

ВИДАВНИЦТВО
РАНОК

О. О. Ходаковська

Згідно із
Загально-
європейськими
рекомендаціями
з мовної
освіти

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

РОБОЧИЙ ЗОШИТ

Творчі
завдання

Комуникативні
вправи

Інтерактивні
завдання

ОНОВЛЕНА
програма

7
клас

До підручника
А. М. Несвіт



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Робочий зошит, укладений до підручника А. М. Несвіт «Англійська мова. 7 клас», відповідає чинній програмі з іноземних мов для 7 класу загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів з урахуванням останніх змін. Різноманітні завдання ґрунтуються на комунікативному підході й призначені для більш детального опрацювання учнями навчального матеріалу на уроках і вдома. Виконання інтерактивних вправ, посилання на які пропонуються в зошиті*, сприятиме підвищенню інтересу школярів до вивчення англійської мови. У мовному портфоліо для самоконтролю навчальних досягнень втілені новітні світові тенденції мовної освіти.

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INTRODUCTION

Lesson 1

1 Underline the odd word.

- 1) Serious, disciplined, hard-working, happy.
- 2) Nervous, aggressive, cheerful, bad-tempered.
- 3) Adventurous, excited, active, energetic.
- 4) Selfish, interested, stupid, lazy.
- 5) Calm, clever, smart, bright.
- 6) Terrible, awful, horrible, glad.

2 Match the parts of the word combinations.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|----------------------|
| 1) to take | _____ | a) hiking |
| 2) to go | _____ | b) photos |
| 3) to spend | _____ | c) time |
| 4) to see | _____ | d) in the sea |
| 5) to swim | _____ | e) a lot of shopping |
| 6) to do | _____ | f) English |
| 7) to practise | _____ | g) new words |
| 8) to dive | _____ | h) again |
| 9) to learn | _____ | i) with an aqualung |

3 Circle the correct item.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1) to be excited ... the holidays | a) <u>about</u> | b) in | c) for | d) at |
| 2) to share stories ... classmates | a) on | b) by | c) to | d) with |
| 3) to go ... an excursion | a) into | b) on | c) for | d) at |
| 4) a trip ... Europe | a) by | b) to | c) at | d) for |
| 5) to be friendly ... somebody | a) to | b) into | c) for | d) at |

4 Write about your summer holidays.

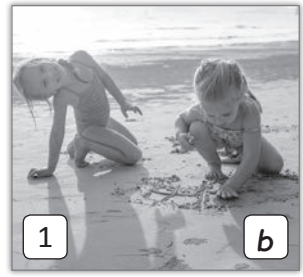
Use the following words: *wonderful, exciting, busy, great, lovely, excellent, bright, huge, crowded.*



INTRODUCTION

Lesson 2

1 Look at the pictures and match them with the word combinations.



- a) to go on an excursion
- ~~b) to play games on the beach~~
- c) to spend a month at grandma's
- d) to take some photos

2 Match the questions with the answers. There is one choice you don't need to use.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) — How did you spend your summer holidays? | a) — Every day. |
| 2) — How long did you stay there? | b) — Quite a lot. I will show them later. |
| 3) — How many photographs did you take? | c) — No. I'd better write an e-mail. |
| 4) — Next time will you send a postcard to me? | d) — I went to my grandma's. |
| | e) — Three weeks. I enjoyed it greatly! |

3 Write about your first day at school.

Use the following words and word combinations: *to have a great time, firstly, secondly, thirdly, also, to start with, finally.*



INTRODUCTION

Lesson 3

1 Find a title for each group of words. There is one choice you don't need to use.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1) A Good Friend | a) Plans, beginning, new friends, back-to-school student, first school days. |
| 2) School Subjects | b) Do sums, learn, talk, teachers, information, read, write, listen attentively. |
| 3) Hobbies | c) Get on well with others, help each other, support, give pieces of advice. |
| 4) Positive Thinking | d) The bright side of things, not to be shy, feelings, cool, calm. |
| 5) New School Year | |

2 Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct variant.

- 1) Something went wrong and it ruin the first impression.
Something went wrong and it ruined the first impression.
- 2) I wonders if she is the best student in the class.

- 3) It's not good to upsets your parents and teachers.

- 4) My first days at school were fool of happiness.

- 5) Our new teacher is a very positively thinker.

- 6) We're back-in-school students and we're a bit shy today.

- 7) Will I get on well with my new classmates?

3 Write about your first day at school.

Use the following words and word combinations: *flexible, shy, share the attention, back-to-school student, teacher, do sums, friend, get on well with smb.*



INTRODUCTION

Lesson 4

1 Match the questions with the answers. There is one choice you don't need to use.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1) — What are you reading? | a) — It's a magazine. There are a lot of articles in it. |
| 2) — What is it? | b) — It's the Reader's Digest. |
| 3) — When was it founded? | c) — At the English lessons. |
| 4) — Where do you usually read it? | d) — I like it very much. |
| | e) — In 1922. |

2 Make up sentences using the prompts.

- 1) apply/grammar rule/sentence
I applied this grammar rule to the sentence.

- 2) English/usually/lessons/do

- 3) help/exercise/grammar

- 4) look at/attentively/examples

- 5) keep one's eye on/spelling

- 6) do/correctly/tasks

- 7) make/perfect/practice

3 Explain why you are learning English.

Use the following words and word combinations: *to visit an English-speaking country, to be able to talk to English-speaking people, to travel abroad, to use the Internet, to watch satellite programmes, to read books in the original.*



MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS 1

Lesson 1

1 Unscramble the words and match them with the definitions.

1) rcaign — caring

2) eellxenc — _____

3) itneiellntg — _____

4) einrsetetd — _____

5) inkgicinpc — _____

6) yejon — _____

a) Extremely good; outstanding.

b) Having or showing intelligence, especially of a high level.

c) An outing or occasion that involves taking a packed meal to be eaten outdoors.

d) Take delight or pleasure in (an activity or occasion), have a pleasant time.

e) Showing curiosity or concern about something or someone; having a feeling of interest.

f) Displaying kindness and concern for others.

2 Arrange the words into the groups according to their meaning. Then add some other words to each of the groups.

~~mother~~ playing a musical instrument father cooking cleaning one's room
 picnicking brother family celebrations sister doing one's homework
 funny playing with a younger sister or brother friendly do sport together
 intelligent going shopping twins grandparents grandchildren
 cousin aunt uncle shy outgoing caring modelling a plane
 going to museums moody listening to music working in the garden

Family: mother,

Traditions and activities: _____

Character: _____



1 MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS

3 Use the word combinations from the box to describe your family members. Write what they like/dislike doing.

like doesn't like love doesn't love enjoy doesn't enjoy
be good at be excellent at be fond of

- 1) My mother likes cooking.
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____

4 Write a letter to your British pen friend.

Use the following words and word combinations: *name, years old, to live in, to learn, favourite subjects, studies, hobby, your favourite pastime, to be good at, to be excellent at, to be fond of, to like, to love, to enjoy.*

Hello, everyone.

My name's

MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS 1

Lesson 2

1 Fill in the missing letters.

1) kn i tt i ng

7) h n st

2) mbr d r ng

8) s f

3) sk ll

9) s c r

4) f d r

10) d ff r nc

5) pr m s

11) c r ng

6) sh r ng

2 Complete the word combinations with prepositions.

at

of

with

in

about

for

1) be honest with each other

2) stay _____ contact _____ each other

3) take an active interest _____ each other's hobbies

4) care _____ each other

5) do things _____ each other

6) feel safe and secure _____ each other

7) be good _____

8) be full _____

9) be fond _____

10) be good _____ one's hands

3 Match the parts of the word combinations.

1) keep

a) activities

2) accept

b) the differences

3) sharing

c) a good example

4) set

d) promises

5) like

e) doing smth

4 Answer the questions.

1) What is your name? _____

2) When is your birthday? _____

3) Is your family big? Write about your family members. _____



1 MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS

-
-
- 4) What do you like doing at home? _____
-
-
- 5) What do you like doing at school? _____
-
-
- 6) How do others see you? _____
-
-

Lesson 3

1 Read and complete the text.

- a) a lot of things in common
- b) quite similar to my mother
- c) the nicest man
- d) ~~a very kind~~
- e) get on well

Todd: Ann, can you describe your family members? What are the members of your family like?

Ann: OK, well, let me start with my mother. Hope she isn't listening to this. My mother is a very interesting person. She has a great sense of humour and she's d ⁽¹⁾ and generous woman. She's not afraid either to say what she is thinking, which is a quality I admire about her very much.

Todd: What about your father? How would you describe your dad?

Ann: My dad is probably _____ ⁽²⁾ you've ever met. He's very kind, generous, warm-hearted and he's really a good guy and I love him very much.

Todd: OK, you also have a sister. Is she younger or older?

Ann: Younger.

Todd: Oh, younger sister. How would you describe her personality?

Ann: My sister is actually _____ ⁽³⁾ because she is very good-hearted and she's a very generous and open, very friendly and giving personality and she is probably the only person on the planet who can make me laugh at any moment. I _____ ⁽⁴⁾ with her. I think we have _____ ⁽⁵⁾.

Todd: That's nice.

2 Circle the correct pronoun.

- 1) Your daughter is making a lot of noise! — I'll ask her / herself to be quiet. 2) Will you ask Oles to come in? — Sorry, I don't know him / himself. 3) Where are my glasses? — You are



MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS 1

wearing *them / themselves*! 4) Who helped you with your homework? — I did it *me / myself*. 5) Where is my book? — Oh, dear! I've lost *it / itself*! 6) What is the title of that story? — I'm afraid I can't remember *it / itself*. 7) Let's see the latest Spielberg film! — I have already seen *it / itself*! 8) My sister is fantastic! I like *her / herself* very much. 9) Don't help me with this exercise! I can do it by *me / myself*.

3 Write down the pronouns in the correct form.

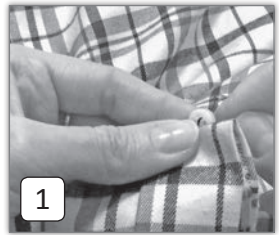
1) Some people think only about themselves (*they*). 2) My mother often talks to _____ (*she*) in the kitchen. 3) Dave can't swim. Help _____ (*he*)! 4) It's Kate's birthday today. This is a present for _____ (*she*). 5) He always looks at _____ (*he*) in the mirror. 6) I enjoyed _____ (*I*) at the party. 7) We helped _____ (*we*) to tea. 8) Liza did the homework _____ (*she*). 9) My sister Mary loves books. This edition is for _____ (*she*). 10) Yes, I wrote this task _____ (*I*). 11) Robert made this musical instrument _____ (*he*).

4 Read and complete the text.



Lesson 4

1 Look at the pictures and write the word combinations.



1

to sew buttons



5



2



6



3



7



4



8

1 MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS

2 Match the texts with the heading.

- Wednesday Is the Day for Different Tasks.
- Thursday Is the Day for Bathrooms.
- Tuesday Is the Day for Cleaning Floors.
- Friday Is the Day for Dusting.
- Saturday Is the Day for Plans.
- Sunday Is the Day for Preparations.
- Monday Is the Day for Washing.

- 1) Floors, this is the day for mopping and thorough vacuuming. During the week I sweep and vacuum the carpets. I have three kids and a dog running in and out, tracking in dirt.
- 2) This is the day to visit the post office, make doctor's appointments, and grocery shop. Because I spend a lot of time in the car, I also clean it out.
- 3) I do laundry during the week, but on these days I wash the big items such as sheets. On the first Monday of the month all blankets, mattress pads, and pillow casings are washed. If there is any ironing, hand washing, or clothing repair needed, this is the day for it.
- 4) Bathroom cleaning goes quickly. My children are in charge of that bathroom cleaning.
- 5) On this day household chore is dusting. The more things you own, the more you dust them, don't be scared to throw away things you don't love.
- 6) Project day, in our family it is everything from watering flowers to room painting. We don't spend every day doing these things; many of these days are family or friends days.
- 7) The big chore is preparing for the week ahead. Find all the library books or movies that need to be returned. Pack bags or briefcases, menu plan, find missing keys or shoes. Look at the calendar and get a sense of what's coming this week.

3 Write about your household duties.

Use the following words and word combinations: *to mop, dust, a carpet, to dry, to clean, to sweep, to wash, a dishcloth, a broom, to iron, to tidy up, to vacuum.*



MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS 1

Lesson 5

1 Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1) It is important to keep | a) the table for dinner. |
| 2) My sister usually sets | b) all the vegetables in her kitchen garden. |
| 3) My granny grows | c) all our household chores. |
| 4) We help each other and share | d) the dolls in the right place. |
| 5) Our new washing machine does | e) care of our domestic animals. |
| 6) My little sister never takes | f) the laundry quickly. |
| 7) Dinner is over. I have to | g) wash up after meals. |

2 Write down the sentences in the correct order.

- a) It is also my duty to buy bread and milk every day, that is why I usually go to the baker's after my classes.
- b) Then I help my mother to cook breakfast and set the table for it.
- c) In the morning I wake up early and make my bed.
- d) I usually wash up the dishes after breakfast.
- e) In the evening I wipe the dust off the furniture and take out the rubbish.
- f) When I come home after my classes I water the flowers.
- g) I take my dog for a walk before going to bed.
- h) ~~I can't avoid household chores.~~

- 1) I can't avoid household chores.
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____

3 Complete the text with the verbs in the correct form.

My brother usually cleans ⁽¹⁾ (to clean) the kitchen. He also _____ ⁽²⁾ (to tidy) up the living room and the hall. While we _____ ⁽³⁾ (to do) our household chores my mum and dad _____ ⁽⁴⁾ (to go) shopping. After they return home we _____ ⁽⁵⁾ (to begin) cooking dinner. I like cooking very much. My grandfather _____ ⁽⁶⁾ (to have) his birthday recently, and we _____ ⁽⁷⁾ (to decide) to cook a delicious dinner for him. Everyone was satisfied.



1 MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS

4 Write what you like and dislike about your household chores.

Use the following words and word combinations: *to take care of, to look after a pet, to rake, to do the shopping, to wash, to fold, to weed, to keep things in the right place, to do the laundry, to set the table, besides.*

Doing household chores is necessary.

