

ВИДАВНИЦТВО
РАНОК

С. В. Мясоєдова

Згідно із
Загально-
європейськими
рекомендаціями
з мовної
освіти

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

РОБОЧИЙ ЗОШИТ

Творчі
завдання

Комуникативні
вправи

Інтерактивні
завдання

8
клас

До підручника
О. Д. Карп'юк



С. В. Мясоєдова



АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

РОБОЧИЙ ЗОШИТ

до підручника О. Д. Карп'юк

Blank writing area with five horizontal lines.

8
клас

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Мясоєдова С. В.


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Робочий зошит, укладений до підручника О. Д. Карп'юк «Англійська мова. 8 клас», відповідає чинній програмі з іноземних мов. Різноманітні завдання, призначені для більш детального опрацювання учнями навчального матеріалу на уроках і вдома, складені з урахуванням комунікативного підходу. Новітні світові тенденції вивчення іноземних мов втілені у мовному портфоліо (розміщене на сайті), яке дозволить учням самостійно здійснити контроль своїх навчальних досягнень, оцінити свою успішність і виявити прогалини у знаннях. У зошиті пропонуються також посилання на інтерактивні завдання, розташовані на сайті видавництва*. Їх виконання сприятиме підсиленню інтересу учнів до вивчення іноземної мови.

Для учнів загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів, учителів англійської мови.

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* Піктограмою  позначені завдання, які ви зможете виконати на сайті <http://interactive.ranok.com.ua>



Разом дбаємо
про екологію та здоров'я

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STARTING UP

1 Choose and circle the correct words. Then tick (✓) the statements that are true for you. Discuss the statements with your friend.

- 1) I usually spend / *spent* my holidays in the country.
- 2) When in a new city, I prefer to go *sightseeing* / *sightseen* rather than walk around to no purpose.
- 3) I think it's important to *plan* / *planning* holidays beforehand.
- 4) I have never *booking* / *booked* an accommodation as my parents usually do that for me.
- 5) I visited some *fascinating* / *fascinated* places last summer.
- 6) It's my mum who *pack* / *packs* my suitcase when I go on holiday.
- 7) I *buy* / *bought* some nice souvenirs during my last summer holiday.
- 8) I never miss a chance to *try* / *test* some new local dishes while visiting new places.

2 Find and cross out the odd word/word combination.

- 1) ~~Diving~~, mountains, a beach, a seaside resort, the countryside.
- 2) Sunbathing, windsurfing, hiking, swimming, fishing.
- 3) Museum, art gallery, park, circus, postcards, theatre.
- 4) Photographing, camping, sightseeing, accommodation.

3 Use the replies (A—E) to complete the dialogue.

A I really had a great time there.

B But I'd love to!

C Take a look at the photos.

D Yes, it was great!

E What was it like?

— How was your trip to Spain, Steve?

— It was fantastic! A ⁽¹⁾

— _____ ⁽²⁾

— It was out of this world. Here! _____ ⁽³⁾

— Wow! Did you really go on the roller coaster?

— _____ ⁽⁴⁾ Have you ever had a ride on a roller coaster?

— No, never. _____ ⁽⁵⁾

— Let's go there together next summer, shall we?

4 What do we do on holiday? Read and match.





STARTING UP

5 Complete the table. Tenses may be used more than once.

Tense...	...is used to describe...	Auxiliary Verb	Example
<i>Present Simple</i>	actions in general	<i>do, does</i>	<i>The Earth goes round the Sun.</i>
	actions happening at the moment of speaking		<i>Billy and Sam are camping in the mountains just now.</i>
	actions in the present — one after another		<i>He takes his coat, says goodbye to his mum and leaves the room.</i>
	regular actions		<i>Jane usually spends her holidays at her grandmother's.</i>
	the result of an action in the past is important in the present		<i>I'm not hungry — I've already had lunch.</i>
	actions focusing on thoughts and states and not on activities		<i>This cake tastes delicious!</i>
	completed actions at a time in the past which is not mentioned		<i>Have you ever tried Indian food?</i>

6 Write the words into the correct columns.

~~always~~, sometimes, already, at the moment, now, often, every day, ever, just, usually, never

Words typical for...		
Present Simple	Present Continuous	Present Perfect
<i>always,</i>		

STARTING UP

7 Choose and circle the correct variant.

- 1) She ... on the phone right now.
 A talk B talks C **is talking** D has told
- 2) I've never ... a prize before.
 A won B winning C have won D win
- 3) The building where I ... is on Lake Avenue.
 A work B works C working D has worked
- 4) John has ... made chocolate muffins.
 A never B ever C always D sometimes
- 5) Who ... the Princess at the end of the fairy tale?
 A save B saving C have saved D saves
- 6) Natalie ... her kite while her sister is riding a bike.
 A flies B is flying C has flown D are flying
- 7) Although he ... lived in Germany for two years, he can't speak German.
 A have B has C had D does

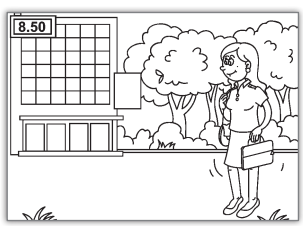
8 A. Read the text. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Annie West is a reporter. She works (work) for a weekly newspaper called Sunday Prime. She usually _____ (have) a busy working day. Her working day _____ (start) at 9 a.m. Annie _____ (interview) lots of people and _____ (make) hundreds of phone calls to find out information she _____ (need) for her news reports.

She usually _____ (finish) work at 7.00 p.m.

When she _____ (have) free time she _____ (like) to go to Zumba classes. Sometimes she _____ (meet) her friends and they go to sing karaoke in a club.

B. What is Annie doing at the moment?

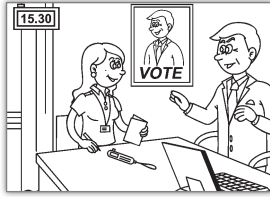


Annie is going (go) to work.

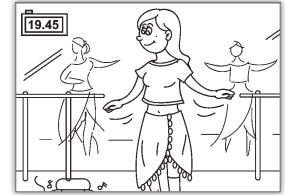
Annie _____ (talk) on the phone.



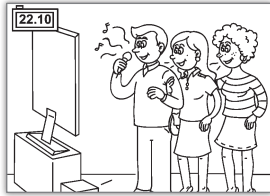
STARTING UP



Annie _____ (interview) a politician.



Annie _____ (dance) in Zumba class.



Annie _____ (sing) in a karaoke club.

9 Correct the phrases in bold and rewrite the sentences.

1) My little sister **is believing** in Santa.

My little sister believes in Santa.

2) The signs on the gate **has said**: «Beware of the dogs».

3) Our washing machine **does broken**. Call the repair service, please.

4) A few people **are walked** hurriedly along the street.

5) Sheila **have lost** her purse.

6) Kate **had known** John since 2008.

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) He never walks (walk) to work, he always drives.

2) Jane _____ (exercise) at the sports ground at the moment.

3) This morning I _____ (get) a letter from my pen friend who lives in San Francisco.

4) They're very good students, they always _____ (do) their homework.

5) I _____ (write) an essay right now.

6) I _____ (hear) many interesting things about Disneyland Paris.

11 Read and choose the correct variant.





STARTING UP

12 Complete the sentences with the correct past forms of the verbs from the box.

meet come start hear visit lose ~~open~~ visit

- 1) After the teacher's instructions the students opened their exercise books and _____ writing.
- 2) I _____ my keys on my way home.
- 3) When they _____ to London, they _____ many museums and art galleries.
- 4) He _____ a lot of friendly people when he was in Greece.
- 5) _____ you _____ the news?
- 6) We _____ our grandparents last week.

13 Choose and circle the correct words.

- 1) Gail woke / had woken up, went / had gone to the kitchen and turned / had turned on the coffee machine.
- 2) You did / done well in the test, however, your friend doesn't / didn't.
- 3) Kevin has finished / had finished painting his room by midnight.
- 4) I have started / started playing the guitar five years ago.
- 5) When did / had you last go to the dentist?
- 6) We had made / made some plans for the weekend just before your call.
- 7) Larry finished / had finished his project work long before the deadline.
- 8) John attended / attends the conference yesterday.

14 Rewrite the following sentences like in the example.

- 1) She didn't want to watch the film. She had seen it before. She didn't want to watch the film as she had seen it before.
- 2) He lost his mobile phone. He could not call anyone. _____
- 3) It stopped raining. Then we went out. _____
- 4) I saw this movie. I knew how it ended. _____
- 5) Their mother called the children home. They stopped the game. _____
- 6) Peter went to Africa. There he saw a crocodile. _____
- 7) He managed to fix his bike. Then his friends came to see him. _____

STARTING UP

15 In each pair of sentences tick (✓) the correct one.

- 1) I saw my first baseball game when I lived in New York.
 I see my first baseball game when I lived in New York.
- 2) It was cold and wet outside so we decided to stay at home all afternoon.
 It was cold and wet outside so we decide to stay at home all afternoon.
- 3) No sooner had I written an email to my sister than she rang me up.
 No sooner wrote I an email to my sister than she had rung me up.
- 4) By the time I graduated from university, I had visited France three times.
 By the time I graduated from university, I visited France three times.
- 5) She was so upset by the news that she dropped her tea and started crying.
 She was so upset by the news that she had dropped her tea and started crying.
- 6) When they got married, they had known each other for five years already.
 When they got married, they knew each other for five years already.

16 Put the words in brackets into the correct form.

Hi, Barry!

Thanks a lot for your letter. It was (be) so nice to find out about your holiday in Italy. I'm really glad you are having a wonderful vacation. Let me tell you about our summer holidays on a small island in Greece.

We _____ (travel) there two weeks ago and _____ (stay) for ten days.

The flight was long and tiring, but at the moment we _____ (go) through the hotel doors, the vacation really _____ (begin) to be fun. The hotel _____ (be located) directly on the beach, and we _____ (have) a marvellous view of the sea from our room. Nearby there _____ (be) a small village which _____ (have) only about 300 inhabitants, but lots of small local cafés. We _____ (spend) our days swimming, sunbathing, playing volleyball and having a very relaxing time indeed. We also _____ (take) a number of long walks around the island.

Give my finest regards to Iris.
Write to me soon.
Best wishes,
Eddie



STARTING UP

17 A. Look at the list. Rank the things you think about when choosing a place to visit. Mark each item *Very Important (VI)*, *Somewhat Important (SI)*, or *Not Important (NI)*.

- ___ weather (what the weather's like)
- ___ location (how far it is from home)
- ___ language (what language people speak in this area)
- ___ cost (how expensive it is to visit)
- ___ activities (things to do there)
- ___ sights (places to see there)
- ___ accommodation (places to stay there)
- ___ people (friends and family to visit)

B. Use the information from part A to speak about an ideal holiday for you.

18 Read and match.



19 Imagine you are spending a week's holiday at an activity camp. Write a letter to your friend using the plan below:

Introduction: location of the camp; how long you are staying there; weather conditions and food.

Main body: what you are doing there; which activities you like and don't like very much.

Conclusion: how you like the camp and whether you recommend it or not.



1 IT'S YOUR LIFE

LESSON 1. FAMILY AND FRIENDS

1 A. Find and circle 10 character words. The first is done for you.

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

B. Complete the sentences with the words from part A.

- David's mother is kind, but often overprotective.
- Rachel is charming and _____ to everyone.
- Julie has always been _____ and extremely competitive.
- Small puppies are so _____!
- I'm quite a _____ person, I like meeting people.
- Japanese cars are so _____.
- Jack is _____ of Sonia's success.
- A person who dislikes work and physical activity is _____.
- If you believe that good things will never happen you are _____.
- Somebody willing to do something to help people is _____.

2 Read the sentences and choose the correct variant.



3 Make the opposites using prefixes un-, in-, dis-, im-, ir-. Look these words up in a dictionary if necessary.

- responsible — irresponsible
- active — _____
- friendly — _____



IT'S YOUR LIFE 1

- 4) patient — _____
- 5) tidy — _____
- 6) selfish — _____
- 7) honest — _____
- 8) pleasant — _____
- 9) polite — _____
- 10) fair — _____

4 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

1) *serious/sociable*

A If you say what you really mean and are not joking or pretending, you are serious .

B If you enjoy communicating with other people, you are sociable .

2) *selfish/emotional*

A Somebody who shows their feelings to other people is _____.

B Somebody who cares only about themselves and not about other people is _____.

3) *neat/chatty*

A A person who likes to talk a lot is _____.

B A person who likes to keep things tidy is _____.

4) *brave/tolerant*

A Somebody who isn't afraid of dangerous things is _____.

B Somebody allowing people to do or say what they want without criticising them is _____.

5 Write what makes you feel happy and pleased, and what you usually do when you are in such a mood. Mention the situations when you experienced such feelings. Write 4–5 sentences. You can use the phrases from the box.

I feel happy when...;
What can really make me happy is...;
I'm pleased if...;
What I actually enjoy is...;
I can remember the time/situation when I felt happy and pleased. It was/happened...;
I was really happy and excited when... .



1 IT'S YOUR LIFE

6 Answer the questions and score your results.

QUIZ: ARE YOU A PLANNER OR SPONTANEOUS?

- 1) Which description fits you best?
 - A You are a perfectionist and can't leave anything unfinished.
 - B You need time to prepare and hate pressure.
 - C You're absent-minded, forgetful and disorganised.
 - D You put things off till the last minute and are often late.
- 2) Which statement best describes how you do your regular grocery shop?
 - A You make a detailed list of everything you need to buy.
 - B You make a rough list to jog your memory.
 - C You don't make a list, as you think it's a waste of time.
 - D You don't do a regular shop, you just go when you need to.
- 3) You've been to a furniture store and have come back with some flat-pack furniture, like a wardrobe or a desk that you have to assemble. What are you most inclined to do?
 - A Before you start, you check that all the components are there and that you have the tools you will need.
 - B You read through the instructions carefully first and then follow them step by step.
 - C You scan the instructions, although you don't always follow them exactly.
 - D You start to assemble, only referring to the instructions if you get stuck.
- 4) When you go on holiday, what do you prefer to do?
 - A Plan every detail in advance.
 - B Plan a rough journey in advance, leaving some free time.
 - C Look at a few options in advance, but really decide only when you're there.
 - D You rarely plan, just book at the last minute and go with the flow.
- 5) What happens when your local supermarket moves the food to different walkways?
 - A You would notice and it would really bother you.
 - B You would notice, but you simply change the order in which you shop.
 - C You would notice, but it wouldn't bother you as you have no set routine.
 - D You probably wouldn't notice.

Your Score
 Add 1 for each answer A, 2 for B, 3 for C and 4 for D.
 If your score is 5—10, your answers suggest you are a planner, not spontaneous.
 You like making schedules, being on time and avoiding last-minute stress.
 If your score is 1—4, your answers suggest you are spontaneous, not a planner.
 You are flexible and take life as it comes.



IT'S YOUR LIFE 1

7 A. Discuss with your friend: is luck a matter of chance or habit? What can we do to attract good luck?

B. Divide the statements into two groups: those ones concerning lucky people and those which concern unlucky people. Add two more statements.

- 1) They are not afraid of taking reasonable risks.
- 2) They are stubborn.
- 3) They don't know when to cut their losses and change course.
- 4) They tend to be optimistic rather than pessimistic.
- 5) They are never too busy to meet new people and to keep up old acquaintances.
- 6) They join clubs and professional organisations.
- 7) They like complaining.
- 8) They are always ready to change course for the right opportunity.
- 9) They talk a lot themselves and are much talked about.
- 10) They can't understand the difference between risk and rash.

- 11) _____
- 12) _____

Lucky People	Unlucky People
1,	

C. Write 4–5 sentences about a person you know. Describe the things this person does or has which make his or her life lucky/unlucky.



