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Кафедра теории и практики преподавания иностранных языков

Хасанова О.В., Каримова А.А., Мубаракшина А.М

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Рецензенты:

доктор филологических наук,
декан Высшей школы русской и зарубежной филологии им. Л.Н. Толстого
КФУ Ф.Х. Тарасова
кандидат психологических наук,
директор ЧОУ «Елена-Сервис» **Н.Г. Ахатова**

Хасанова О.В., Каримова А.А., Мубаракшина А.М.

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Данное учебное пособие предназначено для студентов первого курса языкового вуза с уровнем владения языком не выше Pre-intermediate. Основная задача практического курса английского языка – формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции. Представленные в пособии темы актуальны и позволяют сформировать активный словарный запас, необходимый для ежедневной коммуникации. Процесс формирования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции включает в себя все виды речевых умений: аудирование, говорение, чтение и письмо. Учебный материал данного расположен в соответствии с линейным принципом, который подразумевает систематически и последовательно изучать грамматический и лексический материал с постепенным его усложнением. Подробные инструкции к представленным заданиям и типовой характер предложенных упражнений делают возможным использование данного пособия как в рамках аудиторной, так и самостоятельной работы студентов.

Учебное пособие включает в себя 8 тематических разделов, каждый из которых содержит задания по чтению, аудированию, говорению и письму. В конце пособия даны ответы в виде ключей, а также предложен тематический глоссарий, который студенты должны доработать самостоятельно. Аудиоприложение содержит файлы, необходимые для выполнения заданий по аудированию.

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FOREWORD

The aim of the book is to introduce the students into the problems of grammatical theory of English, new views of language as a system, applying the latest findings in the study of grammatical phenomena by Russian and foreign scholars in recent times.

The main aim of the manual is to get students interested in the study of the language, to develop their linguistic abilities through independent study of works on grammatical language study, to arouse interest in the problems of grammar.

This manual consists of eight thematic blocks. each of which reveals the basic communicative unit of communication. The logic of the location of the training material allows you to complicate the tasks with each new module. The work is based on the following topics: *Nice To Meet You, Daily Routine, My House, The World Around Us, History, Languages We Speak, Fashion, Experiences.*

Each module consists of four sections aimed at activating a specific type of speech activity. At the beginning of each module, the student is invited to work with the basic vocabulary. necessary for mastering the topic. Assumed. that the translation of words students find in the dictionary on their own and fill in the dictionary.

The section "Listening" is accompanied by tasks that test the skills of listening comprehension of authentic English-language materials. All the audio files for the tasks can be found in the audio application to the manual. The section "Reading" is aimed at developing reading skills and contains authentic texts of an encyclopedic nature. The "Writing" section involves performing tasks of the grammatical plan. In this case, the manual can be used as a workbook. because the student has been given a free seat. to record your responses. Each module has a thematic crossword puzzle. which allows you to consolidate the knowledge of the vocabulary on the topic. The section "Speaking" is aimed at the activation of communicative speech skills and the formation of communicative competence. At the end of the manual contains the answers to all the tasks for self-testing.

Unit 1. Nice To Meet You

Essential vocabulary



Read the words in accordance with the transcription, translate them using a dictionary:

about (adv & prep) [ə'baʊt]

activity (n) [æk'tɪvɪtɪ]

adult (adj & n) ['ædʌlt]

afternoon (n) [ɑ:ftə'nu:n]

age (n) [eɪdʒ]

all (adj, adv, det & pron) [ɔ:l]

alone (adv & adj) [ə'ləʊn]

always (adv) ['ɔ:lw(e)ɪz]

and (conj) [ænd]

answer (n & v) ['ɑ:nsə]

at (prep) [æt]

bad (adj) [bæd]

because (conj) [br'kɒz]

because of (prep phr)

big (adj) [bɪg]

brother (n) ['brʌðə]

bug (n) [bu:g]

busy (adj) ['bɪzɪ]

call (n & v) [kɔ:l]

can (n & mv) [kæn]

class (n) [kla:s]

come (v) [kʌm]

cricket (n) ['krɪkɪt]

doctor (n) ['dɒktə]

drum (n) [drʌm]

during (prep) ['djʊərɪŋ]

early (adj & adv) ['ɜ:lɪ]

enjoy (v) [ɪn'dʒɔɪ]

escape (v) [ɪs'keɪp]

everyone (pron) ['evriwʌn]

excuse (n & v) [ɪks'kju:s]

family (n) ['fæm(ə)lɪ]

far (adv) [fɑ:]

find (v) [faɪnd]

fridge (n) [frɪdʒ]

friend (n) [frend]

from (prep) [frɒm]

footballer (n) ['fʊtbɔ:lə]

game (n) [geɪm]

get (v) [get]

get on (phr v)

go (v) [gəʊ]

good (adj) [gʊd]

good afternoon (exclam)

good morning (exclam)

great (adj) [greɪt]

<i>guitar</i> (n) [gɪ'ta:]	<i>school</i> (n) [sku:l]
<i>have</i> (av & v) [hæv]	<i>seat</i> (n) [si:t]
<i>how</i> (adv) [haʊ]	<i>see</i> (v) [si:]
<i>help</i> (n & v) [help]	<i>sister</i> (n) ['sɪstə]
<i>here</i> (adv) [hɪə]	<i>small</i> (adj) [smɔ:l]
<i>home</i> (adv & n) [həʊm]	<i>someone</i> (pron) ['sʌmwʌn]
<i>holiday</i> (n) ['hɒlɪdɪ]	<i>something</i> (pron) ['sʌmθɪŋ]
<i>house</i> (n) [haʊs]	<i>sometimes</i> (adv) ['sʌmtaɪmz]
<i>kid</i> (n) [kɪd]	<i>somewhere</i> (adv) ['sʌmweə]
<i>late</i> (adj & adv) [leɪt]	<i>sorry</i> (adj) ['sɒri]
<i>like</i> (prep & v) [laɪk]	<i>spend</i> (v) [spend]
<i>little</i> (adj, det & pron) [lɪtl]	<i>student</i> (n) ['stju:dənt]
<i>lucky</i> (adj) ['lʌkɪ]	<i>take</i> (v) [teɪk]
<i>mean</i> (v) [mi:n]	<i>teacher</i> (n) ['ti:tʃə]
<i>meet</i> (v) [mi:t]	<i>time</i> (n & v) [taɪm]
<i>messy</i> (adj) ['mesi]	<i>thing</i> (n) [θɪŋ]
<i>morning</i> (n) ['mɔ:nɪŋ]	<i>travel</i> (n & v) [trævl]
<i>music</i> (n) ['mjuzɪk]	<i>visit</i> (n & v) ['vɪzɪt]
<i>name</i> (n & v) [neɪm]	<i>weekend</i> (n) [wi:k'end]
<i>news</i> (n) [nju:z]	<i>welcome</i> (n & v) ['welkəm]
<i>nice</i> (adj) [naɪs]	<i>well</i> (adj, adv & exclam) [wel]
<i>noisy</i> (adj) ['nɔɪzi]	<i>who</i> (pron) [hu:]
<i>old</i> (adj) [əʊld]	<i>year</i> (n) [jɪə]
<i>only</i> (adj & adv) ['əʊnli]	<i>young</i> (adj) [jʌŋ]
<i>play</i> (n & v) [pleɪ]	<i>your</i> (det) [jɔ:]
<i>possible</i> (adj) ['pɒsəbl]	<i>yours</i> (pron) [jɔ:z]
<i>poster</i> (n) ['pəʊstə]	<i>yourself</i> (pron) [jə'self]
<i>prefer</i> (v) [prɪ'fɜ:]	
<i>same</i> (adj, pron & adv) [seɪm]	

Make up your own 3 sentences using new words. Try to use as many words as possible.

LISTENING



A



B



C



D



E

1. (1.1) Listen and complete the conversations.

1) - Hello. Are you Mr and Mrs Burns?

- Yes, we are.

- Hello. I'm Elena Garcia from YouTourist.

- Hello. Nice to meet you!

- And you.

2) - Hi, Lily. are ?

- Great, . And you?

- Not so bad.

3) - Juan, this is Ana.

- , Juan.

- Hi. to you.

- Are you in the same class?

- No, I'm ___ a student. We're_____.
- 4) - Good ___ and _____ to the BBC News at One.
- 5) - _____ . Can I ___ you?
- Yes, I'm here to see Mr. Miller.
- Is your ___ Simpson?
- No, it isn't. My name's Jackson.
- Oh, ___. _____ take a seat, Mr. Jackson.

2. (1.1) Listen again and match the conversations 1-5 with the photos a-e.

3. (1.2) Listen to the list of countries and names of nationalities that live there, write them down and divide them into two columns using the example (according to your personal travel experience).

Visited	Not visited
Spain (Spanish)	Britain (British)

READING

4. Read what John Williams says about his family.

Hello, my name is John Williams and I am thirteen years old. My eldest brother Richard is seventeen and Peter is fifteen. I have three younger brothers. My little sister's name is Amanda, she is only three years old.

Richard, Peter and I are all into music, something we always enjoy. Richard plays the violin and Peter plays the drums. I get on well with Richard but not so much with my younger brothers Liam and Lucas. Richard, Peter and I are lucky because we all get to escape! We go to a school that is far, and we are only at home during the holidays.

It's good being in a big family. You can play games with everyone. In smaller families, this is not possible. Also, big family means a big house, so you can always find somewhere to be by yourself. I like that sometimes.

The bad things are that you always get little kids bugging you. They can be so noisy! Everything around you is very busy and really messy. But I prefer being in a big family.

5. What is the most appropriate article for the text?

- 1) My hobbies
- 2) My family
- 3) My house
- 4) My travel

6. Read again. Are the sentences below True (T) or False (F).

- 1) John is 11 years old.
- 2) John is younger than Richard and Peter.
- 3) John's little sister's name is Michaela.
- 4) John enjoys spending a bit of time alone.
- 5) John comes home from school most weekends.
- 6) John thinks it's bad being in a big family.

WRITING

7. Complete the conversations with the correct form of be.

Michael: Good morning! How are you?

Michael: Sorry, ¹ are you Mr and Mrs Evans?

Christian: No, we ² _____. They ³ ____ Mr and Mrs Evans.

Michael: Oh, sorry.

Christian: Excuse me. ⁴ _____ you Peter Brown?

Peter: Yes, I am.

Christian: I ⁵ ___ Christian Black.

Peter: Nice to meet you. This is my girlfriend Sophia.

Sophia: Hey.

Christian: Sorry. ⁶ _____ your name Amalia?

Sophia: No. I ⁷ ___ Sophia.

8. Write the conversations by putting the words in the right order and using TO BE in the correct form.

1. you/British? _____

No, / I / Canadian. _____

2. he / a doctor? _____

No, / he / a teacher. _____

3. we / late? _____

No, / you / early. _____

4. they / from Japan? _____

No, / they / China _____

9. Put the words in the correct order to create a sentence.

1) is France in the Eiffel tower. _____

2) 'Hello' for is Spanish 'buenos dias!' _____

3) Japanese is sake. _____

4) Italy is food spaghetti from. _____

5) chips fish and from England are. _____

10. Solve the crossword puzzle.

Down:

2. The situation in which a lot of things are happening or people are moving around.

3. Every person.

4. The period that starts at about twelve o'clock or after the meal in the middle of the

day and ends at about six o'clock or when the sun goes down.

8. A man or boy with the same parents as another person.

9. To discover, especially where a thing or person is, either unexpectedly or by searching, or to discover where to get or how to achieve something.

Across:

1. A group of people who are related to each other, such as a mother, a father, and their children.

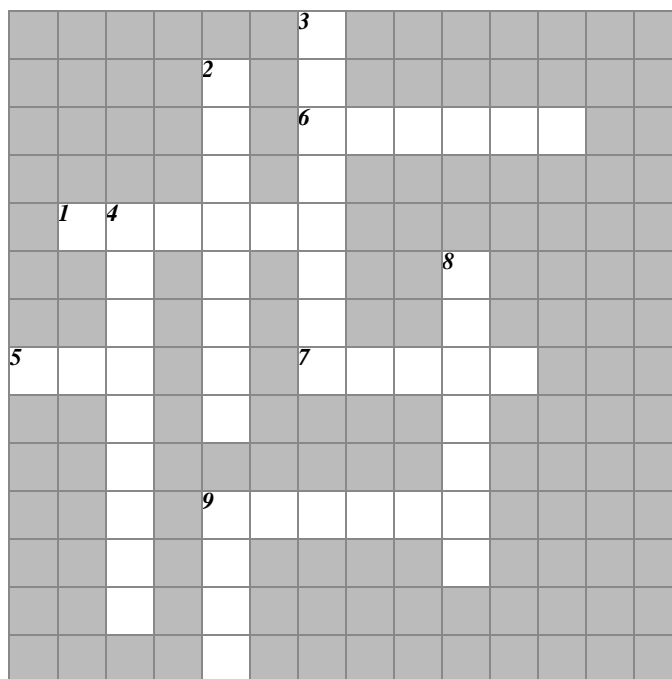
5. The period of time someone has been alive or something has existed.

6. To get free from something, or to avoid something.

7. To get pleasure from something.

9. A piece of kitchen equipment that uses electricity to preserve food at a cold temperature.

NICE TO MEET YOU



SPEAKING

11. Write the information you know about the following countries. Then work in pairs and take turns. Student A: read out your information. Student B: guess the

country.

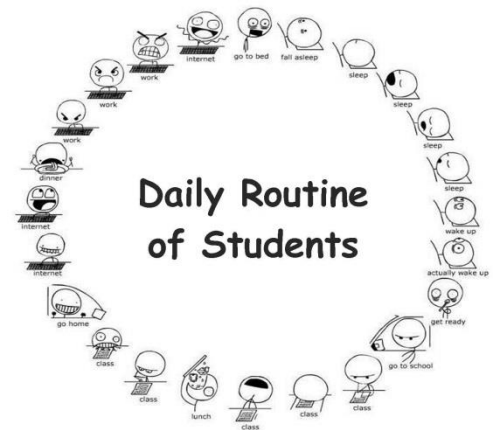
Words for reference: India, Spain, the Netherlands, Israel, the USA, Italy.