Lesson 6

1 Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

look for ~~water the lawn~~ gardening full of
assist have made quite a lot of money

- 1) It is important to water the lawn when it is hot in summer.
- 2) My parents _____. They want to buy a new summer cottage.
- 3) We'll _____ our mum in raking the leaves in the garden in autumn.
- 4) There are a lot of apple trees in our garden. It is _____ apples.
- 5) My family started to _____ a suitable house.
- 6) My granny is fond of _____.

2 Circle the correct question word.

- 1) What / Where are you doing in the garden now? 2) What / When time do you get up?
- 3) Who / Whose is going with you? 4) How long / long time does it take you to get home?
- 5) When / How often do you vacuum the carpet? 6) How much / How many people have summer cottages? 7) How much / How many did the dishwasher cost?



MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS 1

3 Write the correct question word.

- 1) Where do you live? — I live in Odesa. 2) _____ do you wake up? — I wake up at 7.30 a.m. 3) _____ is your father? — He is great, thanks for asking. 4) _____ is this? — This is my tree house. 5) _____ are you going outdoors? — Because I want to water the lawn. 6) _____ does your father work? — He works at the shop. 7) _____ can I assist you? — Please, dig around these trees.

4 Fill in the sentences with question tags.

- 1) She is doing the shopping, isn't she ? 2) We often do the laundry, _____ ?
- 3) You have tidied up your room, _____ ? 4) John and Mary don't like their household chores, _____ ? 5) Peter watered the flowers, _____ ?
- 6) They are going home from school, _____ ? 7) Mary didn't dust the furniture last Monday, _____ ? 8) Kevin will come to assist us, _____ ? 9) I'm busy, _____ ?
- 10) They're working in the garden, _____ ? 11) It wasn't my fault, _____ ? 12) We can't iron clothes, _____ ? 13) She didn't sew buttons, _____ ? 14) He's washing clothes, _____ ? 15) Let's go for a walk, _____ ? 16) I'm right, _____ ?

5 How do you understand the saying «Many hands make light work»? Write your ideas.

Use the following words and word combinations: *to share my household chores, a great thing, to my mind, on my own, awful, to do a lot, cooking, washing, ironing, to take smb a lot of time, to be busy, to understand.*

6 Choose the correct variant.





1 MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Lesson 7

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

Each family has its own traditions. They depend on the country where people live and, of course, on a particular family. As for my family, we're very closely knit. Our traditions are similar to other families. But some are different.

Every morning we enjoy having breakfast together, discussing our plans, or something important. Then everyone goes to work, my sister and I go to school. We often call each other at lunchtime but we meet only in the evening. I always call my parents when I get home. In the evening we cook dinner together, I like assisting my mother and we relax after a hard day. After the meal, we watch movies together or just chat.

But at the weekend we have much more spare time that we can spend together. Every weekend we visit our grandparents and help them in the garden. My sister and I have a tree house. We play there together with our friends. Sometimes our parents organize a trip to another city.

And, of course, the New Year is an exciting time! We prepare presents, which are not expensive at all, it's just the way of expressing our gratefulness to each other. The whole family gets around the table to celebrate and make New Year resolutions. Christmas is time for having fun, giving presents, and putting out our nativity's scene.

In summer we go somewhere together. It may just be fishing or a trip abroad, it does not matter! For our family the main thing is that we are together.

- 1) When do they talk about their plans? — They talk about their plans every morning.
- 2) Who prepares dinner? — _____
- 3) Where do they go every weekend? — _____
- 4) What holidays do they celebrate? — _____
- 5) What do they prepare for each other? — _____
- 6) Where do they go in summer? — _____

2 Read the text and write down the words.

The holidays are the best time and opportunity we have to enjoy and continue our family traditions. Many of us can recall how our families celebrated the New Year, Christmas, Valentine's Day, Easter or birthdays every year. There are some very special traditions we may remember: getting around the table with our grandparents, spending time together or going out of town to visit friends or family members.

Traditions can have very special meaning and memories for us. Traditions are necessary for a family. For one thing, they bring families closer together. By nature, traditions take time and commitment. This time together helps you make new memories while also remembering the past with gratitude. Traditions remind us to stop the busy routine of life long enough to reconnect and build bonds.

- 1) Feeling or showing thanks to someone for some helpful act. Gratitude
- 2) A group of people who are related to each other. _____



MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS 1

- 3) A person who you like and enjoy being with. _____
- 4) A special day of celebration: a day when most people do not have to work. _____
- 5) The day when someone was born or the anniversary of that day. _____
- 6) Parents of your father or mother. _____
- 7) A way of thinking, behaving, or doing something that has been used by the people in a particular group, family, society, etc. for a long time. _____

3 Write down four special questions to the text of ex. 2.

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

4 Describe your family traditions. Why do people keep them?

Use the following words and word combinations: *to decorate, presents, celebration, to share, to gather, cake, dinner.*

Lesson 8. Revision

1 Complete the sentences with question tags.

- 1) You don't like gardening, do you ? 2) It isn't raining, _____ ? 3) You've vacuumed the carpet, _____ ? 4) I'm not late, _____ ?
- 5) I'm invited to your birthday party, _____ ? 6) You like doing the



1 MY FAMILY AND FRIENDS

- shopping, _____? 7) You'll sew the buttons, _____?
- 8) You remembered to feed the cat, _____? 9) Let's water the flowers, _____?
- 10) There's a washing machine here, _____?
- 11) He never rakes leaves in the garden, _____? 12) Nobody has shaken out the rugs, _____?

2 Read and complete the text. There are two choices you do not need to use.

- a) ~~vary from person to person~~ e) secrets
- b) understand friendship differently f) was friendly
- c) on the Internet g) is a friend indeed
- d) is chosen h) or even the people that take the bus with us

Everyone has friends but ideas about friendship a ⁽¹⁾. For some, a friend is someone who chats with you ____ ⁽²⁾. For others, a friend is a person who has known you all your life — someone whose family knows you, too. Others only use the term for someone who knows your ____ ⁽³⁾. Although different people ____ ⁽⁴⁾, there is one thing which is always present and that is the element of choice. We cannot select our families, our neighbours ____ ⁽⁵⁾ but we can choose our friends. People say, «A friend is someone who chooses and ____ ⁽⁶⁾.» It makes friendship such a special relationship.

3 Make up questions to the answers using the prompts.

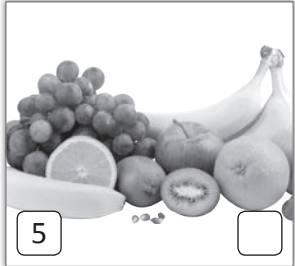
- 1) you/like/cooking meals? — Do you like cooking meals?
— Yes, I do.
- 2) he/dust the furniture/yesterday? — _____
— Yes, he did.
- 3) how long/they/have/a summer cottage? — _____
— For three years.
- 4) how often/you/do the laundry? — _____
— Twice a week.
- 5) can/he/in the afternoon/walk the dog? — _____
— Yes, he can.
- 6) when/father/build/a tree house? — _____
— Five years ago.
- 7) where/they/go/for their holidays? — _____
— They're going to Lviv.

4 Choose the correct variant.



Lesson 1

1 Match the pictures with the words. There are four choices you don't need to use.



- a) jam
- b) ~~butter~~
- c) fish
- d) bread
- e) pizza
- f) sweets
- g) vegetables
- h) cakes
- i) ice cream
- j) fruit
- k) sausage
- l) hamburger

2 Ask questions to fill in the table.

Do you like...? Why?	Yes, I do. (Write names and reasons.)	No, I don't. (Write names and reasons.)
sweets		
fruit		
vegetables		
bread		
a hamburger		
sausage		
butter		
fish		
meat		



2 FOOD

Do you like...? Why?	Yes, I do. (Write names and reasons.)	No, I don't. (Write names and reasons.)
pizza		
spaghetti		
jam		
fizzy drinks		
dairy products		
cereal		

3 Answer the questions.

- 1) Do you have a healthy diet? _____
- 2) How many portions of fruit and vegetables do you eat a day? _____

- 3) How often do you eat takeaway and junk food? _____
- 4) How often do you eat snacks between meals? _____
- 5) Do you skip breakfast? _____
- 6) Can you stand greasy and spicy food? _____
- 7) Do you want to eat healthier food? _____

4 Write about your family eating habits.

Use the following words and word combinations: *to eat at home, to eat out, home-cooked food, healthy, to roast, to boil, to cook, special, tasty, to like, to have a passion for, to hate, to dislike.*



FOOD 2

Lesson 2

1 Unscramble the words.

- 1) cpaekd Incuh — packed lunch
- 2) iastedn — _____
- 3) hseducle — _____
- 4) kasnc — _____

- 5) elthhay — _____
- 6) gbra — _____
- 7) aerlt — _____
- 8) sricsp — _____

2 Match the adjectives with the definitions.

- 1) delicious
- 2) frozen
- 3) healthy
- 4) spicy
- 5) nutritious

- a) Food that has been stored in the freezer.
- b) Food that has been prepared or cooked with spices.
- c) Healthy food that contains a lot of nutrients.
- d) Food that tastes very good.
- e) Food that is good for your health.

3 Fill in the sentences with *let* or *be allowed to* in the correct form.

1) My mother reminds me that I am not allowed to eat junk food. 2) The teacher _____ us use the blackboard in our classroom. 3) They _____ interfere with the schedule arranged by the teacher. 4) John's parents _____ him have only a few sweets a day. 5) I _____ go out in the evenings. 6) Students _____ use their mobile phones during the exams. 7) The gates _____ visitors come in. 8) Olena _____ eat a burger and fries. 9) Nobody _____ eat much greasy food.

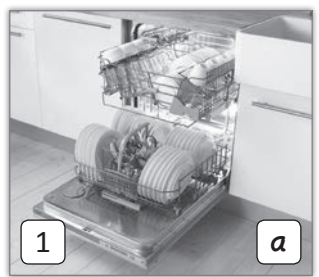
4 Write about your lunchbox.

Use the following words and word combinations: *usually, a bite, healthy, fruit, a snack, like, love, be allowed to, busy, a sandwich.*

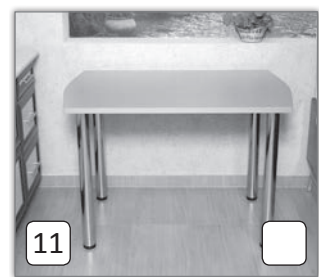
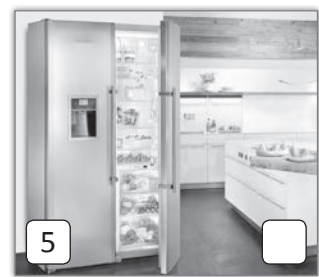
2 FOOD

Lesson 3

1 Match the pictures with the definitions and write down the names of objects.



dishwasher



- a) ~~A machine to wash dishes.~~
 b) An appliance for storing food or other substances at a low temperature.
 c) An appliance in which electricity or gas is used for cooking.
 d) A oven with electromagnetic waves to cook or warm food.
 e) It has two taps with hot and cold water.
 f) A piece of furniture supported by one or more vertical legs and having a flat horizontal surface.
 g) A towel made of absorbent paper.
 h) An electric device for toasting bread.
 i) A piece of furniture used for storage that has doors and contains shelves.
 j) A seat for one person that has a back and usually four legs.
 k) A wooden or plastic board used for cutting food products.
 l) A container for trash.

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1) — Have we got any ⁽¹⁾ bread?
 — Yes, we've got _____ ⁽²⁾ bread.
 — _____ ⁽³⁾ bread have we got?
 — One loaf.
 — What about potatoes? Are there _____ ⁽⁴⁾ potatoes?
- 2) — Is there _____ ⁽¹⁾ rice?
 — No, there isn't _____ ⁽²⁾ rice. We've got to buy _____ ⁽³⁾.
 — _____ ⁽⁴⁾ do we need?
 — Two packets.

3 Complete the text with the verbs in the Past Simple Tense.

We ate ⁽¹⁾ (*to eat*) our beef in silence. Existence _____ ⁽²⁾ (*to seem*) hollow and uninteresting. We _____ ⁽³⁾ (*to think*) of the happy days of childhood, and _____ ⁽⁴⁾ (*to sigh*). We _____ ⁽⁵⁾ (*to brighten*) up a bit, however, over the apple-tart, and, when George _____ ⁽⁶⁾ (*to draw*) out a tin of pine-apple from the bottom of the hamper, and _____ ⁽⁷⁾ (*to roll*) it into the middle of the boat, we _____ ⁽⁸⁾ (*to feel*) that life _____ ⁽⁹⁾ (*to be*) worth living after all.

We are very fond of pine-apples, all three of us. We _____ ⁽¹⁰⁾ (*to look*) at the picture on the tin; we _____ ⁽¹¹⁾ (*to think*) of the juice. We _____ ⁽¹²⁾ (*to smile*) at one another, and Harris _____ ⁽¹³⁾ (*to get*) a spoon ready.

Then we _____ ⁽¹⁴⁾ (*to look*) for the knife to open the tin with. There _____ ⁽¹⁵⁾ (*to be*) no tin-opener to be found.



2 FOOD

Then Harris _____⁽¹⁶⁾ (*to try*) to open the tin with a pocket-knife, and _____⁽¹⁷⁾ (*to break*) the blade and _____⁽¹⁸⁾ (*to cut*) himself badly; and George _____⁽¹⁹⁾ (*to try*) a pair of scissors, and the scissors _____⁽²⁰⁾ (*to fly*) up, and nearly _____⁽²¹⁾ (*to put*) his eye out.

«Three Men in a Boat» by Jerome K. Jerome

4 Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct variant.

- 1) Add some the milk to potatoes. Add some milk to potatoes.
- 2) You can to squeeze a lemon over the salad. _____
- 3) Cooking in steam takes longer then boiling. _____
- 4) Pickled cucumbers is added to the soup. _____
- 5) What do you like to eat at breakfast? _____
- 6) Dry apricots can be eaten as snackcs. _____

5 Read the text and choose the correct answers.



Lesson 4

1 Write the names of the cooking equipment.



1

bottle opener



2



3



4



5



6



FOOD 2



7



8



9



10



11



12

2 Match the texts with the headings.

- a) Yorkshire Pudding.
- b) Shepherd's Pie.
- c) ~~Jellied eels.~~
- d) Mushy peas.
- e) Trifle.