1 IT'S YOUR LIFE

8 A. Match the parts of the proverbs.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D | 1) A friend in need | A | be one. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2) The way to your friend | B | flock together. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3) If you want to have a friend — | C | is never too long. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4) Birds of a feather | D | is a friend indeed. |

B. Match the idioms with their meaning.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C | 1) fast friends | A | To know important people who can help you. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2) have friends in high places | B | A person who is your friend only when you are happy and successful. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3) a fair-weather friend | C | Loyal, close friends. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4) a friend in need | D | To become a friend of somebody. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5) make friends (with somebody) | E | A friend that gives you help when you need it. |

9 Put the words from the box in the correct lines.

almond-shaped, square, curly, strong, flat, button, wavy, long, ~~small~~, kind, dark, friendly, thin, tall, fat, of medium height, green, serious, full, strict, (bright) blue, excellent storyteller, grey, short, keeps promises, black, wide

- Height: small,
- Build: _____
- Mouth/Lips: _____
- Hair: _____
- Chin/Jaw: _____
- Eyes: _____
- Nose: _____
- Character: _____

10 Find and cross out the odd word/word combination. Explain your choice.

- 1) ~~Fair~~, fat, plump, slim, thin.
- 2) Reliable, polite, wavy, kind, outgoing.
- 3) Straight, curly, oval, short, blond(e).
- 4) Dark, blue, green, almond-shaped, greedy.
- 5) Of medium height, short, tall, in her forties.



IT'S YOUR LIFE 1

11 Rank the qualities of a devoted friend according to their importance (1 for the most important quality and 10 for the least important). Discuss your choice with your friend.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> sociable | <input type="checkbox"/> strong | <input type="checkbox"/> selfish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> intelligent | <input type="checkbox"/> polite | <input type="checkbox"/> serious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hard-working | <input type="checkbox"/> honest | <input type="checkbox"/> funny |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reliable | | |

12 Write about your best friend, using the plan below.

- What his/her name is;
- what your friend looks like;
- what traits of character you like in your friend;
- what traits of character you don't really like in your friend;
- what your friend likes doing;
- what your friend hates;
- your friend's favourite things;
- what common interests or traits of character you and your friend have.

MY BEST FRIEND

My best friend's name is _____



1 IT'S YOUR LIFE

13 Read and act out the dialogues. Then use the prompts to make up similar dialogues.

- 1) — Would you like to go to a café tonight?
 — Yes, I'd love to!
 — Let's meet in front of the cinema then.
 — OK, see you there.
- 2) — Do you want to go to the cinema on Friday?
 — I'd like to, but I can't.
 — Why?
 — I'm afraid I'm busy on Friday.

3) *go to a concert*

— _____
 — _____
 — _____
 — _____

4) *come to my party*

— _____
 — _____
 — _____
 — _____

5) *go to a bowling club*

— _____
 — _____
 — _____
 — _____

6) *go rollerblading*

— _____
 — _____
 — _____
 — _____

7) *go to the water park*

— _____
 — _____
 — _____
 — _____

14 Match the questions (1—4) with the answers (A—E). There's an extra variant you don't need to use.



IT'S YOUR LIFE 1

15 Arrange the replies of the dialogue in the correct order.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 — How about going to play tennis on Saturday? | <input type="checkbox"/> — Sorry, I can't. I'm having lunch with my cousin on Saturday. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> — Why don't we meet in the evening on Saturday then? | <input type="checkbox"/> — I'm afraid I can't. Steve has invited me to go to the cinema with him. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> — Can we meet on Sunday? Or are you busy, too? | <input type="checkbox"/> — Actually, I am. I'm going on a picnic on Sunday. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> — That's OK. Another time. | <input type="checkbox"/> — Sure. |

16 Complete the similes with the adjectives from the box.

stubborn clear ~~blind~~ slippery cunning old busy fresh light quiet

- As blind as a bat.
- As _____ as a bee.
- As _____ as a bell.
- As _____ as a daisy.
- As _____ as an eel.
- As _____ as a feather.
- As _____ as a fox.
- As _____ as the hills.
- As _____ as a mouse.
- As _____ as a mule.

17 A. Match the parts of the phrasal verbs.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B 1) get | A with |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) come | B on |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) catch up | C across |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) let | D in common |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) have | E down |

B. Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs from part A.

- 1) They seem to get on pretty well.
- 2) It's a chance to _____ old friends.
- 3) If I _____ him _____ now, he'll never trust me again.
- 4) My sister and I _____ much _____.
- 5) I _____ these old photos recently.

LESSON 2. A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

1 A. Match the idioms with their meaning.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) to go to sleep | A To sleep very lightly, aware of what is happening around. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) to sleep like a log | B To fall asleep. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) to sleep with one eye open | C To spend the night at a friend's place. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) to sleep over | D To sleep very soundly. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) to sleep tight | E To sleep well. |

B. Use the phrases from part A to complete the sentences.

- 1) I went to sleep almost as soon as I climbed into bed.
- 2) I slept like _____ until morning.
- 3) The guard was sleeping with _____, watching everything that went on.
- 4) Katie was asked to _____ with Jenny.
- 5) «Goodnight, then. Sleep _____.»

2 A. Discuss the following situation with your friend.

Imagine it's 10 p.m., you are really tired and sleepy, however, you have to complete some very important home task by the next day. What would you choose:

- to study late in the evening until you do everything you have to;
- to go to sleep and wake up early so you can do everything before your school day starts;
- to have a good night sleep and not to worry about your home assignments?

B. Complete the text with the words from the box.

health fresh sleep ~~sleepy~~ rest time

Does it ever happen to you that you try to study late in the evening when you are really sleepy? You should know that it can bring ineffective results and cause _____ problems.

If you need to sleep you have to _____. Never make yourself study if you cannot do it with productivity. You'd better have a good night _____ and return to your textbooks in the morning, feeling _____ and breezy. Otherwise, you will most likely waste your _____.



1 IT'S YOUR LIFE

3 A. Answer the questions.

- 1) How much sleep do you need every night?

- 2) What time do you usually go to sleep?

- 3) When do you get up?

- 4) When does your school day start?

- 5) If you could choose, when would you start your school?

B. Read the text and the statements to it. Mark them as true or false.

According to statistics, every fourth American teenager regularly nods off in class.

Scientists claim that average schoolchildren need no less than nine hours of sleep but get only about six or seven. It happens so because at most schools classes start at 8 a.m.; and it is considered to be too early for teens because their brains produce sleep-inducing melatonin later at night, so it's hard for them to fall asleep before 11 p.m. The way out is to start a school day no earlier than at 8.30. Many public schools are discussing this issue. The schools that have moved to a later start report that attendance is up and discipline problems are down.

Surprisingly, it can be claimed that the later students get up on school days, the better their results are!

- 1) According to the statistics, a quarter of American teens regularly fall asleep during a lesson. True
- 2) An average teen gets enough night sleep. _____
- 3) Most American schools start their classes at 8.30. _____
- 4) Teens can easily get used to going asleep before 11 p.m. _____
- 5) In schools which have moved to a schedule with a later start there is better attendance and fewer discipline problems. _____
- 6) It can be stated that getting enough sleep can positively influence students' performance.

4 A. Form adverbs from the following adjectives.

- good — well _____ heavy — _____
- early — _____ hard — _____
- fast — _____ loud — _____
- bad — _____ lucky — _____



IT'S YOUR LIFE 1

B. Use the words from part A to complete the sentences.

- 1) Pamela is a good friend of mine.
Sally can feel the rhythm, but she doesn't dance very well .
- 2) If you want to pass your exam, you should work very _____ .
The task is too _____ for me to do.
- 3) John's behaviour was very _____ at the lesson yesterday.
He behaved _____ .
- 4) They left the party _____ .
After the journey I was so tired that all I wanted was an _____ sleep.
- 5) _____ food is not very good for health.
Sam drives the car really _____ .
- 6) I am so _____ to meet you — I need to talk to you.
_____ I didn't miss the train.
- 7) I don't often go to the cinema because I don't like _____ sounds.
Why are you speaking so _____ ? I can hear you well.
- 8) There was a _____ rain outside.
When it rains _____ , the English say: it's raining cats and dogs.

5 Complete and act out the dialogues.

Dialogue 1

nice new interesting

- Well, do you like your _____ Art teacher?
- Yes, she is really _____. She usually makes the lessons so _____ !

Dialogue 2

difficult delicious easily

- This is a _____ salad! How do you make it?
- You can _____ make it, too. It's not _____ .
- Will you give me the recipe?
- Sure.

6 Read and choose the correct variant.





1 IT'S YOUR LIFE

7 A. Read the interview with Jerry Allan, an expert on healthy diet. Use the replies (A—G) to complete the dialogue.

- A is it important to take vitamins?
- B How many servings of vegetables should we eat?
- C Why is eating healthy foods important?
- D What kind of bread is healthy?
- E Are sweets good for our health?
- F How many servings of fruit should we eat?
- G What kinds of meat are the best?

— Good morning, Mr Allan! So you are an expert on healthy diet. C ⁽¹⁾

— People who eat healthy foods feel and look better. They have fewer medical problems and miss fewer days from work or school. People who eat healthy foods also feel more energetic and live longer than people who don't.

— It's interesting! And _____ ⁽²⁾

— You can get all the vitamins you need from the foods you eat, but taking a multivitamin once a day is a good idea.

— Oh, I see. _____ ⁽³⁾

— I recommend wholewheat bread. I think this kind of bread is good to eat.

— And what about fruit and vegetables? _____ ⁽⁴⁾

— We should eat 3—4 servings of vegetables a day. It is important to eat green and orange vegetables like spinach and carrots every day.

— This advice is not easy to follow! What about fruit? _____ ⁽⁵⁾

— We should eat 3—4 servings of fruit a day. Fresh fruits like apples and oranges are the best.

— That's nice. And is eating meat important for our diet? _____ ⁽⁶⁾

— Yes, sure! Low-fat meats like turkey and chicken are good to eat.

— And now a silly question. _____ ⁽⁷⁾

— No, sweets are bad for our health.

— Of course!

— Avoid eating too many sweets. Buy a juicer and make fresh juice instead.

— Thank you, Mr Allan!

B. In the interview, find and write down the names of food items. Which of them are good for your health? Which ones are bad?

FOOD	
Good for Health	Bad for Health
<i>wholewheat bread,</i>	

IT'S YOUR LIFE 1

8 Tick (✓) the correct sentences and rewrite the incorrect ones.

- 1) Look! The plane takes off! Look! The plane is taking off!
- 2) My mother will be 45 years old next week. _____
- 3) In future, everyone is having their own electric car. _____
- 4) The train is leaving at 6 tomorrow morning. _____
- 5) I'll meet my friend tonight. _____
- 6) Will you going to the party on Saturday? _____
- 7) I'll help you with the cleaning, if you like. _____
- 8) My English exam is starting at 9 a.m. _____

9 Choose and circle the correct variant.

- 1) My cousins ... to visit us next week.
A is coming **B** are coming C will come
- 2) I ... my best at the next contest, I promise.
A am doing B do C will do
- 3) — It's Alison's birthday today! — OK, I ... her flowers.
A 'll buy B 'll buying C buy
- 4) Our teacher ... for Kyiv tomorrow.
A is leaving B will leave C leave
- 5) My Drama class ... at 4 p.m. every Tuesday and Friday.
A start B starts C is starting
- 6) The buses to airport ... every hour.
A is leaving B will leave C leave

10 A. Complete the word webs with the words from the box.

play go read watch ride surf

rollerblading swimming cycling <input type="text" value="go"/>	the Internet waves <input type="text"/>	a comedy a thriller a quiz show <input type="text"/>
a bike a horse a scooter <input type="text"/>	a book blogs a novel <input type="text"/>	the guitar computer games chess <input type="text"/>



1 IT'S YOUR LIFE

B. Answer the questions.

Which of these activities...

— do you usually do outside?

— do you usually do indoors?

— need special equipment?

— are better to do with someone?

— improve your fitness level?

C. Use the word combinations from part A to complete the sentences.

- 1) I really enjoy _____
- 2) I'm interested in _____
- 3) I love _____
- 4) I'm fond of _____
- 5) I'm good at _____
- 6) I have never tried _____
- 7) I would like to _____
- 8) I don't really like _____
- 9) I am not very good at _____
- 10) I'm sick and tired of _____

11 Read the dialogue and complete it with the replies (A—F). Then act it out.

- A Really?
- B Maybe I'll really try it sometime.
- C What do you like to do as hobbies?
- D That sounds dangerous!
- E How long have you been playing?
- F I feel as free as a bird.

Liz: Listen, boys, what kinds of things do you like doing in your free time?

Jeremy: I like volleyball. I play for a school team every Sunday.

Bob: I didn't know that. E ⁽¹⁾

Jeremy: For about a year now. But it's not the only thing I like to do. I also enjoy writing poetry. Especially when I'm feeling stressed.



IT'S YOUR LIFE 1

Liz: _____⁽²⁾ Are you pretty good at it?

Jeremy: Not too bad. But I'm not a Shakespeare, of course. And you guys? _____⁽³⁾

Bob: Well, when I have a chance I go mountain climbing — it's really thrilling!

Liz: No way! You do? _____⁽⁴⁾ Aren't you scared?

Bob: Not at all. It's fascinating. It's so beautiful up there. _____⁽⁵⁾ You should try.

Jeremy: Wow! _____⁽⁶⁾ By the way, Liz, you never told us what you do in your spare time.

Liz: Well, uh, I like knitting.

12 A. Read the dialogue and act it out in pairs.

- Where is Justin today? Is he at his tennis practice?
- No, he's taken up skateboarding.
- That's surprising. Is he any good?
- Well, he enjoys it, but he isn't very good yet.

B. Use the prompts to make up similar dialogues.

1) *Art class/guitar playing*

— _____

— _____

— _____

— _____

2) *chess club/photography*

— _____

— _____

— _____

— _____

3) *tennis practice/wrestling*

— _____

— _____

— _____

— _____

4) *dance class/computer courses*

— _____

— _____

— _____

— _____

1 IT'S YOUR LIFE

13 Read and choose the correct variant.



14 Do the quiz and discuss the questions in groups. Then check your answers.

- 1) When was YouTube started?
 - A In 2005.
 - B Just after the first computer was invented.
 - C A year before «The Star Wars» was released.
- 2) Windsurfing was first developed by...
 - A an English sailor.
 - B an American sportsman.
 - C an Australian soldier.
- 3) When was windsurfing developed?
 - A In the 21st century.
 - B During the First World War.
 - C In the 1960s.
- 4) The game of SCRABBLE was developed by a former architect who was...
 - A unemployed.
 - B the designer of Marble Arch in London.
 - C the inventor of famous English telephone boxes.
- 5) Who invented the game of basketball?
 - A An American teacher.
 - B A French general.
 - C An English doctor.
- 6) Originally, basketball was played by throwing ... into a fruit basket.
 - A the first apple of the season
 - B a soccer ball
 - C potatoes

15 Read the text and the statements to it. Mark them as true or false.

Doctors say that children and teenagers should spend at least one hour a day performing some physical activity. It is recommended that they should spend at least two hours a week on physical exercises and school sport, both during the school day and after school.

If this activity is not too exhaustive, it's quite OK; however, it should be systematic.

It's necessary to make fitness a part of your daily programme to improve bone health, muscle strength and flexibility. Exercises that are «weight-bearing» (in other words, where you are on your feet, rather than in water or on a bike) help build strong bones.

But many experts claim that an hour's activity a day isn't enough. If you want to be fit and healthy, you need to do 90-minute exercise a day.

- 1) From the text we know how much time of physical activity a day doctors recommend for children. True
- 2) Everyday physical activity should be really intensive. _____



IT'S YOUR LIFE 1

- 3) «Weight-bearing» activity means the activity where you are on your feet, and not in water or on a bike. _____
- 4) Experts say that children should spend actively no less than two hours a day. _____
- 5) An hour's activity a day isn't enough to be fit and healthy. _____

16 A. Complete the recommendations about healthy lifestyle with *should* or *shouldn't*.

- 1) You should sleep for about 8—9 hours a day.
- 2) You _____ drink about 6 cups of water a day.
- 3) You _____ go to bed late.
- 4) You _____ eat fruit and vegetables.
- 5) You _____ eat many chips and sweets.
- 6) You _____ get plenty of fresh air.
- 7) You _____ play computer games as long as you like.
- 8) You _____ watch too much TV.
- 9) You _____ play outdoor games.

