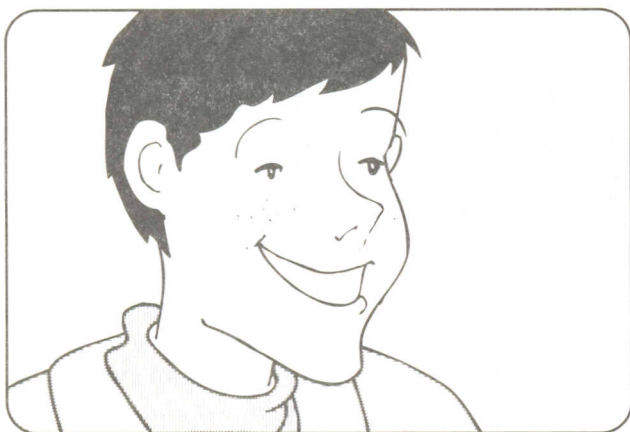
5 nice / a / journey / have / !

6 looked / me / at / seriously / she

Lesson 4 School days

10 Choose the right word from the box to complete the description of each picture.

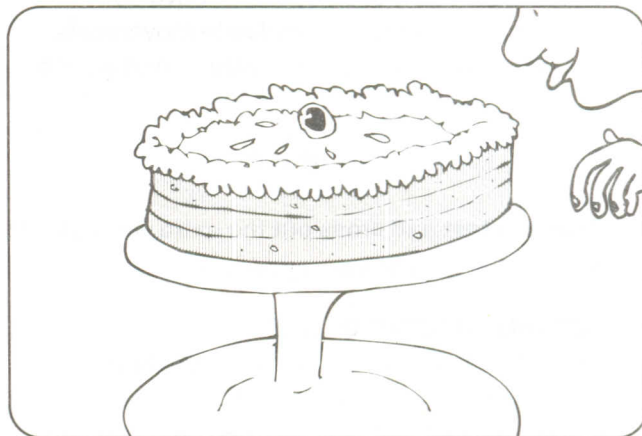
happily	angry	tastily	loud	angrily
happy	awfully	nicely	nice	delicious



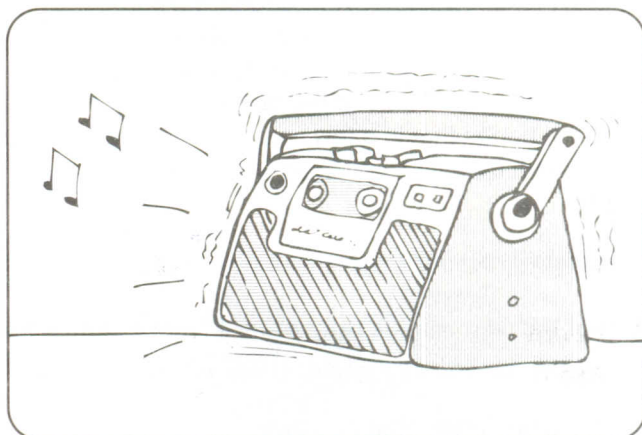
1 The boy looks _____.



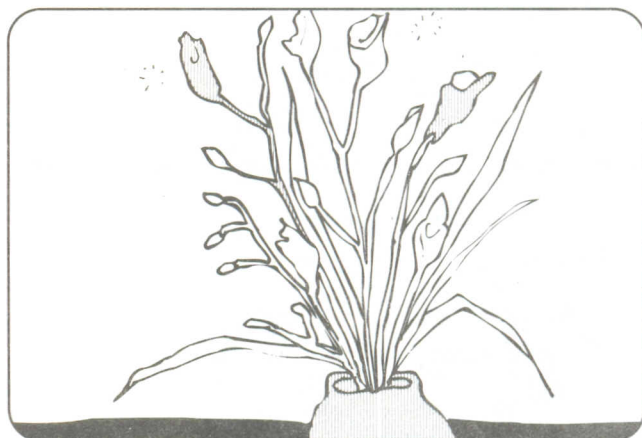
2 The girl feels _____.



3 The cake tastes _____.



4 The music sounds _____.



5 The flowers smell _____.

11 Read the postcards and choose the right word to complete the sentences.

Hi Sam,
I'm having a great / greatly time here.
Florida's a lot warmer than Iceland
where we filmed *Die Another Day*.
I've made lots of (1) new / newly
friends. Their names are Mickey,
Minnie and Goofy although I think they
might be spies. The rides don't go as
(2) quick / quickly as my bike.
Aston Martin

Dear Brooklyn and Romeo,
We're having a lovely time. We saw a
(3) terrible / terribly alligator but it
didn't bite us. However, the mosquitoes
have bitten your dad (4) bad / badly all
over his feet! So he feels (5) awful /
awfully! I don't think he's going to
play football for a few days.
See you soon.

Having a great time. I've
sunbathed (6) lazy / lazily all day
and I've done lots of water
sports, although they don't play
water polo here. Now I'm going
to do some Latin dancing. I
think I look (7) nice / nicely in
my new dress.
See you when it's (8) warm /
warmly in London.
Erika

12 Rewrite the sentences using the key word.

Example: He is a careful driver. (carefully) → He drives carefully.

- 1 Emma is good at organising parties. (well)

- 2 Her cooking is awful. (awfully)

- 3 This train is very slow. (slowly)

- 4 My brother is a fast runner. (fast)

- 5 There was a loud knock at the door. (someone / loudly)

Lessons 5-6 What is it like being a teenag

13 Put the words into two groups.

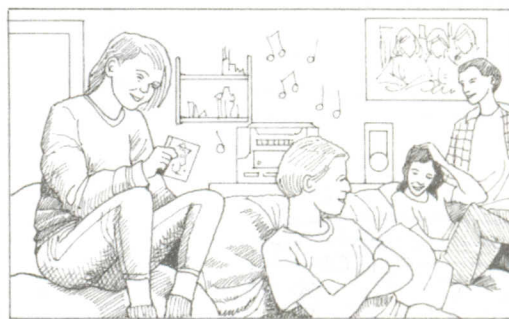
Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
school — schools	love

freedom teenager
exam uniform n
music childhood
advice homework

14 Put the article *the* where necessary.



1 I like _____ tea.



4 Teenagers listen to a lot of _____ music.



2 _____ tea in the cup is hot.



5 Have you done _____ homework?



Please, turn down _____ music.



6 I usually spend _____ money on video games.

15 Fill in the gaps with *a*, *the* or zero article.

WHAT ARE YOUR INTERESTS?

I love (1) _____ video games! I started playing them, because everyone had video games, so I wanted to try. Now, if there's a new game, I buy it, and I can't wait to spend a lot of (2) _____ time playing it. Consoles are best, because the screens are bigger. (3) _____ computers are fun, too, because I can play games with my friends in other houses. The Internet's good too. I like to go on line and write (4) _____ e-mails.

Rob

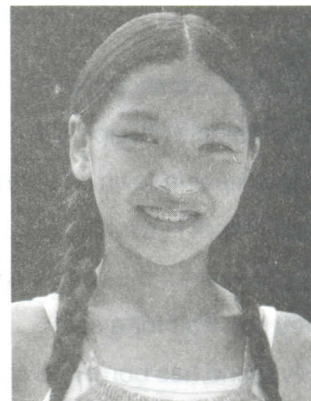


Cooking is my thing. I just love it! Some people say that (5) _____ boy shouldn't cook, but I really enjoy it. I like (6) _____ Japanese food best. I often make *tempura*, which is made from (7) _____ vegetables and shrimp covered with (8) _____ batter. Mexican food is great too, especially *enchiladas*, but I don't eat many vegetables — I hate broccoli.

Jeff.

I've been singing since I was (9) _____ child, and I write songs. My mum says I have (10) _____ very good singing voice, and she has always encouraged me. Last year I started playing (11) _____ guitar. Now I practise for an hour every day. (12) _____ songs I like to listen to are different from (13) _____ songs I write. I write songs about my experiences and feelings. I like listening to (14) _____ rock music.

Sophie



Lesson 1 A shopping trip

- 1 Read the letter Jane wrote to a magazine about Christmas presents she got and decide whether the statements are T (true), F (false) or NM (not mentioned).

For me Christmas is a special time. This year I spent many months preparing — to make it special for my husband and teenage children. There was so much to do: shopping for presents and decorating the house. I put so much thought and effort into making this a wonderful time for all of them. The Christmas tree looked beautiful and there must have been about 60 presents for my husband and children — each one carefully chosen during the year.

On Christmas morning we opened the presents. My husband and children loved their presents, but I've never been more hurt in my life. Under the tree there was only one small present for me with a gift card from a department store and two small packets of sweets from the supermarket. My husband and children were very surprised when I said I wasn't happy about my present, especially about the sweets. My husband says I am ungrateful (неблагодарная). I suppose he's right, I am ungrateful for the present my family gave me this year.

What I am really upset about is the lack of thought my family has shown towards me. They didn't think about me and all my hard work for them during the year.



- 1 Jane started buying Christmas presents for her family well in advance.
- 2 Jane has got three children.
- 3 Not all of Jane's family liked their Christmas presents.
- 4 Jane was happy to get her present.
- 5 The sweets Jane got were very special ones.
- 6 Jane likes the sweets her husband gave her.
- 7 Jane's husband thinks she should be more grateful towards him.
- 8 Jane is unhappy because her family didn't try hard to choose a nice present for her.

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
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☐

- 2 Using the words in the box, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

- Do not change the word given.
- Up to five words can fill one gap.

- 1 She made a shopping list. She didn't want to forget to buy anything.
She made a shopping list _____ to buy anything.
- 2 Let's meet in town. We can go shopping together.
Let's meet in town _____ together.
- 3 If you wait for a sale you can buy a camera cheaper.
You can wait for a sale _____ a camera cheaper.
- 4 My friend has borrowed some money from me. He needs to buy a dictionary.
My friend has borrowed some money from me _____ a dictionary.
- 5 I decided to stay at home instead of going shopping and getting tired.
I decided to stay at home _____ get tired while shopping.

in

to

order

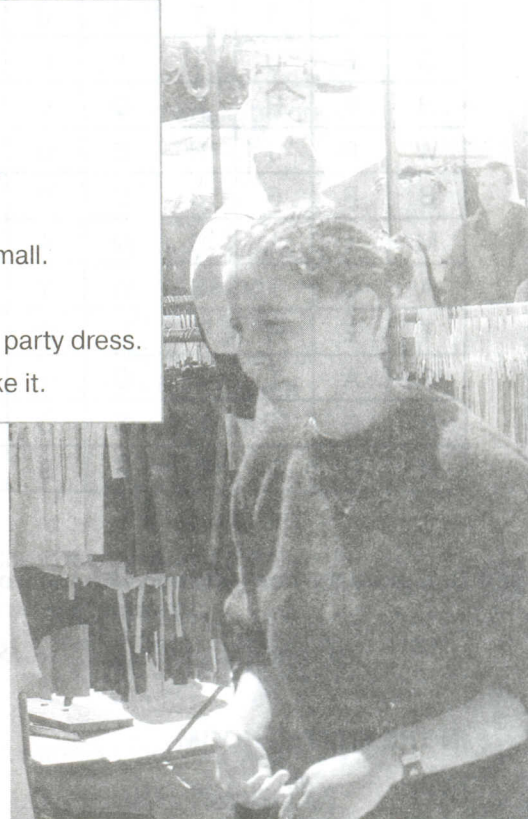
so

as

Lessons 2-3 How do they feel?

3 Match the questions in the left column with the correct answers in the right column.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 Can I help you? | a) I'm size 40. |
| 2 How about this one? | b) Certainly. |
| 3 Where are the changing rooms? | c) I'll try it on. |
| 4 What size are you? | d) Blue or black, I think. |
| 5 Does it suit you? | e) They are over there. |
| 6 What colour would you like? | f) Well, I think it's too small. |
| 7 What about this one? | g) It's only £30. |
| 8 Can I pay by credit card? | h) Yes, I'm looking for a party dress. |
| 9 How much is it? | i) This is perfect, I'll take it. |



4 Decide which question tag belongs to each question.

- Each question tag is used only once.

isn't it? has he? had they? were you? aren't you? did she?
doesn't he? do you? is she? didn't you? won't he?

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1 She didn't watch the film last night, | _____? |
| 2 It's great to see each other again, | _____? |
| 3 He comes here every Friday, | _____? |
| 4 You're a pupil, | _____? |
| 5 You went to Tom's last weekend, | _____? |
| 6 You don't like meat, | _____? |
| 7 She isn't much of a cook, | _____? |
| 8 He hasn't been here long, | _____? |
| 9 You weren't invited to the party, | _____? |
| 10 He'll go shopping, | _____? |
| 11 They hadn't visited you before, | _____? |

5 Find 16 "shopping" words in the grid.

- Words can go horizontally, vertically and diagonally in all eight directions.

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

6 Complete the conversation with the words from the box.

cash desk size tried feel jeans suit check

IN THE FITTING ROOM

Mary: How did you get on?

Fiona: They (1) _____ tight. Have they got the next (2) _____ up on the shelf?

Mary: Wait a minute, I'll (3) _____.
No, that's the largest size they have.

Fiona: So, what do you think? Do they (4) _____ me?

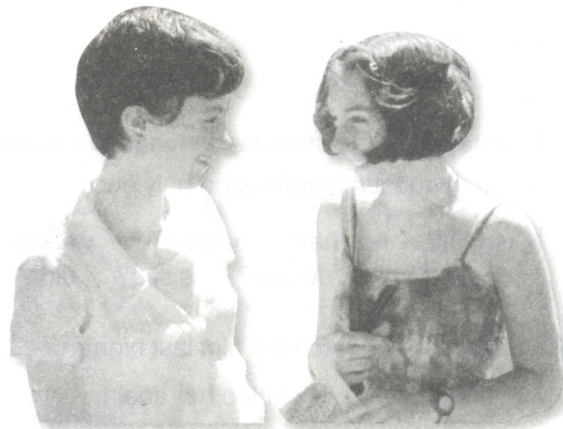
Mary: Well, they are nice (5) _____,
but I'm not sure if they're really you.

Fiona: Why? What's wrong with them?

Mary: They make you look too fat.

Fiona: Mmm, I think I'll take the white shorts I (6) _____
on before.

Mary: OK, I'll be waiting near the (7) _____.



Lesson 4 "Unforgettable" presents

- 7 Read the conversation between a mother and her teenage children, Katy and Mark, and fill in the gaps with the phrases in the box.



I have an idea! Let's buy...
 Listen, we could...
 Yeah, you are right. Let's think...
 I don't know, I doubt...
 That would be great but...
 You know, it...
 Well, what if...
 Why don't we...
 Oh, have a look at...
 You're joking!
 Oh, how about...
 OK, how about...
 And what about...
 That's great.
 You're right...

- Katy: (1) _____ all our Christmas presents today.
 Mum: (2) _____ if we know what we want.
 Mark: (3) _____ buy presents for Dad, Granny and Liz together and we'll buy something for our friends next week.
 Mum: (4) _____ we buy a warm jumper for our granny?
 Mark: (5) _____ she has just got one for her birthday.
 Mum: (6) _____ of something else.
 Katy: (7) _____ a cookery book for her? She was talking about a new collection of French recipes she had seen in the shop.
 Mark: (8) _____, Granny likes cooking.
 Mum: (9) _____ it will be a great present! Granny will enjoy it. Let's think of something interesting for your dad.
 Mum: (10) _____ buy a CD player for him? He'll be able to enjoy his favourite group while he's driving the car.
 Katy: (11) _____ Dad never listens to music.
 I think we could think of something he will really like.
 Mum: (12) _____ a video camera? Our old one doesn't work well and Dad is fond of making films about our family holidays.
 Katy: (13) _____ He will be pleased and happy.
 Mark: (14) _____ a present for Liz. She is so little
 I don't know what she wants.
 Katy: (15) _____ this puzzle. It looks nice.
 Mum: It's a great idea and it will keep her busy for some time!

8 Read the text and choose the correct answer to the questions below.

SHOPPING WITH TEENAGERS

Shopping with teenagers is something we should all try at least once in our life. Ground rules are very important to enjoy it.

My suggested ground rules: We don't go shopping if we don't have enough money to spend. There is nothing worse than spending all day shopping and coming home empty-handed. Remember: no bad moods. Be prepared to make some compromises. Maybe the little shirt is... well... extremely short, but I could agree on the wide leg pants. However, as always there are some things that are definitely no-go.

Parents: If it costs too much — stand your ground. Teenagers need to respect the fact that their parents are the ones earning the money. And frankly, if you earn it — you have the final say. I have a set limit on what I will spend for certain items, such as jeans, shoes, etc. In my case, if all three of my girls go, it's a guarantee of a great time. (Nothing against their brother or their father, but they just don't like to shop.) The girls will go into many different stores and try on clothes. Their standing rule is if one is trying on something, it is required that the others also try on something. If they can't find something, their sisters will find something. They laugh and carry on like best friends.

The only problem with shopping is paying the bill. But that doesn't worry them, because it's me who usually pays.

It isn't the buying of clothes and things that makes the day special, although everyone likes new clothes and things. It isn't the meal. It's everything. It's being together and enjoying each other's company.

- 1 The author of the article is
 - a) a parent
 - b) a teenager
 - c) a teacher
- 2 The article is written for
 - a) parents
 - b) teenagers
 - c) shop assistants
- 3 A "no-go" here means
 - a) sth teenagers want to buy
 - b) sth a parent doesn't let teenagers buy
 - c) sth fashionable
- 4 The author thinks parents should make the final decision on what to buy because
 - a) parents know better
 - b) teenagers are too young
 - c) parents work and get the money
- 5 The author enjoys shopping with her daughters because
 - a) they never buy expensive things
 - b) the father and the son don't join them
 - c) they have a lot of fun together
- 6 At the end of the day the author
 - a) thinks about the new things they have bought
 - b) feels happy after a good day with her children
 - c) is sorry about the money spent in the shops

Lesson 5 The power of advertising

9 Choose the right form of the verbs.

"FRIENDS" ADS SELL FOR £1.1 MILLION

Can you imagine making £1.1 million in just 30 seconds? Well, that's what American television will be doing when the final "Friends" episode (1) *goes / will go* out.

