

*Новикова*

**ВСЕ**

# **ДОМАШНИЕ РАБОТЫ**

**К УЧЕБНИКУ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА  
ДЛЯ 9 КЛАССА  
И КОМПЛЕКТУ РАБОЧИХ ТЕТРАДЕЙ**

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О.А. Денисенко, Н.Н. Трубанева**

**Enjoy  
English**



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**Все домашние работы  
к учебнику английского языка  
для 9 класса  
и комплекту рабочих тетрадей**

**ENJOY ENGLISH**

**(9 класс)**

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Все домашние работы к учебнику английского языка для 9 класса средней школы и комплекту рабочих тетрадей ENJOY ENGLISH (9 класс) М. З. Биболетова, О. А. Денисенко, Н. Н. Трубанева — М.: — «ЛадКом». — 2012. — 256 с.

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Предлагаемое пособие включает в себя ответы на все значимые упражнения учебника и комплекта рабочих тетрадей. Книга поможет при проверке и самостоятельном выполнении домашних заданий и упражнений на уроке.

Пособие предназначено ученикам средней школы, их родителям и учителям, работающим по учебнику М.З. Биболетовой, О.А. Денисенко и Н.Н. Трубаневой «Enjoy English — 9 класс».

## Введение

Дорогой друг!

Эта книга поможет тебе успешно освоить курс английского языка по учебнику М. З. Биболетовой, О. А. Денисенко и Н. Н. Трубаневой «Enjou English — 9 класс» для средней школы. Данное пособие включает в себя ответы на все наиболее значимые упражнения учебника и комплекта рабочих тетрадей. Материал размещается по разделам и урокам. В пособии в ряде случаев приводятся вопросы, требующие ответа, предложения и слова для перевода. Для твоего удобства задания, предлагаемые в учебнике и рабочей тетради на английском языке, переведены на русский.

Задачей данного пособия является не выполнение за тебя упражнений, а помощь при проверке домашнего задания, закреплении нового материала.

Обрати внимание: домашние задания, даваемые в учебнике, нередко отсылают тебя к другим разделам. В нашем пособии ответы к заданиям могут находиться как в разделе «Рабочая тетрадь», так и ранее в той же части.

Мы надеемся, что это пособие поможет тебе в успешном усвоении английского языка. Удачи!

# Часть 1. Семьи и друзья: мы счастливы вместе?

## Разде 1. Праздники — время приключений и открытий

*1. Расскажите, почему большинство подростков так любят каникулы. Используйте фразы из таблички или свои мысли.*

Teenagers enjoy holidays so much because they have lots of free time.

Children also like holidays because they can travel and see other places.

And, besides that, most of the teenagers like holidays because they can spend as much time as they want doing different hobbies.

*2. Задайте однокласснику несколько вопросов. Уточните детали и расскажите об их достижениях*

How many new books did you read? What new places have you been to? Who did you help?

Alla had lots of free time during her holidays. She read more than ten books and watched two new films. She has been to Crimea.

*3. Географическая викторина. Объедините картинки с названиями мест. Какие страны изображены? Что вы о них знаете?*

The Pyramid of Cheops is the famous pyramid in Egypt.

Hollywood is an area of Los Angeles which is known as a centre of the American film industry.

Stonehenge is a group of very large tall stones in England. They were put on in pre-historic period and date back to 2,500 to 1,500 BC.

The Great Wall of China is a national symbol of the country.

Eiffel Tower is the tower in Paris. It's a symbol of France.

*6. Ответьте на вопросы.*

1) Jason is very tanned, just as if he were at the seaside during his holidays.

2) Jason spent his holidays with horses, because his uncle works with horses on farm, and Jason was allowed to help him. His job responsibilities were to take care of the horses — to feed and groom them — and to clean the stables.

3) Jason certainly worked not for money, but for fun and pleasure looking after horses. I think so because he says that horses are so beautiful, that he enjoys spending time with them even though he came home more dead than alive.

4) I think Julia didn't work during her holidays, because she was really shocked, when Jason told her, that he had worked. I suppose Julia was busy with relaxing, watching videos and going to discos.

5) Julia feels very surprised with the fact, that her friend has been working during the holidays. She even thinks that he is silly, as he is going to continue working at farm after summer. So, of course, she treats Jason just like a fool.

6) I think that Julia thought a little bit and decided to go working at farm with Jason.

*9. Составьте диалог, используя высказывания (1, 2, 3, 4). Разыграйте диалог.*

*Mother:* Look here, I think you've been a good boy this year and I want you to have good holidays. Would you like to go to the seaside?

*Ted:* Don't be silly! I can't swim, you know! I'll drown. (4)

*Mother:* OK. How about riding holidays? There is no water there and horses are nice and friendly animals.

*Ted:* I hope you don't mean it — I don't want to fall down and break a bone. (3)

*Mother:* How do you feel about going to the countryside to visit your grandmother?

*Ted:* Oh, God, what for? There are thousands of mosquitoes there in summer. They can bite me! (1)

*Mother:* Well, I think I know the place where you'll feel absolutely safe. The sofa in the living room is just what you need.

*Ted:* Sounds OK to me, but don't you think I'll get bored and sick of doing nothing? (2)

*10. Составьте диалог о своих летних каникулах. Разыграйте его.*

— Hello!

— Hi! I haven't seen you for the whole summer! Where have you been?

— Well, I went to the seaside with my friends. It was really exciting!

— Yes, I imagine. How long have you stayed there?

— For about 3 weeks. I like my holiday very much. It was great! And what about you?

— Well, as for me, I also enjoyed my holidays very much. I didn't go to the seaside, but to my grandmother, who lives in a village. But I also had an opportunity to swim for the whole day.

— That's interesting!



*12. Прочитайте диалоги и определите, что неправильно в ответах Джейн. Исправьте.*

1) Wrong answer. The right answer is "Yes, I do". The answer "No, I'm doing English" means that Jane is doing English at the moment, and doesn't mean she doesn't study algebra.

2) Wrong answer. The right answer is "Yes, I do/No, I don't".

3) Wrong answer. The right answer is "Yes, I am/No, I'm not".

*14. Заполните пропуски. Выберите правильную форму глагола.*

- 1) sleeps;
- 2) is sleeping;
- 3) was wearing
- 4) wore;
- 5) was making;
- 6) have made;
- 7) joined;
- 8) had joined;
- 9) had been exploring;
- 10) had explored;
- 11) has chosen;
- 12) has been choosing.

*15. Дополните историю, используя глаголы в скобках в правильной форме.*

- 1) prefers;
- 2) enjoys;
- 3) came;
- 4) had never had;
- 5) was studying;
- 6) allowed;
- 7) could;
- 8) were moving;
- 9) was following;
- 10) had never seen;
- 11) was working;
- 12) had become.

*17. Продолжите описание ситуации. Помните о временных формах в предложенных выражениях.*

2) Can you hear those strange sounds? Ashford is playing a computer game, I think.

3) Jill cycles in the park in any kind of weather. It helps her keep fit.

4) Sarah was cycling in the park when it started raining. She came home absolutely wet/soaked.

5) Margaret offered us some sandwiches but we refused because we had had lunch and were not hungry at all.

6) We had lunch in a little cafe and then continued our journey.

7) I hope Julia has returned home from her holidays. I want to invite her to my birthday party.

8) Maria returned home, had a light supper and went to bed earlier than usual.

9) Uncle Robert has been repairing his car since morning, but it still does not work.

10) Sam has repaired his car and we can drive to the coast immediately.

11) When the taxi arrived, Susan had packed the suitcases.

12) Jessica had been packing the suitcases since morning, but when the taxi arrived, she wasn't ready yet.

*18. Работайте в группах по 3 или 4 человека. Какой тип праздника вам бы хотелось? Выберите одну из возможностей и обоснуйте свой выбор. Используйте слова из рамочки.*

As for me, I prefer a sightseeing holiday because I can learn the origin of old customs and traditions, see many places during a short period of time and I won't just waste my time. Moreover, I will have a chance to learn about architecture styles, if I wish.

19. а) Прочитайте письмо и скажите, какую информацию хочет получить Кевин.

Kevin wants to get some tips about the places worth visiting in Russia.

б) Прочитайте письмо снова и опишите, какой человек Кевин. Какой человек его сестра?

Kevin is a sporty person, he is good at swimming, cycling and horse-riding. He enjoys observing watching and studying wildlife. His sister is also quite sporty, she is interested in history, folktales and songs of other countries. They like sightseeing of all kinds.

### ***Рабочая тетрадь***

1. Объедините слова в рамке. Каждое слово можно использовать только однажды. После чего запишите предложения со словосочетаниями, которые у вас получились.

To spend time, to read science fiction, to do sports, to join a sport club, to meet people.

I like to spend time with my friends.

My best friend enjoys reading science fiction.

Doing sports is usefull for all people.

I'd like to join a sport club.

We meet a lot of people every day.

2. Напишите о том, что вы делали прошлым летом. Запишите все, что вам понравилось, в левую колонку, а полезные занятия — в правую. Если что-то, чем вы занимались, одновременно и интересно и полезно, запишите в обе колонки.

<b>I enjoyed it</b>	<b>It was useful or necessary</b>
I went to the seaside with my parents.	I helped my mother about the house.
I bought a new T-shirt.	I read some books for the lessons of Literature.
I went to the camp with my friends.	I cooked dinner for my family.
	I cleaned my father's car.

3. Прочитайте текст. Если нужно, вставьте артикли и выучите, что такое лимерик.

1. —; 2. —; 3. —; 4. —; 5. —; 6. a; 7. the; 8. the; 9. a; 10. the.

4. Прочитайте диалоги. Согласитесь или не согласитесь с утверждениями в них. Используйте предложения из рамочки.

2) It's not like that at all. Alice babysat for her neighbours for four hours every day.

3) That's right. Julia enjoyed herself and helped her grandma.

4) It's not like that at all. Jack read a lot because he can't do without reading.

5) It's not really like that. Cathy didn't leave her town but she had a very good time. She and her friends often went on a hike and she enjoyed it very much.

*5. В выходные мы обычно встречаем множество людей и общаемся с ними. Отметьте вопросы, которые вы не будете задавать, чтобы начать разговор или чтобы поддержать его.*

1) Why are you wearing these jeans? You look silly in them.

3) How much do you weigh?

4) Your sunglasses are very nice. Can I borrow them?

7) How much do your parents earn?

8) Why do you eat so much?

*6. Ответьте на письмо Кевина (упр. 19 в учебнике). Пригласите его и его сестру посетить вашу местность (или любую другую местность страны). Используйте рекомендации и фразы из рамочки.*

It's St Petersburg, so called northern capital of our country. If you are interested in history and

sightseeing, it's the best city in Russia I can recommend you to visit. It is considered to be the most beautiful city in my country. I'm sure you'll enjoy visiting the famous Hermitage Museum and the Winter Palace. If you like theatre, there is a wide choice of theatres in St Petersburg, such as the Mariinsky Theatre, the Maly, Gorky, Pushkin and Musical Comedy theatres. There are also a lot of concert halls, the most famous of which is the October Great Concert Hall. Visiting Rimsky-Korsakov Conservatory is a good idea if you enjoy classical music. Besides that, I think that famous Nevsky Prospect, that was established in 1795, is worth seeing. The street has a special beauty: the architecture is wonderful, the buildings are graceful and finely proportioned. You see how many places of interest there are in St Petersburg.

## **Раздел 2. Семья и друзья?**

### **Без проблем**

*20. Отметьте пункты, которые могут вызвать недопонимание между родителями и детьми. Затем отметьте пункты, которые могут объединить поколения. Встречаются ли совпадающие пункты? Расскажите о каждом пункте с двойной отметкой. Следуйте примеру.*

**Misunderstanding:** fashion, friends, school problems, music, housework, parties, pocket money, drinks, smoking, computer games.

**Join generations:** fashion, music, housework, films, future education, sports/keeping fit, dieting.

It happens that people of the older generation don't like fashion we prefer. Teenagers often think that their parents' or grandparents' fashion is a bit strange. As for me, I like some of their fashion.

Housework can cause some misunderstanding between parents and children, when children are too busy doing their homework at school or when they don't like washing the floor. But at the same time, homework can join generations, for example, when the whole family cook the holiday dinner.

## *21. Прочитайте, переведите и запомните.*

To like doing something — любить делать что-либо;

to look like somebody — быть похожим на кого-либо;

to feel like doing something — чувствовать желание делать что-либо;

somebody's likings — чьи-либо вкусы, увлечения;

to be alike — быть похожим;

homelike — уютный, домашний.



*22. Заполните пропуски. Используйте слова и предложения из упр. 21.*

1) I am sure that you'll recognize James at once. He looks like his father when he was thirty years younger.

2) I feel like eating something. Do you have sandwiches, fruit or anything else?

3) Cathy and her elder sister are very much alike but Cathy is nicer.

4) Martha spends a lot of time shopping for clothes but seldom buys anything. It's not easy to find clothes to her likings.

5) The restaurant they had dinner at was very homelike. It was quiet and the food was delicious.

*26. Посмотри на диалог. Найди слова и выражения, означающие нижеследующее.*

I didn't want to make you suffer. — I didn't mean to hurt your feelings.

To get best results in something. — To get "top score".

To copy the results of one's work. — To cheat.

It seems unusual... — It sounds a little bit strange.

OK. — All right.

That's unbelievable. — That beats everything.

You have earned the right to have it. — You deserve it.

To remain calm and not to be very strict. — To take it easy on somebody.

*27. Дополните диалог. Он может быть реалистичным или нет. Используйте выражения диалога из упр. 25.*

*Mother:* How was your day?

*You:* Well, it was OK, just as usual.

*Mother:* What grades have you got?

*You:* I have excellent marks in English and Russian today.

*Mother:* Have you had dinner?

*You:* Not yet. I thought it would be better to wait for you and father and to have dinner together.

*Mother:* Have you taken the rubbish away?

*You:* No, I was just going to do that...

*Mother:* Have you washed up yet?

*You:* Well, I'm sorry, but I haven't. I planned to do that a little bit later...

*Mother:* What have you been doing then?

*You:* At first I was doing my homework, then I went to the shop and did all the shopping.

*28. Денис — талантливый мальчик. Посмотрите на картинку, где он описал свою жизнь. Дополните предложения о нем, используя глаголы в правильных формах.*

1) had taught; 2) read; 3) has passed; 4) has been studying; 5) will enter; 6) will have learnt.

*29. Прочитайте слова и их описания. Дайте русские эквиваленты слов. При необходимости обратитесь к словарю.*

To support — поддерживать, помогать;

to betray — выдавать;

to envy — завидовать;

to feel jealous — ревновать;

to ignore — не обращать внимания, игнорировать;

to deserve — заслуживать;

to quarrel — ссориться, спорить;

to appreciate something — ценить;

to avoid — избегать.

*30. Работайте в группах. Выберите один из текстов. Прочтите его. Найдите выражение, которое отражает идею текста наиболее точно.*

A. It's safer to rely on family.

B. We can't choose relatives, but we can choose friends — and that's the thing!

C. You must be patient and understanding towards the family. They love you and want to help.

*33. Работайте в группах. Прокомментируйте каждый текст. С чем вы согласны, а какие идеи не разделяете? Используйте фразы из рамок.*

I support the idea that your family supports you in different situations.

I'm afraid, I don't like the idea that friends always envy you; real friends don't do that and always try to help you somehow.

On the one hand, you can always ask your parents for advice, because they wish you happiness; but on the other hand, they sometimes can't understand you completely because of the generation gap, and then you should ask your friends for advice.

*35. а) Найдите эквиваленты нижеследующим выражениям из текста в упр. 30.*

Family means people who are ready to help each other in different situations. — Family means a unity of people who support each other in different situations.

Family relationships are much stronger than relationships among friends and that's why family is more important than friends. — Blood is thicker than water. That's why family is much more important than friends.

They worry only about their jobs and earning money. — The only things they care about are their jobs and making money.

We sometimes say angry and rude words to each other. — Sometimes we quarrel.

Their arguments make me think that they are right. — I find their arguments quite convincing.

You can't find real friends easily. — I agree that not all people you go out with can be called friends. Real friends are very rare and you should cherish them. And if you happen to find them, take care of them, never hurt them and try not to lose them.

*37. Работайте в группах по 2 или 3. Решите, что должен и не должен делать хороший друг. Используйте выражения из рамочки. Поясните некоторые из своих утверждений. Поделитесь своим мнением с одноклассниками.*

A good friend shouldn't quarrel with you about silly unimportant things.

A good friend should defend you if someone hurts you.

A good friend shouldn't support you if you are wrong; he should explain you that you are not right so that you would understand or avoid doing a serious mistake.

A good friend should appreciate your advice, because if you are very good and real friends, you will try to give your friend only good piece of advice, so he should believe you and try to understand your point of view.

A good friend should care about your feelings.

A good friend should avoid conflicts with you.

A good friend shouldn't ignore your interests.

*40. Выберите правильную форму. Используйте приведенную выше таблицу.*

1) I'm leaving for St Petersburg tonight. I have already bought a ticket and packed my luggage.

2) I think our football team will win this game. The players are in their best form now.

3) If you come tomorrow, I will show you the photos that I have taken in the National Park. There are some really exotic animals there. You'll enjoy the evening.

4) I don't think I will have any free time this weekend. My sister is getting married and I can't miss the ceremony.

*47. Расскажите, что вы предпочитаете: разделять положительные или отрицательные переживания со своими друзьями. Объясните. Используйте выражения из рамочки, если необходимо.*

I prefer to tell my friends about both positive and negative events in my life. As for emotions, I think it is very beneficial to share negative ones, because after that I feel much better, I can get some advice from them or my friends can help me to solve my problems.

48. Посмотрите на картинку. Догадайтесь, что произошло. Выберите одну из картинок. Составьте диалог и разыграйте его с одноклассниками.

*Ann:* Hi! How are you?

*Helen:* Hello. I'm fine, thanks.

*Ann:* What's up? You sound very upset.

*Helen:* Well, my parents saw my poor mark in Maths in the copybook.

*Ann:* Really? That's very bad...

*Helen:* You are right, as now I have to stay at home for the whole week. I'll be so bored at home!

*Ann:* And even for the weekend? But we planned to go to the theatre!

*Helen:* Well, I'll try to persuade my parents but I'm not sure.

*Ann:* I think you should do all the housework and try to get better marks at school this week, and then you can get a chance to go to the theatre.

*Helen:* That's a great idea! Thank you. I'll go and prepare the dinner right now.

53. Найдите выражения, в которых предлог **on** можно заменить на предлог **about**.

1) Do you have any books on Russian history?

2) I've got lots of newspaper articles on David Beckham.

5) You can get information on local bookshops from the Yellow Pages.

7) Unfortunately, I haven't got any information on Tony Brown in my diary.

9) I don't want to write an article on ecology.

*54. Подумайте о преимуществах дружить с девочкой/мальчиком. Возможна ли дружба между мальчиком и девочкой? Поделитесь своими мыслями с одноклассниками.*

I think there are a lot of advantages of having a person of the opposite sex as your best mate. You can always ask him/her for a piece of advice in the situations connected with your private life. You can even ask him/her what clothes to wear better or what kind of a hairstyle to make. I believe in the friendship between a boy and a girl.

*55. Прочитайте тексты и скажите, что Элисон и Дэниел думают о дружбе между мальчиком и девочкой.*

In my opinion, both Alison and Daniel very much appreciate their friendship and are very happy to be such good friends. Daniel helps Alison to communicate with boys, and she advises him how



to behave with girls. Besides that, they share many interests which help them to keep their friendship.

*56. Работайте в группах. Найдите в тексте как можно больше преимуществ дружбы между мальчиками и девочками. Поделитесь своими результатами с одноклассниками.*

Giving some advice how to behave with boys/girls.

Trying to cheer his/her friend up, when he/she is feeling stressed out.

Helping to choose what to wear and do the hair.

Sticking up for his/her friend.

Helping his/her friend to calm down, when he/she has problems.

*57. Найдите в тексте слова и фразы, которые обозначают нижеследующее.*

1) to have friendly relationships — to get on well;

2) to have many — to have got loads of;

3) to feel upset/sad — to feel down;

4) anyone could dream of — anyone could ask for;

5) to give advice on — to give tips on;

- 6) mates — friends;
- 7) to make a silly face — to make funny faces;
- 8) to make someone become quiet — to calm somebody down;
- 9) to defend someone who is being criticised — to stick up for somebody.

*59. Работайте в парах. Задайте своему партнеру вопросы о том, что из себя представляет его/ее лучший друг.*

What's he/she like?

Is he/she intelligent/good-looking/fair/dark?

What does he/she like doing?

*61. Дополните нижеследующее сочинение о своем лучшем друге. Используйте словосочетания и выражения из рамок.*

My best friend is Vera, she is not tall but good-looking. She is a bit of a tomboy. We became friends when we went to the first form as we were studying together. Now we have been friends for seven years already. We spend a lot of time together. It's amazing how many things we have in common. We have argued a couple of times. I'm sure Vera is the best friend anyone can ask for.

*62. Прочитайте нижеприведенные сообщения и перепишите их в полной форме. Помните, что в современном подростковом английском молодежь часто заменяет некоторые слова символами, буквами и значками в своих текстовых сообщениях.*

I want 2 say sorry — I want to say "Sorry".

I can't get 2 sleep — I can't get to sleep.

I ♥ U — I love you.

He is my best M8 — He is my best mate.

I'll B L8 4 school — I'll be late for school.

I'll see U 2day — I'll see you today.

I'm upset cos of him — I'm upset because of him.

UR GR8 — You are great.

CU L8R — See you later.

M8s 4eva — Mates forever.

*63. Почему, как вы думаете, молодежь пишет таким образом? Выберите любой вариант и поясните.*

I think that young people write in such way because they are inventive as it's much more interesting to read such unusual messages than the ones that are just written in the usual way.

64. а) *Посмотрите на подсказки «Как быть лучшим другом» и выберите выражения к картинкам.*

1<sup>st</sup> picture — If your mate tells you an important secret, make sure you keep it a secret!

2<sup>nd</sup> picture — If you have a boyfriend/girlfriend and he/she hasn't, don't spend all your time speaking about him/her because it will make your friend feel uncomfortable.

*б) Снова прочтите подсказки и скажите, каким должен быть лучший друг.*

A perfect mate always tries to cheer his friend up and to help him, remembers his interests, sticks for his/her friend and keeps his/her secrets; besides that, he/she appreciates his/her friend, even if they have different interests.

65. *Работайте в группах. Добавьте ваши собственные подсказки о том, «Как быть хорошим другом».*

A perfect mate should be always honest.

A perfect mate should always share his friend's problems and try to help him.

A perfect mate shouldn't be jealous or envious.

## ***Рабочая тетрадь***

*1. Выберите слова и объедините их с подходящими глаголами.*

To do sports, to do homework, to do shopping, to do good, to do harm, to make money, to make friends, to make plans, to make a choice, to make tea.

*2. Дополните предложения. Используйте фразы с **like** (смотрите упр. 21).*

- 1) Do you like pizza and spaghetti?
- 2) What does he/she look like?
- 3) You can join me if you feel like dancing.
- 4) They are very much alike.
- 5) I like walking and being in the open air.

*3. Используйте глаголы в подходящих формах.*

1) My parents feel angry with me if I come home too late.

2) I am angry with my little sister because she has pierced her ears. She is too young.

3) Look at him! What a trendy coat he is wearing! I wish I had one like that.

4) If you are looking for a birthday present for Jim, don't buy him a CD. We have already bought him three CDs with different games.

5) Why didn't you come to Jessica's party?

6) Because she hadn't invited me.

7) Julia visits her hairdresser every week. She pays too much attention to her appearance, doesn't she?

8) I went to the seaside on holiday. I was very much impressed as I had never been to the sea before.

*4. Дополните предложения словами из рамочки.*

1) It's very important for friends to help each other in different situations. I hope when I'm in trouble, my friends will support me.

2) I have several friends and we talk about everything. But we don't agree with each other, we can quarrel. Fortunately, it doesn't last long. Good friends shouldn't feel angry with each other for ages.

3) Jim has missed several classes at school this month. He goes out with older boys and comes home late. It makes his parents worry very much.

4) I don't believe Susan can make a good friend. She gets crazy when somebody is better than her. She always envies her classmates when they are successful.

5) Well, I don't think it will work, but I appreciate your advice and your wish to help.

6) I think you've been very rude to your neighbours. If you don't want to hear their advice, just ignore it, but don't be rude to them.

7) — How are you getting on with your new boyfriend?

— Quite well, but I can't say the same about my dog. Whenever Racks smells him he gets angry and barks.

— Racks just feel jealous because he wants you to play with him instead of chatting with your boyfriend.

*5. Прочтите тексты упр. 30 в учебнике и дополните выражения. Используйте следующие слова и словосочетания.*

1) Alan doesn't trust his friends very much. He thinks that friends can betray him.

2) Julia thinks that life isn't worth living without friends.

3) Julia thinks that her parents care only about their jobs and money.

4) Catherine always appreciates her parents' advice.

5) If Catherine doesn't like the advice, she ignores it.

6) Catherine often agrees with what her parents say because she finds their arguments quite convincing.

*6. Отметьте правильные формы глаголов.*

Is moving; has signed; is... going; will leave;  
will win; will win; will miss; is... arranging; have...  
prepared; will appreciate.

*7. Решите кроссворд.*

1) generation; 2) let; 3) month; 4) deserve; 5)  
quarrel; 6) jeans; 7) relatives; 8) believe; 9) blood.

*8. Прослушайте рассказ своего партнера  
о его/ее планах на следующую неделю (упр.  
41 в учебнике). Заполните таблицу его/ее  
ответами.*

Sunday	He will go swimming in the swimming-pool.
Monday	He will watch a new film.
Tuesday	He will visit his grandmother.
Wednesday	He will prepare a present for his friend's birthday.
Thursday	He will play basketball.
Friday	He will read an interesting book.
Saturday	He'll shop his clothes with his mum.