B. Answer the questions.

- 1) Which recommendation do you like most?

- 2) Which recommendation would you find difficult to follow?

17 Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) Exercising is good for you because... | A take sixty minutes or more of physical activity each day. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Most teens need about... | B you need it, not because someone else wants you to. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Good night sleep is important for anyone... | C five servings of fruit and vegetables a day. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) It will probably take a couple of months before any healthy changes... | D who wants to do well on a test or play sport without being tired or inattentive. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Experts recommend that teenagers... | E become a routine part of your life. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) You should eat... | F nine hours of sleep each night. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) You should have a healthy lifestyle because... | G it can intensify your energy level and even help improve your mood. |



1 IT'S YOUR LIFE

18 Read the questions in the questionnaire and circle the figure in the column «yes» or «no».

Questions	Yes	No
Your Daily Routine		
Do you get up before 8 o'clock?	1	0
Do you go to bed before 10 o'clock?	1	0
Do you play computer games for more than two hours a day?	0	1
Do you watch TV for more than two hours a day?	0	1
Do you do morning exercises?	1	0
Do you walk for no less than seven hours a week?	1	0
Do you sit more than move?	0	1
Do you take any sport?	1	0
Do you air your room every day?	1	0
Do you brush your teeth twice a day?	1	0
Your Diet		
Do you like sweets?	0	1
Do you drink coffee?	0	1
Do you drink milk or yoghurt every day?	1	0
Do you eat fruit and vegetables every day?	1	0
Do you eat sweets and chips every day?	0	1
Do you eat meat or fish every day?	1	0
Total score		

SCORE INTERPRETATION

If your total score is **from 0 to 7**, it means that your diet and way of life are not very healthy and you can have some problems with your health in future.

If your total score is **from 8 to 12**, it's rather good. But still try to eat healthy food, watch less TV and not to play computer games much; take more walks and sports.

If your total score is **from 13 to 16**, it means that you have a very healthy lifestyle and your diet is good. You always care about yourself and can expect to live until you are over 100.

19 Make up questions from the words. Answer the questions.

1) your/healthy/lifestyle/Is/?

Is your lifestyle healthy?

Yes, I exercise regularly and try to avoid eating fast food.

2) drink/Do/of/water/you/a/lot/?



IT'S YOUR LIFE 1

3) once a year/Do/catch a cold/more/you/than/?

4) you/do/exercise/How/often/?

5) go/twice a year/the dentist/to/Do/you/?

6) How/do/hours/usually/get/of/many/you/sleep/?

20 Complete the sentences.

1) The physical activity I like most is _____
because _____

2) I would also like to try such sports/games as _____
because _____

3) I have to _____ to be strong
and healthy.

4) To make my lifestyle healthier, I should _____

21 Describe a person with an unhealthy way of life. Give this person a name and describe what he/she does which is not healthy. Write your recommendations about what he/she could do to improve his/her life.



1 IT'S YOUR LIFE

22 Write a letter to your pen friend about your lifestyle: what you do to be healthy (60–80 words), using the plan below.

Introduction: how healthy your lifestyle is.

Main body:

- what food you have to eat to be in good health,
- how much you exercise,
- what other activities help you to be fit.

Conclusion: what advice you can give to your friend as to how to be healthy.

Message Edit Search Format Utilities Spell Checker Privacy View Options

Dear _____,

In your letter you are asking me how healthy my lifestyle is.

In fact,

My best wishes,

1:1 Insert English (American) Plain Text (MicroEd)

23 Read the text and mark the statements as true, false or not stated.



LESSON 1. WHAT'S YOUR SCHOOL LIKE?

1 A. Can you recognise these school words? Arrange the letters in the correct order and complete the table in part B.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) SENCCEI ABL <u>SCIENCE LAB</u> | 6) YISHORT _____ |
| 2) HEATERDMAS _____ | 7) TENNECA _____ |
| 3) RTA CBLU _____ | 8) CSSLMAATE _____ |
| 4) XTBOOTEK _____ | 9) RRULE _____ |
| 5) HMATS _____ | 10) RAMDA LUCB _____ |

B. Add at least two more words of your own in each of the columns.

SCHOOL LIFE				
People in School	School Subjects	Things for Learning	School Rooms	School Clubs
_____	_____	_____	<u>Science Lab</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2 Find and cross out the odd word/word combination. Explain your choice.

- 1) Play games, run, jump, ~~do sums~~, exercise.
- 2) Draw pictures, count, do sums, calculate.
- 3) Timetable, World Literature, Art, Handicrafts.
- 4) Test, homework, paintbrushes, exercise, project.
- 5) Headmaster, teacher, school librarian, locker.

3 Discuss the questions in pairs.

- 1) Is being a student difficult nowadays? Why?
- 2) How many subjects do you have? Which of them are new this year?
- 3) When do you start your school day?
- 4) How many lessons a day do you have?
- 5) What is the most difficult day of the week? Why?
- 6) Do you feel tired after school?
- 7) How much time do you spend on your homework on average?

4 Match the questions (1–4) with the answers (A–E). There's an extra variant you don't need to use.



2 YOUR SCHOOL TIME

5 A. Read the text. Match the phrases (A—E) with the passages (1—5).

- A Finding the right time.
- B Take notes.
- C Keep your goals realistic.
- D Plan your next day.
- E Think about your homework before you start doing it.

Being a school student is not an easy job. You have to take classes, join different projects, participate in school activities, socialise and do loads of homework.

That's why it is necessary for students to be organised.

The following tips can help you manage your time and in that way make your school life easier.

1) Believe it or not, but writing down some important information while studying can be a very effective way to organise your knowledge. It is much more efficient than just reading because it has an effect on your mind. You can understand and memorise the topic better.

A good idea is to review your notes before a lesson. It will help you be more prepared for a topic discussion or a test that your teacher may suddenly give.

2) Another useful practice is listing down all the matters you would like to do the next day. A «to-do» list will help you to set the priorities and avoid doing unimportant tasks, which can save you time and energy.

3) After the lessons when you finally get home, have a rest and when you are ready to turn to your homework, first, get an idea on what you need to do and try to plan your work on your home assignment.

Careful planning can allow you to finish your homework faster and have extra time for other things.

4) Every person has a specific time when he/she can study more efficiently. So, it's up to you whether to do your tasks just after the lessons, in the evening, or maybe early in the morning before your school starts.

However, inspiration and mood are important here, but they can change immediately.

5) You should also think carefully about the results you want to get. The goals you are trying to achieve have to be practical in order to avoid disappointment. Setting realistic goals can give you self-confidence and let you be proud of your success.

Just remember, everything you need to do is possible if you are organised and plan everything carefully.

B. Write answers to the questions.

1) Why is it important for schoolchildren to be organised?

2) What is a «to-do» list? What is it for?

YOUR SCHOOL TIME 2

3) Why is it important to prioritise your goals?

4) When can you start planning your homework?

5) Can considering your mood help you study more efficiently?

6) Which way to study is more effective — just reading or making notes while reading?

7) How can studying late in the evening influence your studying results and your health?

8) Why is setting realistic goals important?

9) Which of the tips given in the text do you consider to be the most helpful? Why?

6 Use the test below to find out how good your time management is.

For each question choose:

- Not at all — 0 point;
- Rarely — 1 point;
- Sometimes — 2 points;
- Often — 3 points;
- Very often — 4 points.

Score your points and check your result using the scoring table underneath.

	Questions	Not at all	Rarely	Some-times	Often	Very often
1	Are the tasks you do during the day the ones with the highest priority?					
2	Do you do everything on time and not at the last minute?					
3	Do you set aside time for planning and scheduling?					
4	Do you know how much time you are spending on the various activities you do?					
5	How often do you get interrupted while doing your homework?					
6	Do your parents/teachers say that you are organised?					
7	Do you leave time in your timetable to do «unexpected» tasks?					



2 YOUR SCHOOL TIME

SCORE INTERPRETATION

- 21—28 You're managing your time very effectively! Still, read the questions again to see if there's anything you can do to make this even better.
- 14—20 You're good at some things, but there's room for improvement elsewhere. Focus on the questions above, and you'll most likely find out ways to make your work.
- 0—13 Ouch. The good news is that you've got a great opportunity to improve your effectiveness at study, and your long-term success! However, to realise this, you've got to fundamentally improve your time management skills. Start right now!

7 A. Match the parts of the word combinations.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) Ancient | A writing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) hieroglyphic | B equipment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) a virtual tour | C process |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) archaeological | D dynasties |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) mummification | E expedition |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) king | F of pyramids and temples |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) funerary | G Egypt |

B. Use the word combinations from part A to write about History lessons.

8 Choose and circle the correct words.

- 1) Hats should / *oughtn't* be removed when entering classrooms and offices.
- 2) Pupils *can* / *shouldn't* use the Internet at their IT lessons.
- 3) Pupils *have to* / *mustn't* use someone else's book or gym locker, or allow them to use yours.
- 4) Mobile phones *can* / *must* be turned off during regular school hours. Students are allowed to use cell phones before and after school only.
- 5) Students *need* / *mustn't* have the following items at school: knives, weapons, dangerous objects, tobacco, drugs, alcohol and gang emblems.

9 Complete the sentences with *can*, *must* or *mustn't*.

- 1) Schoolchildren can read books.
- 2) Schoolchildren _____ break the windows.
- 3) Schoolchildren _____ write in their exercise books.

YOUR SCHOOL TIME 2

- 4) Schoolchildren _____ listen to their teacher.
- 5) Schoolchildren _____ write on the desks.
- 6) Schoolchildren _____ use mobile phones during a lesson.
- 7) Schoolchildren _____ be quiet during a lesson.
- 8) Schoolchildren _____ be late for school.
- 9) Schoolchildren _____ be in time for a lesson.
- 10) Schoolchildren _____ fight on the playground.
- 11) Schoolchildren _____ eat in class.
- 12) Schoolchildren _____ eat in the school cafeteria.
- 13) Schoolchildren _____ wear shorts.
- 14) Schoolchildren _____ hand in their homework on time.

10 Choose and circle the correct words.

- 1) — Can / May you play the guitar well?
— No, I *can't* / *mayn't*.
- 2) — Need / May I sit here?
— Yes, you *should* / *may* sit anywhere in the room.
- 3) — May / Must I go out, mummy?
— No, you *can't* / *needn't*, you *may* / *must* do your homework first.
- 4) The doctor says I *must* / *may* stay in bed till my temperature drops.
- 5) There's a bus to Oxford Street, so we *needn't* / *mustn't* walk.
- 6) You *mustn't* / *must* cross the street when the light is red.
- 7) You *mustn't* / *can't* cross the street here — there are railings all around.
- 8) You *should* / *needn't* water the flowers, Dora has already watered them.

11 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

May can ~~must~~ had to can't mustn't

- 1) You must hurry if you want to be in time for the concert.
- 2) Yesterday I _____ wait until my mum returned from work to get home, as I had lost my keys.
- 3) Henry _____ speak three languages rather fluently.
- 4) Roy has a bad cold, so he _____ go out today.
- 5) The water in the pool is cold, so we _____ swim today.
- 6) _____ I turn on the TV? — No, please, everybody's sleeping.



2 YOUR SCHOOL TIME

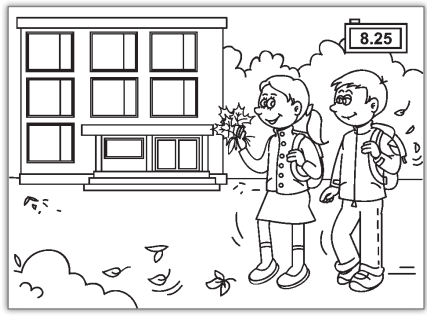
12 Rewrite the sentences using the modal verbs *may, can or must*.

- 1) Perhaps it will rain in the evening, take an umbrella with you.
It may rain in the evening, take an umbrella with you.
- 2) It's possible that the weather changes very quickly in England.
The weather _____
- 3) I'm sure it will be warm at the weekend. Let's have a picnic!
It _____
- 4) Perhaps we'll have an early spring this year, but I'm not sure.
It _____
- 5) It's possible that it drizzles all day long here.
It _____
- 6) I'm sure there is a lot of snow in the mountains already.
There _____

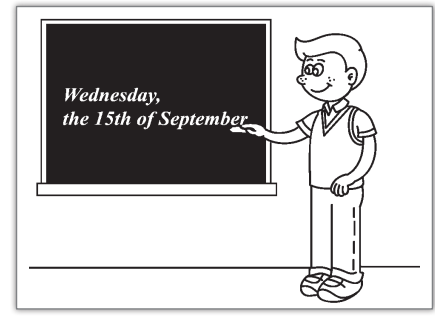
13 Choose and cross out the unnecessary words.

- 1) Cindy can't walk because she broke her ~~the~~ leg.
- 2) — May I to go to the cinema?
— Yes, but you must be get home before ten.
- 3) — Must I should take a bus?
— No, you needn't to. The station is not very far.
- 4) We can't be walk to the other side of the wood, there's a river in between.
- 5) Let me to clean the blackboard.
- 6) We are not allowed to let use calculators at the lessons of Mathematics.
- 7) We must to listen to a teacher carefully in class.
- 8) Children can sometimes be watch films in class.
- 9) It isn't not allowed to speak loudly in the reading room.
- 10) When can you leave going school for home?

14 Look at the pictures and complete the dialogues.

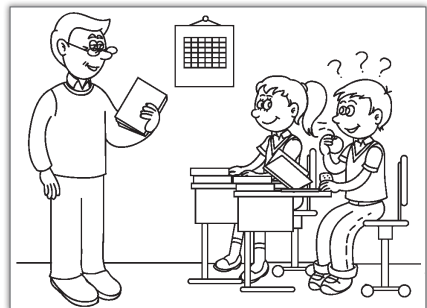


— Can we get to school at 9.00?
— _____
We _____ before 8.30.



— Can we speak Ukrainian now?
— _____
We _____ English in an English class.

YOUR SCHOOL TIME 2



— May I have my sandwich now?
 — _____.
 You _____ eat or drink in class.

— Is it possible to _____ in the hall?
 — Boys, _____.

15 Do the quiz and discuss the questions in groups. Then check your answers.

QUIZ: EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

- 1) In the UK, a school for children between the ages of about 5 and 11 is called...
 - A an elementary school.
 - B a primary school.
 - C a grammar school.
- 2) What is a school for schoolchildren of 11 to 16 or 18 years old called in the UK?
 - A A secondary school.
 - B A high school.
 - C A college.
- 3) A secondary school in Britain in which children of all abilities of a particular area are educated is a...
 - A commercial school.
 - B comprehensive school.
 - C gymnasium.
- 4) A state secondary school in Britain to which pupils are admitted on the basis of ability is called...
 - A a grammar school.
 - B a school for talented students.
 - C an A level school.
- 5) An examination set especially for secondary-school pupils of about 16 years old in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland is called...
 - A General Knowledge Certificate of Secondary Education (GKCE).
 - B General Examination of Secondary Education (GESE).
 - C General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE).
- 6) A qualification in a specific subject typically taken by school students aged 16–18, at a level above GCSE is an...
 - A E level.
 - B O level.
 - C A level.

16 Read and choose the correct variant.





2 YOUR SCHOOL TIME

17 Write questions to the following answers.

- 1) What _____ ?
A grammar school is a type of secondary school at which more academic subjects are studied in comparison with secondary modern or comprehensive schools.
- 2) How many _____ ?
What _____ ?
When _____ ?
In the past most British towns had at least one grammar school, which children could enter only if they passed an examination at the age of eleven.
- 3) What happened to _____ ?
Some of Britain's older grammar schools became independent schools.