More than 30 million homes across America (2) *were expected / are expected* to watch the show, being screened in May.

Enjoying the idea of so many people watching, advertisers (3) *line up / are lining up* (стоять в очереди) to pay NBC to show a commercial for their products during breaks in the show. Meanwhile, TV bosses (4) *keep / are keeping* secret about how the show (5) *ended / will end*. Journalists say that they (6) *are filming / film* several endings to the sitcom, which (7) *has been / had been* on TV for 10 years.

The filming is being done behind closed doors instead of in front of an audience, so there's no fear of the ending being revealed to the public.

10 Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the words from the box.

entertained / entertaining amazed / amazing annoyed / annoying
interesting / interested boring / bored tiring / tired

- Some adverts are _____ to watch for the first time, but then they become too repetitive.
- Her progress in English since the beginning of the school year is _____.
- This film is an _____ adventure story set in the time of King Arthur.
- I get really _____ when you change the television channel every five minutes.
- We have all had a _____ day, so let's all watch TV this evening.
- Pupils easily get _____ with the lessons if they don't learn anything new.



Lesson 6 Pocket money

11 Read the advertisement and fill in the gaps with articles *a (an)*, *the*, or zero article where necessary.

NEW COLLECTION!!!

DISCOUNTS!

1 Striped Stretch Jeans

~~£26.99~~
£22.99



Show (1) _____ your style with these trendy stretch jeans. They're sure to catch (2) _____ eye.

2 Embroidered Shirt

~~£16.99~~
£14.99



Enjoy the summer with our beautiful shirt. It is cut for (3) _____ relaxed holiday lifestyle.

3 Crease-resistant Jacket

£39.99



Crease-resistant jacket for relaxed pastimes, gives you (4) _____ softer feel and is made of (5) _____ pure cotton for cool comfort. Be at home anywhere in (6) _____ world!

4 Longer Length Shorts

£16.99



(7) _____ longer length for the more modest (скромные) among you, these are (8) _____ perfect solution (решение) when you're not on the beach. Comfortable, soft and beautiful, they also have (9) _____ back pockets.

5 Plain Long Linen Skirt

~~£19.99~~
£14.99



Long or stylishly short; delicately detailed or plain and simple; there's (10) _____ linen (льняная) skirt to suit every mood and (11) _____ any occasion. These skirts feel as good as they look!

6 Hiking Boots

~~£29.99~~
£19.99



Ideal for all your (12) _____ outdoor activities! Solid, comfortable boots that are ready for anything, whether you are walking the dog or walking the Pennine Way!

Open: Mon-Sat, 10-19, Sun 10-16, credit cards are welcome

12 Read the dialogue and fill in the gaps with the words and expressions you have learned in the unit.

- See the Student's Book.

Mum: I think we can buy everything in this new (1) d_____

s_____ across the road. Their (2) a_____

looks very attractive.

Ann: Look they have a lot of (3) d_____. We can save money!

I hope I'll find a bag that (4) g_____ w_____

my new sandals.

Mum: Well, I think I should (5) t_____ o_____ these

jeans. They look nice. Oh, I am sorry I am afraid I left my money

at home.

Ann: Don't worry, Mum. We can pay by (6) c_____

c_____.

Lessons 1–2 Discover yourself

1 Read the text and choose the best title for it.

- 1 Shaking hands
- 2 Your hand and your personality
- 3 Your hand and your future profession

A square hand is (1) *a sign of / shows* a reliable person. If your friend has this kind of hand she / he probably likes to get his or her own way.

A conical hand has a long triangle-shaped palm and long straight fingers. It (2) *suggests / shows* that someone is fun-loving and sociable and likes to be the centre of attention. This person has a good sense of humour but can be a bit impatient sometimes.

A knobbly hand with a rectangular palm (3) *indicates / suggests* that this person often day dreams, but is also full of ideas and very independent. She / He likes everything to be well-organised.

A pointed hand with a triangle-shaped palm and long, pointed fingertips (4) *suggests / is a sign of* that the person will be quiet, but very intelligent and creative. Sometimes it is easy to hurt her / his feelings and they find it hard to forgive people who do.

2 Read the text in Ex. 1 again and choose the right word.

3 Match the words with their translation.

1 ambitious	a) завистливый
2 fun-loving	b) способный к учению
3 jealous	c) амбициозный
4 creative	d) очаровательный
5 charming	e) веселый
6 intelligent	f) творческий

4 Fill in the gaps with the right form of the word from the box.

- Change the form of the word if necessary.

A broad hand with a wide palm and chunky fingers shows that this person is (1) _____ and very (2) _____. She / He can get bored easily and often comes up with (3) _____ ideas. She / He is (4) _____ to make the ideas work, but likes to make people agree to do everything the way that she / he likes. These people are quite (5) _____ and can make an (6) _____ career as firefighters, photographers or news reporters.

widely
 (1) rely / (2) confidence
 (3) create
 (4) care
 (5) ambition
 (6) excellence

5 Fill in the second column in the table.

Noun	Adjective
generosity	
health	
success	
attract	
reason	
dishonesty	
independence	

Lesson 3 It's cool!

6 Choose the right verb.

- 1 That *couldn't* / *can't* be Tom. He is in Japan.
- 2 It was 3 o'clock an hour ago. Your watch *mustn't* / *can't* be right.
- 3 Let's tell Mum. She *may not* / *might not* know.
- 4 We *might not* / *can't* be lost. I don't believe it!
- 5 We're not sure but we *could* / *might* go to Australia for Christmas this year.
- 6 — How old is your new teacher?
— She looks very young. She *could* / *can't* be over thirty.
- 7 Tomorrow I *can't* / *might* miss my classes. I will probably go to the dentist.

7 Fill in the gaps with *could*, *might*, *can't* or *must*.

1



Kelly says her mother's
a famous singer.

But she ³ _____ be!
She works with my dad in his office.



- 2 — Where's Pat today?
— He ¹ _____ be at the dentist's. Yesterday he had toothache.
- 3 — Why is Robbie walking with a stick?
— I'm not sure, but he ² _____ have injured his leg.
- 4 — Please, don't stand in the boat. You ² _____ fall into the river.
- 5 — Would you like to swim across the English Channel?
— You ⁴ _____ be joking! I can only swim in a swimming pool.

8 Do the questionnaire and read the results in the key.**Are you a fashion victim (жертва)?**

- 1 You see a very trendy sweatshirt and try it on. It doesn't suit you, but you want to buy it anyway?
a) no b) yes
- 2 A lot of people you know wear designer trainers made by a well-known company. Your new trainers are fine, but do you ask your parents to buy you some of the designer trainers?
a) no b) yes
- 3 You're going shopping with your friends. Do you talk to them about what is the trendiest thing to buy before you go?
a) no b) yes
- 4 Do you feel bad if you aren't dressed as fashionably as possible?
a) no b) yes

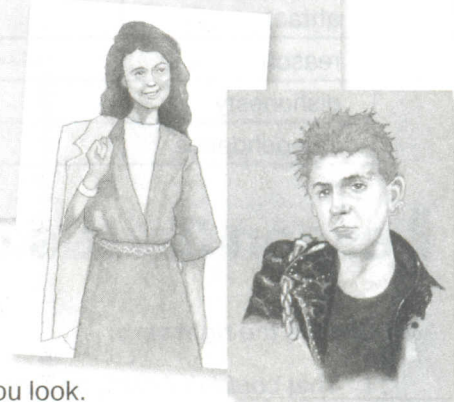
Interpretation:

If you have four B's, you are definitely a fashion victim!

If you have three B's, maybe you need to be more confident.

If you have two B's and two A's, you think quite a lot about what you wear.

If you have more than two A's, you probably don't worry much about how you look.

**Lesson 4 Are you a party person?****9 Fill in the gaps with the right word or phrase from the box.**

keep it a secret had fun stay away from show-off be on my own

- 1 Rick was so interested in the competition that he could not _____ it.
- 2 On holiday in Scotland we walked in the mountains, went sailing, watched the wildlife and enjoyed the Highland Games. We really _____.
- 3 Ah, it's Sandy again! Here and there and everywhere! She's a real _____.
- 4 Sometimes I'm so tired of parties and people around that I prefer to _____.
- 5 We're going to make a surprise for our granny on Mother's Day but, please, can you _____?

10 Put the verbs in brackets in the right form to make sentences.

Example: — Susan's friends look happy.

— (They / at her party / (enjoy) / themselves).

— They have been enjoying themselves at her party.

- 1 — How beautifully Ann sings!
— lessons / for ages. / She / (take)
— _____
- 2 — David / (cook) / for two hours. There is a delicious smell in the kitchen.
— It's something exotic, isn't it?
— _____
- 3 — I wonder why Mary seems so excited.
— a pyjama party / for a week. / She / (plan)
— _____

- 4 — Do you know why Mum looks tired?
— She / (plant) / all morning. / vegetables
— _____
- 5 — You look upset, Molly. What has happened?
— I / for half an hour / haven't found it yet! / (look) / for my report / and
— _____
- 6 — Look, Sally, your website's really beautiful. You've done a good job!
— I / it / (design) / it for so long!
— _____

11 Choose the Russian equivalent for the highlighted phrases.

- Pay attention to the context.

- 1 — Look! Tommy's **staying away from** the celebration.
— Yeah, he looks sad. I wonder why?
- 2 Please, **stay away from** John. He's a bad influence.

- a) не принимать участия
b) держаться подальше
c) быть в одиночестве

Lesson 5 Tame your time

12a Read these parts of a letter written by Sarah White, a time manager, and put them in the right order.

A ☐

If you do planning in this way, you will surely tame your time. Good luck!
Yours sincerely,
Sarah White

B ☐

First, make a list of things you must or have to do during the day. Sometimes you might have quite a long list of things to do which can discourage you, but you should not get disappointed at this stage.

C ☐

Then grade the activities from the most important to the least important and think of those you can put off until the next day or even week. Cross them off the list. Has the list got shorter?

D ☐

To begin with, you must plan your day carefully. Start doing it at the end of the previous day so that you have enough time to think it all over. It is much better to have a special notebook for this purpose but a sheet of paper which you can put somewhere where you can see it will also do.

E ☐

Dear Andy,
It shouldn't be very difficult to manage your time! There are just a few rules to follow.

F ☐

After this, go back to the list and keep only a few things that you cannot do without. Think how much time each of them will take and then put the exact time of day for each of the activities. For example, 10 a.m. — call Martin and arrange a football match for next week.

12b Read the letter in Ex. 12a again and write T (true) and F (false).

- 1 You should plan some of the activities for your day. ☐
- 2 In order to manage time you should spend some of it on organising your day. ☐
- 3 You must stick your list of "things to do" on a sticker on your computer to see it. ☐
- 4 You should calculate the total amount of time you are going to spend on the activities during the day. ☐
- 5 You should plan regularly to be a master of your time. ☐

13 Fill in the gap with the right preposition.

- 1 We have to go shopping. We are short _____ milk and butter.
a) of b) off c) from
- 2 We were told off by the teacher as we were late _____ the test.
a) at b) on c) for
- 3 Everyday a lot of people spend their free time _____ helping wildlife.
a) at b) on c) away
- 4 Why don't you join _____ the game?
a) in b) into c) to
- 5 Some of my classmates are so good _____ managing their day!
a) on b) at c) in
- 6 You can rely on Paul. He will keep it secret _____ everyone.
a) for b) from c) to

Lesson 6 I have changed

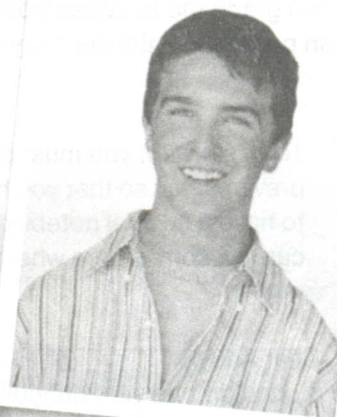
14a Read and decide why both texts have been written:

- 1 to ask for advice
- 2 to analyse the situations
- 3 to inform someone

A

It used to really bug me that Mum and Dad always wanted to know exactly where I was going, who I was going with and what time I'd be back. When I went to stay overnight at my mate's, Mum and Dad made me promise to phone before bed just to let them know I was okay.

All my mates kept laughing and saying I was a bit "mollycoddled" or that I was "wrapped in cotton wool." Though, I've recently begun to realise that Mum and Dad only worry because they care so much. And, anyway, now that Mum's finally figured out how to work her mobile it means I can keep in touch by text instead. I've got more understanding lately. But my mates still laugh at me.





B

...I feel lonely. Deanne has recently moved to another town. I have decided to try to be more friendly, even if only to show Deanne she's not the only friend I've got. I asked Marsha Hayes if I could sit with her group at lunch and she said yes, though they didn't say much to me. But it was better than being on my own, and Laura Bartner said I could sit with her in Maths if I wanted. But I haven't changed my desk yet. I went shopping in town on my own rather than sit at home feeling sad and jealous. Glad I did! I bumped into Marsha and Shelley and they asked me to hang out with them. We had a really good laugh trying on clothes and having lunch in a café and chatting a lot.

14b Read Text A in Ex. 14a again and choose the right answer.

- 1 How did he feel about his parents' worries?
a) annoyed b) pleased
- 2 Have his parents stopped worrying?
a) yes b) no
- 3 Have his feelings changed?
a) yes b) no
- 4 Has the boy changed?
a) yes b) no

14c Read Text B in Ex. 14a again and write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The girl has arrived at a new school. ☐
- 2 The girl's close friend has left. ☐
- 3 She does not try to change the situation. ☐
- 4 The girl has become more open. ☐

15a In the texts in Ex. 14a find the words that mean the same as the words and phrases below.

- 1 understand _____
- 2 establish contact, communicate _____
- 3 meet somebody that you know when you were not expecting to _____
- 4 spend a lot of time with somebody for having fun or without any special purpose _____
- 5 put on a piece of clothing to see if it suits you _____

15b Fill in the gaps with the right word from Ex. 15a.

- Change the form of the words if necessary.

- 1 I went to London on holiday. Imagine my surprise when I _____ an old friend of mine at Victoria Station.
- 2 Have a nice journey, Charlie. Please, _____.
- 3 I finally _____ that it was still two weeks before Mum comes back.
- 4 Can I _____ this fantastic hat?
- 5 We've been doing nothing for an hour, just _____.

16 Choose the right form of the verb.

- 1 I *have broken* / *broke* my arm, as you can see.
- 2 What *have you done* / *did you do* with this alarm clock? It doesn't work.
- 3 *Have you given* / *Did you give* Natalie the book when you saw her?
- 4 *Have you seen* / *Did you see* my bag anywhere? I can't find it.
- 5 Look, Mary! My dad *has bought* / *bought* a new bicycle for me.
- 6 Andy's absent today. He *has gone* / *went* to Italy on Sunday.
- 7 *Have you read* / *Did you read* the newspaper? Good news!

17 Change the collection of words into a sentence.

- Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.
- Pay attention to the place of the adverb in the sentence.

Example: I / (visit) / the wildlife park / lately / three times /
I have visited the wildlife park three times lately.

- 1 — Would you like to go to the *Far Friends* concert?
— I don't think so. I / to one / (be) / recently.
— _____
- 2 — We're going to the Amazon this winter. Welcome to our team, Katy.
— I'm afraid I can't. I / school / not / (finish) / yet
— _____
- 3 — Jerry's terribly upset. He / still / (feeling) / his sister / upset about
— Poor thing!
— _____
- 4 — Sandy looks tired.
— Yes, she / back from / (come) / just / her exam
— _____
- 5 — I / (wear) / clothes. / casual / still
— _____

People who stand out

Lessons 1–2 Everybody knows them

1 Fill in the gaps with the words and phrases in the box.

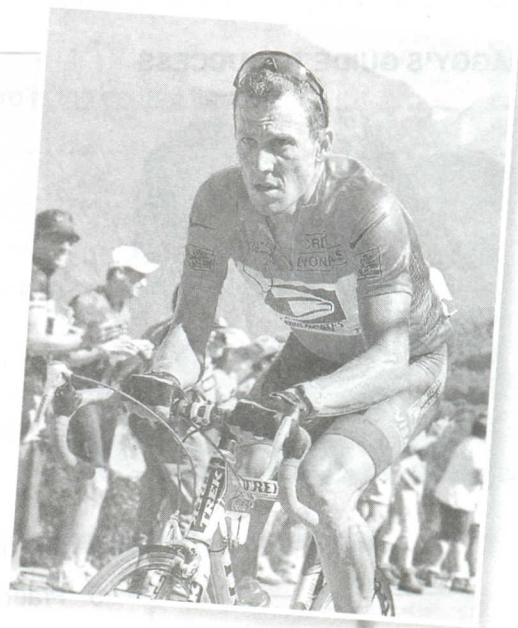
a name for herself became famous overnight brave hero
made his name prodigy stars well-known won fame as

- 1 Oleg Yankovsky is one of my favourite movie _____.
- 2 She works in local radio, and is quite _____ in her region.
- 3 Clint Eastwood first _____ in the TV series *Rawhide*.
- 4 She is beginning to make _____ as a fashion designer.
- 5 Ekaterina Markova first _____ an actress before becoming a writer.
- 6 With the success of their first record, they _____.
- 7 You have to be very _____ to be a firefighter.
- 8 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was a child _____ — he could play the piano when he was three and played for the public when he was four years old.
- 9 Georgiy Zhukov was a famous World War II _____.