- 1) They are cooked for approximately half an hour and allowed to cool. The juices then form the jelly. The dish is an-East-End-of-London delicacy, often sold with pie and mash. They are no longer commonly eaten in London, but can still be found, especially around the East End.
- 2) It is a dish made from thick custard, fruit, sponge cake, fruit juice and whipped cream. These ingredients are usually arranged in layers with fruit and sponge on the bottom, and custard and cream on top. Some types of this dessert contain a small amount of alcohol such as port or, most commonly, sweet sherry.
- 3) It is not a dessert in spite of its name, although it is similar in some ways to a pancake made with flour, milk and eggs. It is usually eaten with roast beef and gravy as part of a traditional Sunday lunch.
- 4) They are first soaked overnight in water, and then simmered with a little sugar and salt until they form a thick green lumpy soup. They are a very traditional northern English accompaniment to fish and chips.
- 5) It is also known as cottage pie, is a traditional English dish comprising minced (ground) meat covered with mashed potato. The meat is typically lamb or beef left over from a Sunday roast. The term tends to be used when the meat is lamb.



FOOD 2

Ingredients

- 2 tomatoes;
- 1 cucumber;
- 1 cup olives;
- 1/2 medium red onion;
- 3 tablespoons olive oil;
- 1/2 teaspoon dried oregano;
- 1/4 teaspoon salt;
- 1/2 cup feta cheese.

Directions



Greek Salad

Cooking equipment

Ingredients

- 250g cheese;
- 300g pasta;
- 1l water.

Directions



Cheese Pasta

Cooking equipment

Lesson 5

1 Circle the correct variant.

- Why ... go to a café?
 - a) don't we
 - b) don't we to
 - c) don't
- Let's ... for a meal.
 - a) to go out
 - b) going out
 - c) go out
- How about ... friends this evening?
 - a) to visit
 - b) visit
 - c) visiting



2 FOOD

- 4) Why ... a cake tonight?
 - a) don't bake
 - b) don't you bake
 - c) not you bake
- 5) We ... a pizza while you're there.
 - a) could cook
 - b) cook
 - c) have cooked
- 6) ... shopping this afternoon.
 - a) Let's going
 - b) Let's to go
 - c) Let's go
- 7) What ... your sister for help in making hamburgers?
 - a) about asking
 - b) about to ask
 - c) about ask
- 8) How ... a few potatoes for your borsch?
 - a) about peeling
 - b) about to peel
 - c) about you peeling
- 9) Let's ...!
 - a) cooking together
 - b) to cook together
 - c) cook together

2 Find, circle and write cooking words.

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

Cook, _____

3 Make up and write down as many word combinations as possible.

- | | | |
|------------------|--|-------|
| dinner | | |
| soup | | glass |
| butter | | bowl |
| salad | | knife |
| water | | fork |
| bread-and-butter | | plate |

Dinner plate, _____



4 Match the texts with the headings. There is one choice you don't need to use.

- a) ~~History of Bread.~~
- b) Main Ingredients of Bread.
- c) How to Keep Bread.
- d) Importance of Bread.
- e) Meaning of the Word «Bread».

- 1) Bread is one of the oldest prepared kinds of food, dating back to the Neolithic era. The development of bread can probably also be traced to prehistoric times.
- 2) It is a foodstuff of great historical and contemporary importance in many cultures in the West and Middle East. The Lord's Prayer, for example, contains the line «Give us today our daily bread». The word «bread» is now commonly used around the world in English-speaking countries as a synonym for money. A «bread winner» is a household's main economic contributor and has little to do with actual bread provision, for example.
- 3) Flour is a product made from grain. It is flour that makes the structure to the final baked bread. As a rule, flour's made from rye, barley, maize, and other grains, but it is wheat flour that is most commonly used for bread. Salt, fat are common ingredients, but bread may contain milk, eggs, sugar, spices, fruit, vegetables, nuts or seeds.
- 4) Modern bread is sometimes wrapped in paper or plastic film, or stored in an airtight container such as a breadbox to keep it fresh longer. Bread that is kept in warm, moist environments gets quickly spoilt.

5 Write a story about the way your mother cooked her favourite dish.

Use the following words and word combinations: *decided to cook, took, first, then, added, put, after that, finally.*



2 FOOD

Lesson 6

1 Write the correct question words.

- 1) Who is cooking dinner today? — Olena.
- 2) _____ does the boy come from? — He's from Lviv.
- 3) _____ did you cut the lemon? — With a knife.
- 4) _____ is Dmytro's birthday? — In May, I think.
- 5) _____ much is the jelly? — It's twenty hryvnas.
- 6) _____ is best at cooking fish? — It's dad.
- 7) _____ are you going? — I'm going to my grandpa.
- 8) _____ is home-smoked ham? — It's fifty hryvnas.
- 9) _____ does the shop open? — It opens at eight o'clock.
- 10) _____ can I get some ice cream? — You can get some in the refrigerator.
- 11) _____ are you going to fry? — Fish and chips.
- 12) _____ are you going to do on Saturday? — I don't know.
- 13) _____ has got the wooden spoon? — I have got it.
- 14) _____ is your name? — Justin.
- 15) _____ is mum's birthday? — It's on Friday.

2 Write questions to the words in bold.

- 1) **The soup** smells nice. What smells nice?
- 2) I cooked **a fruit** jelly yesterday. _____
- 3) He removed **a tablecloth** from the table. _____
- 4) I rinsed **vegetables** carefully. _____
- 5) **The cake** tastes great! _____
- 6) We need to dry **apricots**. _____
- 7) My grandma usually cleans **the flat**. _____
- 8) I had a feeling of **pride**. _____

3 Read the sentences and choose the tense form used in them.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| a) The Present Continuous (Progressive) Tense | c) The Present Perfect Tense |
| b) The Past Continuous (Progressive) Tense | d) The Past Perfect Tense |

- a) 1) She is always telling lies!
- 2) I had done my homework by 5 o'clock yesterday.
- 3) They were doing a lot of puzzles.

- 4) I have borrowed three books.
- 5) I am cooking now.
- 6) Dad had repaired the car by 7 o'clock.
- 7) We have visited three museums.
- 8) We were having lunch at 3 o'clock yesterday.

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the Past Simple or Past Perfect Tense.

- 1) Yesterday we discussed (to discuss) the dish which we _____
(to cook) some days before.
- 2) When my sister _____ (to go) home, I _____
(to begin to boil) potatoes.
- 3) The children _____ (to eat) dinner by 8 o'clock.
- 4) He _____ (to tell) us about many interesting things he _____
(to see) in the museum.
- 5) The mother _____ (to cook) lunch by the time they _____
(to come) home.

5 Choose the correct variant.



Lesson 7. Grammar Revision

1 Complete the sentences with question tags.

- 1) Sashko wasn't in the kitchen, was he ? 2) I am afraid he is very busy, _____ ? 3) I'll dry your cup, _____ ?
- 4) He never assists his mother, _____ ? 5) Everybody was very happy, _____ ? 6) Tom knows that his mother is in the kitchen, _____ ? 7) I think she cooked perfectly, _____ ?
- 8) You are not right, _____ ? 9) I'm too quick, _____ ?
- 10) She is enjoying grilled vegetables, _____ ? 11) You've got a dishwasher, _____ ? 12) Nothing about me is true, _____ ?
- 13) Natalka likes baking cakes, _____ ? 14) Serhiy can cook breakfast, _____ ? 15) You weren't listening, _____ ? 16) You are serious, _____ ? 17) Everyone will assist you, _____ ?



2 FOOD

2 Write whether the nouns in bold are countable (C) or uncountable (U).

- U 1) I don't like **milk**.
- 2) I prefer **tea**.
- 3) The children are playing in the **garden**.
- 4) My mother uses **butter** to bake cakes.
- 5) There are a lot of **windows** in our classroom.
- 6) We need some glue to fix this **plate**.
- 7) My granny drinks two big glasses of **water** every morning.
- 8) The **bread** my mother bakes is delicious.
- 9) I bought three **bottles** of mineral water for our picnic.
- 10) I'd like some **juice** please!

3 Fill in the sentences with the verbs in the Past Perfect Tense.

- 1) Olexiy had gone (to go) home by the time I arrived.
- 2) Ann realised that she _____ (to leave) her mobile phone in the train.
- 3) Mum was angry because I _____ (not to clean) my room.
- 4) _____ they _____ (to study) English before they went abroad?
- 5) We were hungry because we _____ (not to eat) in the morning.
- 6) My phone didn't work because I _____ (not to charge) it.
- 7) Why didn't you want to watch the film? _____ you _____ (you/see) it before?
- 8) Sally was sorry because she _____ (to forget) her dad's birthday.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect or Past Simple Tense.

- 1) After Ivan had spent (to spend) his holiday in Italy he wanted (to want) to learn Italian.
- 2) Lilly _____ (to phone) her dad before she _____ (to leave) home.
- 3) Semen _____ (to turn on) the radio after she _____ (to wash) the cups.
- 4) When she _____ (to arrive) the play _____ (to start).
- 5) After the woman _____ (to come) home she _____ (to feed) the cat.
- 6) Before he _____ (to sing) a song he _____ (to play) the guitar.
- 7) She _____ (to watch) a film after the children _____ (to go) to bed.
- 8) After Petro _____ (to make) breakfast he _____ (to phone) his friend.
- 9) I _____ (to be) very tired because I _____ (to study) too much.
- 10) They _____ (to finish) their homework before they _____ (to phone) their friends.



HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS 3

Lesson 1

1 Match the antonyms.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1) hot | a) sad |
| 2) tired | b) bad |
| 3) happy | c) cold |
| 4) fine | d) fresh |
| 5) sick | e) healthy |
| 6) angry | f) cheerful |

2 Complete the text with the words from the box.

~~feel sick~~ means want feel

To feel sick ⁽¹⁾ means different things in British and American English. In American English it _____ ⁽²⁾ that you _____ ⁽³⁾ ill. In British English it means that you _____ ⁽⁴⁾ to vomit.

3 Read and fill in the gaps. There are two words you don't need to use.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| a) see | c) prescribes | e) examines |
| b) goes | d) catching | f) sneezing |

If we feel bad we must see ⁽¹⁾ a doctor. The doctor _____ ⁽²⁾ his patients. He _____ ⁽³⁾ his patients a medicine. If our illness is _____ ⁽⁴⁾, our friends must not come to see us as they can fall ill themselves.

4 Write your ideas about what makes people healthy and strong.

Use the following words and word combinations: *sport, to eat, well, fine, exercises, cheerful, to follow the doctor's advice, to feel.*



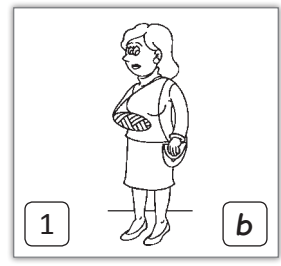
3 HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS

Lesson 2

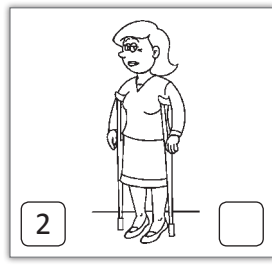
1 Read and cross out the odd word.

- 1) An earache, a toothache, a headache, a cough.
- 2) A sore throat, a bad cold, a stomach ache, a backache.
- 3) A high temperature, a pain in the elbow, a pain in the knee, a hospital.
- 4) A patient, a doctor, hurt, a nurse.

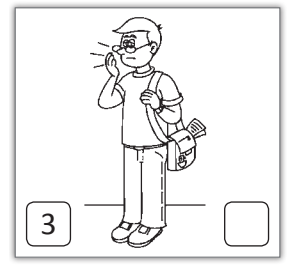
2 Circle the correct variant.



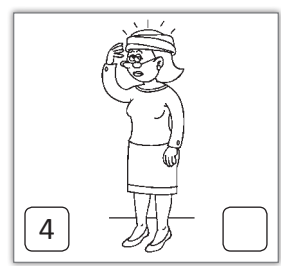
- a) She has a broken leg.
- b) She has a broken arm.
- c) She has a broken foot.



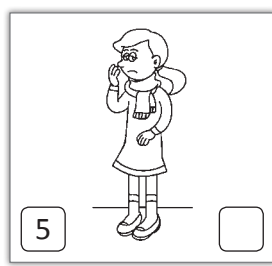
- a) She has a headache.
- b) She has a stomach ache.
- c) She has a broken leg.



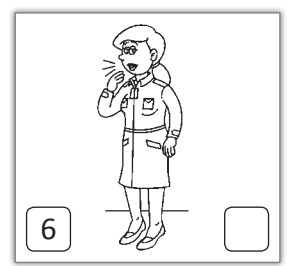
- a) He has a toothache.
- b) He has a stomach ache.
- c) He has a backache.



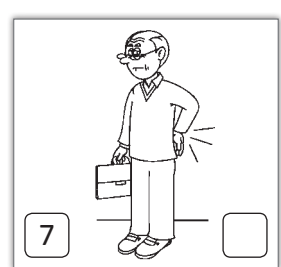
- a) She has a cough.
- b) She has a fever.
- c) She has a headache.



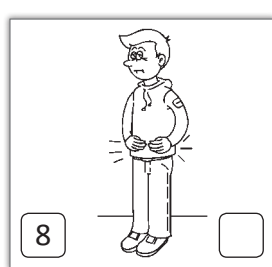
- a) She has a fever.
- b) She has a sore throat.
- c) She has a stuffy nose.



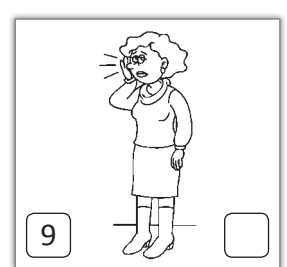
- a) She has a headache.
- b) She has a cough.
- c) She has an earache.



- a) He has a stomach ache.
- b) He has a backache.
- c) He has a sore leg.



- a) He has a headache.
- b) He has the flu.
- c) He has a stomach ache.