18 Choose and circle the correct words.

- 1) Pupils usually learn about the life and structure of plants and animals at the lessons of *Physics* / *Biology*
- 2) Pupils usually learn about the measurements and relationships of lines, angles, surfaces and solids at the lessons of *Chemistry* / *Geometry*.
- 3) Pupils usually draw and paint pictures at the lessons of *Art* / *Music*.
- 4) Pupils usually learn about the past events connected with the development of a particular place, subject, etc. at the lessons of *Algebra* / *History*.
- 5) Pupils usually learn about phenomena such as heat, light, sound, etc., relationships between them, and how they affect objects at the lessons of *Physics* / *Maths*.
- 6) Pupils usually learn about numbers and shapes at the lessons of *Chemistry* / *Maths*.
- 7) Pupils usually jump, run and do sport at the lessons of *Physical Training* / *English*.
- 8) Pupils usually learn about the Earth's surface, physical features, divisions, products, population, etc. at the lessons of *Geography* / *History*.
- 9) Pupils usually learn about the structure of substances, how they react when combined or in contact with one another, and how they behave under different conditions at the lessons of *Chemistry* / *Geography*.

19 Read and match. There's one extra variant you don't need to use.



20 Make up sentences from the words.

- 1) of/a/She/pupil/form/is/ninth/the.
She is a pupil of the ninth form.
- 2) library/goes/to/after/classes/Kate/often/the/school/.

- 3) strict/your/the/teachers/Are/school/of/?

- 4) to school/goes/Kellie/on Sundays/never/.

YOUR SCHOOL TIME 2

5) learning/What/things/for/there/in your school/Biology/are/?

6) lessons/a/We/calculator/at/sometimes/the/use/of Mathematics/.

21 Match the questions with the answers.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F | 1) What school do you go to? | A Sometimes we do. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2) What is your new classmate like? | B Physics and Chemistry. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3) What form are you in? | C Yes, I go to our Drama Club after classes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4) What things for learning English are there in your school? | D Not really. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5) Is your Geography teacher strict? | E Our language laboratories are equipped with record players and videotape recorders. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6) What do you like doing most at the lessons of Chemistry? | F A specialised language school. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7) Do you go to a school club? | G Tests and experiments. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8) Do you sing songs at the lessons of English? | H The 8 th . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 9) What new subjects did you have this year? | I She is friendly and nice. |

22 Write questions to the answers.

- I like Maths because I am very good at doing sums.
Why do you like Maths ?
- I enjoy reading books and writing compositions.
What _____ ?
- We have three classes of English a week.
How many _____ ?
- Our history lesson starts at 9.50.
What time _____ ?
- We have PE classes on Monday and Friday.
When _____ ?
- I love our school lessons of Biology because they are always varied and exciting.
Why _____ ?
- I like our teacher of Ukrainian because she is clever and careful.
Why _____ ?



2 YOUR SCHOOL TIME

23 Look at the pictures and write the names of the school rooms. Then match them with the definitions.



E

L aboratory



L _____



C _____



A _____ H _____



W _____



G _____



C _____ R _____



A _____ and C _____ R _____

- A A restaurant provided by school for its students or staff.
- B A room or building equipped for gymnastics, games, and other physical activity.
- C A room or place in which meetings or social events are held.
- D A room for lessons of various handmade work.
- E A room or building equipped for scientific experiments, research, or teaching.
- F A room where books are kept.
- G A room in which things are manufactured or repaired.
- H A room equipped with computers where IT classes are given.



YOUR SCHOOL TIME 2

24 Match the idioms with their definitions.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) learn by heart | A There's always something you haven't experienced before. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) learn one's lesson | B Learn something after making a mistake. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) learn the hard way | C Memorise something. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) you are never too old to learn | D You/we acknowledge that the fact is new for you/us. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) you/we live and learn | E Learn something unpleasant after experiencing it. |

25 Use the prompts and make up sentences like in the example.

1) Stephanie/Music/singing

Stephanie is good at singing. Music is her favourite subject.

2) Jane/Art/drawing pictures

3) Nina/World Literature/reciting poems

4) Rita/Physical Education/playing ball games

5) Tim/Maths/doing equations

6) Brian/English/reading and writing English

7) Olena/Handicrafts/cooking

8) Roman/History/remembering dates

9) Jim/Computer Science/operating computer

10) Andrew/Geography/remembering world capitals

LESSON 2. ARE YOU A GOOD TEAM?

1 Match the opposites.

 1) boring

A lazybones

 2) smart

B disorganised

 3) hard-working

C easy

 4) hard

D interesting

 5) disciplined

E stupid

 6) patient

F complaining

 7) strict

G save time

 8) waste time

H tolerant

2 Peter is studying English in Brighton, but he isn't a fast learner. And he isn't very attentive either. Read Peter's letter to his mum and correct the mistakes.

Dear Mum!

I want to tell you about my new friends whom I've met here, in Brighton.

I share my room with Paul, he is from France. He is kind, funny and very *winnergetic* energetic — he is always full of life and energy. But he is a bit *disorganism* _____ — he does everything at the last minute.

Laura and Miguel are my classmates. Laura is from Italy. She works really hard on her English, she is really *hard-walking* _____. Besides, Laura is rather *functual* _____, too, as she does everything on time. Miguel, on the opposite, is a *crazybones* _____. He doesn't like studying and prefers to *paste* _____ time on playing computer games and surfing the Internet.

That's all for now.

Love,

Peter

3 What are your classmates like? Complete the sentences.

Most of my classmates are _____ and _____.

Some of them _____ and _____.

Only a few of them _____ and _____.

None of them _____ or _____.



2 YOUR SCHOOL TIME

4 A. Read the text below. Choose from the phrases (A—G) the one which best fits each space (1—7).

- A they used different things
- B much more
- C the new teacher
- D and some new pupils
- E Before this boy arrived
- F hand in hand
- G to find his mistakes

THE NEW MATHS METHOD

That year, in the local school, there was a new Maths teacher D ⁽¹⁾. One of the new kids was the laziest and most foolish child anyone had ever seen. It made no difference how quickly or how slowly they tried explaining numbers to him; he always ended up saying something extremely foolish. Like two plus two was five, seven times three was twenty-seven, or a triangle had thirty corners...

_____ ⁽²⁾, Maths lessons were the most boring of all. Now they were great fun.

The new teacher told the children to listen to the pieces of nonsense the new kid said, and then they corrected his mistakes.

All the children wanted to be the first _____ ⁽³⁾, and then think up the most original ways to explain them. To do this _____ ⁽⁴⁾: sweets, playing cards, pencils, paper planes...

It didn't seem like any of this was interesting for the new kid.

However, little Lewis was sure the new pupil felt sad inside.

So, one day, he decided to follow the new kid home after school. Lewis was sure he would see him crying.

The new kid left school and walked to the local park, and there he waited for a while, until someone came along to meet him...

It was _____ ⁽⁵⁾!

The teacher gave the new kid a hug, and off they went, _____ ⁽⁶⁾.

Following from a distance, Lewis could hear they were talking about Maths.

And that unintelligent new kid knew everything about it, _____ ⁽⁷⁾ than anyone in the class!

B. From the text in part A, write down the adjectives characterising:

Pupils: _____

Lessons: _____

Teaching method: _____

C. Discuss in groups.

- 1) What do you think about the method the teacher in the story used?
- 2) What do you think were the new kid's feelings?



YOUR SCHOOL TIME 2

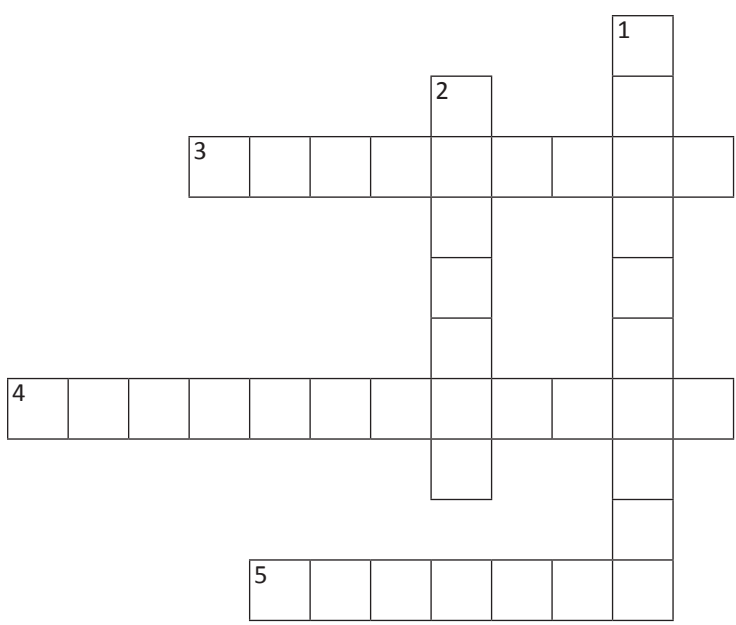
5 Read and complete the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS

- 3) A person who helps students to find and choose the right book in school is a _____.
- 4) A school _____'s job is to talk to pupils about their problems.
- 5) A _____ gives us a lot of interesting facts and information during the lesson.

DOWN

- 1) A man who is the head teacher in a school is a _____.
- 2) A person who looks after a school building is called a _____.



6 Answer the questions. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- Which of the people working at school have to be...
- hard-working? _____
 - clever? _____
 - patient? _____
 - good listeners? _____
 - talented organisers? _____
 - responsible? _____
 - funny? _____
 - good at repairing things? _____
 - kind? _____



2 YOUR SCHOOL TIME

7 Write about your favourite teacher. Use the questions as a plan.

- What's his/her name?
- What does he/she teach?
- What does he/she look like?
- What kind of a person is he/she?
- What do you like most about his/her teaching method?

My favourite teacher's name is _____

8 Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D | 1) He was playing tennis... | A | were sitting outside a café and were eating an ice cream. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2) I saw you in town yesterday; you... | B | he saw a massive shark next to him! |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3) My little brother kept annoying me while... | C | I was trying to study for my grammar test. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4) Arthur was swimming peacefully when... | D | from 3 till 4 yesterday afternoon. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5) They were tired as... | E | they were doing exercises all morning. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6) Samantha was doing her homework when... | F | Ian rang and asked her out. |

9 Read and choose the correct variant.





YOUR SCHOOL TIME 2

10 Choose and circle the correct words.

- 1) It *rained* / *was raining*, so I *took* / *was taking* an umbrella with me.
- 2) Rick *was having* / *had* breakfast when the phone *was ringing* / *rang*.
- 3) What was the weather like yesterday? — The sun *shines* / *was shining* all day.
- 4) My mother *cooked* / *was cooking* dinner when I got home yesterday.
- 5) I *am* / *was* riding my bike when a dog *ran* / *was running* in front of me.
- 6) Eveline *was studying* / *studied* for hours.

11 Read the text and the statements to it. Mark them as true or false.

One of the recent problems reported about Japanese schoolchildren is that they are becoming more violent. As Japanese society is traditionally disciplined and well-behaved, the problem of school violence is really pressing for Japanese citizens. In Japan, children are brought up with respect for adults in general and teachers in particular.

According to psychologists, the reasons for bullying and disobedience are «difficulties expressing their feelings» or «lack of patience». Elementary schoolchildren easily lost their tempers because of unimportant things, and quickly turned to violence. Thus, cases of criticising or attacking teachers have recently reached nearly 33 per cent of all the occasions of violent behaviour at schools. Others included bullying, fighting and breaking school property. Teachers say they no longer know how to control many children.

Worried parents sometimes stay in the classroom and watch their own children to control the discipline and get students to study.

- 1) There are record levels of violence in Japan's schools. True
- 2) Japanese elementary schoolchildren are traditionally well-behaved. _____
- 3) The psychologists say violence is because of video games. _____
- 4) Teachers attack students more often. _____
- 5) Children lost their tempers over unimportant things. _____
- 6) Worried parents have fitted classrooms with web cameras. _____

12 A. Write true sentences.

- 1) I _____ from 5 to 6 p.m.
- 2) My friend _____ all day yesterday.
- 3) My parents _____ last weekend.
- 4) While my parents were at work, I _____.
- 5) My teacher _____ during the last lesson.



2 YOUR SCHOOL TIME

6) Around 10 a.m. on Wednesday I _____
_____.

B. Write two more sentences in the Past Continuous Tense.

- 1) _____

- 2) _____

13 Do you agree with these answers to violence in elementary schools? Respond to the following statements using *should* or *shouldn't*. Motivate your choice.

- 1) All classrooms should have web cameras.
Yes, they should. So parents can watch their children.
- 2) Schools should order all bad kids to leave school forever.

- 3) Bullied children's parents can sue a bully's parents.

- 4) Teachers should receive better training to manage bad kids.

- 5) Bad children's parents should have their names published in local newspapers.

- 6) Parents must pay a fine for their child's bad behaviour.

- 7) Well-behaved children can give punishments to badly-behaved children.

- 8) Teachers who cannot control their class should be fired.

14 Choose and circle the correct variant.

- 1) If we behave badly in class, our teacher ... stay late and do extra work.
A must B lets us C allows us to **D makes us**
- 2) My daughter's school ... children to wear jeans and T-shirts — not like in my days!
A makes B lets C has to D allows
- 3) School teachers make us ... so much homework every day!
A do B doing C to do D did
- 4) On Friday afternoons our teacher sometimes lets us ... home early.
A go B to go C going D went



YOUR SCHOOL TIME 2

- 5) When I was a boy we were made ... correct school uniform at all times!
 A wear B to wear C wearing D wore
- 6) «Excuse me, sir, are we allowed ... dictionaries at the exam?»
 A take B to take C taken D took

15 Arrange the phrases into four groups.

~~That's right.~~ I suppose so. I think... You've got a point there, but...
 I agree to some extent, but... I am not so sure. In my opinion...
 Exactly. I take/see your point, but... I'm still not convinced.
 Definitely. Fair enough, but... I know what you mean, but...
 I don't agree (with you). Absolutely. I believe...

Express Opinion	Agree	Partially Agree	Disagree
	<i>That's right.</i>		

16 Match the parts of the sentences.



17 Look at the following problems:

13-year-old girl wants to have her nose pierced.

14-year-old boy spends all day in his bedroom in front of his computer, on social networking sites or playing games.

Choose one of them to make up a dialogue between a parent, a teacher, a school psychologist and a teenager. Use words and phrases to express opinions, agree and disagree.



2 YOUR SCHOOL TIME

18 Read the following comments made by students and decide whether each of them is for (F) or against (A) taking exams. Then write your own opinions for and against in the columns below.

«Exams make everyone try to get the best marks they can.» _____

«I wasn't feeling well on the day of the exam, so I didn't do well.» _____

«The boy sitting next to me hadn't studied at all, but he copied my answers and passed the exam.» _____

«I don't think I'd bother studying if we didn't have exams.» _____

«I write very slowly, so I don't usually have enough time to finish my examination paper.» _____

«I use my exam grades to find out whether I am making progress on a subject or not.» _____

«Exams are the quickest way of testing students.» _____

«I studied for weeks before my last exam, but on the day itself I was so nervous that I couldn't remember a thing.» _____

FOR	AGAINST



YOUR PREFERENCES 3

LESSON 1. DO YOU NEED A BOOK?

1 Answer the questions.

1) Are you fond of reading?

2) Is there a book you've read several times?

3) Does anybody (parents or teacher) make you read books or are you a passionate reader?

4) Do you always read a book to the end?

5) Do you put aside a book that seems dull to you?

2 Choose and circle the correct words.

1) Stories that writers make up in their imagination are called fictions / adventures.

2) A *poem* / *novel* is usually a long book. Its plot (main story) is packed with twists and turns, and it may have several subplots (smaller stories within the main story).

3) Some people like to read *science fiction* / *non-fiction stories* that depict life that may exist on other planets or life in the future.

4) A *drama* / *song* tells a story through its characters. The characters, played by actors, speak words called a dialogue. The plot, or story, is told through the dialogue.

5) An *emotion* / A *funny* story deals with the lighter side of life. It pokes fun at people and usually ends happily.

6) A *catalogue* / *pattern* is a list of all the books or resources in a library.

3 Match the parts of the sentences.

1) Books are normally kept...

A maps.