2a Fill in the gaps in the text with articles, if necessary.

LANCE ARMSTRONG

Lance Armstrong is (1) _____ amazing person. He was (2) _____ professional triathlete while he was still at (3) _____ school. During his senior high school year, (4) _____ companies started to sponsor Lance for his cycling and he began winning championships. Six years ago, Lance discovered that he had cancer (pak). It looked like it was (5) _____ end of his career. But he recovered and in 1999, he won (6) _____ Tour de France for (7) _____ first time. He won (8) _____ competition again in 2000, 2001 and 2003!

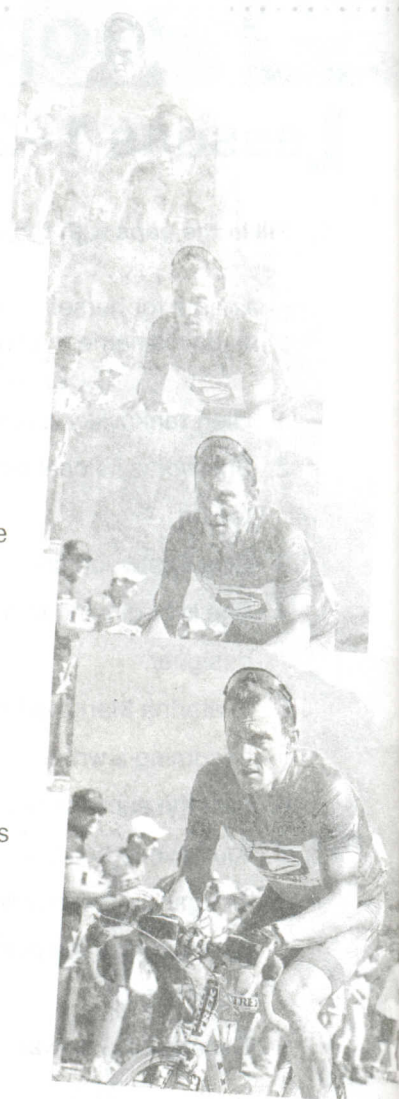


"Lance Armstrong" article first published in Crown Magazine May/June 2002. Copyright Mary Glasgow Magazines/Scholastic

2b Read the sentences below and put them in the correct order according to the text in Ex. 2a.

- Two of the answers are given.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| | A | When he was 16, Lance became a professional triathlete. |
| | B | In 1999, at the age of 28, he won the Tour de France. His success continued and he also won the competition in 2000, 2001 and 2003. |
| | C | After two years of training, Lance could cycle again. |
| 1 | D | Lance Armstrong was born in Texas on 18th September 1971. |
| | E | Just after Lance's 25th birthday, the world champion got some terrible news — he had cancer. No one knew if he would cycle again. |
| | F | At school, Lance loved sport and he won the Iron Kids Triathlon when he was 13. |
| | G | Will Lance win this year's Tour de France? |
| | H | Lance didn't go to university after school. He stayed at home to train. In 1991, he won the US National Amateur Championship and two years later he became World Champion. |
| 6 | I | Soon after he discovered he had cancer he formed a charity (благотворительное общество) called the <i>Lance Armstrong Foundation</i> . After his treatment, Lance began to train again. |

**3 Fill the gaps with adverbs.**

- See the adjectives in the box for ideas.

SHAGGY'S GUIDE TO SUCCESS

hard confident positive fast regular good

- Think _____. You can do whatever you want.
- Work _____. Lazy people never succeed.
- Don't be impatient. Success doesn't always come _____.
- Perform _____ — even if you feel nervous.
- Practise _____. Try to do it every day.
- Sleep _____. It always helps you to look fresh.

"Shaggy" article first published in Crown Magazine April 2002. Copyright Mary Glasgow Magazines/Scholastic

Lesson 3 Who is a hero?

4 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- The mistakes are underlined.

- Albert Einstein made famous as an outstanding mathematician.
- Vadim Repin achieved his name as a talented violinist when he was 11.
- Tenzing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hillary became fame overnight after they conquered Everest.
- M. Lomonosov made his fame thanks to his genius and hard work.
- The Klitchko brothers won their famous in the boxing ring.

5 Make the words using the suffixes from the boxes.

- econom
- eccentr
- egot
- hero
- national
- colonial
- problemat
- diplomat

ism
ic

6 Fill in the gaps with the words and phrases in the box.

courage deeds extraordinary overcame respect
stands up for to achieve their goals who sets an example

A hero is someone of great strength and (1) _____.

A hero is anyone admired for their qualities or the ability

(2) _____. A hero is the central figure in any important event or period, (3) _____ of courage.

A hero is someone who always (4) _____ what is right and does good (5) _____.

If I had to just say that one single individual person was my hero, I would have to say that it would be my great aunt. There is nothing (6) _____ about her, but she (7) _____ so many difficulties during the Great Depression and World War II. She has a lot of friends who (8) _____ her very much.

Lesson 4 Record breakers

7 Complete the sentences with *could*, *were able* and *managed*.

- 1 The children followed the route and at last they _____ to find the spot.
- 2 At a very early age Mr Green _____ solve very difficult logical problems.
- 3 A robber attacked Jim, but the brave boy _____ to escape.
- 4 The police _____ to find the criminal, though they had very little evidence.
- 5 When I was five, my dad taught me how to fight, and I _____ resist anybody.

8 Underline the correct form of the verb.

JACKIE CHAN

Who is he?

Jackie Chan (1) *is / are* one of the biggest "non-Hollywood" movie stars in the world. People (2) *love / loves* the fact he doesn't speak English very well and does amazing stunts. Jackie is famous for the films *Rush Hour*, *Rush Hour 2* and *Shanghai Noon*.

How did his film career start?

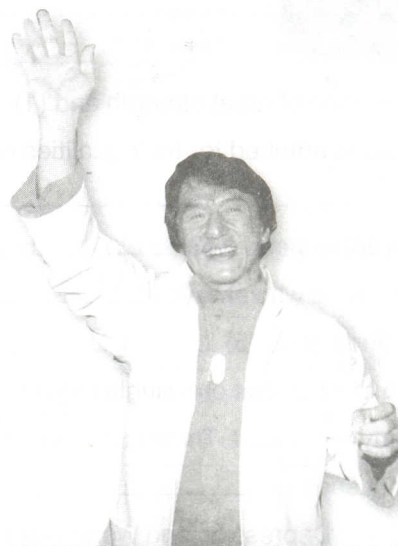
Jackie (3) *has been / was* born on 7 April 1954 in Hong Kong. He (4) *has started / started* training in music, dance and martial arts at the age of six. A filmmaker (5) *offered / has offered* Jackie a role as a stuntman. He (6) *has worked / worked* in the kung fu movie industry as a stuntman until the age of 20 when he became a director.

Why is he so famous?

Jackie is famous for his stunts. He (7) *is always doing / always does* his own stunts and asks his actors to do their stunts too. But this can be dangerous. He (8) *broke / has broken* his nose three times, his ankle once, most of the fingers on his hands, both cheekbones (скулы) and his skull (чепен). Jackie (9) *is often ending / often ends* his films with failed stunts and other accidents.

What does Jackie say to his fans?

"Don't try to be like Jackie. There's only one Jackie... study computers instead."



Lesson 5 Give it a try

9 Read the answers Julia Roberts gave to a magazine correspondent and put the letter of the answer opposite the corresponding question.

- 1 Did she always want to be an actress?
- 2 How did she first achieve success?
- 3 What are her most recent films?
- 4 What does she think of Brad Pitt?
- 5 What else is she good at apart from acting?
- 6 What is she bad at?
- 7 What does she dislike about herself?

A	No. When she was very young she wanted to be a vet. Then she trained to be a journalist. When her brother Eric started to become a successful actor, Julia got into acting too.
B	She gets on really well with him. "He's a great guy."
C	<i>The Mexican</i> with Brad Pitt, <i>American Sweethearts</i> with Catherine Zeta Jones and <i>Oceans 11</i> with George Clooney and Brad Pitt again!
D	Julia Roberts is one of the most popular and highest paid actresses in the USA. She won an Oscar for her role in <i>Erin Brockovich</i> and has already had several film hits since then.
E	In a film called <i>Mystic Pizza</i> in 1988. But when she did <i>Pretty Woman</i> in 1990, she became a huge star.
F	She wishes she was a tiny bit shorter (she's 1.75 metres tall).
G	"I'm great at being a good friend, I'm good at raising money for charity (благотворительность) and I'm good at knitting (вязание)."
H	"I'm hopeless at crosswords and I used to be bad at choosing boyfriends."



"Julia Roberts" article first published in Club Magazine September/October 2001. Copyright Mary Glasgow Magazines/Scholastic

Lesson 6 Age doesn't matter

10 Use the correct form of the verb, active or passive.

DOG SAVES CHILD FROM RATTLESNAKE

In Salinas, CA, during the summer of 1998, an English Springer Spaniel named Dolly (1) _____ (rescue) her owner's three-year-old son, Jimmy from the deadly bite of a rattlesnake.

One morning as Jimmy's father (2) _____ (sweep) his yard he (3) _____ (hear) a noise coming from his back yard. When he (4) _____ (look) over he saw a large rattlesnake ready to attack his little son, Jimmy. Fortunately, Dolly (5) _____ (jump) between the snake and the child, taking the bite that (6) _____ (intend) for the little boy. Dolly (7) _____ (bring) to an animal hospital where she (8) _____ (recover) and soon was home with her grateful and much relieved family.



11 Translate the highlighted phrases into Russian.



"It's a shock," Russian tennis player Maria Sharapova, 2004 Wimbledon winner, said. "I knew that I (1) **could achieve many things** (2) **if I worked hard** and if I believed in myself, but I (3) **never expected to do so well at an early age.**"

(4) Sharapova's has been an unusual life. "This girl is not afraid," said John McEnroe, "I think (5) **she's got a huge game**, she's a very strong girl. (6) **She's not a very easy opponent.**"

Sharapova says that after her triumph in Wimbledon she just wants to go out and (7) **have fun.**

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

Thinking outside the box

Lesson 1 How creative are you?

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the word at the end of each line.

- 1 I've got a big _____ of old postcards at home.
- 2 How would you _____ the most famous place in your region?
- 3 Would you like to join a _____ club for teenagers?
- 4 I don't think that watching TV develops children's _____.
- 5 You always _____ all kinds of excuses to avoid doing housework.
- 6 Birds' nests are amazing _____.

- (1) collect
- (2) description
- (3) discuss
- (4) imagine
- (5) invention
- (6) create

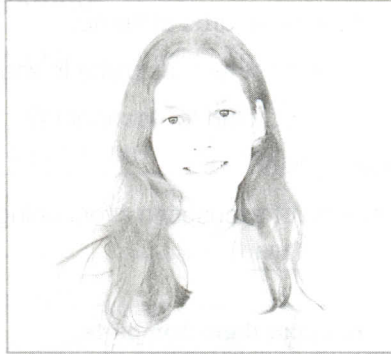
2 Match the two parts of the sentences to make them complete.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The first astronauts tried to describe | a) to continue their work when nobody believes in their theories. |
| 2 Many scientists decide | b) something new are often full of strange ideas. |
| 3 People always tried to imagine | c) your problem with your parents before you make any decision. |
| 4 In the 13th century Marco Polo explored | d) how a man feels in space. |
| 5 Those who can invent | e) the world. |
| 6 The Bible gives a story of how God created | f) China and lived there for some years. |
| 7 You should discuss | g) they were birds flying through a clear, blue sky. |

Lesson 2 Are you in your right mind?

3 Read these fact files about two Russian 8th-graders and complete the sentences below.

- Use the correct form of the verb and one of the phrases from the box.



both of them
neither of them
one of them...
and the other

Ivan (Krasnoyarsk)

- Likes biology and chemistry, dislikes geography
- Lives in the city centre
- Goes to school on foot
- Likes playing computer games
- Prefers classical music to pop music
- Wants to become a computer engineer and create a new type of home computer system
- Doesn't believe in the brain-dominance theory

Natasha (St Petersburg)

- Likes history and biology, dislikes geography
- Lives far from the city centre
- Goes to school by bus
- Likes watching TV in the evening
- Doesn't like pop music
- Wants to become a fashion designer and create theatrical costumes
- Believes in the brain-dominance theory

Example: ... (like) chemistry and ... (prefer) history.

One of them likes chemistry and the other prefers history.

- 1 _____ (like) biology.
- 2 _____ (like) geography.
- 3 _____ (live) in the city centre and
_____ (live) far from the centre.
- 4 _____ (go) to school by car.
- 5 _____ (like) playing computer games and
_____ (prefer) watching TV.
- 6 _____ (be) fond of music.
- 7 _____ (like) pop music.
- 8 _____ (be going) to be a scientist.
- 9 _____ (want) to be an engineer and
_____ (dream) of becoming a fashion designer.
- 10 _____ (want) to be successful in their careers.
- 11 _____ (take) the brain-dominance theory
critically and _____ (believe) in it.

4 Fill in the gaps in the second sentence with one of the phrases in the box.

1 Are you coming this week? — I am coming next week and Tom is coming next week too.

_____ coming next week.

2 "You can make better progress," our teacher told me. She told the same to my friend.

"_____ make better progress," our teacher told to us.

3 Jack is not here. Tom is in another city.

_____ here.

4 Fred loves travelling and Jane wants to go around the world.

_____ travelling.

5 "I didn't break the window!" shouted the boy. "I didn't break it either!" shouted another one.

Both boys shouted, "_____ the window!"

both of [us
you
them]
neither of [us
you
them]

Lesson 3 Guessing game

5 Read the jokes and fill in the missing sentences from the box.

Mother: Did you enjoy your first day at school?
Girl: (1) _____

Headmaster: I've had complaints about you, Johnny, from all your teachers. (2) _____
Johnny: Nothing, sir.
Headmaster: Exactly.

Pupil: Would you punish me for something I didn't do?
Teacher: Of course not.
Pupil: (3) _____

Little Johnny: Teacher, can I go to the bathroom?
Teacher: Little Johnny, (4) _____
Little Johnny: But I asked first!

The teacher to a student: Change the verb *to walk* into the simple present.

The student: I walk. You walk...

The teacher asks her / him: (5) _____

The student: I run. You run...

- a) What have you been doing?
- b) First day? Do you mean I have to go back tomorrow?
- c) MAY I go to the bathroom?
- d) Quicker please.
- e) Good, because I haven't done my homework.

6 Read the joke and fill in the gaps with articles where necessary.

Once there were three turtles. One day they decided to go on (1) _____ picnic. When they got there, they realised they had forgotten (2) _____ lemonade. (3) _____ youngest turtle said he would go home and get it if they wouldn't eat (4) _____ sandwiches until he got back. (5) _____ week went by, then (6) _____ month, finally (7) _____ year, when (8) _____ two turtles said, "Oh, come on, let's eat (9) _____ sandwiches." Suddenly (10) _____ little turtle popped up from behind (11) _____ rock and said, "If you do, I won't go for the lemonade!"

Lessons 4–5 A clever invention

7 Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentences.

- Sometimes both options can be correct.

- 1 Before he finished the 5th grade he *wrote* / *had written* his first computer programme.
- 2 When she went to secondary school she *started* / *had started* learning new subjects.
- 3 They felt much better after they *finished* / *had finished* the project.
- 4 Before he moved to Moscow he *never was* / *had never been* there.
- 5 The room was empty. Everyone *left* / *had left*.
- 6 He worked hard and *won* / *had won* the competition.
- 7 He won the competition because he *worked* / *had worked* hard.

8 Read the text and put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.**TETRIS**

The name *Tetris* comes from the Greek word *tetra* or *four*. *Tetris* is a computer puzzle game in which various shapes each made of four squares fall down a well (колодец). The user turns the pieces around and moves them left or right in order to arrange them on top of each other. When the well fills up the game ends.

Tetris first (1) _____ (appear) in Russia around 1985 and was never patented. The original authors of *Tetris* (2) _____ (be) Alexey Pazhitnov, Dmitry Pavlovsky and Vadim Gerasimov. Computer engineers Alexey Pazhitnov and Dmitry Pavlovsky (3) _____ (work) together at the Computer Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Alexey Pazhitnov (4) _____ (already / publish and sell) several psychology based games. Dmitry Pavlovsky (5) _____ (write) several computer games by that time. High school student Vadim Gerasimov who was only sixteen at the time, (6) _____ (just / write) a programme for MS DOS when he joined the group. It was Alexey Pazhitnov who first (7) _____ (design) the *Tetris* game. Alexey Pazhitnov and Henk Rogers later (8) _____ (found) the Tetris Company.

9 Fill in the gaps in the stories with the right form of the verb.

A Father asked his children what they (1) _____ (do) to help their mother that morning. His son answered that he (2) _____ (dry) the dishes and the daughter added, "And I helped pick up the pieces."

B Father said to his son, "Look at your face I know what you had for breakfast today."
The son asked what it (3) _____ (be).
"Eggs," replied Father.
"No," answered the son and said that that (4) _____ (be) the day before.

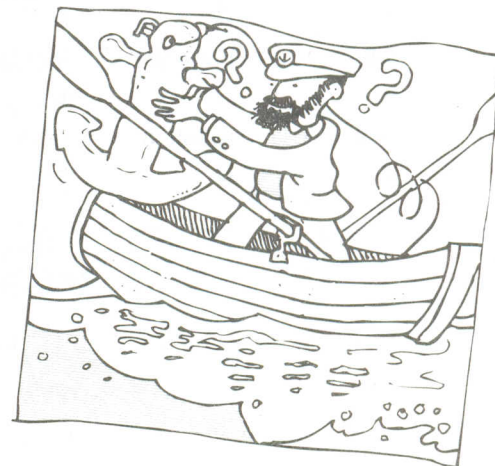
C One day a teacher asked his pupil if his father (5) _____ (help) him with his homework. "No," replied the pupil and explained that the father (6) _____ (do) it all by himself.