12. Create a short dialog with your friend using the vocabulary from the exercise 1.

13. Tell about your family. You have only 2 minutes to prepare the monologue. Don't forget to mention the following information: age, job, nationality.

Unit 2. Daily Routine

Essential vocabulary



Read the words in accordance with the transcription, translate them using a dictionary:

best (adj & adv) [best]

book (n & v) [bʊk]

breakfast (n) ['brekfəst]

brother (n) ['brʌðə]

bus (n) [bʌs]

cafe (n) ['kæfeɪ]

chocolate (n) ['tʃɒklɪt]

computer (n) [kəm'pjʊ:tə]

cook (n & v) [kʊk]

dance (n & v) [dɑ:ns]

day (n) [deɪ]

dinner (n) ['dɪnə]

dog (n) [dɒg]

eat (v) [i:t]

evening (n) ['i:vnɪŋ]

every (det) ['evri]

finish (n & v) ['fɪnɪʃ]

get up (phr v)

girl (n) [gɜ:l]

idea (n) [aɪ'dɪə]

job (n) [dʒɒb]

know (v) [nəʊ]

leave (v) [li:v]

lesson (n) [lesn]

listen (v) [lɪsn]

live (v) [laɪv]

<i>long</i> (adj) [lɒŋ]	<i>piano</i> (n) [pi'ænəʊ]
<i>love</i> (n & v) [lʌv]	<i>read</i> (v) [ri:d]
<i>lunch</i> (n) [lʌntʃ]	<i>sing</i> (v) [sɪŋ]
<i>lunchtime</i> (n) [lʌntʃtaɪm]	<i>singer</i> (n) ['sɪŋə]
<i>man</i> (n) [mæn]	<i>sleep</i> (n&v) [sli:p]
<i>music</i> (n) ['mjuzɪk]	<i>strong</i> (adj) [strɒŋ]
<i>musical</i> (adj) ['mjuzɪkəl]	<i>study</i> (n& v) ['stʌdɪ]
<i>musician</i> (n) [mjuzɪ'zi:ʃn]	<i>their</i> (det) [ðeə]
<i>newspaper</i> (n) ['nju:spetʃə]	<i>think</i> (v) [θɪŋk]
<i>of course</i> (exclam)	<i>typical</i> (adj) ['tɪpɪkəl]
<i>our</i> (det) ['aʊə]	<i>University</i> (n) [ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪtɪ]
<i>parent</i> (n) ['pe(ə)rənt]	<i>watch</i> (n & v) [wɒtʃ]
<i>park</i> (n & v) [pɑ:k]	<i>when</i> (adv) [wen]
<i>part</i> (n) [pɑ:t]	<i>where</i> (adv & conj) [weə]
<i>party</i> (n) ['pɑ:tɪ]	<i>which</i> (pron & det) [wɪtʃ]
<i>patient</i> (adj & n) ['peɪʃnt]	<i>woman</i> (n) ['wʊmən]
<i>pencil</i> (n) [pensl]	<i>work</i> (n & v) [wɜ:k]
<i>people</i> (n) [pi:pl]	

Make up your own 3 sentences using new words. Try to use as many words as possible.

LISTENING

1. (2.1) Listen and answer the questions.

- a) Do the people like their jobs?
- b) Do their families think they are good jobs?

2. (2.1) Listen again and complete the table.

Words for the question	Daniel	Ted
1 where/breakfast?	London	
2 where/lunch?		
3 where/dinner?	Singapore	
4 when/leave home?		
5 when/get home?		

3. (2.2, 2.3) *Listen to the verbs. Write them in a correct column below according to the sound of the ending.*

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
gets <u> </u>		

READING

4. *Read and complete the text. Use a verb in the positive or negative form.*

Lola's day

Lola Brown ¹ **gets up** at 5.50 am in the morning but she ² _____ (not) breakfast at home because she has no time. She ³ ___ home at 6.30 am and ⁴ ___ to the work by taxi. The work ⁵ ___ at 7 am. In the afternoon she ⁶ ___ her lunch in a café. She ⁷ her work at about 6 pm and ⁸ ___ home at 7 pm. At home she ⁹ _____ TV, ¹⁰ ___ to music and ¹¹ ___ dinner for her family.

5. Read the article again. How do you think what's the woman's job?

6. Find the answers to the following questions.

- 1) When does Lola get up?
- 2) Does Lola eat at home?
- 3) Does Lola work?
- 4) How does Lola get to work?
- 5) When does Lola's work start?
- 6) Where does Lola have her lunch?
- 7) What does Lola do at home?

WRITING

7. Complete the sentences using the Present Simple tense.

- 1) My brother _____ (read) a book.
- 2) Grey _____ (love) dogs.
- 3) Our friends _____ (play) football every weekend in the park.
- 4) He _____ (have) the best ideas.
- 5) She _____ (be) a very strong girl.
- 6) Michael _____ (have) 3 pencils.
- 7) Susan _____ (enjoy) being with her friends.

8. Answer the following questions.

1) How does your typical day start?

2) What do you do at weekends?

9. Write the questions and answers. Use short answers where it is possible.

1) A: you/get up/early/every day?

B: Yes/I _____

2) A: where/Hilary/live?

B: She/live/in/a big house

3) A: you and your friends/like/chocolate?

B: Yes/we _____

4) A: Daniel/love/listening to music?

B: Yes/he _____

5) A: when/our lessons/start?

B: I/not/ know _____

6) A: what/you/do/when/you/get home/from university?

B: I/have/dinner/and/go to sleep

7) A: where/he/go/on Saturday evenings?

B: he/go/to parties

8) A: Anastasia and Paul/study/English/with you?

B: No/they _____

9) A: which/newspaper/Sarah/read?

B: she/read/New York Times

10) A: Mark/love/his/job?

B: No/he _____

10. Solve the crossword puzzle.

DAYLY ROUTINE

								12							
		8													
	1											15			
						5									
				9	10										
2															
								13	14						
			4						6						
		11					7								
3															

Down:

1. The food you eat in the morning after you wake up.
2. A sweetness made from milk, some people drink it hot.
3. Feeling in which there are "butterflies in the stomach."

4. A pattern of sounds that is made by playing instruments or singing.
5. The paper on which the news is printed.
6. An animal that is considered man's best friend.
7. To to complete something, or come to the end of an activity. The situation in which a lot of things are happening or people are moving around..

Across:

8. A boy or a man who is related to you or you have the same parents.
9. An electronic machine that can arrange large amounts of information.
10. The period of time when you learn something at school, after which there is a change.
11. A thing that people read and learn something new or take a break from their thoughts.
12. The most dear person in your life with whom you are relatives.
13. A place where you can eat and have a good time or a small restaurant.
14. The main meal of the day that people usually eat in the evening.
15. A place in the city where people often walk and spend their free time.

SPEAKING

11. Work in groups. A student: choose a person from the photos A-C. B students: ask 7 questions to find the job.

B: Is it a woman?

A: Yes, it is.

B: Does she work with patients?

A: No, she doesn't ...



A



B



C

1. *Imagine you're an interviewer. You need to ask your friend 5 questions about his/her morning. Then change the roles.*

2. *Ask your groupmates about their and their parents hobbies. Write down the information they say.*
 - What's your hobby?
 - I like playing the piano.
 - And what's your parents hobby?
 - Reading books

<i>Name</i>	<i>His/her hobbies</i>	<i>Parents hobbies</i>
<i>Olga</i>	<i>Playing the piano</i>	<i>Reading books</i>

Unit 3. My House

Essential vocabulary



Read the words in accordance with the transcription, translate them using a dictionary:

add (v) [æd]

cold (adj & n) [kəʊld]

advert (n) ['ædvɜ:t]

complete (adj & v) [kəm'pli:t]

air conditioning (n) [eə kən'diʃnɪŋ]

conversation (n) [kɒnvə'seɪʃn]

balcony (n) ['bælkəni]

cooker (n) ['kʊkə]

bar (n) [bɑ:]

correct (adj) [kə'rekt]

bathroom (n) ['bɑ:θrʊm]

cover (n & v) ['kʌvə]

bed (n) [bed]

curtain (n) [kɜ:tn]

bedroom (n) ['bedrʊm]

cute (adj) [kju:t]

biography (n) [baɪ'ɒgrəfi]

dining room (n) ['daɪnɪŋ rʊm]

blanket (n) ['blæŋkɪt]

dislike (v) [dɪs'laɪk]

bring (v) [brɪŋ]

door (n) [dɔ:]

building (n) ['bɪldɪŋ]

double (adj & det) [dʌbl]

buy (v) [baɪ]

down (adv & prep) [daʊn]

central heating (n) ['sentrəl 'hi:tɪŋ]

draw (v) [drɔ:]

chair (n) [tʃeə]

example (n) [ɪg'zɑ:mpl]

cinema (n) ['sɪnɪmə]

flat (adj & n) [flæt]

clean (adj & v)

floor (n) [flɔ:]

following (adj) ['fɒləʊɪŋ]

forget (v) [fə'get]

furniture (n) ['fɜ:nɪʃə]

garage (n) ['gærɑ:ʒ]

garden (n) [gɑ:dn]

go out (phr v)

happy (adj) ['hæpi]

hot (adj) [hɒt]

interesting (adj) ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ]

kind (adj & n) [kaɪnd]

kitchen (n) ['kɪʃɪn]

living room (n) ['lɪvɪŋ rum]

location (n) [ləʊ'keɪʃn]

look (n & v) [lʊk]

many (det & pron) ['meni]

mention (v) [menʃn]

open (adj & v) ['əʊpən]

perfect (adj) ['pɜ:fɪkt]

picture (n) ['pɪktʃə]

plant (n & v) [plɑ:nt]

put (v) [pʊt]

put away (phr v)

remember (v) [rɪ'membə]

roof (n) [ru:f]

staff (n) [stɑ:f]

stairs (n) ['steəz]

stay (n & v) [steɪ]

tall (adj) [tɔ:l]

tidy up (phr v)

ugly (adj) ['ʌɡli]

usually (adv) ['ju:ʒʊəli]

vacuum cleaner (n) ['vækjuəm 'kli:nə]

walk (n & v) [wɔ:k]

wall (n) [wɔ:l]

want (v) [wɒnt]

wardrobe (n) ['wɔ:drəʊb]

washing machine (n) ['wɒʃɪŋ mə'ʃi:n]

Make up your own 3 sentences using new words. Try to use as many words as possible.

LISTENING

1. (3.1) *Listen to two people talking about a microflat. Number the rooms in the order they talk about them.*

dining room 1

bathroom

balcony

living room

kitchen

bedroom

2. (3.1) *Listen again and fill the gaps.*

W: Here, I brought you a ¹ _____ .

M: Thanks, it's great! I'll put it here on the ² _____ ³ _____.

W: There are only two ⁴ _____?

M: Mum, it's a microflat.

W: Now, is there a ⁵ _____ _____?

M: Well, there isn't a separate living room.

W: Oh, I see. There is a ⁶ _____ and a ⁷ _____.

M: And here's the ⁸ _____.

W: Is there a ⁹ _____?

M: Of course there's a bedroom.

M: Let's go out to the ¹⁰ _____ .

W: The balcony! Is there really a balcony?

3. (3.1) *How do you think why the woman is surprised? What's the one thing the woman likes about her flat? What does she dislike? Write the answers for two questions to the table.*

The woman likes about the flat	The woman dislikes about the flat

READING

4. Read and complete the email. Use *there is, there isn't, there are, there aren't*.

Send

To...

Cc...

Subject:

Hi Jaime and Laura,

I'm so happy that you want to stay in my flat. Here's some information about it.

¹ There are four rooms – a bedroom, a living room, a bathroom and a small kitchen. ² _____ a double bed in the bedroom, also ³ _____ a desk where you can study and work. The walls in the bedroom are covered with posters. Oh, moreover, the curtains and blankets look really cute. ⁴ _____ a TV in the living room. ⁵ _____ a dining room but ⁶ _____ two chairs and a table in the kitchen. My flat is on the top floor, so my friends and I enjoy spending our time on the roof sometimes. It's so romantic!

Tell me about your flat. Where is it and how big is it?

Marshall

5. Find an appropriate answer according to the text.

1) Jamie and Laura want to visit Marshall because...

- a) they want to buy his flat
- b) they want to have dinner with Marshall
- c) they want to stay in his flat for some time

2) Marshall's flat has ... rooms

- a) 1
- b) 3

c) 4

3) *What does Marshall think about the curtains and blankets in the bedroom?*

a) they're really ugly

b) they're really nice

c) they're really old

4) *What kind of text is this?*

a) an email

b) an article from a newspaper

c) a biography

5) *Where does Marshall enjoy spending his time sometimes?*

a) in the cinema

b) on a roof

c) in a bar

6) *What things are in the kitchen?*

a) a TV

b) chairs and a table

c) a desk

d) a lamp

6. Read the text again. Draw a picture of the described flat.

WRITING

7. Read the advert and complete the conversation with the correct form of *there is/are*.

A: Hi, Mark, my name's Alex. I'm interested in the flat. Can I ask you some questions?

B: Sure.

A: ¹ Is there a living room?

B: No, ² _____ but ³ _____ a big kitchen. We use it as a living room.

A: And ⁴ _____ central heating and air conditioning?

B: Of course, ⁵ _____. Winters are too cold, and summers are too hot here.

A: Oh, that's good. So at the moment how many people ⁶ _____ in the flat?

B: ⁷ _____ two of us, me and Harry. ⁸ _____ anything else you want to know?

A: Oh, yes. ⁹ _____ a cooker in the kitchen?

B: Yes, ¹⁰ _____.

A: Perfect, thank you. Thanks for answering my questions. See you.

8. Add five full stops, four commas and five capital letters to the text.

a man lives on the sixteenth floor of a tall building every morning he leaves home takes the lift down to the lobby and leaves the building in the evening he gets into the lift goes to the tenth floor opens the lift doors and walks up the stairs to his flat sometimes there's someone else in the lift and he goes up to the sixteenth floor at the weekends he thinks of cleaning the room then he tidies it up and put all his stuff away in the wardrobe

9. Write an email to a friend about your home. Use the email from exercise 4 as an example. Remember to use commas.

10. Solve the crossword puzzle.

MY HOUSE

Across:

1. What thing is needed at home in hot summer?
7. Where do you usually brush your teeth?
9. Where do lazy people spend all their time?