2) If you want to find books about famous painters, look...

B the person who can help you in a library.

3) An atlas is a book with lots of...

C on a bookshelf.

4) A librarian is...

D is a library.

5) The place from where you can borrow books...

E in the art section.

4 Choose and circle the correct variant.





3 YOUR PREFERENCES

5 Use some of the following expressions to complete the sentences below.

Describes exciting adventures; an amusing story for light reading; an adventure story; catching; full of information about; contains real facts and pictures; well-loved characters; full of funny jokes; a truthful story; the atmosphere of the time is described with great skills; the events are all true; full of extraordinary events; the book shows real life to the reader; original; funny; instructive; thrilling; fast-moving; a travel story; an exciting plot; gives us knowledge of.

- 1) I prefer books which _____
- 2) I don't like books which _____
- 3) What makes the book so popular is that _____
- 4) The reason why this book is so interesting is that _____
- 5) The last book I've read is _____

6 Arrange the replies of the dialogue in the correct order. Then act it out in pairs.

- Very well, thank you. And you?
- Bye!
- As for me, I prefer history books. So here I hope to find a book about King Arthur.
- Good luck to you! See you at school!
- Oh, hi, Jackie! How are you doing?
- I'm fine, too. I see you are going to buy a book about wild animals of Australia. Do you think it's very interesting?
- 1 — Hello, Cindy!
- Oh, yes. I find it very exciting. I like books about animals most of all. And what are you looking for?

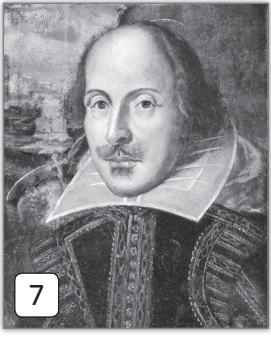
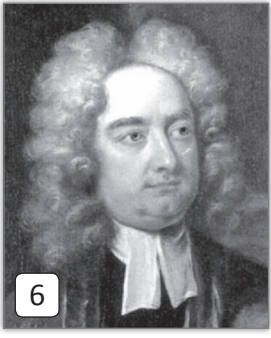
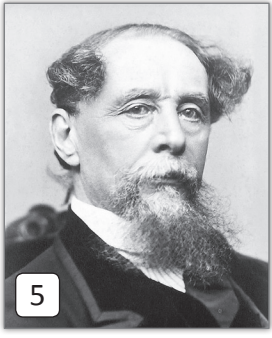
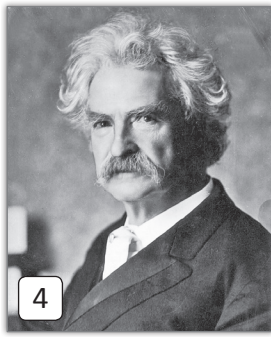
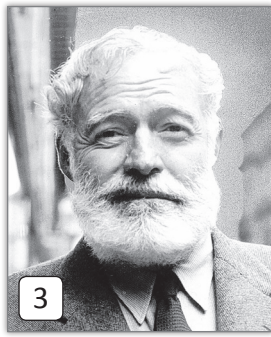
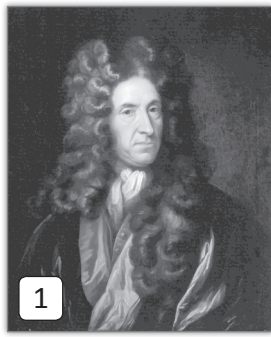
7 Match the parts of the proverbs. Then give examples to illustrate their meaning.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) The more you read, | A as you choose a friend. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Choose an author | B a source of wisdom. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) A good book is | C the more you know. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Reading is to the mind | D what exercise is to the body. |



YOUR PREFERENCES 3

8 A. Match the pictures with the names of these famous English and American writers and add their first names.



- 5 Charles Dickens _____ Hemingway
- _____ Shakespeare _____ Defoe
- _____ Christie _____ Swift
- _____ Twain

Writer's Name	Country of Origin	Type of Literature	Book Example

3 YOUR PREFERENCES

9 Read the texts below. Match the variants (A—F) with the phrases (1—6).

A

Book title: Want to Play?

Book author: PJ Tracy

Genre: Crime thriller

Quick synopsis: In Minneapolis, a group of people called Monkeewrench (a software company) start making a game about catching a serial killer. Someone starts repeating the murders in real life...

What was right with it? It was very fast-moving, the action was good, the characters were incredible.

What was wrong with it? Very, very little.

B

Book title: The Call of the Wild

Book author: Jack London

Genre: Adventure novel

Quick synopsis: Buck is a dog raised in a comfortable Californian home. But then he is kidnapped and sold to be a sled dog in harsher realities of life in the frosty North, where survival is the only matter of importance.

What was right with it? This masterpiece by Jack London is a fast-paced drama that immediately hooks even reluctant readers.

What was wrong with it? The ending of this story is really sad.

C

Book title: Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix

Book author: J. K. Rowling

Genre: Fantasy

Quick synopsis: It follows a fifteen year-old boy who is an orphaned wizard.

What was right with it? Very interesting, the longest of Rowling's works, well written.

What was wrong with it? Some would love such a long adventure while others would lose interest before finishing.

D

Book title: Haunted

Book author: James Herbert

Genre: Horror

Quick synopsis: It follows the story of a guy called David Ash, who specialises in the paranormal. He comes to an old, big house called Edbrook to solve the strange goings-on in there.

What was right with it? It's one of those books that you just can't put down. It's scary, and does everything that you would come to expect from the author.

What was wrong with it? Compared to other books by Herbert, it's quite short.

YOUR PREFERENCES 3

E

Book title: Finding Audrey

Book author: Sophie Kinsella

Genre: Novel

Quick synopsis: Audrey is a fourteen-year-old girl suffering from depression after being bullied at school — she is afraid of talking to strangers, constantly wears dark glasses and can't leave the house. Then her brother's friend Linus appears in her life helping her to find her way back to the real world.

What was right with it? Finding Audrey is a charming story that both entertains readers and encourages them to think about some serious problems.

What was wrong with it? The author doesn't give any story about the event that caused Audrey's depression. There were clues given throughout, but readers would like to know what the exact things happened that changed Audrey.

F

Book title: Mrs Dalloway

Book author: Virginia Woolf

Genre: General/Historical snapshot

Quick Synopsis: Written in 1925, it follows a day in the life of Clarissa Dalloway, who is married to an MP, living in London. And it is London that links them both, she is wealthy and middle-aged, he is young and poor, hating everyone.

What was right with it? The language used is lyrical and fascinating. Having no chapters, it streams from one thought to another, keeping you gripped and interested in her day.

What was wrong with it? Compared to many books, this is not an easy read.

- B** 1 The main hero is an animal which became the leader at the end.
- 2 An exciting fantasy telling about a teen wizard.
- 3 For fans of the genre of horror.
- 4 The action in this book takes place in the British capital.
- 5 A short fast-moving criminal story.
- 6 This book describes a teenager's saving from social anxiety disorder.

10 A. Read the dialogue and complete it with the replies (A—E). Then act the dialogue out in pairs.

A Can you give me something for light reading?

D Can I return it within a week or so?

B What is it about?

E You are sure to enjoy it.

C do you want any particular author?

CHOOSING A BOOK

— Can you lend me a nice book, Alex? I'm fed up with reading science fiction most of the time.

— Oh, with pleasure. Have you got anything special in mind or C ⁽¹⁾

— You know I'm not overparticular. But just now I don't care for anything too serious — I feel tired. _____ ⁽²⁾



3 YOUR PREFERENCES

- What about «Nephrite Rosary» by Borys Akunin?
- The title doesn't tell me anything... Do you think it's worth reading?
- It is. _____⁽³⁾ It looks like becoming a bestseller.
- _____⁽⁴⁾
- It's a book of detective stories, rather instructive and quite thrilling.
- Thanks a lot, Alex. _____⁽⁵⁾
- Certainly.

B. In the dialogue in part A find the synonyms for the following expressions.

- Do you want anything particular? — _____
- I don't want to — _____
- should be read — _____
- teaching — _____
- I'm tired of — _____
- big hit — _____
- exciting — _____
- too scrupulous — _____

11 Match the parts of the word combinations. Write down three sentences with any of them.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C | 1) an adventure | A illustration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2) colourful | B of stories |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3) thirst | C story |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4) a collection | D of contents |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5) a table | E the impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6) to strengthen | F for reading |

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

12 Describe a book according to the plan below.

Book title: _____

Book author: _____

Genre: _____

YOUR PREFERENCES 3

Quick synopsis: _____

What was right with it? _____

What was wrong with it? _____

13 Choose and circle the correct passive variant (A, B, C or D) which is similar in meaning to the given sentence in the active voice.

1) John gave Sue a nice present.

- A John was given a nice present by Sue.
- B Sue was given a nice present by John.
- C A nice present was given to John by Sue.
- D A nice present was gave to Sue from John.

2) Kathie has written an article about homeless dogs.

- A Homeless dogs have been written by Kathie.
- B An article has been written about Kathie by homeless dogs.
- C An article about homeless dogs has been written by Kathie.
- D Kathie has been written an article about homeless dogs.

3) A thief stole Bob's painting.

- A Bob's painting has stole by a thief.
- B Bob's painting was stolen by a thief.
- C Bob's painting was stole by a thief.
- D Bob's painting was stealed by a thief.

4) Edith usually gives Sam interesting books.

- A Sam is usually given interesting books by Edith.
- B Interesting books are given to Edith by Sam.
- C Edith is usually given interesting books by Sam.
- D Sam is usually given interesting books to Edith.

5) Where did she find the book?

- A Where is the book found?
- B Where has been found the book?
- C Where was the book found?
- D Where was found the book?

6) The news has surprised us all.

- A We all have surprised with the news.
- B We all were surprised with the news.
- C We all are surprised with the news.
- D We all have been surprised with the news.



3 YOUR PREFERENCES

- 7) Joan regularly reads *Reader's Digest*.
 - A *Reader's Digest* was regularly read by Joan.
 - B *Reader's Digest* has regularly been read by Joan.
 - C Joan is regularly read by *Reader's Digest*.
 - D *Reader's Digest* is regularly read by Joan.
- 8) Where did he put the suitcase?
 - A Where did the suitcase put by him?
 - B Where was the suitcase put?
 - C Where has the suitcase been put by him?
 - D Where was the suitcase putted?
- 9) Their father's stories usually amuse them.
 - A They are usually amused by their father's stories.
 - B They are usually amusing by their father's stories.
 - C They usually amused by their father's stories.
 - D They usually had been amusing by their father's stories.
- 10) Ben has driven me to the airport.
 - A I was drove to the airport by Ben.
 - B I have been driven to the airport by Ben.
 - C I has been driven to the airport by Ben.
 - D Ben has been driven to the airport by me.

14 Write questions to the answers.

- 1) Who was the book written by _____?
The book was written by Jane Austen.
- 2) _____?
It was written at the end of the 18th century.
- 3) _____?
It's a romantic novel.
- 4) _____?
It ends tragically.
- 5) _____?
It was OK, but I skipped the boring bits.

15 Next to the name of the author write the names of the fairy tales he wrote. Then make up four dialogues like in the example.

«The Sleeping Beauty», «The Emperor's New Clothes», «The Little Mermaid», «Hansel and Gretel», «Snow White», «Rumpelstiltskin», «Little Red Riding Hood», «The Ugly Duckling», «The Snow Queen», «The Red Shoes», «Thumbelina», «Puss in Boots», «Cinderella»

Charles Perrault: _____



3 YOUR PREFERENCES

B. Change the sentences into the passive voice like in the example. Then ask questions to the sentences.

1) *«Baskerville’s Dog» was written by Arthur Conan Doyle.*

Was «Baskerville’s Dog» written by Arthur Conan Doyle?

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

17 Do the quiz and check your answers.

- 1) Microsoft was...
 - A written by Elton John.
 - B founded by Bill Gates.
 - C bought by Rupert Murdoch.
- 2) Television was...
 - A invented in Lyon, France.
 - B written by Charles Dickens.
 - C invented by John Logie Baird.
- 3) Penicillin was...
 - A written by Iris Murdock.
 - B discovered by Alexander Fleming.
 - C found by Ian Fleming.
- 4) America was...
 - A won by England.
 - B discovered by Christopher Columbus.
 - C described by Daniel Defoe.
- 5) «David Copperfield» was...
 - A created by Aristotle.
 - B edited by Joan Rowling.
 - C written by Charles Dickens.



YOUR PREFERENCES 3

18 A. Read the text and match the following synonyms.

ODDEST BOOK TITLES

Everyone's heard of the Nobel Prize for Literature, but have you heard of the annual award Diagram Prize for the Oddest Title of the Year? The unusual literary award has been given since 1978 by Britain's book industry magazine *The Bookseller*. The prize celebrates the oddest titles authors give to their books. This year's shortlist has just been announced; it has been selected by publishers, booksellers and librarians from all over the world. Besides having an odd title, the other main criterion is that the book is non-fiction. Joel Rickert, the editor of *The Bookseller*, said to the BBC: «It's the only literary prize where the content of the book doesn't matter a lot.»

This year's nominees of the Diagram Prize include «Tattooed Mountain Women» and «Spoon Boxes of Daghestan», for ocean lovers there's «Proceedings of the Eighteenth International Seaweed Symposium» and for shoppers in the USA and Canada, «The Lost Shopping Carts of Eastern North America». Mr Rickert is proud to offer the prize. He said: «It helps to define the weird, the strange, and the simply odd book titles.»

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---|---------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D | 1) odd | A | prize |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2) annually | B | strange |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3) award | C | yearly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4) criterion | D | unusual |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5) weird | E | conference |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6) symposium | F | specification |

B. From the text in part A, write down examples of the passive voice.

C. Read the statements to the text in part A and mark them as true or false.

- 1) A new Nobel Prize nomination has been offered this year for the books with the oddest titles. False
- 2) The books chosen for the Odd Title Prize are usually bestsellers. _____
- 3) Only non-fiction books can be chosen for the award. _____
- 4) The judges aren't at all interested in the content of the books. _____
- 5) A book industry expert said he was embarrassed to offer the prize. _____



3 YOUR PREFERENCES

19 A. Read the dialogue and complete the table.

TALKING ABOUT BOOKS

Presenter: With us this evening we have a journalist Jessica Woodward to talk about her choice of the book of the week. What book have you chosen, Jessica?

Jessica: Well, Peter, I've decided that «Lost in the Cave» by Charley Miller is the best one.

Presenter: Ah, yeah. I have read some of his very exciting short stories.

Jessica: Yes, and «Lost in the Cave» is my favourite. The outstanding thing about it is its characters — they all are rather convincing. The main characters are really terrific, I suppose they are the kind of people who it would be extremely interesting to meet.

Presenter: And what about the plot?

Jessica: Oh, it's really catching. The story is dramatic, fast-moving and full of adventures. I'd strongly recommend everybody to read it.

Presenter: Thank you, Jessica, I hope our listeners will follow your advice.

Writer	Book Title	Characters	Plot

B. Read the statements to the dialogue in part A and mark them as true or false.

- 1) Jessica Woodward is a writer. False
- 2) The book «Lost in the Cave» was written by Charley Miller. _____
- 3) «Lost in the Cave» is a novel. _____
- 4) Jessica doesn't consider the characters of the book to be very persuasive. _____
- 5) The plot of the book is very involving. _____

20 Match the idioms with their definitions.

- 1) Read between the lines. **A** A slightly impolite way of telling someone to listen to what you are saying.
- 2) Take it as read. **B** To know what someone is thinking without being told.
- 3) Read my lips. **C** To accept that something is true without making sure that it is.
- 4) Read the runes. **D** To try to understand someone's real feelings from what he/she says or writes.
- 5) Read someone's mind. **E** To try to guess what is going to happen in the future by examining what is happening now.