Lesson 6 Inventions you might want

10 Match the words in two columns to get a list of the most useless inventions.

The most useless inventions

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Non stick | a) matches |
| 2 A black | b) sellotape |
| 3 Glow in the dark | c) alarm clock |
| 4 An inflatable (надувной) | d) highlighter pen |
| 5 Waterproof | e) playing cards |
| 6 Fireproof | f) sunglasses |
| 7 A silent | g) teabags |
| 8 Double-sided | h) anchor (якорь) |



11 Go through the maze by joining up the words or phrases that complete these sentences.

- If you join them correctly and take the letters from each square, you'll read the hidden message.
- You can go left, right or down.

- 1 There is a Spanish proverb which states that to be rich, one should not collect money, but _____ one's needs.
- 2 They couldn't _____ whether to have chocolate or vanilla ice cream.
- 3 Antarctica was the last continent to be _____ by mankind.
- 4 Can a person be taught to be _____?
- 5 His _____ of the historical events is somewhat unclear.
- 6 What is the greatest difficulty you have had to _____ in your life?
- 7 An Arab proverb says, "Let the sword _____ only after the plan has failed."
- 8 Thomas Edison was one of the greatest _____ in history.
- 9 There is a Zanzibar proverb which states that wealth diminishes (уменьшается) with usage, whereas learning _____ with use.
- 10 Laughter helps us to _____ the difficulties of life.
- 11 The greenhouse effect in the Earth's atmosphere can _____ great change in our global climate.

reduce U	storm X	reply A	trouble Q	dishwasher B	relax H	money T	problem M
cross F	choose S	explored E	advantage M	mind B	solution L	anecdote K	think E
head Y	idea C	look X	creative Y	description O	learn K	left R	life L
space J	future K	gadget W	friends O	overcome U	wrong B	brain G	give A
lose E	right D	original A	discussion N	decide R	imagine T	puzzle E	laugh I
talk H	cope with A	increases E	inventors H	time N	teacher F	memory Y	try U
skill U	result in D	hole K	chemistry B	win O	collection E	pupil N	fun O

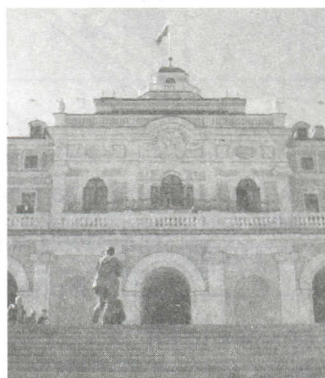
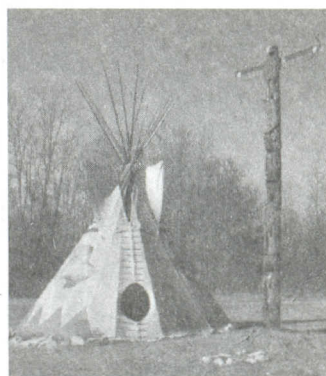
			-					-					!
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	---

Lesson 1 Home, sweet home

1 Complete the sentences with the names of buildings or homes from the box.

hospital palace station tent
houseboat wigwam igloo skyscraper

- 1 The building next to the railway line where people buy tickets is called a _____.
- 2 Native Americans used to live in a _____.
- 3 A king or queen lives in a _____.
- 4 The Empire State Building is so tall that it's called a _____.
- 5 Eskimos traditionally live in a house made of ice called an _____.
- 6 A lightweight shelter used for camping is called a _____.
- 7 A boat that can be lived in is called a _____.
- 8 A place that has many doctors and nurses is called a _____.



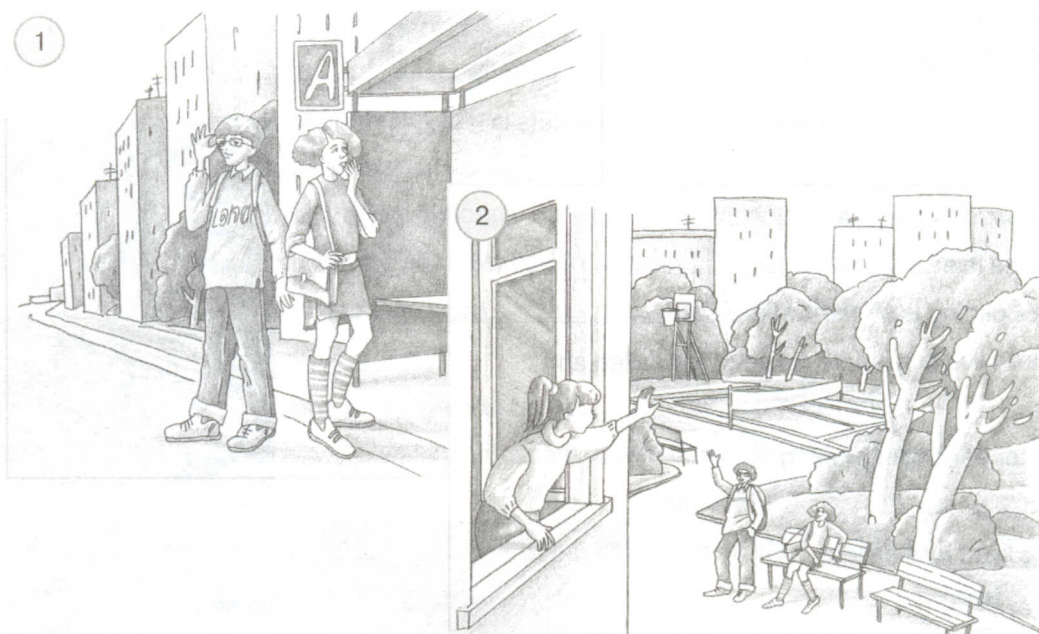
2 For the sentences below choose the right option.

- A: Hi, Masha. Have you chosen where to go for an English course?
 B: Yes, I have. It's in Brighton, on the south coast, and, actually, I'm leaving on Saturday.
 A: That's great news! Where are you going (1) *to stay* / *staying*?
 B: I've chosen (2) *to stay* / *to staying* with a family. (3) *I like* / *I'd like* to have more practice in English.
 A: That's OK for you, perhaps, but I wouldn't (4) *choose* / *want* this. (5) *I like* / *I'd prefer* being independent and doing whatever I like.
 B: You've got a point, but I (6) *like* / *hate* having to shop and cook for myself. (7) *I prefer* / *I'd prefer* being looked after to having to look after myself. Also I would really love (8) *to make* / *making* friends with my host family.
 A: I see. That really makes sense. Anyway, have a nice trip and take care!
 B: Thank you! Bye!

Lessons 2-3 The place where you live

3 Read the conversation between Kate and Tim and fill in the gaps with the words and expressions in the box.

- Make necessary changes.



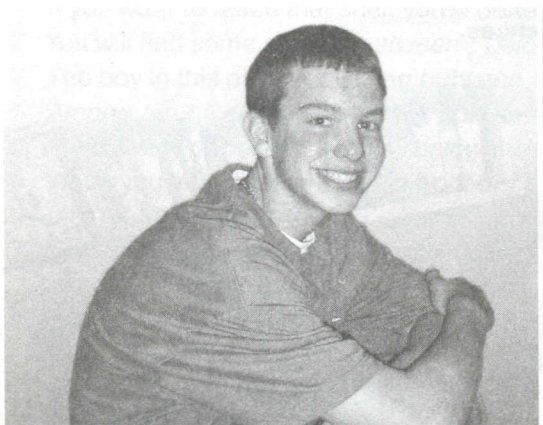
1 — Tim, have you got any idea where Masha's house is? She said it was (1) _____, but I don't know how to find it.
 — Oh, they all (2) _____. It often happens in new districts. I think, something should be done to (3) _____ these buildings _____. Let's ask somebody for help.

2 — OK, we've found it, Kate, and it looks very (4) _____. And (5) _____ buildings are usually very comfortable.
 — Yes, I think it's a really (6) _____ place and not far from school. It's (7) _____ Masha that her parents decided to move here.
 — I hope, her (8) _____ won't (9) _____ by our party today.

quiet look the same make ... a bit different cosy easy to reach
 modern nice for ... be disturbed neighbours

4 Read what John thinks and write what he and his family wish.

- Use the example.



Example: We live in a huge block of flats in the city centre. — I wish we didn't live in a block of flats in the city centre.

- 1 I live a long way from my school.

I wish _____

- 2 I have to go to school by trolleybus.

- 3 It's a pity I can't go to school by helicopter to save time.

- 4 I have to share a room with my younger sister.

- 5 I can never talk with my friends over the telephone.

- 6 Our flat is rather small and my mother doesn't allow me to switch on music late in the evening.

- 7 My mother thinks children should only listen to classical music. But we don't think so.

- 8 It's a pity I can't live in a small house somewhere in the forest to enjoy a quiet, peaceful life.

Lesson 4 Your life — your space

5 Look at the picture of Katya's room. Correct the wrong sentences.



1 The posters are on the wall opposite the bed.

2 The vase with flowers is by the speaker on the right of the desk.

3 Her schoolbooks are on the shelf under the TV set.

4 There are paints and brushes on the album.

5 There is a dance coursebook on the desk.

6 Choose the correct preposition.

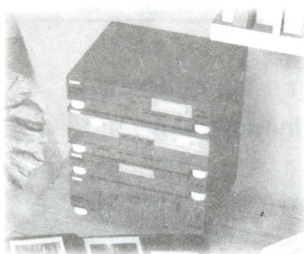
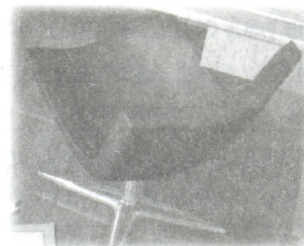
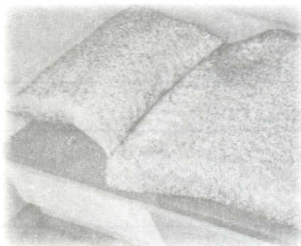
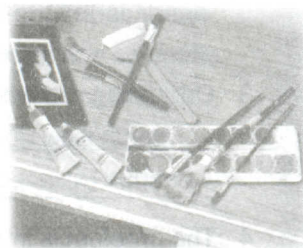
- 1 If you want to reach that shelf you'd better stand *over* / *on* / *above* a chair.
- 2 You will find some stamps *between* / *below* / *inside* the middle drawer of the desk.
- 3 The boy in this picture is sitting *between* / *among* / *on top of* his mother and his father.
- 4 *Among* / *In* / *In the middle of* the box were the earrings she thought she had lost.
- 5 Please play *opposite* / *inside* / *below* the house. It's too cold outside.
- 6 When you are sitting *under* / *in front of* / *at* the table for dinner, don't put your elbows *by* / *on* / *behind* the table.
- 7 The boy hid the money *on the right* / *under* / *in the middle of* a rock *on top of* / *in front of* / *in* the garden.
- 8 We looked down from the mountain at the village *above* / *below* / *under*.

Lesson 5 Workspace

7 Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

shared space focus on lighting to hand concentrate disturb

- 1 If you can reach everything you need easily, you keep everything _____.
- 2 If your lamp gives you enough _____, you don't need to strain your eyes.
- 3 To do this exercise well you need to _____.
- 4 If you don't _____ your task, you'll make mistakes.
- 5 Don't shout so loudly — you may _____ people around you.
- 6 A _____ can be as comfortable as a personal workspace.



8 Put the word *enough* in the correct position before or after the word in question.

- 1 Jane doesn't have _____ money _____ to buy the T-shirt.
- 2 This street is not _____ wide _____ for such big lorries.
- 3 I can't make omelette because I don't have _____ eggs _____.
- 4 The classroom is too small and there aren't _____ tables _____.
- 5 You can't play for our basketball team — you aren't _____ tall _____.
- 6 There isn't _____ snow _____ to go skiing.
- 7 James is getting fat — he doesn't take _____ exercise _____.
- 8 I'm not _____ old _____ to travel on my own.

9 Rewrite these sentences using the words in brackets so that the meaning is the same.

- 1 This table is not large. (enough / for me / to put all the necessary books to hand)

- 2 This room is dark! (too / for studying)

- 3 Our dining room is small. (too / for all of us / to have a big party)

- 4 The problem is important. (enough / to attract your attention)

- 5 Was your composition good? (enough / for the teacher / to give you a good mark)

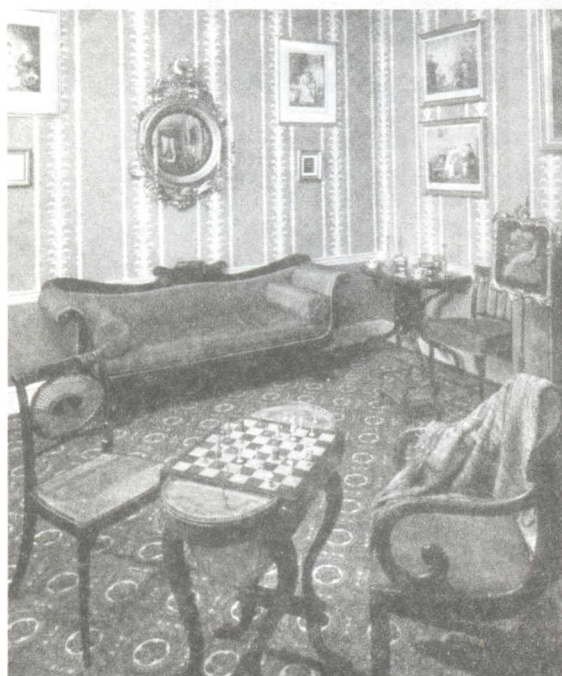
- 6 The task is hard. (too / for me / to do it without help)

- 7 Is the light bright? (enough / for you / to read by)

Lesson 6 A fantasy room

10 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

THE GEFFRYE MUSEUM



Welcome to the Geffrye Museum, the only museum in the United Kingdom which specialises in furniture and domestic interiors.

The Geffrye Museum (1) _____ (be) one of the most enjoyable museums in London and (2) _____ (give) a unique opportunity to see how English homes (3) _____ (develop) from the 17th century to the present day. The exhibition (4) _____ (be designed) as a series of rooms. Each room (5) _____ (show) furniture, costumes and interiors of a particular period, for example during the reign of Queen Victoria (правление королевы Виктории). Looking at how fashion and scientific progress (6) _____ (develop) into the world we know today is very exciting. As you walk along, you can see how the dark and gloomy (мрачный) houses during the period of Henry VIII (7) _____

(be replaced) by the houses of today with central heating and various electric devices.

The museum (8) _____ (use) the almshouses built by Sir Robert Geffrye in 1715. Almshouses (9) _____ (be) houses for old people who did not have any money. Robert Geffrye (10) _____ (be) a wealthy and successful merchant (купец) who made his fortune through trade with India and China. For his good deeds and success in business, Sir Geffrye even (11) _____ (serve) as Mayor of London. The Geffrye almshouses (12) _____ (become) a museum in 1912 to support and encourage local furniture makers.

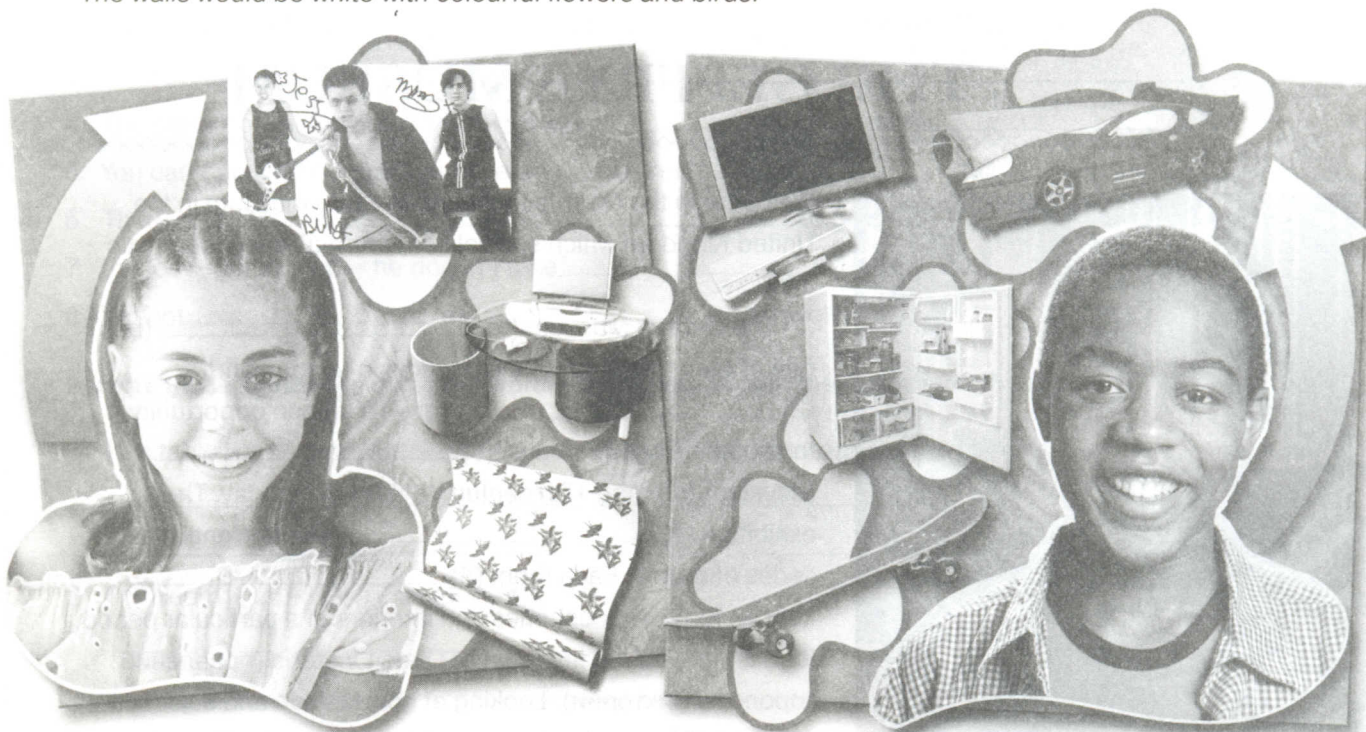
Today, the museum (13) _____ (be) not only a collection of English furniture and interiors but also an active education centre. Children and young people can come here to learn the basics of design, and also to take part in theatre shows, lectures and seminars.