*9. Прочтите нижеследующий текст. а) Найдите английские эквиваленты к словам и подчеркните их в тексте.*

Быть дома — to be in; искать что-нибудь почитать — to search for something to read; дремать — to have a nap; случайно натолкнуться на что-то, случайно обнаружить — to come across something; вылечить скуку — to cure boredom; сколотить состояние — to make a fortune; играть в азартные игры — to gamble; умереть без гроша в кармане — to die penniless; няня — nanny; безумно влюбиться — to fall desperately in love with; убежать из дома — to escape from home; придуманное (ненастоящее) имя — under a false name; оказаться совершенно одной — to find oneself alone; скопить деньги на дорогу домой — to save money for the trip back; карнавальное платье, костюм — fancy dress; превращаться — turn out.

*b) Напишите историю (реальную или воображаемую) о ком-либо из вашей семьи. Расспросите своих родителей, бабушек и дедушек.*

My great-grandfather Pavel was a very handsome and intelligent man. He was from a wealthy family. His father was a famous landowner, who

had a big farmstead. But nearly all the other dwellers of that village were poor peasants. One of those peasants was a very beautiful girl. She was shy and courteous, and my great-grandfather fell in love with her. She also loved him, but they both knew, that Pavel's father would never allow them to be together. That's why they decided to escape from that country estate. They went to another district and soon got married in a local church.

*10. Выберите правильные определения и заполните пропуски.*

1. — c; 2. — a; 3. — b; 4. — a; 5. — c; 6. — c;  
7. — d; 8. — a; 9. — a; 10. — c; 11. — a.

*11. Объедините вопросы слева и ответы справа.*

1) — Why are you so sure that Julia won't enjoy this film?

— Because we are very much alike, and we always agree on things like films and music.

2) — When you were talking to that girl, you didn't sound very friendly. You don't get along very well, do you?

— No, we don't. She is my brother's girlfriend. But I don't think she is good enough for him.

3) — Don't you want to invite Tim to your party? He is amusing. He always tells jokes and pulls funny faces.

— I don't find him amusing. And I don't want to see him at my party.

4) — What was it all about and why did you get into the fight?

— I don't know why they were fighting, but I stuck up for my friend.

### **Раздел 3. Легко ли жить отдельно от семьи?**

*66. Обсудите вопросы. Попробуйте использовать собственный опыт.*

1) Yes, I lived at my relatives in another City a couple of times when I was a child.

2) Yes, I have been to a youth or a student camp several times and I enjoyed living there very much. Of course, at first it was quite difficult as I didn't know other children, but after a couple of days everything was OK.

3) It all depends on my mood. If everything goes well, I feel quite comfortable, but if I am upset because of something, I miss my parents very much.

4) Yes, I try to avoid conflicts and usually I have no problems in communicating with people.

*67. Объедините слова и их значения. Каких соседей по комнате вы бы предпочли?*

1. d) A chatterbox is someone who talks too much.

2. a) A bookworm is someone who reads a lot and spends all his/her time with books.

3. b) A fusser is someone who worries a lot about everything.

4. c) A bore is someone who is boring and who troubles people with boring things.

As for me, I'd prefer a chatterbox because it's rather interesting to talk about something. Also I would prefer a bookworm because such a roommate may be clever.

*68. Заполните пропуски.*

1) Jane is a real **bookworm**. She spends all her time reading.

2) Jack is a **bore**. He always speaks about dull and boring things and wants everybody to listen to him.

3) You can't fancy what a **chatterbox** Julia is. To her living means talking. If we invite her to the party, we'll have to listen to her the whole evening.

4) Don't tell Jessica about your exam. She is such a **fusser**. She will worry a lot about it and will add to your troubles.

*72. Составьте вопросы к ответам.*

- 1) Do you believe in ghosts?
- 2) Have you been swimming?
- 3) Have you done it?
- 4) Have you been waiting for a long time?
- 5) Are you leaving tomorrow?

*73. Работайте в парах. Вы разговариваете по телефону. Связь не очень хорошая, вы слышите не все и просите повторить некоторые сведения. Дополните диалог вопросами к словам, выделенным жирным шрифтом (это слова, которые вы не расслышали). Разыграйте диалог.*

*You:* Hello!

*Harry:* Hello, Harry speaking.

*You:* Hi... **Who is speaking?** I didn't catch the name.

*Harry:* This is Harry, remember? We met in Liverpool.

*You:* Pardon? **Where did we meet?**

*Harry:* In L-i-v-e-r-p-o-o-l. We went to the rock concert together.

**You:** Where did we go to? I'm sorry, it's not a very good line.

**Harry:** To the rock concert. You were wearing while jeans and a T-shirt.

**You:** What colour jeans was I wearing?

**Harry:** White. You looked gorgeous in them, especially when you were climbing up on the stage. You wanted to borrow the microphone.

**You:** Who was climbing up on the stage? What did I want to borrow? Look here, I've never been to Liverpool. I'm not keen on rock music at all. And I don't wear white jeans.

**Harry:** Then, why have you been wasting my time then asking all these silly questions? So could we still meet tonight anyway?

*75. Работайте в парах. Дальний родственник внезапно появляется у вашей семьи. Родственник живет в Соединенных Штатах, и вы никогда раньше не видели его. Расспроси свою старшую сестру, которая видела родственника. Задай как можно больше вопросов, чтобы понять, с кем ты будешь вместе жить.*

Is it a man or a woman?

How old is he/she?

Is he/she tall or short?

How many languages does he/she speak?

What languages does he/she speak?

Does he/she smoke?

What is his/her job?

*76. Работайте в парах. Составьте диалог, используя вопросы из предыдущего упражнения. Начало предложено.*

*Mum:* Hi, dear! I've got good news for you. We are receiving a guest tonight. It's a relative from America. I think you should tidy up your room, don't you?

*You:* Yes, Mum. But it's a little bit unexpected, isn't it? Let me know at least who this is, a man or a woman?

*Mum:* That's a young boy. He's your cousin brother. But you have never seen him before.

*You:* Really? How old is he?

*Mum:* He's about 12. He's very clever! I think you will like each other.

*You:* Does he speak Russian?

*Mum:* Well, I don't know for sure, but I think he speaks it well.

*You:* Do you know what does he like doing?

*Mum:* Mmm, he is said to be very communicative and sporty.

*You:* That's very good. I hope we'll enjoy each other. How long is he going to stay at our place?

*Mum:* I think for the whole holiday.

*You:* OK. Then I won't be bored at home on holidays.

*78. Работайте в группах по 3 или 4 человека. Прочитайте один из текстов и обсудите вопросы после него. Скажите, какими людьми являются Салли, Шэрон, Рик и Дэниел.*

A. 1) Sally was a cute girl but a real chatterbox.

2) Sally did it in order to make the girl be upset and to make her keep quiet for a while.

3) No, I think I would be better for her just to say to that girl, that she wasn't very interested in her boys and clothes.

B. 1) Sharon thinks that sharing a room helps you to learn to live in the world of adults, to earn your roommate's friendship and good feelings.

2) You can do anything you like but not at other people's expense.

3) I think yes, but the more important point is to make your roommate also obey this law, and only then it will work.

C. 1) Daniel thinks that a person sharing a room can do anything he wants and not only what his parents want him to do.

2) He thinks that there is no use in tidiness, because home is not a museum and there is no trouble if someone keeps his dollies on the sofa or even under it.



3) I think he is not very good roommate, because he likes to do everything he wants and doesn't care about his roommate's opinion at all, although maybe his roommate doesn't like seeing clothes lying everywhere in the room.

D. 1) Rick feels absolutely comfortable about sharing a room with seven boys.

2) The secret is to think about the other seven people.

3) Don't argue with somebody without any reason, and if somebody is arguing or fighting, try to calm them down.

*79. b) Используйте фразы из текста в упр. 78 вместо подчеркнутых выражений.*

1) On general I enjoyed our holiday at the seaside but several days of nasty weather spoilt the impression.

2) Though I felt tired and sleepy and didn't listen to Jim, he kept talking about his recent quarrel with his girlfriend.

3) Unlike your Mum or Dad, we are not going to wash your clothes and forgive the mess in this room.

4) Adults always make such a fuss about housework.

5) If you share a room, the easiest way to avoid quarrels with your roommate is to observe the law of co-existence.

*80. Скажите, который из подростков может быть хорошим соседом по комнате. С кем из них вы бы не хотели делить комнату? Объясните, почему.*

As for me, I would like to share a room with Sharon or Rick, because they both care about their roommates. I wouldn't like to share a room with Sally, who is too strict in manners, I think, and Daniel, who thinks only about himself.

*81. Прочтите список правил для совместного проживания, которые разработал Рик. Добавьте еще 3 или 4 правила. Запишите новые правила. Обсудите их.*

1) Try to cheer up your roommates or at least not to hurt them.

2) Try to avoid quarrels and if someone is quarrelling, try to calm them.

3) Try to get along with all of your roommates.

*84. Работайте в группах. Представьте, что вы собираетесь учиться в британской школе-интернате в течение года. Вам предстоит делить комнату с одним из будущих одноклассников. У вас есть возможность задать ему/ей несколько вопросов, чтобы убедиться, что вы сможете нормально жить вместе. Составьте список вопросов.*

Do you usually get up early or late?

Do you play any musical instruments?

Do you like watching TV and listening to music a lot?

Do you usually go to bed early or late?

Do you invite a lot of your friends too often?

What kind of music do you listen to?

*86. Опишите идеального соседа по комнате для вас. Скажите, почему он/она сможет и не сможет ужиться с вами.*

I think I am quite communicative, easy-going and patient, so I usually get along with my room-mates. All he/she has to do is just be also patient with me, try to avoid all quarrels and not to be rude and too noisy.

*87. Прочитайте, переведите и выучите.*

To work out — решать, составлять.

To work on — работать над.

To work with — работать с.

To work for — работать на.

To get on with — уживаться.

To get up — вставать.

To get out — уходить.

To get along — ладить.

To give up — оставить, отказаться.

To give away — раздавать, выдавать.

To give in — уступать, сдаваться.

*88. Заполните пропуски. Используйте предлоги, которые употребляются с **work/get/give**.*

1) How long has she been working for this company?

2) Cathy has been working on her essay for two weeks already. She is going to take part in a contest for young writers.

3) When people share a room, the best way to avoid quarrels is to work out a set of rules everybody should observe.

4) Get out of my room! I don't want to listen to you any longer.

5) I'll never forgive you if you give away my secret.

6) Sally and Julia have been sharing a room for two years. They get along with each other and never quarrel, actually.

### ***Рабочая тетрадь***

*1. Составьте вопросы из слов.*

1) How often does your friend go to the gym?

2) Where did you buy that shirt?

3) Have you ever been to a student camp?

- 4) How much money do you have for you?
- 5) Where do your relatives live?
- 6) Have you ever been abroad?

*2. Объедините вопросы слева и реплики справа.*

1) Have you seen a new film made from a Boris Akunin novel? — No, I haven't. Where is it on?

2) Did you see a new educational programme "Spell Well" on Tuesday? — No, I didn't. Do you think it will be on TV again?

3) Have you joined our aerobics club? — Yes, I have. Do you think I can bring a friend with me next time?

4) Did you take part in the swimming competition everybody is talking about? — Yes, I did. And I brought a friend to cheer for me.

5) Do you enjoy our school discos? — Yes, I do. But I don't dance very well. That's why most of the time I watch the others.

6) Are you enjoying the disco? — Yes, I am. It's nice to watch people dancing so well.

*3. Что бы вы спросили в следующих ситуациях? Составьте вопросы, чтобы получить нужную информацию.*

1) What kinds of films do you like? What kind of film would you like to see?

2) When shall I come? What time does the party start?

3) Have you been to the café "Silver Spoon"? Do you know anything about that café?

4) How long have you been studying Spanish? When did you start learning Spanish?

5) Have you quarrelled? Have you had a quarrel?

6) What's the matter? What has happened?

*4. а) Посмотрите на картинку, прочтите вопросы и ответьте на них.*

1) Dolphins eat fish.

2) Fish eat worms.

3) Mongooses eat snakes.

4) Snakes eat mice.

5) Eagles eat sparrows.

6) Sparrows eat flies, worms and spiders.

7) Spiders eat flies.

8) Sparrows eat spiders.

9) Frogs eat mosquitoes.

10) Storks eat frogs.

*б) Посмотрите на картинку. Эти люди не могут говорить друг с другом, поскольку их линии заняты. Задайте два вопроса о каждом из них. Найдите, кто с кем общается по телефону в этот момент.*

1) Who is phoning Mike?

2) Who(m) is Mike phoning?

- 3) Who is phoning Catherine?
- 4) Who(m) is Catherine phoning?
- 5) Who is phoning Daniel?
- 6) Who(m) is Daniel phoning?
- 7) Who is phoning Mary?
- 8) Who(m) is Mary phoning?
- 9) Who is phoning Allan?
- 10) Who(m) is Allan phoning?
- 11) Who is phoning Alice?
- 12) Who(m) is Alice phoning?

*5. Прочтите тексты А и С из упр. 78 учебника. Напишите, одобряете ли вы поведение Салли и Даниэля или нет. Используйте предложения из рамки.*

I think Sally did wrong when she said unpleasant things to her roommate, because all people are absolutely different and it means that they have different ideas, interests and values. Sally and her roommate just had different interests, but still it doesn't mean that Sally should have said those unpleasant things to her roommate. I think that Sally could explain to that girl that she wasn't interested in boys and clothes too much in a more delicate way. She shouldn't be so straight because this may hurt other people's feelings.

Daniel is an awful roommate, because he thinks only of himself and he doesn't care what other people think of him at all. He thinks that it is

absolutely normal when clothes are lying on the sofa or even under it. I think that when a person shares a room or a flat with somebody, it means that he should always remember about the person whom he lives with, but not just do everything he wants.

*6. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.*

- 1) How long does she speak on the phone?
- 2) Who envied Cathy?
- 3) What did she ignore?
- 4) What did she enjoy watching?
- 5) How long does it take you to have a shower?
- 6) Who was in New York last year? Who does she tell about it?

*7. Запишите окончания вопросов.*

- 1) You are staying at this hotel, aren't you?
- 2) You share a room with your brother, don't you?
- 3) Your roommate goes out a lot, doesn't he?
- 4) She is a chatterbox, isn't she?
- 5) It isn't cold here at all, is it?
- 6) You have already met each other, haven't you?
- 7) You have been sharing a room for a year already, haven't you?



8) You enjoyed arranging home parties, didn't you?

9) Your roommates will leave school soon, won't they?

10) I'm superb at cooking boiled eggs, amn't I?

## **Раздел 4. Проводим время вместе**

*91. Какими из нижеперечисленных развлечений вы предпочитаете заниматься со своей семьей? Чем бы вы предпочли заняться со своими друзьями? Какие из этих развлечений вы предпочтете избежать?*

Well, as for me, I would prefer to have a barbeque in the countryside and arranging special meals at home with my family. With friends I would prefer, for example, watching sports competitions and chatting about my personal problems. As for going to the seaside and travelling round the world, I would like to do it either with my family or friends. I would like to avoid gardening, as I don't like it very much, and going to pop and rock concerts also.

*93. Развлечения и путешествия часто связаны с машинами. Опишите машины, используя приведенные ниже словосочетания.*

First car is legendary, old-fashioned and unreliable. The second car is fast and modern. The third one is open-top, expensive, comfortable and elegant. And the last one is high-speed and safe.

*94. Представьте, что вам достаточно лет для вождения автомобиля, и у вас достаточно денег для приобретения собственной машины. Какую марку машины вы бы хотели? Опишите свою машину-мечту.*

Of course, as many people, I would like to have a good car of a foreign mark, something Japanese or German, for example, Mercedes, Toyota or Audi. Of course, these cars are expensive, but they are very safe and reliable, so they are worth such sums of money, I think.

*95. Выберите один из текстов о различных возможностях развлечься. Прочитайте и вставьте пропущенные предложения в нужные места.*

a) Everything changed when my Dad came into the room and handed me a ticket — a ticket to an auto show. It took me seconds to get dressed and

at breakfast we discussed our plans. Even Mum seemed to be excited about the show and kept talking about it over her tea.

When the show was over, we went to a special place where lots of cars were on exhibit. There were some old-fashioned cars which dated back to 1920s–1930s and a long row of Hondas, Fords, Toyotas, BMWs, Chryslers, Lexus, Dodges, and Mercedes. Mum liked a black Rolls Royce because it looked expensive and romantic as if from an old film, but Dad's and my choice was an open-top Hummer H2.

b) The night of the concert came, and Jason dropped by to pick me up. I had put on the appropriate clothing for the occasion — tight black jeans and a black and silver jumper. It matched all right and I looked great in it.

I hope that when I'm an old lady, I will still be able to understand and even share my grandchildren's taste in music. Unfortunately, I will not be able to dance like them. That's why I'm enjoying myself now!

*98. Выучите выражения в рамке. Составьте собственные предложения, используя их.*

1) Sally seems to be interested in foreign countries and ancient culture.

2) My brother doesn't feel like reading this book.

3) David looks happy, so he seems to have solved his problems.

4) Don't wear this cap, if you don't want to look old fashioned.

5) The idea of reading this book sounds strange.

6) She felt stressed out after that journey.

7) They were down when they read the newspaper.

8) Martin seems to be a good friend.

9) Mary looks very stylish in this dress.

10) It sounds nice that they are going to the theatre.

*100. Продолжите диалог. Это день рождения вашей бабушки, и вы хотите сделать для нее особый день. Предложите совместный поход на рок-концерт. «Бабуля» может задавать вопросы любого типа, чтобы выяснить как можно больше о концерте. Она может согласиться на такое развлечение или отвергнуть его.*

— Happy Birthday, Granny! Many happy returns of the day.

— Oh, dear! It's so nice of you to remember.

— Look here, Granny, I've got a great present for you. It's a ticket.

— Is it a theatre ticket?

— Not exactly. It's a concert ticket, a rock concert...

— Really? But I don't know much about the rock music.

— I'm sure you'll enjoy it! You know, it's a little bit loud, but the melody is always bewitched.

— Well, I'm not sure that loud music will be interesting.

— But you'll never know if you don't try!

— Well, maybe you are right... What should I wear for this concert?

— Something modern would be better. Please don't wear your dresses and skirts.

— But I haven't got anything except them.

— Well, I know, you have a pair of jeans. That would be nice!

— OK, let it be jeans. How imaginative my grandchildren are!

— So you are going! Great!

*101. Составьте проект развлечений для целого класса на грядущие праздники. Используйте нижеследующие указания. Выражения ниже могут быть полезными.*

Our idea of a good holiday is a trip round Europe. We are absolutely sure, that this kind of spending a holiday can't be computed with anything else. Just imagine: you will see the European

best cities, the most famous rivers, buildings and statues, the most spectacular views and places just in one month! It will be not only the month of pleasure, but the month of extremely beneficial spending your time. I mean that it's not only entertainment, but it's also a very good way to extend your mind. We're sure you will be delighted to spend your holiday this way!

### ***Рабочая тетрадь***

*1. Прочитайте слова из упр. 92 в учебнике. Выберите одно слово из каждой строки, чтобы заполнить пропуски.*

1) I told Denis only good news about his exams. I want to encourage him to go on with his studies.

2) What kind of entertainment do you prefer — going on a cafe or having a barbecue in the country?

3) Have a look at John! He's telling anecdotes again. He is amusing, isn't he?

4) Jessica says she doesn't need any help as she wants to arrange everything for the party herself.

5) Who is the girl that is chatting with your sister?

6) Travelling around the world he ate a lot of unusual dishes and learned a lot about people.

7) Every summer we live in a camp at the riverbank. We spend at least a week there.

8) If you ever visit my town, you should see the old church in the central square. This is the main tourist attraction.

*2. Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.*

1) I have never been to an auto show. I don't like this kind of entertainment, actually.

2) At the concert I met a person who had seen John Lennon.

3) We designed this car last year, and I'm sure it'll become very popular soon.

4) How about going to the concert tonight? I have bought two tickets already.

5) I don't usually buy concert tickets. My brother buys them, not me.

6) Look, it is raining. I don't feel like going anywhere.

7) We had been driving along that road for three hours, but there were no signs of any village yet.

*3. Используйте слова и выражения из рамки, чтобы дополнить диалоги. Разыграйте их.*

1) — How did you like the jazz band?

— Oh, they were gorgeous! They usually perform very well, but that show was beyond all expectations.

2) — Shall we plan the coming weekend? How would you like to spend it?

— I don't really feel like going out. It has been a hard week, and I feel stressed out.

— How about the barbecue in the country then?

— That would be lovely!

3) — You look great in that dress. Are you going to wear it to the party?

— By no means. It doesn't match the colour of my hair. And it's out of fashion, can't you see?

— It seems trendy enough to me...

— You sound like my grandmother. No, I'll be wearing jeans.

— OK. I'll drop in to pick you up at 6 p. m.

*4. Дополните текст. Напишите, какими преимуществами обладает велосипед в сравнении с автомобилем. Используйте слова и выражения из упр. 98 учебника.*

For example, bicycle can drive through a traffic jam, when all cars would stand in it for hours. Bicycle doesn't pollute the air, as everybody knows. Besides that, it helps you to keep fit and healthy. Moreover, bicycle doesn't need a special parking place. You don't need a garage for it, but can just keep it in your flat. Of course, it may sound strange, but in many highly civilised countries most people prefer to ride a bicycle than



to drive a car just because they care about the environment and their health very much.

## **Раздел 5. О Москве и не только**

*102. Какие общественные достопримечательности в Москве или любом другом городе вы посещали? Что вам больше понравилось?*

There are a lot of beautiful and interesting places in Novgorod the Great. But the most impressive for me are Red Square and the St. Sophie's Cathedral. I have been there two times and saw a lot of tourists from different countries taking photos there, so I immediately understood, how famous this place in Novgorod is.

*105. Прочитайте предложения. Прокомментируйте их, используя выражения ниже. Перепишите предложения, используя пассивный залог.*

1) Paper is made from wood.

2) European ancient books were written by hand.

3) "Romeo and Juliet" was written by William Shakespeare.

4) The electric bulb was invented by Addison.

5) The famous cartoon characters from "Nu, Pogodi!" were created by the Russian artist Kotjenochkin.

6) The Eiffel Tower was built in Paris in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

*106. Дополните предложения, используя пассивный залог. Используйте глаголы в скобках.*

1) I didn't manage to buy any tickets. When I came to the theatre-booking office, everything had been sold out.

2) "Your room looks completely different!" "Yes, it has been decorated."

3) He didn't take his school-leaving exams because he had been expelled from school.

*107. Прочитайте предложения в левой колонке. Придумайте русские эквиваленты к выделенным словам и выражениям. Пояснения из правой колонки могут вам помочь.*

To rack one's brains. — Ломать себе голову.

Intense. — Насыщенный.

Incredible. — Невероятно.

Round the corner. — За углом.

A two-minute walk. — Рукой подать.

109. Прочитайте текст и выпишите все достопримечательности, упомянутые в нем.

The Bolshoi Theatre, the Maly Theatre, Teatralnaya Square, the Moscow Art Theatre, the Operetta Theatre, the Yury Nikulin Old Circus on Tsvetnoi Boulevard, the Moscow Dolphinarium.

110. Выберите лучший ответ на вопрос и лучшее окончание, чтобы дополнить предложение.

1. — С.
2. — В.
3. — D.
4. — В.
5. — С.

111. Дополните ситуации, используя ниже-следующие выражения. Используйте соответствующие формы глаголов.

1) There is no need to take a bus to get to the theatrical studio. It will take us two minutes to walk there. It is just round the corner.

2) You almost can't be late for the performance. This cinema works round the clock, without any breaks. It works non-stop, actually.

3) A famous writer lived in this street. I don't remember his name, but we can find it out easily.

Let's have a look at the name of the street. I'm sure that it is called after him.

4) It's not easy to live in big cities nowadays. There are so many people, transport is crowded and people have no time for quiet walking and talking. Life is intense.

5) I don't remember the address, but this building looks very familiar. It seems to be the place we are looking for.

*112. Найдите в тексте важные моменты и даты из истории старого цирка. Используйте свои заметки как указания для доклада о цирке.*

The Yury Nikulin Old Circus on Tsvetnoi Boulevard is really old, one of the oldest circuses in Russia. It was opened in 1880 and since that time has been working non-stop. Such brilliant clowns as Karandash and Oleg Popov worked there. In 1980s the circus was rebuilt, but its atmosphere, warm and homelike, remained the same.

*117. Объедините вместе две мысли. Используйте фразы, приведенные выше. Предложите максимально возможное количество вариантов.*

On the one hand, people like watching animals perform tricks in the arena. On the other hand,

circus animals, however, do not enjoy their sad life. People, and especially children, like circus very much. People take care of animals.

On the one hand, bears riding bicycles look very pretty. On the other hand, riding a bicycle is an unnatural thing for animals to do; they are forced to do it.

Dolphins enjoy playing with their trainers. But at the same time they are kept in uncomfortable and small swimming pools.

Animals in the circuses are taken care of, but one shouldn't forget that animals suffer from being kept in cages.

*118. Как вы считаете, цирк должен быть без животных? Обсудите это в группах и предложите свои доводы. Поделитесь своим мнением с одноклассниками.*

In my opinion, circus without animals wouldn't be interesting. I agree that some circuses really don't care of the animals, but I'm sure, that big and famous ones take care of there four-legged workers and feed and clean them. Besides that, I think that a hungry dog or tiger just wouldn't jump or run or doing anything like that. So, if animals are fed and taken care of in the circuses, why the circuses should avoid animals working there?

*120. Работайте в парах. Составьте диалог между Мишелем и продавщицей билетной кассы. Используйте информацию в рамке и приведенные ниже фразы.*

— Hello. The booking office of the Central Cinema. Can I help you?

— Yes, please. Can you tell me what's on today? I would like to see either a musical or a comedy.

— Then I can offer you one comedy, but there are also a horror film and a melodrama.

— Thanks, but I'm afraid we are not keen on horror films and melodramas also. Can I reserve two tickets for 7.00?

— I'm sorry but there is only one free ticket. I can offer you two tickets in the last row for 1.30.

— No, I want to have seats not in the first or in the last row; and for the time between 5.00 and 9.00.

— Then I can offer you tickets for 8.00. There are seats in the rows from the first till the eight available.

— That's good. Then can we reserve two tickets for 8.00 in the third row please?

— Certainly. Can you tell me your name?

— Petrov.

— OK. Two seats are reserved for your name.

— Thank you.

— Not at all.

## ***Рабочая тетрадь***

*1. а) Найдите лишние слова.*

1. — gym; 2. — performance; 3. — playwright;  
4. — musicals.