11. What thing is necessary for study, work and play?

Down:

2. Where do people usually sleep?

3. What kind of thing do people ensconce (укрыватьcя) when they are cold?

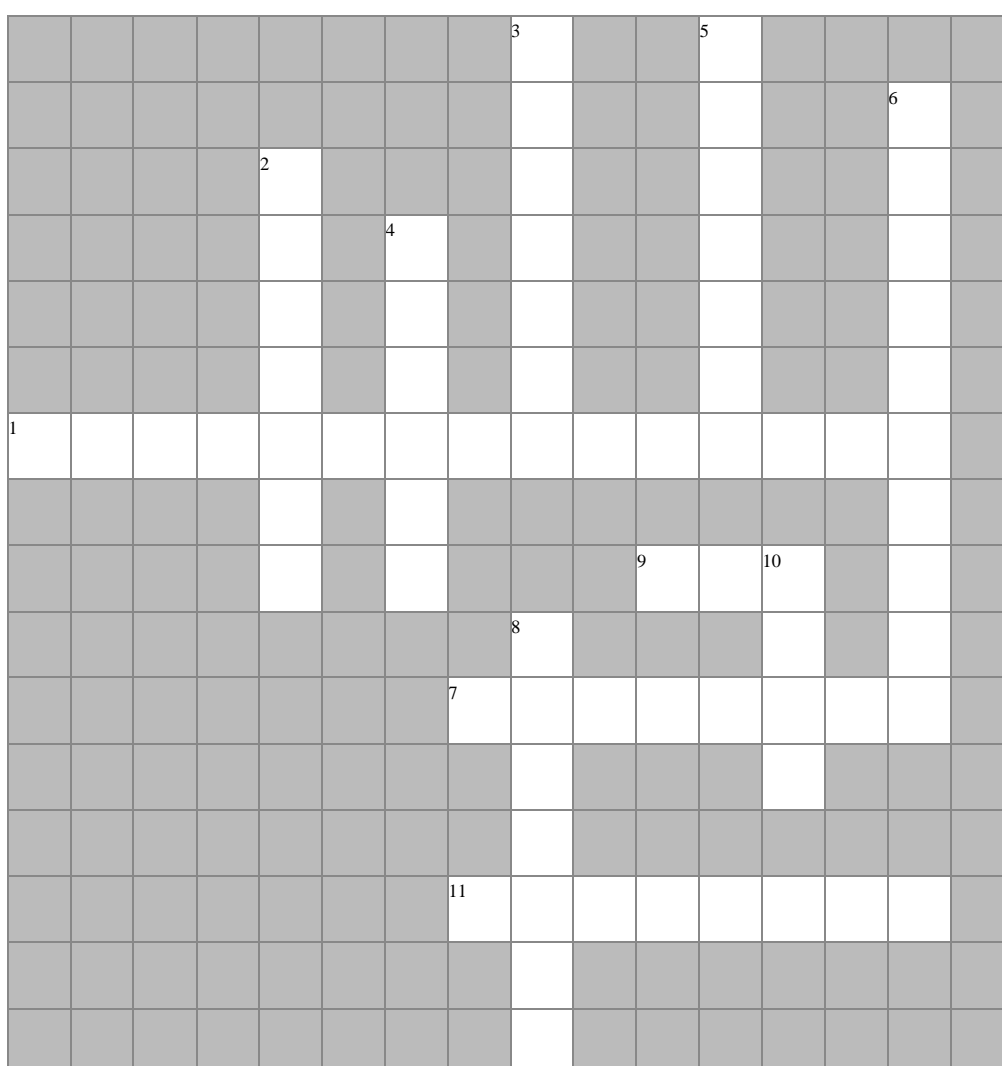
4. Where do people store food?

5. What thing saves you from the bright sun in the morning?

6. What room do people eat in when they invite guests?

8. Where do people store seasonal things in the house?

10. What is one thing that helps keep your personal privacy?



SPEAKING

11. Describe your flat or house. Don't forget to mention the following: location, how many floors are there, amount of rooms.

12. Work in pairs and take turns. Student A: say a room. Student B: say the furniture which is usually in that room.

A: Kitchen

B: A table, chairs, a cooker, a fridge...

13. Make up a dialog with your friend. Ask your partner about his/her ideal home.

How many rooms? Garden? Garage? Balcony? TV? Washing machine? Vacuum cleaner?

A: How many rooms are in your home?

B: There are three rooms. There's a ...

Unit 4. The World Around Us

Essential vocabulary



Read the words in accordance with the transcription, translate them using a dictionary:

abroad (adv) [ə'brɔ:d]

amazing (adj) [ə'meɪzɪŋ]

accident (n) ['æksɪdənt]

animal (n) ['æniməl]

add (v) [æd]

area (n) ['e(ə)rɪə]

against (prep) [ə'genst]

bear (n) [beə]

alive (adj) [ə'laɪv]

become (v) [bɪ'kʌm]

bird (n) [bɜ:d]

bus (n) [bʌs]

camera (n) ['kæməɾə]

captivity (n) [kæp'tɪvɪtɪ]

car (n) [kɑ:]

choice (n)

cold (adj) [kəʊld]

colour (n) ['kʌlə]

country (n) ['kʌntri]

crocodile (n) ['krɒkədail]

cub (n) [kʌb]

danger (n) ['deɪndʒə]

day (n) [deɪ]

disappear (v) [dɪsə'piə]

distance (n) ['dɪstəns]

dolphin (n) ['dɒlfɪn]

earth (n) [ɜ:θ]

eat (v) [i:t]

enough (adv, det & pron) [ɪ'nʌf]

environment (n) [ɪn'vaɪərənmənt]

environmental (adj) [ɪnvaɪərən'mentl]

excitement (n) [ɪk'saɪtmənt]

exciting (adj) [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ]

experience (n) [ɪks'pɪəriəns]

fantastic (adj) [fæn'tæstɪk]

feed (v) [fi:d]

female (adj) ['fi:meɪl]

fish (n) [fɪʃ]

food (n) [fu:d]

friend (n) [frend]

fur (n) [fɜ:]

global warming (n) ['gləʊbəl 'wɔ:miŋ]

great (adj) [greɪt]

happen (v) ['hæpən]

heat (n) [hi:t]

help (n & v) [help]

hippo (n) ['hɪpəʊ]

honey (n) ['hʌni]

horse (n) [hɔ:s]

human (adj & n) ['hju:mən]

ice (n) [aɪs]

idea (n) [aɪ'diə]

interesting (adj) ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ]

land (n) [lænd]

learn (v) [lɜ:n]

<i>leave</i> (v) [li:v]	<i>planet</i> (n) ['plænit]
<i>letter</i> (n) ['letə]	<i>plant</i> (n & v) [plɑ:nt]
<i>lie</i> (v) [lai]	<i>play</i> (n & v) [pleɪ]
<i>lion</i> (n) ['laɪən]	<i>problem</i> (n) ['prɒbləm]
<i>long</i> (adj) [lɒŋ]	<i>roll</i> (v) [rəʊl]
<i>male</i> (adj) [meɪl]	<i>sea</i> (n) [si:]
<i>meat</i> (n) [mi:t]	<i>skin</i> (n) [skɪn]
<i>meet</i> (v) [mi:t]	<i>stand</i> (v) [stænd]
<i>mention</i> (v) [menʃn]	<i>study</i> (n & v) 'stʌdɪ]
<i>mistreat</i> (v) [mis'tri:t]	<i>sun</i> (n) [sʌn]
<i>monkey</i> (n) ['mʌŋki]	<i>temperature</i> (n) ['temp(ə)rətʃə]
<i>nature</i> (n) ['neɪtʃə]	<i>thin</i> (adj) [θɪn]
<i>need</i> (v) [ni:d]	<i>train</i> (n) [treɪn]
<i>North</i> (adj, adv & n) [nɔ:θ]	<i>treat</i> (v) [tri:t]
<i>northeast</i> (adj & n)	<i>water</i> (n) ['wɔ:tə]
<i>northern</i> (adj)	<i>wonderful</i> (adj) ['wʌndəf(ə)l]
<i>northwest</i> (adj & n)	<i>world</i> (n) [wɜ:ld]
<i>own</i> (adj, pron & v) [əʊn]	<i>zoo</i> (n) [zu:]

Make up your own 3 sentences using new words. Try to use as many words as possible.

LISTENING

1. (4.1) Listen to Mark talking to Natalie about visiting their local zoo. Tick each word when you hear it. They are in the order you hear them. (unit 5)

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1) Zoo | 2) Laugh |
| 3) Sunday | 4) Drive |
| 5) Students | 6) Train |
| 7) Homework | 8) Four |
| 9) Camera | 10) Great |

2. (4.1) When will Mark and Nathalie go to the zoo?

- a) Saturday
- b) Monday
- c) Thursday

3. (4.1) Read through the questions, then listen to the rest of the conversation and answer the questions.

1) *Each zoo ticket will cost them*

- a) £ 14.5
- b) £ 17.5
- c) £ 18.0

2) *Who is Mark going to take photos for?*

- a) His mother
- b) His friend
- c) His teacher

3) *Mark is going to photograph*

- a) Bears
- b) Monkeys
- c) Lions

4) *How will Mark and Nathalie get to the zoo?*

- a) By bus
- b) By train
- c) By car

5) *The zoo closes at*

- a) 4:30
- b) 5:30
- c) 6:30

READING

4. *Do the quiz before reading the article about polar bears.*



1) *Polar bears live in*

- a) The Arctic
- b) Antarctica

2) *Polar bears have*

- a) White skin
- b) Black skin

3) *Polar bears usually eat*

- a) Fish
- b) People

4) *Polar bears are about*

- a) Three metres long
- b) Six metres long

5) *Polar bears are the size of*

- a) A car
- b) A bus

6) *Polar bears usually live*

- a) In family groups
- b) Alone

7) *Polar bears are*

- a) In danger
- b) Not in danger

5. Read the article and check your answers. Don't worry about the spaces for now.

The polar bear got its name because it spends most of its time in the Arctic. It is also called by other names, for example, white bear or ice bear. It is very cold where polar bears live. The temperature is very often as low as -45°C.

The polar bear is the largest meat-eating animal on land. The male weighs from 350 to 650 kg and he is two and a half to three metres long almost as long as a car. A polar bear's skin is black but its fur has no colour – it looks white when the sun shines

on the ice. It has big feet so it can stand easily on the ice. It is a very good swimmer. When a polar bear gets out of the sea, it shakes water from its fur like a dog.

The polar bear likes to live alone. It walks long distances, sometimes 30 km a day, ¹ _____ it needs to find food. The bear eats fish ² _____ it also enjoys seal meat. It goes swimming ³ _____ lies in the sun when it isn't looking for food!

The female bear usually has two babies once every three years. The babies, or cubs, are born in November. Sometimes the cubs die in their first year ⁴ _____ they have an accident ⁵ _____ they don't get enough food to eat. If they live, they stay with their mother for nearly two years ⁶ _____ then they must leave her to go and live alone on the ice. There are only about 20,000 polar bears alive today. The area where you find them has many problems ⁷ _____ the ice is becoming thinner or disappearing. Polar bears need your help!

6. Read the article again and fill the spaces with A, B or C.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | A but | B because | C or |
| 2 | A and | B or | C because |
| 3 | A or | B but | C because |
| 4 | A but | B because | C and |
| 5 | A or | B but | C because |
| 6 | A or | B because | C but |
| 7 | A because | B but | C or |

WRITING

7. Look at the underlined words in paragraphs 1 and 2 in the article about the polar bear. These words are called “conjunctions”. Then complete the grammar explanation

We use *because*, _____, _____ and _____ to make one long sentence.

1. We use _____ to say “why” things happen.
2. We use _____ when there is a choice or an alternative idea.
3. We use _____ when we want to add an idea.
4. We use _____ when there is a contrast.

8. *There are some sentences about Nick, a zoo keeper below. Join the sentences together using and, or, but, because. There is sometimes more than one answer.*

1. Nick looks after the crocodiles at a zoo. He also helps with the hippos, monkeys sometimes.
2. Nick studied in the evenings. He needed to learn more about nature.
3. Sometimes the monkeys play with each other. Sometimes they like to lie in the sun.

9. *Write a letter to your friend about a visit you made to a zoo. Don't forget to say the following:*

- Where the zoo is
- Who you went with
- Which animal you liked best

10. *Solve the crossword puzzle.*

THE WORLD AROUND US

Across:

1. A large automobile in which people are driven from one place to another.
4. A sea mammal that is large, smooth, and grey.
6. A device for taking photographs or making video.

