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# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ

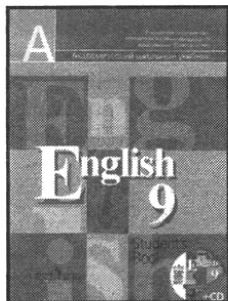
# ЯЗЫК

Решение упражнений к учебнику

В. П. Кузовлева и др.

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# UNIT 1. READING...? WHY NOT?

## LESSON 1

### 1

1) Yes, through the texts we can see that all the teens enjoy reading, despite all of them like different books.

2) Why does John like reading?

John likes reading, because it helps him to learn more, to become smarter and to succeed in life.

- What are John's favourite genres?

John loves reading fiction. He adores adventure, humour, historical novels, and crime fiction.

- What genres does Beth like? Why?

Beth's favourite genre is fantasy, because it helps her feel the sense of magic in the world.

- What does Emma think about romances and poetry?

Emma loves reading romances and poetry the best.

- Have books influenced Sally's life? In what way?

Yes, books have helped her at school and making friends, they have helped her to understand different people and cultures, books have encouraged Sally to learn more about new subjects and to try new hobbies.

- Why does Sally prefer non-fiction books?

Sally prefers non-fiction books because they are very educative and informative.

- Which book does Nancy recommend? Why?

Nancy recommends reading *Fear Street* by R. L. Stine to those, who love horror novels. Because this is an exciting story that you will never put down.

- What is Sam's opinion about reading?

Sam thinks that reading is a hard work, but he enjoys sports books and reading magazines when he has time.

3) Present Simple: I love reading fiction — Я люблю читать художественную литературу.

Present Progressive: I'm reading *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen at the moment — В настоящее время я читаю *Гордость и предубеждение* автора Джейн Остен.

Present Perfect: I have read a lot since I was taught to read — Я много прочитала с того момента как научилась читать.  
Present Perfect Progressive: I have been reading *Fear Street* by R. L. Stine this week — Я читала Улицу Страх автора Р. Л. Стайна на этой неделе.

## 2

1) Most of the teenagers find reading an enjoyable activity. They consider reading relaxing. They know it can support learning and be educational and informative. Reading can even improve their lives. However, some of young people find it boring and a hard work. The four most popular genres are fantasy fiction, adventure, humour, horror/thriller books. Biographies/autobiographies are more popular than sports books. Realistic teenage fiction is less popular with teens than crime/detective novels. The least enjoyable are cook books. The survey shows that books about special interests and hobbies are read by less than a quarter of teens. Less than a half young people say that books help them to understand different people and cultures. A third says that horror stories are informative. However, some young people say that romance is the best type of books.

3) Less than a half of our class say that fantasy fiction is interesting. Two in five say that adventure is their favourite genre. A third says that romance is only for girls. Classic novels are less popular with our class than historical novels. Around a third says that they prefer horror.

## 3

This week I have been reading *Kristina* by Steven King. This book, which is written by a famous fantasy fiction and horror author, touched my imagination. My favourite genre is horror, so it really came into me without putting down. Reading is a way for me to analyze different people's relations and behaviour. Steven King can perfectly describe such things. I think reading makes us smarter and more intelligent, and it widens our imagination. I would recommend to read *Kristina* because this novel is breathtaking and interesting.

## LESSON 2

## 1

1) Dickens was famous for his humorous novel *The Pickwick Papers*, written in 1836.

2) When and where was Charles Dickens born?

Dickens was born in Portsmouth in 1812.

- What was his childhood like?

He read many books at an early age and he wrote a play himself.

- When did Charles begin working?

Charles had to go to work at ten.

- Where had Charles worked before he became famous?

He had worked as a reporter for several years.

- What was he doing when he worked as a reporter?

He was writing for a variety magazines.

- What novel made Dickens famous?

It was *The Pickwick Papers*.

- When was this novel published?

It was published in 1837.

- What did Dickens write about?

He described what he had learned in his hard childhood.

- When and where were Dickens' novels set?

His novels were set in Victorian England.

- What do people value Charles Dickens' novels for?

To many people the characters of his novels seemed more real than the real characters of history.

3) Past Simple Active: He learned to read at an early age — Он научился читать в раннем возрасте.

Past Simple Passive: He has worked as a reporter for several years before his first novels were published — Он уже несколько лет работал репортером к тому времени как были опубликованы его первые романы.

Past Progressive: At the same time he was writing for a variety of magazines — В то же время он писал для нескольких журналов.

Past Perfect: In these novels he described what he had learned in his hard childhood — В этих романах он описывал то, что узнал во времена его трудного детства.

## 2

1) Agatha Christie is the world's most famous detective story writer. Christie was called — by the Guinness Book of World Records — the best selling **novelist** of all time.

\* Решения и ответы приводятся к учебнику указанного года.

Agatha Christie was born in Devon, England, on September 15, 1890. She was a talented child. She loved books and learned to read before she was five. Agatha loved to hear and tell stories in her **childhood**. Agatha didn't go to school, her mother taught her at home, and she encouraged Agatha to write. At the **age** of 18 she wrote her first short story. In 1914, she **married** Archibald Christie, a pilot.

Her first novel, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, was **published** in 1920. In it she introduced Hercule Poirot, the Belgium detective who appeared then in 33 novels and 54 short stories. In 1926 *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* was published. It was a huge **success**, this book made Agatha Christie famous. In 1930, she wrote a **vivid** detective story *The Murder at the Vicarage*, about her other world-famous detective Miss Marple, who appeared in 12 novels and 20 short stories. Agatha Christie's grandmother **inspired** her to write this character. Christie used her **powerful** imagination and developed fabulous **plots**. She brilliantly described the characters of Miss Marple and Hercule Poirot. Readers loved them and always wanted more of these stories. Many novels (such as *And Then There Where None*) **were set** in and around Devon, her **birth-place**.

Agatha Christie was **honored** by her **contemporaries** as a **remarkable** detective story writer. Agatha Christie wrote 66 novels, 15 plays, and 157 short stories. She also wrote 6 romances and 4 non-fiction books, including **Agatha Christie, an Autobiography**. Agatha Christie **died** on 12 January 1976, at the **age** of 85. Agatha Christie's books are translated into 103 languages, and they are still popular today.

### 3

- What is Alexander Pushkin famous for?

He is famous for his Eugene Onegin.

- When and where was Pushkin born?

He was born on June 6, 1799, in Moscow, Russia.

- Where did he get his education?