*б) Объедините слова с их описаниями.*

1. — e; 2. — a; 3. — c; 4. — d; 5. — b.

*2. Составьте предложения из слов, приведенных ниже. Используйте пассивный залог.*

1) The circus is visited by a lot of children and their parents.

2) The Musical Theatre was founded in 1941.

3) The building of the Bolshoi Theatre was built in 1825.

4) The Maly Theatre was founded as the Moscow University Theatre in 1756.

5) For many years “Unona and Avos” has been staged at the Lencom Theatre.

6) The famous play “The Revisor” has been staged at the Maly Theatre since the nineteenth century.

3. Дополните предложения, чтобы объяснить, почему люди не смогли сделать то, что хотели. Используйте пассивный залог.

2) I wanted to buy a new film yesterday, but the shop was closed.

3) I wanted to go to the theatre on Saturday, but all the tickets were sold out/had been sold out.

4) Cathy thought about taking a radio to the country, but it was broken.

5) I wanted to read the paper, but it was written in some unknown language.

6) Allan wanted to break the wall, but it was made of stone.

7) They wanted to drive to the village, but the road was blocked by a fallen tree.

4. Задайте вопросы, чтобы получить больше сведений. Используйте пассивный залог.

2) When was it destroyed?

3) When will it be reconstructed?

4) Why was it closed?

5) What material is it made of?

6) What countries will it be staged in?



5. Ответьте на вопросы. Воспользуйтесь приглашением/советом/помощью с благодарностью или откажитесь от них. Если отказываетесь, извинитесь (объясните, почему). Используйте словосочетания из рамки.

1) I'm sorry; I don't think I can. I'll visit my sister in the hospital tonight.

2) That would be lovely!

3) I'm afraid I'm not keen of it.

4) I'll definitely go!

6. Джулия под впечатлением только что увиденного балета. Она хочет написать об этом своему другу. Но она слишком часто использует слово **"good"** в письме. Используйте более выразительные слова из рамочки вместо слов, выделенных жирным шрифтом, чтобы улучшить ее письмо.

1) most popular;

2) impressive;

3) graceful;

4) gorgeous;

5) professional;

6) went beyond all expectations.

## Раздел 6. Вам нравятся видео и телевидение?

*121. В наше время главными в мире развлечений являются телевидение и видео. Как вы можете это объяснить? Предположите.*

I think TV and video are so popular nowadays because this is the most available kind of entertainment. You don't have to go anywhere and pay anything. You just sit on your sofa in front of your TV set and watch any kinds of programmes you like.

*122. Какие телепрограммы и видеофильмы вы предпочитаете? Почему?*

As for me, I really enjoy watching comedies and detective films. Comedies are funny so you can watch them just for fun. Detectives are very interesting.

*124. Прочтите два утверждения, которые выражают различные мнения, и аргументы ниже. В рамочках впишите номер утверждения, соответствующего каждому доводу.*

[1] When I'm at home, watching TV takes all of my time and I have no time for my lessons.

[2] Most people get their news from TV.

[1] People waste a lot of time watching rubbish: third-rate films, stupid talk shows and annoying adverts.

[2] Nowadays we cannot be well-informed without TV.

[2] TV gives us many opportunities for education.

[2] There are some silly programmes on TV, but if you don't like them, you can switch it off.

[2] If you feel down, bored or lonely, you can switch on the TV and you'll feel better...

[1] People have turned into slaves of TV. They do not read and cannot communicate without TV.

[2] Because of TV, people are able to visit a lot of different places in the world, experience other cultures and learn about different people and events.

[1] Because of TV, people don't do any sports.

*125. Работайте в парах. Придумайте больше аргументов за и против телевидения. Запишите их. Поделитесь своим мнением со своими одноклассниками. Докажите.*

1) I think that TV is one of the most harmful inventions. TV cuts people from the real world. People become lazy, instead of doing sports they watch TV. Television takes free time of the people.

Instead of reading books people watch various TV programmes.

2) TV is one of the most useful inventions and I don't see any danger in it. I think that TV is very useful. You can get news from it, and any information you need. You can see exotic countries with their people and culture, oceans and deserts with their animals. You can watch films without going to the cinema, for example. And you can just entertain yourself when you want to have a rest!

*128. Прочитайте диалог и скажите, что необходимо для создания простого художественного фильма.*

To make an ordinary action film, you should show a group of criminals and a hero, who is trying to break up their plans. The hero should be strong, good-looking and he should fight alone. At the end of the film the hero will save the world and some pretty girl and he should give her a kiss just next to the bodies of his enemies. And don't forget constant blowing up and crashing!

*129. Объедините слова и их пояснения. Используйте словарь, если необходимо.*

1) A dragon is an unreal animal from tales and legends that normally has several heads and a tail;

it can fly and shoot flames from its mouth; the most habitual food is princesses and knights.

2) Rescue is to save somebody from danger in a place where he/she is kept against his/her will.

3) An irony is a form of humour in which we use words in their opposite meaning; writers and filmmakers often use it to amuse their readers or spectators.

4) A parody is a story or a film where you can recognize some other well-known story or film; the characters behave unexpectedly and it amuses the readers or spectators.

5) A knight is a young handsome man who is in love with some beautiful princess; he usually saves her from a tower where she is kept by some witch or wizard.

6) An ogre is a cruel and ugly creature in stories for children; he lives deep in the woods and is thought to eat children (sometimes even adults).

*130. Ознакомьтесь с информацией и угадайте название мультфильма.*

Shrek.

*131. Найдите слова и выражения в тексте, которые означают следующее.*

1) To save someone — to rescue (the princess);

- 2) to have no idea of good manners — to have no idea how to behave;
- 3) to make jokes — to crack jokes;
- 4) to be strongly in love with — to be head over heels in love with.

*132. Работайте в группах. Предложите сюжет фильма. Используйте рекомендации.*

We want to present you the plot of a love story. The main idea of the film is that you should be honest if really love. The main character Dima is a 15-year-old boy. He is from a big family. He is handsome, intelligent and honest boy. He loves a very beautiful girl Lena, but he knows that she is going out with another boy, Oleg, who is older than her and who is the leader of his company. Once Dima saw this boy with another girl and he was really shocked that Oleg was unfair to Lena. As Dima hates dishonest people, he wants to make Oleg and Lena split up. He knows that it will be difficult, as she doesn't know him at all and would hardly believe him. Besides that, Oleg finds out Dima's plan and tries to prevent him telling Lena the truth. In the end, Lena finds out the truth herself and when she was walking home and crying, Dima came up to her and explained that he had loved her for a long time. Now they are very happy together.

## ***Рабочая тетрадь***

*1. Прочтите глаголы, касающиеся человеческих взаимоотношений, и распределите их в две колонки: 1) глаголы, означающие отрицательное для вас; 2) глаголы, означающие положительное для вас.*

<b>Negative</b>	<b>Positive</b>
to quarrel	to support
to betray	to appreciate
to feel jealous	to rely on
to ignore	to care for
to feel lonely	to defend
to annoy	to encourage

*2. Вы знаете, о чем знаменитая рок-опера «Юнона и Авось»? Прочитайте о некоторых исторических событиях, на которых опера основана. Затем дополните предложения глаголами в правильной форме.*

- 1) arranged;
- 2) was;
- 3) needed;
- 4) had been;

- 5) fell;
- 6) needed;
- 7) had died.

*3. Прочитайте описание ситуаций. Напишите о том, что случилось/происходит/произойдет. Используйте пассивный залог.*

- 1) is broken/has been broken;
- 2) has been stolen/is stolen;
- 3) will be expelled;
- 4) was punished/is punished;
- 5) will be corrected.

*4. Прочитайте сведения о Вупи Голдберг. Напишите ее жизнеописание или жизнеописание любого другого актера/актрисы.*

Whoopy Goldberg, whose real name is Caryn Elaine Johnson, was born on November 13, 1955 in Manhattan, USA. When she was only eight years old, she joined the Children's Theatre where she showed her comic potential. Since that time she has been performing in the theatres and in the movies, such as "Ghost", "The Player", "Sister Act", "The Long Walk Home", "Made in America" and many others. During her career Whoopy Goldberg has received an unbelievable number of awards: the Oscar, the People's Choice Awards, the Kids' Choice Awards as Favourite Movie Actress



and others. If speaking about her social activities, we can say that Whoopy Goldberg is a defender of the homeless, children, human rights and a fighter against AIDS. As for her family and private life, now she lives a quite life in Malibu with her mother, daughter and three grandchildren. She takes only small parts in films now because she doesn't want to leave the family for too long.

## Проверка

*2. Прочтите текст и решите задания, приведенные ниже.*

1. — e; 2. — a; 3. — e.

*5. Выберите правильный пункт и заполните пропуски.*

1. — b; 2. — d; 3. — a; 4. — d; 5. — c; 6. — c;  
7. — a; 8. — b.

## Часть 2. Этот огромный мир! Начинаем путешествовать!

### Раздел 1. Почему люди путешествуют?

*1. Как вы думаете, почему люди путешествуют? Расставьте причины по их важности и добавьте собственные причины.*

[1] they want to change their life;

[8] they hope to make a fortune;

[2] they want to investigate the world;

[3] they want to discover new places, new species of animals or plants to become famous;

[9] they want to develop trade and economic relationships;

[4] they want to meet new people and get to know their lifestyles and their traditions;

[6] they travel because of curiosity;

[7] they travel when they feel down or stressed out;

[5] they have a sense of adventure.

I think people travel because they want to discover new places, new species of animals or plants, to meet new people and get to know their lifestyles and their traditions and to investigate the world. It is always interesting to see something unfamiliar for us and it helps to broaden our mind greatly. Another very important reason for travelling is to change your life at least for a few weeks, then to develop trade and economic relationships; and some people travel because of curiosity also.

*2. Опишите, как вы относитесь к путешествиям. Скажите, почему.*

As for me, I'm really fond of travelling because it broadens our mind greatly, it helps us to see exotic animals and places not in the TV set, but with your own eyes, which is much more exciting. You have the opportunity to learn traditions, cultures and even languages of different countries. Finally, travelling is just interesting and relaxing, it helps you to feel great and full of fresh energy.

*3. Работайте в группах по двое или трое. Посмотрите на картинки и опишите виды путешествия. Используйте словосочетания из рамки.*

The first means of travelling were animals, such as horses and camels. But this kind of travelling

is dangerous and exhausting, and it took ages to get to another town or country. The situation with sailing wooden ships wasn't better. Such ships went in the direction of the wind, so it was very difficult to steer it. Then hot air balloons were invented, but they were also slow and difficult in operating. Travelling became much easier and safer only when air liners, steam engine passengers and steamships were invented. They are still the most popular means of travelling because they help you to get to the opposite side of the planet in hours. However, in the last century modern ocean liners, express trains and speedy cars appeared which made travelling even faster.

*4. Прочтите примеры и подумайте, чем они отличаются. Потом объедините предложения, чтобы дополнить ситуации.*

1. — d. Jim has been showing his family photos for three hours. All his guests are dying of hunger and irritation.

2. — a. Jim showed his family photos for three hours. He quit only when one of the guests asked for some coffee and biscuits.

3. — e. Jessie and Julie have been close friends since their childhood. They don't have any secrets from each other.

4. — b. Jessie and Julie were close friends since their childhood. But they quarrelled once and haven't seen each other since.

5. — f. I have been trying to solve the the maths problem for two hours. However, there is still no success.

6. — e. I tried to solve the maths problem for two hours. When I became sure that I had no chance, I gave up on it.

*5. Используйте глаголы в Past Simple или Present Perfect/Present Perfect Continuous.*

- 1) has never left;
- 2) travelled;
- 3) has been running;
- 4) read;
- 5) has been flying;
- 6) lived;
- 7) have been living/have lived;
- 8) haven't flown;
- 9) have been suffering.

*6. Вставьте for, sinse или during.*

1) She has been dreaming about a round-the-world sea voyage since the time when she became interested in the tourism business.

2) He studied Japanese for three years, but then, all of a sudden, he gave it up and got interested in Spanish.

3) Do you remember going on any trips with your classmates during the academic year?

4) He hasn't flown since that unlucky trip when all of his luggage was lost at the airport.

5) Because of my parents' jobs, I travelled a lot during my childhood. It was very exciting for a kid.

*9. Просмотрите текст в упр. 8 снова. Какие из этих утверждений могут объяснить тайну Бермудского треугольника?*

In my opinion, the most probable variant is that earthquakes happening deep under the sea cause all the accidents.

*10. Работайте в группах. Выберите одну из идей из упр. 9 или предложите собственную. Постарайтесь подтвердить ее. Поделитесь своими идеями с учащимися вашей группы. Потом выберите наиболее интересную мысль.*

The idea that earthquakes happening deep under the sea cause all the accidents seems to us the most probable, because there are a lot of volcanoes and tornadoes under the water. We know some of them, but not all, of course. They can be

very strong, so that all ships and even planes sink because of them.

*11. Выберите правильный пункт для продолжения предложений.*

1. — a. Marco Polo is famous for his travelling along the Great Silk Road across the Gobi Desert.

2. — a. The Galapagos Islands are in the Pacific Ocean.

3. — c. The Bermuda Triangle, the place where a lot of ships have disappeared, is in the Atlantic Ocean.

*13. Подготовьте изложение о любой стране. Расскажите о вещах, которые ассоциируются с этой страной. Пусть остальные учащиеся догадаются, как страна называется.*

It is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). It is situated in North America. If we look at the map of this country, we can see lowlands and mountains. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains and the Cordillera.

It is a highly developed industrial country. It's the world's leading producer of oil and the world's second producer of iron ore and coal. Among the most important manufacturing industries are

aircrafts, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, furniture and paper.

The largest cities are: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San-Francisco, and others. There are 50 states, each has its own government.

*15. Вставъте артикли, если необходимо.*

1) the; — ; — .

2) — ; — .

3) the; the; — ; the; — .

4) — ; the.

*17. Составъте как можно больше словосочетаний, используя слова из двух рамок.*

Unkind people; unkind relations; unpleasant voyage; unpleasant situation; unpleasant event; unpleasant food; unpleasant information; unpleasant discovery; unpleasant story; unpacked suitcase; unequal business; unequal success; unlike crash; unlike voyage; unlike success; unlike situation; unlike event; unspoiled people; unspoiled relations; unsure ship; untitled story; unusual voyage; unusual situation; uninteresting voyage; uninteresting story; unidentified object; unidentified number; unhealthy food; unhappy people; unfriendly people; unfriendly relations; uncountable number; unfortunate voyage; unfortunate event; unavoidable



crash; unavoidable situation; unpredictable crash; unpredictable success; imsinkable ship; unattended suitcase; unexpected success; unfair people; unsafe voyage; unknown forest; unbelievable discovery; unbelievable story.

*18. Морская прогулка — самый романтический вид путешествия. Но путешественники могут столкнуться с множеством опасностей. Прочтите следующее и выберите опасности, которые возможны на море.*

There can be an earthquake under the water, which can hit the ship and cause flood. Also violent wind and storm and tornado are possible. There can be a fire on a board of ship. Besides that, a ship crash and an iceberg crash can happen.

*19. Прочитайте краткие сведения из подросткового журнала и скажите: почему айсберги могут представлять опасность для кораблей; каким образом айсберг стал причиной трагедии Титаника; что вы узнали о «сестрах» Титаника.*

Icebergs can be dangerous for ships because they can move very quickly and sometimes it's not easy to detect them in time. As big ships can't stop or change their direction quickly crashing is sometimes unavoidable.

The Titanic was one of the biggest ships that crashed into a huge iceberg, although it was considered to be very safe and even unsinkable.

There were two Titanic's sisters — the Britannic and the Olympic. Those three ships were very much alike. During the World War I the Britannic became the biggest floating hospital. She was damaged by German mine and sank near Greece. The Olympic was launched in 1910, two years before the Titanic, and unlike her unfortunate sisters, lived a long life — almost half a century.

*20. Вставьте глаголы, используя их в правильной форме.*

1) In the twentieth century, scientists detected extracts of ancient plants in floating masses of ice.

2) When travelling by car, be very attentive and avoid dangerous driving.

3) Since the passengers were in danger, the rescue party used a helicopter to get to the place where two ships had crashed.

4) The captain of the submarine ordered the crew to stop the engines to prevent a collision with a strange unidentified object moving towards them under the water.

5) An expedition of specially-trained divers have kept trying to find the ship that sank more than half a century ago.

6) An unexpected storm seriously damaged the ship. That's why the captain ordered them to stop in the nearest port to repair it.

7) This shipbuilding company has a long and successful history. They launch one or two liners every year.

*22. Посмотрите на иллюстрации к истории о Титанике. а) Расставьте фразы в правильном порядке; б) расскажите историю, добавляя как можно больше деталей.*

a) 4, 6, 5, 7, 1, 3, 2.

b) The Titanic was the biggest ship in 1912. The captain, Edward Smith, and the engineers who had designed the Titanic were sure that she was absolutely safe and unsinkable.

A lot of people bought tickets for the first voyage across the Atlantic from Europe to America. There were rich people as well as third class passengers, most of whom were immigrating to America.

The ship was fantastic. First class passengers could have everything they wanted: lovely music, delicious food, lots of entertainment. They felt relaxed and happy.

At 11.40 p.m. on the 14<sup>th</sup> of April, everybody on board heard a terrible sound. The Titanic had crashed into an iceberg. Sailors didn't notice it in the dark, misty, cold night.

The panic began. It was discovered that there were not enough lifeboats for all the passengers.

At 2.20 a.m. on 15<sup>th</sup> of April the Titanic sank and took more than 1500 lives with it.

The liner Carpathia arrived at the site of the tragedy at 5 a.m. on the same day and rescued the people in the lifeboats. In the end, only about 700 passengers of the Titanic survived.

*23. Дориан — великий путешественник. Всю свою жизнь он путешествует вокруг света, но теперь он возвращается в место своего рождения. Прочтите его историю, посмотрите на картинки и скажите, что изменилось в его родном городе. Используйте модель из рамочки.*

The cottage has been destroyed and a business centre has been built.

The watermill has been taken down and a cafe has been built.

The local school has been destroyed and an Internet-cafe has been built.

The wood has been cut down and blocks of flats have been built.

The green river has been drained and a parking lot has been built.

26. *Расскажите биографию знаменитого путешественника. В качестве образца используйте историю о В. И. Беринге.*

Christopher Columbus was born in 1451 in Italy. On the 3rd of August, 1492, he went on his first voyage with a little fleet. He landed in Cuba on October 28, but he soon convinced himself that it wasn't the land he was searching for and soon went back home. His 2<sup>nd</sup> journey began on September 25, 1493 when he led at least 17 big ships. And the fleet reached Dominica on November 3rd. He found a lot of new lands and islands and gold during this and next two voyages. The great traveller died on May 20, 1506.

29. а) *Образуйте существительные из глаголов. Используйте суффиксы -sion, -tion, -ment, -ive или без суффикса.*

- 1) exploration;
- 2) equipment;
- 3) revision;
- 4) detection, detective;
- 5) arrangement;
- 6) entertainment;
- 7) protection;
- 8) prevention;
- 9) crash.

*30. Поменяйте глаголы в конце строки на существительные или прилагательные и дополните предложения.*

1) Nobody thought that anything could happen to the Titanic. The ship was considered unsinkable.

2) The invention of the steam engine made travelling easier and faster.

3) We were able to understand what the strangers were speaking about though their pronunciation was rather strange.

4) A new seaway from Europe to India was discovered and it caused the further development of trade.

5) The car was moving at a low speed and that prevented it from a crash with a biker.

6) Everybody realised that the hurricane was unavoidable and so they had to look for a safe place to hide from it.

*31. Обсудите вопросы в парах и сделайте несколько догадок. Поделитесь ими с одноклассниками.*

1) I have heard that the Black Sea was given its name because there were often black storm clouds over it.

2) Pacific means calm and quiet and the Pacific Ocean was called so by some explorer who travelled across it and there wasn't any storm during his voyage.

*34. Найдите в тексте несколько фактов, подтверждающих следующее.*

We can be sure, even without reading history books, that the place, which name ends in — pol, were settled by Greeks in ancient times, because Greeks gave names with — polis, which means “city” in Greek, to their towns.

In the name of Shakespeare’s birthplace, Stratford-upon-Avon, we see four words from three different languages: strada from Latin, afon from Welsh and ford from English.

For example, Bratsk speaks of young people of different nationalities who went to the wild taiga and founded a new town there.

There are English names in the northeast and along the eastern coast, for example, New London, Portland, New York. There are Dutch names in many districts of New York City (Brooklyn. Harlem) and in other parts of New York State and Spanish names in Florida. There are lots of French names in the southern states and along the Mississippi. The oldest names in the west — in the states of California, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona — are Spanish.

## ***Рабочая тетрадь***

*1. Используйте предлоги из рамки, чтобы дополнить предложения, если необходимо. Некоторые предлоги можно использовать дважды или не задействовать вообще.*

- 1) by; 2) by; 3) — ; 4) from; 5) round; 6) across;  
7) of.

*2. Прочтите письмо Мэри к ее младшей сестре. Используйте глаголы в Past Simple или Present Perfect/Present Perfect Continuous.*

- 1) was;  
2) missed;  
3) had to;  
4) took;  
5) have already explored;  
6) has joined/joined;  
7) haven't chosen;  
8) have been doing;  
9) Have you returned.

*3. Используйте артикли **a/an** или **the** если нужно.*

- 1) a; 2) — ; 3) the; 4) — ; — ; 5) the; 6) a; — .



4. *Определите правильную форму глагола.*

- 1) will travel;
- 2) eat; use;
- 3) has already been;
- 4) sank; has heard;
- 5) have seen;
- 6) was passing; has been published.

5. *Задайте вопросы к предложенным ответам.*

- 1) Why is it difficult to notice an iceberg?
- 2) Why can icebergs be dangerous to ships?
- 3) Where did the Titanic sink?
- 4) What kind of ship was the Britannica?
- 5) When was the Olympic launched?
- 6) How long did the Olympic live?

6. *Задайте вопросы к словам, выделенным жирным шрифтом. Используйте пассивный залог.*

- 1) How many passengers of the Titanic were rescued by the Carpathia?
- 2) How many tickets were sold for the first voyage from Europe to America?
- 3) When was Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky founded?
- 4) When are books on travellings and travellers often sold?

5) How many copies of the magazine have been sold?

6) How many cases of UFO visits to the Earth have been registered in the last 50 years?/Who knows how many cases of UFO visits to the Earth have been registered in the last 50 years?

7) When will mysteries of the past be solved?

*7. Выберите правильный пункт и заполните пропуски.*

1. — b; 2. — d; 3. — a; 4. — d; 5. — b; 6. — a.

*8. Напишите короткую биографию Д. Лингстона. Используйте информацию, приведенную ниже.*

David Livingstone, the greatest missionary and explorer in Africa, who wanted to open Africa to the civilised world and to stop slave trade, was born in 1813 in Scotland. He got medical education and in 1840 was sent to Africa as a member of the London Missionary Society. From 1841 to 1852 he explored Kalahari and managed to cross the Kalahari Desert. In 1853 Livingstone travelled to Luanda, on the west coast of it. From 1855 to 1856 he discovered the Zambezi River and followed it from the source till the Indian Ocean, crossing the African continent. Livingstone was the first European who had ever crossed the African continent.

While travelling he saw a beautiful waterfall and named it Victoria Falls. In 1857 he was given the post of British consul at Quelimane and continued his geographical research. In 1864 Livingstone returned to England to publish his book about the Zambezi River. He went to Africa again in 1866. His aim was to find the source of the Nile. From 1867 till 1872 he discovered and mapped many geographical points of Africa, including the Congo River. He suffered from tropical diseases at that time and in 1873 he died in a little African village from a tropical disease.

## **Раздел 2. Легче ли путешествовать в наши дни?**

*40. Вставьте **for**, **by** или **on**, если необходимо.*

1) I prefer travelling by train to travelling by air. I get airsick, actually.

2) — Can I speak to James, please?

— Sorry, he is not in. He has left for Paris for a couple of weeks.

3) It's already very late. If you don't leave for immediately, there won't be any buses and you will have to go on foot.

4) — I've heard you are going to leave for your job. Is this true?

— Yes, I have to do it because I'm leaving for St Petersburg on Samara.

*43. Прочтите предложения и скажите, что в них означают возвратные местоимения.*

1. — a; 2. — b; 3. — b; 4. — b, 5. — b, 6. — b, 7. — a.

*44. Дополните предложения правильными возвратными местоимениями.*

1) I don't think you should help him all the time. He should learn to get out of difficult situations himself.

2) Are you enjoying yourself/yourselves? It's a nice party, isn't it?

3) It was a great camping holiday! There were no people 50 kilometers around. We slept in tents, hunted for food and cooked it ourselves.

4) He was speaking very loudly, but it was so noisy in the room that he could hardly hear himself.

5) The kids are only ten years old. I don't think they were able to invent this plan themselves.

*45. Объедините выражения с их значениями.*

1. — b; 2. — c; 3. — e; 4. — a; 5. — d.

47. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами **can** и **must** или их аналогами. В некоторых предложениях возможно более одного варианта.

1) I go to the swimming pool three times a week. I hope I will be able to swim quite well by next summer.

2) Do you know that cats can see very well in the dark?

3) Some animals can do without food for a very longtime. Snakes, for example, are able to survive the whole winter without eating.

4) When I was a little girl, I could/was able to do acrobatic feats, but now I can't.

5) There are no tickets for our flight so we had to go by train.

6) If there is not going to be any information about those passengers till tomorrow morning, we will have to call the police.

52. Соедините слова с их значениями. Предложите русские аналоги.

1. — d. Insurance (страховой полис) is a document in which a certain sum of money is paid in case of an illness or an accident.

2. — c. Foreign currency (иностранная валюта) is type of money that is used in a country.

3. — b. A label (ярлык) is a little piece of paper, plastic, or any other material which appears on someone's luggage and has essential information about its owner (usually name and contacts, telephone and address).

4. — a. A visa (виза) is a special mark in a passport that gives permission to enter or leave the country.

*53. Прочитайте текст и выберите подходящие модальные глаголы.*

1) should; 2) can't; must; should; 3) can; can;  
4) can't; mustn't.

*54. Прочитайте важные слова, относящиеся к аэропорту, и определите их значения. Если нужно, обратитесь к словарю.*

Check-in/to check in — регистрация, контроль/регистрироваться.