7. An event not intended by anyone but which has the result of injuring someone or damaging something.

10. A creature with feathers and wings, usually able to fly.

Down:

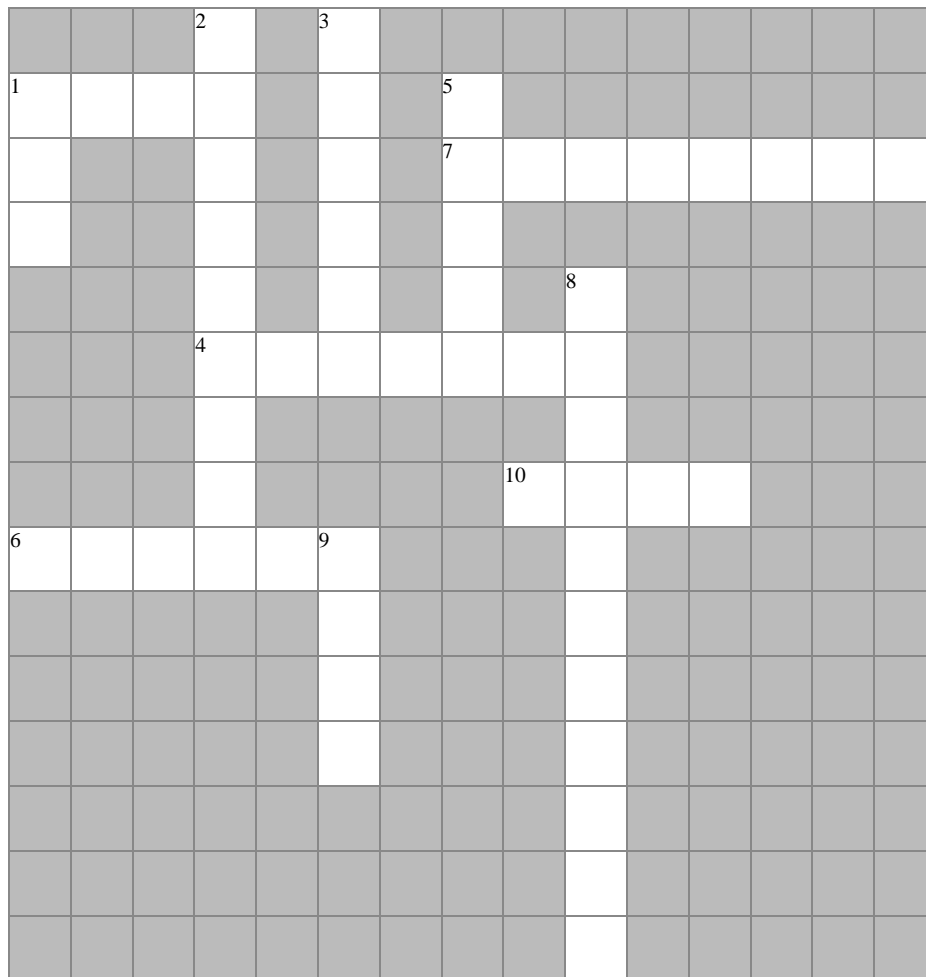
2. A large reptile that lives in and near rivers and lakes in hot, wet parts of the world.

3. Something that lives and moves but is not a human, bird, fish, or insect.

5. The planet third in order of distance from the sun, between Venus and Mars.

8. The air, water, and land where people, animals, and plants live.

9. A particular part of a place, piece of land, or country.



SPEAKING

11. In groups discuss the questions:

<i>blame</i> (v) [bleɪm]	<i>disappoint</i> (v) [ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪnt]
<i>bottom</i> (adj & n) [ˈbɒtəm]	<i>disappointed</i> (adj) [ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd]
<i>bowl</i> (n) [bəʊl]	<i>disappointing</i> (adj) [ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪŋ]
<i>broken</i> (adj) [ˈbrəʊkən]	<i>disappointment</i> (n) [ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntmənt]
<i>brother</i> (n) [ˈbrʌðə(r)]	<i>disease</i> (n) [dɪˈziːz]
<i>brown</i> (adj & n) [braʊn]	<i>due to</i> (prep phr) [djuː tu]
<i>carry</i> (v) [ˈkæri]	<i>due</i> (adj) [djuː]
<i>carry on</i> (phr v) [ˈkæri ɒn]	<i>dull</i> (adj) [dʌl]
<i>carry out</i> (phr v) [ˈkæri aʊt]	<i>embarrassed</i> (adj) [ɪmˈbærəst]
<i>catch</i> (v) [kætʃ]	<i>embarrassing</i> (adj) [ɪmˈbærəsɪŋ]
<i>cathedral</i> (n) [kəˈθiːdrəl]	<i>employ</i> (v) [ɪmˈplɔɪ]
<i>ceremony</i> (n) [ˈserəməni]	<i>employee</i> (n) [ɪmˈplɔɪiː]
<i>consist</i> (v) [kənˈsɪst]	<i>employer</i> (n) [ɪmˈplɔɪə(r)]
<i>consonant</i> (n) [ˈkɒnsənənt]	<i>employment</i> (n) [ɪmˈplɔɪmənt]
<i>contact</i> (n & v) [ˈkɒntækt]	<i>essential</i> (adj) [ɪˈsenʃl]
<i>comedy</i> (n) [ˈkɒmədi]	<i>exit</i> (n) [ˈeksɪt], [ˈegzɪt]
<i>complete</i> (adj & v) [kəmˈpli:t]	<i>expect</i> (v) [ɪkˈspekt]
<i>complicated</i> (adj) [ˈkɒmplɪkeɪtɪd]	<i>festival</i> (n) [ˈfestɪvl]
<i>dead</i> (adj) [ded]	<i>fetch</i> (v) [fetʃ]
<i>deaf</i> (adj) [def]	<i>fever</i> (n) [ˈfiːvə(r)]
<i>deal</i> (v) [di:l]	<i>few</i> (adj, det & pon) [fjuː]
<i>deal with</i> (sth) (phr v) [di:l wɪð]	<i>frighten</i> (v) [ˈfraɪtn]
<i>disappear</i> (v) [ˌdɪsəˈpiə(r)]	<i>frightened</i> (adj) [ˈfraɪtnd]

<i>frightening</i> (adj) ['fraɪtnɪŋ]	<i>musical</i> (adj) ['mjuzɪkl]
<i>hero</i> (n) ['hɪərəʊ]	<i>musician</i> (n) [mju'zɪʃn]
<i>heroine</i> (n) ['herəʊɪn]	<i>make-up</i> (n) [meɪk ʌp]
<i>hold</i> (v) [həʊld]	<i>north</i> (adj, adv & n) [nɔ:θ]
<i>hold up</i> (phr v) [həʊld ʌp]	<i>northeast</i> (adj & n) [ˌnɔ:θ 'i:st]
<i>hand out</i> (phr v) [hænd aʊt]	<i>northern</i> (adj) ['nɔ:ðən]
<i>handle</i> (v) ['hændl]	<i>northwest</i> (adj & n) [ˌnɔ:θ 'west]
<i>invitation</i> (n) [ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃn]	<i>on purpose</i> (prep phr) [ɒn 'pɜ:pəs]
<i>invite</i> (v) [ɪn'vaɪt]	<i>on request</i> (prep phr) [ɒn rɪ'kwest]
<i>lamb</i> (n) [læm]	<i>on sale</i> (prep phr) [ɒn seɪl]
<i>lamp</i> (n) [læmp]	<i>on time</i> (prep phr) [ɒn taɪm]
<i>lazy</i> (adj) ['leɪzi]	<i>only</i> (adj & adv) ['əʊnli]
<i>lead</i> (v) [li:d]	<i>outdoors</i> (adv) [ˌaʊt'dɔ:z]
<i>leader</i> (n) ['li:də(r)]	<i>outside</i> (adv,adj & prep) [ˌaʊt'saɪd]
<i>luck</i> (n) [lʌk]	<i>pattern</i> (n) ['pætn]
<i>lucky</i> (adj) ['lʌki]	<i>pause</i> (v) [pɔ:z]
<i>luggage</i> (n) ['lʌgɪdʒ]	<i>pavement</i> (n) ['peɪvmənt]
<i>minimum</i> (adj & n) ['mɪnɪməm]	<i>pay</i> (n & v) [peɪ]
<i>minus</i> (prep) ['maɪnəs]	<i>pencil</i> (n) ['pensl]
<i>minute</i> (n) ['mɪnɪt]	<i>pencil case</i> (n) ['pensl keɪs]
<i>mirror</i> (n) ['mɪrə(r)]	<i>penfriend</i> (n) ['penfrend]
<i>miserable</i> (adj) ['mɪzrəbl]	<i>penguin</i> (n) ['penɡwɪn]
<i>music</i> (n) ['mjuzɪk]	<i>penny</i> (n) ['peni]

<i>people</i> (n pi) ['pi:pl]	<i>reserve</i> (n & v) [ri'zɜ:v]
<i>pepper</i> (n) ['pepə(r)]	<i>resort</i> (n) [ri'zɔ:t]
<i>popular</i> (adj) ['pɒpjələ(r)]	<i>romance</i> (n) [rəʊ'mæns], [rəʊmæns]
<i>population</i> (n) [ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃn]	<i>romantic</i> (adj) [rəʊ'mæntɪk]
<i>port</i> (n) [pɔ:t]	<i>roof</i> (n) [ru:f]
<i>position</i> (n) [pə'zɪʃn]	<i>scene</i> (n) [si:n]
<i>positive</i> (adj) ['pɒzətɪv]	<i>scenery</i> (n) ['si:nəri]
<i>pretty</i> (adj & adv) ['prɪti]	<i>schoolchild</i> (n) ['sku:lʃaɪld]
<i>prevent</i> (v) [pri'vent]	<i>science</i> (n) ['saɪəns]
<i>previous</i> (adj) ['pri:vɪəs]	<i>science fiction</i> (n) ['saɪəns 'fɪkʃn]
<i>principal</i> (adj) ['prɪnsəpl]	<i>scientific</i> (adj) [ˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk]
<i>print</i> (v) [prɪnt]	<i>scientist</i> (n) ['saɪəntɪst]
<i>pull</i> (v) [pʊl]	<i>secretary</i> (n) ['sekrətəri]
<i>pullover</i> (n) ['pʊləʊvə(r)]	<i>section</i> (n) ['sekʃn]
<i>pump</i> (n) [pʌmp]	<i>security</i> (n) [sɪ'kjʊərəti]
<i>read</i> (v) [ri:d]	<i>smile</i> (n & v) [smaɪl]
<i>reader</i> (n) ['ri:də(r)]	<i>sociable</i> (adj) ['səʊfəbl]
<i>reading</i> (n) ['ri:dɪŋ]	<i>social</i> (adj) ['səʊʃl]
<i>ready</i> (adj) ['redi]	<i>society</i> (n) [sə'saɪəti]
<i>real</i> (adj) ['ri:əl], [rɪəl]	<i>totally</i> (adv) ['təʊtəli]
<i>recognise</i> (v) ['rekəɡnaɪz]	<i>touch</i> (v) [tʌtʃ]
<i>recommend</i> (v) [ˌrekə'mend]	<i>tracksuit</i> (n) ['træksu:t]
<i>registration</i> (n) [ˌredʒɪ'streɪʃn]	<i>trade</i> (n) [treɪd]

traditional (adj) [trə'dɪʃənəl]

traffic (n) ['træfɪk]

traffic jam (n) ['træfɪk dʒæm]

training (n) ['treɪnɪŋ]

tram (n) [træm]

video game (n) ['vɪdɪəʊ geɪm]

video (n & v) ['vɪdɪəʊ]

video clip (n) ['vɪdɪəʊ klɪp]

view (n) [vju:]

warn (v) [wɔ:n]

warning (n) ['wɔ:nɪŋ]

wash (n & v) [wɒʃ]

wash up (phr v) [wɒʃ ʌp]

while, whilst (conj) [waɪl], [waɪlst]

white (adj) [waɪt]

wife (n) [waɪf]

wild (adj) [waɪld]

wildlife (n) ['waɪldaɪf]

yellow (adj) ['jeləʊ]

yes (adv) [jes]

yesterday (adv) ['jestədeɪ], ['jestədi]

yet (adv) [jet]

Make up your own 3 sentences using new words. Try to use as many words as possible.

LISTENING

1. (5.1) Listen to two students playing. How do you think Who is it?

2. (5.1) Who is the famous person? Find some information about him and tell the most fascinating facts to the group.

3. Now you play. Player A thinks of a famous person from the past. Player B asks up to twelve questions to guess the name of the person.

B: Were you a woman?

A: Yes, I was / No, I wasn't

B: Did you write poems?

A: Yes, I did / No, I didn't

READING

4. Read the information about Skookum Jim below.



Where did the Canadian Skookum Jim find gold? Well, in August 1896, he found it in a place called Rabbit Creek, a small river near the Klondike river in Canada and became very rich.

Skookum – his name means “big and strong” – worked for men who wanted to find gold in Alaska. He and his horses carried their

bags over the mountains and showed them where to look for gold.

Skookum Jim was with his cousin and sister when he found gold for himself. One day the family decided to go on a fishing trip and Skookum Jim was in the Creek when he saw something in the water. He picked it up. Immediately he knew it was gold and he was very happy!

When people found out about the gold, they all wanted to come to Rabbit Creek. Men travelled from all over the world by ship and by train. They sold their farms and left their homes and families to look for gold. Many people built boats to take them down the rivers to Rabbit Creek.

It was a dangerous journey as the boats were full of the food the people needed. But some people didn't go only for the gold, they went for the adventure too.

Skookum Jim became very rich. He built a large house for his wife and daughter and they stayed at home while he spent the winters hunting bears and other wild animals in the forests.

5. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)? If there is no information, write “Doesn't say”.

- 1) Skookum Jim found some gold inside a fish.
- 2) People came from everywhere to Rabbit Creek to find gold.

- 3) The men brought their wives and children with them.
- 4) The boats were built of wood from the forest.
- 5) Some people only wanted to go for the adventure.
- 6) Skookum Jim gave some money to everyone in his family.

6. Read the article one more time and write down the most suitable heading for each paragraph.

WRITING

7. Look at the text about Skookum Jim. Find the past simple form of these verbs.

regular verbs

1. want
2. work

irregular verbs

3. find
4. become
5. be (two forms)

8. Now complete these sentences.

Making a question:

Where the Canadian Skookum Jim gold?

Making a negative:

But some people only for the gold, they went for the adventure too.

9. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple. Then choose the right answer.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. It (be) a dinosaur. | 3. He (write) Anna Karenina. |
| 2. He (paint) the Mona Lisa. | 4. They (be) from Scandinavia. |

5. He (invent) the telephone.

6. It (begin) in 1939.

7. He (discover) a continent.

a. Leo Tolstoy

b. Christopher Columbus

c. World War II

d. Tyrannosaurus Rex

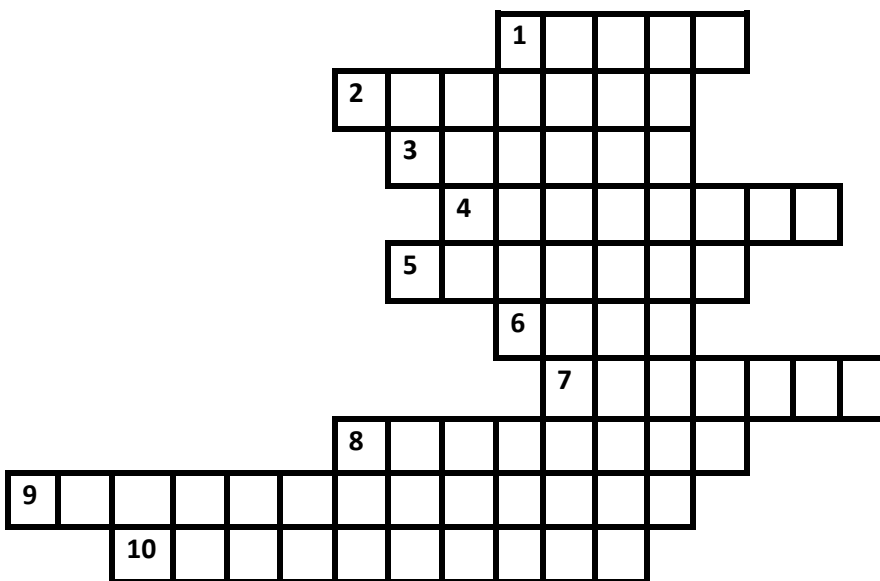
e. The Vikings.

f. Leonardo da Vinci

g. Alexander Graham Bell

10. *Solve the crossword puzzle.*

HISTORY



1. Science of antiquities?

2. Sequence number in the calendar?

3. State headed by the emperor?

4. Long span of time?

5. The item exhibited in the museum?

6. Place where historical monuments are kept?

7. Endless time?

8. An ancient legend about heroes and gods?
9. Science of the past?
10. The science of fossilized animals and plants?
11. The story of the author's life?

SPEAKING

11. *Think of 3 historical figures which you admire and tell about them to your groupmates.*

12. *Work in pairs. Think of famous campaigners you know. Make notes about their causes. Use these words to help you:*

for – animal rights, peace, women's rights, freedom of speech, independence.

against – racism, war, slavery, pollution, violence

13. *Form groups with another pair or discuss your opinion with the whole class.*

Unit 6. Languages We Speak

Essential vocabulary



Read the words in accordance with the transcription, translate them using a dictionary:

ago (adv) [ə'gəʊ]

accent(n) ['æksent], ['æksənt]

at (prep) [ət]

advance (n) [əd'vɑ:ns]

<i>advanced</i> (adj) [əd'vɑ:nst]	<i>clever</i> (adj)['klevə(r)]
<i>alphabet</i> (n) ['ælfəbet]	<i>concentrate</i> (v) ['kɒnsntreɪt]
<i>achieve</i> (v) [ə'tʃi:v]	<i>connect</i> (v) [kə'nekt]
<i>adventure</i> (n) [əd'ventʃə(r)]	<i>connection</i> (n)[kə'nekʃn]
<i>afternoon</i> (n) [,ɑ:ftə'nu:n]	<i>develop</i> (v) [dɪ'veləp]
<i>attitude</i> (n) ['ætɪtju:d]	<i>development</i> (n)[dɪ'veləpmənt]
<i>attract</i> (v) [ə'trækt]	<i>difference</i> (n) ['dɪfrəns]
<i>attraction</i> (n) [ə'trækʃn]	<i>different</i> (adj) ['dɪfrənt]
<i>before</i> (prep,adv & conj) [br'fɔ:(r)]	<i>difficult</i> (adj) ['dɪfɪkəlt]
<i>benefit</i> (n) ['benɪfɪt]	<i>difficulty</i> (n)['dɪfɪkəlti]
<i>be over</i> (phr v) [bi 'əʊvə(r)]	<i>decide</i> (v) [dɪ'saɪd]
<i>begin</i> (v) [br'gɪn]	<i>decision</i> (n) [dɪ'sɪʒn]
<i>beginner</i> (n) [br'gɪnə(r)]	<i>discuss</i> (v) [dɪ'skʌs]
<i>beginning</i> (n) [br'gɪnɪŋ]	<i>discussion</i> (n)[dɪ'skʌʃn]
<i>book</i> (n & v) [bʊk]	<i>easily</i> (adv) ['i:zəli]
<i>brain</i> (n) [breɪn]	<i>easy</i> (adj) ['i:zi]
<i>call</i> (n & v) [kɔ:l]	<i>easygoing</i> (adj) [,i:zi 'gəʊɪŋ]
<i>century</i> (n) ['sentʃəri]	<i>examination/exam</i> (n) [ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃn]
<i>country</i> (n)['kʌntri]	<i>examiner</i> (n) [ɪg'zæmɪnə(r)]
<i>career</i> (n)[kə'riə(r)]	<i>example</i> (n) [ɪg'zɑ:mpəl]
<i>case</i> (n)[keɪs]	<i>excellent</i> (adj) ['eksələnt]
<i>challenge</i> (n) ['tʃælɪndʒ]	<i>elementary</i> (adj) [,elɪ'mentri]
<i>challenging</i> (adj)['tʃælɪndʒɪŋ]	<i>email</i> (n & v) ['i:meɪl]

<i>foreign</i> (adj) ['fɔːrən]	<i>keep</i> (v) [ki:p]
<i>foreigner</i> (n) ['fɔːrənə(r)]	<i>keeper</i> (n) ['ki:pə(r)]
<i>false</i> (adj) [fɔ:ls]	<i>keep in</i> (phr v) [ki:p ɪn]
<i>familiar</i> (with) (adj) [fə'miliə(r)]	<i>keep on</i> (phr v) [ki:p ɒn]
<i>find</i> (v) [faɪnd]	<i>keep up</i> (phr v) [ki:p ʌp]
<i>find out</i> (phr v) [faɪnd aʊt]	<i>language</i> (n) ['læŋgwɪdʒ]
<i>In</i> (prep) [ɪn]	<i>leader</i> (n) ['li:də(r)]
<i>include</i> (v) [ɪn'klu:d]	<i>letter</i> (n) ['letə(r)]
<i>including</i> (prep) [ɪn'klu:dɪŋ]	<i>life</i> (n) [laɪf]
<i>incorrect</i> (adj) [ɪnkə'rekt]	<i>message</i> (n) ['mesɪdʒ]
<i>importance</i> (n) [ɪm'pɔ:tns]	<i>mobile (phone)</i> (n) ['məʊbaɪl fəʊn]
<i>important</i> (adj) [ɪm'pɔ:tn̩t]	<i>modern</i> (adj) ['mɒdn]
<i>impossible</i> (adj) [ɪm'pɒsəbl̩]	<i>month</i> (n) [mʌnθ]
<i>improve</i> (v) [ɪm'pru:v]	<i>mood</i> (n) [mu:d]
<i>improvement</i> (n) [ɪm'pru:vmənt]	<i>moon</i> (n) [mu:n]
<i>interest</i> (n & v) ['ɪntrəst]	<i>more</i> (adv, det & pron) [mɔ:(r)]
<i>interested</i> (adj) ['ɪntrəstɪd]	<i>morning</i> (n) ['mɔ:nɪŋ]
<i>interesting</i> (adj) ['ɪntrəstɪŋ]	<i>nationality</i> (n) [ˌnæʃə'næləti]
<i>intermediate</i> (adj) [ˌɪntə'mi:diət]	<i>note</i> (n & v) [nəʊt]
<i>international</i> (adj) [ˌɪntə'næʃnəl]	<i>now</i> (adv) [naʊ]
<i>internet</i> (n) ['ɪntənɛt]	<i>nowadays</i> (adv) ['naʊədəɪz]
<i>journey</i> (n) ['dʒɜ:nɪ]	<i>on</i> (prep) [ɒn]
<i>keen</i> (adj) [ki:n]	<i>often</i> (adv) ['ɒfn]

<i>organisation</i> (n) [ˌɔ:gənai'zeɪʃn]	<i>suppose</i> (v) [sə'pəʊz]
<i>organise</i> (v) [ˌɔ:gənaɪz]	<i>take</i> (v) [teɪk]
<i>phone</i> (n & v) [fəʊn]	<i>takeaway</i> (n) ['teɪkəweɪ]
<i>postcard</i> (n) ['pəʊstkɑ:d]	<i>take away</i> (v) [teɪk ə'weɪ]
<i>preposition</i> (n) ['pɹəʊstka:d]	<i>their</i> (det) [ðeə(r)]
<i>pick</i> (v) [pɪk]	<i>theirs</i> (pron) [ðeəz]
<i>pick up</i> (phr v) [pɪk ʌp]	<i>them</i> (pron) [ðəm]
<i>preparation</i> (n) [ˌprepə'reɪʃn]	<i>themselves</i> (pron) [ðəm'selvz]
<i>prepare</i> (v) [prɪ'peə(r)]	<i>then</i> (adv) [ðen]
<i>prepared</i> (adj) [prɪ'peəd]	<i>there</i> (adv) [ðeə(r)]
<i>reason</i> (n) ['ri:zn]	<i>therefore</i> (adv) ['ðeəfɔ:(r)]
<i>safe</i> (adj) [seɪf]	<i>these</i> (det & pron) [ði:z]
<i>safely</i> (adv) [seɪf]	<i>they</i> (pron) [ðeɪ]
<i>sail</i> (n & v) [seɪl]	<i>update</i> (n & v) [ˌʌp'deɪt]
<i>sailing</i> (n) ['seɪlɪŋ]	<i>upload</i> (n) [ˌʌp'ləʊd]
<i>see</i> (v) [si:]	<i>vision</i> (n) ['vɪʒn]
<i>season</i> (n) ['si:zn]	<i>variety</i> (n) [və'raɪəti]
<i>serious</i> (adj) ['sɪəriəs]	<i>various</i> (adj) ['veəriəs]
<i>since</i> (conj & prep) [sɪns]	<i>want</i> (v) [wɒnt]
<i>side</i> (n) [saɪd]	<i>way</i> (n) [weɪ]
<i>sight</i> (n) [saɪt]	<i>worse</i> (adj & adv) [wɜ:s]
<i>support</i> (n & v) [sə'pɔ:t]	<i>worst</i> (adj & adv) [wɜ:st]
<i>supporter</i> (n) [sə'pɔ:tə(r)]	<i>worth</i> (adj) [wɜ:θ]

Make up your own 3 sentences using new words. Try to use as many words as possible.

LISTENING

1. (6.1) Listen to the recording twice. What is the reason for the phone call?



2. (6.1) Which way of communicating has Paul used for each person?

People

1 Mario

2 Anna

3 Jack

4 Tessa

5 Paul's professor

Ways of communicating

A email

B Facebook

C letter

D mobile phone call

E note

F phone message

G postcard

3. (6.1) In the recording you've heard several phrases with prepositions. Write them down.

READING

4. Read the article about the Cornish language.

Around 4000 years ⁰ _____, the group of languages now called the Celtic languages started to develop. ¹ _____ languages then became two different groups. Cornish, Welsh and Breton -the language spoken ² _____ north-west France - are one group, and Irish and Scots Gaelic are part of r north-west the ³ _____.

Cornish grew like a modern European language ⁴ _____ the 17th century, when English became ⁵ _____ in Cornwall than earlier. English English ⁶ _____ used to buy and sell things and because of that, Cornish people began to think badly of ⁷ _____ language and saw Cornish as a language of poor people.

By the end of the 19th century, Cornish was no longer spoken. But a man called Henry Jenner studied the language and ⁸ _____ it back to life.

5. Choose the best word for each space in the article, A, B, or C.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 0 A ago | B before | C since |
| 1 A this | B them | C this |
| 2 A on | B in | C at |
| 3 A another | B others | C other |
| 4 A to | B until | C for |
| 5 A more | B much | C many |
| 6 A is | B has | C was |
| 7 A its | B their | C her |
| 8 A bring | B bringing | C brought |

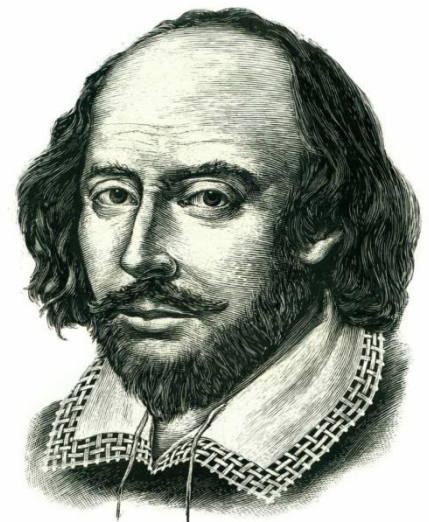
6. 1. How many languages do you know the names of? Remember that sometimes the word used for the language is the same word as the nationality. Complete the table.

Country	nationality	language(s) spoken
Argentina	Argentinian	
Brazil	Brazilian	
Chile	Chilean	
France	French	
Greece	Creek	
Mexico	Mexican	
Morocco	Swiss	

6.2. Read the text about English Language Day and answer the questions below.

What is English Language Day?

English Language Day was first celebrated in 2010, alongside Arabic Language Day, Chinese Language Day, French Language Day, Russian Language Day and Spanish Language Day. These are the six official languages of the United Nations, and each has a special day, designed to raise awareness of the history, culture and achievements of these languages.



Why is English Language Day celebrated on 23 April?

This day was chosen because it is thought to be Shakespeare's birthday, and the anniversary of his death. As well as being the English language's most famous playwright, Shakespeare also had a huge impact on modern-day English. At the time he was writing, in the 16th and 17th centuries, the English language was going through a lot of changes and Shakespeare's creativity with language meant he contributed hundreds of new words and phrases that are still used today. For example, the words 'gossip', 'fashionable' and 'lonely' were all first used by Shakespeare. He also invented phrases like 'break the ice', 'all our yesterdays', 'faint-hearted' and 'love is blind'. Can you guess what they mean?

Questions:

1. What are the six official languages of the United Nations?
2. When was the English Language Day firstly celebrated?
3. Why is the English Language Day celebrated on the 23rd of April?
4. What does the gossip mean?
5. What famous novels and poems by Shakespeare do you know?

WRITING

7. What do you know about prepositions? Fill in the missing prepositions of time: at, in, on.

We use with:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| years | 1953 |
| Centuries | the 20 th century |
| Seasons | (the) summer |
| Months | November |
| parts of the day | The afternoon |

We use with:

days of the week Monday
special days New Year's Day
Dates 7 June 2016

We use..... with:

Times 7:00
Meals dinner
Festivals Easter
periods of time the weekend

8. Fill the gaps using the correct preposition.

1. They usually go on holiday August.
2. My mother's birthday is June 2nd.
3. I never wake up early the morning.
4. It's rather windy autumn.
5. My party is 7 o'clock Saturday.
6. I have some classes noon.
7. He likes spending time with friends the weekend.
8. Sundays Marie gets up late.
9. In Russia school usually finishes May.