In the Imperial Lyceum in Tsarskoe Selo.

- When were his first poems published?

In 1814.

- What are his most famous works?

The Fairy Tales, Eugene Onegin, The Captain's Daughter.

- When and where were his novels set?  
In Russia of the 19th of century.
- What did he describe in his novels?  
People's relations, love, nature, and Russia, Russian culture.
- When did A. Pushkin died?  
On February 10, 1837.
- What was he honoured by his contemporaries for?  
He was honoured as a poem writer.
- Are his works still popular today?  
Yes, they are still popular at schools.

## LESSON 3

### 1

- 1) Sarah's favourite author is Philip Pullman. She likes his books because they have everything: suspense, drama, action and they are very interesting to read.  
Christopher's favourite writers are J. K. Rowling, J. R. R. Tolkien, C. S. Lewis. He likes reading these authors for their interesting views on fantasy and their vivid imagination.
- 2) • Who are the teen's favourite writers?  
Sarah — Philip Pullman, Christopher — J. K. Rowling, J. R. R. Tolkien, C. S. Lewis.
  - What kind of writers they are?  
They are masters of many genres.
  - What types of books do they write?  
Historical fiction, horror stories, fairy tales and fantasy fiction.
  - What can you say about their language?  
Their language is rich, intensive, creative and descriptive.
  - What are their most famous works?  
Dark Materials, Harry Potter, The Lord of the Rings.
  - What are their books based on?  
They are based on scientific ideas and vivid imagination.
  - When and where are their books set?  
In Victorian England and in truthful fantasy world that works in parallel to our own.
  - Who are the main characters of their books?  
Sally Lockhart and Harry Potter.

- How do the writers describe their characters?

Sally — a brave and clever young woman.

Harry goes to school, plays sports, makes and loses friends.

- 3) Present Simple Passive: They are really clever because they are based on scientific ideas — Они действительно интеллектуальные, так как базируются на научных идеях.

Past Simple Passive: The great fantasy worlds were created by Tolkien and Lewis — Огромные фантастические миры были созданы Толкиеном и Льюисом.

Present Perfect Passive: J. K. Rowling's books have been published in the USA, Russia, Italy, France, Japan, Germany, and in other countries — Книги Джоан Роулинг были опубликованы в США, России, Италии, Франции, Японии, Германии и других странах.

## 2

I love Jacqueline Wilson's books. She is a well-known British **contemporary** writer. Her books are based on real life. She can make her books funny, but yet sad at the same time. She is **descriptive**. My favourite book is called *Lola Rose!* It's a **realistic** story about family life. I think it's brilliant. Jacqueline Wilson is **very creative** and picks such good topics to write about. I'm her absolute #1 fan! My favourite writer is Roald Dahl. He is one of the most popular **authors** in Britain. He is an **outstanding** novelist and short story writer. I like him, because he is very **imaginative**. His books are **suspenseful**. Roald Dahl **uses inventive language to write** wonderful stories. He vividly describes his characters and develops fabulous **plots**. I particularly enjoy reading his autobiographical *Going Solo* and *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. I'm sure you would love them too.

## 3

- 1) **Boris Akunin** is the pen name of Grigory Shalvovich Chkhartishvili (born May 20, 1956), a Russian writer of Georgian origin. He is an essayist, literary translator and writer of detective fiction. Grigory Chkhartishvili has also written under pen names **Anatoly Brusnikin** and **Anna Borisova**.

Chkhartishvili was born in Tbilisi to a Georgian father and Jewish mother, and since 1958 has lived in Moscow. Influenced by Japanese Kabuki theatre, he joined the historical-philological

branch of the Institute of Asian and African Countries of Moscow State University as an expert on Japan. He worked as assistant to the editor-in-chief of the *Foreign Literature* magazine, but left in October 2000 to pursue a career as a fiction writer.

Under the pseudonym *Boris Akunin*, he has written many works of fiction, mainly novels and stories in the series *The Adventures of Erast Fandorin*, *The Adventures of Sister Pelagia*, *The Adventures of the Master* (following Nicholas Fandorin, Erast's grandson), all published in Russia by Zakharov Books, and the *Roman-Kino* ("Novel-Film") series set during World War I. Akunin's specialty is historical mysteries set in Imperial Russia. It was only after the first books of the Fandorin series were published to critical acclaim that the identity of *B. Akunin* (i.e., Chkhartishvili) was revealed.

### List of works

1. *The Winter Queen*, original title *Azazel* (1998).
  2. *The Turkish Gambit* (1998).
  3. *Murder on the Leviathan*, original title *Leviathan* (1998).
  4. *The Death of Achilles* (1998).
  5. *The Jack of Spades* (1999).
  6. *The Decorator* (1999).
  7. *The State Counsellor* (1999).
  8. *The Coronation* / original title *Coronation, or the Last of the Romanovs* (2000).
  9. *She Lover of Death* (2001).
  10. *The Diamond Chariot* (2003).
  11. *The Jade Rosary* (2006).
- And many others.

## LESSON 5

### 1

- 1)
  - Eragon — something fantastic, about the dragons.
  - Goosebumps — a horror story about the ghost.
  - Kissing the rain — a realistic story about teenagers.
  - Catcher in the rye — life story.
- 2)
  - 1 — Eragon. Because by the cover it is understood, that the story tells about the dragons.
  - 2 — Goosebumps. Because by the cover it is understood, that the story tells about the ghost.



3 — Kissing the rain. Because the blurb starts with the description of life similar to rain.

## 2

- 1) Yes, he really does. He has his special attitude to the authors of the book; he would like to be acquainted with them in person. And he reads a lot. Enjoying also his brother's stories.
- 2) 1. Thomas Hardy is Holden's favourite author. F (His brother D. B.)  
 2. Holden's brother is a famous fiction writer. T  
 3. Holden was bored with the book *Out of Africa* by Isak Dinesen. F (It was a very good book.)  
 4. Holden got a book by Ring Lardner as his birthday present. T  
 5. Holden was impressed by Ring Lardner's story very much. T  
 6. Holden enjoys reading classic books. T  
 7. Holden wouldn't like to make friends with Isak Dinesen. F (He would like to.)  
 8. *Of Human Bondage* by Somerset Maugham was the most interesting book Holden read last summer. U
- 3) **They** — the workers of the library (librarians).  
**It** — a book by Ring Lardner.  
**Them** — war books and mysteries.  
**Him** — the author of the book.  
**That** — desire to call the author up on the phone.
- 4) What I like best — что мне больше всего понравилось, ...  
 What really impressed me — что действительно произвело на меня впечатление, ...