The Geffrye Museum also (14) _____ (have) a beautiful herb (лекарственные травы) garden where people can see herbs from many countries and learn how different herbs can be used for medicine, cosmetics and cooking.

11 Put these words in the right order to make sentences.

- The first word is underlined.

Example: white / would / The / flowers and birds / colourful / with / walls / be
The walls would be white with colourful flowers and birds.



1 of a car / a bed / would / I / in the shape / ask for

2 would / with a DVD player / There / be / a large-screen TV

3 of a pop group / put up / a signed poster / I / would

4 fantasy room / my skateboard / a place / would include / to ride / My

5 would / with a high-tech computer / I / have / a desk

6 my own food / There / a mini fridge / would be / to store

Lesson 1 Sakubona! Many happy returns!

1 Fill the gaps in the texts about birthday traditions in different countries with the words from the box.

- Change the form of the verb if necessary.

celebrate	come true	be served	wish
decorate	for good luck	receive	say

Jane, England — Fortune Telling Cakes (1) _____

to the guest. Certain symbolic objects are mixed into the birthday cake as it is being made. If your piece of cake has a coin in it, you will be rich. Your friends and relatives come to

(2) _____ happy birthday to you and to

(3) _____ you many happy returns of the day.



Alex, New Zealand — After the birthday cake is lit, the happy birthday song is sung loudly and often out of tune and then the birthday person (4) _____

a clap for each year he / she has been alive and then one

(5) _____.



John, United States — A cake is made, and candles are put on top based on how old the person is. The birthday child blows out the candles. If they blow them all out with one blow, their birthday wishes will

(6) _____. Usually the child's room is

beautifully (7) _____ with posters, balloons

and banners. And lastly, all the guests put on birthday hats

and start to (8) _____.



2 Put these jumbled lines in order to make the text about greetings.

- The first one is done for you.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| A | “God bless you” at the end of a conversation on the phone or when you leave to go home. “How |
| B | means that if your appetite is good and you eat well, you are said to be well. |
| C | others today? Greetings are wonderful things and are a part of our culture and life as we |
| D | country in the Far East people do not say, “How are you,” but “DO YOU EAT WELL.” It |
| 1 E | I wonder if you have received any kind of greeting this morning? Did someone say to you |
| F | communicate with one another. There are also farewell greetings — “goodbye”, “goodnight” and |
| G | “Good morning” on your way in? Have you used the word “Hi!” or “Hello” as you met up with |
| H | are you?” is a well-worn and well-used greeting — an enquiry as to your well-being. In a certain |

Lessons 2–3 Who cares who hears me?

3 Read what a person says about using mobile phones and fill in the gaps with the words you learnt in the lessons (see the Student’s Book Ex. 2a, Lessons 2–3, Text D).

- The first letters are given.

I don’t use a mobile phone much. I don’t like (1) s _____ c _____. I only use it when I have a good reason like an (2) e _____ situation. I know that I should always use it to put my parents at (3) e _____, but I keep forgetting this. Also I hate using my mobile phone in public places, because I am (4) c _____ that other people can overhear me. Of course, it can be useful when you are, for example, (5) r _____ I _____, but still I believe using mobile phones in public places is not (6) a _____.

4 Choose the correct phrase.

- There is one case when both are possible.
- 1 My little sister often *gets tired* / *gets tiring* after a long walk.
 - 2 When I arrived at my new school in September I *was not interested* / *was not interesting* in mathematics at all.
 - 3 When he changed his job, my father *got used to reading* / *got used to read* the newspaper after lunch.
 - 4 My best friend usually *gets excited* / *is exciting* when she sees her favourite pop singer on TV.
 - 5 Soon after getting to university I *got used* / *got use* to doing my homework on a computer.
 - 6 These are very strange clothes but I’m sure *you were* / *you’ll get* used to wearing them.
 - 7 Are you *starting* / *getting* used to the accent now? It’s very different from standard English, isn’t it?
 - 8 “If you don’t stop talking, I will *get annoyed* / *getting annoyed* with you,” said our teacher.

- 5 Each sentence below may contain a word which should not be there. Put a tick (✓) if the sentence is correct or write down the odd word in the box at the end of the line.

- 1 Mike was get annoyed with himself for being late.
- 2 It won't take you long to be get used to working with your new computer.
- 3 He was got not interested in classical Russian literature.
- 4 When I first came to China I didn't like Chinese food very much. Now I have been got used to eating this food.
- 5 I found Africa strange at first. I wasn't used to live living in such a hot climate.
- 6 He heard the news and got was extremely excited.

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

about that at about off to

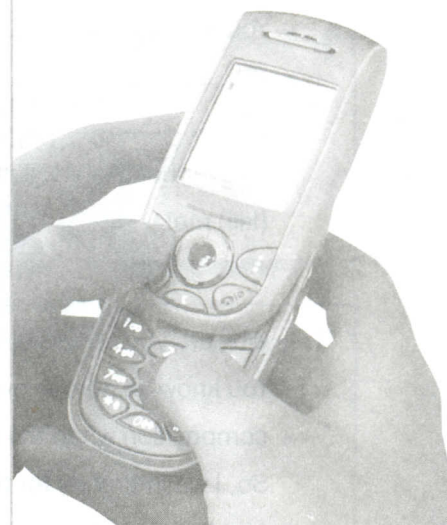
I can overhear (1) _____ least one cell phone conversation most days, including some that give me more personal information than I want to know (2) _____ a person. Usually people are concerned (3) _____ it.

They try to get (4) _____ the phone as fast as they can. Still, there are always a few who seem not to worry (5) _____ others have to listen (6) _____ their conversation.

- 7 Match these text messages with their meanings.

1k	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

1 F2T?	a) At John's. See you later.
2 OK CU2DAY?	b) Are you OK?
3 TTFN	c) No. Where are you?
4 RU OK?	d) OK. See you today?
5 LUV B	e) Yes and you?
6 @J'S. CUL8TR	f) No. Tomorrow. Where?
7 Y NY?	g) At work. And you?
8 NO 2MORO WER?	h) Love Bob.
9 LOL	i) At home. See you later?
10 IMO	j) laughed out loud
11 @ HM. CU L8TR?	k) Free to talk?
12 OK. B4N.	l) Yes. When?
13 N. WER RU?	m) At 7 o'clock. That's all for now. See you.
14 Y. WEN?	n) ta ta for now [bye for now]
15 BTW	o) in my opinion
16 @7. TA4N. CU	p) by the way
17 @ WK. NU?	q) OK. Bye for now.



Lesson 4 Embarrassing situations

- 8 Read the short conversations and fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the verb.



- 1 — Why (1) _____ (be) you late for school, Mike?
 — Oh, I (2) _____ (about, leave) home when my mum
 (3) _____ (ask) me to walk our dog.

- 2 — (4) _____ you _____ (enjoy) the party yesterday, Pete?
 — You see, it (5) _____ (be) great in the beginning but when I
 (6) _____ (about, offer) some juice to Ann somebody
 (7) _____ (hit) my shoulder and the juice (8) _____ (spill)
 all over her T-shirt. It was so embarrassing! I thought she (9) _____
 (kill) me!

- 3 — Why are you so upset, Tilly?
 — You know yesterday evening I (10) _____ (point, finish) my
 composition when the electricity (11) _____ (be switched off).
 So, I wasn't ready for the lesson and the teacher (12) _____
 (not believe) me.

9 Read the texts and decide which text.

- 1 describes a situation in a shop
- 2 describes a situation on holiday
- 3 describes an embarrassing but funny situation
- 4 mentions an important paper that proves that you are you
- 5 describes a situation that upset the family of the writer
- 6 describes a person who likes active rest
- 7 describes how the author spoilt somebody's meal
- 8 mentions a responsible person in the cinema

A

I was with my friends at the bowling alley last weekend. There weren't any light balls, so I took a chance and picked a heavy one. As I swung my arm back to bowl, I let go and it flew behind me! It landed in the café, and everyone laughed at me. I'll never live it down.

B

Last summer when I went with my family to Ireland to see my auntie and my cousins, they took us to the Titanic museum. I was complaining (жаловаться) to my dad about how bored I was, when suddenly I felt someone standing behind me. To my horror, when I turned round, my auntie was right next to me and she was looking very upset.

C

I was going to see *Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers* with the boy I like, but the guy at the ticket desk didn't believe I was over 12 and wanted to see my birth certificate! I know I look young for my age, but it was so embarrassing!

D

One Saturday I was shopping in the supermarket with my sister and I went to get some ice cream. I thought my sister was pushing the trolley behind me, so I put the ice cream in the trolley, then I heard a voice saying, "That's not your trolley!" I turned round and saw a woman, and my sister behind her laughing. My face went so red!

Lesson 5 I don't belong

10 Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the appropriate prepositions where necessary.

- Sometimes more than one preposition is possible.

Our new teacher is always kind

(1) _____ those who
don't understand something. She always
tries to speak (2) _____
slowly and repeats explanations
(3) _____ them.

When I saw this new boy in the

corridor during the break I smiled

(4) _____ him and said

"Hi!" but he ignored (5) _____

me. I think I'll sit down (6) _____

him in geography.

When I told my mum I hadn't been able
to recognise (7) _____.

Mary after holidays she couldn't

understand (8) _____

why. The fact is that Mary had her hair
died red.

A friend (9) _____

mine usually shouts out a remark

to a person if he wants to attract his

attention. But often they just laugh

(10) _____ him.

11 Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

- Use the key words in brackets.

1 Он всегда все держит в себе. (keep)

2 Я не узнала тебя вчера на улице. (recognise)

3 Я не могу понять, как работает этот телефон. (work)

4 Ему всегда все сходит с рук. (get)

5 Не повторяй своих ошибок! (repeat)

Lesson 6 They are human too

12 Group these excuses according to the situations in which they were used.

- 1 My hair hurt.
- 2 I can't do homework for medical reasons. It makes me sick.
- 3 My nose is the only thing that's running, I'm just trying to catch up with it.
- 4 I left my brain at school last night.
- 5 I fed it to my dog.
- 6 I had "student flu", I was sick of school.
- 7 I'm not actually late; I'm early for tomorrow.
- 8 Would you prefer me to telephone?
- 9 I'm actually standing still, the room is running around me.
- 10 I forgot to remember.
- 11 My dog swallowed my alarm clock.
- 12 That is my inner voice trying to be heard.

A Being late for school

B Being absent from school

C Not doing your homework

D Talking too much

E Running around



Lessons 1-2 Detectives

1 Can you be a detective? Do the quiz and find out.

- Only one answer is possible for questions 1-3.

- What mark in Geography do you get?

a) two	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) three	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) four	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) five	<input type="checkbox"/>
- How many languages can you speak?

a) one	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) two	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) three	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) more than three	<input type="checkbox"/>
- When you watch somebody do you usually

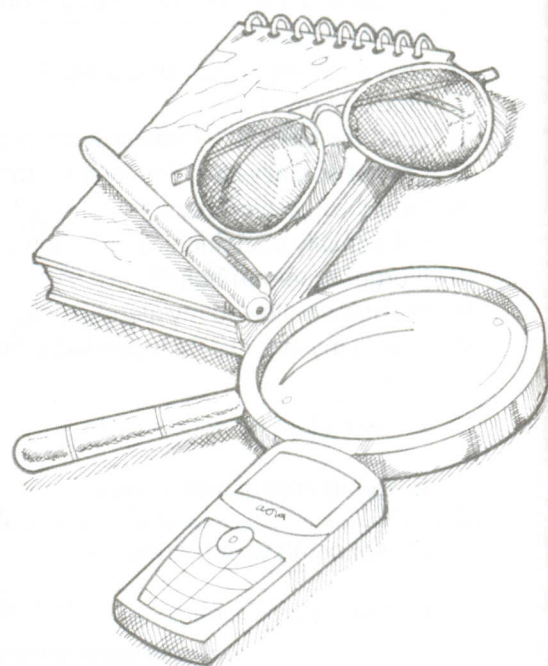
a) stare at them?	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) open your notebook and write what he / she is doing?	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) pretend that you are reading a newspaper?	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) phone your colleague on your mobile phone and report everything you can see?	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Which of these things can you do?

a) drive a car	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) read a map	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) shoot	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) swim	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) do karate	<input type="checkbox"/>	f) ride a bicycle	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) disguise yourself	<input type="checkbox"/>	h) solve logical problems	<input type="checkbox"/>
- What do you always have in your pockets?

a) a comb	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) a magnifying glass	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) a notebook and a pen	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) dark glasses	<input type="checkbox"/>
- When you follow somebody do you wear

a) a red leather jacket?	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) a false beard?	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) dark glasses?	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) something grey?	<input type="checkbox"/>
- You read a lot of books by

a) Gerald Durrell.	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Agatha Christie.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) The Brothers Grimm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Daria Dontsova.	<input type="checkbox"/>



Score

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | a - 0, b - 1, c - 2, d - 3 |
| 2 | a - 0, b - 1, c - 2, d - 3 |
| 3 | a - 0, b - 2, c - 3, d - 0 |
| 4 | one point for each answer |
| 5 | a - 0, b - 3, c - 3, d - 1 |
| 6 | a - 0, b - 0, c - 0, d - 3 |
| 7 | a - 1, b - 3, c - 1, d - 3 |

Interpretation

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 27-32 | You are born to be a detective. |
| 20-26 | You have the potential to become a good detective. |
| 11-19 | Many years of training might help you. |
| 0-10 | Look for another job! |

2 Answer the question in column A using *must have Ved(3)* or *can't have Ved(3)* and find a reason in column B.

- Change the form of the verb if necessary.

A	B
1 Did Mr Gregg steal the encyclopedia from our local library?	a) Luker left for Miami on his holiday.
2 Was it Bob who covered the page in the class register with black ink?	b) It was his phone number on the caller ID (определитель номера).
3 Did Emma inform the police?	c) He was in bed at that very time. His mother said she had invited a doctor because he had a very high temperature.
4 Did the police question Mr Foster?	d) She told me she would do it.
5 Was the suspect (подозреваемый) at the crime scene that night?	e) No less than three people saw him at the crime scene at 10 p.m.
6 Was it Jim who called you at night?	f) He is the top pupil in the class!
7 Was Inspector Donut able to prove that Luker was guilty?	g) Mr Gregg was on a business trip in Malaysia that day.

1 Example: Mr Gregg <u>can't have stolen</u> the encyclopedia from our local library.	g
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

3 Choose the best Russian equivalent for the following phrases:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 ...suggested having a race</p> <p>a) предложила, чтобы мы имели состязание</p> <p>b) предложила бежать наперегонки</p> <p>c) предложила бег наперегонки</p> | <p>3 ...suggested finding some evidence</p> <p>a) предложила поискать улики</p> <p>b) предложила нахождение улик</p> <p>c) предложила, чтобы мы нашли улики</p> |
| <p>2 ...suggested examining the crime scene</p> <p>a) предложила, чтобы мы осмотрели место преступления</p> <p>b) предложила осмотр места преступления</p> <p>c) предложила осмотреть место преступления</p> | <p>4 ...suggested investigating the case</p> <p>a) предложила расследование дела</p> <p>b) предложила, чтобы мы расследовали дело</p> <p>c) предложила расследовать дело</p> |

8 Arrange the replies in the telephone conversation in the right order.

- The first one is done for you.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">A</div> | Mr Nobler: Goodbye. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">B</div> | Mr Nobler: Thank you very much. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">C</div> | Mr Nobler: We are having a meeting at the golf club and expecting her to be there on Wednesday at 6.00 p.m. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">D</div> | Mr Brent: She is out at the moment, I am sorry. Norman Brent speaking. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">1 E</div> | Mr Brent: Hello. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">F</div> | Mr Brent: You're welcome. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">G</div> | Mr Brent: Of course. Just a minute — I'll get a pen. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">H</div> | Mr Brent: ...at 6.00 p.m... Does she know where to go? |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">I</div> | Mr Brent: Goodbye. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">J</div> | Mr Brent: OK... I'll make sure I pass her the message. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">K</div> | Mr Nobler: Could I talk to Mrs Brent? |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">L</div> | Mr Nobler: Can I leave a message, please. |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">M</div> | Mr Nobler: Yes, she is a member of the club. |

Lesson 5 Treasure trail**9 Put in *might have*, *could have*, *must have* or *can't have*.**

- Use the right form of the verb in brackets.

- Miss Marple _____ (exist) — nobody knows for sure.
- Sherlock Holmes _____ (be) modelled on someone. Conan Doyle _____ (used) a real person to model Sherlock Holmes. There is a lot of evidence of this in his personal writing.
- Peter the Great _____ (be) to Australia because it had not been discovered when he was alive.
- Mr Smith _____ (answer) the police's call because the line was not working.
- Mr Gerald _____ (be) guilty, but we don't have enough evidence to be sure.
- Mrs Thunderstorm _____ (be) a witness because she had already left for Plymouth.
- The criminal _____ (throw) the revolver into the lake — the witness heard a splash.

10 Fill in the gaps with articles if necessary.

TRIAL VIDEO IS EATEN BY DOG



(1) _____ lawyer had to apologise to (2) _____ judge when he was unable to present an important video cassette because it had been eaten by (3) _____ dog.