YOUR PREFERENCES 3

21 Read and choose the correct variant.



22 Read the text and complete it with the word/word combinations (A—E).

- A Besides
- B In the meantime
- C First of all
- D Overall
- E However

- 1) C, I want to say that I really enjoy reading, but my mood often determines what I read. I enjoy comic books; it is usually light reading, and the stories aren't very long, but some comics really reflect daily life in my culture.
- 2) I also like to skim a newspaper every day to find out what's happening in the world. This keeps me up to date on current local and international events.
- 3) I take the time to read a good novel if time permits.
- 4) I don't have much time to read, so I generally skip over the editorial section of a newspaper and read the business and sports sections.
- 5) reading not only helps me stay in touch with the world but it also gives me a chance to relax.

23 Answer the questions.

1) What types of books/newspapers/magazines do you enjoy reading?

2) Who is your favourite author?

3) Do you enjoy reading in English? Why or why not?

24 Use an idiom of task 20 as an example and the questions of task 23 to write about your reading habits.



3 YOUR PREFERENCES

LESSON 2. MUSIC IS HEARD EVERYWHERE

1 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1) concert/performance

- A This violinist has given a concert all over the world.
- B She gave a brilliant performance as Ophelia in «Hamlet».

2) composer/conductor

- A He became the leading _____ of the Berlin Symphony Orchestra.
- B Mozart was my favourite _____.

3) singer/musician

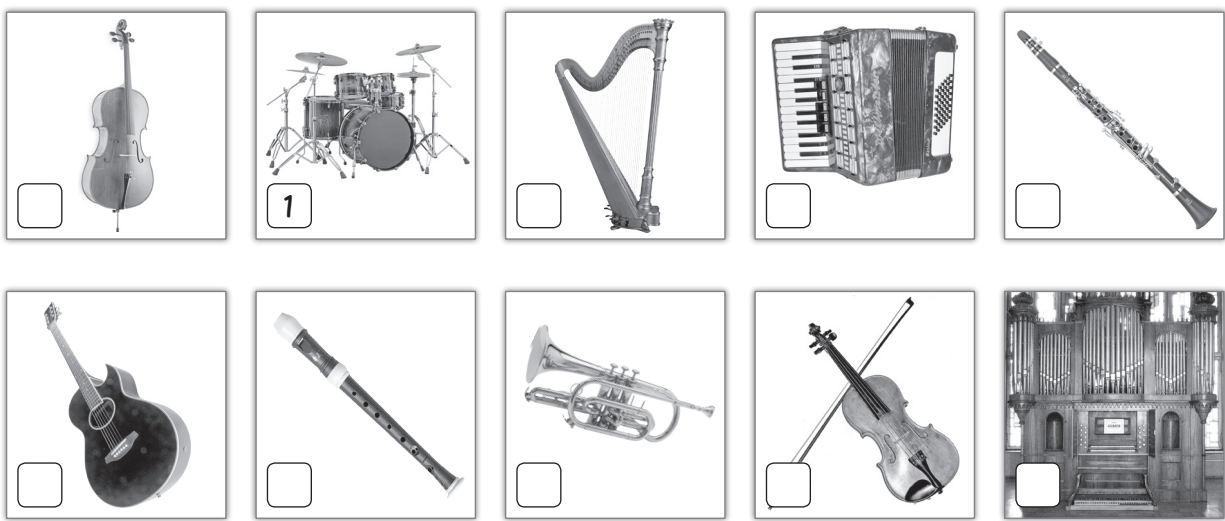
- A Anyone who composes, conducts, or performs music may be referred to as a _____.
- B A _____ may sing solo or in a group, and is often accompanied by instrumental music.

4) cellist/violinist

- A A person who plays the cello is a _____.
- B A person who plays the violin is a _____.

2 Arrange the letters in the correct order and write down the names of the musical instruments. Then match them with the pictures.

- 1) URSMD — drums
- 2) HRPA — _____
- 3) LUFTE — _____
- 4) OLVIIN — _____
- 5) CINLARET — _____
- 6) ITARGU — _____
- 7) TMPRUET — _____
- 8) CORACDOIN — _____
- 9) GANOR — _____
- 10) LLOCE — _____



YOUR PREFERENCES 3

3 Complete the words denoting music styles with the vowels.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1) c <input type="text"/> o <input type="text"/> u ntr <input type="text"/> y | 4) r <input type="text"/> ck | 7) j <input type="text"/> zz |
| 2) r <input type="text"/> gg <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 5) p <input type="text"/> p | 8) t <input type="text"/> chn <input type="text"/> |
| 3) r <input type="text"/> p | 6) r <input type="text"/> ck'n'r <input type="text"/> ll | 9) h <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> v <input type="text"/> m <input type="text"/> t <input type="text"/> l |

4 Read and match.



5 A. Match the verbs in the left column with the correct nouns from the right column.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F 1) to compose | A a tune |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) to conduct | B the drums |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) to play | C an instrument |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) to blow | D a song |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) rhythm and | E an orchestra |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) to improvise | F lyrics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) to sing | G blues |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8) to hum | H a solo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9) to beat | I metal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10) heavy | J a horn |

B. Complete the sentences with the words from part A.

- John Lennon composed the lyrics to many of the Beatles' best songs.
- He _____ the drums like a madman!
- Look at the maestro! Don't you think he _____ the orchestra brilliantly?
- You can tell when Kate is in a good mood, she usually _____ one of her favourite tunes.
- Jazz musicians almost always _____ their solos.
- Most professional musicians _____ their instruments up to five hours a day!
- Once President Clinton appeared on MTV _____ his horn — the saxophone.
- _____ is a form of popular music of US black origin which arose from blues during the 1940s, with the addition of driving rhythms taken from jazz.
- Some of the best rock singers don't _____ their songs, they shout them!
- _____ (often referred to simply as metal) is a genre of rock music that developed in the late 1960s and early 1970s, largely in the United Kingdom and the United States.



3 YOUR PREFERENCES

6 Choose and circle the correct words.

- 1) Elvis Presley helped make ~~rock'n'roll~~ / *techno* music popular.
- 2) The Beatles, a British *jazz* / *rock* group, became very popular in Europe and America in the 1960s.
- 3) American *pop* / *classical* music today is often a mixture of rock and roll, rhythm and blues, rap, and sometimes country or other types.
- 4) *Pop* / *reggae* singer Beyonce found fame with her hit album *Dangerously in Love* in 2003.
- 5) Brilliant Austrian composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart wrote many kinds of *classical* / *country* music, including symphonies, concertos, sonatas, and operas.
- 6) Chicago is known as a centre of *heavy metal* / *jazz* and blues music.

7 Read and complete the text with the words from the box.

instruments kinds ~~music~~ drums jazz

There are many different kinds of music . In North America, people listen to _____, rock, classical music, folk, country, and many other _____ of music. What we think of as music depends on where we live. What Americans are used to listening to can sound strange to someone from another culture, and vice versa. It might not even sound like music. In Indonesia, orchestras play music on gongs, _____, and xylophones. These aren't the _____ you'd find in a typical orchestra in North America.

8 Find and cross out the odd word.

- 1) Jazz, rap, ~~harp~~, folk, country.
- 2) Performer, musician, conductor, singer, driver.
- 3) Violin, guitar, orchestra, flute, clarinet.
- 4) Symphony, sonata, opera, ballet, choir.
- 5) Trumpeter, cellist, guitar, drummer, violinist.

9 A. Read the text.

Tina tells about her musical tastes: «I listen to music every minute of my day — when I get up, do my morning routine, on my way to school and so on and so forth.

As far as it concerns the music I prefer, I really enjoy jazz because of its musical rhythms and soothing beat. Other times, I enjoy listening to country and western music. Some of the lyrics to these songs are inspirational and moving. From time to time, I listen to rhythm and blues or classical music, but I can't stand heavy metal or rap. I usually listen to music on my iPhone. I've downloaded hundreds of songs into it, so it's easy to search and play my favourite music. When I get home, I turn on my stereo system, crank up the volume, and enjoy the music».

B. From the text in part A write down the words denoting musical styles.

Jazz,



YOUR PREFERENCES 3

C. From the text in part A write down the words describing the following nouns.

<u>musical</u>	rhythms	_____	lyrics
_____	beat	_____	music

D. Answer the questions.

- 1) When does Tina prefer listening to music?

- 2) What kinds of music does Tina enjoy?

- 3) What kinds of music can Tina not stand?

- 4) What devices does Tina use to listen to music?

10 Answer the questions.

- 1) What kinds of music do you enjoy?

- 2) Who are some of your favourite musicians and why do you like their music?

- 3) When do you usually listen to music?

11 Choose and circle the correct variant.

- 1) Alan can ... any song by Rolling Stones. He knows them all.
 A identify B release C listen
- 2) Do you want to ... to some rap music?
 A hear B play C listen
- 3) I have won two concert ... by calling the radio station and identifying the song they were playing. Do you want to come?
 A tickets B receipts C brochures
- 4) I really enjoy the ... this radio station plays. They have a really good beat.
 A tunes B shows C stories
- 5) William can ... many rock songs on his guitar. Taking guitar lessons for the past ten years has really helped him.
 A write B present C play

12 Read the text. For questions (1—6) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).





3 YOUR PREFERENCES

13 Read the text and complete the table.

TYPES OF MUSIC

Music, like a language, is a uniquely human form of communication. As with a language, there are many different kinds. In North America, people listen to jazz, rock, classical music, folk, country, and many other kinds of music. Each kind of music has its own rules and «speaks» to us in its own way.

Country music is from America. It's sometimes called bluegrass or mountain music. Each song tells a story about modern life, love and feelings. Musicians play the banjo, and sometimes the violin or harmonica. Famous country singers are Patsy Cline, Dolly Parton and Willie Nelson.

Celtic music is the traditional music of Celtic people — people of Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The songs tell us funny or sad stories. Some have no words at all. In Celtic music you can hear violins, drums and guitars. Two famous Celtic bands are Clannad and The Chieftains.

Reggae music comes from Jamaica in the Caribbean. It's called the music of the poor, because the songs are about the problems people have. The main instrument is the electric bass. Musicians also play the piano, drums and the guitar. Some famous reggae bands are The Wailers, UB40 and The Maytals.

Type of Music	Country of Origin	What the music is called	What the songs are about	Instruments	Famous bands/singers
<i>country</i>					



YOUR PREFERENCES 3

14 A. Complete the dialogue with the kind of music. Then act it out in pairs.

electro/pop

- Hey, this music is nice. What is it?
- It's the Kadebostany's new song.
- I like it!
- Yes, it's my favourite band. They are from Switzerland.
- Oh, is it _____ music?
- Sort of. Actually, it's a mixture of _____ and pop music.

B. Write a similar dialogue about the group you like.

— _____

— _____

— _____

— _____

— _____

— _____

15 Choose and write the correct variant.

The Beatles were a A ⁽¹⁾ music sensation in the 1960s and 1970s. Everyone had a favourite among the four. The Beatles changed popular _____⁽²⁾ for all time, with their songs and their sparkling personalities.

The Beatles were from Liverpool, England. All four loved music, especially American rhythm and blues and rock music. Lennon and McCartney were the main _____⁽³⁾, with Harrison as their brilliant _____⁽⁴⁾. When Starr joined up in 1962, the group began performing rock with the songs «Love Me Do», «Please Please Me», «I Want to Hold Your Hand».

	A	B	C
1	rock	Celtic	classical
2	opera	music	instruments
3	pianists	conductors	songwriters
4	soloist	guitarist	composer

16 Write questions to the answers.

- 1) What are musical instruments?
Musical instruments are objects specially created to produce the sounds of the music we know.
- 2) _____ ?
Peking opera combines song, dance, acrobatics, and speech.



3 YOUR PREFERENCES

- 3) _____ ?
The Beatles broke up in 1970.
- 4) _____ ?
The tabor was a type of a drum popular in Europe during the Middle Ages.

17 Match the musical idioms with their meaning.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A | 1) To sing like a canary. | A | To give details of someone's wrongdoing. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2) To sing at the top of one's voice. | B | To keep repeating something until it is remembered. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3) To drum up business. | C | To make someone feel compassionate or sympathetic. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4) To drum something in. | D | To boast. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5) To tweak the heart strings. | E | To make a noise especially to let someone know that you are nearby. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6) To blow one's own trumpet. | F | To generate interest in company products or services. |

18 Answer the questions.

- 1) What musical instruments can you play?

- 2) Is there a musical instrument you would like to learn to play? What is it? Why?

19 A. Arrange the replies of the dialogue in the correct order.

- No, but my sister does. Actually she's pretty good at it.
- 1 — Listen! Somebody is playing the harp.
- I wish I could play a musical instrument!
- Yes, it sounds nice, doesn't it?
- Don't you play the piano?

B. Use the prompts to make up similar dialogues.

- 1) *violin — trumpet*
— _____
— _____
— _____
— _____
— _____



YOUR PREFERENCES 3

2) *drum — cello*

— _____

— _____

— _____

— _____

— _____

3) *balalaika — flute*

— _____

— _____

— _____

— _____

— _____

4) *saxophone — guitar*

— _____

— _____

— _____

— _____

— _____

20 Change the sentences into the passive voice and rewrite them.

1) The terrible news shocked everybody yesterday.

Everybody was shocked by the terrible news yesterday.

2) A pop star bought a house.

3) They paid her good money for her tunes.

4) They published this dictionary a week ago.

5) My granny sent me a nice birthday postcard.

6) Ian Fleming wrote books about James Bond.



3 YOUR PREFERENCES

21 Match the names of the composers with their musical works. Then write sentences like in the example.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F | 1) The Barber of Seville | A | Giacomo Puccini |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2) Moonlight Sonata | B | Giuseppe Verdi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3) Aida | C | Ludwig van Beethoven |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4) Carmen | D | Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5) Madame Butterfly | E | Georges Bizet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6) The Marriage of Figaro | F | Gioachino Rossini |

- 1) The Barber of Seville was composed by Gioachino Rossini.
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

22 Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C | 1) «Alice in Wonderland» was written by | A | William the Conqueror. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2) The Tower of London was built by | B | the girls of our class. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3) The Acropolis was built by | C | Lewis Carroll. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4) This brilliant essay was written by | D | my friend. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5) This huge cake was baked by | E | ancient Greeks. |

23 A. Read the text and complete the table.

OUTSTANDING UKRAINIAN MUSICIANS

1) *Volodymyr Horovyts*

A concert pianist Volodymyr Horovyts, born in Kyiv, Ukraine, gained fame in the 1920s with his recital tours in Russia. He first performed in London and New York City in 1928, where he was enthusiastically received, and in 1939 he moved to the United States. Known for his finger speed and power, Horovyts specialised in performing the music of Hungarian composer Franz Liszt and Russian composers Sergey Rachmaninoff and Alexander Scriabin.

2) *Sviatoslav Teofilovych Richter*

Sviatoslav Teofilovych Richter (1915—1997), Ukrainian pianist, considered one of the finest pianists of the 20th century. He was born in Zhytomyr, Ukraine. At the age of 15, Richter became the conductor for the Odesa opera and ballet companies. Primarily



YOUR PREFERENCES 3

a self-taught pianist, he gave his first concert in Odesa in 1934. In 1945 he won a prestigious state musical competition.

Richter performed less frequently than most professional pianists, partly out of stage fright and partly out of a strong dislike for travel. In his unusually large repertoire, he showed particular affinity for works by the German composer Ludwig van Beethoven and works by modern Russian composers, especially the sonatas of Sergey Prokofiev.

3) Hrehor Piatyhorsky

Hrehor Piatyhorsky (1903—1976), world-famous cellist, born in Ekaterinoslav (now Dnipro), and trained in Moscow and in Leipzig (then in East Germany). During the 1920s he became internationally known and in 1929 he settled in the United States. He is famous for his performance of the concertos by the Russian composer Sergey Prokofiev and the German composer Paul Hindemith, and for chamber music performances with the Russian-American violinist Jascha Heifetz and the Polish-American pianist Arthur Rubinstein.

Musician's name	Place of birth	Date of birth	Musical specialty	What he is famous for

B. Write down the words on the topic «Music» from the text in part A. Make up four sentences with any of them.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____



3 YOUR PREFERENCES

24 Imagine that you are a journalist presenting the hit of the week in the musical news column of a newspaper. Write down your presentation trying to advertise the song as well as possible. Use the phrases as a plan.