Check-in desk — регистрационный стол.

Hand luggage — ручная кладь.

Arrivals — прибытие.

Departure — отъезд.

Takeoff/to take off — взлет/взлетать.

Gate №8 — выход № 8.

Ticket — билет.

Boarding pass/to board — посадочный талон/садиться на самолет.

Declaration form/to fill in the declaration — таможенная декларация/заполнить таможенную декларацию.

Customs/to get through customs — таможенный контроль/пройти таможенный контроль.

Passport control/to get through passport control — паспортный контроль/пройти паспортный контроль.

Announcement/to announce the flight — объявление/объявить рейс.

Baggage reclaim/to get/collect the luggage from the baggage reclaim — выдача багажа/получить багаж.

*55. Используйте слова и выражения из рамки вместо выражений, выделенных жирным шрифтом.*

- 1) we got through customs;
- 2) were getting through passport control;
- 3) took off;
- 4) at the arrivals;
- 5) to the departure lounge.

*59. Дополните диалоги. Используйте пассивный залог.*

- 1) was weighed; is allowed;
- 2) Has ... been weighed;
- 3) is written;

- 4) has been taken;
- 5) is mentioned; was drawn;
- 6) Has ... been announced.

*61. b) Работайте в парах. У Джессики все еще есть проблемы. Помогите ей составить вопросы, которые она может задать, чтобы решить свои проблемы.*

2) Ask the person at the check-in desk: "Can I keep my rucksack as a hand luggage?"

3) Ask the person at the check-in desk: "Where shall I pay for the overweight luggage?"

4) Ask anybody in an airport uniform: "Where can I get a declaration form?"

5) Say: "I'm sorry, but I've spoilt the form. Can I get one more, please?"

6) Ask: "Could you tell me where a telephone is?"

7) Ask: "What number flight has been announced?"

8) Ask: "Where is gate number four?" / "Could you tell me where gate number four is?"

9) Ask the airhostess: "Excuse me, could I have something to drink?"

*62. Работайте в парах. Обсудите ситуации и посоветуйте выход.*

A. In my opinion, he should try to go to London by train, if there are tickets for Sunday night. If



he is not able to do that, he should buy the ticket to the next flight from Liverpool to London. If he is still late for his work, he should tell his boss something convincing, so that he won't be very angry.

B. I think she should immediately call the airport and tell them what has happened. After that she should return the luggage to the baggage reclaim.

*64. Работайте в парах. Посмотрите на иллюстрации к поездке Стива. Дополните диалоги самостоятельно. Затем разыграйте один из диалогов.*

1) *Lady*: Excuse me?

*Steve*: Yes? Can I do anything for you, madam?

*Lady*: Yes. Could you help me with this suitcase? It's too heavy for me.

*Steve*: OK. Where shall I carry it to? What gate are you boarding at?

*Lady*: Gate number four. It's the flight to Rome.

*Steve*: I'm flying to Rome, too.

*Lady*: I'm so lucky that you are on the same flight as me. Could you help me carry my suitcase through customs? And I'll leave you for a moment to buy some medicine. I'm often airsick, you know...

*Steve*: Don't worry. See you on the plane then.

2) *Customs Officer*: Will you open the suitcase, sir? Well, the picture... Is it yours?

*Steve*: No, it's not mine! It belongs to a lady who asked me to help her with her luggage!

*Customs Officer*: How can you explain the fact that this picture is in your suitcase then?

*Steve*: The suitcase is not mine, either! This lady must be somewhere here. She just left for a moment to buy some medicine.

*Customs Officer*: I'm sorry, sir, but that doesn't sound convincing. I don't see any lady here. This picture was stolen from the museum recently. I have to arrest you.

*Steve*: Look! There she is! That's the lady!

3) *Customs Officer*: Excuse me, sir. Is this your suitcase?

*Criminal*: Certainly not. I've never seen this suitcase before and I have no idea who this young gentleman is.

*Customs Officer*: Will you open your luggage, please?

*Criminal*: There are only personal things there!

*Customs Officer*: Is this dress, wig and glasses yours?

*Criminal*: No, they're presents for my aunt in Rome.

*Customs Officer*: And what about this watch?

*Criminal*: The watch was given to me by my mother and I never take it off.

*Customs Officer:* It doesn't sound convincing to me. I'm afraid I have to arrest you.

*65. Перескажите историю от имени Стива.*

I was coming up to the customs desk when a woman called me and asked me to carry her suitcase through customs, because it was too heavy for her. She was flying to Rome, the same as me, so we had to go through one and the same gate, so of course, there was no problem for me to help her. She said that she had to leave for a while as she wanted to buy some medicine. So I went to the customs desk with two bags, but when the customs officer opened the woman's suitcase, there was a picture. The officer asked me, if it was mine. I said that it wasn't mine. Then the officer asked why the picture was in my suitcase if it wasn't mine. I tried to explain that the suitcase was not mine, but nobody believed me. After a while I saw a man, whose face looked very much alike to that woman's face. I said to the customs officer that that man was actually that very woman, who asked me to carry her bag. So when the man was going through customs with another suitcase, the customs officer asked him to open it. At first the man didn't want to do that, as he said, that there were only personal things there. When he opened the suitcase, there we saw a wig, a dress and

sunglasses. The officer found that very unusual, but the man said that those things were presents for his friends. But at that moment the officer saw a strange watch on the man's hand. It was pink and heart-shaped. Then at last the officer understood, that I was telling the truth and decided to arrest the strange man.

*66. Опишите наиболее ужасную свою поездку. Это может быть реальная или воображаемая история. Используйте подсказки, но в случае необходимости изменяйте их. Затем запишите свою историю.*

Once I made up my mind to travel to another country during my holidays. I chose the Great Britain and started to prepare for my journey. I packed my suitcase thoroughly and took only essential personal things with me. I decided to travel by air, as it seemed very exciting for me. Besides that, it is the fastest mean of transport, so I had an opportunity to save a couple of days on my way to the Great Britain and back. Although I tried to take only the most essential things, still my luggage was too big and I had to take quite a big suitcase with me. Of course, I couldn't take that suitcase on the board as a hand luggage so it was taken to the baggage compartment. In several hours I was already in the Great Britain. But my

suitcase wasn't there. I was told that it was sent by another air liner, which had a delay in the airport, so I had to wait for my bag for a few hours. However, I didn't like the idea and decided first to find a hotel, and then return to the airport and get my suitcase. So, in a few hours I arrived at the airport. The woman responsible for the baggage compartment asked me how bag looked. I told her that it was big and blue, with two big pockets and she soon brought me such a bag. It ended well, but still I think that it was I he worst holiday in my life, though the most exciting too.

### *67. Обсудите следующие вопросы.*

In my opinion, travelling can be dangerous nowadays, if you don't follow the elementary safety rules. But, of course, it doesn't mean that you should be afraid of travelling, you should just always remember to be careful during your trip, especially if you travel on your own.

Of course, it is good to know basic rules of the first aid and self-defence, but there are also a lot very important rules which will help you to avoid big problems while being abroad. At first, you should buy a package tour to another country only in a well-known and reliable tourist agency. In the airport, in the hotel, in the street, on the beach — everywhere you should be careful and remember

that there are a lot of different people around you, who can be actually not so good as they seems, so you should try to avoid too close communication with those people, whom you don't know well. You should also keep your documents, money and other precious things in a safe place and if they are in your bag with you, you should always keep it close to your body or look at it from time to time, especially in a crowded place.

*68. Прочитайте выражения в рамке. Выберите навыки, которые могут пригодиться путешественнику в настоящее время. Расставьте их по важности. Поделитесь своим мнением с другими учащимися из класса.*

- 1) ability to speak foreign language;
- 2) to have a wide knowledge of different cultures and different traditions;
- 3) to be good at swimming;
- 4) ability to cook;
- 5) ability to do urgent medical care;
- 6) ability to drive a car;
- 7) ability to identify wild plants and animals;
- 8) to be convincing in conversation;
- 9) ability to operate a motorboat;
- 10) ability to operate a helicopter;
- 11) to be good at shooting.

*69. Прочитайте краткое введение к сюжету книги и дополните следующие выражения.*

1) It was difficult for Ben to find a flying job because he was already forty-three.

2) The job that the television company offered him was very good because he couldn't find a job for a long time, so it was a stroke of luck for him to find it at last.

3) The company paid good money for every five hundred feet of shark film.

4) Ben wasn't able to fly the plane back because he had been attacked by a huge tiger shark and his body was a bleeding mess; he couldn't feel his arms or his feet, he had lost a lot of blood and was in and out of consciousness.

*70. Прочитайте эпизод из книги. Дополните предложения после текста.*

1. — b. When Davy managed to take the plane off the ground, he felt panic because something was wrong with the engine and he didn't know what direction to take.

2. — a. Davy was able to fly the plane because he remembered everything his father has told him about it.

3. — b. The most dangerous stage of his flight was the landing because getting a plane off the

ground and flying it is easier than getting it back down.

*71. Снова прочтите текст и скажите, согласны вы или нет со следующими выражениями. Используйте текст, чтобы подтвердить свою точку зрения.*

1) I don't agree with this statement, because Davy was very afraid of flying by the plane as he understood that his father couldn't help him because he was in and out of consciousness.

2) I think it is possible that Davy would become a good pilot when he is older, because he managed to fly even nearly without his father's help and he did everything right. But on the other hand, I think that Davy wouldn't like to become a pilot after such a terrible experience.

3) I think he loved his father of course, because children always love their parents even if they don't get on well.

4) I don't agree with this statement because getting the plane down was very dangerous actually. It was much more difficult than to take off or direct the plane, because the plane could crash when landing.

5) It is right. They nearly hit a big plane, but they luckily managed to avoid it.

6) Ben was very much scared in some moments when there was a real danger for their lives, that's



why when he was conscious he tried to help his son and told him what to do.

*72. Обсудите вопросы по группам и поясните свои ответы.*

1) Ben made his young son fly the plane because nobody would ever find them on that desert island and they could die of thirst and the hot sun.

2) Ben was so hard because he understood how dangerous it was for a young boy to fly. So, Davy at that moment was responsible for his and his father's lives. Ben tried to help his son to direct the plane, and, of course, it was impossible to stay calm in that moment when you are between life and death.

3) The title of the story "The Last Inch" explains that particular moment when you are between life and death. Ben explained to his son that it was the last inch above the ground that mattered if the plane was going to crash or not.

### ***Рабочая тетрадь***

*1. Решите географический кроссворд. Отметьте географические названия, которые следует употреблять с **the**.*

*По горизонтали:* 1. Mediterranean.

*По вертикали:* 1. Mississippi. 2. Edinburgh.

3. Denmark. 4. Indian. 5. Thames. 6. Europe.

7. Rome. 8. Russia. 9. Africa. 10. Nevada. 11. England. 12. Australia. 13. Netherlands.

*По вертикали; the Thames.*

*2. Переведите следующие выражения на английский язык.*

1) He looked in the mirror and didn't recognise himself — a boy in a smart suit, with a modern haircut was looking back at him.

2) Jenny came home earlier than usual. She tidied up the flat, then cooked dinner for her brother and herself.

3) When we were in the country, my father taught me to drive. I drove the car myself! It's a pity that nobody saw me as nobody uses that road.

4) Why do you always ask for help? You are old enough to take care of yourself.

5) Help yourself to the pie. I have made it myself.

*4. Дополните диалоги, используя модальные глаголы **must, mustn't, needn't, should, shouldn't.***

1) No, you needn't.

2) Yes, you must.

3) No, you mustn't.

4) No, you needn't.

5) No, we shouldn't.

*5. Объедините слова в колонках. Каждое из слов используйте только однажды.*

Customs officer, passport control, declaration form, flight delay, baggage reclaim, hand luggage, boarding pass.

*6. Прочтите информацию о двух вариантах путешествия. Запишите, какие из следующих вещей человеку понадобятся или нет при этом. Объясните, почему.*

a) **Trip 1.** You should take sunglasses, shorts and T-shirts because there is very shiny weather in Malta in summer. It's a good idea to take a swimming suit, flippers and a surfboard which will be very useful in Malta, because you will have an opportunity to do water sports there. Besides that, you will go sightseeing in Malta, that's why you should take a camera with you and maybe you will need an umbrella too, because there are sometimes rainstorms in hot countries. It's not a very good idea to take jewellery, as there would be no use in it and also there will be risk of being robbed; and I won't recommend you to take a formal suit too. It's silly to take hockey helmet and hockey stick, because there is no ice for playing hockey in Malta. It would be also silly to take a warm coat and woolen gloves, because there is very hot in Malta and you won't need to wear them.

b) **Trip 2.** You should take a warm coat and woolen gloves with you, because there is cold climate in Ireland. You will also need a hockey helmet and a hockey stick, because you will work as a hockey coach for young children in the local school. I think, it's not a very good idea to take jewellery, because there won't be practical use of it. It's a good idea to take a camera, as you may go sightseeing, and a formal suit, which you may also need during some formal occasions. I wouldn't also recommend you to take an umbrella, as it hardly ever rains in Ireland, but mostly snows. It is silly to take a swimming suit, a surfboard, sunglasses, flippers, shorts and T-shirts there, because it is quite cold in Ireland and nil those things will be absolutely useless there.

*7. Заполните пропуски. Используйте слова из рамки в подходящей форме (активной или пассивной). Каждое слово можно использовать только однажды.*

- 1) had (already) taken off;
- 2) was getting through customs;
- 3) was delayed;
- 4) has (just) been announced;
- 5) had collected;
- 6) arrived.

*8. Дополните предложения предложениями из рамки. Один из них используйте дважды.*

1) The customs officers prevented the criminal from taking a valuable picture out of the country.

2) My grandmother was afraid of travelling by air and insisted on going by train.

3) My elder sister works for a travel agency. She is fond of her job.

4) We wanted to have a camping holiday, but our parents objected to it.

5) I enjoy swimming, but I'm afraid of diving.

6. I don't know if we'll go surfing tomorrow or not. It depends on the weather.

*9. Дополните предложения.*

1) If I go to some distant place for my holiday I'll go by plane, because it is much faster than any other means of transport.

2) If my flight is delayed, I'll wait for it at the airport or go somewhere in the town.

3) If I'm late for my flight, I'll try to get to the airport as fast as I can, but I'm still late, I'll buy a ticket to another flight.

4) If I want to get a seat in non-smoking area, I'll buy a ticket for a non-smoking area.

5) If I don't know how to fill in the declaration form, I'll ask the airport official how to do that.

6) If I have jewellery or antique things with me, I'll write in the customs declaration that I have these things in my luggage.

7) If I can't find my luggage at the baggage reclaim, I'll tell the airport official about that.

8) If my luggage is lost, I'll write an application, so that when my luggage will be found, the airport officials will be able to find me.

9) If I can't find the person who is meeting me at the airport, I'll try to phone him or I'll go to the cabin where the flights are announced and ask the person sitting there to make an announcement for the person who is meeting me at the airport.

10) If I don't know how to get to the place I'm going to stay, I'll take a taxi and ask the driver to bring to that place or I will ask some local residents or buy a city guide.

*12. Напишите характеристику Дэви, персонажа из рассказа «Последний дюйм».*

Davy, the main character from the story "The last inch", was a young slim boy, who looked even younger than his age. He was narrow-shouldered, with fair hair and dark eyes. Davy was a shy boy, who preferred being alone and dreamed of being a pilot. He was quite a brave boy, who of course panicked in dangerous situations but never give up the things he had to do. Even when he was scared

to death, he still managed to control himself and to fly the plane, although he knew only a little about how to do that. He just cried quietly because he understood that his father could die and that it depended on Davy if they both would be safe or not. But despite all that feelings, he had the courage to take the plane off the ground, to fly it and to land it. That's why I think that he was a very strong and courageous person, whom you can rely on in every situation.

*13. Дополните текст от лица цифрового фотоаппарата. Опишите любую фотографию/открытку места, где вы были или хотели бы побывать.*

I took it when we were in Paris. I think you can guess what this is. In this photo you can see not only the symbol of Paris, but the symbol of the whole France — the Eiffel Tower. It is a Parisian landmark that is also a technological masterpiece in building-construction history. When the French government was organizing the International Exposition of 1889 to celebrate the centenary of the French Revolution, a competition was held for designs for a suitable monument. More than 100 plans were submitted, and the Centennial Committee accepted that of the noted bridge engineer Gustave Eiffel. Eiffel's concept of a 984-foot (300-metre) tower built almost entirely

of open-lattice wrought iron aroused amazement, skepticism, and no little opposition on aesthetic grounds. When completed, the tower served as the entrance gateway to the exposition. Nothing remotely like the Eiffel Tower had ever been built; it was twice as high as the dome of St Peter's in Rome or the Great Pyramid of Giza. Making use of his advanced knowledge of the behaviour of metal arch and metal truss forms under loading, Eiffel designed a light, airy, but strong structure that presaged a revolution in civil engineering and architectural design. The Eiffel Tower stands on four lattice-girder piers that taper inward and join to form a single large vertical tower. As they curve inward, the piers are connected to each other by networks of girders at two levels that afford viewing platforms for tourists. The glass-cage machines designed by the Otis Elevator Company of the United States became one of the principal features of the building, helping establish it as one of the world's premier tourist attractions. The tower itself is 300 m (984 feet) high. It rests on a base that is 5 m (17 feet) high, and a television antenna atop the tower gives it a total elevation of 322 m (1,056 feet). The Eiffel Tower was the tallest man-made structure in the world until the completion of the Chrysler Muilding in New York City in 1930.



### Раздел 3. Стоит ли путешествие усилий и денег?

*74. Посмотрите на картинки и скажите, что вы предпочитаете.*

I think I would prefer to live in a hotel, because it is much more comfortable and convenient. Campsite is good for those who prefer something extreme and unusual or, as they say, who wants to be closer to nature. I think it all depends on your company. I mean that when you are with those people whom you love very much, it doesn't matter much where you are.

As I am quite a communicative person, I adore spending my time with friends and relatives and meeting new people. That's why I would like to go to a place where there are a lot of people, because, in my opinion, it is much more interesting, funny and exciting. As I have already said, I am very communicative and sociable, so I like to spend my time with my friends and relatives. Holidays must be interesting and exciting; it means that we should spend it with pleasure. I don't think that it can be interesting to spend your time alone, that's why I would prefer to spend my holidays with friends or relatives.

*76. Скажите, что из нижепредложенного вы предпочитаете.*

a) I'd rather watch a thriller than a soap opera because I enjoy exciting action films; and besides that, I think that most of soap operas are quite silly, uninteresting and even boring.

b) I'd rather prefer to join a football team because I like football very much. I always watch football matches and always play it with my friends on the stadium. As for boxing, it is also a very exciting kind of sport, but, in my opinion, you shouldn't think much in that kind of sport. That's why I'm not very keen on boxing.

c) I would prefer to continue my education because I really want to get a high or at least a specialized secondary education. Of course some people think it is not bad to start working and earning money. But you will have greater opportunities and earn much more when you have a higher education.

d) I think I would prefer to take exam in English because it is more interesting for me. But of course, both physics and English will be very useful for me while studying in the university or in the college. That's why I think it is silly not to use a chance to continue your education if you have it.

e) I'm fond of travelling by plane, that's why I would prefer to travel by plane. It is not only

much faster than all the other means of travelling but also one of the most exciting. This feeling of being high above the ground can't be compared with anything else. But I had also travelled by train several times usually in summer and I should say, it is awful when you can't do anything, even sleep because of the hot weather and there are no air-conditioners.

*77. Скажите, какой выбор вы бы сделали в следующих ситуациях и почему.*

In my opinion, all of these ways of finding useful information are good. What choice to make depends on where and who you are going to spend your holiday with. If you are going along or with some friends in another country, it is better to book a trip in a travel agency or at least learn how to do it. If you are going, for example, in the camp, you can ask some of your friends and acquaintances about that camp. If you go somewhere with family, you can just buy a ticket and book a hotel room in that city where you are going. So, as you see, you should make your choice considering a place where you going and those people who will accompany you during your trip. But still we should remember that travelling nowadays can sometimes be quite dangerous, that's why it is much more reliable to buy your holiday trip in a travel agency.

82. *Путешествие стоит хороших денег. Обсудите, как путешествовать за более низкую плату, и разъясните идеи, стараясь придерживаться реальности. Затем предложите несколько собственных идей.*

In my opinion, all of these ideas are realistic for different people. But you have to be one of the best team players or one of the most students at the university if you want to travel with your team or by an exchange programme. That is difficult, but it is realistic. If speaking about taking part in an international competition or contest, there you usually have to pay for your trip to a foreign country if you are invited there to the final round. And the idea of having a penfriend is also interesting, but it also doesn't mean that your penfriend will pay for your trip, for example, for the tickets to another country and back. I think that the idea of working abroad during the holidays is more realistic and simple. Of course, you shouldn't just go there and then start to look for a job. You should better go to a special organization which helps students to find a job in another country and supports them while they are abroad. Another way of saving money while travelling is just to travel by passing cars. It is quite unusual, but some people manage to travel a lot this way.

*83. Прочитайте анонс о конкурсе и ответьте на вопросы.*

1) Yes, I took part in several competitions on different subjects. There are competitions in all subjects in our school each year, so I took part in some of them and I was quite successful in Maths and Physics.

2) Of course, I know some people who have won prizes. There are several students in my class who have won a lot of prizes in school, local and even republican competitions.

3) I'm absolutely sure that language competitions encourage students to study more because if you really want to win, you will try to prepare for the competition as much as you can.

4) This competition consists of a written grammar and vocabulary test, a written test on your knowledge of lifestyle and history of English-speaking countries and a contest of team-based projects.

5) As for me, a written grammar and vocabulary test seems the most difficult for me because there are so many grammar rules and word expressions in English that it is really hard to learn them all. The test on the knowledge of lifestyle and history of English-speaking countries seems much more interesting for me, because I like to learn something new about the cultures and

lifestyles of different countries, although I'm not very fond of history. I don't like sitting and trying to remember all important dates or so. The test on grammar and vocabulary doesn't seem very difficult for those who are good at English and a team work is also quite interesting for me as I think it is even easier to work in team, because if you don't know something, somebody from your team will possibly know that.

### ***Рабочая тетрадь***

*1. Объедините выражения в левой колонке с их описаниями в правой. Постарайтесь угадать значения, если не знаете их.*

1) A single room is a room in a hotel in which only one person is supposed to stay.

2) A double room is a room in a hotel in which two people are supposed to stay.

3) Bed and breakfast means that a hotel provides a place to sleep and some breakfast in the morning.

4) Check-in is the time when a guest registers his/her arrival to the hotel.

5) Checkout is the time when a guest must leave a hotel room.

6) A package tour means a tour which is planned and organized by a travel agency, and when

travel, excursions, meals, hotels are included in the price of the tour.

7) A high season is the season of the year when the number of tourists is the biggest.

8) A youth hostel is a building where students and young people can stay while travelling for a price much lower than in a hotel.

*2. Заполните пропуски, используя слова из рамки.*

1) bed and breakfast;

2) single;

3) double;

4) packaged;

5) checked in;

6) checkout;

7) high;

8) hostel.

*3. Используйте рекомендации, чтобы составить диалог. Потом разыграйте его.*

1) — You dial the number of the hotel where you wish to reserve a room.

— Hello! This is Cherry Street Inn. My name is Jane Smith. What can I do for you?

2) — Good day! I would like to reserve a room in your inn. Could you help me?

— Yes, certainly. When exactly do you plan to come?

3) — In the middle of July. I need the room from the 14<sup>th</sup> of July.

— Right. And how many days are you going to spend here?

4) — A room for three days.

— Right. And what kind of room would you like to reserve? A single or a double room?

5) — A single room, please.

— Do you want a room with a shower or a bath?

6) — With a shower. And do you serve breakfast in the inn?

— Yes, it's "bed and breakfast".

7) — And I would like the room to have a view of the sea.

— I'm sorry but there are no rooms with a sea view in our inn. I can offer you a room which views a nice garden.

8) — OK. That will do.

— Could you give me your name, please?

— It's not actually for me. I want to reserve the room for my Mum. She doesn't speak English herself.

— Very well. The name of your mother then.

— Her name is Elena Serova.

— Could you spell the surname?

— S-e-r-o-v-a.



— Thank you very much. I hope your mother will enjoy her staying in our inn.

— Thank you.

*4. Когда вы отдыхали на море, вы встретили парня по имени Джон. Вы стали друзьями, потому что оба интересуетесь дизайном интерьеров. Вы получили от него письмо. б) Дополните ответ. Предположите, как переставить мебель в комнате. Постарайтесь быть вежливыми и не оскорбить чувства Джона.*

First of all, I think it's not very convenient to have the desk in the middle of the room because it occupies much space and it should be placed by the window, instead of the bed, which seems to be out of place here, because it is also not very convenient to have a bed just next to the window. You see, if the desk stands by the window, there will be a lot of light and you would not need to put the lamp on it and can put the lamp in another place. I would also suggest moving the bed to the right top corner of the room along the wall which is opposite the door. And I would advise you to put the armchair next to it. I would recommend you to place the coffee table in front of the bed and to put the lamp on it, in case the person living there would like to read in bed

or sitting in the armchair, The coffee table can be very useful there in case somebody wants to have breakfast or dinner in the room. The TV set should be placed on the wall opposite the bed, next to the door, so that the person will be able to watch it lying in the bed. As for wardrobe, why not to place it in the left top corner, along the left wall? The mirror should be hung between the desk and the wardrobe, so that the person will be able to look at himself while dressing. The chair should stand next to the desk, so that you could work there. And, finally, I would suggest moving the rubbish bin to the left bottom corner.

## **Раздел 4. Мы живем в огромной деревне**

*84. Прочтите название раздела. Догадайтесь, о чем она. Обсудите с одноклассниками.*

In my opinion, the title of this section means that all the people live together, in society, so we are all close to each other. This expression is also similar to another one, which says that the world is small. It means that we all live very close to each other and should try to help and appreciate

each other. All people are different, but at the same time we all are people, and this fact must unite us.

*85. Прочтите хорошо известные слова Жака Делора. Как вы понимаете его идею об «огромной деревне»?*

In my opinion, Jacques Delors thinks, that the “global village” is a community first of all; just the same community as the nation, the region, the city, the village, the neighbourhood, but only larger. Another idea is that all people, all races and nations on our planet must live in peace. But Jacques Delors thinks that we are not able to do that yet. So we must learn to live together, because every person is a part of the “global village”.