## LESSON 6

## 1

- 1) Dylan says that books are much better than films. And more convenient.  
 Sean says that films are more interesting than books. And they can never be boring.  
 Dylan says that films lose half of the plot, and besides, he says that reading a book you have to use your imagination.  
 Lisa says that she likes both books and films.

## LESSON 7

### 1

- 1) — Daniel, I'm choosing a book for my English teacher in Russia. Can you help me to choose a thrilling contemporary novel as a present?  
— Of course I can! What kind of books does your teacher like reading?  
— Oh, she adores reading and she enjoys different genres. As far as I know she likes classics, detectives, teenage fiction, fantasy ... anything as long as it is good.  
— Who are her favourite authors?  
— Her personal favorite is Roald Dahl. She has read a lot of his books and encouraged us to read them, too.  
— Have you read the books by Roald Dahl?  
— Yes, I have. I enjoyed reading *Matilda* and *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. They are descriptive, funny and full of surprises.  
— What other books is she interested in?  
— She is interested in contemporary teenage fiction. Who are the most popular teenage writers in England?  
— I think they are J. K. Rowling, P. Pullman, A. Horowitz and J. Wilson.  
— OK. What books of these authors would you recommend reading?  
— Philip Pullman's *Lyra's Oxford*. This is a wonderful new book from Philip Pullman's best-selling trilogy, *His Dark Materials*. His novels are so much better than other modern books. I think they will always be classics.

## LESSON 8

### 1

- 1) Rachel chose it because this book is one of her favorite 19th-century novels. And it was written by a remarkable British novelist, Charlotte Brontë. It is one of the most interesting and well-known love stories ever written.
- 2) Title? — *Jane Eyre*.  
Who it was written by? — Charlotte Brontë.

When was it published? — In 1847.

Type of book? — A romance novel full of mystery and suspense.

Is it popular/well known? — Yes it is a well-know love story.

Where/When does the story take place? — It takes place in England in the 1800s.

What is the story about? — The story is about the poor girl Jane, whose parents died and left her with her evil aunt.

Who are the main characters? — Jane, aunt, cousins, Mr Rochester.

What are they like? — Truthful, vividly described.

What happens? — After years of suffering from her evil relatives, a poor girl gets into the atmosphere of love and understanding.

What is the ending? — All mysteries are finally found out.

Did you enjoy it? — Once she picked up the book, she couldn't put it down.

Who would you recommend it? — To those who are interested in mysteries and romances.

### 3) — The City of Ember

— By Jinn Dupro

— Published in 2009

— Fantasy

— One of the best-selling books of 2009

— Setting: In the underground city, called Ember

— Plot: people live all their lives under the ground, they've never seen sun light and they are running out of all resources. Two young people Lina and Dune have to save their city and its citizens

— Characters: truthful, vividly described

— Ending: surprising

### 3. Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban

Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban, published in 2000, is one of my favourite fantasy stories. It was written by a remarkable contemporary British author, J. Rowling. This story is the third one from seven books. It's full of mystery and suspense.

The events take place in the parallel world. Where the wizards live and use their magic abilities. The young boy named Harry Potter, who was risen in the muggle's — not wizards — family, with his best friends and group mates Ron and Hermione, saves magic school Hogwards from severe maniac Sirius Black.

The story is written in wonderful literary language mixed with modern words. It is absolutely good for teens and for their parents. J. Rowling became very popular after she had written her

first book. It became a best-seller, and other six only maintained this status. I would recommend it to you.

## UNIT 2. LET THE MUSIC BEGIN

### LESSON 1

#### 1

1) Rock; folk; classical music; country music; jazz; spirituals.

3) What music is England/Scotland/Wales famous for?

Britain is famous not only for its rock groups and rock singers but also for its long and strong traditions of folk and classical music. As well as this you can listen to country music, jazz or spirituals that came from America.

- What annual festivals are held in Britain? Where do they take place?

The Edinburgh festival is an annual festival of music and drama, it is held every summer.

- Where you can find the best orchestras, theatres and opera houses?

London is famous for its opera houses and concert halls where famous musicians conduct the best symphony orchestras. The first nights of Andrew Lloyd Webber's famous rock operas often take place in London theatres where every seat is usually taken.

- Whose music is always played to full houses?

Andrew Lloyd Webber's.

- What composers/conductors is Britain associated with?

The Beatles, Benjamin Britten, Andrew Lloyd Webber, Henry Purcell.

- What music do many people like/dislike?

Like rock/dislike instrumental.

- What can one see at famous London theatres?

Famous rock operas by Andrew Lloyd Webber.

- What is Liverpool famous for?

It is Beatles' home town.

4) — Britain is famous not only for its rock groups and rock singers but also for its long and strong traditions of folk and classical music. As well as this you can listen to country music, jazz or spirituals that came from America.

- In Scotland that is in the north of Britain the national instrument is the bagpipe which is the most exciting to the Scots though some people outside Britain think it is tuneless.
- The Edinburgh festival is an annual festival of music and drama, it is held every summer.
- Welsh romantic and sentimental bards were known even to the ancient world.
- Many people who don't understand complicated music like their catchy tunes.
- London is famous for its opera houses and concert halls where famous musicians conduct the best symphony orchestras.
- Andrew Lloyd Webber's rock operas or musicals are staged all over the world; they are always played to full houses.
- The first nights of Andrew Lloyd Webber's famous rock operas often take place in London theatres where every seat is usually taken.

## 2

St Petersburg is known for its musical traditions. There are wonderful **opera houses** like the Mariinsky Theatre. Its famous **conductor** Valery Gergiev organises the **annual Easter Festival of classical music**. The Mariinsky is famous for the **first nights of outstanding Russian operas** like *Life for the Tsar* (or *Ivan Susanin*), the first Russian national opera, by Mikhail Glinka. It took place in 1836.

The world-famous Russian composer Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky was born in the town of Votkinsk. His most famous works are the ballets *Swan Lake*, *The Nutcracker* and *The Sleeping Beauty*. His music is considered to be catchy, **romantic and sentimental**.

The Russian **choral** tradition is long. The first Russian folk choir was organised by Prince Yuri Golitsyn in the village of Novocherkutino (now Lipetsk Region) in 1856.