- a) She has a toothache.
- b) She has an earache.
- c) She has a stomach ache.



HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS 3

3 Make up sentences.

- 1) wrong/with/is/Mary/what/? What is wrong with Mary?
- 2) has/headache/a/got/she/. _____
- 3) is/what/you/wrong/with/? _____
- 4) got/toothache/I/have/a/. _____
- 5) got/you/cold/have/a/? _____
- 6) I/can/what/do/for/you/? _____
- 7) a/doctor/she/is/. _____
- 8) he/a/ache/stomach/got/has/. _____

4 Complete the text with the words from the box.

~~stressful~~ cold headaches hurt illnesses pull a muscle pains relax stressed

Nowadays many people have very stressful ⁽¹⁾ problems. Doctors say that stress can cause many _____ ⁽²⁾, and in some cases even heart attacks. If you are feeling _____ ⁽³⁾ you are also more likely to get a _____ ⁽⁴⁾ or flu, or suffer from _____ ⁽⁵⁾. You should try to rest and _____ ⁽⁶⁾, and do exercise to keep fit. But be careful! You should start slowly, or you could _____ ⁽⁷⁾ your back or _____ ⁽⁸⁾. If you notice any _____ ⁽⁹⁾ after doing exercise, see a doctor.

5 Change the following sentences into the Past Simple Tense.

- 1) His father works at a hospital. His father worked at a hospital.
- 2) She often has headaches. _____
- 3) Do your pupils visit a dentist regularly? _____
- 4) Her mother is a nurse. _____
- 5) We don't know he is hurt. _____
- 6) Does the doctor speak English? _____
- 7) We understand the prescription. _____
- 8) My friend doesn't like being ill. _____



3 HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS

Lesson 3

1 Arrange the sentences into the groups.

At the reception	<i>I'd like to see a doctor.</i> _____ _____ _____
Discussing symptoms	_____ _____ _____ _____
Doctor's treatment	_____ _____ _____ _____

- 1) Stay in bed for a couple of days.
- 2) What's the problem?
- 3) Gargle your throat three times a day.
- 4) Drink plenty of fluid and keep warm.
- 5) What are your symptoms?
- 6) I've got a fever.
- 7) ~~I'd like to see a doctor.~~
- 8) Do you have an appointment?
- 9) I'd like to make an appointment to see Dr Smith.
- 10) I've got a swollen ankle.
- 11) I'm in a lot of pain.
- 12) I'm having difficulty breathing.
- 13) We'll do some lab tests.
- 14) The nurse will give you an injection.
- 15) Here's your prescription for medication.
- 16) Drink hot milk with butter and honey.

2 Rewrite the text using the Past Simple Tense.

I am pale and I have a fever. I feel ill, so I decide to visit my doctor before things get worse. I call the doctor in the morning, and I make an appointment for 9.30 a.m. When I arrive at her office, I have to fill in some papers. After a few minutes, the nurse calls my name and takes me back to one of their examination rooms. I explain to the doctor the symptoms

HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS 3

I have. She examines me, takes my temperature and blood pressure. After looking me over and asking a few questions, the doctor's diagnosis is that I have a sore throat. She writes me out a prescription for some pills, which I have to take two times a day. After the exam, I go back home. After the treatment my health improves wonderfully.

I was pale and I had a fever.

3 Choose the correct variant.



Lesson 4

1 Fill in the missing letters.

- 1) to f e e l i ll
- 2) to g to the ch m st's
- 3) to ph n the m t er
- 4) to t k smb h m
- 5) to x mine the p t nt
- 6) to f l b tt r
- 7) to t k the m d c n
- 8) to wr t a pr scr pt n

2 Circle the correct form.

- 1) I can't play outdoors because I feel *illness* / *ill*.
- 2) Can you *phone* / *phones* the mother?



3 HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS

- 3) I'm ill. Can you *take / go* me home?
- 4) A doctor usually *tests / examines* a patient.
- 5) Look! She is writing a *prescription / prescribe*.
- 6) Let's go to the *chemist / chemist's*.
- 7) My head aches. I need to *eat / take* the medicine.
- 8) It's great to *feel / find* better!

3 Make up a dialogue. Put the phrases into the correct order.

- 1 Iryna: So, how are you doing, Vlad?
- Iryna: Well, what seems to be the problem?
- Iryna: Listen, forget about that medicine! I have just the thing to get rid of bad colds. You see, my mum is really into herbal medicine.
- Vlad: Well, to be honest, Iryna, I was feeling great on Saturday, but I started to feel ill Sunday afternoon. I thought I'd get better, but I feel worse than before. And I'm really worried because I have to give a presentation at school on Friday, so I have to be better by then.
- Iryna: Ah, come on! Give it a try. You just take some of my mum's herbal tea and drink it four times a day. Believe me. You'll be up and dancing around every time.
- Vlad: Well, I thought I had the flu, but the doctor said it was just a bad cold. He gave me some medicine to take care of my stuffy nose and fever. I'm supposed to take the medicine three times a day after eating, but it doesn't seem to help. He also told me to stay off my feet for a day or so, but I'm so busy these days.
- Vlad: Oh, no thanks.
- Vlad: Dancing around every time, right? Well, you're right. Let's meet today.

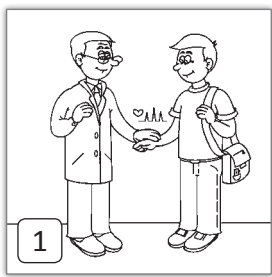
4 Write a story about the time when you were ill.

Use the following words and word combinations: *suddenly, then, soon, to feel ill, to examine, the chemist's, pills, to feel better.*

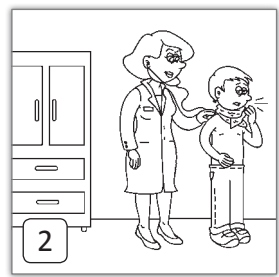
HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS 3

Lesson 5

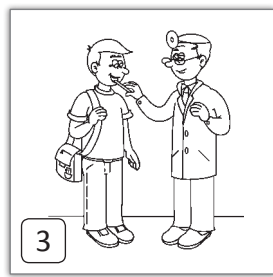
1 Look at the pictures and write down the names of the activities.



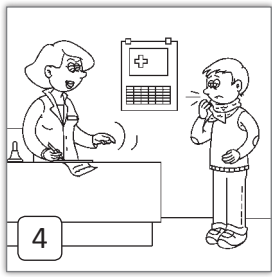
1 feel smb's pulse



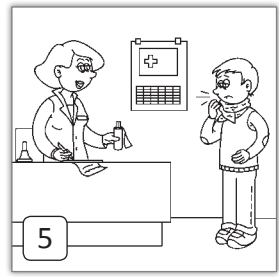
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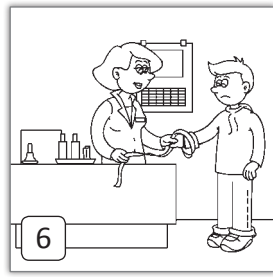
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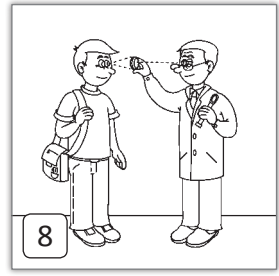
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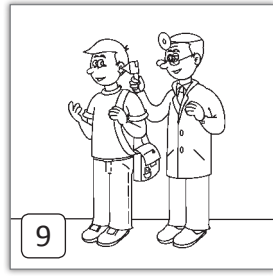
6



7



8



9

2 Use the modal verbs *should* or *must* and the verbs from the box to complete the sentences.

clean eat go (x3) ~~sleep~~ take wash wear

- 1) You've got a headache. You should sleep a little.
- 2) You've got a stomach ache. You _____ regularly.
- 3) Look at your teeth! You _____ to the dentist.
- 4) You _____ your teeth regularly.



3 HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS

- 5) We need some medicine. We _____ to the pharmacy.
- 6) I don't think you _____ to school today.
- 7) Your hands are dirty. You _____ them.
- 8) People _____ a hat in winter.
- 9) I've caught a cold. You _____ the temperature.

3 Fill in *should* or *shouldn't*.

- 1) It's raining and you should take an umbrella.
- 2) My son _____ eat so many lollipops. It's bad for his teeth.
- 3) _____ I drink hot milk if I have a sore throat? — Yes, you _____.
- 4) They are having a test tomorrow. They _____ go for a walk. They _____ stay at home and study.
- 5) Children _____ eat lots of vegetables but they _____ eat a lot of sweets.
- 6) The doctor said, «You _____ eat healthy food. You _____ eat junk food. You _____ watch so much TV. You _____ walk at least 1 hour a day. You _____ drink fruit juice and water.»

4 Advise your friend what he/she should do to be healthy.

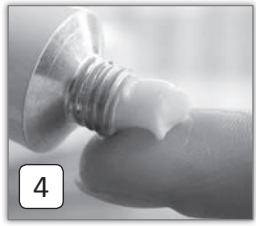
Use the following words and word combinations: *dirt, fingernails, to breathe, to avoid different bad habits, to lose weight, to keep fit, regular exercise, to keep clean.*



HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS 3

Lesson 6

1 Write the words according to the definitions and match them with the pictures.



- 1 a) Small flat round pieces of medicine that you swallow without chewing them.— Pills
- b) A liquid used for cleaning, protecting or treating skin.— _____
- c) A natural substance found in food that is an essential part of what people eat to help them grow and stay healthy.— _____
- d) A drug used to reduce pain.— _____
- e) A smooth substance that you rub into the skin to heal a wound or a sore place.— _____
- f) A tool that has a handle with a shallow bowl at the end, used for stirring, serving and eating food.— _____
- g) A drug used to reduce fever.— _____
- h) A drug for a blocked nose in small drops or particles.— _____
- i) A liquid medicine that you take for a cough.— _____
- j) A liquid medicine that can be put into the eyes.— _____
- k) A plastic container filled with ice that is used to cool parts of the body that are injured.— _____
- l) A pad supplying heat.— _____



3 HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS

2 Write the possible treatment in the table.

I have...	
1) a headache.	Take an aspirin.
2) a cough.	
3) a running nose.	
4) a backache.	
5) a cut.	
6) problems with my eyes.	
7) a swollen knee.	
8) a fever.	

3 Answer the questions.

- 1) Have you ever been to hospital? _____
- 2) When was it? _____

- 3) What happened to you? _____

- 4) What prescriptions did you have? _____

4 Read the text and choose the correct answers.

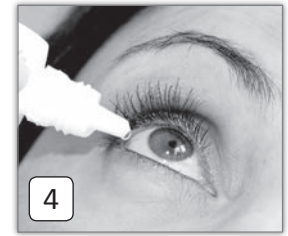
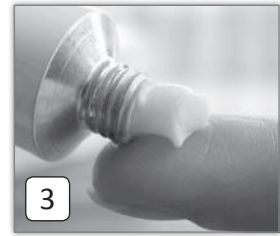


Lesson 7

1 Look at the pictures and write the words.



bandage





HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS 3



2 Read and write the heading to the texts.

1) _____

Sometimes, an object can get into the throat and completely block the airway. If airflow into and out of lungs is blocked, it can become a life-threatening emergency. What to do if he or she is unable to breathe, can't talk, cry or make noise? In those cases, immediately start abdominal thrusts or hit him/her on the back with your hand.

2) _____

Rinse the wound thoroughly with water to clean out dirt. Then wash the wound with mild soap and rinse thoroughly. (For minor wounds, it isn't necessary to use an antiseptic solution to prevent infection.) Cover the wound with a bandage. Call an ambulance if the wound is red, swollen, warm or draining pus.

3) _____

If somebody is severely burned, call an ambulance right away. While you wait for help, begin this treatment: remove clothing from the burned areas, run cool (not cold) water over the burn until the pain eases. Do not put any ointments, butter or other remedies on the burn — these can make it worse.

4) _____

A broken bone requires immediate medical care. Do not move a person whose neck or back is injured. Movement can cause serious damage. Call an ambulance. If there is bleeding, apply pressure on the bleeding area with a clean piece of clothing or other material. Do not wash the wound or try to push back any part of the bone that may be sticking out. Keep a person still.

5) _____

A critical condition when the face turns grey, the skin becomes cold and wet. It is common after a serious injury. You should keep the person warm and give him/her water.

3 Read the example and write about minor accidents or injuries you've had.

I remember spraining my ankle on a hiking trip. Luckily, someone had an elastic bandage which I wrapped around my ankle. After resting for some time, I was able to continue the trip.



3 HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS

Lesson 8

1 Circle the correct variant.

- 1) The doctor wrapped a ... around my head.
 a) bandage b) plaster c) cream d) pill
- 2) He exercises every day to keep
 a) fat b) fit c) good d) upset
- 3) His illness was caused by
 a) overworking b) health c) fitness d) day
- 4) My teeth hurt. I must see my
 a) nurse b) optician c) dentist d) surgeon
- 5) I must buy some pills for my sore
 a) head b) health c) throat d) skin
- 6) He must go on a diet because of his high blood
 a) poisoning b) burn c) shock d) pressure
- 7) Do you have medicine for a dry ...?
 a) weather b) cough c) headache d) skin
- 8) Give me a I want to take my temperature.
 a) stethoscope b) meter c) antiseptic d) thermometer
- 9) She ... a muscle in the fitness centre yesterday.
 a) cut b) broke c) pulled d) burnt



HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS 3

2 Underline the correct variant.

- 1) I've lost my glasses/glass.
- 2) I have a fever/heat.
- 3) I feel unwell/unclear.
- 4) Her face is swollen/swallow.
- 5) My son's got a bad sunburn/roast.
- 6) I had a coughing/cough.
- 7) My son feels better/today.

3 Complete the text with the words from the box.

cold medicine better examine fever sure appointment ~~ill~~ hurt patients

I felt a little ill ⁽¹⁾. My throat _____ ⁽²⁾, and I thought I had a _____ ⁽³⁾.
 I called the doctor to make an _____ ⁽⁴⁾. He had many other _____ ⁽⁵⁾ that
 day, but he said he would _____ ⁽⁶⁾ me. I thought it was just a _____ ⁽⁷⁾, but
 I wanted the doctor to make me _____ ⁽⁸⁾ it was not anything serious. He gave me
 some _____ ⁽⁹⁾ to make me feel _____ ⁽¹⁰⁾.