- Song’s title;
- musical style/genre;
- why to listen.
- who performs it;
- what it’s about;

25 Read the following assumptions. Tick (✓) the ideas you agree with.

- 1) People’s musical preferences depend on their character, age, lifestyle and even mood.
- 2) Music has a stronger influence on the life of teenagers than on adults’ life.
- 3) Music helps people to relax.
- 4) For teenagers music is a way of expressing their self-identity.
- 5) The choice of music usually means the choice of a lifestyle for teens.
- 6) Being a fan of a music band or a singer lets teens belong to a certain community.
- 7) For a teenager to have the same musical preferences means to have common interests with other teens, something to discuss with friends — in other words, communication, that is so necessary at this age.

26 Write a paragraph about the importance of music in your life. You may use the ideas from exercise 25.



BROADEN YOUR MIND 4

LESSON 1. A DAILY, A WEEKLY, A MONTHLY

1 A. Read the text and complete it with the words from the box.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| copy editors | news editors | reporters | printing technicians |
| graphic artists | photographers | advertisers | artists |

CREATING A NEWSPAPER

Creating a newspaper demands much time and many people. First, news editors inform _____ about newsworthy events. The reporters research the events and write their own stories on computers. _____ edit the stories and write headlines for them. The stories go back to the news editor, who checks over the stories and headlines. Meanwhile, _____ take pictures to accompany the stories, and _____ create any charts and diagrams that will accompany the stories in the paper.

Advertising professionals sell the space in the newspaper to _____. _____ decide on placement of articles, photographs, and illustrations. Then _____ convert electronic files into finished newspapers.

B. Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- News editors check over the stories and headlines.
- Artists decide on placement of articles, photographs, and illustrations.
- The reporters write their own stories on computers.
- 1 News editors inform reporters about newsworthy events.
- The reporters research the events.
- Graphic artists create charts and diagrams to accompany the stories.
- Printing technicians convert electronic files into finished newspapers.
- Photographers shoot pictures to accompany the stories.

C. Finish the sentences.

News editors inform reporters about _____

The reporters research the events and write _____

Copy editors _____

Photographers shoot pictures to _____

Advertising professionals sell _____

Printing technicians convert _____



4 BROADEN YOUR MIND

2 Read and match.



3 Each of the words in bold is in the wrong sentence. Correct the words.

The staff of a large **news** newspaper works under the constant pressure of deadlines to bring **editors** _____ to readers as quickly as human energy and technological devices permit. Reporters, photographers, artists, and **pages** _____ compile articles and graphics — sometimes in just a few hours. Page designers assemble **newspapers** _____, photos, illustrations, advertisements, and eye-catching headlines into **technicians** _____, then rush their work to the printer. Printing **articles** _____ may work through the night operating printing presses that can make more than 60,000 copies per hour.

4 Choose and circle the correct variant.

- 1) The «Toronto Star» is Canada’s most widely read daily ... , followed by the national «Globe and Mail».
 - A headline
 - B advertisement
 - C newspaper
- 2) In the late 1990s newspapers began offering their ... on the Internet in record numbers. By the end of the decade, more than 1,000 North American newspapers offered online versions.
 - A front-page
 - B content
 - C editors
- 3) ... gather information about newsworthy events and write stories that describe them.
 - A Reporters
 - B Editors
 - C Photographers
- 4) A team of artists and ... creates images to bring news stories to life.
 - A photographers
 - B architects
 - C businessmen

5 Write questions to the following answers.

- 1) _____ ?
Yes, I sometimes read newspapers issued in English.
- 2) _____ ?
I like watching news reports on ICTV channel.
- 3) _____ ?
As a rule I watch news reports every morning.

6 A. Read the text. In the text find the words which correspond to the following definitions.

- 1) to make an approximate calculation of something estimate
- 2) grown-ups _____
- 3) belonging to the distant past _____
- 4) every day _____



BROADEN YOUR MIND 4

- 5) every week _____
- 6) written by hand _____
- 7) goods for sale _____
- 8) the public promotion of something such as a product, service, business, or event in order to attract or increase interest in it _____
- 9) made by cutting _____
- 10) to publish something such as a newspaper, magazine, or book _____

NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers are publications usually issued daily or weekly. The main function of a newspaper is to report news. Many newspapers also give special information to readers, such as weather forecast, television programmes, and lists of stock prices. They provide commentary on politics, economics, and art and culture, and sometimes include entertainment features, such as comics and crossword puzzles.

The first newspapers appeared in ancient Rome; actually they were handwritten news sheets posted daily in the public marketplaces. The first printed newspapers were issued in China during the Tang dynasty (618—907 AD). These newspapers were printed from carved wood blocks. The newspapers that could be compared with modern press first appeared in Venice, Italy, in the middle of the 14th century. Newspapers as known today, which are complete with advertising and a mixture of political, economic, and social news and commentary, came out in Britain in the mid-18th century.

Nowadays despite the development of the Internet newspapers are still rather popular: publishers estimate that nearly six out of ten adults in the United States and Europe read a newspaper every day, and seven out of ten read a paper each weekend. The reason for that may be that newspapers do not only inform readers that an event happened but also help readers understand what led up to the event and how it will affect the world around them.

B. Answer the questions.

1) What are newspapers?

2) What are the functions of newspapers?

3) When and where did the first handwritten newspapers appear?

4) When and where did the first printed newspapers appear?



4 BROADEN YOUR MIND

5) When and where did newspapers as known today come out?

6) Are newspapers still popular? Why?

7 Choose and circle the correct variant.

- 1) Freedom of the ... is the right to publicly express opinions in print without censorship by the government.
 A society **B** press C choice
- 2) ... are the people who present such information as news to the audience of newspapers, magazines, radio or television stations or the Internet.
 A Journalists B Officials C Politicians
- 3) Daily newspapers, weekly magazines, and quarterly journals are all
 A trades B reports C periodicals
- 4) I ... to three magazines, and I enjoy them all.
 A subscribe B appeal C guarantee
- 5) The government has to do more to help the poorer members of our
 A society B magazine C media
- 6) There isn't one single genre that ... to absolutely everybody.
 A increases B prints C appeals

8 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

eye-catching published concentrated ~~sections~~ issued

- 1) My dad usually starts reading a newspaper with the sports sections .
- 2) The _____ illustration on the front page attracted my attention at once.
- 3) Newspapers are _____ every day, once a week, once a month, four times a year, or even less often.
- 4) All yesterday newspapers _____ on the news about debates in the Parliament.
- 5) *Kyiv Post* is _____ every week.

9 Read the text and complete the table.

TYPES OF NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers are issued with different frequency. Some come out every day or even twice a day. Other newspapers are published once a week, once a month, four times a year, or even less often.



BROADEN YOUR MIND 4

Daily newspapers are called dailies. Most daily newspapers divide their content into separate sections. Newspapers typically have sections for local news, sports, art and entertainment, business, and classified advertising. The newspapers' front page features eye-catching headlines and photographs that attract readers' interest and direct them to stories published in the inner sections.

Weekly newspapers are published once a week. They tell about less national or international news, focusing instead on local happenings. High-school sporting events, traffic accidents, and actions by local government often make front-page news in weekly papers.

Dailies and weeklies are usually general-interest newspapers. Besides there are special-interest newspapers.

Special-interest newspapers concentrate on news about a specific topic, such as rock music or sports. Special-interest papers may come out daily, weekly, monthly, or even more seldom. Newspapers devoted to theatre or music often come out weekly. They include critiques of art exhibits, performances, new music albums, and recently published books. They typically also publish information of upcoming events, such as concerts and poetry readings.

Type of a newspaper	How often it comes out	Topics/information

10 Read and discuss in groups. Decide if the following facts are true or false. Then check your answers.

- 1) In Chinese writing, each character represents a sound, and characters are combined to create other words. To read a typical Chinese newspaper, a person must know between 3,000 and 4,000 characters!
- 2) Newspapers and magazines were once only available on paper. Today, many put their articles and pictures on the Internet, too. These newspapers are called online.
- 3) The term tabloid is used to refer to journals that carry stories about celebrities, crime, or scandal under sensationalised headlines.
- 4) A full-page advertisement in a weekday edition of the Seattle Times, which had a circulation of about 230,000 in 2015, cost up to \$240,000.
- 5) In the United States in 2014, about 1,500 daily newspapers were printed in a total amount of 56 million copies, and on average, each copy was read by at least 5 people.



4 BROADEN YOUR MIND

11 A. Match the parts of the word combinations.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D | 1) newspaper-reading | A | stories |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2) daily | B | stars |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3) news | C | newspapers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4) <i>The Financial</i> | D | nations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5) entertain | E | <i>Times</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6) film and sport | F | the readers |

B. Read the text and complete it with the word combinations from part A.

THE PRESS IN BRITAIN

The British are one of the biggest newspaper-reading nations in the world. Two out of every three people regularly read newspapers.

Probably in no other country there are such great differences between the various national _____ referring to the type of news they report and the way they report it.

First of all, there are the «quality» newspapers: *The Times*, *The Independent*, *The Guardian*, _____ and *The Daily Telegraph*. These focus on factual reports of major national and international _____, with the world of politics and business, and with art and sport.

On the other hand, there are the «populars» or «tabloids», so called because of their smaller size. The tabloids tend to focus on more emotional reporting or stories often featuring _____, sport and the Royal Family.

Among the most widely read tabloids are *The Daily Mail*, *The Daily Express*, *The Daily Mirror*, *The Sun* and *The Daily Star*.

In fact the British press is often criticised for its wish to _____ rather than inform them.

C. Write answers to the questions.

- Are newspapers popular in Britain? Yes, they are.
- What British «quality» newspapers can you name?

- What do «quality» newspapers focus on?

- Why are «tabloids» called so?

- What British tabloids can you name?

- What do they concentrate on?



BROADEN YOUR MIND 4

12 A. Arrange the sentences in the joke in the correct order.

JACK LONDON AND EDITOR

- London replied:
- 1** Jack London was late in delivering a story which he promised to a New York magazine.
- «Dear Jack London! If I don't receive the story within twenty-four hours, I'll come up to your room and kick you downstairs. I always keep my promises.»
- «Dear Dick! If I did all my work with my feet, I'd keep my promises, too.»
- The editor, after repeated efforts to get the story, at last called at London's hotel and said:

B. Read the statements to the joke in part A. Then mark them as true or false.

- 1) Jack London was an editor. False
- 2) Jack London didn't write a story for a magazine on time. _____
- 3) The man who called at London's hotel was the editor of a New York magazine. _____
- 4) The editor wanted to kick Jack London downstairs. _____
- 5) The editor wanted to get a story by Jack London. _____
- 6) London promised to finish the story within 24 hours. _____

13 Match the words and their definitions.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) magazine | A A writer for a newspaper or magazine or for television or radio. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) newspaper | B The overall supervisor of content for a book, newspaper, or magazine. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) comic | C Somebody who prepares a text for publication. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) literary reportage | D Factual presentation in a book or other text. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) text corrector | E A publication containing news and comments on current events, together with features and advertisements, that usually appears daily or weekly and is printed on large sheets of paper that are folded together. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) editor | F A periodical publication containing articles and illustrations, often on a particular subject or aimed at a particular readership. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7) journalist | G A periodical containing comic strips, intended chiefly for children. |



4 BROADEN YOUR MIND

14 A. «Teen Weekly» is an independent weekly newspaper for young people. Many of the articles are written by young people themselves.

Below there are the questions which one young reader put to a DJ Paul Rilken who works for Radio Europe. The correspondent of «Early News Weekly» whose name is Tash was interviewing Paul Rilken. Match Tash's questions with Paul's answers.

- How did you get into Radio Europe?
- 1 What job did you have before joining Radio Europe?
- What advice do you have for anyone hoping to become a DJ?
- Do you think you will ever leave Radio Europe to concentrate on TV?

- 1) I worked on Radio Chance first and some local radio like Radio Mars. I have also been on Sky TV for some time in Brussels.
- 2) No, because I like radio more, as it's just you and listeners; and with TV there's the producer, director, cameraman, etc. and when you do radio, you do it all yourself.
- 3) I used to do mobile discos for parties and weddings. I used to send off demo tapes to radio stations but I didn't get anywhere. Then I got a manager who helped me to the front of the queue.
- 4) Do hospital radio and discos, and get used to performing before lots of people.

B. Think about three more questions to Paul. Write down possible answers as well.

- 1) _____ ?

- 2) _____ ?

- 3) _____ ?

C. Act out the interview with Paul Rilken in pairs.

15 Write a paragraph (4—6 sentences) about the reasons why you like or dislike reading newspapers/magazines.



BROADEN YOUR MIND 4

16 For questions (1–6) choose the correct variant (A, B, C or D).



17 Choose and write the correct answers.

Oliver seems to A⁽¹⁾ not a very clever boy. One day he ⁽²⁾ along the beach when he ⁽³⁾ over something and ⁽⁴⁾ down. «What is this?» he said. «I ⁽⁵⁾ anything like it before.» In fact it ⁽⁶⁾ a very old oil lamp, and after he ⁽⁷⁾ it, a genie suddenly ⁽⁸⁾ out of it. «You ⁽⁹⁾ me from the lamp!» said the genie. «Now you may ⁽¹⁰⁾ three wishes.» «Great», said Oliver who ⁽¹¹⁾ very thirsty. «I ⁽¹²⁾ a bottle of lemonade that never ⁽¹³⁾ out!» «No problem», said the genie and ⁽¹⁴⁾ such a bottle to Oliver. Oliver ⁽¹⁵⁾ the bottle and drank all the lemonade. Magically the bottle ⁽¹⁶⁾ itself up again. «That’s amazing», said Oliver. «Thank you very much!» «You still ⁽¹⁷⁾ two more wishes, young man.» «That’s easy», said Oliver. «I ⁽¹⁸⁾ to have two more of these bottles of lemonade.»

	A	B	C
1	be	am	is
2	was walking	walked	has walked
3	tripped	has tripped	had tripped
4	fall	has fallen	fell
5	never saw	have never seen	had never seen
6	is	was	were
7	rubbed	has rubbed	had rubbed
8	fly	flying	flew
9	have just released	has just released	had just released
10	have	has	had
11	feel	felt	feeling
12	want	wants	wanted
13	run	runs	ran
14	give	gave	given
15	pick up	picked up	has picked up
16	fill	fills	filled
17	have	has	had
18	want	wants	wanted



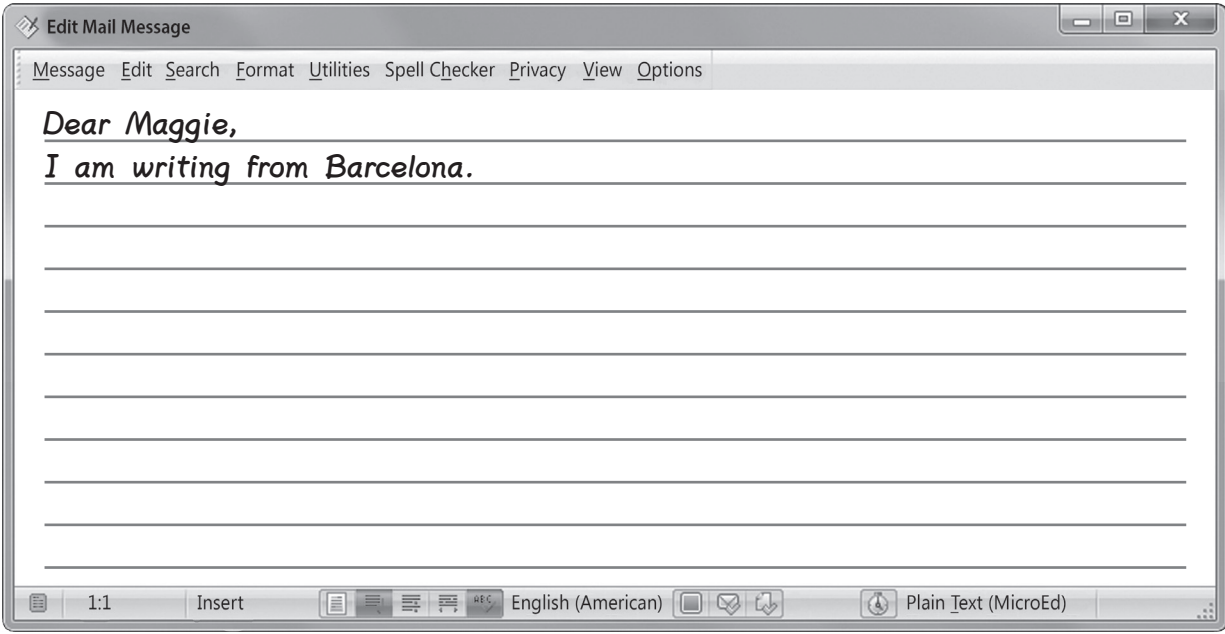
4 BROADEN YOUR MIND

18 Read and correct the mistakes in the words in bold.

- 1) Everyday I **am waking** wake up at 6 o'clock, **eating** _____ breakfast at 7 o'clock and **leaving** _____ for school at 8 o'clock.
- 2) When my friend **calls** _____ last night, I **watched** _____ my favourite quiz show on TV.
- 3) Kellie **is going** _____ abroad almost every summer. She **visits** _____ more than ten countries so far. Next year, she **goes** _____ to Brasil.
- 4) Thomas is an author. Altogether, he **had written** _____ five novels, three collections of short stories and a book of poetry.
- 5) Sam **is trying** _____ to change a light bulb when he **has slipped** _____ and **was falling** _____ on the floor.
- 6) I'm pretty sure you **are passing** _____ your English test successfully, don't worry!