Many Russians like **jazz**. The famous Oleg Lundstrem big band was founded in Shanghai, China, by Oleg Lundstrem and his brother Igor in the 1930s. In 1947, the band came to live in Kazan, and in 1964 to Moscow. Their concerts have always been very popular and successful and they have often played to **full houses**.

In some Russian parks you can listen to **brass bands**. They are very popular among older people.

## LESSON 2

### 1

- 2) • When and where did rock and roll music begin? What contributions did the rock and roll musicians make?

Rock and roll began in 1950s in America. Its stars brought traditional rhythm and blues to people.

- What kind of music did the Rolling Stones offer?

They offered aggressive rock.

- What was special about the music of The Beatles? What speaks for the fact that the Beatles were very popular?

The Beatles or the Fab Four made a breakthrough in pop and rock because they took all that was good about early rock, and changed it into something original and even more exciting. Their music was everywhere and the group toured the world with great success.

- Can we say that the history of rock and pop finished in the 70s?

No, it continued.

- What was special about the pop music of the 80s?

In the 80s, musical technology changed. Some bands began to use electronic instruments called synthesizers.

- Why were Live Aid concerts organised?

They were organised to raise money for African children.

- What musicians made their way to the stage in the 90s and in the early 2000s?

The Backstreet Boys, The Spice Girls, Britney Spears and Jennifer Lopez.

### 2

— Bill Haley **recorded** the rock and roll classic *Rock Around the Clock*.

— Now few people remember the name of Smokey Robinson though he **continued** the success of rock's beginners.

— Bruce Springsteen **entered a chart** when he was 23. He was one of the most popular songwriters and performers for more than 20 years. He visited many countries **touring**.

— Diana Ross began in the 60s. But her solo singing is still **worth** to listen to.

— One of the most important **events** of rock music was Woodstock, a big rock festival.

— Madonna's songs and dancing were a **breakthrough** in rock music. But some people think the **lyrics** of her early songs are dangerous and destructive.

### 3

- 1) Mashina Vremeni **made its way to the stage** in the 1960s. The group's music was a **great event** in 1968, it was full of new and unusual **tunes**. Their **lyrics** told about the problems of the time. In 1976, the young musicians met Boris Grebenshchikov who invited them to Leningrad. Their concerts were played to **full houses**. In 1976, the group started using a **synthesizer**; it was a new instrument that was a revolution in rock music. In 1981, the newspaper *Moskovsky Komsomolets* published the list of the most popular songs and the song *Povorot* by Mashina Vremeni **entered the chart** for the first time. Mashina Vremeni became the first rock group of the year. Many young people enjoyed listening to their songs. In 1980, the group recorded 2 **albums**. They were a **success**. Later the group took part in different TV programmes and films. In 1989, the group **toured** Africa and Great Britain. The group **recorded** and **released** more than 20 albums. Now they **continue** their work and **tour** Russia, the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe and America. Their songs are still **worth** listening to.

### 4

With the growing popularity of the home computers and the vast improvements in music production applications during the 21st century, home-based composers and performers are no longer limited to the facilities of designated recording studios. Though the technology was available in the 1990s, home computers were not capable of replicating the functionality of a professional production facility. At that time computer processors were slow, internal memory was small, hard disc storage capacities were limited, and data access times were too slow for serious multitrack recording work if using only a single device. Today's computer workstations have vastly improved performance capabilities, with data storage space in the region of several terabytes, processors with multiple cores, and onboard memory measured in gigabytes. Home users can now quickly and easily sample, record, and produce their own music using their own home recording studios, and promote it via the internet.

So it is pretty hard today to make the difference between the real music and just a home edition, but still we have favourite songs

and styles. The music became more interesting, the lyrics braver. This is the distinct feature of the century.

## LESSON 3

### 1

- 1) No, their tastes are absolutely different.
- 2) — Energetic and rhythmic music is what he wants. Ben  
— Gershvin's music is special because it's jazz and classics at the same time. Robert  
— Tchaikovsky and Gershvin are very different classical composers. Robert  
— Tchaikovsky's music is so good because there are many feelings in it. Robert  
— Very few young people know about Gershvin today. Robert
- 3) His music has great tunes and some catchy melodies. (Ben)  
He was a very important composer because he created something new. (Robert)  
He created the most romantic music I've ever heard. (Robert)

## LESSON 5

### 1

- 1) What kind of music can people hear? — Life music. Mostly classical.  
Where are they held? — In operas and theatres.  
Who comes to the concerts? — The one who got the ticket.  
Who takes part in the concert? — Professional musicians.  
When are the concerts held? — In the evening.

### 3

Doe, ray, me, far, sew, la, tea.

## LESSON 6

### 1

- 1) Alec expresses his thanks to Naxos, because they release his favorite CDs of Russian composers.



## 2

Dear Naxos,

Thank you for releasing such a fabulous version of Tchaikovsky's Swan Lake. From the moment I began buying your records, I felt real difference between your products and Decca, which I had bought earlier. I hope you will release *The Sleeping Beauty* soon; and my collection will be complete.

Thank you once more, I really appreciate your help.

*Best wishes,  
Gorge Fawcett*

## 3.

1) Dear Adriano Celentano,

Thank you for your new album! It is absolutely amazing. Last week I bought the CD of your new songs. You have always made music with love, and the last time wasn't an exception. I do really hope that this is not the end of your career. All my family adores your movies and your singing. In your songs there is the soul. I already have a collection of your movies released, but it's a pity that not all of your songs are here yet. But I'm working on it. I want to thank you once more. Appreciate your talent. Would be great, if you could tour my country! Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

*Segrey Gurchak*

## LESSON 7

## 1

- 2) — Soapy broke the shop window glass.  
— Soapy ate a lot of food at a restaurant but didn't pay.  
— Soapy's behaviour was against the law when he cried and danced like a mad man in the street.
- 3) B. Soapy's first attempt to get into prison.  
E. The music that could change Soapy's life.  
D. An adventure in the street.  
A. Soapy wants to find a shelter.  
F. No new life for Soapy.  
C. Soapy's "unlucky" visit to the restaurant.