4 Write how you had to take care of someone who was ill or injured. Mention the medicine you gave him/her.



3 HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS

Lesson 9

1 Complete the sentences with question tags.

- 1) Olga is from Vinnytsia, isn't she ?
- 2) The car isn't in the street, _____ ?
- 3) You are Andriy, _____ ?
- 4) She went to school yesterday, _____ ?
- 5) He didn't recognize me, _____ ?
- 6) Factories pollute the environment, _____ ?
- 7) Ivan has been to Kyiv recently, _____ ?
- 8) The pill is very expensive, _____ ?
- 9) He won't tell her, _____ ?
- 10) Olena had a fever, _____ ?

2 Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) How do you _____ | a) getting a cold. |
| 2) I must be _____ | b) thank you. |
| 3) I feel much better today, | c) she feels better soon. |
| 4) Tell her I hope _____ | d) feel? |
| 5) You look ill. You should see _____ | e) a doctor. |
| 6) Hello! I'd like to make _____ | f) a terrible toothache. |
| 7) I've got _____ | g) an appointment. |

3 Imagine that you have a magical ability to cure various wounds and illnesses. Write how you would use your power.

Use the following words and word combinations: *to affect, to train doctors in surgical techniques, network, links, the operating theatre, to prevent, to avoid, to suffer from, to recover, to give advice, to find out.*

HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS 3

The Extra Topic*

1 Arrange the words into the groups. Consult the dictionary if necessary.

a cold diarrhea pneumonia chickenpox a backache
~~to feel fine~~ a doctor sleepy a flu a quinzey a high temperature
 to feel hot a sore throat bronchitis indigestion appendicitis
 a nurse a prescription a heart disease a pain a stomachache
 to feel cold to look tired to feel sick a cough

States of a person

to feel fine,

Diseases

Illnesses

Symptoms

Hospital

2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs from the box.

to feel to look

- 1) Why did you buy a bottle of juice? — I felt thirsty.
- 2) You _____ so tired. Why don't you go to bed?
- 3) Can you help me? I've got a terrible headache and _____ weak.
- 4) Why _____ your Dad _____ angry? — Someone has broken his phone.
- 5) Hi! Are you better today? — I _____ fine.

* Додатковий матеріал до чинної програми (з урахуванням змін, затверджених Наказом МОН України від 07.06.2017 № 804)



3 HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS

3 Read the statements and mark them as «True» or «False». Correct the false ones.

- 1) Bronchitis is an illness when a person coughs and has difficulties in breathing. T
- 2) A flu means pain that you get in your stomach when you have eaten food that is difficult to digest. ____
- 3) A cold is an infection in the nose and throat that often causes a cough, a fever, and sometimes some pain in the muscles. ____
- 4) Appendicitis is an infectious disease that causes a temperature and red spots on the skin. ____
- 5) Heart disease is an infection with a sore throat and fever. ____

4 Find, circle and write 10 names of diseases.

f	a	p	p	e	n	d	i	c	i	t	i	s
l	i	n	d	i	g	e	s	t	i	o	n	z
u	z	x	c	v	b	w	w	b	c	b	d	c
p	n	e	u	m	o	n	i	a	o	n	i	v
x	b	m	c	l	c	t	l	n	u	z	a	b
v	z	r	o	t	o	r	t	w	g	c	r	x
m	n	l	r	w	n	w	o	x	h	w	r	c
c	h	i	c	k	e	n	p	o	x	v	h	o
v	b	m	l	m	q	u	i	n	z	y	e	l
b	r	o	n	c	h	i	t	i	s	b	a	d

- 1) Appendicitis;
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____



HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS 3

5 Write sentences with the following words and phrases: *quinzy*, *to feel fine*, *a disease*, *a cold*, *indigestion*.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

6 Put the words in the alphabetical order.

Vitamins, aspirin, eye drops, nasal spray, pill, cold tablets, cough syrup, lotion, tablets, heating pad, ointment, bandage, ice pack.

Aspirin,

7 Circle the correct variant.

- 1) She took a (pill) / *vitamin* for her headache.
- 2) You should put some *drops* / *ointment* on that cut.
- 3) *An aspirin* / *A bandage* is effective in treating headaches.
- 4) This cereal contains important *vitamins* / *tablets* and minerals.
- 5) If you use *these eye drops* / *this nasal spray*, your nose should be better.
- 6) Don't forget to take a bottle of *suntan lotion* / *an ice pack* when you go to the beach.
- 7) He wrapped a *bandage* / *lotion* around his foot.

8 Complete the sentences.

- 1) If you cough, _____.
- 2) Cold tablets are _____.
- 3) There is some _____ in every ice pack.
- 4) A heating pad is filled with _____.
- 5) You need a teaspoon _____.
- 6) An ointment is used when _____.
- 7) Vitamins are _____.



4 THE WORLD OF CINEMA AND THEATRE

Lesson 1

1 Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) — What do you enjoy doing in your free time? | a) — Yes, I love playing tennis. |
| 2) — Are you keen on sports? | b) — Not really. I prefer relaxing with friends in the cinema. |
| 3) — Are you a sports fan? | c) — Not much. I prefer cooking at home. |
| 4) — Do you like going to cafés? | d) — I spend a lot of time going to discos with my friends. |

2 Write questions to the answers.

- 1) Which cinema shall we go to? — Let's visit the «Odeon».
- 2) _____ — I'd like to go and see a cowboy film.
- 3) _____ — No. I find them too scary.
- 4) _____ — Yes, musicals are my favourite type of films.
- 5) _____ — No, theatrical performances are not for me.
- 6) _____ — Yes, I've followed the film plot attentively.
- 7) _____
— I quite like romantic comedies, but I'd rather see a thriller.

3 Choose the correct variant to complete the sentences.

The first 3-D film was shown to an a ⁽¹⁾ in 1920, but it was a clever trick to enjoy at Disneyland, and nothing more. In the 1980s, as technology improved, 3-D became more ____ ⁽²⁾. Then, in 2009, there was «Avatar». At \$237 million, «Avatar» is one of the most expensive films ever made. As well as being popular with ____ ⁽³⁾, the film was nominated for nine Academy Awards (it won three). «Avatar's» success started the 3-D revolution. 3-D films are very popular. The technology makes you feel like you're a ____ ⁽⁴⁾ of the action. It can make you believe that you're on «Avatar's» planet Pandora when in fact you're actually just sitting in the ____ ⁽⁵⁾. 3-D films reach out to the audience. Audiences worldwide have shown they enjoy being more involved in a performance.

	a	b	c	d
1	audience	visitors	teachers	children
2	important	popular	clever	colourful
3	actors	actresses	characters	cinema-goers
4	participant	members	person	viewer
5	theatre	street	cinema	house



THE WORLD OF CINEMA AND THEATRE 4

4 Write about your leisure time. What do you usually do? Do you often go to the cinema? Do you prefer watching TV at home to visiting the cinema?

5 Choose the correct variant.



Lesson 2

1 Write your own examples of the following films.

- 1) A romance. «Gone with the wind»
- 2) An action film. _____
- 3) A thriller. _____
- 4) A comedy. _____
- 5) A fantasy. _____
- 6) A horror film. _____
- 7) An adventure film. _____
- 8) A science-fiction film. _____

2 Read the statements and mark them as «True» or «False».

- 1) A screenwriter creates a screenplay. True
- 2) A director of photography chooses the best possible visual look for the film. _____
- 3) Any film is first shown worldwide. _____
- 4) A costume designer makes clothes for the cast. _____



4 THE WORLD OF CINEMA AND THEATRE

- 5) An idea for a story is a beginning of a film. _____
- 6) A composer finds the cast. _____
- 7) A producer prepares the music. _____
- 8) An art director designs and creates the sets. _____

3 Mention your five favourite films. Write about the most impressive film that you have ever watched, explain why you liked it. Describe the plot, actors and actresses.

4 Read the text and choose the correct variant.



Lesson 3

1 Write questions to the words in bold.

- 1) **Cinematograph** is one of the wonders of the modern world. What is one of the wonders of the modern world?
- 2) **In 1895** the Lumiere brothers gave the world's first real cinema show. _____
- 3) The first film they showed was «**The Arrival of a Train at a Station**». _____
- 4) Cinema plays an **important** role in our life. _____



THE WORLD OF CINEMA AND THEATRE 4

- 5) Cinema has become a **part** of the modern way of life. _____

- 6) **Modern cinema halls** are comfortable. _____

- 7) It's possible for everyone to see the **screen** clearly. _____

- 8) **The quality of the sound** has changed a lot. _____

- 9) You can watch whatever you like: **news, shows, films or anything else.** _____

- 10) A cinema has special **seats.** _____

2 Complete the text with the words from the box.

refreshment stand
monitors
foyer
projectors
~~terrace~~

Rooftop Film Club, London

High above the streets of the capital, on the comfortable summer terrace ⁽¹⁾, you can enjoy a summer programme of indie cinema, ranging from cult classics to new releases. The club runs screenings in Peckham, Shoreditch, Stratford and Kensington, so no Londoner needs to go far. Fresh food, barbecues and film-themed cocktails are on hand at the _____ ⁽²⁾.

Brighton Big Screen

Bathe, or just relax, in the glow of the UK's largest beachfront cinema, which returns to Brighton this summer with a programme of more than 90 films. There will be three screenings each day, projected onto the 40-square-metre _____ ⁽³⁾ using the newest motion picture _____ ⁽⁴⁾, including family favourites «The Lion King», plus classics such as «Dirty Dancing» and «Back to the Future».

In the _____ ⁽⁵⁾ you can see advertisements of new films.

3 Make up a dialogue. Put the phrases into the correct order.

Bill: Not really. I think there was some music with trumpets at the beginning in the graveyard. But apart from that, I only remember Edith Piaf's song at the end.

1 Jack: One of my favourite films is «Saving Private Ryan». I know it's a war film, but I love it.



4 THE WORLD OF CINEMA AND THEATRE

- Jack:* Oh, by the way, have you seen the TV series «Band of Brothers»?
- Bill:* It's a classic. It's got a brilliant cast, there are so many excellent actors in it like Matt Damon and Vin Diesel.
- Bill:* I'll have to watch the series.
- Jack:* Do you know that although the film is set in France during the D-Day invasion, it was actually filmed in the south of England?
- Jack:* Well, it's very similar to «Saving Private Ryan». It's set during the Second World War and it follows a group of American soldiers. It stars a lot of unknown young actors as the soldiers.
- Bill:* Yeah, I read it somewhere. I love the opening scene when they are landing on the beach on D-Day. That scene has some of the best twenty minutes of action in the whole history of cinema for me.
- Jack:* I think it's a real story, although they probably changed some things. Can you remember the music in the film?
- Bill:* No, I haven't. What is it about?

4 Write about the cinema you've recently visited.

Use the following words and word combinations: *to buy some popcorn, motion picture projectors, the foyer, screens, sound-absorbing panels, a summer terrace, a hall, a box office, a refreshment stand, to buy tickets, to watch a movie trailer, to take a seat, at the front, in the middle, at the back, exciting, interesting.*

THE WORLD OF CINEMA AND THEATRE 4

Lesson 4

1 Unscramble the words.

- 1) nfyu — funny
- 2) comntoraryep — _____
- 3) noyinandg — _____
- 4) tiofical — _____
- 5) nteeinrtaing — _____
- 6) agtric — _____
- 7) isfsatyng — _____
- 8) toustdiannng — _____
- 9) lafwu — _____
- 10) inxegitc — _____

2 Read the dialogue and answer the questions.

Daughter: Dad, dad, dad!

Father: Uh, what, what, uh, uh!?!?

D: The movie is over. You slept through the best part.

F: Ah, ah, I must have missed the last few minutes.

D: Right. So, what do you think about it?

F: Well, overall, I'm a little disappointed with the movie. I mean, the story was a little strange, you have to admit. I mean, really. How believable is a plot about a captain who navigates his spaceship to the far galaxy and encounters a race of frog people?

D: Ah, but it was science fiction. I mean, you have to admit that the special effects were awesome, and the acting wasn't bad as well.

F: Ah, come on. What about the ship's communications officer? I mean, what do you think about him? Wasn't he a little disappointing to you? He was always talking to himself, and he had that funny hairdo.

D: Well, he was a little... unusual, but the ship's doctor was amazing. It was so cool when he brought the captain back to life after one of the battles.

F: That was pretty realistic, but then the rest of the movie just went from bad to worse.

D: How do you know? You were snoring so loud the neighbours probably had to close their windows.

F: Ah, well, anyway, it's bedtime.

- 1) Whose impression of the film was positive? — The daughter's impression was positive.
- 2) What was the film about? — _____
- 3) What was the genre of the film? — _____
- 4) Why didn't the father see the whole film? — _____



4 THE WORLD OF CINEMA AND THEATRE

5) Did they watch the film in the cinema? — _____

6) What character did the daughter like most? — _____

3 Write a film review.

Introduction

Write the name of the film, the director and the actors.

Main part

- Summarize the plot in a few sentences.
- Mention the setting: the place and time of the film.
- Write something about the main characters.

Conclusion

- Comment on the film.
- Why do you like it? Why don't you like it?
- Would you recommend the film?

The film is directed by... The film is produced by... It stars... The action of the film is set in... The main characters are... The story is about... I am impressed by... I think... The film is awful/exciting. What surprised me is... What I liked is... What I didn't like is... I liked/didn't like the film because...

THE WORLD OF CINEMA AND THEATRE 4

Lesson 5

1 Circle the correct variant.

- 1) He likes theatre, ...?
 a) doesn't he b) does he c) is he d) isn't he
- 2) They aren't in the stalls, ...?
a) aren't they b) are they c) don't they d) do they
- 3) She has already bought the tickets, ...?
a) do they b) don't they c) has she d) hasn't she
- 4) You are bored, ...?
a) aren't you b) are you c) don't you d) do you
- 5) It was a nice play, ...?
a) wasn't it b) was it c) did it d) didn't it
- 6) My mother bought the tickets last week, ...?
a) has she b) hasn't she c) didn't she d) did she
- 7) There are a lot of people in the dress circle, ...?
a) aren't there b) are there c) aren't they d) are they
- 8) The main characters have played greatly, ...?
a) did they b) didn't they c) haven't they d) have they

2 Arrange the words into the groups.

~~happy~~ stalls bored stage producer designer tired drama detective
interesting theatre box office actor director cartoons comedy
balcony moving free myth gallery documentary editor creative
thriller western assistant loud usher ticket booth attracting

Professions	Places and Things	Adjectives	Genres
		happy,	

3 Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct variant.