At Manchester Crown Court, Paul Morris gave (4) _____ reason, more often used by (5) _____ schoolchildren who have not done their homework. He said that he had been looking after (6) _____ bulldog for (7) _____ friend while getting ready for (8) _____ case.

Before he watched (9) _____ copy of a video Mr Morris, 27, had to go out of (10) _____ living room, leaving (11) _____ cassette on the floor. When he returned, he saw (12) _____ dog, draped (обмотанная) in video tape with a half-eaten plastic cassette box beside her.

Mr Morris, who lives alone near (13) _____ Manchester, said, "It was very embarrassing, but it couldn't be helped."

"My first reaction was (14) _____ extreme annoyance. I was only away a moment, but it was too late to save (15) _____ cassette. Half of it had been actually eaten."

Lesson 6 Join the Agatha Christie Club

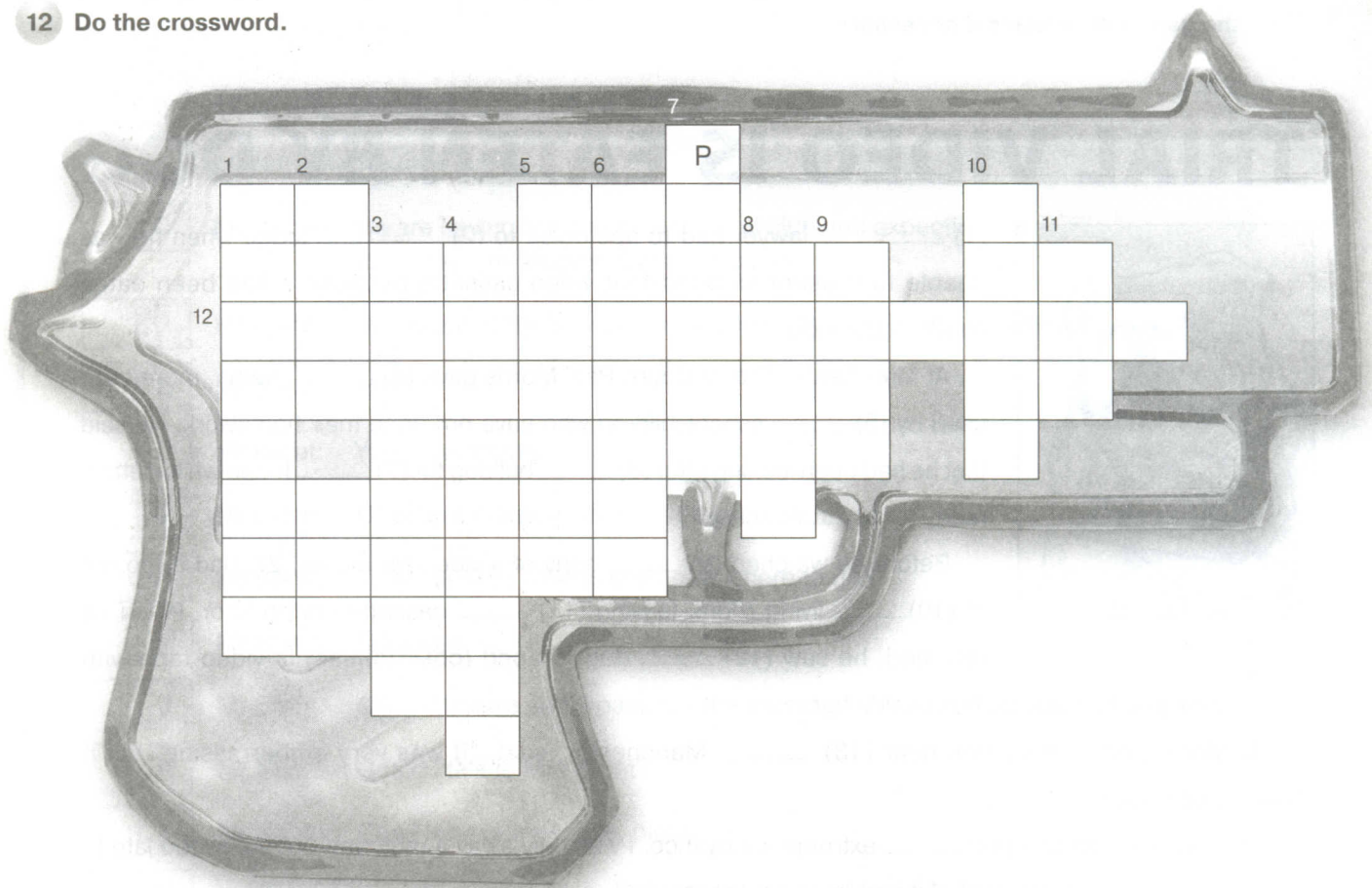
11 Fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

- There is one extra word.

about as from in like of on with

If you are going to create a cartoon detective, you'll need to think carefully (1) _____ what it will look (2) _____. There are loads (3) _____ well-known crime cartoons for the students to get ideas (4) _____. Creating cartoons is really thrilling as they should not be completely realistic. However, the students can keep real elements in their story, to mix (5) _____ more fantastic elements. Or, you could even do it (6) _____ a photo-story and ask your friends to be actors. The plot and the exact order of events in your story are very important for your readers to get interested (7) _____ it.

12 Do the crossword.



- 1 The English for *преступник*.
- 2 To discover a fact or a piece of information.
- 3 The English for *улика*.
- 4 Sherlock Holmes' profession.
- 5 To think that somebody is guilty of a crime when there is not enough evidence yet.
- 6 A person who was at the crime scene and saw the crime.
- 7 People call them to report a crime.
- 8 James Bond was a secret...
- 9 The English for *уголовное дело*.
- 10 Action that is against the law.
- 11 A short, informal name for a police officer.
- 12 It is in progress in this unit.

The blue planet

Lesson 1 A report on water

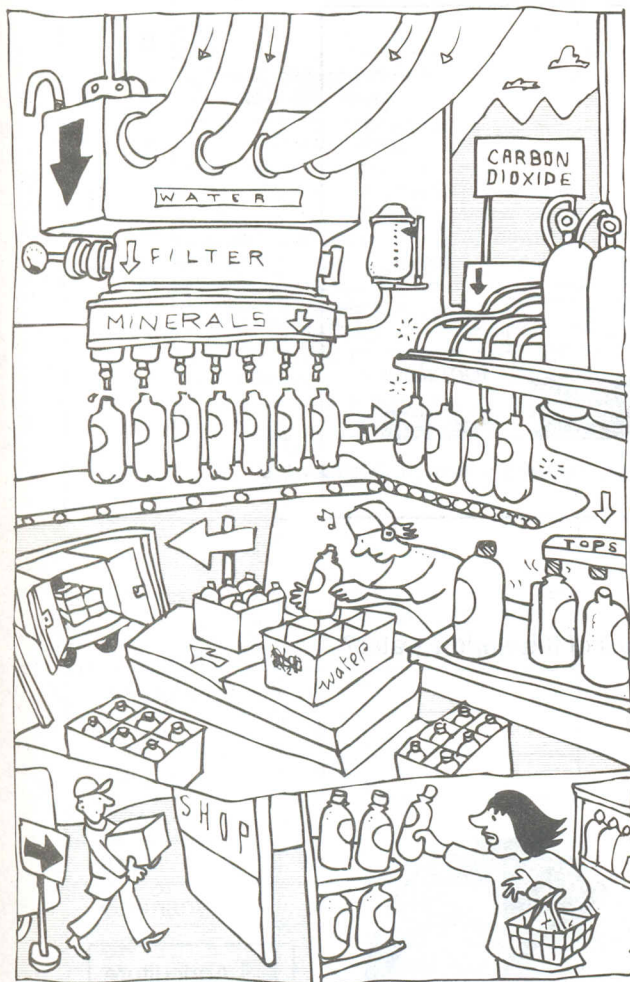
1 Cross the odd one out.

- 1 fog hail stream cloud
- 2 lake river flow sea
- 3 freeze vapour store melt

2a Read the text and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- 1 There are no natural resources of sparkling mineral water.
- 2 Sparkling mineral water is made from any kind of water.
- 3 While the water is stored it is being cleaned.
- 4 The process of production takes time and effort.

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>



There is hardly a person who has never drunk sparkling mineral water. Of course you can drink mineral water right from a spring running somewhere in the Caucasus, but most people buy it from shops on their way to a gym or to work, while having a walk or coming back home. Have you ever thought how the water comes to your home?

- (1) _____ drinking water is stored and filtered in large reservoirs,
- (2) _____ it goes along plastic tubes and is poured into large reservoirs.
- (3) _____ various kinds of minerals are added, to it to make it healthier and tastier.
- (4) _____ it is bottled with special equipment and carbon dioxide is added which makes the water sparkle. (5) _____ tight caps are put on the bottles so that the carbon dioxide does not come out. The bottles are put into boxes and delivered to different shops where customers buy them.

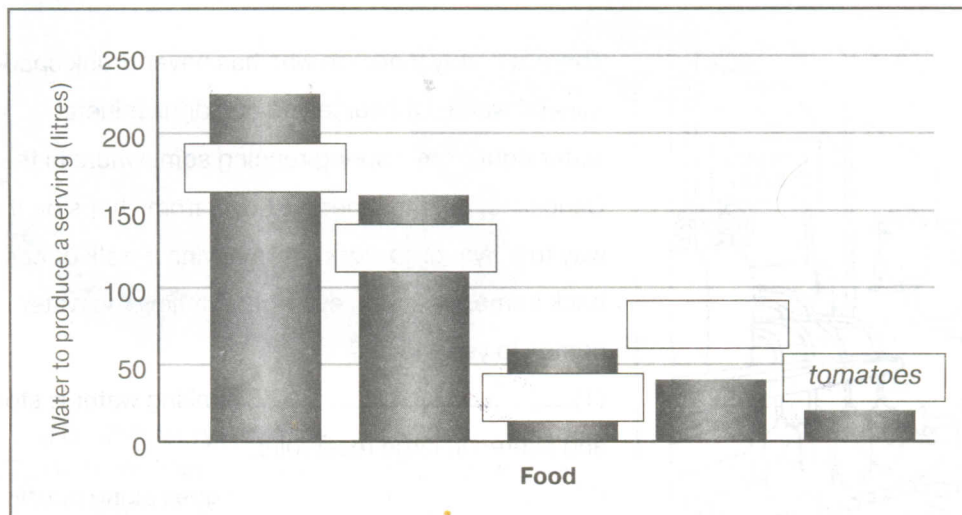
2b Look at the diagram of sparkling mineral water production and fill in the gaps in the text with the right sequence words.

at this stage then first afterwards at the same time

Lesson 2 Crystal-clear wonder

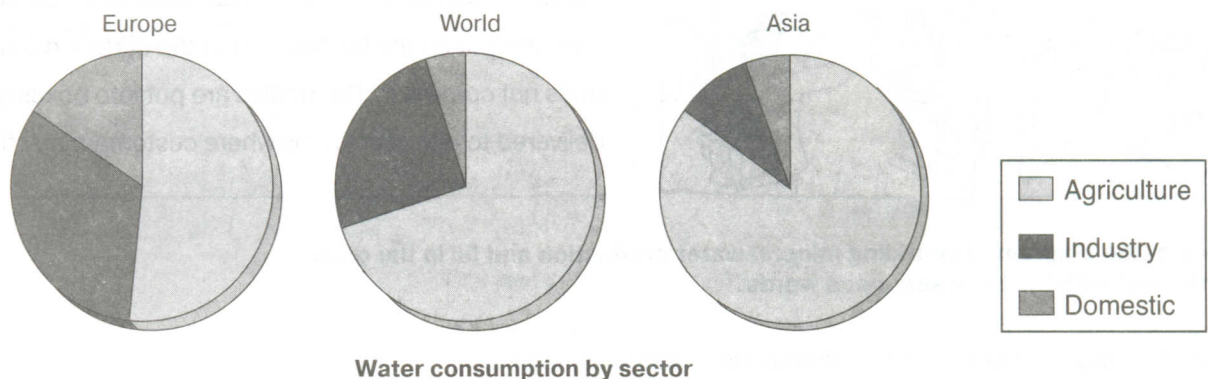
3 Read the sentences and complete the bar chart.

- The bar chart shows how much water is needed to produce various foods.
- It takes nearly 50% more water to produce a glass of milk than it does to produce a serving of pasta.
 - It takes one-sixth as much water to produce a glass of milk than to produce a serving of chicken.
 - Producing a serving of tomatoes takes less than a quarter of water needed to produce a serving of pasta.
 - Producing a serving of tomatoes takes nearly less than half the water needed to produce a serving of oranges.



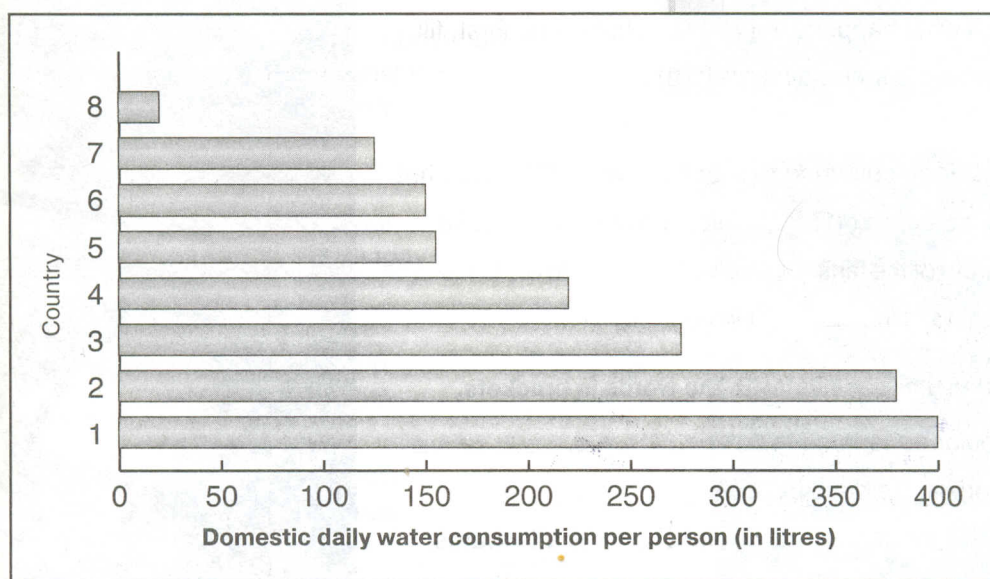
4 Do the tasks.

- Answer the questions: Which of the following use the most of the world's water?
 - agriculture
 - industry
 - domestic use



2 Complete the table using the graph.

- You need only an approximate (приблизительное) amount.



		About how many litres?
Switzerland	3	
Japan	2	
India	8	
USA	1	
Italy	4	
Germany	6	
UK	5	
Spain	7	

Lessons 3-4 Dive into the deep

5 Cross the odd one out.

- 1 seahorse shark reef dolphin
- 2 marine underwater breathtaking seawater
- 3 bizarre weird strange camouflage
- 4 separate breeding reveal hide

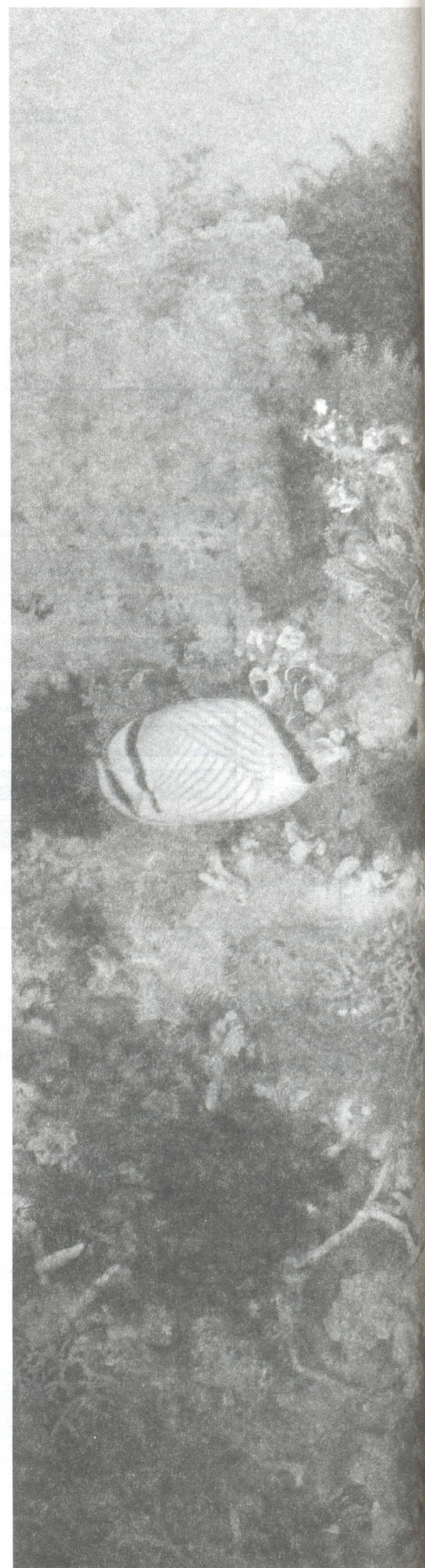
6 Read and fill in the gaps with a (an), the or the zero article.

Many colourful fish and other sea creatures live in (1) _____ warm shallow water around (2) _____ coral reef. (3) _____ hot water takes up more space than (4) _____ cold water, so it rises to (5) _____ surface. You can do (6) _____ experiment to watch what happens to (7) _____ hot water. First, fill (8) _____ empty tank or large clear container with (9) _____ cold water.

Then add some drops of food colouring to a jar filled with (10) _____ hot water from the tap. Finally, screw on (11) _____ lid, shake (12) _____ jar and put it on (13) _____ bottom of the tank. Unscrew (14) _____ lid of (15) _____ jar and watch what happens to (16) _____ hot water.