*86. Работайте в парах. Предложите свои объяснения того, зачем нам нужно учиться жить в мире. Поделитесь своим мнением с одноклассниками.*

The reasons why we all should live in peace are very simple. Every conflict, no matter if it is a war between several countries or a quarrel between neighbours, brings only negative feelings and actions in our life. There can't be anything beneficial in the fact that people kill each other

and die in wars, feel aggressive to each other and so on. Should we quarrel in the situations when we can avoid it? I think we must do everything we can to live in peace, because wars and conflicts can only ruin our life or destroy our health. Besides that, all the people are absolutely different, and all conflicts happen because of this fact. So, we should always try to understand other people, even if it seems to us that they are not right. A world war can be caused by an insignificant fact, that's why we should always remember to be careful to other persons' feelings and try to avoid all conflicts.

*87. Согласны вы или нет со следующим утверждением? Объясните.*

I absolutely agree with this statement because it explains just the same idea as I have on this problem. I think that it is nearly always possible to avoid a conflict, of course, if somebody wants to do it. When we try to understand another person, we should imagine ourselves in his place, and this method can really help us to avoid a conflict. But when people do everything they can to make the conflict even more serious, they do harm only for themselves. That's why I think that we all should try to live in peace.

88. Для нашего обсуждения выбраны три страны: Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии, Соединенные Штаты Америки и Российская Федерация. Как вы думаете, почему выбраны эти страны? Объясните.

At first I want to mention, that the United States of America and the Russian Federation are the most powerful countries in the world and this fact makes them competitors. That's why these countries are often compared. Speaking about the United Kingdom, we should know something about it because we study English, of course. So, both the USA and the UK are English-speaking countries, and Russia is our native country, that's why these three countries were chosen for the discussion.

89. Прочтите новые слова, относящиеся к географии. Скажите своему партнеру, что из них — страны, города, реки, озера, горы.

**Countries:** Mongolia, Korea, China, Kazakhstan, Belgium, Mexico, Norway.

**Cities:** Los Angeles, Omsk, Leeds, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Boston, Liverpool.

**Mountains:** Mount McKinley, Ben Nevis, Elbrus.

**Rivers:** the Severn, the Mississippi.

**Lakes:** Lough Neagh, Lake Superior.

*91. Ознакомьтесь со схемой в Приложении 1, чтобы получить основную информацию о Соединенном Королевстве Великобритании и Северной Ирландии, о Соединенных Штатах Америки и Российской Федерации. Найдите ответы на вопросы.*

1) The capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is London.

2) The capital of the United States of America is Washington.

3) The capital of the Russian Federation is Moscow.

4) The population of Great Britain is 59 million.

5) Nations including the Russian, the Tatar, the Ukrainian, the Chuvash, the Bashkir, the Belarusian, the Mordva and others make up the Russian Federation. We call the Russian Federation a multinational country because it has many nations. We can also call the United States of America a multinational state because people from different parts of the world live there.

6) The largest cities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh, Sheffield, Belfast, Newcastle and Cardiff.

7) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The United States of America is divided into 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Russian Federation is divided into 21 republics, 9 territories (krai), 46 provinces (region, oblast'), 4 autonomous areas (okrug) and 1 autonomous region.

8) The Russian Federation is the greatest in area. It is 17 million sq km.

9) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland borders Ireland and by sea France, the Netherlands, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries. The United States of America borders Canada and Mexico and Russia by sea. The Russian Federation borders China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belarussia, the Ukraine and the USA by sea.

10) The United States of America has the highest mountain (Mount McKinley, which is 6,194 metres), the longest river (the Mississippi, which is 6,019 km) and the largest lake (Lake Superior, which is 83,270 sq km). The Russian Federation has the largest saltwater lake in the world (the Caspian Sea, which is 371,000 sq km), the deepest lake in the world (Lake Baikal, which is 1,620 metres deep).

11) According to the population and the area/territory the Russian Federation and the United States of America are much larger in size than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

12) The greatest in size is the Russian Federation but the greatest in population is the United States of America. The size of the country not always reflects the size of the population. We have come to a conclusion that some territories of the Russian Federation are hard to live in.

*92. Разделите свой класс на три группы.  
а) Выберите одну из стран (Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии, Соединенные Штаты Америки, Российская Федерация) и узнайте о них как можно больше. Расскажите о столицах стран, главных городах, наиболее высоких горах, длиннейших реках и больших озерах.*

1) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is one of the smallest countries in the world. It occupies the British Isles, which lie off the north-west coast of Europe. The total area of the country is 244 thousand sq km. It borders Ireland and by sea, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries. The Atlantic



Ocean is to the north-east, the North Sea is to the west. The UK is separated from the continent by the English Channel and from Ireland by the Irish Sea. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is made up of four historical parts. They are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The capital of the country is London. The largest cities are: Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh, Sheffield, Belfast, Newcastle, Cardiff. If we look at the map, we can see the lowlands and the highlands. The lowlands are in the southern part of the country; the highlands are in the northern part of the country. The highest peak is Ben Nevis. It is located in the Scottish Highland. The longest river is the Severn. The largest lake is Lough Neagh.

## 2) The United States of America

The United States of America is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies the North American continent. The total area of the country is 9 million sq km. It borders Canada and Mexico and the Russian Federation by sea. The Atlantic Ocean is to the east and the Pacific Ocean is to the west. The United States of America is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia. The capital of the country is Washington. The largest cities are: New York, Atlanta, Boston, Houston, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Baltimore. If we look at the map,

we can see the lowlands and the highlands. The lowlands are in the central part of the country, the highlands are mainly in the west and some of them are in the east. The highest peak is Mount McKinley. It is located in Alaska. The longest river is the Mississippi. The largest lake is Lake Superior.

### 3) The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies the Eurasian continent. The total area of the country is 17 million sq km. It borders China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belarussia, and the Ukraine and then the USA by sea. The Arctic Ocean is to the north, the Pacific Ocean is to the east, the Baltic Sea is to the west, and the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea is to the south. The Russian Federation is made up of 21 republics, 9 territories (krai), 46 provinces (region, oblast'), 4 autonomous areas (okrug) and 1 autonomous region. The capital of the country is Moscow. The largest cities are: St Petersburg, Nizhni-Novgorod, Rostov-on-Don, Samara, Tver, Volgograd, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Chelyabinsk and Perm. If we look at the map, we can see the lowlands and the highlands. The lowlands are in the western and northern parts of the country; the highlands are mainly in the south. The highest peak is Elbrus. It is located in the Caucasus. The longest river is the Lena. The largest and deepest

lake is Lake Baikal. The largest saltwater lake is the Caspian Seacak.

*93. Работайте в группах. Обсудите следующее.*

The official name of Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The official name of America is the United States of America. The official name of Russia is the Russian Federation.

The main colours of the flags of these three countries are red, blue and white but the composition of them is different.

The emblem of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the combination of floristic symbols and emblems of the four parts of the country. The emblem of the United States of America is the bald-headed eagle. The emblem of the Russian Federation is the double-headed eagle.

*95. Работая в группах, ответьте на следующие вопросы.*

1) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The official or political name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The geographical name of the country is the British Isles. The abbreviation is the UK.

It occupies the islands which lie off the north-west coast of Europe.

## 2.) The United States of America

The official or political name of the country is the United States of America. The geographical name of the country is America.

The abbreviation is the USA or the US.

It occupies the North American continent.

## 3) The Russian Federation

The official or political name of the country is the Russian Federation.

The abbreviation is the RF.

It occupies the Eurasian continent.

*96. Прочтите неофициальные названия некоторых штатов Америки. а) Что приходит на ум, когда вы читаете такие названия? б) Используйте Приложение 1, чтобы выяснить, почему данные штаты так называются.*

Alaska is also called the Last Frontier, and it means that the state is situated quite far from all the other states of the USA and it borders the Arctic Ocean on the north and north-west, the Bering Strait and the Bering Sea on the west, and the Pacific Ocean and Gulf of Alaska on the south. The land boundaries on the east cut across some 1,150 miles (1,850 km) of high mountains to

separate the state from the Canadian Yukon Territory and British Columbia province. Arizona is sometimes called the Grand Canyon State, which means that the Great Canyon is situated in this state.

Florida is also called the Sunshine State because it is situated on the extreme south of the United States and borders the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Gulf of Mexico on the west; this state has a very hot and shiny climate and attracts thousands of tourists as a health-resort state.

Georgia is called the Peach State, because there are big peach crops in that state.

*102. Используйте приведенные ниже вопросы в своей группе, чтобы побеседовать об эмблеме страны, о которой вы рассказываете.*

1) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The emblem of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the combination of the symbols of the four parts of the country. The State Emblem of Britain shows the union of its four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The emblem was introduced after the union with Scotland in 1603. The shield of the emblem is divided into four parts. There are

emblems of England (three lions on a red background), the emblem of Scotland (a red lion on a yellow background) and the emblem of Northern Ireland (a yellow harp on a blue background).

The two emblems of English lions symbolize the leading role of England in this union. The shield is supported by two mythic animals: the English lion and the Scottish unicorn. The emblem is headed with a crowned lion, the symbol of power and might. Below the emblem there are floristic symbols of the four parts of the country.

The emblem reflects the spirit of the nation and the relations between its parts. The leading role of the animals belongs to the lion and so to the largest historic part of England. Scotland was never under the English control. That is why the Scottish unicorn occupies one of the leading parts of the emblem. Since 1300, Wales was under English control, so the Welsh dragon is not represented on the shield of the emblem and we can see only the floristic symbols of this part — a leek.

## 2) The United States of America

The symbol of the country is the bald-headed eagle with its wings spread on a white background. Five thousand years ago the original Americans chose the eagle as the emblem to symbolize their power. The bald eagle owes its name to the early American colonists but it isn't really bald. It is white-headed. This bird lives only in the USA and

Canada. In 1782, Congress selected the bald eagle as the emblem of the newly-formed state to show the courage and might of the country.

### 3) The Russian Federation

The Russian National Emblem is the golden double-headed eagle with a horseman (St George) on a shield on the eagle's breast with a red background. Above the two heads of the eagle there is a historical crown. The first emblem of the double-headed eagle was introduced in 1480 by Prince Ivan III. It was at the time of establishment of the Russian state system and the emblem which symbolized the supreme power and sovereignty of the state. Since then, the double-headed eagle has been the main part of the emblem of our country. But now the crown is a symbol of the sovereignty both of the Russian Federation (as a whole) and of its parts (subjects of the Federation). The state emblem shows our patron saint, St George, who helped our country at times of war. The state emblem appeared in Russia in 1480. It is the oldest state emblem in history and contributes to our country's traditions.

*10. Прочтите текст о британских символах-цветах и соедините картинки с частями текста.*

1. — C; 2. — A; 3. — D; 4. — B.

*105. Найдите английские эквиваленты приведенных ниже выражений в тексте.*

Герб дома Ланкастеров — the arms of the House of Lancaster.

Война за престол между Ланкастерами и Йорками — the war for the throne between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists.

Война Алой и Белой розы — the War of the Red and White Roses.

Дикое растение — чертополох — a wild plant — a thistle.

Скандинавы решили напасть на шотландскую деревню — the Scandinavians intended to attack a Scottish village.

Скандинавы босиком прокрались в шотландскую деревню — the Scandinavians in their bare feet came quietly to the Scottish village.

Шотландские воины — the Scottish warriors.

Колючки чертополоха вонзались в босые ступни — the thorns of the thistle hurt their bare feet.

Вопли пронзили тишину — howls of pain pierced the silence.

Эмблема Уэльса — лук (или иногда нарцисс) — the Welsh emblem is the leek (or, on occasion, the flower, the daffodil).

Эмблема Ирландии — клевер — the Irish emblem is the shamrock.



Святая Троица (Бог Отец, Бог Сын и Святой Дух) — the Holy Trinity (of God the Father, the Son of God and the Holy Spirit).

*106. Ответьте на вопросы. Используйте информацию, полученную в данной главе.*

1) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has four historic parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

2) The capital of England is London; the capital of Scotland is Edinburgh; the capital of Wales is Cardiff; the capital of Northern Ireland is Belfast.

3) England has got a red rose.

4) The War of the Red and White Roses started because the Lancastrians argued for the throne of England with the Yorkists. It was the war for the throne.

5) The Lancastrians won the war and their arms of the Red Rose became the symbol of the whole England.

6) The red rose became the symbol of the whole of England in 1485 because it decorated the arms of the House of Lancaster.

7) The Scottish emblem is the thistle.

8) At one point, the Scandinavians intended to attack a Scottish village. But since the Scots knew they were coming, they started to prepare for war.

Late at night, the Scandinavians came in their bare feet so as to not awaken the Scottish warriors in the Scottish village. But the thorns of the thistle hurt their bare feet. Their howls of pain pierced the silence and the Scots awoke to fight the enemy.

9) The Welsh symbol is a vegetable: a leek or the flower, the daffodil.

10) The leek became the Welsh floral symbol as the Saint of Wales, David, ate only leek and bread. In memory of this Christian saint, the leek became the symbol of Wales.

11) St David is the Welsh patron saint.

12) The Welsh celebrate their dear saint on the 1st of March when daffodils burst into flames.

13) The Irish symbol is another wild plant — the shamrock.

14) St Patrick is the Irish national saint.

15) With the help of this plant St Patrick explained to the people of the country what the Holy Trinity is. Shamrock has three leaves to unify the Trinity: God the Father, the Son of God and the Holy Spirit.

16) The historic colours of the parts are: in England — white, in Scotland — blue, in Wales — red, in Northern Ireland — green.

*107. Прочтите текст еще раз. Некоторые предложения исчезли. Подумайте вместе с партнером о том, откуда эти выражения.*

The floral symbol of England is the red rose. The red rose has been its symbol since 1485. Earlier it decorated the arms...

The Scottish symbol is a wild plant called the thistle. According to the legend, this plant saved the country from the enemy invasion. At one point, the Scandinavians...

The Irish symbol is another wild plant called the shamrock. This plant helped St Patrick explain to the people of the country what the Holy Trinity is. A shamrock has three leaves to unify the Holy Trinity: God the Father, the Son of God and the Holy Spirit.

*108. Какая легенда о символе-цветке наиболее поэтична? Почему вы так думаете? Расскажите эту легенду партнеру.*

In my opinion, all of these legends are very poetical and exciting, but the legend about the thistle impressed me most of all. I knew that there are a lot of thistles in Scotland, but I didn't know why the Scots appreciate this plant so much. This legend explained it to me. I think that this story cannot only be a legend, but a real fact, although it seems very poetic and reminds of the ancient

times, full of mystery and miracles. That's why I like this particular legend very much.

*109. Посмотрите на изображения гербов и символов некоторых русских регионов. Ответьте на вопросы.*

The first emblem shows us a two-headed eagle with crowns on each head and one another crown between them. The second emblem consists of a house and a horse over it. The third one shows a bear holding a pole-axe. The fourth emblem shows a camel standing on the grass in front of a stone wall. And the last emblem consists of a big yellow tree and also a big golden crown over it.

As we can see, there are more animals than plants on these emblems. There are four animals and only one plant.

*111. Обсудите следующие вопросы.*

a) In my opinion, the knowledge that we have learned in this section will certainly help us to understand our world community better. Firstly, we learned a lot about travelling; secondly, we understood what the idea of the "global village" is. Thirdly, we discussed some reasons which explain why we should try to live in peace. Fourthly, we learned a lot of new information about the Russian Federation, the United States of America and the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. And, finally, we have read some very interesting legends about the floral symbols of the countries of the UK and a lot of new information about symbols, emblems and flags. In my opinion, all the information which we have learned is very beneficial for our understanding of the world's community, as we have understood that all the people, all countries and nations are absolutely different, but that doesn't mean that some people are better and the other are worse; just the opposite, it means, that we all are equal. That's why we must try to understand other people and to live in peace.

b) I think there is no doubt that all the information given in this unit is very beneficial for us. At first, we must appreciate our native country and learn more about its culture and history. Besides that, we should learn information about those countries, the language of which we study and, of course, about other countries too, because this greatly broadens our mind and helps us to understand each other better so that we could cooperate with each other and avoid big conflicts.

c) At first we must learn to live in peace and to understand each other. This will help us to avoid conflicts. We should always remember about other people but not just do everything we want. Besides that, we should try to forgive each other, because if we won't do that and would always try

to revenge, there will be quarrels and conflicts and nothing positive in our life; you should remember that every person can make a mistake because we all are people, and if you imagine yourself in another person's place, you will understand that maybe he was right. We should take care of our relatives and friends, because they are the dearest people in our life.

### ***Рабочая тетрадь***

*1. Прочитайте описание страны и найдите три фактические ошибки. Подчеркните их и исправьте.*

The total area of the country is only 100 thousand square kilometres. The total area is about 244 thousand square kilometres.

It also has sea borders with France, the Netherlands, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries and Canada. The UK does not have a land border with Canada.

The most well-known river in Great Britain is the Thames, because it is one of the longest rivers of the country. The longest river is the Severn.

*2. Опишите Российскую Федерацию.*

The Russian Federation, situated in Eurasia, is the largest country in the world with its area of

17 million square kilometres. Its population of 147 million people is also very high. The official language of the country is Russian and the nationality is also Russian. But it should be pointed out that there are a lot of ethnic groups such as Ukrainian, Chuvash, Bashkir, Belarussian, Mordva and other nations in Russia and that Russians make up 81.5% of the population. The Russian capital is Moscow and other major cities are St Petersburg, Nizhni-Novgorod, Rostov-on-Don, Samara, Tver, Volgograd, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Chelyabinsk, Perm and others. Russia is divided into 21 republics, 6 territories, 49 provinces, 10 autonomous areas, and 1 autonomous region. Russia borders China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan in the south, Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belarussia and the Ukraine in the west and also Russia has a sea border with the USA. The highest mountain in Russia is Elbrus which is 5,642 metres high; the longest river is a Lena which is 4,400 kilometres long and the largest lake is Baikal which occupies the territory of 31,5 square kilometres and is 1,620 metres deep. If speaking about the name of the country, its official and political name is the Russian Federation, but it is also called Russia. After the revolution the 1917 it was known as the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic or RSFSR. The poetic name of the country is Rus. The Russian flag is sometimes

called the Imperial Flag. It consists of three equal stripes of white, blue and red. The first flag of this design appeared more than 300 years ago. Later a black double-headed eagle on a golden background was added to the flag of Russia. It should be pointed out that the white colour symbolizes frankness and generosity, the blue colour symbolizes honesty and wisdom and the red colour symbolises courage and love. The Russian National Emblem is the golden double-headed eagle with I horseman (St George) on a shield on the eagle's breast with a red background. Above the two heads of the eagle, there is a historical crown, which now is a symbol of the sovereignty of the Russian Federation and of its parts.

*3. Заполните пропуски артиклями a/an или the, если необходимо.*

1) — ; 2) the; 3) the; 4) — ; 5) the; 6) — ; 7) the; 8) the; 9) —; 10) — .

*4. Прочтите текст упр. 98 из учебника, чтобы получить информацию о флагах. Затем составьте описание трех флагов в правильных колонках.*

The flag of the RF: a wide white horizontal stripe, a wide blue horizontal stripe, a wide red horizontal stripe.



The flag of the USA: stars for the number of the states, thirteen red mid white horizontal stripes.

The flag of the UK: combination of three crosses, the red cross on a white background, the white diagonal cross on a blue background, the red diagonal cross on a white background.

*5. а) Объедините слова, чтобы составить выражения, описывающие государственный герб.*

A symbol of power, a symbol of sovereignty, a symbol of the union, mythic animals, divided into several parts, leading role, floral symbols.

*б) Расставьте предложения в правильном порядке, чтобы получить описание герба.*

The State Emblem reflects the history of the country. If it consists of several parts, it usually symbolizes the union of several parts of the country. You can often see animals and birds on state emblems. Sometimes they are mythical, such as the Scottish unicorn on the emblem of the UK, or the double-headed eagle on the emblem of the Russian Federation. Sometimes real animals and birds are chosen as the symbols of the country. A rare but real bird, the bald-headed eagle, is the main

part of the Emblem of the United States. It symbolizes courage and power. Different floral elements often complete the concept of the emblem.

## Проверка

*2. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильные номера, чтобы заполнить пропуски.*

1. — c; 2. — a; 3. — b; 4. — d; 5. — c; 6. — d;  
7. — c; 8. — a; 9. — c; 10. — b.

*3. Прочтите текст и найдите выражения, наиболее точно отражающие идеи текста.*

A. — 3; B. — 1; C. — 3.

## Раздел 3. Можем ли мы научиться жить в мире?

### Глава 1. Что такое конфликт?

*1. Работайте в парах. Посмотрите на картинку и ответьте на вопросы.*

- a) These people are mother and daughter.
- b) In my opinion, the girl's age is about 14.
- c) The girl is wearing torn jeans and a T-shirt.
- d) I think that they are arguing, because they seem a little bit angry and upset.

*4. Снова посмотрите на текст и догадайтесь о значении строчки «Красота — это красота поступков».*

- b) A person is beautiful only when his/her actions are beautiful.

*7. Прочитайте и запомните различные значения слова "sign". Объедините их с картинками.*

1. — a; 2. — e; 3. — b; 4. — c; 5. — d.

8. *Переведите выражения. Соедините значения "sign" из упр. 7 с предложениями.*

- 1) Какие математические знаки ты узнал? (a)
- 2) Я давно не видела в тебе никаких признаков красоты. (d)
- 3) Учитель увидел некоторые признаки улучшения в ее работе. (d)
- 4) В этом месте не было и признака жизни. (d)
- 5) Следуй знакам дорожного движения. (b)
- 6) Она подала мне знак сесть. (c)
- 7) Под каким знаком ты родился? (Какой твой знак зодиака?) (e)

9. *Заполните пропуски. Воспользуйтесь словами из рамки.*

- 1) lovely; 2) sign; 3) conservative; 4) reunion;
- 5) wheelchair; 6) look; 7) beauty.

11. а) *Переведите эти выражения на русский язык.*

У меня даже нет платья, которое я могла бы надеть.

Пора уходить.

У меня есть что-то, что я хочу тебе сказать.

Нам надо найти отель, где можно остановиться.

Подожди минутку, мне нужно забрать багаж.

*b) Найдите четыре предложения. Скажите, где **to speak** играет роль подлежащего; части сказуемого; дополнения; определения.*

1) My aim is to speak English fluently. (Part of the predicate.)

2) I want to speak English fluently. (The object.)

3) I have nobody to speak English to. (The attribute.)

4) To speak English fluently is very important in modern life. (The subject.)

*12. Перефразируйте предложения, используя инфинитив.*

1) I have something to tell you.

2) I have nobody to talk to.

3) I have a very difficult text to translate.

4) You'd better find another place to walk your dog.

*13. Используйте инфинитив, чтобы ответить на каждый вопрос.*

1) She talked to her daughter to ask her to go to the family reunion.

2) She went to her room to get dressed.

3) The old woman bought a velvet dress to give it to her granddaughter as a birthday present.

4) She used a wheelchair to move from one place to another.

*14. Работайте в парах. Посмотрите на две картинки и выберите одну из них. Составьте диалог между: а) матерью и дочерью; или б) матерью и сыном. Они разговаривают перед семейной встречей.*

— Good morning, Peter!

— Hi, Mum!

— I've got exciting news. We are going to have our family reunion party tomorrow evening.

— What? Again all my relatives will join together and start criticizing me?

— Oh, dear, this happens only once a year, you should be glad. Besides that, they don't criticize you at all, they just want you to be...

— Yes, I know, they want me to be as good as all my cousins!

— You shouldn't be so angry because of that. Now you should just try to show them that you are really a good boy.

— Oh really? I've always dreamed about being a good boy!

— Don't speak to me like that! I want you to be there and to look properly. You should at least do your hair and wear something official.

— Don't you mean that I have to wear the black suit?

— Exactly.

— But it looks silly!

— It looks nice. Do you want to ashame me and come in these torn jeans?

— Well, OK.

— That's good. And don't forget to behave well at the party.

*15. Работайте в группах по трое или четверо. Составьте список того, что вы приготовите (или хотели бы приготовить) для семейной вечеринки. Пусть каждый из вашей группы расскажет об одной вещи.*

On our family's reunion party we usually invite all the members of our big family and gather at our grandmother's house, as we usually arrange a family reunion party on our grandmother's birthday. Besides that, we usually make our party outdoors, in grandmother's garden. We cook shashlik, salads from fresh tomatoes and cucumbers from the garden, eat different fruits, vegetables and berries. We greet the grandmother and take photos. We sometimes go to the river to swim or to fish.

*17. Какие слова услышала мама, когда Кэри уходила? Запишите их.*

Carrie said she didn't have a dress to wear. She said she didn't want to look lovely. She said the velvet dress was too conservative. She said she would stay at home.

*20. Работайте в парах. Задавайте вопросы и отвечайте на них. Выберите наиболее подходящие выражения.*

1. — b; 2. — b; 3. — a; 4. — a.

*22. Посмотрите на изображение счастливой семейной встречи. Опишите, что там происходит.*

A lot of big families have a very nice tradition to arrange family reunion parties. And we can see a very happy family reunion party in this picture. Everybody is happy to see his relatives again. Somebody is talking and laughing. The girl seems delighted to see and to talk to her great-grandmother again. She looks lovely and very elegant in her black velvet dress with a rose pin. She is sitting in front of her great-grandmother, who is sitting in a wheelchair and looks quite conservative. However, the great-grandmother's blue eyes are shining and we can see signs of beauty in them. By this



picture we can also understand that the family reunion party is a very strong tradition in this family and everybody feels delighted to be there.

*24. Прочтите, что написала Кэрри в своем дневнике год назад. Первый ученик читает предложение, как оно написано, а второй повторяет в косвенной речи.*

1) Carrie wrote that she would wear her jeans and a T-shirt.

2) Carrie wrote that her mother didn't want her to look wild.

3) Carrie wrote that her mother wanted her to wear that awful velvet dress.

4) Carrie wrote that everybody would laugh.

5) Carrie wrote that she would stay at home.

6) Carrie wrote that her mother had given her a wonderful pin.