- 5) It was very cold and Soapy didn't like to be in Madison Square. Soapy had no home, he hoped to spend the three winter months in prison. Soapy knew many ways of getting into prison. But that day Soapy wasn't a success. He broke a window glass, didn't pay at the restaurant and what? They just threw him out of the restaurant. Then Soapy cried on top of his voice in the street. But the police didn't arrest him. Soapy was in despair. At last he saw a cathedral and heard beautiful music through one window. The music set up a revolution on him. He would change his life. He would get out of the mire. And at that moment he was arrested and sent to prison on the Island.
- 6) Beauty — beautiful — красивый  
 Danger — dangerous — опасный  
 Friend — friendly — дружелюбно  
 Gentle — gentleman — джентльмен  
 Mad — madman — сумасшедший  
 Marvel — marvelous — изумительный  
 Noise — noisy — шумно  
 Police — policeman — полицейский  
 Quick — quickly — быстро  
 Sudden — suddenly — внезапно  
 Tradition — traditional — традиционный  
 Usual — usually — обычно

## UNIT 3. WHAT'S THE NEWS?

### LESSON 1

#### 3

- 1) Do Russians like watching TV?  
 All Russian channels are making money from commercials, aren't they?  
 Have you got special bans on TV?  
 Is Internet popular here in Russia?  
 Is there a Russian scientific channel?  
 Russian newspapers frequently lie, don't they?  
 Are there any radio stations, which you can use to listen to the news?  
 What are the main TV channels?

Are the Russian programmes interesting or boring?

How many radio stations do you have?

Internet is the best mass media, isn't it?

Where do Russians prefer watching TV?

Are there any places except home, where you can, a watch football match translation?

How much does it cost to connect your computer to unlimited network?

Who checks the information which is written in the newspapers?

There are a lot of criminal movies on Russian channels, aren't there?

What is the name of Moscow's TV-tower?

Which mass media Russians like the most?

Is it convenient to listen to the news on the radio or is it better to watch TV?

## LESSON 2

### 1

- 2) • BBC 1 and BBC 2 are the most popular TV channels in the UK. (BBC 1 and BBC 2 give the viewer a wide choice of programmes and are watched by 94 per cent of the UK population.)
- BBC 1 provides a great variety of TV programs. (BBC 1 broadcasts news programmes, high-grade entertainment for children, documentary films and other educational programmes.)
  - BBC 2 is an intellectual channel. (BBC 2 transmits scientific and educational programmes about literature, art and history; documentary films, serials for teenagers and cartoons.)
  - BBC 3 and BBC 4 have something in common. (Art and music.)
  - The BBC works not only for adults but also for children. (There is also BBC News 24, BBC Parliament, and two children's channels CBBC and CBeebies.)
  - There are some commercial services on British television. (There are three commercial television services: ITV (Channel 3), Channel 4 and Channel 5.)
  - There is something special about Channel 4. (Channel 4 broadcasts programmes from independent producers and formats of different TV programs from overseas.)

- Channel 5 differs in some way from all the other TV channels (It shows quality programmes: original productions and programmes from independent producers.)

## 2

- 1) BBC Network Radio is the most popular of the **radio** stations in the UK. BBC Network Radio serves **an audience** of 31 million each week and **transmits** 43 000 hours of programmes each year. BBC Radio 1 offers pop music and **local news** programs. Radio 1 doesn't make money from **commercials**. BBC Radio 2 is the most popular UK's **radio station**. It offers a **great variety** of easy listening music from the last thirty years. BBC Radio 3 is a serious classical station. It broadcasts concerts and performances. At night it offers a wide **range** of jazz and world music. BBC Radio 4 is a speech station with news, political **debates** and radio drama. It also broadcasts the most important news **worldwide** "Today". BBC Radio Five Live **serves** live news and sports commentary with debates and studio guests. The BBC also provides 40 local radio stations, broadcasting local **programmes** and music. There are also three **commercial** stations which make money from advertising. There is also the BBC World Service which transmits programmes in 43 languages. **Broadcasts** and each week **serves** an audience of over 150 million radio listeners.
- 2) Russkoe Radio is the most popular radio station in Russia. It transmits local news, some programmes and a lot of pop music. Avto Radio is very convenient for drivers. There are a lot of different programmes, information about traffic jams, jokes, music and other informative services. Europa Plus is a musical station, which also provides world news and programmes.

## LESSON 3

### 2

- 1) 1. She said that she watched 2 or 3 hours television a day.  
2. She said that at weekends she watched 4 and even more hours of television.  
3. She said that if there was nothing good on, she would sit down and wait.  
4. She said that she always left the TV on even if she was doing her homework.  
5. She said she always turned on a TV when she came home.

6. She said that the day before she hadn't watched TV at all. She had had a lot of home work to do.
7. She said she had already looked through a TV guide to plan what to watch.
8. She said she wouldn't turn the TV off if guests come.
9. She said that she was not a couch potato but she liked watching TV.
10. She said she had never thought that watching too much TV was bad for her health.
- 3) a) Brandon said that he didn't like watching TV. He said that he spent around an hour per week watching news. Brandon said that he thought watching TV could influence people's health. He said that he had no time for watching television. Brandon said that he didn't recommend to watch TV a lot.

## LESSON 4

### 2

- Jack said that BBC had the right balance of comedy, talk shows and educational children's programmes for every family.
- Lucy said that BBC was good because there were no advertisements but they might have made more entertaining programmes for young adults.
- Jennie said there should have been more football and other sports on the BBC.
- William said they should have stopped showing the repeats or he would have to switch to another channel.
- Olivia said that during the day there had been no teenage programmes on the BBC. She had had to switch to ITV.
- Max said that the BBC should have improved the programs it showed. There were really nothing on that was worth watching.
- Orlando said that BBC didn't need change anything in their programmes. It was informative and entertaining.
- Pamela said that the media could influence people's life. There was nothing bad about it.

### 3

- 3) — Sean thought that we didn't need TV shows when we could have advertisements.
- Ken said that commercial must not go away. How else were we going to find out about things to buy?

- Pam added that people shouldn't buy things just because famous people were advertising them.
- Cathy said that junk food advertisements shouldn't be banned because it wouldn't stop us from eating them.
- John complained that nobody had the right to tell people what they could and couldn't buy.
- Marsha said that commercials could be creative, informative and very useful.
- Joy added that healthier food must be more widely advertised.
- Phil thought that they didn't need to change anything about advertising: we would still buy what we want.
- Jeremy added that alcohol advertising must be banned on TV as well as cigarette advertising.
- Jeff said that they might make some advertisements easier to understand.
- Tracey thought that because of commercials, we had to buy things we didn't need.
- Gill added that there should be adverts on TV because they gave you time to have a break.

## LESSON 7

### 2. I'm a big fan of the Internet

It's really a very convenient service.

You can find and use the information.