7 Use the right verb form (active or passive) with the words in brackets.

The first scientific and popular aquarium (1) _____ (build) in the London Zoological Gardens in 1853; it (2) _____ (close) shortly afterwards. Other large European aquariums (3) _____ (build) in Plymouth, England; Paris and Nice (France); Naples (Italy); and Berlin (Germany); all but the last (4) _____ (survive) World War II. Marineland, Florida, (5) _____ (be) a new kind of public aquarium architecture when it (6) _____ (open) in 1938. Since then, most new aquariums, often called oceanariums or seaquariums, (7) _____ (locate) on the ocean or on rivers and have clear acrylic windows and portholes that enable visitors to see large and small fish and other marine life from below the water surface. Many commercial aquariums (8) _____ (follow) this pattern, and (9) _____ (mix) education with entertainment by presenting exhibitions of performing fish.



Lesson 5 Taming water

8 Form the nouns and fill in the table.

Noun	Adjective
	disastrous
	damaged
	caused
	dead
	constructed

9 Cross out the words that **CANNOT** go together with the words in bold.

1 cause	a) firm construction b) disaster c) death
2 survive	a) a flood b) a war c) a happy moment
3 level	a) rise b) drop c) tame
4 tie	a) a rope b) ideas c) a raft

10 Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences using the words in the box.

- Write the answer in the empty box.

severe light drown protect survive

Example: As the warning about the approaching disaster was broadcast on TV, all the people and animals in the village stayed alive.

- Thanks to the dam there was little destruction and nobody died from being underwater for a long time in the huge flood on the Yenisei in 1966.
- A raft that is not heavy can pass rocks underwater more easily. But it has more chances of being overturned.
- In the 20th century a lot of dams were built on various rivers in Russia to keep towns and cities from damage caused by floods.
- Very bad floods in Siberia followed the extremely cold winter of 2000 when smaller rivers froze almost to the river bottom, because the ice couldn't melt fast enough and blocked the flow of the water.

survived



Lesson 6 Oceans of adventure

11a Read the text and put the events in order according to the text.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A | Sarah Richey found her son. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B | The ship with the survivors caught fire. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C | The crew of the <i>Mermaid</i> found itself on a bare rock in the ocean. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | D | The rescue crew thought that the survivors were under a bad spell and left them in the sea. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | E | The ship with the survivors was broken against the rocks by an unknown powerful current. |

THE CASE OF THE VERY STRANGE SHIPWRECK

In the records of Lloyd's of London is the case of the schooner *Mermaid* and her twenty-two men. Lloyd's has many strange stories in its huge files, but nothing quite like this one.

It all began pleasantly enough on the morning of 16 October 1829, when the *Mermaid* slipped out of the bay at Sydney bound for Collier Bay, on the west coast of Australia. Aboard the ship were eighteen able seamen, three passengers, and Captain Samuel Nalbrow, at the wheel. Without realising it, they were all starting a voyage that is probably unmatched in the history of the sea.

On the fourth day out of Sydney, the captain turned the wheel over to the first mate. The crew lolled about the deck, for they had little to do now. The barometer gave no hint of what was to come. It looked like fair weather and smooth sailing, until shortly before two o'clock in the afternoon. Then the ship found herself becalmed. Thick grey clouds scudded over the face of the sun.

Captain Nalbrow came on deck again — to find the barometer falling rapidly. Shortly before dark the calm ended with great gusts of wind that soon turned into a raging gale. The *Mermaid* fought for her life; for she was in the notorious Straits of Torres, a narrow channel that had claimed many a ship and many a crew.

All hands were on deck when a great wave flung the *Mermaid* atop a reef that cut her open like a ripe melon. Moments later the twenty-two people were floundering in the howling darkness.

In all that boiling sea there was but one hope for them, a rocky peak that rose from the waters about a hundred yards from the sinking ship. And miracle of miracles, when daylight came — there were twenty-two people clinging to the rock. Not a life had been lost!

For three cold, wet days they were there — then the bark *Swiftsure* came through the straits, sighted them, and took them aboard.

All went well for the next five days, until the *Swiftsure* neared the coast of New Guinea. Then she too fell victim to the jinx that rode her refugee



GLOSSARY

Lloyd's — "Ллойд", ассоциация страховщиков; занимается преимущественно морским страхованием.

Создана в Лондоне в 1688 г.

schooner — шхуна, тип корабля

wheel — штурвал

first mate — первый помощник капитана

Straits of Torres — Торресов пролив, между Новой Гвинеей и Австралией

bark — барк, тип корабля

jinx — проклятье

passengers. Without warning, the *Swiftsure* found herself caught up in a powerful current that was not marked on the maps. She was swept broadside into the rocks along the barren coast, and everyone had to leave the ship. And once again, all lives were saved.

Less than eight hours after they had crawled out on the beach they were rescued — this time by the schooner *Governor Ready*. It carried thirty-two people itself but it managed to make room for the survivors of both the *Mermaid* and the *Swiftsure* before it went on its way down the coast to face disaster. Only three hours after the rescue the *Governor Ready* caught fire.

Loaded with lumber, the fire spread rapidly and the order to abandon ship was given. All aboard piled into the frail longboats with little preparation. Around them lay hundreds of miles of open water off the regular shipping lanes. Prospects were poor but they were lucky for the Australian Government cutter *Comet* came along and picked them up again without loss of life!

Aboard the *Comet* there was grumbling, for the crew of the rescue ship regarded the shipwrecked crowd as bearers of a jinx in spite of their remarkable good fortune which had saved them from death time after time. For exactly one week all went well and then the *Comet* ran into a sudden squall that snapped off her mast, ripped away her rails and left her rudderless. The crew of the *Comet* got into the only longboat that remained and pulled away from the doomed ship leaving their unwelcome guests on board.

For eighteen hours they clung to the wreckage and fought off the sharks; until the packet *Jupiter* came along and once again snatched them from the jaws of the sea. The Captains called the roll and for the fourth time they discovered that throughout the four shipwrecks not a single life had been lost among the entire company!

The amazing chronicle has still another odd twist to it. One of the passengers on the *Jupiter* was an elderly lady Sarah Richey of Yorkshire who was on her way to Australia to search for her son Peter, who had been missing for fifteen years. She found him too; for he was among the crewmen of the *Mermaid* whom the *Jupiter* had saved from the sea.

GLOSSARY

current	— течение
lumber	— wood used for building
longboat	— шлюпка
grumbling	— недовольство
shipwreck	— кораблекрушение
squall	— шквал
packet boat	— пакетбот
call the roll	— сделать переключку

11b Which facts mentioned in the Lloyd's file do you find the most amazing?

Lessons 1–2 Why people dream

1a Read the text and fill in the table below.

MY DREAM SCHOOL

I have a dream — one day, there will be no more **forced education**, no more **compulsory schooling**, kids will be free to learn what they want, when they want, in any way they decide. Teachers and parents will offer what they know, and what resources they have, without grades or tests. School buildings will be used for small, comfortable classes, (**NO MORE DESKS!**), furnished nicely, and populated by teachers who teach **for the love of sharing** knowledge. If you like what they're teaching, fine, you can stay, and learn — if you don't like it, you are **FREE** to leave, no questions asked.

Just think how nice it would be — no more competitive sports. Oh, there could still be sports, but played for fun and exercise, not for the pleasure of beating another school's team.

And what would you do, if this happened? Where would you go, if you weren't in school all day? Why, wherever you wanted to go! A park, the library, a video arcade, **HOME**, a museum, the zoo, an amusement park, on the Internet, just **hanging out**, talking, with friends, anywhere — and all without worrying about older people eyeing you because you're not in school!

Do you suppose my dream will **EVER** come true? It could, if we try hard enough. Think of how you'd really like to learn, and make it real!



The author thinks that in her dream school...	T/F
1 the children would decide themselves whether to go to school or not.	
2 the classrooms would be big.	
3 pupils would choose teachers and subjects.	
4 you wouldn't have to worry about your free time.	
5 this dream will never come true.	

1b Choose the right translation for the shaded phrases from the text.

1 forced education a) усиленное образование b) принудительное образование	2 compulsory schooling a) всеобщее обучение b) обязательное обучение	3 for the love of sharing a) потому, что любят делиться b) для любви разделять	4 hang out a) висеть b) общаться вне дома
--	---	---	--

2 Fill in the gaps with the words and phrases from the box in the correct form.

- One of them should be used twice.

- By the age of twenty she had already _____ fame.
- You should accept this offer now — you may never get another _____.
- To get to Harvard, she had to overcome a lot of _____.
- When I won my first competition in skiing all my _____.
- He _____ of sailing his boat round the world.
- Before starting on a project you have to set some _____.
- If you try hard enough to get into medical school I'm sure you'll _____.
- I _____ that some day there will be no more wars.

dreams come true
 chance
 have a dream
 obstacle
 achieve
 succeed
 goals

Lesson 3 Dreams we have at night

3a Read the text and find the definitions for:

- REM sleep is _____.
- A nightmare is _____.

DREAMS AND NIGHTMARES

While you sleep, your brain doesn't just turn off. It goes through several sleep stages, including REM, or rapid eye movement, sleep. Why do they call it that? Because during this stage of sleep, your eyes move back and forth under your closed eyelids. During REM sleep you have dreams, and sometimes those dreams can be scary or upsetting.

About every 90 minutes your brain switches between non-REM sleep and REM sleep. The amount of time spent in REM sleep increases with each sleep cycle through the night. The longest periods of REM sleep occur towards morning. If you wake during this REM stage, it is easier for you to remember what you were dreaming about. That's why your most vivid dreams — and nightmares — occur in the early morning hours.

If you've ever had a nightmare, you're in good company. Almost everyone gets them once in a while — adults, as well as kids. A nightmare is a bad dream. It can make you feel scared, anxious, or upset, but nightmares are not real and can't harm you.

3b Tick in the right column(s) to finish the sentences:

	REM sleep	non-REM sleep
1 Your eyes move in		
2 Your brain doesn't turn off during		
3 You have dreams in		
4 You don't remember your dreams when you wake up during		

Lesson 4 Daydreamers

4 Express your wishes following the example.

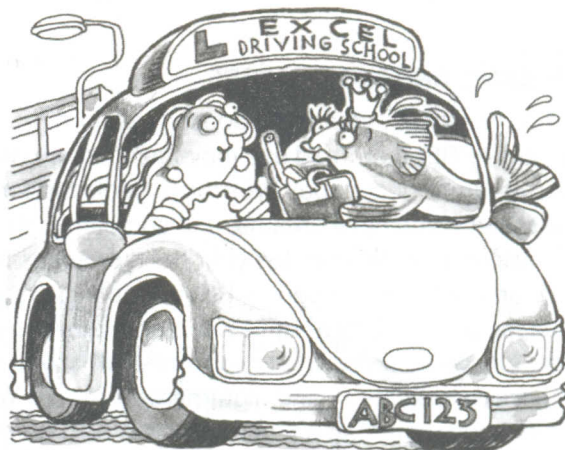
Example: *I can't drive a car — I wish I could drive a car.*

- 1 I don't have a magic wand. _____
- 2 I am not good at dancing. _____
- 3 I am lazy. _____
- 4 I am often late for school. _____
- 5 I don't have a dog. _____

5 Find the endings. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 I'd go on a journey round the world | a) we (share) our homework. |
| 2 If I had a perfect command of English | b) if I had a robot. |
| 3 If I had a twin brother | c) if I had a magic wand. |
| 4 I (not, do) any housework | d) I would ask her to teach me how to drive a car. |
| 5 I (ask) for happiness for everybody | e) I (enter) a beauty contest. |
| 6 If I (catch) a Gold Fish | f) If I (be) very rich. |
| 7 If I had a shorter nose | g) I (go) to Oxford to study. |

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



6 Continue the "Ladder" following the example.

Example: *Not read horror books — fall asleep more easily.*
If I didn't read horror books, I would fall asleep easier.

- 1 Fall asleep more easily — not have nightmares
- 2 Not have nightmares — sleep better and feel healthier
- 3 Sleep better and feel healthier — do more in the day
- 4 Do more in the day — be more tired
- 5 Be more tired — fall asleep more easily
- 6 Fall asleep more easily — not read horror books



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

Lesson 5 Chase your dream

7 Translate the underlined words and phrases into Russian.

- 1 I had a dream that I was falling off the cliff. _____
- 2 I can never remember my dreams when I wake up. _____
- 3 Stop daydreaming and pay attention to what I'm saying. _____
- 4 The dog must be dreaming — it keeps making funny noises! _____
- 5 Brian began to daydream about what he would do if he won the prize. _____
- 6 I had a strange dream last night — you and I were in some sort of tropical forest. _____
- 7 She knew that these ideas were nothing more than a girl's romantic daydreams. _____

8 Fill in the table with the words from the box.

win lose fail loser success succeed
winner failure regret pride cause

Verb	Noun
regret	
be proud (of)	

9 Correct the mistakes in the sentences. Make any necessary changes.

- Write the correct form in the box at the end of the line.

- We tried to make her change her mind, but we *failure*.
- It's a difficult test, but she seems quite *confidence*.
- My little brother has won the music contest — I am *pride* of him.
- She had a lot of *fail* before she found the right way to do it.
- When you have had more experience, you become more *self-confidence* speaking in front of groups of people.

10 Fill in the gaps with the words from the box in the right form.

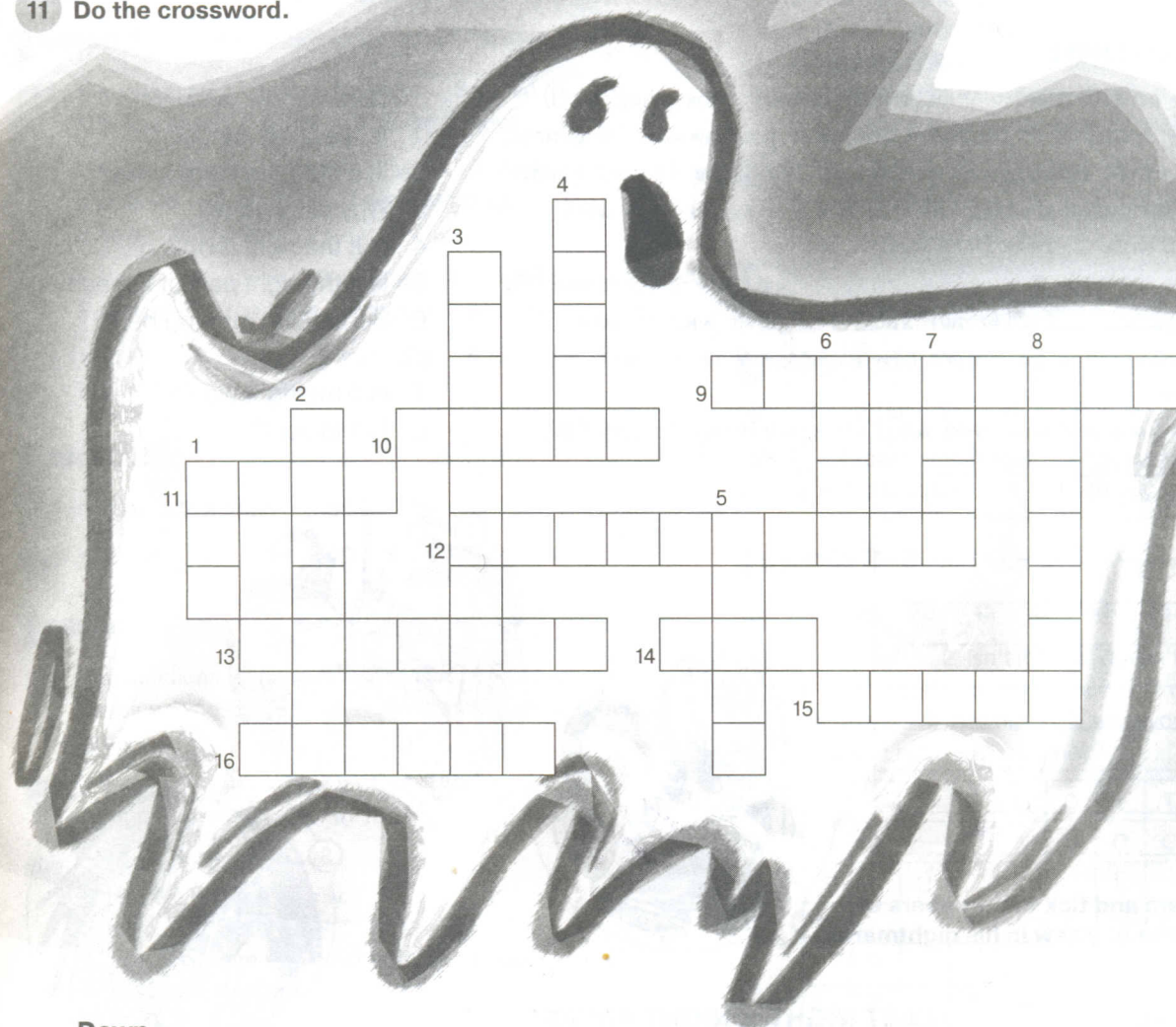
- There is one extra word.

regret proud gain fail self-confident cause

- They lost the game, but they _____ a lot of new experience.
- I decided to give up my piano lessons — a decision I later _____.
- Nightmares are often _____ by stress.
- We got excellent results in the test and our teacher was _____ of us.
- Sometimes we all _____ but we should not give up.

Lesson 6 I believe

11 Do the crossword.



Down

- 1 I dream to ... a chance to go to the Foreign Languages University.
- 2 ... is the opposite to "success".
- 3 You can rely on me in case you face an
- 4 To make something happen, especially something bad.
- 5 A series of thoughts and images that come into your mind while you are asleep.
- 6 Some pop stars ... great popularity with the audience.
- 7 Mum has bought me a puppy — my dream has come ... !
- 8 She had problems with her spelling, but her hard work helped her to ... much better results.