- 1) How long you have studied Arts? How long have you studied Arts?
- 2) Would you like an idea of performing an play in English? _____



4 THE WORLD OF CINEMA AND THEATRE

- 3) There is a lot of theatres on and near Broadway. _____

- 4) The show combine music and dance. _____

- 5) She's taking part in the amateur theatre since 2003. _____

- 6) I was very frighten when I saw the film. _____

- 7) Look at those film stares! _____

- 8) She thinks it is a good play, but I am not agree. _____

Lesson 6

1 Circle and fill in the correct variant.

- 1) matin ée
a) ea **b) ée** c) ae d) ie
- 2) chor_____graphy
a) ee b) oo c) oe d) eo
- 3) _____dience
a) ua b) au c) ae d) eu
- 4) _____orus
a) ch b) ck c) cc d) kh
- 5) or_____estra
a) ch b) ck c) cc d) kh
- 6) f_____ture
a) ea b) ee c) ae d) ie
- 7) prev_____w
a) ea b) ee c) ae d) ie

2 Write the definitions.

- 1) A box office is a place where you buy tickets.
- 2) A cast _____



THE WORLD OF CINEMA AND THEATRE 4

3) A musical _____

4) A script _____

3 Write what you like more: cinema or theatre. Explain your point of view.

Use the following words and word combinations: *interesting, important, popular, to watch, to visit, boring, unpleasant, a play, a film.*

4 Choose the correct variant.



Lesson 7

1 Put the words in brackets into the correct form.

1) When the curtain fell at the end of the performance, the participants (*part*) took many curtain calls.

2) The _____ (*act*) were enchanting.

3) The _____ (*dance*) were presented with flowers.

4) As for me, I prefer drama to all other theatres, but I also like opera and _____ (*music*).

5) From the very first minute I was deeply impressed by the _____ (*scene*).

6) The _____ (*perform*) was outstanding.



4 THE WORLD OF CINEMA AND THEATRE

2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

stage	opera	usher	actors	box office	ballet
seats	dress circle	audience	curtain		

- 1) A stage is a place where you can see a play performed.
- 2) My friend and I wanted to see the famous _____ «Swan Lake» by Tchaikovsky.
- 3) Our _____ were in the dress circle.
- 4) If you want to go to the theatre first of all go to the _____ and ask if they have tickets for the day you want.
- 5) The _____ led us to our seats.
- 6) At the end of the acts the _____ applauded the dancers.
- 7) The _____ was in Italian and I could understand almost nothing.
- 8) I took box number six in the _____.
- 9) At last the _____ went up.
- 10) The _____ were really very good, especially the actress who played Juliet.

3 A friend invites you to a famous play but you are not a theatre-goer. Explain why you think that theatre is a dying kind of art.

THE WORLD OF CINEMA AND THEATRE 4

Lesson 8

1 Complete the dialogue with articles if necessary.

Ann: We could go to the theatre and see _____ play.

Liz: That's a good idea! I think «Lost Girls» is still playing. I heard on the radio that it is _____ wonderful stage play.

Ann: Oh. Well, to be honest, I would rather go to _____ concert and listen to some good music.

Liz: Well, we haven't been to _____ concert for ages, but I still fancy _____ theatre.

Ann: Well, why don't we go to _____ matinée performance and then go to _____ concert later?

Liz: What a good idea! Phone up _____ box office and book some tickets.

2 Write questions to the answers.

1) Would you like to go and see a film tonight? — Sounds great! I would like to see a new film.

2) _____ — I really enjoy the action and adventure types of films.

3) _____ — Yes, another film that came out last week.

4) _____ — Yes, I've seen this great new musical.

5) _____ — It's a mystery and it had a little romance and some action, too.

3 Read the text and mark the statements as «True» or «False».

The Greek theatre history began with festivals honouring their gods. A god, Dionysus, was honoured with a festival. In Athens, during this festival, men used to perform songs to welcome Dionysus. Plays were only presented at this festival. Athens was the main centre for these theatrical traditions. At the early Greek festivals, the actors, directors and dramatists were all the same people.

Tragedy, comedy and satyr plays were the theatrical forms. The original Greek meaning of the word «tragedy» is «goat song». The theatres were large, open-air structures constructed on the slopes of hills. They consisted of three main elements: the orchestra, the scene, and the audience. The cast of a Greek play in that time consisted of amateurs, not professionals (all male).

1) The Greek theatre history began with festivals. True

2) Tragedy, comedy and satyr plays were the theatrical forms. _____

3) In Greece, the theatres were open-air structures built on river banks. _____

4) The actors had to wear special masks. _____



4 THE WORLD OF CINEMA AND THEATRE

- 5) Men used to perform songs to welcome Dionysus during this festival. _____
- 6) At the beginning, the actors and directors were all the same people. _____
- 7) «Comedy» means «goat song». _____
- 8) The cast of a Greek play in festivals included only professionals. _____

4 Write what kinds of films you like most. Prove your point of view.

5 Match the passages with their meaning.



Lesson 1

1 Put the words in brackets into the correct form.

Unusual British Sports and Games

Great Britain gave the world a number of modern sports, including football, hockey, boxing, badminton and baseball. But there are several rather unusual British sports.

«Aunt Sally» is a game. It involves throwing of a stick at a target (the Aunt Sally). Each player ⁽¹⁾ (*play*) in the team has 6 throws. The best score out of 24 wins.

«Cheese-Rolling» is an annual _____ ⁽²⁾ (*compete*). It's a race down a steep hill, the competitors try to catch cheese which is rolling from the top. Often this results in many _____ ⁽³⁾ (*injure*).

In «Coconut Shy» each player has 6 balls to throw at targets of coconuts balanced on raised stands. The player with the highest number of _____ ⁽⁴⁾ (*hit*) wins.

In «Pancake Racing» each _____ ⁽⁵⁾ (*participate*) carries a pancake in a frying pan. All the _____ ⁽⁶⁾ (*run*) must toss their pancakes as they run and catch them in the frying pan. The _____ ⁽⁷⁾ (*win*) of the race is the person who gets to the finish line without losing his or her pancake.

2 Answer the questions using the prompts in brackets.

1) Is your sports club working now? — (they/clean/it) No, they are cleaning it.

2) Do you like hockey? — (I/like/watch/it/on TV) _____

3) I never go to the stadium to basketball matches.— (I/can't stand/wait/in a queue/either) _____

4) We've lost the match.— (we/have/practise/a lot) _____

5) Have you jumped two metres? — (I/do/it/successfully) _____

6) I have to go to the gym.— (I/be/interested in/keeping fit) _____

7) What did Mike tell you? — (he/want/go picnicking) _____

3 Read and complete the texts.

a) ~~playing football~~

c) change into a star

b) famous footballers

d) never

1) David Beckham brought about a new style in playing football ⁽¹⁾. He will _____ ⁽²⁾ give up doing it. He is one of the most _____ ⁽³⁾. But also he is a very fashionable person. He can put on glamorous clothes and _____ ⁽⁴⁾.



5 SPORT

- a) in his life
- b) plays well
- c) a loving father
- d) very interested

2) Michael Jordan is a famous basketball player. He always _____⁽¹⁾. He had a lot of victories _____⁽²⁾. He is _____⁽³⁾ in sport. He is the top basketball player of his era and he is also _____⁽⁴⁾. He takes care of his three children.

4 Write about your school sports clubs.

Use the following words and word combinations: *to be proud of, to set a school record, to participate in sports competitions, to be full of joy, to be interested in, to have a wonderful time, to be delighted with, to feel cheerful, to feel excited.*

Lesson 2

1 Mark (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1) a) I've played golf all day and now I'm tired.
- b) I've been playing golf all day and now I'm tired.
- 2) a) What have you done? You're wet.
- b) What have you been doing? You're wet.
- 3) a) I've finished my homework. Now I'm going to skip the rope.
- b) I've been finishing my homework. Now I'm going to skip the rope.



SPORT 5

- 4) a) What have you done with my book? — I can't find it.
- b) What have you been doing with my book? — I can't find it.
- 5) a) She's trained in the sports club all morning and she hasn't finished.
- b) She's been training in the sports club all morning and she hasn't finished.
- 6) a) Why are you sweating? — I've stretched.
- b) Why are you sweating? — I've been stretching.
- 7) a) How many apples have you eaten?
- b) How many apples have you been eating?
- 8) a) How long have you attended the sports club?
- b) How long have you been attending the sports club?

2 Read the dialogue and write similar ones using the prompts.

1) a bit tired/to train/for 2 hours.

— *How are you getting on?* _____

— *Fine. A bit tired.* _____

— *Why? What have you been doing?* _____

— *I have been training for 2 hours.* _____

2) out of breath/to run/for 1 hour

3) hair/wet/swim/for half an hour

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

- 1) Mary has been playing (to play) chess since half past three.
- 2) How long _____ (John/to train) for the competition?
- 3) Where _____ (she/to go in for sport) since then?
- 4) Michael _____ (to run) for two hours.



5 SPORT

- 5) Jane _____ (to work) as a coach since 2009.
- 6) The children _____ (to play) outside for too long.
- 7) She _____ (to do) the homework since she arrived home.

4 Answer the questions using the prompts.

- 1) How long has she been training? (run/for three hours)
She has been running for three hours.
- 2) How long have those boys been doing karate? (do karate/for a week)

- 3) How long have Michael and Dan been playing football? (play/for two months)

- 4) How long has Steve been attending the gym? (train/since last Sunday)

- 5) How long has Nelly been swimming? (swim/for one hour)

5 Choose the correct variant.



Lesson 3

1 Read the text and match the words with their definitions.

Sport School Life

If you are a student who is always fascinated with sport you should consider entering a sports school. Many people in progressive countries have now realized this good option for their careers. Sporting does not only promote good health but also healthy lifestyle many people always wanted to have. It also has a potential to accumulate wealth if you choose this your final career in the future.

Remember, even if you are good at a certain sport discipline but if you only have limited knowledge about sport you can never be successful. The proper theory in sport combined with the actual performance in the field makes many sportsmen professional and among the best athletes of the world.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1) to promote | a) An area of land used for the purpose mentioned. |
| 2) field | b) An area of knowledge; a subject that people study or are taught. |
| 3) discipline | c) The way in which a person or a group of people live and work. |
| 4) lifestyle | d) To help something happen or to develop something. |

SPORT 5

2 Read the text of ex. 1 again and circle the correct variant.

- 1) What school can you choose to go in for sport?
a) A comprehensive school. b) A sports club. c) A gymnasium. **d) A sports school.**
- 2) What do people in all countries want to have?
a) Good health. b) Healthy lifestyle. c) A career. d) Wealth.
- 3) What does sport help people gather?
a) Wealth. b) A final career. c) Tools. d) A lifestyle.
- 4) What makes any sportsman professional?
a) Knowledge about sport.
b) A certain sport discipline.
c) Theory in sport and the performance in the field.
d) Theory in sport and the best athletes of the world.

3 Use the prompts to write an article to «The English Bridge Newspaper» (5—7 sentences).

- What is special about your PE lessons?
- How many coaches are there in your school?
- What sports events do you like best of all (football matches; sport competitions; tennis tournaments, etc.)?

Lesson 4

1 Circle the correct variant.

- 1) I love football. Last time I played, I scored a ...
a) goal b) match c) game d) point
- 2) Boxing is violent — the boxers ... each other hard.
a) hold b) kick c) kiss d) punch



5 SPORT

- 3) I like horses, but I don't want to ... one.
 - a) sit b) carry c) drive d) ride
- 4) I love tennis. I'd love to be a ... at a game.
 - a) viewer b) spectator c) audience d) watcher
- 5) We can't play football today because we haven't got a
 - a) balloon b) ring c) ball d) cue
- 6) I go to the gym to keep When I do a lot of exercises, I feel healthier.
 - a) good b) fat c) serious d) fit
- 7) I love watching karate and other martial
 - a) sports b) arts c) games d) fights
- 8) We're lucky. The school has got three tennis
 - a) fields b) pools c) pitches d) courts
- 9) Come on, I'll ... you to the end of the road. We'll see who is a faster runner.
 - a) jog b) run c) race d) fight
- 10) Cricket is a popular ... in England.
 - a) action b) sport c) art d) match
- 11) I've always supported «Dynamo». When I was young, I really wanted to play for that
 - a) team b) crew c) staff d) support

2 Match the questions with the answers. There is one choice you don't need to use.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) — Where are you going now? _____ | a) — To the sports club. |
| 2) — Do you like Chinese martial arts? | b) — His name's Mr Date. |
| 3) — Who's the new ski instructor? | c) — I watched a football game. |
| 4) — What did you do last week? | d) — To buy a new skateboard. |
| 5) — What is good about sport? | e) — Yes. I think they're very unusual. |
| | f) — It helps people to be healthy. |

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Yesterday evening Nick and I looked ⁽¹⁾ (to look) at some photographs from my skiing trip. That _____ ⁽²⁾ (to be) my first skiing experience so the pictures _____ ⁽³⁾ (to be) great. In one shot my poles _____ ⁽⁴⁾ (to fall) down from the ski lift. We _____ ⁽⁵⁾ (to laugh) like crazy.

4 Write questions to the answers.

- 1) Did you like playing table tennis _____ ? — Yes, I did. It was wonderful!
- 2) _____ ? — Now I play lawn tennis.
- 3) _____ ? — I've played lawn tennis for a year.
- 4) _____ ? — The tickets are 10 hryvnas.

- 5) _____ ? — My favourite team is playing today.
- 6) _____ ? — The score is 1:0.
- 7) _____ ? — I have visited the Sports Club twice this week.
- 8) _____ ? — I joined the team last year.