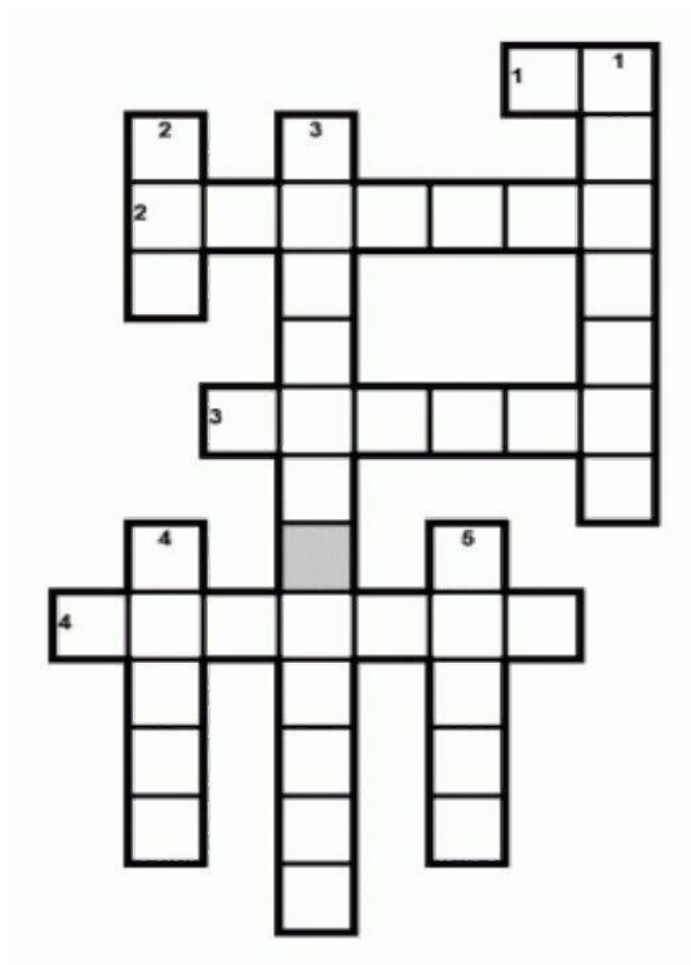
9. Correct the mistakes. One sentence is correct.

1. You may call me at my phone: 22568793.
2. We live on a new house in New-York.

3. I'm in holiday with my family.
4. On the walls there are my daughter's pictures.
5. The shop is at the city centre.

10. Solve the crossword puzzle.

LEARNING LANGUAGES



Down:

1. In this lesson you speak another language.
2. In this lesson you learn to draw.
3. In this lesson you learn about the world around you.
4. In this lesson you sing.
5. In this lesson you count and do sums.

Across:

1. In this lesson you run, jump and play sports.
2. In this lesson you learn to read.
3. In this lesson you make toys, cards and other things.
4. In this lesson you learn to write.

SPEAKING

11. How many languages do you speak? Which of them is your favourite one? Why?

12. Write down the most memorable cases when you really needed English or another foreign language. Give this list to your partner. Ask each other about your experience and discuss it.

13. Do you agree with the statement? Why?

“A different language is a different vision of life” Federico Fellini, 1920-1992, Italian film-maker.

Unit 7. Fashion

Essential vocabulary



Read the words in accordance with the transcription, translate them using a dictionary:

admire (v) [əd'maɪə(r)]

admission (n) [əd'mɪʃn]

again (adv) [ə'geɪn]

against (prep) [ə'geɪnst]

allow (v) [ə'laʊ]

almost (adv) ['ɔ:lməʊst]

amazed (adj) [ə'meɪzd]

apart (adv) [ə'pɑ:t]

apart from (adv) [ə'pɑ:t frəm]

artist (n) ['ɑ:tɪst]

awake (adj) [ə'weɪk]

be over (phr v) [bi 'əʊvə(r)]

by (prep) [baɪ]

by accident (prep phr) [baɪ 'æksɪdənt]

by hand (prep phr) [baɪ hænd]

by mistake (prep phr) [baɪ mɪ'steɪk]

by name (prep phr) [baɪ neɪm]

bye (exclam) [baɪ]

cap (n) [kæp]

capital (adj & n) ['kæpɪtl]

<i>certain</i> (adj) ['sɜ:tɪn]	<i>defend</i> (v) [dɪ'fend]
<i>certainly (not)</i> (adv) ['sɜ:tnli nɒt]	<i>delicious</i> (adj) [dɪ'lɪʃəs]
<i>child</i> (n) [tʃaɪld]	<i>delighted</i> (adj) [dɪ'laɪtɪd]
<i>childhood</i> (n) ['tʃaɪldhʊd]	<i>deliver</i> (v) [dɪ'lɪvə(r)]
<i>college</i> (n) ['kɒlɪdʒ]	<i>delivery</i> (n) [dɪ'lɪvəri]
<i>colour</i> (n & v) ['kʌlə(r)]	<i>demand</i> (n & v) [dɪ'mɑ:nd]
<i>colourful</i> (adj) ['kʌləfl]	<i>destroy</i> (v) [dɪ'strɔɪ]
<i>comb</i> (n & v) [kəʊm]	<i>disadvantage</i> (n) [ˌdɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]
<i>come</i> (v) [kʌm]	<i>disagree</i> (v) [ˌdɪsə'ɡri:]
<i>come on</i> (phr v) [kʌm ɒn]	<i>disgusting</i> (adj) [dɪs'ɡʌstɪŋ]
<i>crime</i> (n) [kraɪm]	<i>document</i> (n) ['dɒkjumənt]
<i>criminal</i> (n) ['krɪmɪnl]	<i>documentary</i> (n) [ˌdɒkju'mentri]
<i>crop</i> (n) [krɒp]	<i>drama</i> (n) ['drɑ:mə]
<i>cross</i> (n & v) [krɒs]	<i>draw</i> (v) [drɔ:]
<i>crossing</i> (n) ['krɒsɪŋ]	<i>drawer</i> (n) [drɔ:(r)]
<i>currency</i> (n) ['kʌrənsɪ]	<i>drawing</i> (n) ['drɔ:ɪŋ]
<i>daily</i> (adj & adv) ['deɪli]	<i>during</i> (prep) ['dʒʊərɪŋ]
<i>damage</i> (n & v) ['dæmɪdʒ]	<i>dust</i> (n) [dʌst]
<i>damaged</i> (adj) ['dæmɪdʒ]	<i>each</i> (det & pron) [i:tʃ]
<i>daughter</i> (n) ['dɔ:tə(r)]	<i>early</i> (adj & adv) ['ɜ:li]
<i>day</i> (n) [deɪ]	<i>effect</i> (n) [ɪ'fekt]
<i>defeat</i> (n & v) [dɪ'fi:t]	<i>efficient</i> (adj) [ɪ'fɪjnt]
<i>defence</i> (n) [dɪ'fens]	<i>effort</i> (n) ['efət]

<i>euro</i> (n) ['jʊərəʊ]	<i>fresh</i> (adj)[freʃ]
<i>even</i> (adv)['i:vn]	<i>friend</i> (n) [frend]
<i>ever</i> (adv) ['evə(r)]	<i>friendly</i> (adj) ['frendli]
<i>every</i> (det) ['evri]	<i>friendship</i> (n) ['frendʃɪp]
<i>everybody</i> (pron) ['evribɒdi]	<i>hair</i> (n) [heə(r)]
<i>everyone</i> (pron) ['evriwʌn]	<i>haircut</i> (n) ['heəkʌt]
<i>everything</i> (pron) ['evriθɪŋ]	<i>hairstylist</i> (n) ['heədresə(r)]
<i>everywhere</i> (adv)['evriweə(r)]	<i>hairdryer</i> (n) ['heədraɪə(r)]
<i>exist</i> (v) [ɪg'zɪst]	<i>handsome</i> (adj)['hænsəm]
<i>fact</i> (n)[fækt]	<i>hat</i> (n)[hæt]
<i>farm</i> (n) [fɑ:m]	<i>heel</i> (n) [hi:l]
<i>farmer</i> (n) ['fɑ:mə(r)]	<i>height</i> (n)[haɪt]
<i>farming</i> (n) ['fɑ:mɪŋ]	<i>honey</i> (n) ['hʌni]
<i>fashion</i> (n) ['fæʃn]	<i>honeymoon</i> (n)['hʌnɪmu:n]
<i>fashionable</i> (adj)['fæʃnəbl]	<i>imagination</i> (n) [ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪʃn]
<i>female</i> (adj) ['fi:meɪl]	<i>imagine</i> (v)[ɪ'mædʒɪn]
<i>ferry</i> (n) ['feri]	<i>important</i> (adj) [ɪm'pɔ:tnt]
<i>fit</i> (adj & v) [fɪt]	<i>impossible</i> (adj) [ɪm'pɒsəbl]
<i>fitness</i> (n) fix (v)['fɪtnəs]	<i>in ink</i> (prep phr) [ɪn ɪŋk]
<i>flow</i> (v) [fləʊ]	<i>in two</i> (prep phr) [ɪn tu:]
<i>flower</i> (n)['flaʊə(r)]	<i>initial</i> (n)[ɪ'nɪʃl]
<i>forget</i> (v) [fə'get]	<i>install</i> (v) [ɪn'stɔ:l]
<i>forgive</i> (v)[fə'gɪv]	<i>instance</i> (n)['ɪnstəns]

introduce (v) [ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs]

introduction (n) [ˌɪntrəˈdʌkʃn]

jacket (n) [ˈdʒækɪt]

jeans (n pi) [dʒiːnz]

jewellery (n) (Br Eng) (Am Eng: jewelry) [ˈdʒuːəlri]

lady (n) [ˈleɪdi]

lake (n) [leɪk]

left (n, adj & adv) [left]

left-hand (adj) [ˈleft hænd]

lie (n & v) [laɪ]

lie down (phr v) [laɪ daʊn]

life (n) [laɪf]

lift (n & v) [lɪft]

litter (n) [ˈlɪtə(r)]

little (adj, det & pron) [ˈlɪtl]

live (adj) [lɪv]

live (v) [lɪv]

luxury (n) [ˈlʌkʃəri]

mad (adj) [mæd]

Madam (n) [ˈmædəm]

made of/from/out of (v) [meɪd əv/frəm/aʊt]

make (v) [meɪk]

make sure (v) [meɪk ʃʊə(r)]

marriage (n) [ˈmæɪrɪdʒ]

married (adj) [ˈmæɪrɪd]

marry (v) [ˈmæəri]

may (mv) [meɪ]

maybe (adv) [ˈmeɪbi]

Miss (n) [mɪs]

miss (v) [mɪs]

movie (n) (Am Eng) (Br Eng: film) [ˈmuːvi]

movie star (n) (Am Eng) (Br Eng: film star) [ˈmuːvi stɑː(r)]

movie theater (n) (Am Eng) (Br Eng: cinema) [ˈmuːvi ˈθiətər], [ˈsɪnəmə]

nearby (adj & adv) [ˌniəˈbaɪ]

nearly (adv) [ˈniəli]

neat (adj) [ni:t]

necessary (adj) [ˈnesəsəri]

neck (n) [nek]

necklace (n) [ˈnekləs]

need (v) [ni:d]

net (n) [net]

<i>network</i> (n) ['netwɜ:k]	<i>part time</i> (adv) [pɑ:t taɪm]
<i>normal</i> (adj) ['nɔ:ml]	<i>partner</i> (n) ['pɑ:tnə(r)]
<i>normally</i> (adv) ['nɔ:məli]	<i>part-time</i> (adj) [,pɑ:t 'taɪm]
<i>object</i> (n) ['ɒbdʒɪkt]	<i>party</i> (n) ['pɑ:ti]
<i>obvious</i> (adj) ['ɒvviəs]	<i>pasta</i> (n) ['pæstə]
<i>obviously</i> (adv) ['ɒvviəsli]	<i>path</i> (n) [pɑ:θ]
<i>occasion</i> (n) [ə'keɪʒn]	<i>patient</i> (adj & n) ['peɪʃnt]
<i>occupation</i> (n) [,ɒkjʊ'peɪʃn]	<i>perhaps</i> (adv) [pə'hæps]
<i>ocean</i> (n) ['əʊʃn]	<i>period</i> (n) ['pɪəriəd]
<i>onto</i> (prep) ['ɒntə]	<i>permanent</i> (adj) ['pɜ:mənənt]
<i>open</i> (adj & v) ['əʊpən]	<i>permission</i> (n) [pə'mɪʃn]
<i>original</i> (adj) [ə'ɹɪdʒənəl]	<i>permit</i> (v) [pə'mɪt]
<i>other</i> (adj, pron & det) ['ʌðə(r)]	<i>personal</i> (adj) ['pɜ:sənəl]
<i>otherwise</i> (adv) ['ʌðəwaɪz]	<i>personally</i> (adv) ['pɜ:sənəli]
<i>ought</i> (mv) ['ɔ:t tə]	<i>persuade</i> (v) [pə'sweɪd]
<i>out of</i> (prep) [aʊt əv]	<i>pet</i> (n) [pet]
<i>out of date</i> (prep phr) [aʊt əv deɪt]	<i>plenty</i> (pron) ['plenti]
<i>out of order</i> (prep phr) [aʊt əv 'ɔ:də(r)]	<i>plug</i> (n) [plʌg]
<i>out of work</i> (prep phr) [aʊt əv wɜ:k]	<i>pocket</i> (n) ['pɒkɪt]
<i>paint</i> (n & v) [peɪnt]	<i>pocket money</i> (n) ['pɒkɪt 'mʌni]
<i>painter</i> (n) ['peɪntə(r)]	<i>poem</i> (n) ['pəʊɪm]
<i>painting</i> (n) ['peɪntɪŋ]	<i>poet</i> (n) ['pəʊɪt]
<i>parcel</i> (n) ['pɑ:sl]	<i>poetry</i> (n) ['pəʊətri]

previously (adv) ['pri:viəsli]

price (n) [praɪs]

primary school (n) ['praɪməri sku:l]

prince (n) [prɪns]

princess (n) [ˌprɪn'ses]

put away (phr v) [pʊt ə'weɪ]

put down (phr v) [pʊt daʊn]

put off (phr v) [pʊt ɒf]

put on (phr v) [pʊt ɒn]

put out (phr v) [pʊt aʊt]

put through (phr v) [pʊt θru:]

put up (phr v) [pʊt ʌp]

put(v) [pʊt]

queen (n) [kwi:n]

question (n) ['kwɛstʃən]

questionnaire (n) [ˌkwɛstʃə'neə(r)]

queue (n) [kju:]

quick (adj) [kwɪk]

quickly (adv) ['kwɪkli]

quiet (adj) ['kwaɪət]

quit (v) [kwɪt]

rabbit (n) [kwɪt]

race (n & v) [reɪs]

reach (v) [ri:tʃ]

regret (n & v) [rɪ'grɛt]

regular (adj) ['regjələ(r)]

relation (n) [rɪ'leɪʃn]

relax (v) [rɪ'læks]

relaxation (n) [ˌrɪ:læks'seɪʃn]

relaxed (adj) [rɪ'læksɪd]

reliable (adj) [rɪ'laɪəbl]

religion (n) [rɪ'ɪdʒən]

remain (v) [rɪ'meɪn]

remember (v) [rɪ'membə(r)]

remind (v) [rɪ'maɪnd]

remote control (n) [rɪ'məʊt kən'trəʊl]

remove (v) [rɪ'mu:v]

rent (n & v) [rent]

repair (n & v) [rɪ'peə(r)]

reservation (n) [ˌrezə'veɪʃn]

room (n) [ru:m]

rude (adj) [ru:d]

rug (n) [rʌɡ]

rugby (n) ['rʌɡbi]

ruin (n) ['ru:ɪn]

rule (n & v) [ru:l]