7) Carrie wrote that her great-grandmother Schuller had performed in Paris.

8) Carrie wrote that the ballet instructor had given the wonderful pin to her great-grandmother.

9) Carrie wrote that her great-grandmother Schuller spoke French very well.

*25. Просмотрите несколько вопросов, которые задают люди в своих письмах. Предложите собственное мнение. Используйте слова из рамки.*

1) In my opinion, there are a lot of reasons why people have conflicts in their family. At first, if we speak about wives and husbands, there can be different reasons of their quarrels. For example, a wife wants her husband to earn more money; she thinks that she herself works a lot and her husband doesn't help her by the house. Sometimes people just don't understand each other, they don't speak one language. Usually such pairs have absolutely different view of life and they split up in several years. A lot of conflicts can happen when people just don't love or respect each other and they live together just because of a habit. Besides these reasons there are a lot of more, which are different in every family.

If speaking about quarrels between parents and children, there is usually only one reason. It is generation gap. Children grow up and want to look attractive and respectful in their friends' eyes, they want to try different styles of clothes and hair, to listen to popular music, etc. But their parents often can't understand why their children wear torn jeans or pierce their navels. It often happens that in such situation both parents and children behave

in a wrong way. They just shout and quarrel, but don't try to listen and to talk to each other.

Sometimes parents think that their children are too lazy, that they don't want to study well, don't do anything by the house and so on.

We can avoid family conflicts if we will just try to understand other people but not only think of ourselves.

2) Of course, a lot of conflicts happen also in political life. Usually states just have different opinions on one subject and they both think that they are right. When one country just wants to get another one's territory and all its natural resources, it just tries to conquer it and begins the war. But in my opinion this method is too old-fashioned, as nowadays states can solve conflicts by peaceful negotiations without physical force.

3) We should begin to solve the problem of conflicts from ourselves. We should learn to understand other people, listen and respect their opinion even if they are not right. All people are absolutely different. But it doesn't mean, that some of us are better and the others are worse. It just means that we all are equal. That's why we should learn to live in peace, appreciate and respect each other. We shouldn't just divide people into groups because some of them are poor, some are rich, some are hardworking and some are lazy. We all have positive and negative features of our

character, that's why we can't say that somebody is bad or good. And to understand each other we should learn to see other people's positive features and not to point at negative ones.

*27. Прочтите, что гость ток-шоу говорит о конфликтах, и найдите ответы на следующие вопросы.*

People want to know why conflicts happen in a family, why political parties and states have conflicts and people also ask what they can do about conflicts.

Conflicts happen because people are different. They want different things, they have different ideas and their values are different. Also very often people have conflicts because they do not listen to each other well. They think about what they want to say and don't really hear what the other person is saying.

Conflicts may lead to fights, bad relations and violence. If speaking about conflicts between parties and states, they can lead to wars.

*28. Речь гостя на ток-шоу состоит из четырех параграфов. Поставьте номер параграфа, где вы нашли ответ на каждый из вопросов.*

1) 1; 2) 4; 3) 2; 4) 3; 5) 4; 6) 4.

## *29. Дополните выражения.*

- 1) It is impossible to prevent all conflicts.
- 2) Often people have conflicts because they do not listen to each other.
- 3) Every person has the right to disagree with other people.
- 4) People can resolve conflicts in a peaceful way if they respect each other.
- 5) If people resolve conflicts peacefully, they will have better relations in the future.

## *30. Объедините слова из двух колонок. Составьте как можно больше словосочетаний.*

To prevent (to resolve) conflict, conflict resolution, violent (national, serious) conflict, means of transportation (communication), different (peaceful, unusual) means, universal (unique) values.

## *31. Какая из формулировок относится к словам, использованным в тексте?*

Party — a political organization.

State — a country.

Value — the importance of something.

Resolve — to find a way of dealing with a difficult situation.

32. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык. Обратите внимание на различные значения *"right"*.

You were right to refuse his offer. — Ты правильно сделал, что отказался от его предложения.

What is the right time?— Какое точное/правильное время?

He is the right man for the job. — Он подходит для этой работы.

You are going the right way. — Ты на правильном пути.

You did the right thing to tell me the truth. — Ты правильно сделал, что сказал мне правду.

In Britain, they drive on the left side of the road, not the right side. — В Британии ездят по левой стороне дороги, а не по правой.

He is sitting right beside you. — Он сидит как раз рядом с тобой.

Have I guessed right or wrong? — Я догадался правильно или нет?

He looked neither right nor left. — Он не смотрел ни направо, ни налево.

When you see a supermarket, turn right. — Когда увидите супермаркет, поверните направо.

You have no right to stop me from going there. — Ты не имеешь права запретить мне идти туда.

They bought the rights to the book. — Они купили права на книгу.

The rights of children are not observed in some countries. — В некоторых странах не соблюдаются права детей.

### *34. Закончите предложения.*

- 1) ... lead to fights, bad relations, violence, war.
- 2) ... may have conflicts.
- 3) ... will (can) understand his opinion and values.
- 4) ... will (can) disagree with him.
- 5) ... will (can) prevent conflicts.
- 6) ... respect each other.
- 7) ... want (decide) to resolve conflicts by peaceful means.

*35. а) Один из известных семейных конфликтов — конфликт между двумя семьями, Капулетти и Монтекки. Ответьте на вопросы.*

The name of the play is “Romeo and Juliet” by William Shakespeare. The play tells us about love of two young people from two noble families — the Capulets and the Montagues. Unfortunately, both families are dead against their marriage because of the hate between them. Juliet’s parents make her

get married another person. To escape that marriage Juliet takes a herbal drink which will put her in a death-like coma for several hours. She sends a messenger to Romeo with a letter in which she explains her plan. Unfortunately, Romeo doesn't get the letter. He hears the news about Juliet's death and rushes to the Capulets' family crypt. When he sees Juliet "dead", he doesn't want to live without her and takes poison. When Juliet wakes up, she sees dead Romeo beside her. Unable to imagine her life without him, she kills herself with Romeo's dagger (knife). When the families reveal the truth, they feel shocked by the results of their feud (conflict) and agree to put an end to it.

*b) Работайте в парах. Расспросите своего партнера о конфликтах между: а) ним и его/ее другом; б) членами его/ее семьи.*

a) Do you often have conflicts with your friend?  
Who usually starts the conflict?

When was the last conflict you have with your friend?

What was the reason of that conflict?

Who do you think was guilty in that conflict?

Do you think that you could avoid the conflict?

Will you try to avoid such conflicts in the future?

b) What was the last conflict that you remember between the members of your family?



Who was the conflict between?

What do you think the reason of the conflict was?

Was it possible to resolve it peacefully?

Who do you think was guilty in that conflict?

Does this person understand that he wasn't right?

Will you try to prevent such conflicts in the future?

*36. Выберите один из модальных глаголов из рамки, чтобы дополнить предложения.*

1) Conflicts **may** lead to bad relations.

2) We **must** hear what the other person is saying.

3) We **can** prevent conflicts.

4) We **must** have respect for other people.

5) Political parties **can/must** resolve conflicts by peaceful means.

6) States **can** prevent war if they decide to resolve conflicts peacefully.

7) You **can** have better relations with people if you resolve a conflict peacefully.

8) You **can** learn about conflict resolution if you read books about conflicts.

9) You **can/may** have more friends if you learn to resolve conflicts peacefully.

37. Найдите выражения с глаголами **can**, **may**, **should**, **must** в тексте в упр. 27. Переведите их.

They ask me what they **can** do about conflicts. — Они спрашивают меня, что они могут сделать, чтобы избегать конфликтов.

Conflicts **may** lead to fights, bad relations and violence. — Конфликты могут привести к дракам, плохим отношениям и насилию.

If conflicts happen between parties or states, they **can** lead to war. — Если конфликты охватывают партии или страны, они могут привести к войне.

That is why people **should** try to prevent conflicts. — Вот почему людям стоит стараться избегать конфликтов.

But you **should** understand that other people also have the right to be different from you. — Но вы должны понимать, что другие люди тоже имеют право быть не такими, как вы.

You **must** respect the right of other people to have ideas that differ from your ideas. — Вы должны уважать право других людей иметь мнение, не похожее на ваше.

People who respect each other's ideas **can** resolve conflicts peacefully, they will have better relations in the future. — Люди, которые уважают мнение других, могут решать конфликты

мирным путем, и у них будут складываться хорошие отношения с людьми в будущем.

### *39. Объедините эти выражения.*

1) People **should** try to prevent conflicts. b) It is important to prevent conflicts.

2) Conflicts **may** lead to violence. e) It is possible that conflicts will lead to violence.

3) You **must** understand that people have the right to disagree with you. a) It is necessary to understand that people have the right to disagree with you.

4) People **can** resolve conflicts in a peaceful way. c) It is possible to resolve conflict by peaceful means.

5) We **can't** prevent all conflicts. d) It is impossible to prevent all conflicts.

### *40. Работайте в парах. Соглашайтесь или не соглашайтесь с собеседником.*

We can resolve conflicts peacefully.

I agree with you. I also think that it is not very difficult to try to resolve conflicts peacefully if you learn just to listen to other people and try to understand them.

We can have better relations with people.

Yes, I agree. We can have better relations with people. We must just respect their opinion even if we don't agree with it and listen to other people.

We can prevent all conflicts.

I'm afraid I can't absolutely agree with you, because, in my opinion, some people can prevent all conflicts, but not all of them. All the people are different. Some of them are quite peaceful and try to avoid conflicts. But some of them are aggressive and always try to make a conflict. Some of us now understand how to prevent conflicts, but, unfortunately, not all people know it and not all of them try to do it. Besides that, we shouldn't be afraid of the conflict, when you actually are trying to prove your opinion. If you think that you are absolutely right, you shouldn't just agree with other people in order to avoid a conflict. That's why I think it is nearly impossible to prevent all conflicts, but we should try to prevent at least the biggest ones.

We have to agree with people who have different values.

I'm afraid I don't agree with you. We all have different values but that doesn't mean that we should share other people's values, if they are not similar to ours. Of course, we should respect other people's opinion, but we shouldn't always agree with it. Just the opposite, we should always have our own opinion in every situation and try not to listen to somebody's authoritative opinion if you don't agree with it.

We must respect the rights of other people.

Yes, I absolutely agree with you. I also think that we must respect the rights of other people, because we all have just the same rights in our life and nobody is better or worse. We all are equal and that's why we should always remember about other people's rights and respect them.

We should learn about conflict resolution.

I have just the same opinion, as you, because I also think that we must learn more about the ways of solving and avoiding conflicts. This will make our relations with people much better and help us in many different situations. Life is just better when you don't quarrel a lot, because it saves your health and your nerves, it saves your relations with people and it makes people's attitude to you much better. That's why we should know more about conflict resolution and do our best to solve or avoid all conflicts.

We should listen to other people.

Of course, I absolutely agree with you. When we don't listen to each other, we are more likely to quarrel. But when we listen to each other and try to understand each other's opinion, we can resolve the conflict peacefully. That's why we should learn to listen to other people. It will help us to have better relations with everybody in the future.

*42. Работайте группами. Обсудите, могут ли проблемы окружающей среды являться результатом конфликтов между людьми и Землей. Что люди должны делать для предупреждения таких конфликтов? Поделитесь своим мнением с другими группами.*

Nowadays environmental problems are nearly the most important global problems. People have already understood that for many centuries human beings polluted the air, the water and the soil of our planet. Now they try to find some ways to reduce this pollution. Why is it so important? Polluted air, water and land are dangerous for all animals and for people. Breathing polluted air and drinking polluted water can immediately destroy all the life on the Earth. That's why we should do something about it. We shouldn't at least drop litter into the water. The government should give us the opportunity to sort rubbish (to have different bins for different kinds of litter), and it should also make a special organization for recycling the rubbish so that we could bring cans, bottles, etc to the local recycling centre. We also pollute the air by using automobiles and different sprays, by smoking and cutting down trees. So, we should try to walk or cycle more instead of driving a car or use a special ecologically-friendly fuel. We also burn a lot of fuel when standing in traffic jams, so our government

should try to solve the problem of the traffic jams. We should avoid using sprays, because the use of them helps to create the holes in ozone layer. And it would be better for the atmosphere and for people's health to give up smoking and to take care of trees. We should not cut them down or at least plant more trees. Besides that, we should take care of animals, especially of the endangered species. All animals are a part of nature and we should live in peace with them.

As you see, there are quite a number of today's environmental problems, and, of course, we've discussed only some of them, but not all. There are quite effective and simple ways to make our planet cleaner or at least to stop polluting it. If all of us will take care of our ecology, we may really make our planet greener. We should remember of our own children, who will live on the Earth after us, and try to make our air, water and land cleaner for them.

*44. Прочитайте предложения и скажите, в каких из них **means** — существительное, а в каких — глагол.*

1. — noun; 2. — verb; 3. — verb; 4. — noun;  
5. — verb; 6. — verb.

*45. Прочитайте и переведите эти высказывания на русский язык. Уделите внимание подчеркнутым словам.*

1) Начиная свой день с хороших мыслей и в течение дня оставайся таким же дружелюбным, любящим, хорошим и добрым, каким ты был с утра.

2) Посади доброту — и вырастет любовь.

3) Легче оставить неприятные слова несказанными, чем вылечить то сердце, которое они разбили.

4) Будь добрым. Каждый, кто встретится на твоём пути, борется в ожесточенной битве.

5) Когда кто-либо делает что-то хорошее, поплодируй! Ты сделаешь счастливыми сразу двоих.

6) Когда ты рассержен, посчитай до десяти перед тем, как заговорить; когда ты очень зол, посчитай до ста.

7) Мы можем не совершать великие дела. Только маленькие дела с огромной любовью.

*46. Работайте в парах. Составьте историю, которая проиллюстрирует приведенные выше цитаты.*

Oleg and Sergey are the best friends. However, they often argued and even fought a lot of times. But after some time their mothers understood that



they could do something about that. So, they advised their sons to count to 10 when they were angry and count to 100 when they were very angry. And this method helped them a lot. The boys just started to count when they wanted to fight. So, their friendship became much stronger, they stopped quarrelling and fighting and felt grateful for their wise mothers. So, this way of solving the problem is very beneficial for those who are very emotional and impatient, because as you count you calm down and don't want to quarrel or fight any more.

*47. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.*

1) I think the conflict described in this text was a conflict between the child and the parents.

2) It seems to me that the daughter, Fern, started the conflict with her father, because she was very angry with him.

3) Fern was very angry, because her father wanted to kill one of the newborn pigs as it was very small and weak. Fern's parents thought that the small pig would die anyway, but Fern was strongly against killing the pig. She was shouting, crying and trying to persuade her father not to do that. At first he just said that he knew more than she did and didn't agree, but finally Fern proved her father that she was right and it was greatly

unjust to kill the pig only because he was smaller than the others. Fern's father agreed with Fern and brought the small pig to the house and let Fern take care of it and even feed it from the bottle.

*48. Работайте в парах. Изучите обстоятельства конфликта в упр. 47. Запишите аргументацию обеих сторон конфликта, опираясь на их точки зрения. Используйте прямую речь из текста.*

Fern's parents' point of view: they should do away with the runt pig.

Fein's point of view: it's unfair to kill the pig.

Fern's parents' arguments:

1) The pig is small and weak and will never amount to anything.

2) It would probably die anyway.

3) It's difficult to raise runt pigs.

4) A weakling makes trouble.

Fern's arguments:

1) It is unfair to kill the pig only because it's smaller than the others.

2) The pig couldn't help being born small — it wasn't its fault. She even compares a pig with a newborn baby: if I had been very small at birth, would you have killed me?

#### *49. Поговорите о разрешении конфликта.*

I think that definitely Fern was more convincing, because she gave a lot of arguments to prove that she was right and finally she made her father agree with her just because of her impressive it was another thing and that she and the pig couldn't be compared, but Fern said that she saw no difference and that she had never heard of such example of injustice. And that made her father finally agree with her.

When Fern's father agreed not to kill the pig, he brought it to the house in a carton box and let Fern take care of it and feed it from a small bottle.

Fern and her father made a compromise that the pig would live, and Fern could take care of it and feed it from a bottle.

I think that this decision was absolutely fair, because I also think that people shouldn't kill animals just because of their own reasons. And I'm very glad that Fern was such a kind girl and that her father agreed not to kill the pig.

*50. Подготовьте презентацию о конфликте для форума учащихся. Объединитесь в группы по четверо и решите, что каждый из вас собирается рассказать.*

We can say that there are a lot of different kinds of conflict. But actually, only the scale of it can

vary, but the main point is always the same — people don't agree with each other. The reasons for this can be explained by the fact that all the people are different. We have different ideas, different views of life, different values and so on. That's why misunderstanding can happen between you and your relatives and friends several times a day. For example, your parents want you to wear proper clothes, but you think that such clothes are too conservative, so, of course, you prefer to wear something fashionable and modern, such as jeans and a T-shirt. Your parents don't approve of it, and after some time you have a conflict with them, trying to prove that your style of clothes is good and that you don't want to wear conservative suits or skirts. This is just a simple example of a conflict. Conflicts can be much bigger and lead to fights, bad relations and even wars. That's why it is very important to learn how to resolve conflicts peacefully or just to avoid them. At first, we should try to listen to other people's opinion and to respect it. Every person has a right to have his own opinion about everything, and we should not just quarrel and try to prove that we are right, but try to understand another person. You may not agree with somebody's point of view, but you shouldn't make a quarrel because of that. This will help us prevent conflicts and to have good relations with people. Besides that, I have some small

pieces of advice of how to avoid a conflict, such as counting to 10 or to 100 when you are very angry. Another piece of advice is just to try to be kind to everybody and to do everything with love. People will see and appreciate this trait of your character and your relations with them will be better.

### ***Рабочая тетрадь***

*2. Прочтите слова и запишите их в две колонки.*

<b>Negative aspects of relationships</b>	<b>Positive aspects of relationships</b>
to quarrel with	to trust
to argue	to respect
to hurt	to support
to shout	to be fond of
to cry	to care for
to lie	to rely on

*3. Дополните предложения.*

1) People shout at each other when they are angry or when they don't understand each other.

2) People cry when they are upset because of something.

3) I trust people who are honest and sincere in every situation and with all people.

4) A person can be relied on if you know him well and you know how he would behave in different situations and if you are sure that he will never betray you.

5) I respect people who are self-confident and independent and at the same time are kind and easy-going.

*4. а) Заполните пропуски подходящими предложениями, где нужно. Подчеркните выражения, с которыми вы не согласны.*

1) If a person has no friends, it means he doesn't deserve friendship.

2) When a person shouts at elderly people, it means that he is rude and ill-bred.

3) If a person has once lied to you, it means you should never trust him.

4) If a person supports people who need it, he should be respected for it.

5) A person should be polite towards other people even if he doesn't care for them.

*b) Объясните, почему вы не согласились с утверждениями, которые подчеркнули.*

I can't agree that if a person has no friends, it means he doesn't deserve friendship. I think that

this statement is absolutely false, as there can be situations, when a person is just unlike all his classmates. He may be too shy and an introvert. He may have absolutely different way of thinking and view of life in comparison with children of the same age. That's why it can be difficult for him to find a person with similar interests, but this doesn't mean that he doesn't deserve friendship.

I don't agree that if a person has once lied to you, it means you should never trust him. There can be such situations, when a person who loves and appreciates you very much has to lie to you just because he cares about you and thinks that it will be better for you not to know something. Such kind of situations can be called "lie for better" and it doesn't mean that the person who did it can be never trusted, just the opposite, it means that he cares about you and you should also appreciate him for this.

*5. Снова прочитайте беседу между Кэрри и ее мамой (упр. 2 в учебнике). а) Отметьте предложения как Т/F (правда/ложь).*

1. — Т; 2. — Т; 3. — F; 4. — F; 5. — Т; 6. — F.

*б) Выберите одно из неверных утверждений и докажите, что оно ложно.*

I think that statement number 5 is false because as I've understood, Carrie absolutely didn't want

to look lovely and she preferred to wear torn jeans and T-shirts in order not to look lovely.

6. Дополните выражения с помощью слов-связок.

- 1) because;
- 2) that's why;
- 3) who;
- 4) whose;
- 5) which.

7. Дополните предложения. Используйте таблицу из упр. 16 в учебнике в качестве образца.

- 1) would go to the party;
- 2) had;
- 3) would look;
- 4) hadn't seen.

8. Перепишите предложения, используя непрямую речь.

1) Carrie thought (that) her mother didn't care how she felt.

2) Angela told Carrie about the rose pin and then said (that) she wanted Carrie to have it.

3) When Carrie saw the pin, she told her mother (that) it was beautiful.



4) Angela said (that) her family had lived in Germany.

5) She said that they had escaped to America.

*9. Прочитайте причины, по которым могут возникнуть конфликты. Дополните предложения, используя причины, соответствующие ситуации.*

It makes me furious when some classmates copy my homework without asking for permission and when my parents control every minute of my life.

It makes me angry when people are not punctual and when people wear tasteless clothes.

It makes me feel down when people use dirty language.

*10. Составьте семь слов из частей слов.*

Prevention, resolution, peaceful, agreement, different, relationships, leader.

*11. Прочитайте письмо Тима в молодежный журнал. Заполните пропуски.*

1. — a; 2. — c; 3. — d; 4. — a; 5. — a; 6. — d.

*12. Составьте предложения, объединив левую и правую колонки.*

1) I have nothing to say about that quarrel.  
I don't even know what it was about.

2) Please, send somebody to help me. I won't be able to do everything myself.

3) We went to Kiev to see some friends, whom we hadn't seen for ages.

4) He repeated the words several times to remember them. So he was sure he would write the test.

5) We called the airport information service to ask the time of the flight.

6) I had no wish to learn those boring grammar rules. So I closed the book.

7) Jason made a firm decision to tell his parents the truth as soon as there was a convenient moment.

*13. Заполните пропуски в тексте. Используйте слова из рамки.*

1) disagree;

2) values;

3) prevent;

4) resolve;

5) peaceful;

6) peacefully;

- 7) violence;
- 8) relations.

*15. Дополните предложения с помощью следующих выражений.*

It's necessary to understand that other people have the right to be different.

It's not easy to resolve conflicts by peaceful means.

It's impossible to speak to a person who never agrees to different values.

It's irritating to speak to a person who doesn't listen to you.

It's boring to communicate with a person who always agrees with you.

*16. а) Запишите предложения в две колонки, согласно значению слова "means".*

Television is an important means of communication.	A bright moon in the sky at night means a good weather next day.
What means of transport do you prefer?	Do you know what this word means?
English is a means of international business communication.	He is rather unreliable — his promise means nothing.

*b) Переведите эти выражения на английский. Используйте слово "right" в каждом из них. Обдумайте значение этого слова в каждом случае.*

1) My answer was absolutely right.

2) Are you sure this is the right telephone number?

3) Turn right at the corner of the street and you'll see a big grey building.

4) Everyone has the right to express his/her opinion.

*18. Выберите ответ, который вам ближе, и объясните свой выбор. Запишите собственный ответ, если ни один не подходит.*

1. — c. I never tell lies to my parents, because I know that even if I have problems at school or some other problems, it would be better to tell everything to them. I think that it would be worse to tell lies because if they find out the truth, they will be much more upset than if I had told them the truth myself.

2. — c. I try not to tell lies to my friends, because I think that real friends should always be honest with each other; and those who lie are not real friends.

3. — a. Of course, there can be such situations when I would prefer not to tell all the truth to my parents, for example, when I am in a dangerous situation, and I don't want my parents to worry.

4. — c. I'll tell the results of the test to my parents, because sooner or later they will find it out themselves, but if they hear it from me, I will be able to prevent a conflict.

5. — d. I will explain to my friend what she should wear trying not to hurt her feelings, because it will be better for her not to look silly.

6. — d. At first I would tell everything to my friend and I wouldn't go on the date if my friend would be upset because of that.

7. — a. I think there is nothing bad in not telling the ill person that he is — seriously ill, because it will make him worry and make his health worse, but if you try to cheer him up, he may feel better.

## **Раздел 2. Разрешение конфликтов**

*53. Составьте выражения о разговоре в упр. 51, используя следующие слова.*

Chris wanted Tom to give him the remote control.

Tom expected Chris to let him watch the film.

The mother wanted Chris to be fair.

The father expected his wife to remember about Chris's right to watch TV too.

*54. Работайте в парах. Как вы думаете, что произойдет? Обсудите с партнером.*

According to my opinion, the parents will make the boys stop fighting, but I think they won't punish them and make them leave the room and go to bed, because I think that the parents are quite loyal with their sons. I think that Tom won't make Chris give him the remote control as well as Chris won't make Tom obey him, because both of the boys are very stubborn and don't want to make a compromise. But maybe the mother will make Chris give the remote control to his brother, because she supports the younger son. As for father, he wants his wife to be fair to both of the sons, but I think that it will be difficult for him to make everybody be fair, because each of the boys is sure that he is right and his brother is unfair.

*55. Дополните письмо матери к редактору журнала. Она просила совета. Ее сыновья воюют. Несколько слов в письме ошибочны. Заполните пропуски словами справа.*

My sons Tom, 7, and Chris, 15, often have fights. They don't **get on** with each other. They

often **argue** about things because they refuse to share them. For example, we have only one TV set, and they can never **share** it. The day before yesterday, Tom's favourite film was on TV, but Chris wanted to watch the World Cup. So they had a fight again. My husband and I had an **argument** about this conflict. I said that Tom had the right to watch TV because he was younger than Chris. But my husband said it was not **fair**. Who of us is right? We want our sons to be good friends and to **resolve** their conflicts peacefully.

*56. Прочтите письмо редактора на вопрос матери, опубликованное в журнале. Сказал ли редактор, кто прав: отец или мать мальчиков? Почему?*

The editor didn't say who was right. He thought the children should resolve their conflicts themselves.

*57. Работайте в парах. Представьте, что Анна Смит решила встретиться с редактором, мистером Хэнксом. Составьте диалог между ними.*

— Good morning, Mrs Smith.

— Good morning, Mr Hanks. I wanted to talk to you about my sons. The problem is that they quarrel and fight nearly every day. And I don't

know what to do with it. Sometimes I try to support the younger son, but my husband absolutely disapproves it and tells me that we should be fair with both of our boys. I want my sons to be friends and to solve their conflicts peacefully.