Lessons 5—6

1 Read the text and circle the correct variant.

Originally, the ancient Olympic Games were held in Olympia, Greece, from the 8th century BC to the 4th century AD. However, Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1894 and initiated the modern Olympic Games.

As the decision-making body, the IOC chooses the host city for each Olympic Games. The host city is responsible for organizing and funding a celebration of the Games. The Olympic programme, consisting of the sports to be contested at the Games, is also determined by the IOC. The celebration of the Games encompasses many rituals and symbols, such as the Olympic flag and torch, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies.

The evolution of the Olympic Movement during the 20th and 21st centuries has resulted in several changes to the Olympic Games. Some of these adjustments include the creation of the Winter Games for ice and winter sports, the Paralympic Games for athletes with a physical disability, and the Youth Olympic Games for teenage athletes. The IOC has had to adapt to the varying economic, political, and technological realities of the 20th century.

The Games have grown in scale to the point that nearly every nation is represented. Such growth has created numerous challenges, including boycotts, doping, bribery and terrorism. At each event of the Games, the Olympics and their media exposure provide unknown athletes with the chance to attain national and, in some cases, international fame. The Games also constitute a major opportunity for the host city and country to showcase themselves to the world.

(taken from: http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/reading-modern-olympic-games.php)

- 1) The first Olympic Games were organized by a European country.
 a) True b) False c) Not mentioned
- 2) It is believed that Heracles was the initiator of the games in honour of the gods, especially Zeus.
 a) True b) False c) Not mentioned
- 3) There are also the Winter Games and the Paralympic Games.
 a) True b) False c) Not mentioned



5 SPORT

- 4) The Games are a source of boycotts, doping, bribery, and terrorism.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Not mentioned
- 5) The Games also give a great possibility for the host city and country to represent themselves to the rest of the world.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Not mentioned

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Football, also called soccer, is probably the world's most popular team sport. It is played ⁽¹⁾ (to play) by over 150 million men and women of all ages in more than 200 countries.

It is interesting to know that nobody really _____ ⁽²⁾ (to know) when people started to play football, historians think that some form of the game was played in ancient cultures like China, Egypt or Rome.

Modern football, however, _____ ⁽³⁾ (to start) in England. At the end of the 17th century it was played by young people from rich families and between school teams. In 1863 the Football Association was founded in England and the first sets of rules were made. By the end of the 19th century the game _____ ⁽⁴⁾ (to spread) throughout the rest of the world.

In 1904 the International Association of Football (FIFA) was formed. It has become the world's most important football organization. Today all countries have national leagues in which teams play against each other for the national title. In Europe, the best teams compete in a tournament _____ ⁽⁵⁾ (to call) the Champions League.

The biggest event in the world of football is the World Cup. Every four years national teams gather their best players and _____ ⁽⁶⁾ (to compete) for the top prize. The first World Cup took place in Uruguay in 1930. The first World Cup tournament for women was held in 1991.

3 Write questions to the words in bold.

- 1) He has been playing chess since **childhood**. Since when has he been playing chess?
- 2) His younger brother **has been skating** for an hour. _____
- 3) **Mary** has been watching the tennis tournament since her mother went to the market. _____
- 4) We have been playing basketball for **half an hour**. _____
- 5) Ann has been speaking to the coach for **the last ten minutes**. _____

4 Choose the correct variant.



Lessons 7—8

1 Circle the correct variant.

- 1) I ... karate twice a week.
 a) do b) go c) play
- 2) You ... football.
 a) do b) go c) play
- 3) They ... fishing.
 a) do b) go c) play
- 4) Ann ... aerobics.
 a) does b) goes c) plays
- 5) You ... golf.
 a) do b) go c) play
- 6) They ... gymnastics.
 a) do b) go c) play
- 7) People ... cricket.
 a) do b) go c) play
- 8) You ... athletics.
 a) do b) go c) play
- 9) You ... skiing.
 a) do b) go c) play
- 10) You ... rugby.
 a) do b) go c) play

2 Read the text and write down the words.

Sometimes a country hosts international sporting events. For me this is so exciting but perhaps not every country should try and host international sporting events.

Hosting international sporting events is financially difficult. Typically, it can cost a lot to build arenas and modernise infrastructure so that it can cater for the athletes and the spectators.

Hosting sporting events also brings significant benefits. The most important among these is the honour and prestige it brings to the host country because that country will be the centre of the sporting world. Crowds of spectators attend competitions to cheer their favourite team up.

- 1) An organized event in which people try to win a prize by being the best.— Competition
- 2) A person who does sport professionally, a sportsman.— _____
- 3) A number of people who do something together as a group.— _____
- 4) A person who watches a sport event, without taking part.— _____
- 5) To go to an event, place, etc.— _____



SPORT 5

4) She's trying to lose a few kilos and has started exercising in a gym twice a week. _____

5) Michael Jordan is famous for scoring long-distance shots and taking three points for the team. _____

6) The spectators at Wimbledon are usually very calm compared to the shouting ones at a football match. _____

2 Match the photos with the texts.



1) Vitaliy Klychko, elder brother, is the current WBC world heavyweight champion. He has the highest knockout percentage (95%) of all heavyweight boxing champions in overall fights. He also holds the distinction of being a three-time world heavyweight champion, having previously held the WBO and WBC titles, and has never been knocked out or knocked down in any professional boxing bout. His younger brother, Volodymyr Klychko, is a Ukrainian heavyweight boxer. Klychko is the unified IBF, WBO, IBO and Ring Magazine Champion of the world.

2) Serhiy Bubka is six times world champion, European champion in 1986 and Olympic champion in 1988. He broke the world record for men's pole-vaulting 35 times. He was the first to clear 6.0 metres and the first and only to clear 6.10 metres. He holds the current outdoor world record of 6.14 metres (20 feet 1 3/4 inches), set on 31 July 1994 in Sestriere, Italy and the current indoor world record of 6.15 metres, set on 21 February 1993 in Donetsk, Ukraine.

3) Vasyl Virastyuk is a strongman competitor. He competed in the finals of the World's Strongest Man contest in 2003 (3rd place) and 2004 (1st place). He won the 2007 IFSA Strongman World Championship as well.



5 SPORT

- 4) Varvara Akulova is a great athlete. As a child and teenager she was several times recognized as the strongest girl on the planet, which was twice confirmed by the Guinness Book of World Records. She was capable of lifting up to 300 kg, over four times her bodyweight in 2006. In 2000, she weighed 40 kg and could lift 100 kg.
- 5) Yana Klochkova is a swimmer, who won five Olympic medals. Four gold medals came in the 200-metre individual medley and the 400-metre individual medley at the 2000 and 2004 Summer Olympics. Her silver medal came in the 800-metre freestyle at the 2000 Summer Olympics.
- 6) Liliya Podkopayeva is the 1996 Olympic all-around champion. She is widely regarded as one of the best gymnasts in history. She is the proud owner of 45 gold, 21 silver and 14 bronze medals.
- 7) Andriy Shevchenko is a Ukrainian footballer who played for «Dynamo Kyiv» and the Ukraine national team as a striker. He is the third-highest goalscorer in Champions League history with 58 goals. The most prestigious of Andriy's awards were the Ballon d'Or in 2004 and the UEFA Champions League in 2003 with Milan. Besides the Golden Ball, Shevchenko was awarded other individual awards.

3 Fill in the chart and write about your favourite sportsman.

Name	
Age	
Kind of sport he/she goes in for	
Achievements	
Sporting competitions he/she took part in	

4 Invent a new Olympic sport. Describe it and make rules for it.

Use the following words and word combinations: *competition, to win, to take part, competitive spirit.*

The Extra Topic*

1 Fill in the missing letters.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1) w <input type="text"/> restling | 6) te <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> is | 11) ho <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> r <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ng |
| 2) w <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> tlifting | 7) sk <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ng | 12) pa <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> uting |
| 3) ho <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ey | 8) fe <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ing | 13) r <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ing |
| 4) <input type="text"/> udo | 9) s <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> fing | 14) fig <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> s <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ting |
| 5) c <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ling | 10) a <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> letics | |

2 Unscramble the words and complete the text.

There are a lot of kinds of sports ⁽¹⁾ (*sropts*) that are enjoyed by different people. Some people do sport as a part of their career and other people do it for health. Some sports, for example, _____ ⁽²⁾ (*bbsllaea*), need a lot of equipment, but others involve very little.

Lots of sports and games are played with a _____ ⁽³⁾ (*albl*). Sometimes games are controlled by a person known as a _____ ⁽⁴⁾ (*eferere*) in football and rugby. Most games last not more than a few hours, but can you imagine that a game of _____ ⁽⁵⁾ (*cckerit*) can be five days before a winner is announced!

Sometimes people prefer to watch sport by going to a _____ ⁽⁶⁾ (*ustaimd*), a park or on television. Some sports, such as football and cricket, are very popular in the United Kingdom but not in the USA. In the USA people often play _____ ⁽⁷⁾ (*baket-asbl*) and baseball.

Nowadays, people who are disabled can also participate in sport. The Paralympic Games take place after the main _____ ⁽⁸⁾ (*yOlpmic*) Games. Sporting activity is a very popular activity worldwide.

3 Read the text and write two sentences to describe the game equipment and scoring.

Diana plays tennis. It is her favourite sport. But she doesn't enjoy some kinds of similar sports, like volleyball and badminton. She likes tennis most of all. Playing tennis needs only a racket, a net, and some balls. It looks like badminton. During the game someone serves the ball, and the other player or players have to return it from the other side of the net.

Scoring is unusual in tennis. It is necessary to get at least 4 points to win. But they call the points in a strange way. People don't say 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 points. They say: «love», «15», «30», «40», and «game» or «50».

1) For tennis _____

2) The scoring system _____

* Додатковий матеріал до чинної програми (з урахуванням змін, затверджених Наказом МОН України від 07.06.2017 № 804)



5 SPORT

Lesson 11. Grammar Revision

1 Use the prompts to make sentences in the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

- 1) You/run/in the park. You've been running in the park.
- 2) She/train/in the gym. _____
- 3) I/look/at the arena. _____
- 4) We/talk/about a new coach. _____
- 5) It/rain/all day. _____
- 6) He/attend/the fitness club. _____
- 7) I/work/at the hospital. _____
- 8) They/compete/since two o'clock. _____

2 Circle the correct variant.

- 1) How long ... Maria ... in the park?
 - a) has/been walking
 - b) have/been walking
 - c) has/walking
 - d) has/be walking
- 2) Their children ... football all morning.
 - a) have played
 - b) have been playing
 - c) has been playing
 - d) has played
- 3) They ... baseball match for two hours.
 - a) have been watching
 - b) has watched
 - c) have been not watching
 - d) has been watching
- 4) I'm tired now because I've
 - a) cycling
 - b) been cycling
 - c) be cycling
 - d) was cycling
- 5) I ... for three hours.
 - a) have been studying
 - b) study
 - c) has been studying
 - d) been studying

- 6) Taras ... rugby for two weeks.
- haven't been playing
 - been playing
 - hasn't been playing
 - hasn't been
- 7) Why is the football field wet? ...?
- Has it been raining
 - Was it raining
 - Has it rained
 - Have it been raining

3 Write the correct question words.

- Where do you live? — I live in Lutsk.
- Who's that woman? — She's our new coach.
- How do you go to school? — By bus.
- When do shops open? — At eight o'clock.
- Why are you wearing that hat? — Because it's hot!

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect, Past Simple or Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

- Oh no! The children have been skating (to skate). They're wet!
- How many times has Zoya been (to be) late for the gym this week?
- I have been training (to train) all morning. I deserve a treat for a break.
- Did you buy (not to buy) your friend a present? That's really mean of you.
- She has worked (to work) as a coach for two years.
- Now where are my keys? This is the fourth time I have lost (to lose) them today!
- Have you ever played (ever/to play) chess?
- Your golf has improved (really/to improve)!



6 GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON

Lessons 1—2

1 Fill in the missing letters.

- 1) current
- 2) r c nstr ct n
- 3) rch l g sts
- 4) cr pt
- 5) ch rch
- 6) d sc v r

2 Make the following sentences negative.

- 1) London is the capital of the USA. London is not the capital of the USA.
- 2) London is situated in Scotland along the Thames River. _____
- 3) In the 19th century it was the largest city in the world. _____
- 4) London was the world's major cultural capital. _____
- 5) In the middle of the square there is Trafalgar Column. _____
- 6) Trafalgar Square has been the worst meeting place for tourists for many years. _____
- 7) Laws are made in the House of Lords. _____
- 8) The City of London will be the seat of the national government. _____

3 Write the verbs in the correct form using will or going to.

- 1) Tomorrow morning, I will be (to be) visiting the Tower of London.
- 2) We _____ (to write) an article tomorrow evening.
- 3) This exhibition _____ (to start).
- 4) _____ (you/to do) another project? — Yes, I am.
- 5) Do you think they _____ (to win) the championship?
- 6) I _____ (to call) you as soon as possible.
- 7) When she passes her test, she _____ (to go) to London.
- 8) _____ (you/to open) the window, please?
- 9) When I'm older, I _____ (to create) a show.
- 10) Look! It _____ (to rain)!



GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON 6

4 You're going to London for a two-week English course. Write an e-mail asking about the place you're going to live at and sights you want to visit.

Use the following words and word combinations: *exhibition, popular, beautiful, trip, the Tower of London, the Houses of Parliament, the Thames River, to take part, to enjoy.*

Lessons 3—4

1 Match the texts with their headings. There is one choice you don't need to use.

- a) ~~Tower Bridge Walkways~~
- b) The Style of the Bridge
- c) Meaning of Tower Bridge for the City
- d) People Who Created the Bridge
- e) Tower Bridge

- 1) The pedestrian walkway was built to allow people to walk, when the bridge had to be raised. However, in 1909, only 13 years after it opened, the upper walkway was closed when it was found that few pedestrians ever used it. In 1982, the walkway was reopened for the use of tourists.
- 2) The engineer was Sir John Wolfe Barry and the architect was Sir Horace Jones. Jones described the bridge's towers as «steel skeletons clothed with stone».
- 3) Built between 1886 and 1894, it has two Gothic-style towers. Parliament demanded the Gothic style of the bridge to harmonize with the nearby Tower of London.
- 4) Tower Bridge, bridge on the Thames River in London, near the Tower of London, is one of the city's principal landmarks.