Across

- 9 A bad dream is a
- 10 I like lollipops, chocolate and ... sweets.
- 11 If you work hard, you can achieve your
- 12 I wish I could gain more self-
- 13 The teacher said that my speech was a real
- 14 Rapid eye movement sleep is called ... sleep.
- 15 My coin collection is my
- 16 "Don't tell the police about it — or you will ... it," said the stranger.

12 Read the paragraph written by a student and correct the mistakes.

- The first is done for you.
- The teacher's comment alongside the text will help you.

THE DREAM I HAVE

Everybody have a dream. I am no different from another (1) people. My dream is to become a computer programmer. Of course, if you want to success (2) in this job, you have to work hard. I have a serious obstacles (3) - I don't know English well enough. I wish I speak (4) English better.

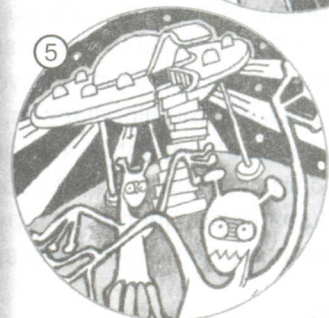
Another obstacle I face is that I am not self-confidence (5). I _____ (6) not sure of myself and of what I do. I think if I gain more confidence, my dream will go (7) true.

If you have a dream, you must do everything to fail (8)!

"Everybody" is singular.

- 1 Is "people" singular?
- 2 Is it the right word class?
- 3 Why plural here?
- 4 Is it the right form?
- 5 Is it the right part of speech?
- 6 Something missing here?
- 7 Is it the right word?
- 8 Is it logical?

	has
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	



13 Read the poem and tick the numbers of the pictures the boy saw in his nightmares.

LAST NIGHT'S NIGHTMARES

Some aliens from outer space
Came down in UFOs.
They kidnapped me and shoved
A slimy brain-probe up my nose.

A horde of screaming monkeys
chased me halfway to Japan,
and Transylvanian vampire bats
attacked me as I ran.

Demented ogres tackled me
and tied me in a knot,
and wicked witches cackled
as they cooked me in a pot.

A starving three-eyed dinosaur
then drowned me in his drool.
But what was scariest of all:
I dreamed I was in school.

Answer keys

1 Unit

Lesson 1

- 1 1 sunbathing 2 roller coasters 3 horse
4 scuba diving 5 fire 6 doing puzzles
- 2 1 lived 2 went 3 were driving 4 came
5 opened 6 started 7 were jumping
8 saw 9 could
- 3 1 badly 2 quietly 3 terribly 4 carefully
5 hungrily 6 quickly 7 nicely 8 easily
- 4 1 quick 2 clearly 3 correctly 4 carefully
5 beautiful 6 interesting

Lesson 2

- 5 1 lose 2 addict 3 player 4 use
- 6 1B 2F 3E 4H 5D 6A 7G 8C

Lesson 3

- 7 The functions of the human brain are: control emotions, develop, judge, coordinate movements, control speech, grow.
- 8 1 has 2 when 3 — 4 — 5 be 6 the
7 in 8 — 9 will 10 more
- 9 1 I read the letter quickly.
2 He talked to me angrily.
3 We had an awful meal.
4 The birds were singing cheerfully outside.
5 Have a nice journey!
6 She looked at me seriously.

Lesson 4

- 10 1 happy 2 angry 3 delicious 4 loud 5 nice
- 11 1 new 2 quickly 3 terrible 4 badly
5 awful 6 lazily 7 nice 8 warm
- 12 1 Emma organises parties well.
2 She cooks awfully.
3 This train goes slowly.
4 My brother runs fast.
5 Someone knocked at the door loudly.

Lessons 5-6

- 13 **Countable nouns:** teenager — teenagers, exam — exams, uniform — uniforms, finger — fingers, activity — activities.
Uncountable nouns: freedom, time, money, music, childhood, advice, homework.

- 14 1 I like tea.
2 The tea in the cup is hot.
3 Please, turn down the music.
4 Teenagers listen to a lot of music.
5 Have you done the homework?
6 I usually spend money on video games.

- 15 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 a 6 — 7 —
8 — 9 a 10 a 11 the 12 the 13 the 14 —

2 Unit

Lesson 1

- 1 1T 2NM 3F 4F 5F 6F 7T 8T
- 2 1 in order not to forget 2 to go shopping
3 in order to buy 4 so as to buy 5 so as not to

Lessons 2-3

- 3 1h 2f 3e 4a 5i 6d 7c 8b 9g
- 4 1 did she? 2 isn't it? 3 doesn't he?
4 aren't you? 5 didn't you? 6 do you?
7 is she? 8 has he? 9 were you?
10 won't he? 11 had they?

- 5

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

- 6 1 feel 2 size 3 check 4 suit 5 jeans
6 tried 7 cash desk

Lesson 4

- 7 1 I have an idea! Let's buy
2 I don't know, I doubt
3 Listen, we could
4 Well, what if
5 That would be great but
6 Yeah, you are right. Let's think
7 Oh, how about

- 8 You know, if...
 9 You're right
 10 Why don't we
 11 You're joking!
 12 OK, how about
 13 That's great.
 14 And what about
 15 Oh, have a look at

8 1a 2a 3b 4c 5c 6b

Lesson 5

- 9 1 goes 2 are expected 3 are lining up 4 are keeping 5 will end 6 are filming 7 has been
 10 1 interesting / entertaining 2 amazing 3 entertaining / amazing 4 annoyed 5 tiring 6 bored

Lesson 6

- 11 1 — 2 the 3 a 4 a 5 — 6 the 7 a 8 the 9 — 10 a 11 — 12 —
 12 1 department store 2 advertisement / advert / ad 3 discounts 4 goes with 5 try on 6 credit card

3 Unit

Lessons 1-2

- 1 2 Your hand and your personality
 2 1 sign of 2 shows 3 indicates 4 suggests
 3 1c 2e 3a 4f 5d 6b
 4 1 reliable 2 confident 3 creative 4 careful 5 ambitious 6 excellent
 5

Noun	Adjective
generosity	generous
health	healthy
success	successful
attract	attractive
reason	reasonable
dishonesty	dishonest
independence	independent

Lesson 3

- 6 1 can't 2 can't 3 might 4 can't 5 might 6 can't 7 might
 7 1 can't 2 could 3 might 4 might 5 must
 8 Pupils' own answers.

Lesson 4

- 9 1 stay away from 2 had fun 3 show-off 4 be on my own 5 keep it a secret
 10 1 She's been taking lessons for ages. 2 David has been cooking for two hours. 3 She's been planning a pyjama party for a week. 4 She's been planting vegetables all morning. 5 I've been looking for my report for half an hour and I haven't found it yet! 6 I've been designing it for so long!

11 1a 2b

Lesson 5

- 12a 1E 2D 3B 4C 5F 6A
 12b 1F 2T 3T 4F 5T
 13 1a 2c 3b 4a 5b 6b

Lesson 6

- 14a 2 to analyse the situations
 14b 1a 2b 3a 4a
 14c 1F 2T 3F 4T
 15a 1 realise 2 keep in touch 3 bump into somebody 4 hang out with somebody 5 try on
 15b 1 bumped into 2 keep in touch 3 realised 4 try on 5 hanging out
 16 1 have broken 2 have you done 3 Did you give 4 Have you seen 5 has bought 6 went 7 Have you read
 17 1 I have been to one recently. 2 I haven't finished school yet. 3 He is still feeling upset about his sister. 4 She has just come back from her exam. 5 I'm / am still wearing casual clothes.

4 Unit

Lessons 1-2

- 1 1 stars 2 well-known 3 made his name 4 a name for herself 5 won fame as 6 became famous overnight 7 brave 8 prodigy 9 hero
 2a 1 an 2 a 3 — 4 — 5 the 6 the 7 the 8 the
 2b 1D 2F 3A 4H 5E 6I 7C 8B 9G
 3 1 positively 2 hard 3 fast 4 confidently 5 regularly 6 well

Lesson 3

- 4 1 became 2 made 3 famous 4 name 5 fame
5 1 economic 2 eccentric 3 egotism 4 heroic, heroism 5 nationalism 6 colonialism 7 problematic 8 diplomatic
6 1 courage 2 to achieve their goals 3 who sets an example 4 stands up for 5 deeds 6 extraordinary 7 overcame 8 respect

Lesson 4

- 7 1 managed 2 could 3 managed / was able 4 managed 5 could
8 1 is 2 love 3 was 4 started 5 offered 6 worked 7 always does 8 has broken 9 often ends

Lesson 5

- 9 1A 2E 3C 4B 5G 6H 7F

Lesson 6

- 10 1 rescued 2 was sweeping 3 heard 4 looked 5 jumped 6 had been intended / was intended 7 was brought 8 recovered
11 1 могу добиться многого / могу достичь многого 2 если буду усердно / упорно / много работать 3 не ожидала такого успеха 4 жизнь Шараповой необычна / необыкновенна / у Шараповой необыкновенная жизнь 5 она классно / замечательно / великолепно играет 6 она непростой соперник / с ней непросто соперничать 7 повеселиться / развлечься

5 Unit

Lesson 1

- 1 1 collection 2 describe 3 discussion 4 imagination 5 invent 6 creations
2 1d 2a 3g 4f 5b 6e 7c

Lesson 2

- 3 1 Both of them like biology.
2 Neither of them likes geography.
3 One of them lives in the city centre and the other lives far from the centre.
4 Neither of them goes to school by car.
5 One of them likes playing computer games and the other prefers watching TV.

- 6 Both of them are fond of music.
7 Neither of them likes pop music.
8 Neither of them is going to be a scientist.
9 One of them wants to be an engineer and the other dreams of becoming a fashion designer.
10 Both of them want to be successful in their careers.
11 One of them takes the brain-dominance theory critically and the other believes in it.

- 4 1 Both of us are...
2 Both of you can...
3 Neither of them is...
4 Both of them love...
5 Neither of us broke...

Lesson 3

- 5 1b 2a 3e 4c 5d
6 1 a 2 the 3 the 4 the 5 a 6 a 7 a 8 the 9 the 10 the 11 a

Lessons 4-5

- 7 1 had written 2 started 3 had finished 4 had never been 5 had left 6 won 7 had worked
8 1 appeared 2 were 3 worked / had been working 4 had already published and sold 5 had written 6 had just written 7 designed 8 founded
9 1 had done 2 had dried 3 was / had been 4 had been 5 had helped 6 had done

Lesson 6

- 10 1b 2d 3f 4h 5g 6a 7c 8e
11 1 reduce 2 choose 3 explored 4 creative 5 description 6 overcome 7 decide 8 inventors 9 increases 10 to cope with 11 result in

reduce U				
	choose S	explored E		
			creative Y	description O
				overcome U
				decide R
	cope with A	increases E	inventors H	
	result in D			

The hidden message is "Use Your Head!"

6 Unit

Lesson 1

- 1 1 station 2 wigwam 3 palace 4 skyscraper
5 igloo 6 tent 7 houseboat 8 hospital
- 2 1 to stay 2 to stay 3 I'd like 4 choose
5 I like 6 hate 7 I prefer 8 to make

Lessons 2-3

- 3 1 easy to reach 2 look the same 3 make these buildings a bit different 4 quiet / cosy 5 modern 6 cosy / quiet 7 nice for 8 neighbours 9 be disturbed
- 4 1 I wish I lived not far from / close to school / didn't live far from school.
2 I wish I didn't have to go by trolleybus to get to school.
3 I wish I could go to school by helicopter.
4 I wish I didn't have to share a room with my younger sister.
5 I wish I could talk with my friends over the telephone.
6 I wish our flat was bigger / wasn't so small and I wish my mother allowed me to switch on music late in the evening.
7 I wish my mother didn't think children should only listen to classical music only.
8 I wish I could live in a small house in the forest.

Lesson 4

- 5 1 The posters are on the wall over / above the bed.
2 The vase with flowers is on top of the speaker on the right of the desk.
3 Her schoolbooks and files are in the box in the middle of the room.
4 There are paints and brushes by / beside the album.
5 There is a dance coursebook among Katya's toys on the shelf.
- 6 1 on 2 inside 3 between 4 in 5 inside
6 at, on 7 under, in 8 below

Lesson 5

- 7 1 to hand 2 lighting 3 concentrate
4 focus on 5 disturb 6 shared space
- 8 1 enough money 2 wide enough 3 enough eggs 4 enough tables 5 tall enough 6 enough snow 7 enough exercise 8 old enough
- 9 1 The table is not large enough for me to put all the necessary books to hand.
2 This room is too dark for studying!
3 Our dining room is too small for all of us to have a big party.

- 4 The problem is important enough to attract your attention.
5 Was your composition good enough for the teacher to give you a good mark?
6 The task is too hard for me to do it without help.
7 Is the light bright enough for you to read by?

Lesson 6

- 10 1 is 2 gives 3 have developed / have been developing 4 is designed 5 shows 6 have developed 7 were replaced / have been replaced 8 uses 9 were 10 was 11 served 12 became 13 is 14 has
- 11 1 I would ask for a bed in the shape of a car.
2 There would be a large-screen TV with a DVD player.
3 I would put up a signed poster of a pop group.
4 My fantasy room would include a place to ride my skateboard.
5 I would have a desk with a high-tech computer.
6 There would be a mini fridge to store my own food.

7 Unit

Lesson 1

- 1 1 are served 2 say 3 wish 4 receives
5 for good luck 6 come true 7 decorated
8 celebrate
- 2 1E 2G 3C 4F 5A 6H 7D 8B

Lessons 2-3

- 3 1 silly chats 2 emergency 3 ease 4 concerned
5 running late 6 acceptable
- 4 1 gets tired 2 was not interested 3 got used to reading 4 gets excited 5 got used 6 you are used / you'll get used 7 getting 8 get annoyed
- 5 1 get 2 be 3 got 4 been 5 live 6 was
- 6 1 at 2 about 3 about 4 off 5 that 6 to
- 7 1k 2d 3n 4b 5h 6a 7e 8f 9j 10o
11i 12q 13c 14l 15p 16m 17g

Lesson 4

- 8 1 are 2 was about to leave 3 asked
4 Did you enjoy 5 was 6 was about to offer
7 hit 8 spilt 9 would kill
10 was on the point of finishing
11 was switched off
12 didn't believe
- 9 1D 2B 3A, D 4C 5B 6A 7A 8C

Lessons 3-4

- 5 1 reef 2 breathtaking 3 camouflage 4 breeding
- 6 1 the 2 a 3 — 4 — 5 the 6 an 7 —
8 an 9 — 10 — 11 the 12 the 13 the
14 the 15 the 16 the
- 7 1 was built 2 was closed / closed 3 were built
4 survived 5 was 6 was opened / opened
7 have been located 8 have followed 9 mix

Lesson 5

8

Noun	Adjective
disaster	disasterous
damage	damaged
cause	caused
death	dead
constuction	constructed

9 1a 2c 3c 4b

10 1 drowned 2 light 3 to prevent 4 severe

Lesson 6

11a 1C 2E 3B 4D 5A

10 Unit

Lessons 1-2

1a 1T 2F 3T 4T 5F

1b 1b 2b 3a 4b

2 1 achieved 2 chance 3 obstacles 4 dreams
came true 5 had a dream 6 goals 7 succeed
8 have a dream

Lesson 3

3a a) REM sleep is rapid eye movement sleep.
b) A nightmare is a bad dream.

3b 1 REM 2 REM, non-REM 3 REM 4 non-REM

Lesson 4

4 1 I wish I had a magic wand.
2 I wish I could dance well. / I wish I were good at dancing.
3 I wish I were hard-working. / I wish I weren't so lazy.
4 I wish I were never late for school. / I wish I always came to school on time.
5 I wish I had a dog.

- 5 1f I'd go on a journey round the world if I were very rich.
2g If I had a perfect command of English, I would go to Oxford to study.
3a If I had a twin brother, we would share our homework.
4b I wouldn't do any housework if I had a robot.
5c I would ask for happiness for everybody if I had a magic wand.
6d If I caught a Gold Fish, I would ask her to teach me how to drive a car.
7e If I had a shorter nose, I would enter a beauty contest.
- 6 1 If I fell asleep more easily, I wouldn't have nightmares.
2 If I didn't have nightmares, I would sleep better and feel healthier.
3 If I slept better and felt healthier, I would do more in the day.
4 If I did more in the day, I would be more tired.
5 If I were more tired, I would fall asleep more easily.
6 If I fell asleep more easily, I wouldn't read horror books.

Lesson 5

7 1 Я видел сон / Мне снилось 2 сны 3 Перестань мечтать 4 Собака должно быть видит сон / Собаке должно быть что-то снится / Собаке должно быть снится сон 5 стал мечтать 6 Я видел / Мне снился странный сон 7 романтические девичьи сны

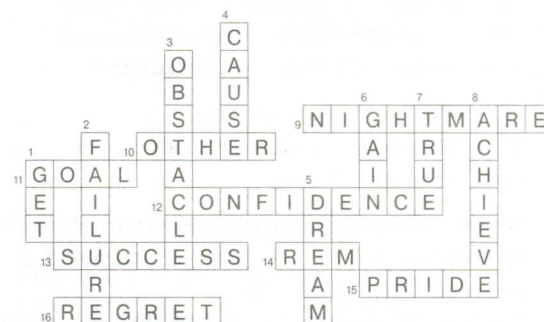
8 **Verbs:** win, lose, succeed, fail, cause
Nouns: regret, pride, winner, loser, success, failure, cause

9 1 failed 2 confident 3 proud 4 failures
5 self-confident

10 1 gained 2 regretted 3 caused 4 proud
5 fail
The extra word is *self-confident*.

Lesson 6

11



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для 8 класса общеобразовательных учреждений

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