You can also keep in touch with your friends.

It is also good to read or watch the news there.

Plus it is updated every day.

The only problem with the information is that it can be wrong.

In brief, Internet is the most convenient mass media.

### 3. I think I couldn't live without the Internet

Internet is definitely better than radio.

As well as magazines The Internet is informative, but not so boring.

TV is good only for watching while Internet is also good for reading.

As for information search The Internet is the best.

Radio is OK but it doesn't show all you want.

For doing homework The Internet is the first helper.

TV is also good, but only for watching the news.

As for entertainment The Internet can do whatever you want.

## LESSON 9

### 1

1) “Who wants to be a millionaire?”

“Who wants to be a millionaire” is a quiz show. It is transmitted on Channel 1. The show started in 1998. Today it is hosted by Maxim Galkin. The players have to answer the questions; each question has a special cost. The fifteenth one costs 1000000 RUR. In case if the player doesn't know the answer, he can use three prompts. Either call a friend or ask people in the studio or 50/50. The show is pretty exciting. In 2006 the Walkaway SMS game was added.

2) “Stars’ factory”.

It is the TV show which started in 2000. It went on six seasons. It was transmitted on Channel 1 and had the International Star Academy format. The participants had to practise in singing and dancing, after that they had to share there successes with the judges. Each week the weakest participant left the show. “Stars’ factory” was hosted by Yana Churikova. The most successful graduates were girl band “Fabrika”, a boy band “Korni”, Yulia Savicheva, Dmitry Koldun. The awards for the winning are a record deal or a cash prize.

### 3

1. “What? Where? When?” is an intellectual TV game. It was invented in 1975 by Vladimir Voroshilov. The programme is an original production of the Russian Television. Broadcast live on Channel. It was hosted by Boris Kryuk. It differs from “Who wants to be a millionaire?” because this is a team game. The team plays against the TV watchers, who make up the questions. The team consists a 6 people, who answer the questions within 60 seconds. The best players are Al. Drouz, M. Potashev, V. Sidnev, B. Burda.

## LESSON 10

### 1

4) Ever since I've been reading teen mags I have learnt things that I would never ask my parents. And they let young people express their views and individuality. Teen mags tell you about what really goes on in your life. I just want to say all Shout readers that there is nothing wrong with teen magazines. I buy Shout, Mizz and Cosmo Girl! And they are absolutely good for teens. They always give you practical and emotional advice, which is good and is

usually what young people would follow. Teen mags help you through life. They include great gossip and you can also get really cool pictures and celebrity posters. The embarrassment pages are especially interesting to read. Reading them can be helpful as you can prepare yourself for what's going to happen when you get older. Teen magazines tell you about what really goes on in your life. Teenage magazines are also good for reading for fun. They show that young people are not bad and can do positive things. If someone thinks that teen mags are rubbish and doesn't buy them — that's their choice. Everyone has a free choice. I suggest it should be used wisely.

## 2

Dear Teen Ink, I'm writing to say, that your magazines are interesting and informative for every teen. They all cover different topics and tell their readers about the problems they can face in the teen age.

I like your articles about famous singers. There you can find the information about the tastes of your favourite star, the hottest news and trends.

My brother is also 16 and his favourite rubric is "football for dummies". He is a real football fan and he reads everything about football. Thank you for nice ideas and interesting information.

Your fan,

*Emma*

## UNIT 4. WHAT SCHOOL DO YOU GO TO?

### LESSON 1

#### 1

- 2) Education is provided by **state** schools and **independent** schools. State schools are **free**. If pupils go to a public or private school, parents **have to pay for their education**. Compulsory education means that all children **must attend school between the ages of 5 and 16**. Kindergartens and nursery classes are **optional**. Children start school at the age of **5**. **Grammar schools** and comprehensive school provide secondary education. There are no **entrance examinations** in comprehensive schools. If pupils want to enter a grammar school, they **pass 11+ exams**. Pupils take **national examination** at the end of each 4 stages of education.



## 2

## 1) Education system in Russia

There are two types of schools in Russia — **state** schools and **private** schools. State schools provide **free** education. Parents have to pay for their children's education if they want to join a private school. Only 1% of schools in Russia is **private**. Education in Russia is **compulsory** between the ages 6 and 15. **Basic** education takes 9 years, it includes 4 years of **primary** school and 5 years of **secondary** school. At **primary** school pupils learn reading, writing, arithmetic, arts and sport. At **secondary** school the number of subjects grows. Besides schools of general education in Russia there are **gymnasiums** and **lyceums**. At the end of the 9-year course pupils take a **compulsory exam**.

Pre-school education is **optional**. It is provided by **kindergartens** and **preparatory classes** in schools.

## LESSON 2

## 2

- 1) There are a lot of disadvantages of staying at school, you still **treated** like a kid, the teachers know your history and you don't get other life **experience**. I stayed in **6th-form department** because it was an easy choice to do and didn't seem as **frightening** as going to college. I soon understood that people who had gone to **college** were doing more interesting things, generally had better choice of **subjects** and after school activities, and were treated as grown-ups. In the end I left school and **entered** the college. I never really enjoyed school, but college was quite different. The sixth-form college **provided** an excellent atmosphere and good preparation for university. I took it seriously and worked **hard**.

## 4

Pre-school education (optional)	State (free) and private	Kindergartens and preparatory classes in schools
Basic education (compulsory)	State (free) and private	Comprehensive schools and grammar schools (gymnasiums, lyceums)
Higher education	State (free) and private	Institute, university and conservatory

## LESSON 3

### 1

- 1) 1. Most children attend **state schools** where education is free.  
2. Some children attend either **gymnasiums** or **lyceums** where parents pay for their children's education.  
3. Schools where children not only study but also live are called **boarding schools**.  
4. Education is compulsory between the ages of **11 and 16**.  
5. At the age of 5 most children start **their education**.  
6. Comprehensive schools provide **compulsory education**.  
7. At the end of each stage pupils take a **national examination**.  
8. Children can get higher education at a university.  
9. To enter a university you have to take an entrance examination.

## LESSON 4

### 2

1. The teacher wanted to know what his full name was.  
2. She asked Leon when and where he had been born.  
3. The teacher was interested if he had a nice trip from Spain.  
4. The teacher wanted to know if he had ever been to Great Britain before.  
5. She asked Leon weather he liked the country.  
6. The teacher was interested what subjects he would have liked to study.  
7. The teacher wanted to know what his marks in English and History were.  
8. She asked Leon how long he had been studying English.  
9. The teacher was interested if he had already taken the test.  
10. The teacher wanted to know weather he had any health problems.