— I understand that you want your children to live in peace, Mrs Smith. But you shouldn't tell them what to do. This is not the right way of resolving this problem. The boys should learn to find a compromise and they should do it themselves. Also you should not strongly support one of them, as this can make the conflict even bigger. All you should do is to help your children prevent and resolve the conflicts.

— But both of them are so stubborn! Each of them thinks that he is always right and doesn't want to make a compromise.

— That's why you should talk to each of them separately and to explain to them that they should be friends. All conflicts between them can be resolved peacefully. And there are five steps of resolving a conflict. Firstly, the boys should decide what the problem is and then each of them should suggest an idea of how to solve the problem. For example, when they understand that they don't agree with each other, they should try to talk to each other instead of fighting. Each of them should tell his point of view on this problem and try to prove that he is right. Then they should



discuss both ideas together and try to choose the better one. Of course, if both of ideas don't suit everybody, the boys should suggest another one, which will make a compromise. Then they should put the idea into action. If you will explain these small rules to your boys, they will remember them and instead of making a fuss about something they will discuss the problem. Discussion always helps in understanding each other.

— Thank you very much, Mr Hanks. I've never thought about it myself. I hope that this advice will help my sons to stop arguing and to speak one language. Thanks!

— Not at all. I will be glad if my advice really helps your children.

### *59. Вставьте правильные предлоги.*

- 1) They don't get **on/along** with each other.
- 2) I won't be able to get **away** from the office before seven.
- 3) The bus driver will tell you where to get **off**.
- 4) A reunion is a meeting of people who want to get **together** after a separation.
- 5) What time did you get **back** last time?
- 6) He is a new student, but he gets **on** fine at school.
- 7) She is still trying to get **over** her cold.
- 8) It took him many years to get **over** the death of his parents.

60. Дополните историю о русских альпинистах. Используйте фразовые глаголы из упр. 58. Используйте глаголы в подходящем времени.

- 1) got together;
- 2) were getting on;
- 3) get away;
- 4) had got over;
- 5) get back;
- 6) got along;
- 7) got off.

61. а) Догадайтесь, что произошло дальше.

I think that in the end of the story the group of courageous mountain climbers will reach the top of the Himalayas, because they are very brave.

63. Для того чтобы запомнить пять шагов, с помощью которых люди могут решить конфликт, Анна Смит решила повторить их (см. упр. 56). Помогите ей.

2) Then I must tell them to suggest ideas of how to solve the problem.

3) I shall advise them to discuss what may happen with each idea.

4) After that I shall ask them to choose the best idea.

5) At last, I shall tell them to put the idea into action.

*66. Посмотрите на упр. 64. Расскажите о вопросах, заданных семьей.*

The mother asks what the problem is.

The mother asked what the problem was.

The father wonders how they can solve the problem.

The father wondered how they could solve the problem.

Chris wants to know what will happen.

Chris wanted to know what would happen.

Tom asks what the best idea is.

Tom asked what the best idea was.

*67. Прочитайте, переведите и запомните.*

Put down — записать; положить.

Put off — отложить.

Put on — надеть на себя; включить свет, электроприбор.

Put up with — смириться с чем-либо.

*68. Вставьте правильные причастия или предлоги.*

Please, put the knife **down** on the table before you hurt somebody.

I don't know how she puts **up** with her sons' fights.

The girl put **on** her black velvet dress.

Could you, please, put the light **on**?

This is a very difficult word. Put it **down** so you don't forget.

The concert is put **off** till next week.

*69. Работайте в парах. Подготовьте несколько инструкций по глаженью. Используйте фразовые глаголы из упр. 67. Поделитесь своими инструкциями с одноклассниками.*

2) Put your trousers or dress on the ironing board.

3) Put on the iron.

4) Put off all other housework and concentrate on ironing.

5) Be careful while ironing. If you spoil your trousers or dress, you'll have to put up with the bad result of your poor ironing.

*71. Составьте одно предложение из двух.*

1) If Chris goes to his friend's house, he will not have time to do his homework.

2) If we cast lots, one of us will watch TV more often.

3) If we take turns, we shall not be angry with each other.

4) If I have a problem, I shall use the five steps to resolve the conflict.

*73. Работайте в парах. Выберите пять наиболее распространенных причин конфликтов в семье. Предположите, как предотвратить эти конфликты.*

1) Parents don't approve of their children's friends. I think it's quite a common problem nowadays. Parents should, of course, be interested in their children's private life and try to keep them off some dubious companies. But at the same time they shouldn't tell their children whom to be friends with and whom to be not, because children have their own opinion and interests. They should choose their friends themselves. Firstly, parents' opinion about their children's friends can be unjust, because they just don't know them very well. Secondly, parents can just put their children against them by telling them what they should do and whom they should be friends with. Thirdly, parents should remember that even if they are right when they say that some of their children's friends are not the best company for their sons or daughters, it would be better if their children would understand it themselves, than they would listen to their parents and after some time they

would accuse their parents of giving them not very good advice.

2) Parents want their children to obey them. I think it is normal when parents want their children to obey them. They want us to study well, to help them by the house and be patient and obedient. Of course, not all children always do all their parents want them to do and it often causes conflicts between them. To prevent such kind of conflicts, both children and parents should try to understand each other. Parents should, of course, give children some duties from the early age, so that later there would be no conflicts because of that, but they should also give them enough free time for going out or having a rest. As for children, they should also remember that they are the members of the family and this means that they should do what their parents want them to do, because everybody in the family should try to help each other.

3) Children ignore their parents. This sometimes happens when children are selfish and spoilt. This is often caused by the wrong way of growing up. Parents should always try to be an authority to their children, so that their opinion would be very important. Many teenagers want to have a lot of freedom, so parents shouldn't try to rule them with a rod of iron, but at the same time they shouldn't allow their children to do everything they want.

4) Children/parents shout at their parents/children. It often happens that parents shout at their children because they don't always obey them. In this case parents should remember that children have the same rights as adults and that they shouldn't punish or shout at their children without an important reason. If children shout at their parents, parents should also explain them, that children don't have any right to do that, because they have given them birth and grown them up.

5) Children are dependent on their parents. I think that it is also absolutely normal that children are dependent on their parents till the time when they start to earn money themselves. Of course, many children want to be independent and that causes some conflicts. In that case parents shouldn't be too strict with their children, but at the same time they should not allow the children to do everything they want to do.

*74. Прочитайте и переведите выражения, обращая внимание на выделенные слова.*

В июне концерт не состоялся из-за болезни певца.

Концерт отложили, потому что певец был болен.

Певец был очень болен. Он оправился от болезни только в августе.

Если многие слова из текста вам неизвестны, то вам не обойтись без словаря.

Она купила джинсы, пиджак, платье, брошь и чего только еще не купила.

*79. Объедините слова с их определениями.*

1. — h; 2. — g; 3. — d; 4. — e; 5. — f; 6. — a; 7. — c; 8. — b.

*81. Фрэнк и Диана написали письма для молодежного журнала. Прочтите их письма и скажите, кому принадлежат следующие идеи.*

Diana: b.

Frank: a.

*82. Дополните эти предложения, используя информацию из писем.*

1) The first thing to do is **to talk**.

2) Don't use words that **hurt** people.

3) Ask for help if communication does not **provide** a solution.

4) Take things into your own hands if people do not **support** you.

5) Great **discoveries** are made when people try different ways of doing work.

6) To resolve a conflict, it is important **to be calm, confident** and relaxed.



7) As soon as you **criticize** people, you are in trouble.

8) Discussing two **contrary** ideas can sometimes lead to a better solution.

9) All people need to **get along** with each other.

*84. Работайте в парах. Составьте диалог между вами и Дианой или Фрэнком. Используйте подсказки.*

— Hello, Diana! My name is Lena.

— Hello! Glad to meet you.

— Yes, I'm also very glad. You know, I often argue with my best friend. It may sound strange, but it is really so. You know, we are very different, and this causes a lot of conflicts. But at the same time, we like each other very much and that's why we are very good friends.

— Well, I think that this problem can be solved quite easily. At first, could you tell me which of you usually starts the conflict? And what is the most common reason for it?

— I can't say exactly, but I think that both of us can start a conflict because of different reasons. We just don't sometimes pay enough attention to each other.

— That's exactly what I thought. You know, the great number of people, who are the best friends, argue because of the lack of attention to each other. It's quite typical.

— Really? Then it's not so bad as I thought. But what should we do?

— I can guess that you and your friend feel jealous to each other, when you communicate with other friends. Am I right?

— Yes, absolutely.

— And you start arguing because of that, but you usually try to find another reason for that, as you don't want to admit that you feel jealous.

— You are right.

— Well, in this case I would advise you to be more self-confident. You see, when you feel jealous of somebody, it means that you partly depend on that person, but you shouldn't show it to him. Of course, it doesn't mean that you should be haughty and ignore your friend, you should just show him that you are the best friends and nothing can spoil your relationships.

— That's very interesting! I'm sure I would never thought about it myself. Thank you very much!

— It's a pleasure.

*85. Снова прочитайте письма из упр. 81. Найдите выражения со словами **sense** и **hurt**. Какие значения этих слов наиболее употребимы?*

It is also important to have a sense of humour.  
[2]

Don't use words that hurt people. [1]

*86. Напишите письмо в газету о том, как вы умеете решать конфликт (реальный или воображаемый). Используйте в качестве образца письмо Фрэнка или Дианы (упр. 81).*

Dear Frank,

I would like to tell you how I solved a conflict. The conflict was between me and my parents. I think, it is quite a typical kind of conflict, but still I want to tell you about how I solved it. You know, my parents, as all normal parents, want me to do a lot of work about the house. I always try to help them, but at the same time I like to go out and have a rest at least on the weekend, and it sometimes happens that I don't have enough time to do the housework during the weekend when I return from disco. But my parents are such kind of people who usually say (or more often shout) and only after that try to listen to other people's arguments. So, of course, when somebody is unfairly shouting at me, I become nervous too. I don't want to explain anything and just go to my room or answer something back. Still, I understand that I shouldn't argue with my parents because of some silly reasons and I decided to resolve that conflict. At first, I did everything about the house when my parents were out. As they came, they were very pleased by the fact. As they were in a good mood, I decided to have a heart-to-heart conversation with them. I explained that I quite understand my duties

by the house, but they should also understand me. I'm young, I want to have some freedom and to have a rest at least once a week. I suggested making a special calender in which I would write what and when I had done during the week. The more I do during the week, the more I can go out during the weekend. My parents approved of my idea and now we don't argue because of that anymore. I hope my experience will be useful for your readers.

All the best,  
Sam.

*88. Выберите прилагательное, существительное или наречие, чтобы дополнить выражения.*

1) He is a **successful** businessman. He can communicate **successfully**.

2) The students listened to their teacher **attentively**. They are very **attentive** students.

3) He spoke very **confidently**. He is more **confident** than his brother.

4) It was a **complete** surprise to me. We were **completely** lost.

5) It is my **firm** decision. His offer was **firmly** rejected.

6) Her reports are always written very **clearly**.

7) Her speech was **carefully** prepared.

8) I enjoy **daily** walks in the park.

9) I remember these **friendly** people.

89. Представьте, что вы пишете для газеты. В своей колонке вы даёте несколько советов молодежи. В настоящее время вы работаете над статьей «Как разрешить конфликт». Вы записали свои мысли на маленьких клочках бумаги, но неудачно, вы перемешали их. Расставьте эти идеи в правильные колонки.

Always	Never
<p>talk to people  tell people what makes you unhappy  speak calmly  listen attentively to other people  ask for advice from someone who is older than you  think about conflict  be confident and relaxed  keep a sense of humour  be optimistic  provide a solution  avoid criticizing differences  observe other people's rights  cheer other people up</p>	<p>use words like "never" and "always"  criticize differences  punish unfairly  bother people  make fun of people  bully people  trouble people  avoid looking for a peaceful solution  quarrel with people  ignore someone's opinion</p>

*90. Прочитайте и сравните структуру предложений. Переведите их на русский язык.*

1) Невозможно предотвратить все конфликты. Предотвратить все конфликты невозможно.

2) Вы имеете право не соглашаться с другими людьми. Не соглашаться с другими людьми каждый имеет право.

3) Первое, что вы должны сделать, — это поговорить. Поговорить — это первое, что вам следует сделать.

4) Чтобы решить проблему, посмотрите на нее со всех сторон. Если вы хотите решить проблему, посмотрите на нее со всех сторон.

5) Мы должны уживаться друг с другом. Уживаться друг с другом — вот что нам необходимо.

6) Все, что я хочу сделать, — это помириться. Помириться — это все, чего я хочу.

7) Старайтесь не использовать такие слова, как «никогда» или «всегда». Не используйте такие слова, как «никогда» или «всегда».

8) Никогда не используйте слова, которые ранят. Не используйте слова, которые могут ранить.

## ***Рабочая тетрадь***

### *1. Заполните таблицу.*

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Noun</b>
value	value
suggest	suggestion
solve	solution/resolution
choose	choice
advise	advice
punish	punishment
co-exist	co-existence

### *2. Перепишите предложения, ориентируясь на пример.*

- 1) We expected him to support our idea.
- 2) I went to music school because my mother wanted me to play the violin.
- 3) I want you to say "sorry".
- 4) I want you to call them right now.
- 5) Everybody expected him to win the game, but he lost.

3. Заполните пропуски с помощью выражений. Некоторые из них могут употребляться не один раз.

- 1) take turns;
- 2) be fair;
- 3) solve the problem;
- 4) put the ideas into action;
- 5) fair;
- 6) take turns;
- 7) solve the problem.

4. Ответьте на вопросы. Используйте выражения в рамке.

My main values are friendship and love.

I also value opportunity to develop my talents and abilities and independence.

I don't really value good food and entertainment.

6. Прочтите, что Джек сказал окружающим его людям. Составьте выражения, чтобы разъяснить, почему люди испытывали такие чувства. Используйте косвенную речь.

1) Jack told his classmate to give him the homework to copy. The classmate felt irritated.



2) Jack told his grandmother not to give him any advice. His grandmother felt upset.

3) Jack allowed the neighbour boy to take his bicycle. The boy felt happy.

4) Jack ordered his younger brother to switch off the telly. The brother felt unhappy.

5) Jack advised his girlfriend to change her haircut to look like a celebrity. The girl was pleased.

6) Jack asked the teacher not to tell anybody about the fight. The teacher felt puzzled.

*7. Люди могут иметь различные интересы, но это не должно стать причиной конфликта. Запишите различные предложения, чтобы подтвердить эту мысль. Используйте образец.*

Though my brother likes rock and I like jazz, it doesn't cause conflicts.

Though my friends enjoy detective stories and I hate them, it doesn't cause conflicts.

Though I like football and my mother hates it, it doesn't cause conflicts.

Though my grandfather likes hunting and my father likes fishing, it doesn't cause conflicts.

Though my cousin is fond of collecting stamps and I am fond of collecting coins, it doesn't cause conflicts.

8. В Нью-Йорке Джейн была свидетелем ограбления банка. Она была единственной, кто видел преступника и разговаривала с ним. Офицер полиции попросил ее вспомнить их разговор, поскольку это могло помочь в поимке преступника. Прочтите вопросы преступника и дополните ответы Джейн, используя косвенную речь.

- 1) He asked me what I was doing there.
- 2) Then he asked if he could take a seat next to me.
- 3) He asked how often I came to that place.
- 4) He asked how long I usually stayed there.
- 5) Then he wondered what kind of building was opposite us.
- 6) Yes, it was when he asked how many security guards were at the bank that afternoon.

9. Вставьте слова из рамки. Разыграйте беседу.

- 1) nervous;
- 2) criticise;
- 3) confident;
- 4) relax;
- 5) contrary;
- 6) support;
- 7) provide.

*10. Прочитайте два писъма и заполните пропуски.*

1. — b; 2. — d; 3. — a; 4. — b; 5. — d; 6. — c;  
7. — a; 8. — c; 9. — c.

*12. Напишете сочинение о конфликте курящих и некурящих.*

It goes without saying that cigarette smoke is harmful to one's health. Many smokers are aware of this fact and yet continue smoking. That is their own problem. It is not fair, however, that non-smokers should be forced to breath second-hand smoke. In fact, there are several strong arguments to support the position that smoking should be banned in all public places.

First of all, every individual has an inviolable right to health and safety. It is unjust that simply visiting a public place could be hazardous to one's health. In this sense, the act of smoking in an enclosed space is not only inconsiderate toward non-smokers, but even criminal.

Smokers might claim that on the other hand, they have a right to smoke if they so wish, and nobody has the right to stop them. This argument does not hold water. The right to freedom of action is forfeited if the activity brings harm to others.

The ban on smoking in public places might also be supported by the fact that the inconvenience it

causes smokers is very small. Those who feel the urge to light up can always step outside for a few minutes or smoke in a special area designated for smoking. They might even find their cigarette more pleasurable and satisfying if smoking it means taking a break from whatever they were doing and spending a few minutes relaxing outside.

In the end, restricting the space where smoking is permitted can only have positive results. The air in public places will always be clean and fresh and will pose no health hazards to anyone. When smokers find that they are forbidden to smoke in many places, they might begin smoking less and less and may even be encouraged to quit for good. Perhaps one day, the entire world will even be smoke free.

### **Раздел 3. Будьте терпимыми, и вы сможете предотвратить конфликты**

*93. Посмотрите на изображение и ответьте на вопросы.*

1) This is the emblem of the United Nations. When we see the emblem on a book, it means that the document was prepared by this organisation.

2) The organisation was formed in 1945 soon after the end of the war.

3) The UN.

4) To promote world peace.

5) Всемирная декларация прав человека.

6) Yes, I have./No, I have not.

7) It's important for me to know the document because: I want to know what my rights are; it is one of the most important document; it is a historic document; the problem of human rights is an important issue in the country I live in.

*100. Работайте в группах по двое или трое.*

*а) Расспросите своих партнеров.*

Have you ever read the Declaration of Human Rights?

Did any of your relatives suffer in World War II?

Do you know the number of people killed in World War II? (50—70 million.)

Do you know what World War II is called in Russia? (The Great Patriotic War.)

Do you know the dates of the beginning and the end of the Great Patriotic War? (June 22, 1941 — May 9, 1945.)

Is Russia a member of the UN? (Yes, it is.)

*102. Оцените идеи этих людей согласно их важности: 1) наиболее важные; 2) очень важные; 3) важные.*

To write laws and declarations that prohibit war. [2]

To teach people to respect human rights. [1]

To organise peace forums, meetings, conferences and summits. [3]

*104. Объедините синонимы из двух рамок. Обратитесь к словарю, если вы не знаете каких-то слов.*

To respect — to be tolerant.

To build — to create.

To declare — to announce.

To not let happen — to prevent.

To suffer — to be unhappy.

To discriminate — to bully.

To disagree — to have different values.

To support — to help.

To prohibit — to not allow.

Freedom — liberty.

Foreigner — stranger.

Violence — cruelty.

*105. Прочитайте текст. Скажите, что наиболее важно для предотвращения войны.*

People should really respect the rights of other people. In other words, they should be tolerant of other cultures, religions, ideas and values that differ from their own.

*106. Дополните предложения. Используйте информацию из текста упр. 105.*

1. — b. The declaration was important because it could prevent wars.

2. — a. To prevent wars, people should be tolerant of other cultures, religions, ideas and the values of other people.

3. — a. To be tolerant means: to respect the rights of other people.

*107. Заполните пробелы с помощью некоторых из этих слов. Обдумывайте грамматические формы слов.*

- 1) suffer;
- 2) prevented;
- 3) respect;
- 4) happen;
- 5) relations;
- 6) values.

108. Изучите, как самовыражаться различными способами. Измените выражения согласно образцу.

Americans have values that are different from ours.

Ours was very small.

But you are forgetting about mine.

Old people's lives are different from yours.

His idea is much better than hers.

109. Работайте в парах. Объедините эти выражения. Используйте словосочетание **in other words**.

People should have the right to liberty. In other words, people's right to be free must be observed.

Learn to respect the rights of other people. In other words, try and understand how to be tolerant.

We will prevent war. In other words, it's impossible to prevent all conflicts between countries.

Ours is a multinational country. In other words, we live in a country with many cultural and ethnic differences.

It is essential that different countries cooperate. In other words, cooperation with other countries is really important.

Conflicts on the international level are unavoidable. In other words, it's impossible to prevent all conflicts between countries.



*111. Измените предложения, используя **sinse** вместо выделенных слов.*

**Sinse** I had no money, I couldn't afford new clothes.

**Sinse** there was a war in the country, we couldn't go there to visit our friends.

**Sinse** I have a different opinion, we have to discuss this question.

He left for Germany last year, and I haven't heard from him **sinse**.

He admitted my mistake, and we have been friends **sinse**.

*112. Работайте в парах. Прочитайте о ситуациях. Используйте **sinse**, чтобы усилить значение слов и фраз, выделенных жирным шрифтом (см. упр. 110). Измените предложения, если необходимо.*

1) You don't want to miss the concert since it's going to be exciting.

Since you haven't heard really good music for a long time, you are eager to go.

You haven't been to a concert since October.

You and your friend haven't had any fun together since last spring.

2) You are not interested since you don't like rock music and since you have been to a lot of concerts lately.

You can't go since you have to prepare for your English test.

You haven't worked on your English since last month.

You decide to go since you don't want to disappoint your friend.

*113. Прочитайте и переведите предложения на русский язык. Сравните значения слов, выделенных жирным.*

1) Он очень терпимый человек. Он нетерпим к своей дочери. К насилию нельзя относиться терпимо. Климат здесь жаркий, но терпимый. Некоторые люди не обладают религиозной терпимостью. Он был терпелив со своими детьми.

2) Свобода и справедливость — права человека. Войны бесчеловечны. Собаки слышат лучше, чем люди. Детей следует уважать как людей. Война — преступление против человечества. Я собираюсь учить литературу, языки и историю в университете. Мне интересны гуманитарные дисциплины.

3) Мы должны быть терпимы с людьми, отличающимися от нас. Французская культура отличается от русской культуры. Существует много различий между этими религиями. Вы можете провести различия между британским английским и американским английским? Он безразличен к остальным людям.

*122. а) Посмотрите на изображения источников информации в нашей жизни и скажите, какие из них оказывают более сильное влияние на вашу жизнь и ваши ценности.*

Books play a very important role in our life. Books give us knowledge. Books tell us what there was, what there is now, and what will happen in the future. Our life without books is boring. Books teach us how to live because by reading we can learn a lot of information about times when people didn't know anything about computers and telephones. Books are the source of knowledge and knowledge can make us stronger and better.

*123. Объедините слова с их производными.*

Plural — pluralism, free — freedom, equal — equality, diverse — diversity, care — caring, safe — safety, democrat — democracy, friend — friendship, cooperate — cooperation.

*126. Прочитайте текст. Ответьте на вопросы.*

What shocking fact does military science reveal? In the World War II, only 20% of soldiers were willing to fire their rifles. In the Korean War, 50% of soldiers were willing to shoot an enemy. In the Vietnam War, 90% of soldiers were willing to kill.

What facts do social studies in this country reveal? Social studies reveal that in the late nineties more than 40% of young people were willing to have a gun.

What do these facts mean? These facts show that modern society is becoming more and more violent.

*128. Какие из этих слов относятся к «терпимости»? Какие противоположны «терпимости»? Заполните таблицу.*

Related to tolerance	Opposite of tolerance
cooperation	violence
freedom	war
pluralism	exploitation
caring	struggle
equality	fight
friendship	conflict
democracy	militarism
safety	racism
respect	terrorism
peace	confrontation
solidarity	jealousy
dialogue	anger
independence	hostility
trust	discrimination
	prejudice

*130. Работайте в парах. Составьте список английских слов, сходных с русскими (из упр. 129). Сравните свой список со списками других учащихся.*

Racism, democracy, solidarity, militarism, nationality, terrorism, discrimination, dialogue, cooperation, tolerance, religion, exploitation, summit, confrontation, conflict, alternative, declaration, demonstration, mission, resolution, separatist, separation.

*131. Скажите, чем занимаются миротворцы.*

Peacemakers are willing to build peace on the planet.

Peacemakers are willing to fight against terrorism.

Peacemakers are willing to help people who suffered from armed conflicts.

Peacemakers are willing to settle self-determination conflicts.

Peacemakers are willing to stop violence.

Peacemakers are willing to organize peace forums.

Peacemakers are willing to make all governments observe human rights.

*132. Прочитайте и переведите цитаты.*

There never was a good war and a bad peace. (Benjamin Franklin) — Никогда не бывало хорошей войны и плохого мира. (Бенджамин Франклин)

The worst sin towards our fellow creatures is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to them: that's the essence of inhumanity. (George Bernard Shaw) — Страшнейший грех по отношению к нашим ближним — не ненавидеть их, но относиться к ним с безразличием: вот суть негуманности. (Джордж Бернард Шоу)

Though all society is founded on intolerance, all improvement is founded on tolerance. (George Bernard Shaw) — Хотя все общество основано на нетерпимости, все усовершенствование основано на терпимости. (Джордж Бернард Шоу)

*133. Прочитайте и переведите предложения. Обдумайте значения слов, выделенных жирным шрифтом.*

Когда он пришел на рынок, то увидел человека, продающего мороженое.

У него была очень бедная семья. Как вы понимаете, он не мог позволить себе купить мороженое.

Мальчик также увидел русского солдата.

Как только маленький мальчик увидел солдата, он ушел.

Сейчас он так же — благодарен тому русскому солдату, как и много лет назад.

*137. Прочитайте и переведите предложения.*

На картине я увидел лицо улыбающейся женщины.

Я никогда не видел ее улыбающейся.

Женщина, улыбающаяся своему ребенку, выглядит очень счастливой.

Погода была холодной, и не было шанса искупаться в реке.

Мне нравится плавание.

Я тренируюсь в плавании ежедневно.

Я закончил плавать в 7 вечера.

Я советую плавание в пруду.

Я отказался от плавания, когда сломал ногу.

*141. Скажите, что вы будете делать, если...*

If my team lost the game, I would congratulate the other team on their victory.

If I saw a person refusing to eat some food because of his/her religion, I would try to know more about the religion.

If a disabled child came up to me, I would talk to him like to any other person.

If my brother broke my cassette-recorder, I would forgive him.

If I didn't agree with what my friend says, I would listen to him/her attentively.