<i>salary</i> (n) ['sæləri]	<i>strong</i> (adj) [strɒŋ]
<i>sale</i> (n) [seɪl]	<i>student</i> (n) ['stju:dnt]
<i>salesman/saleswoman</i> (n) ['seɪlzmən/'seɪlzwʊmən]	<i>studio</i> (n) ['stju:diəʊ]
<i>salmon</i> (n) ['sæmən]	<i>term</i> (n) [tɜ:m]
<i>salt</i> (n) [sɔ:lt]	<i>terrible</i> (adj) ['terəbl]
<i>same</i> (adj, pron & adv) [seɪm]	<i>terribly</i> (adv) ['terəbli]
<i>scarf</i> (n) [skɑ:f]	<i>terrific</i> (adj) [tə'rifɪk]
<i>scary</i> (adj) ['skeəri]	<i>terrified</i> (adj) ['terɪfaɪd]
<i>set</i> (n & v) [set]	<i>test</i> (n & v) [test]
<i>set off</i> (phr v) [set set]	<i>text</i> (n & v) [tekst]
<i>set out</i> (phr v) [set aʊt]	<i>text message</i> (n) [tekst 'mesɪdʒ]
<i>shocking</i> (adj) ['ʃɒkɪŋ]	<i>textbook</i> (n) ['tekstbʊk]
<i>shoe</i> (n) [ʃu:]	<i>tired</i> (adj) ['taɪəd]
<i>signature</i> (n) ['sɪgnətʃə(r)]	<i>tiring</i> (adj) ['taɪərɪŋ]
<i>signpost</i> (n) ['sɪmpəʊst]	<i>tissue</i> (n) ['tɪʃu:]
<i>silence</i> (n) ['saɪləns]	<i>title</i> (n) ['taɪtl]
<i>silent</i> (adj) ['saɪlənt]	<i>topic</i> (n) ['tɒpɪk]
<i>silk</i> (adj & n) [sɪlk]	<i>total</i> (adj & n) ['təʊtl]
<i>skill</i> (n) [skɪl]	<i>transfer</i> (v) [træns'fɜ:(r)]
<i>skin</i> (n) [skɪn]	<i>translate</i> (v) [trænz'leɪt]
<i>skirt</i> (n) [skɜ:t]	<i>translation</i> (n) [trænz'leɪʃn]
<i>smell</i> (n & v) [smel]	<i>transport</i> (n) ['trænspɔ:t]
	<i>vanilla</i> (n) [və'nɪlə]

variety (n) [və'raɪəti]

will (mv) [wɪl]

various (adj) ['veəriəs]

willing (adj) ['wɪlɪŋ]

via (prep) ['vaɪə]

win (v) [wɪn]

walk (n & v) [wɔ:k]

wind (n) [wɪnd]

walking (n) ['wɔ:kɪŋ]

yard (n) [jɑ:d]

wall (n) [wɔ:l]

yeah (exclam) [jeə]

wallet (n) ['wɒlɪt]

year (n) [jɪə(r)]

want (v) [wɒnt]

yoga (n) ['jəʊgə]

war (n) [wɔ:(r)]

yoghurt (n) ['jɒgət]

wardrobe (n) ['wɔ:drəʊb]

you (pron) [ju]

warm (adj) [wɔ:m]

Make up your own 3 sentences using new words. Try to use as many words as possible.

LISTENING

1. (7.1) Listen to some English teenagers talking about the last clothes they bought.

2. (7.1) Who bought what? Tick the table.

	1 Ben	2 Louisa	3 Chris
Cap			
Jacket			
Jeans			

Shirt			
Shorts			
T-shirt			
Trou- sers			

3. (7.1) Listen again to Ben and fill the spaces with missing words. Then repeat the sentences and phrases.

1. I as a on evenings
2. I saw this pair of cotton shorts
3. they looked
4. with couple of T-shirts

READING

4. Complete the text with the given words:

haute couture, styles, fabrics, catwalk, trends, collection, fashion shows, models, tastes, stylish

Once a year each fashion house presents its spring _____¹ to an eager public. At _____² in Paris and Milan, top _____³ parade down _____⁴ the and show off the latest _____⁵. These shows do not dictate what the world will wear, but they are influential in determining the season's fashion _____⁶. Clothing manufacturers see the shows and imitate the colours and the _____⁷ of the garments that the models wear. Everyone wants to be _____⁸ and the spring shows help people choose the clothes they will buy. Whether showing "pret -a-porter or expensive _____⁹, the great fashion houses influence our _____¹⁰.

5. Which are the oldest – T-shirts, Converse boots or baseball caps? Check the dates in the three articles to find out when each was first worn. Now read the articles.

The T-shirt

White cotton T-shirts were first worn by the US Navy in Hollywood movies that made them popular. Actors Marlon Brando and James Dean wore classic white T-shirts in films they made in 1954 and 1955. After this, every young man wanted to wear one. Women began to wear T-shirts from 1959, when the American actor Jean Seberg wore one in a French film. From the mid-1960s, companies like Coca-Cola used T-shirts to improve sales, putting logos or pictures on the front.



Converse boots

Marquis Mills Converse started his shoe company in 1908 but it wasn't until 1917 that he started making basketball boots. Then, in 1921, a basketball player called Chuck Taylor got a sales job with Converse. Chuck made the All-Star basketball boot famous, and in 1923 his name was included on the boot. For many years, 'Chucks' were only available in black but in 1947 a white boot was made. In 1966, the only available company started making boots and shoes in other colours. Nike bought Converse in 2003.



The baseball cap

The modern baseball cap was born in 1954, when a company developed the '59Fifty' for Major League baseball players to wear. These caps are worn now, from famous film stars to rap singers-and probably by you as well. They are comfortable and help to keep the sun out of your eyes-unless you wear them back to front like many tennis players!



6. Answer questions 1-7. For each question, choose the answer A, B or C.

A = the T-shirt

B = Converse boots

C = the baseball cap

1 Which of these were first seen in films?

2 Which of these is useful in hot weather?

3 Which of these became well-known because of a sports person?

4 Which of these is sometimes worn in a different way?

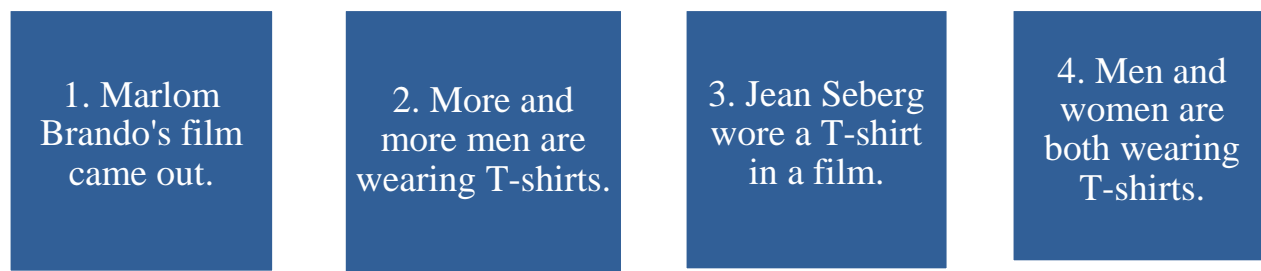
5 Which of these was only available in two colours until the 1960s?

6 Which of these was used as an advertisement for a drink?

7 Which of these belongs to another company now?

WRITING

7. Complete the timeline with years from the text.



8. Which tenses are used in the underlined verbs? Why are two different tenses used in 3?

1. Hannah is wearing jeans today.
2. Hannah wears jeans nearly every day.
3. Luckily, Hannah was wearing jeans when she fell off her bike.

9. You saw a friend in a clothes shop yesterday. What was your friend doing? Make affirmative and negative sentences using the given verbs.

Example: He was looking at some trousers. He wasn't wearing a hat.

Words for reference: buy, choose, look at, pay for, put on, try on, wear

10. Solve the crossword puzzle.

FASHION

CLOTHES 1



P _ _ _ A _ _ N _ _ T _ _ G _ _ B _ _ S _ _ S K N _ _ S _ _ B _ _



S _ _ _ S _ _ T _ _ _ S _ _ V _ _ _ T _ _ R _ _ B _ _ R _ _



C _ _ _ D _ _ E _ _ T R _ _ C _ _ W _ _ T _ _ T _ _ J _ _ _



D _ _ _ S _ _



B _ _ U _ _



S _ _ _ _

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



S _ _ _



T _ _ _ _ S _ _



T _ _



J _ _ P _ _



S _ _ _ _ R _ _



C _ _ I _ _ N _ _



S _ _ _



S _ _ T _ _ S _ _

SPEAKING

11. Which of these do you wear? Talk about your own or the ones in the pictures.

On the front, it's got a picture of/ it says...

On the back, there's a...

I bought it in...

My oldest/newest/most unusual one/pair is...

12. Choose a picture and use some of the words below to describe it, but don't say the word. Guess what your partner is describing.

Adjectives

Short/long

Old/new

Large/small

Dirty/clean

Cheap/expensive

Leather/cotton/wool

Gold/silver

Nouns

Button

Material

Pair

Pocket

Size

Leather/cotton/wool

Gold/silver



12. Choose a designer you like in your country or abroad. Make notes about it. Tell the others. Don't forget to mention the following.

- style
- features
- models
- collections

Unit 8. Experiences

Essential vocabulary



Read the words in accordance with the transcription, translate them using a dictionary:

afraid (adj)[ə' freɪd]

after (adv,conj & prep)['ɑ:ftə(r)]

again (adv)[ə' gen]

become (v)[bɪ' kʌm]

before (prep,adv & conj)[bɪ' fɔ:(r)]

bone (n)[bəʊn]

bother (v)['bɒðə(r)]

break (n & v)[breɪk]

car(n)[kɑ:(r)]

carry (v)['kæri]

city (n)['sɪti]

charity (n)['tʃærəti]

climb (v)[klaɪm]

coffee (n)['kɒfi]

continue (v)[kən'tɪnju:]

cultural (adj)['kʌltʃərəl]

cup (n)[kʌp]

discuss (v)[dɪ' skʌs]

director (n)[də'rektə(r)]

drive (n & v)[draɪv]

during (prep)['djʊərɪŋ]

elephant (n)['elɪfənt]

experience (n)[ɪk'spiəriəns]

fall (n & v)[fɔ:l]

false (adj)[fɔ:ls]

famous (adj)['feɪməs]

favourite (adj & n)['feɪvərɪt]

feel (v)[fi:l]

film (n & v)[fɪlm]

fire (n)['faɪə(r)]

food (n)[fu:d]

free (adj & adv)[fri:]

fun (adj & n)[fʌn]

funny(adj)['fʌni]

guess (n & v)[ges]

horse (n)[hɔ:s]

including (prep)[ɪn 'klu:diŋ]

injure (v)['ɪndʒə(r)]

jump (n & v)[dʒʌmp]

last (adj, adv, det & v)[lɑ:st]

learn (v)[lɜ:n]

lose (v)[lu:z]

miss (v)[mis]

money (n)['mʌni]

more (adv, det & pron)[mɔ:(r)]

motorcycle (n)['mɔ:təsaɪkl]

movie (n)['mu:vi]

never (adv)['nevə(r)]

nothing (pron)['nʌθɪŋ]

off (adv & prep)[ɒf]

often (adv)['ɒfn]

on (adv & prep)[ɒn]

onto (prep)['ɒntə]

order (conj,n& v)['ɔ:də(r)]

other (adj, pron & det)['ʌðə(r)]

out (adv)[aʊt]

photo(graph) (n)['fəʊtəʊ]

place (n)[pleɪs]

pool (n)[pu:l]

previous (adj)['pri:vɪəs]

problem (n)['prɒbləm]

realise (v)['ri:əlaɪz]

ride (n & v)[raɪd]

right (adj, adv & n)[raɪt]

rider (n)['raɪdə(r)]

sail (n & v)[seɪl]

say (v)[seɪ]

seat (n)[si:t]

sentence (n)['sentəns]

several (det & pron)['sevrəl]

shark (n)[ʃɑ:k]

speak (v)[spi:k]

speaker (n)['spi:kə(r)]

still (adj & adv)[stɪl]

swim (n & v)[swɪm]

talk (n & v)[tɔ:k]

tea (n)[ti:]

tell (v)[tel]

through (prep)[θru:]

tomorrow (adv & n)[tə'mɒrəʊ]

toy (n)[tɔɪ]

true (adj)[tru:]

try (v)[traɪ]

volcano (n)[vɒl'keɪnəʊ]

vote (n & v)[vəʊt]

way (n)[weɪ]

window (n)['wɪndəʊ]

why (adv)[waɪ]

word (n)[wɜ:d]

wrong (adj) [rɒŋ]

Make up your own 3 sentences using new words. Try to use as many words as possible.