### 3

- 1) 1. Alex asked if Michelle had ever gone to Madrid.  
2. Michelle asked weather Alex had brothers or sisters.  
3. Alex asked Michelle what he was planning to do at the end of High School.  
4. Michelle asked Alex if he had any sports at school.  
5. Alex asked Michelle whether the classes start early.

6. Michelle asked Alex what kinds of schools were there in his country.
7. Michelle asked Alex whether he had national exams.
8. Alex asked Michelle what was his favourite lesson.
9. Michelle asked Alex what exams he would have to pass this year.

## LESSON 7

### 1

- 2) 1) Return address.
- 2) Acceptance letter.
- 3) Letterhead.
- 4) Apply.
- 5) Extracurricular.
- 6) Put on wait list.

### 2

- 1) 1. After reading the letter it was clear that Serena got a place  
b. only at Yale University
2. Blair got a place  
b. at one university
3. In her class Blair  
b. was the best student
4. Blair's dream was  
a. to enter Yale University
5. Serena got a place at Yale because  
a. her school results were good enough
6. The letter from Yale told Blair  
b. that she had a small chance to enter the university
7. According to the test the word "safety" in paragraph 5 probably means  
c. a place Blair was sure to get in

### 3

1. Serena and Blair read the letters that they had got from different universities.
2. The girls were very excited while they were reading the letters.
3. When Serena looked at Blair she understood that the news were not very good.
4. Blair got a place only in Georgetown University although she had done her best at school.

5. At the moment Blair hated Serena because she thought that she was cleverer than Serena was.
6. Serena got a positive answer from Yale however she was not going there to study.
7. Blair had a small chance to get into Yale because she was put on the waiting list.
8. Serena tried to calm down her friend although she understood it would be very difficult.

## UNIT 5. SCHOOL – WHAT’S NEXT?

### LESSON 1

#### 1

- 2) • Why does Layla want to be a teacher?  
She is interested in working with children; she is a caring person with good communication skills.
- What skills does she have?
- She has good communication skills.
- What is necessary for a teaching career?
- This career requires further study after Year 11.
- Has she got any work experience?
- Yes, she has.
- What did she do?
- She helped in both a nursery and a primary school.
- Did she like it?
- Yes, she did.
- What did she expect from her work experience?
- She expected that it would help her to develop both her key skills and her personal qualities.
- Was it useful?
- Yes, it was.
- What did she learn from the people she worked with?
- She learned that to be a teacher was a hard work but it allowed you to feel personal achievement, to feel respect, besides the salary is good.
- Are there any good and bad aspects of the job of a teacher?
- Yes, there are.
- What is she going to do to achieve her career goals?
- She plans to go on to higher education after college.

## 3

Any job requires the skill of communication, responsibility, intelligence, desire to work, knowledge, and experience.

## 4

- 1) The largest part of British youth wants to become IT workers, while Russian teenagers desire to become businessmen. 15% of the British wants to become pop stars and for Russia the second place is gone for lawyers. Doctors are also popular in Britain.

## LESSON 2

## 2

- 2) Teachers usually advise their pupils **to take care** about compulsory subjects. They recommend teenagers **to make** a list of skills they have, **to share** their interests with subjects they can study and **develop** key skills that will help in any work. Parents recommend their children **to choose** which qualification they need and **to gather** information about different courses. Parents often advise their children **to study** and tell them **to observe** more information. Teachers advise teens **not to be scared** of making decisions but to overview all the opportunities and **to decide** what they really want, besides they recommend teens to discuss their choices with their parents.
- 4) Experts recommend to the parents to give their children all kinds of information, to help them to choose subjects that are interesting for them, to make their children avoid cases when children repeat after their friends, to respect the choice of their child and to help him to complete his goal.

## LESSON 3

## 1

- 3) **Is it easy to get a job?**

I think that it is pretty easy to get a job, but really difficult to get a good job.

First of all you have to decide which sphere is the most interesting for you. Then it is necessary to talk to people who work in that sphere, because they can give you a good advice. It is perfect not to be scared of searching for different information about the profession you are looking for. And if you could take some experience of working in that sphere — that would raise your chances to get a job.

You always have to remember that there are rivals: people, who also want to get the same job. So you should be more skillful than they are. You should develop your knowledge and never forget that there is no limit to perfection.

### 3

It was July 16, 2008 and I was at City Hall to do something that would change my life forever. I went to room 302 and got my working card. I thought I was independent and ready to get a job.

First I **filled in** applications. I **put in** over 100 applications at restaurants, clothing stores, and hotels. I kept **looking for** a job, and I decided to go to the mall. I was interested in **getting** a place in one restaurant because my good school friend worked there, and he told me they needed people. I thought it might **turn out** to be successful.

One day, when I came home and **turned on** the answering machine, there was a message on it. It was a job! A lady from a supermarket called me for an interview on Tuesday. I was very excited. This was my first interview. On Sunday I **got up** early, my mom and I went shopping for a dress. I **put on** this dress on Tuesday. The lady asked me a lot of questions, but I **thought over** the answers the day before.

I didn't get the job, but I **found out** that you can't get a job easily. It's very hard work.

## LESSON 4

### 1

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1) (1) A | (5) F |
| (2) H    | (6) I |
| (3) G    | (7) B |
| (4) D    | (8) E |

- 4) ... every five minutes                      ... everybody had  
 ... all kinds                                      ... to work for anybody  
 ... everyone loves                              ... all they do  
 ... all sorts                                        ... everything was lost

## LESSON 6

### 1.

#### 5) What is your opinion about working while studying?

I think that any life experience will never be bad. If the student has enough time and needs money, it is a perfect chance to earn a little. There is only one limitation; the work doesn't have to disturb the learning process.

## LESSON 7

### 3

Hello Emma,

It was nice of you to apply for working with us. I looked through your CV and decided that you will become a nice trainee. Your experience is not very big but the most important is that you are eager to work.

Come to an interview on Monday at 11.30.

Sincerely yours,

*Mrs M Lloyd*

### 4

Dear Tatyana Ivanovna,

I would like to apply for a position of counselor in summer camp "Gvozdika".

Please find enclosed a copy of my CV.

I'm 16 years old and at my final year at Moscow's Gymnasium #6.