If I heard a person, tell a joke about people of a certain nationality, I would say that it is not fair.

*144. а) Расставьте рамки в правильном порядке, чтобы составить рассказ о терпимости.*

B, A, D, E, C.

*147. Прочтите письмо и ответьте на вопросы.*

Elena Golovko wrote a letter.

The author wrote this letter to invite people to take part in a discussion about tolerance.

She wants me to decide if I want to be a host or a guest and what I would like to talk about.

### ***Рабочая тетрадь***

#### *1. Заполните пропуски.*

1) The Declaration of Human Rights listed 29 different rights.

2) According to the Declaration every person has the right to speak freely.



3—4) The list of human rights includes protection against cruel punishment.

5) These rights are important for people of the world.

6) In some countries people still live without these rights.

7) People still practise racism and discriminate against others.

*2. Заполните таблицу в соответствии с инструкцией. Выполните шаги а), б), в).*

cruel	exploita- tion	of	people
successful	coopera- tion	in	anti-war move- ment
legal	protection	against	religious discrimi- nation
severe	discrimi- nation	against	other na- tionalities
happy	resolution	of	a conflict
universal	declara- tion	of	human rights
mystery	civilisa- tion	of	ancient Greeks

3. Ознакомьтесь с ситуациями и используйте предложенные слова, чтобы описать, какой вид дискриминации имел место. Дополните предложения.

- 1) religious discrimination;
- 2) racial discrimination;
- 3) sexual discrimination;
- 4) age discrimination.

4. Прочитайте текст из упр. 103 в учебнике и ответьте на вопросы.

1) When did the Declaration of Human Rights appear? The Universal Declaration of Human Rights appeared soon after the World War II.

2) What rights does every person have according to the Declaration? Every person has the right to liberty, justice and equality.

3) Why do you think the Declaration appeared soon after the World War II? The Declaration appeared soon after the World War II because people hoped that it would help to prevent future wars.

4) Can the Declaration prevent wars? If not, who or what can do that? The Declaration can't prevent wars. People can prevent wars if they really respect the rights of people who belong to other cultures, nations and religions.

5) What should people do to prevent wars? People should understand that every person has

the right to liberty, justice and equality. People should be tolerant to other cultures, religions, ideas and values that differ from theirs.

6) What does it mean to be tolerant? To be tolerant means to respect the rights of other people.

7) Does tolerance mean that you can't disagree with other people? No, it doesn't. You can disagree with other people. But you should respect the opinions and values that are different from yours.

*5. Дополните предложения согласно образцу.*

1) yours;

2) his;

3) ours;

4) theirs;

5) hers.

*6. Заполните пропуски правильными словами.*

1) intolerant;

2) immoral;

3) inhuman;

4) correct;

5) irresponsible.

8. а) *Используйте слова, чтобы составить и записать выражения. Если нужно, используйте предлоги.*

To protect from discrimination, to provide food, to suffer from disease/terrorism/discrimination, to fight against terrorism/discrimination, to promote peace, to differ from the European lifestyle.

б) *Составьте три предложения с некоторыми выражениями.*

People suffer from terrorism and discrimination all over the world.

The American lifestyle differs from the European lifestyle.

Physical exercise can protect you from heart disease.

10. *Объедините слова из двух колонок. Используйте каждое слово только один раз.*

Separatist movement; armed conflict; terrorist attack; ethnic joke; inhuman action; annual summit; human rights.

13. *Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски.*

1. — a; 2. — e; 3. — c; 4. — b; 5. — d; 6. — a; 7. — c; 8. — b.

*15. Ознакомьтесь с представленной ниже информацией. Напишите короткое сочинение.*

United Nations Peacekeeping Forces, international armed forces first used in 1948 to observe cease-fires in Kashmir and Palestine. Although not specifically mentioned in the United Nations (UN) Charter, the use of international forces as a buffer between warring parties pending troop withdrawals and negotiations — a practice that became known as peacekeeping — was formalized in 1956 during the Suez Crisis between Egypt, Israel, France, and the United Kingdom. Although peacekeeping missions have taken many forms, they have in common the fact that they are designed to be peaceful, that they involve troops from several countries, and that the troops serve under the authority of the UN Security Council. The UN Peacekeeping Forces were awarded the 1988 Nobel Prize for Peace.

*16. Прочтите письмо Майка его младшему брату. Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.*

- 1) has changed;
- 2) arrived;
- 3) are destroyed;
- 4) prohibited;

- 5) don't believe;
- 6) is prohibited;
- 7) represent;
- 8) have been learning;
- 9) have already learnt.

*17. Закончите предложения верными разделительными вопросами.*

- 1) We have done something wrong, haven't we?
- 2) They admitted their mistake, didn't they?
- 3) You will show respect to your opponents, won't you?
- 4) Name-calling is very harmful, isn't it?
- 5) You appreciate your friend's help, don't you?
- 6) We can settle this conflict, can't we?

*18. Запишите словосочетания по-другому, используя -ing.*

- 1) A fact which shocks people — a shocking fact.
- 2) A licence necessary for driving — a driving licence.
- 3) Water acceptable for drinking — drinking water.
- 4) Shoes which are comfortable for walking — walking shoes.
- 5) A dress for a wedding — a wedding dress.

*19. Дополните предложения. Используйте -ing в следующих глаголах.*

- 1) fighting;
- 2) building;
- 3) taking part;
- 4) seeing.

*20. Подчеркните правильные формы глаголов.*

- 1) would be;
- 2) would you come;
- 3) had warned me;
- 4) would have prevented;
- 5) had known;
- 6) were.

*21. Прочитайте фрагмент статьи новостей. Заполните пропуски словами из рамки.*

- 1) summit;
- 2) crisis;
- 3) self-determination;
- 4) promote;
- 5) through peaceful means;
- 6) developing world.

## Проверка

*2. Дополните предложения словами справа в подходящей форме.*

- 1) separatist;
- 2) racists;
- 3) discrimination;
- 4) declared;
- 5) equality;
- 6) intolerance.

*3. Прочитайте текст, а затем пометьте предложения как верные (T) или неверные (F).*

1. — T;
2. — F;
3. — F;
4. — T;
5. — F;
6. — F;
7. — F;
8. — T.



## Часть 4. Делая свой выбор, вы строите свою жизнь

### Раздел 1. Время задуматься о будущей карьере

4. Прочитайте описания и вставьте модальные глаголы **must**, **may**, **can** или **can't**.

1. This **can't** be Miss Carter. According to the description, she is 25, tall and slim. And I was told that she usually wears clothes that are too bright.

2. This **may/can** be Miss Carter, but I'm not sure. This woman seems to be dressed in a more classical style.

3. This **must** be Miss Carter. I've never seen a woman dressed in such bright clothing.

5. Перефразируйте выражения, используя модальные глаголы **must**, **may**, **can** или **can't**.

1. He may be busy.

2. Johnny must be fifteen now.

3. He can't be ill.

4. The boy in the red T-shirt can't be Mike.
5. He must be very talented.
6. It must be over the Atlantic now.

*7. Выразите свое мнение о нижеуказанных профессиях. Используйте предложения из таблицы и представленную ниже схему.*

I like humanities: History, Literature, Russian and English. I want to be a journalist. On the one hand, it's important to choose a well-paid job. On the other hand, I can't agree that a person can be satisfied with the job he or she doesn't like. This job can be tiring and dangerous, but I am sure I have made the right choice.

*10. Прочитайте диалог и запишите благоприятные возможности, которые Сью предоставляет Кэрл.*

To go to a sixth form college, do well in her "A" levels and go to university when she is ready to.

To go to university or get a job that will train her.

Sue said that some companies may help her study by: a) putting her through training courses; b) or being flexible, so that she can study once a week or do evening courses.

To save some money whilst working, so that she can go to university.

To get a student loan.

*11. Прочитайте, переведите и запомните.*

To keep/have an open mind — быть объективным, непредубежденным.

To keep (one's) word — держать слово.

To keep trying/doing something — продолжать делать что-либо.

To get good experience — получить хороший опыт.

To get a promotion — получить поддержку.

To get a loan — получить ссуду.

To get back to studying — вернуться к учебе.

To get good results — получить хорошие результаты.

To get a good job — получить хорошую работу.

*12. Прочитайте предложения. Заполните пропуски словосочетаниями из упр. 11.*

1) I have asked you many times not to slam the door when you come home. It looks as if you **keep doing** it on purpose.

2) I wouldn't trust John. He never **keeps his word**.

3) I am quite lucky that my parents **keep an open mind** about modern music and fashion.

4) It is always good **to keep together** all your paper work. Then you never lose anything.

5) It is not easy **to get a promotion**. They say you need **to get good experience** first and then think about a promotion.

6) If you can't afford the university fees, you can always try and **get a student loan** or **get back to studying** later when you've got some more money and time.

7) My friend wants **to get a good job** and start earning good money so that he can go travelling round the world one day.

8) It is very important for me **to get good results** in my English exams as I am hoping to go study abroad for a while.

9) Nobody believed he would enter the university. But he... and succeeded at last.

10) It's very important for a scientist to **have/keep an open mind** and consider new ideas.

*14. Просмотрите сообщения для британских студентов, выпускников средних школ. Объедините вопросы с объявлениями.*

1. — B; 2. — D; 3. — A; 4. — C.

*17. Напишите краткую сводку о том, что узнали о своих одноклассниках.*

a) The most popular jobs in our class are a designer, a lawyer and a businessman.

b) No one would like to be a nurse, a driver and a fireman.

c) I think that a lawyer is the most popular job, because it is prestigious and well paid.

*20. Составьте список четырех традиционных требований к работе, упомянутых в тексте. Какие из них, по вашему мнению, будут важны для вас в будущем? Объясните и обсудите свое мнение с одноклассниками.*

Traditional job requirements mentioned in the texts: job satisfaction; good working conditions; stability; career possibilities.

Other possible suggestions: good salary; friendly colleagues; convenient location and good transport links; good package (pension scheme, good medical cover, paid holidays and other social benefits).

The most essential job requirement for a Russian is likely stability due to the constant changes in the economy, politics and law.

*21. Найдите аналоги следующих слов и словосочетаний.*

### **Text 1**

Law company — law firm.

Responsibilities — duties.

To have the right qualities to do something — to be suited to something.

To prepare a CV by collecting information — to put a CV together.

To keep contact — to keep a relationship.

To enter a particular profession — to go into this profession.

A time of rest from school — school holiday.

Enjoyment of your job — job satisfaction.

## **Text 2**

Fast — quickly.

To find something you haven't seen for a long time — to dig something up.

Different kinds — different types.

Nothing happened — nothing came up.

To treat somebody in an unfair and unkind way — to be hard on somebody.

To start to know something that you had not noticed before — to realize.

Very useful because it helps you to do something — valuable.

Enjoyment of your job — job satisfaction.

*27. b) Напишите сочинение о причинах учить английский язык.*

I enjoy studying English

Everybody knows that ability to speak a foreign language is very important in today's world.

I personally believe that the most useful foreign language today is English.

First of all, English is the most popular language in the world. It is spoken by about 470 million people throughout the world, and geographically it is the most widespread language on Earth. It is used in business and trade; a lot of the world's mail and telephone calls are in English.

Secondly, English is very useful for travelling. It is the official language of about 45 nations, and in the countries where English is not the official language, a lot of people speak it anyway. For example, in France, Germany or Spain you can find many people who can speak English, and if you don't know the languages of these countries, you can use English for communication.

English is very important for culture and education. A lot of articles, books, films, and radio programmes are in English. Not all of them are translated into Russian, and if you want to know what they are about, you should learn English.

To sum up, I do believe learning English is very useful for me. I've been studying it for 6 years and I'm going to improve it further.

## ***Рабочая тетрадь***

### *1. Объедините.*

1) A pilot is a specially trained person who operates an aircraft.

2) A hairdresser cuts people's hair and makes their haircut look stylish and elegant.

3) A journalist writes articles and reports for newspapers and magazines.

4) A nurse looks after sick people in hospital.

5) An actor takes part in different theatrical performances.

6) A mechanic fixes cars, motorcycles and motorboats and knows engines very well.

7) A shop assistant sells different things.

8) A baker bakes different kinds of bread.

### *3. Объедините слова.*

a) Friendly ear, coffee shop, family income, sixth form college, university diploma, vocational school, challenging job.

b) To contribute to the family income, to improve your knowledge, to broaden your horizon, to start your career, to look confused, to afford the fees.

### *5. Составьте собственные выражения со следующими словосочетаниями.*

It is important **to keep an open mind** as you study the topic.

Any is doing **the flexible course** in English.

Are you going **to get promotion** next month?



I had to take out **a student loan** to pay for university.

Nelly has already taken **GSSEs**.

*6. Дополните предложения.*

1) The advantage of the vocational courses is that they are more closely linked to the needs, industry, professional companies or universities.

2) An interview gives you a good chance to ask questions about your chosen course and whether it's the best option for you.

3) An apprenticeship gives you the opportunity to start earning whilst learning the skills you need for your chosen career.

4) Apprenticeships are available only for 16- to 24-year-olds.

5) The advantages of school sixth form are that you continue learning in a familiar place with teachers that you already know and there'll be lots of your friends there.

6) The advantage of the sixth form college is that it can offer a wider range of options to help prepare you for university or employment.

*8. Перефразируйте подчеркнутые предложения.*

1) These keys must be James'.

2) ... there must be somebody inside.

3) It may be Jim's car next to the house.

4) The woman who looked after you in hospital can't be Julia's mother.

*9. Найдите эквиваленты к словам и выражениям в тексте упр. 21 учебника.*

Text 1

Words and phrases	Equivalents in the text
law company	law firm
responsibilities	duties
Words and phrases	Equivalents in the text
to have the right qualities to do something	to be suited to something
to prepare a CV by collecting information	to put a CV together
to keep contact	to keep a relationship
to enter a particular profession	to go into this profession
a time of rest from school	school holiday
enjoyment of your job	job satisfaction

## Text 2

<b>Words and phrases</b>	<b>Equivalents in the text</b>
fast	quickly
to find something you haven't seen for a long time	to dig something up
different kinds	different types
nothing happened	nothing came up
to treat somebody in an unfair and unkind way	to be hard on somebody
to start to know something that you had not noticed before	to realize
very useful because it helps you to do something	valuable
enjoyment of your job	job satisfaction

### *11. Решите кроссворд.*

По горизонтали: 1. application. 2. interview. 3. vocational. 4. 5. employment. 6. experience. По вертикали: 1. apprenticeship.

## Раздел 2. Почему стереотипы вредны?

*30. Обсудите эти вопросы с одноклассниками. Слова и выражения из рамки могут вам помочь. Добавьте собственные идеи.*

Boys are often aggressive. Boys appreciate friendship. Boys can be unfair. Boys seldom feel jealous. Girls are more tolerant than boys. Girls often support each other. Girls are weak. Girls can be helpful.

*31. Прочитайте текст, чтобы узнать о стереотипах. Выясните, что такое стереотип.*

A stereotype is an opinion about a person simply because that person belongs to a certain group of people: young or old, men or women, Americans or Chinese. It is a belief of what a particular type of a person or a thing is like.

*32. Обратите внимание на слова, выделенные жирным шрифтом. Объедините слова с их определениями.*

Stereotype — a firm idea about what a particular type of a person or a thing is like but which is often not true in reality.

Discrimination — treating a person or a group worse than others.

Prejudice — dislike or distrust of.

*37. Просмотрите текст снова и ответьте на следующие вопросы.*

1) It is important for girls to play in small groups, to have a best friend, to have equal positions, to talk about their feelings and to express sympathy and love.

2) It is important for boys to play in large groups, to have a leader, to have a position in the group, to do things together, to talk about activities, sports and events and to say facts.

3) Women like to “browse” and “gather” information and to join online communication. Men like “hunting” for information. Women/girls tend to talk about their feelings; men/boys tend to talk about activities and facts.

*42. Прочитайте предложения и переведите их на русский язык.*

Курение вредит вашему здоровью.

Вам принесет большую пользу отказ от курения.

Мать изо всех сил старалась помочь сыновьям поладить друг с другом.

Я сделал покупки, перед тем как пришел домой.

Я не могу обойтись без машины. Я живу слишком далеко от работы.

Сделайте эти упражнения письменно.

Вы сделали домашнюю работу?

*43. Объедините слова с их определениями из словаря.*

Citizen — a person who has full rights as a member of a particular country.

Generation — all people born around the same time.

Minority — a smaller group compared with another group.

Ethnic — of a nation or race that has a common cultural tradition.

Senior — high in rank or status compared with others.

Disability — the inability to use one's body properly because of disease, etc.

Retirement — stopping work.

*44. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы.*

The language and behaviour which shows respect to people is called "political correctness".

It is important because politically correct language and behaviour show respect toward people who have been hurt by stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination.

*46. Просмотрите текст и скажите, какая часть его о: 1) этнических группах; 2) пожилых людях; 3) людях с инвалидностью.*

1) ethnic groups — c;

2) elderly people — a;

3) people with disabilities — b.

*47. Дополните предложения. Составьте как можно больше предложений.*

It is politically correct to use the term “African American” to speak about people who have black skin.

It is politically incorrect to make ethnic jokes.

You show respect for the long life people have lived in a great country if you call them “senior citizens”.

You show disrespect for people with disabilities if you line up that focus on the person’s disability.

*48. Изучите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы.*

What groups of people are hurt by stereotypes? Old people, people with disabilities, ethnic groups are hurt by stereotypes.

Why is it wrong to have stereotypes about these people? People are different in their talents, skills and abilities. All people can do great things.

What behaviour and language is discrimination? You will be accused of discrimination if you make ethnic jokes and show disrespect toward different groups.

What behaviour and language is politically correct? You should say "African American" instead of "Negro". You have to be very careful about the words you use to speak about minorities.

### ***Рабочая тетрадь***

*1. Дополните предложения существительными, которые употребляются со следующими глаголами.*

- 1) to support her family;
- 2) to betray his parents;
- 3) to ignore people;
- 4) to hurt your leg;
- 5) to feel jealous of my success;



- 6) to trust your teacher;
- 7) to browse through the photographs.

### *3. Заполните пропуски.*

- 1) I shall do my best to finish the work in time.
- 2) A walk in the park will do you good.
- 3) I can't do without a dictionary when I translate texts from Russian into English.
- 4) My friends are coming to a party at my house, so I have to do the shopping.
- 5) My grandparents do exercises every day, so they are still fit and energetic.

*4. Вы поступаете на дополнительные курсы по электронной почте и хотите обговорить детали. Дополните свои телефонные переговоры.*

*J:* Can I help you?

*You:* Hello, this is (your name). I'm calling to find out if you've got my application for the vocational course on Agricultural Science and Business.

*J:* Could you spell your name, please?

*You:* (spell your name)

*J:* OK, hold on for a moment....Yes, we've got it.

*You:* Could you call me back about the date of the interview?

*J:* Yes, sure. We've got your number in the application form.

*You:* Thanks a lot. Bye.

*J:* Bye. Have a nice day!

*5. Прочитайте текст упр. 46 учебника и дополните предложения следующими словами.*

1) citizen; 2) senior; 3) retire; 4) minorities; 5) generation; 6) disability; 7) ethnic.

*6. Ознакомьтесь с ситуацией и дополните телефонные переговоры.*

*Catherine:* Hello, this is Catherine Flinch, Tourist Information Centre.

*You:* This is... I'm going to have an excursion round the city and I want to take a friend with me. He uses a wheelchair. Do you provide any facilities to help people get on and off the bus?

*C:* Yes, if steps are impossible for your friend, we can offer a flexibus.

*You:* What's that?

*C:* It's a bus with an electric lift to help passengers in wheelchairs board it.

*You:* Sounds good. Can I book the excursion right now?

*C:* Yes, of course.

7. б) Объедините две идеи в одном предложении.

1) Though these people have physical disabilities, there are many strong and talented personalities among them.

2) Though Asadov was very young, he became a soldier.

3) Though he became completely blind, he didn't give up.

4) Though he was disabled, he helped other people cope with their troubles.

5) Though his eyes were blind, he saw the beauty of the world.

### **Раздел 3. Вас привлекают экстремальные виды спорта?**

*55. Прочитайте причины, по которым люди обращаются к экстремальным видам спорта. Выберите причины, с которыми вы согласны, и добавьте собственные идеи. Поясните свою точку зрения.*

I am sure, people do extreme sports to feel joy and excitement. To my mind, it helps people look athletic and keep fit. I would say that doing extreme sports develop the body. Some people want to

prove how fearless they are. I believe, they show off and impress people around them. I guess, some people do extreme sports to make families worry about them.

*58. Прочтите текст и укажите идеи, противоречащие содержанию.*

1) Julian does some diving because his best friend has convinced him to do so.

5) Julian realises that extreme diving can be dangerous and he intends to stop doing it soon.

*59. Снова прочитайте текст и составьте предложения с противоположным значением. Используйте предложения из текста.*

1) It's not necessary for me and I can easily do without it. — It is a "must" for me.

2) I feel that I'm in good physical and mental condition. — I feel unfit both for work and studies.

3) The trips make me feel caught in the net of everyday problems. — We arrange these trips to escape from everyday problems.

4) You know beforehand what danger you should avoid underwater. — You explore underwater without knowing what kind of a wonder or danger you might face there.

5) People often ask how I manage to avoid risk. — I'm often asked why I take the risk.

*60. Составьте три предложения по следующему образцу.*

Nothing can compare to diving in the Red Sea and watching underwater world.

Nothing can compare to the feeling of happiness and excitement while skydiving.

Nothing can compare to a cold juice on a hot summer evening.

*61. Повторите следующие словосочетания.*

Otherwise — иначе.

In spite of the fact that/though — несмотря на факт что.

Though — хотя.

That's why — вот почему.

Because — потому что.

*62. Объедините предложения, используя следующие словосочетания.*

When you go camping, take warm clothes with you otherwise you will catch a cold.

Jacky broke her leg last summer and that's why she wasn't able to roller-skate for almost a year.

In spite of the fact that/though he is rather fat, he can climb the mountains better than others.

We won't take Susan windsurfing because she can't swim.

The sportsmen understood each other perfectly though they spoke different languages.

We wanted to do some diving on holiday and that's why we packed all necessary diving equipment.

In spite of the fact that/though he was much younger than the other athletes, he won the competition.

*65. Прочитайте диалог снова и найдите предложения, имеющие близкие значения.*

- 1) The chance of injury is very high.
- 2) A bad injury or death is just a matter of time.
- 3) Sometimes it happens that the jumper miscalculates the speed of the wind or fails to notice something that can make the jump fatal.
- 4) Do you intend to quit it?
- 5) This can be a life-threatening activity.
- 6) They can suffer the consequences.
- 7) I have to admit that...

### ***Рабочая тетрадь***

*2. Объедините две колонки, чтобы составить предложения.*

- 1) Never take off your helmet during a hockey game, otherwise you can be badly hurt.

2) Neil couldn't help thinking about his former friend who had betrayed him, so he wasn't able to concentrate on the game and that's why he lost.

3) Some teenagers do extreme biking in towns though it has been strongly prohibited by local authorities.

4) Jimmy made up his mind to take part in the gymnastics competition in spite of the fact he had been out of practice almost a year.

5) Julia never buys tickets to ice hockey matches because she thinks that sport is rather cruel and not pleasant to watch.

*3. Используйте слова-связки, чтобы соединить части предложений.*

- 1) because;
- 2) that's why;
- 3) though;
- 4) but;
- 5) and;
6. otherwise.

*4. Обведите правильное слово.*

- 1) life-threatening;
- 2) frightening;
- 3) depressed;
- 4) relaxed;
- 5) exciting;

- 6) irritating;
- 7) tiring.

## **Раздел 4. У вас есть право быть другим?**

*72. Найдите в тексте аналоги приведенных ниже слов и выражений.*

A very unusual way to dress — eccentricity;  
something against public opinion — outrageous;  
another time — another era;  
inventive — resourceful;  
multinational — cosmopolitan;  
are interested in lots of problems — are concerned;  
lack of jobs — unemployment.

*73. Прочитайте текст еще раз и выберите правильные окончания следующих предложений.*

The text says that young people in Britain are as resourceful as anyone because they are creative about accessory, clothes and hairstyles.

The text says that there are no rules for clothes and fashion because young people easily change their style, their music and their fashions.



*74. Прочитайте текст снова. Несколько предложений исчезли. Определите, где находились предложения. Сравните свой выбор с решением других учащихся.*

1) Hairstyles are also the subject of creative talent. Any shape is allowed. Any colour is allowed.

2) ... of the British character. Each person chooses the way he or she wants to dress without thinking about what other people will think. The older generation are...

3) And they like every kind of accessory, like badges and jewellery. This jewellery is often specially made.

4) British pop stars are famous all over the world: from the Beatles and the Rolling Stones to today's hit musicians.

5) ... all kinds of music and fashion are popular. But Britain's young people do not just think about fashion and music. The young people are concerned about...

### ***Рабочая тетрадь***

*1. Поставьте глаголы в форму активного или пассивного залога.*

1) has changed;

2) will see;

- 3) are not allowed;
- 4) was surprised... puzzled;
- 5) has been repaired;
- 6) are concerned.

*2. Чтобы определить, какие музыкальные стили наиболее популярны у людей различного возраста и рода деятельности, молодой журналист интервьюирует Аллана Харриса, сорокалетнего профессора химии. Выберите наиболее подходящие слова, чтобы заполнить пропуски.*

1. — c;
2. — b;
3. — a;
4. — d;
5. — b;
6. — c;
7. — a;
8. — d.

*3. Составьте вопросы, чтобы проинтервьюировать одноклассников.*

- 1) Are you keen on eccentric clothes?
- 2) Have you ever worn an eccentric hairstyle?
- 3) Are you keen on wearing accessories?
- 4) What musical style do you prefer?
- 5) What issues are you concerned about?

6) Have you already chosen your future career?

7) What are you going to do after finishing this academic year?/Are you going to continue your education at school or are you going to enter a college or vocational school?

## Проверка

*2. Дополните абзац. Используйте правильные слова.*

1. — a;
2. — c;
3. — b;
4. — b;
5. — d;
6. — a.

*3. Прочитайте диалог. Отметьте предложения как верные (T) или неверные (F).*

1. — F;
2. — T;
3. — F;
4. — T;
5. — F;
6. — F;
7. — F;
8. — F;
9. — T.

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