Listening

1. (8.1) Listen to a survey. In what order do people talk about activities in photos A-E? Which activity don't they talk about?





2. (8.1) Listen again. Tick the activities the speakers have done.

	Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3
ridden elephants			
sailed down the Nile			
climbed a volcano			
swum in a thermal spa			

3. Answer the questions.

- 1) Where have the first speaker been?
- 2) Why was the second speaker in Egypt last year?
- 3) Has the third speaker been to Iceland?
- 4) How often does the third speaker travel?

Reading

Vic Armstrong is afraid of nothing. He has fallen out of windows, jumped off bridges, ridden a motorcycle through fire, driven into a wall – because that's his job



Vic was Harrison Ford's stunt double in all three early Indiana Jones films.

His most famous stunt was when he jumped from a horse onto a German tank in one of the Indiana Jones films. Movie viewers voted this 'one of the ten best stunts of all time'.

Vic has broken some bones, but he says that it's part of the job. He now spends more time as a stunt director, directing other stuntmen. In 2002 he worked on *Gangs of New York* with

one of his favourite directors, Martin Scorsese. Vic says it was 'great fun'.

Now, after forty years of stunt work, the man feels the same way. Vic still thinks it's the best job in the world: 'I enjoy my work now as much as when I started,' he says. 'And now, as a stunt director, I tell other people to fall and jump. And the money is very, very good.'

4. Read the article. Do you know any famous stunts? What are they famous for?

5. Are the sentences 1-7 true (T) or false (F)?

- 1) Vic was Harrison Ford's stunt double in only one Indiana Jones film.
- 2) Vic gets a lot of money for his work.
- 3) Vic was injured several times during the filming.
- 4) Vic works as a stunt worker for about fifteen years.
- 5) When Vic became a stunt director, he realised his previous job was the worst.

6. Read the article again. Find all the sentences with the Present Simple, Present Perfect, Past Simple tenses. Remember when we use them.

Writing

7. Complete the table with the correct past participle form.

Infinitive	Past Participle
see	seen
read	
speak	
go	
swim	
meet	
have	

8. Complete the sentences in Present Perfect tense using the given words.

take eat enjoy swim be study learn visit read see

- 1) Amanda _____ to Scotland. (+)
- 2) Emma _____ Japanese food but really wants to try. (-)
- 3) Tom _____ all of his old toys to charity. (+)
- 4) Burak _____ in Russia for 2 years, he doesn't want to come back home.(+)
- 5) She _____ sharks because she has heard a lot of scary stories about them.(-)
- 6) _____ in a pool today? It feels like I've seen you. (+)
- 7) _____ Chinese before? It's such a difficult language. (-)
- 8) _____ any cultural places of your city? (+)
- 9) _____ Agatha Christie's books, haven't you? (+)
- 10) _____ Mark _____ the party? (+)

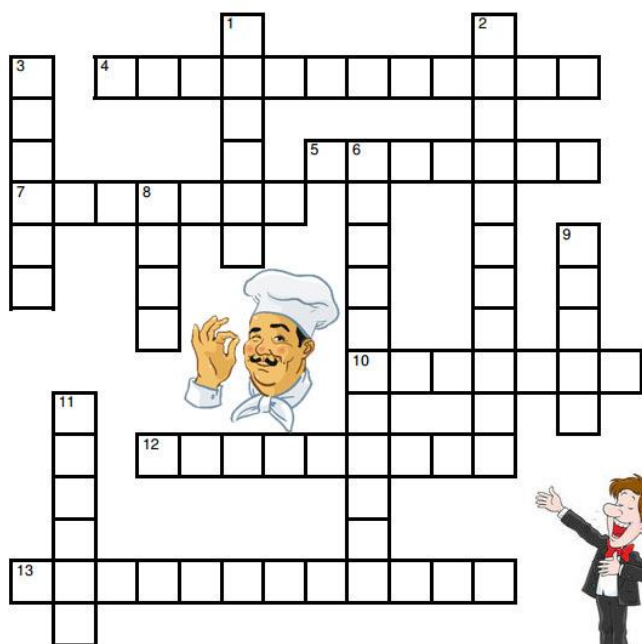
9. Circle the correct answer.

- 1) A: Are you OK? Let me carry that.
 B: a) Yes
 b) No problem

- c) Thanks a lot
- 2) A: Would you like a cup of tea?
B: a) It's so yummy!
b) It shouldn't bother you!
c) No thanks, I prefer coffee
- 3) A: Is this seat free?
B: a) Sure b) You're welcome c) No problem
- 4) A: How often do you visit your parents?
B: a) Every Sunday.
b) I usually leave the city with my family.
c) We had never done it before!
- 5) A: See you tomorrow.
B: a) That's all right.
b) Don't be late.
c) I can't see.

10. Solve the crossword puzzle.

Crossword: «Profession»



Across

- 4 Who fights crime?
- 5 Who studies at school?
- 7 Who teaches students at school?
- 10 Who takes care of teeth?
- 12 Who drives a bus?
- 13 Who brings our mail?

Down

- 1 Who sings songs?
- 2 Who fights fires?
- 3 Who serves food in a restaurant?
- 6 Who drives a truck?
- 8 Who cooks in a hotel or restaurant?
- 9 Who looks after sick people and helps doctors?
- 11 Who treats patients (sick people) ?



Speaking

11. Continue the questions. Then work in pairs and take turns.

- 1) Have you ever been to _____ ?
- 2) Have you ever missed _____ ?
- 3) Have you ever lost _____ ?
- 4) Have you ever met _____ ?
- 5) Have you ever _____ ?

A: Have you ever been to Paris?

B: No, I haven't. And have you ever been to Amsterdam?

A: Yes, I have been.

12. Write five sentences about you. Two of them should be wrong. Work in pairs and take turns. Student A: say you five sentences. Student B: guess which two are false.

I've been to America.

1. Look at photos A-E and discuss the questions.

- 1) Which of these activities would you like to try and why?
- 2) Which of these activities wouldn't you like to try and why?

Answer Key

UNIT 1

Listening

EX. 1.

- a) meet
- b) how, you, thanks
- c) hi, nice, meet, not, friends
- d) evening, welcome
- e) good afternoon, help, name, sorry, please

EX. 2.

- 1. d
- 2. b
- 3. c
- 4. a
- 5. e

Reading

EX. 3.

Britain, British;

Italy, Italian;

Brazil, Brazilian;

China, Chinese;

Japan, Japanese;

France, French;

the USA, American.

EX. 5. 2

EX. 6.

- 1. F(13)
- 2. T
- 3. F (Naomi)

4. T

5. F(he is only at home during the holidays)

6. F (he thinks it's good)

Writing

EX. 7.

1. are

2. are not

3. are

4. are

5. am

6. is

7. am

EX. 8.

1. Are you British? No, I'm not. I'm Canadian.

2. Is he a doctor? No, he is a teacher.

3. Are we late? No, you're early.

4. Are they from Japan? No, they are from China.

EX. 9.

1. The Eiffel tower is in France.

2. Buenos dias!' is Spanish for 'hello'

3. Sake is Japanese.

4. Spaghetti is food from Italy.

5. Fish and chips are from England.

EX. 10.

Horizontal: 1. Family 5. Age 6. Escape 7. Enjoy 9. Fridge

Vertical: 2. Activity 3. Everyone 4. Afternoon 8. Brother 9. Find

UNIT 2

Listening

EX 1.

a) Yes, they do.

b) The pilot's family does, the window washer's wife thinks it's crazy, but his son wants to be one too.

EX. 2.

Daniel:

2. On a plane

4. On Monday morning

5. On Thursday

Ted:

1. On/Outside the 30th floor

2. On the 40th floor

3. At home 4. At six

EX. 3.

/z/ – leaves

/ɪz/ – washes

Reading

EX. 1.

2. doesn't have

3. leaves

4. goes

5. starts

6. has

7. leaves

8. gets

9. watches

10. listens

11. cooks

EX. 6.

1. 5.50 am

2. she has only dinner

3. yes, she does
4. by taxi
5. 7am
6. in a café
7. watches TV, listens to music, has dinner

Writing

EX. 7.

1. reads
2. loves
3. play
4. has
5. is
6. has
7. enjoys

EX. 9.

- 1) A: Do you get up early every day? B: Yes, I do.
- 2) A: Where does Hilary live? B: She lives in a big house.
- 3) A: Do you and your friends love chocolate? B: Yes, we do.
- 4) A: Does Daniel love listening to music? B: Yes, he does.
- 5) A: When do our lessons start? B: I don't know.
- 6) A: What do you do when you get home from university? B: I have dinner and go to sleep.
- 7) A: Where does he go on Saturday evenings? B: He goes to parties.
- 8) A: Do Anastasia and Paul study English with you? B: No, they don't.
- 9) A: Which newspaper does Sarah read? B: She reads New York Times.
- 10) A: Does Mark love his job? B: No, he doesn't.

EX. 10.

Horizontal:

1. breakfast
2. chocolate

- 3.love
- 4.music
- 5.newspaper
- 6.dog
- 7.finish

Vertical:

- 8.brother
- 9.computer
- 10.lesson
- 11.book
- 12.parent
- 13.cafe
- 14.dinner
- 15.park

UNIT 3

Listening

EX. 1.

2. living room
3. kitchen
4. bedroom
5. bathroom
6. balcony

EX. 2.

1. plant
2. dining room
3. table
4. chairs
5. living room
6. sofa

7. TV
8. kitchen
9. bedroom
10. balcony

EX. 3.

She has never seen a microflat before.

Likes: the balcony

Dislikes: everything else

Reading

EX. 4.

2. there is
3. there is
4. there is
5. there isn't
6. there are

EX. 5.

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

Writing

EX. 7.

2. there isn't
3. there is
4. are there
5. there are
6. are there
7. there are

8. is there

9. is there

10. there is

EX. 8.

A man lives on the sixteenth floor of a tall building. Every morning he leaves home, takes the lift down to the lobby and leaves the building. In the evening he gets into the lift, goes to the tenth floor, opens the lift doors and walks up the stairs to his flat. Sometimes there's someone else in the lift and he goes up to the sixteenth floor. At the weekends he thinks of cleaning the room, and then he tidies it up and put all his stuff away in the wardrobe.

UNIT 4

Listening

Ex. 2 C

Ex.3

1. a

2. c

3. b

4. a

5. b

Reading

EX. 4.

1. a

2. b

3. a

4. a

5. a

6. b

7. a

EX. 6.

1. b

2. a

3. a

4. b

5. a

6. c

7. a

Writing

EX 7. and, but, or

1. because

2. or

3. and 4 but

EX. 10.

Across:

1. bear

4. dolphin

6. camera

7. accident

10. bird

Down:

1. bus

2. crocodile

3. animal

5. earth

8. environment

9. area

UNIT 5

Listening

EX.2. Leonardo da Vinci

Reading

EX.5

1.F

2. R

3. F

4. Doesn't say

5. F 6Doesn't say

Writing

EX.7.

wanted, worked, found, became, was/were

EX.8.

did find, didn't go

EX. 9. 1

1. was

2. painted

3. wrote

4. were

5. invented

6. began

7. discovered

EX. 9. 1

1. d

2. f

3. a

4. e

5. g

6. c

7. b

EX. 10

1. archeology
2. date
3. empire
4. epoch
5. exhibit
6. museum
7. eon
8. legend
9. history
10. paleontology
11. Biography

UNIT 6

Listening

EX. 2

1. d
2. f
3. a
4. e
5. g

Reading

EX.5

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

EX.6

Spanish,

Portuguese,

Spanish,

French,

Greek,

Spanish,

Arabic/French

Writing

EX. 7. at, in, on

EX. 8

1. in

2. on

3. in

4. in

5. at, on

6. at

7. at

8. on

9. in

EX. 9

1.on

2. in

3. on

4. correct

5. in

EX. 10

Down

1. English

2. Art

3. Nature Study

4. Music

5. Maths

Across:

1. PE

2. Reading

3. Craft

4. Writing

UNIT 7

Listening

EX. 2.

Ben: shorts and two T-shirts

Louisa: jacket

Chris: trousers and cap

EX.3.

1. work, waiter, Wednesday

2. yesterday, yellow

3. wonderful

4. extra

Reading

EX. 4.

1. collection

2. fashion shows

3. models

4. catwalk

5. styles

6. trends

7. fabrics

8. stylish

9. haute couture

10. tastes

EX.5

Converse boots are the oldest; T-shirts-1940s; Converse boots-1917; baseball cap-1954

EX.6

1. A

2. C

3. B

4. C

5. B

6. A

7. B

Writing

EX.7.

1. 1954

2. 1955

3. 1959

EX.8.

1. the present continuous (temporary)

2. the present simple (habitual)

3. the past continuous (was wearing=temporary in the past) and past simple (fell=completed action)

UNIT 8

Listening

EX. 1. C, A, B, D. They didn't mention E.

EX. 2.

1. climbed a volcano

2. sailed down the Nile

3. none

EX.3.

1. In Guatemala,

2. they went there for wedding anniversary,

3. no, he hasn't , 4- he travels not much

Reading

EX. 5.

1. F (in three)

2. T

3. T

4. F (40 years)

5. F (he still thinks it's the best job in the world)

EX. 6.

1) He has fallen out of windows, jumped off bridges, ridden a motorcycle through fire, driven into a wall – because that's his job.

2) He has also worked on many James Bond films including Die Another Day.

3) Vic has broken some bones

Writing

EX. 7.

2. read

3. spoken

4. gone

5. swum

6. met

7. had

EX. 8.

1. has been

2. hasn't eaten

3. has taken

4. has studied
5. hasn't seen
6. have you swum
7. haven't you learnt
8. have you visited
9. have you read
10. have Mark enjoyed

EX. 9.

1. c
2. c
3. a
4. a
5. b

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