19 Write the letter in full sentences.

Dear Maggie,
 I write/from Barcelona.
 I be/here/five days already/and I enjoy myself/very much.
 So far/I see/most of/famous places.
 I/visit/Sagrada Familia cathedral, Guell Park and the famous stadium Cape Nou.
 I usually/spend/several hours a day/on sightseeing.
 Tomorrow/visit/the famous fountain on the hill — Font Magica.
 I/also/be going/Picasso Museum.
 I/really/look forward to it.
 I hope/you/be/OK.

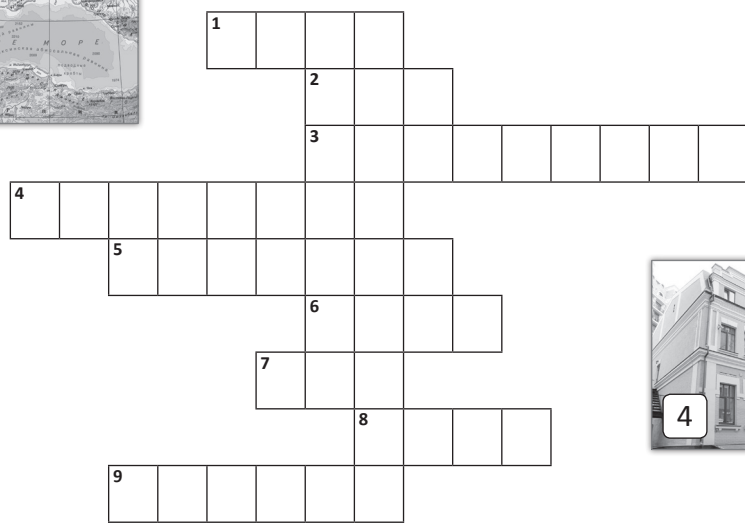




BROADEN YOUR MIND 4

LESSON 2. GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLOOK

1 Do the crossword puzzle and find the secret word. The pictures will help you.



2 Complete the sentences with articles where necessary.

- 1) The Dnieper is the biggest river in Ukraine.
- 2) Ben Nevis — the highest mountain in Great Britain — rises in _____ Highlands Mountains.
- 3) _____ Lake Ontario is in _____ Canada.
- 4) Americans call _____ Mississippi river «the Father of Waters».
- 5) There are many cinemas, theatres and shops in _____ Piccadilly Circus.
- 6) _____ Yonge Street in Canada is the longest street in the world.
- 7) _____ Lough Neagh is the largest lake in _____ United Kingdom.
- 8) _____ British Museum shows works from ancient _____ Asia, Egypt, Rome and Greece.
- 9) When we were in _____ London last summer, we stayed at the Plaza Hotel.



4 BROADEN YOUR MIND

3 Read the text and fill in the gaps with the geographical names (A—H). There are two extra words you don't need to use.

- A Sahara
- B Canada
- C Antarctica
- D Grand Canyon
- E Caribbean Islands
- F Egypt
- G China
- H Africa

Where is the coldest place on Earth? C ⁽¹⁾! This large continent surrounding the South Pole is almost completely covered with ice. The ice is as thick as 3 miles, or nearly 5 kilometres, in some places. That's taller than ten huge skyscrapers stacked on top of each other!

There are 13 independent countries in the ____ ⁽²⁾. Many of the smaller islands belong to the United States, France, the Netherlands, Venezuela, and the United Kingdom.

Ancient rock paintings have been found in the Sahara of northern ____ ⁽³⁾. Some of the paintings are 8,000 years old! This one shows people herding cattle.

The ____ ⁽⁴⁾ cuts steeply through a dry plateau region. The region lies between 5,000 and 9,000 feet (1,500 and 2,700 metres) above sea level.

Ancient ____ ⁽⁵⁾, one of the world's first great civilisations, developed along the Nile River in Africa more than 5,000 years ago. Today, the ruins of ancient temples still stand along the river.

The ____ ⁽⁶⁾ is the world's largest desert. It covers one-quarter of the entire continent of Africa. People use camels for travelling in the Sahara because the animals can survive for days without water.

4 Answer the question.

What places on Earth would you like to visit? Why?

5 Divide the words into groups. To each group add two more words. Which of these words refer to the geographical position of Ukraine? Underline them.

~~the Dnieper~~, Africa, the Pacific Ocean, North America, Hungary, the Black Sea, Ukraine, Washington, Bath, the Carpathian Mountains, the Avon, Kharkiv, Eurasia, Hoverla, the Pennines, China, the Appalachians, the Dniester, the Bug, Manchester, the Southern Bug, Cardiff, the Donets, the Irish Sea, Japan, Ben Nevis, the Danube, Australia, Brighton, Romania, the Vistula, Denver, Poland, the Sea of Azov, the Tyne

Names of mountains: _____



BROADEN YOUR MIND 4

Names of rivers: the Dnieper,

Names of seas: _____

Names of oceans: _____

Names of towns/cities: _____

Names of countries: _____

Names of continents: _____

6 Read the text about Lake District National Park and complete it with the variants (A—D). There are two variants you don't need to use.

7 Do the geography quiz and check your answers.

- 1) What is the largest freshwater lake?
 A Lake Superior. B Lake Baikal. C Loch Ness.
- 2) What is the tallest waterfall?
 A Niagara Falls, North America.
 B Angel Falls, Venezuela.
 C Staubbach Falls, Switzerland.
- 3) The world's deepest point is in the...
 A Indian Ocean. B Atlantic Ocean. C Pacific Ocean.
- 4) The biggest river is the...
 A Mississippi river. B Amazon river. C river Nile.
- 5) The largest desert is the...
 A Great Sandy Desert. B Gobi Desert. C Sahara Desert.
- 6) Lake Titicaca is the world's highest lake situated in the...
 A Andes Mountains.
 B Appalachian Mountains.
 C Cambrian Mountains.



4 BROADEN YOUR MIND

- 7) The largest island in the world is...
 A Ireland. B Greenland. C Caribbean Islands.
- 8) The coldest continent is...
 A Antarctica. B North America. C Australia.
- 9) The world's largest and deepest ocean is the...
 A Indian Ocean. B Atlantic Ocean. C Pacific Ocean.
- 10) The largest saltwater lake is the...
 A Lake Superior. B Azov Sea. C Caspian Sea.
- 11) The deepest lake in the world is...
 A Lake Hudson. B Lake Baikal. C Lough Neigh.
- 12) The tallest mountain in the world is...
 A Hoverla. B Everest. C Ben Nevis.

8 A. Match the parts of the word combinations.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D | 1) The North | A Sea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2) Northern | B Ireland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3) The English | C Tunnel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4) The United | D Sea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5) The Channel | E Channel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6) The Irish | F Kingdom |

B. Complete the text with the word combinations from part A.

The United Kingdom lies between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea ⁽¹⁾, and comes within 35 km of the northwest coast of France, from which it is separated by _____ ⁽²⁾. Northern Ireland shares a 360-km international land boundary with the Republic of Ireland. _____ ⁽³⁾, bored beneath the English Channel, now links _____ ⁽⁴⁾ with France.

The UK has a total area of approximately 245,000 km², almost a quarter-of-a-million square kilometres.

The UK is made up of several islands. The only land border connecting the UK to another country is between _____ ⁽⁵⁾ and the Republic of Ireland.

The UK is bordered by the English Channel to the south, which separates it from continental Europe, by the North Sea to the east and by _____ ⁽⁶⁾ and the Atlantic Ocean to the west.

C. Answer the questions.

- 1) Where is the UK situated?



BROADEN YOUR MIND 4

2) What tunnel links the UK and the continent?

3) What is the total area of the UK?

4) What seas and oceans surround the UK?

9 Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1) The United Kingdom is separated from the European continent by the English Channel.

2) The United Kingdom is made _____ of four lands: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

3) We can get to England _____ train or _____ a ferry.

4) Many visitors to Britain prefer travelling _____ plane landing _____ Heathrow or Gatwick airports.

5) Gatwick airport is situated 43 kilometres south _____ London.

6) I'm looking _____ to visiting London.

7) Northern Ireland has a border _____ the south and _____ the west _____ the Irish Republic.

10 Read the statements about the United Kingdom and correct them. Look up the formation in the reference book if necessary.

1) The official title of the UK is Great Britain.

The official title of the UK is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

2) The UK is an island nation in Eastern Europe.

3) The UK lies between the Atlantic Sea and the North Ocean.

4) Northern Ireland shares a 360-km international land boundary with the Republic of Belarus.

5) The Channel Tunnel links the UK with Ireland.

6) The UK has a total area of approximately 145,000 km².



BROADEN YOUR MIND 4

12 Match the parts of the sentences about the sights of London.



13 Write questions to the following answers.

- 1) What kind of climate does Britain have?
Britain has quite a cold climate.
- 2) _____
The weather there is often rainy and cloudy.
- 3) _____
It usually snows in winter and it is very cold.
- 4) _____
In autumn, it's often quite windy and leaves fall from trees.
- 5) _____
Spring isn't very warm and it rains a lot.
- 6) _____
Summer is usually warm and sunny, but sometimes it's cloudy and rainy.

14 Find and circle 7 words on the topic «Ukraine». The first is done for you.

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



4 BROADEN YOUR MIND

15 Match the parts of the word combinations. Use these word combinations in three sentences of your own.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) The Dnieper | A Sea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) The Carpathian | B River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) The Black | C mining |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) The Sea | D Mountains |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Eastern | E of Azov |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6) coal | F Europe |

16 Choose and circle the correct variant.

- 1) Ukraine is an independent state in ... Europe.
 A southeastern **B** southwestern **C** northerneastern
- 2) Ukraine ... on Russia, Belarus, Moldova, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania.
A stretches **B** belongs **C** borders
- 3) The geographic centre of Europe is ... near Rakhiv.
A supported **B** situated **C** settled
- 4) The ... of Ukraine is more than 42 million people.
A population **B** territory **C** people
- 5) The main river of Ukraine is the ... , the third largest river in Europe.
A Dnister **B** Dnieper **C** Volga
- 6) Ukraine is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of
A Azov **B** Aegean **C** Caspian
- 7) In the 11th century the Golden Gate was the main ... to the city.
A monument **B** museum **C** entrance
- 8) The Carpathian Mountains lie in the ... of Ukraine.
A south **B** west **C** east

17 Read the text and the statements to it. Mark them as true or false.

Most of Ukraine has four distinct seasons and a moderate, continental climate, with cold winters and warm summers. The southern coast, however, has a Mediterranean climate, with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers. In eastern Ukraine, air masses from the steppes of Central Asia often make summers warmer and winters colder. The average temperature in



BROADEN YOUR MIND 4

Kyiv is -6 °C in January and 20 °C in July. For most of the country it rains more often in the summer months than in other seasons. Ukraine's climate is generally favourable for agriculture and tourism, especially in the south.

- 1) The climate of Ukraine is moderate and continental. True
- 2) In Ukraine we have mild and wet winters. _____
- 3) We usually have cool summers. _____
- 4) In the south winters are mild and wet. _____
- 5) It rains more often in autumn than in other seasons. _____
- 6) Ukraine's climate is generally favourable for the development of industry. _____

18 Read and discuss in groups.

TRAVEL QUIZ

- 1) Which country should you travel to to visit the Eiffel Tower?
 A England. B France. C Ukraine. D Italy.
- 2) Where would you go to visit the Amazon Rainforest?
 A Cuba. B South Africa. C China. D Brazil.
- 3) «Wow! That's a big wall!» To which country would you travel to visit this «great» landmark?
 A Japan. B China. C England. D The United States.
- 4) In this city it looks like everyone's travelling by boat! To which country would you travel to ride a gondola?
 A Scotland. B Italy. C Poland. D Greece.
- 5) Where in the world could you visit the great pyramid of Giza?
 A Egypt. B Spain. C New Zealand. D Kenya.
- 6) In this country you could visit cities like Honolulu, Anchorage, and Chicago. What country contains all three?
 A The United States. B England. C France. D Australia.

19 You work in a travel bureau. Write a short prospect giving the main information about your native country.

20 Do the weather quiz and check your answers.





KEYS

Unit 1, Lesson 2, Ex. 12:

1A, 2B, 3C, 4A, 5A, 6B.

Unit 2, Lesson 1, Ex. 15:

1B, 2A, 3B, 4A, 5C, 6C.

Unit 3, Lesson 1, Ex. 17:

1B, 2C, 3B, 4B, 5C.

Unit 4, Lesson 1, Ex. 10:

1) False.

In Chinese writing, each character represents a **word**, and characters are combined to create other words. To read a typical Chinese newspaper, a person must know between 3,000 and 4,000 characters!

2) True.

3) False.

The term tabloid is used to refer to **newspapers** that carry stories about celebrities, crime, or scandal under sensationalised headlines.

4) False.

A full-page advertisement in a weekday edition of the Seattle Times, which had a circulation of about 230,000 in 2015, cost up to **\$24,000**.

5) False.

In the United States in 2014, about 1,500 daily newspapers were printed in a total amount of 56 million copies, and on average, each copy was read by at least **2 people**.

Unit 4, Lesson 2, Ex. 7:

1A, 2B, 3B, 4B, 5C, 6A, 7B, 8A, 9C, 10C, 11B, 12B.

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Навчально-методичний комплект укладено до підручника О. Д. Карп'юк. До комплекту входять: робочий зошит, зошит для контролю рівня знань і плани-конспекти уроків для вчителя.

Робочий зошит вміщує велику кількість різноманітних вправ. Завдання побудовані так, щоб якомога повніше охопити матеріал, поданий у підручнику, та відпрацювати його. Надлишкова кількість вправ дозволить учителеві диференційовано підходити до учнів і варіювати обсяг матеріалу залежно від рівня їх знань.

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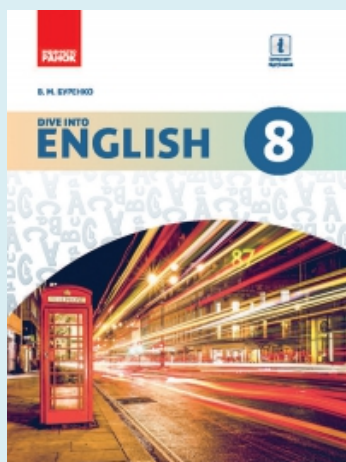
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