I'm a bit experienced in taking care of younger kids. This was very interesting to me. I have got a certificate, which allows me to work as a counselor and a teacher of younger grades. I like skating and dancing, I also compose poems.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

*Masha Voloshina*

# UNIT 6. MY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

## LESSON 1

### 1

- 2) • What kind of country is Britain?

Britain is a democratic country.

- What are Britain's international links?

It is a member of many international organisations, including the EU, the United Nations, the Commonwealth and others.

- What makes Britain one of the largest exporters?

It is one of the largest exporters of goods and services of high quality.

- Do British people have a high standard of living?

Yes, they do.

- Why do young people from different parts of the world come to study in Britain?

Because Britain leads the world in the field of education.

- In what fields has Britain influenced the world?

In sports, culture, ideas and inventions.

### 2

- 1) "Britain is the birthplace of many things, for example modern music and football, of course. The music **influences** us a lot. For me it was Pink Floyd and the Rolling Stones. I also know that British films and actors often **rank among** the best at international film festivals." (Barbara, Poland)

"If I wanted to go to study abroad, England would be the only place. In England you can get qualifications that are **recognized** throughout the world." (Syed, Pakistan)

"Actually, I like British food, though it is **not ranked** highly. I also think that its electrical goods are of high **quality**." (Sarah, US)

"I know that Britain is a rich country with a strong **economy**; it is also a country with a high **standard of living**. But I think it should care more about old people and do more for poor people and poor countries." (Yang, China)

"I've been to London and admired its beautiful landmarks. Britain has an international **reputation** for its historical sights. However,



I wish London were not so expensive and Londoners should be friendlier to foreigners.” (Paula, Mexico)

“Britain has **links** with many countries, though it is an island state. It is a **member** of many international organisations. I know that some British companies **trade** with my country and we often buy their products.” (Norman, Germany)

“For centuries, Britain has had an **enormous** influence on the world. Some of the greatest inventors have been British and many everyday things were invented by the British.” (Svetlana, Russia)

**2) Which ideas expressed by young people about Britain can be applied to your country?**

Russia is a democratic country with rather weak economy, but it still links with many countries. Moscow is very expensive, but pretty friendly to foreigners. Russia is also a member of some international organisations and has beautiful landscapes and sights.

## LESSON 2

### 1

**3) • Who was Ernest Rutherford?**

He was one of the greatest physicists of the time.

- When and where was he born?

He was born in 1871 in New Zealand.

- What education did he receive?

At the age of 19, he finished school and entered the University of New Zealand, where he began his research work and made his first scientific reports.

- What reputation did he have at the University of New Zealand?

He had a reputation of an outstanding researcher.

- In what field did he make his greatest contribution? What it was?

He developed a new field of physics called radioactivity. His contribution was his nuclear theory of the atom.

- How do people honour him?

After Rutherford's death, many buildings in many countries have been named in his honour.

## 2

Dmitri Mendeleev is a great Russian scientist of the 19th century.

He is **recognized** as a great chemist who **created** the periodic classification of the elements.

Dmitri Mendeleev was born in Tobolsk in 1834. At school, Dmitri **succeeded** in mathematics, physics and geography but was not good at languages. In 1855, he graduated from the Pedagogical Institute in St Petersburg with a gold medal for his **achievements**. In 1856, he **received a degree** in chemistry.

Dmitri Mendeleev's contribution to the world's science was **enormous**.

He was the first **researcher** of the dependence of the qualities of the elements on their atomic weight. He forecast that the gaps in the table of elements would be filled in by elements which **were not discovered** yet. Dmitri Mendeleev was greatly honoured as a member of academies in many countries. Element No101 **was named after** him. It is called Mendelevium.

## LESSON 3

## 2

There are three languages that are spoken not only in their native countries, but are used all over the world. They are English, Russian and Chinese. I think that all these languages will be very useful in the future. So it is pretty important to learn them.

## 4

Russian is one of the most **widespread** languages in the world spoken by over 280 million people. It ranks with English, Chinese, Hindi and Spanish as a **major** world language. Russian is the **official** language of Russia. It is the **native** language of about 170 million people. What is more, Russian **remains** the unofficial lingua franca of the former Soviet republics. It is one of the six **official** languages of the UN. Over a quarter of the world's scientific literature is **published** in Russian. Russian easily **borrow** words from other languages. Words from more than 100 languages **expanded** its vocabulary. Russian is taught as a **foreign** language in many countries.

## LESSON 5

### 2

The best way to learn a language is to live in a country, where this language is spoken. When you have a possibility to hear the words, to communicate, to watch TV, to think in some other language, you will unwillingly learn it. And the feeling of the language will appear. Also it is always good just to read the dictionary and remember the words.

## LESSON 6

### 1

- 3) 1. How many days a week are there ther courses?  
2. How many hours a day?  
3. Where is the school situated?  
4. How many people are there in the classes?  
5. Is Russian spoken during the lesson?  
6. What can you do between the classes?

## LESSON 8

### 2

- 1) a) 1. Introduction.  
2. Arguments "for".  
3. Arguments "against".  
4. Conclusion.

Russia is a huge country with strong economical and political systems. It is situated in the eastern part of the Eurasia.

Tourism in Russia has seen rapid growth since the late Soviet times, first inner tourism and then international tourism as well, fueled by rich cultural heritage and great natural variety of the country. Major tourist routes in Russia include a travel around the Golden Ring of ancient cities, cruises along the big rivers like the Volga, and long journeys on the famous Trans-Siberian Railway. Most visited destinations in Russia are Moscow and St Petersburg, the current and the former capitals of the country.

The problem is that travelling Russia without a guide is rather hard. This country is too big and has a complicated infrastructure. The people are friendly and would like to help tourists, but anyway you have to be prepared to get lost.

If you have free time, then Russia is surely worth visiting. It is absolutely great and unique. Landscapes and culture, people and museums. All that will make great impressions.

### 3

- 1) United Kingdom is a beautiful country with old traditions and wonderful sights to see. It is absolutely worth visiting. There are three famous places which I like to visit the most.

The first one is the London's tube. It is well-known all over the world. I would like to see these old trains and stations and to imagine myself in an old movie. Also the ticket system would be pretty interesting to compare.

The second place is the Palace of Westminster which very famous for its clock Big Ben. It would be nice to feel the power of such a great mechanism. And to see the River Thames.

And the third place is Buckingham Palace. It would be funny to try to make the guardians smile. It is thought to be absolutely impossible.

I'm sure that Britain is the country is worth visiting in any time.