6 GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON

2 Read and complete the text.

- a) ~~hundreds of times~~
- b) to the roof
- c) to do some exercise
- d) the largest meat market in the UK
- e) by the greed of the people
- f) until the Second World War
- g) some cake at a nearby tearoom
- h) tourists don't know about
- i) in hand

How well do you know your own city? I live very close to London and have been there a ⁽¹⁾. However, there are still many places in London that I have never visited.

On New Year's Eve, my friend suggested that we should explore London. She had found a book called «London's Secret Walks». This guide book promised to show the reader all the secret places in London that _____ ⁽²⁾. I thought this was a fantastic idea because:

- a) I had definitely overeaten at Christmas so I needed _____ ⁽³⁾!
- b) Walking is a free activity — I had spent most of my money on Christmas presents.

We started walking along the Thames and crossed the river to St Paul's Cathedral. There was a shopping centre nearby, so we climbed up _____ ⁽⁴⁾ and had an amazing view of the cathedral and the Christmas lights.

With our book _____ ⁽⁵⁾, we continued to Smithfield Market. This market is very colourful and is _____ ⁽⁶⁾. Near the market we saw the Golden Boy of Pye Corner which is a funny golden statue of a boy. The boy is very fat because the statue shows where the Great Fire of London ended and claims that the fire was caused _____ ⁽⁷⁾.

My favourite part of our mini-adventure was when we discovered a Roman wall right in the middle of London. The wall was not discovered _____ ⁽⁸⁾ when a bomb fell in the area and revealed the wall.

We thoroughly enjoyed our tour of London. We visited countless churches, a beautiful square where there used to be a Roman amphitheatre. We also made friends during our walk as strangers told us about the history of the area. At the end of our tour, we were quite tired so we had a cup of tea and _____ ⁽⁹⁾.

(from <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/magazine/life-around-world/secret-walk-london>)

3 Agree with the statements. Use *Neither* or *So*.

- 1) I've got a new book.— So have I.
- 2) I'm not thirsty.— Neither am I.
- 3) I've been to Poland.— _____
- 4) I'm going to the cinema tonight.— _____
- 5) I saw him yesterday.— _____
- 6) I'll give him my bike tomorrow.— _____
- 7) I feel thirsty.— _____

GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON 6

- 8) You are late for school.— _____
- 9) You don't like red shirts.— _____
- 10) We were not tired at the end of the day.— _____
- 11) You didn't see her.— _____
- 12) They must obey the school rules.— _____
- 13) I won't go to school on Saturday.— _____
- 14) I didn't go to the theatre.— _____
- 15) I don't speak French.— _____
- 16) I haven't been to Milan.— _____
- 17) I'm not watching TV.— _____

Lessons 5—6

1 Put the pieces of the words together and write down words.

sove	arch	apart	reign	collec	resi	cere	dence
mony	out	mon	skirts	fabu	ment	lous	tion

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| 1) <u>collection</u> | 5) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 6) _____ |
| 3) _____ | 7) _____ |
| 4) _____ | 8) _____ |

2 Fill in *the* if necessary.

- 1) I'd like to visit _____ London.
- 2) _____ Tower Bridge is one of the most famous tourist attractions in the UK.
- 3) _____ Big Ben is a part of _____ Houses of Parliament.
- 4) In _____ famous Madame Tussaud's you can see wax figures of celebrities.
- 5) _____ Tower of London is one of the oldest buildings in _____ City.
- 6) _____ Nelson's Column is situated in _____ Trafalgar Square.
- 7) _____ Oxford Street is the best place for shopping.
- 8) _____ Buckingham Palace is the royal residence.



6 GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON

3 Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Add articles where necessary.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Big Ben | Westminster Abbey | underground | Buckingham Palace |
| Trafalgar Square | Tower Bridge | the Tower of London | |
| a double-decker | Downing Street | Covent Garden | |
| London Eye | St Paul's Cathedral | Greenwich | |

- You can see a big clock tower. It is not only one of the symbols of London but also it is a part of the Houses of Parliament. It is Big Ben.
- We can say that it is the residence of time. The world's Prime Meridian goes through this place. It is _____.
- This London church is very famous. It is situated not far from the Houses of Parliament. It was built by Sir Christopher Wren. It is _____.
- The Prime Minister's residence at number ten is very famous. It is _____.
- A very famous bridge over the Thames is opened every time when a big ship comes. It is _____.
- It used to be a palace and a prison. The Crown Jewels are kept there. It is _____.
- It is situated in the centre of London. There are crowds of tourists visiting galleries and museums. It is _____.
- The official home of the British royal family. It is _____.
- People use this kind of London transport regularly. They call it «The Tube». It is _____.
- It is a royal church. A lot of English kings and queens are buried there. The kings and queens are crowned there. It is _____.
- A kind of public transport in London. It has two floors. It is _____.
- The area used to be the main market in London. Today one can see street performers there. It is _____.
- A giant wheel on the bank of the river Thames. It is _____.

Lessons 7—8

1 Match the questions with the answers.

- ~~Why do people have to pay as this is our heritage?~~
- How did Stonehenge come into the care of English Heritage?
- What happened to the rest of the stones?
- Where can the artefacts found at Stonehenge be viewed?

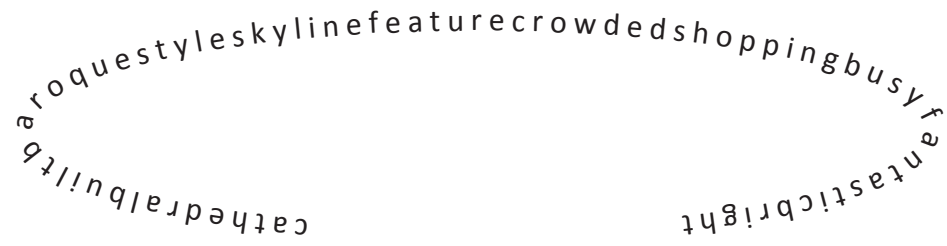


GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON 6

Stonehenge

- a 1) The stone circle was given to the government in 1918 by Sir Cecil Chubb with the provision that a charge was to be made to pay for the upkeep.
- 2) Artefacts can be viewed at the London Museum, the Salisbury Museum and the Devizes Museum.
- 3) When Stonehenge was given to the government it was looked after by the Department of the Environment. English Heritage was created in 1984 to manage the built heritage of the country, which included the management of the Stonehenge monument.
- 4) A lot of the original stones have been taken by our ancestors to build their houses and roads. Also, a lot of stones have been chipped away by visitors and taken away as souvenirs over the past couple of hundred years.

2 Find and write down the words in the circle.



- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1) <u>cathedral</u> | 7) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 8) _____ |
| 3) _____ | 9) _____ |
| 4) _____ | 10) _____ |
| 5) _____ | 11) _____ |
| 6) _____ | |

3 Write special questions to the following statements.

- 1) The Cathedral City of Canterbury has been a European pilgrimage site of major importance for over 800 years. How long has the Cathedral City of Canterbury been a European pilgrimage site?
- 2) The Tower of London, historic fortress of the City of London, on the north bank of the Thames River was built on the remains of Roman fortifications. The tower stands on Tower Hill. _____
- 3) The tower was a royal residence as well as a prison until Elizabethan times. _____



6 GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON

- 4) A popular feature is the Yeomen of the Guard, known as Beefeaters, who still wear colourful uniforms of the Tudor period. _____
- 5) It is now largely a showplace and museum. It holds the crown jewels of England and is one of the country's greatest tourist attractions. _____

5 Read and match the titles with the text. There is one title you don't need to use.



Lesson 9

1 Read the texts and write «T» before the sentences about Tower Bridge and «M» — about the Millennium Bridge.

Plans for Tower Bridge appeared in 1876 when the east of London became very crowded and a bridge across the Thames in that area of the city was important. Construction of the bridge started eight years later. The bridge was completed in 1894. It allowed the passage of large ships. The mechanism which opens the bridge is hidden in the two towers. When opened the bridge has a clearance of almost 45 metres. Taking photographs of Tower Bridge is a favourite London tourist activity. Inside the bridge is the Tower Bridge Exhibition, an area that has the walkway and the two famous towers. In 2014 glass floors were installed in the walkways, giving visitors another, unusual view from the bridge. It is particularly fascinating to see the bridge open and close below your feet.



A new Millennium Footbridge was the first bridge built across the Thames River since the building of the magnificent Tower Bridge in 1894 and was to be a part of the city's millennium celebration. This footbridge is 325 metres long. It includes a four-metre-wide deck for walkers. The structure was designed to hold five thousand pedestrians at any given time. The Millennium Bridge connects two tourist areas across the Thames River. The southern end of the bridge is located near the new Globe Theatre and the Tate





GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON 6

Modern Museum. Pedestrians can enjoy a wonderful view of the cathedral's dome from the bridge and the sight is especially wonderful at night. Unfortunately, during the first two days that the bridge was open, the thousands that crossed it noticed that the Millennium Bridge seemed to wobble.

- 1) You can go inside the bridge where you'll have a wonderful view over London from the walkway between the two bridge towers.
- 2) Construction of the bridge began in 1998 and was completed in June 2000.
- 3) The northern end sits near London's imposing St Paul's Cathedral.
- 4) Tower Bridge, London's most famous bridge, and the Shard, the city's tallest building, are also clearly visible from here.
- 5) At the time many people disliked its Victorian Gothic design, but over time the bridge became one of London's most famous symbols.
- 6) It used to open almost fifty times a day but nowadays it is only raised about one thousand times a year.
- 7) The 11-metre-long glass floors, more than 40 metres above the river, allow you to observe the traffic over Tower Bridge from above.
- 8) It was quickly nicknamed «The Wobbly Bridge» or «The Wibbly-Wobbly» and was immediately closed for modifications, just three days after it had opened.

2 Make up sentences.

1) Downing Street/a street/is/in/London/central/. Downing Street is a street in central London.

2) number 10 Downing Street/been/has/the official residence/for many years/.

3) the palace/in front of/plenty of spectators/the Changing of the Guard/always/attracts/.

4) is/Hyde Park/famous/Speakers' Corner/for its/.

5) is/the historic/of London/heart/the City of London/.

6) the British Museum/the largest/in the/museum/is/United Kingdom/.



6 GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON

3 Plan a 3-day city trip around London.

Use the following words and word combinations: *lots of, to visit, plenty of, museums, theatres, interesting sights, the Tower of London, Tower Bridge, Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, Big Ben.*

Handwriting practice lines for the student's response.

4 Read the text and choose the correct variant.





UKRAINE: KYIV 7

Lessons 1—2

1 Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1) Policemen risk their lives | a) so hard that I forgot what time it was. |
| 2) I was working | b) that everyone enjoyed their company. |
| 3) They were such nice people | c) that we couldn't move it. |
| 4) The piano was so heavy | d) so that we may live safely. |

2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

~~copies~~ recently gorgeous pictures guide signs

- I visit museums to see paintings in the original, I don't like copies .
- Are there any _____ that show the way to the gallery?
- I need a _____ to visit all museums in the city.
- I've travelled a lot _____.
- Your city is wonderful! I've taken _____.

3 Rate the words below according to their importance for you when you visit another city from 1 to 8 (1 is the most important, 8 — the least important). Explain your choice of the most interesting ones.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a cathedral | <input type="checkbox"/> an exhibition | <input type="checkbox"/> a theatre |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a park | <input type="checkbox"/> a shopping centre | <input type="checkbox"/> a concert hall |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a museum | <input type="checkbox"/> a cinema | |

4 Choose the correct variant.





7 UKRAINE: KYIV

Lesson 3

1 Match the parts of sights in Kyiv.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1) Independence | _____ | a) Square |
| 2) Khreshchatyk | _____ | b) with Chimeras |
| 3) the House | _____ | c) Street |
| 4) St Sophia | _____ | d) Cathedral |
| 5) Kyiv National | _____ | e) Opera Theatre |
| 6) the Olimpiiskyi National | _____ | f) Square |
| 7) Kontraktova | _____ | g) Sports Complex |

2 Read the statements and mark them as «True» or «False».

- The largest city of Ukraine is Lviv. false
- Kyiv is served by a subway system. _____
- Kyiv is built mostly on hills overlooking the Desna. _____
- Kyiv is the site of several universities, most notably the University of Kyiv. _____
- The late-19th-century Cathedral of St Volodymyr is world-famous. _____
- The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences is located in Odesa. _____
- Museums in Kyiv include the Historical Museum and the Museum of Ukrainian Art.

3 Fill in *the* if necessary.

- You can take a trip by boat along the Dnipro.
- You can get to _____ Andriyivskyy Uzviz by bus.
- _____ Khreshchatyk Street is the main street of Kyiv.
- _____ Golden Gate was built in the 11th century.
- _____ St Sophia's Cathedral is unique.
- Walk a little way along _____ Central Stadium.
- You can get to _____ Podil district by car.
- From there you get a view of _____ Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra.

4 Describe your favourite tourist attraction in Kyiv.

Use the following words and word combinations: *to boast, attraction, to contain, mosaics, frescoes, to look like, to be called, to be special.*



UKRAINE: KYIV 7

Lessons 4—5

1 Match the words with their definitions.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| a) market | c) trade fair | e) jewel |
| b) merchant | d) inhabitant | f) occupation |

- 1) A place where people meet in order to buy and sell things.
- 2) A large public event where goods are bought and sold. There are often many kinds of entertainment there.
- 3) A person who lives in a particular place.
- 4) A person's job.
- 5) A precious stone that is used to decorate valuable objects.
- 6) A person whose job is to buy and sell products in large amounts, especially for trading between countries.

2 Read the text and answer the questions.

The House with Chimeras

In 1901—1903 popular and spectacular Kyiv architect Vladislav Gorodetsky put up a private house that is known as the House with Chimeras. Inside and outside the building is decorated with quaint and sometimes even freakish sculptures, including maidens on fantastic fish, elephants, rhinoceroses, antelopes, frogs, lizards, eagles, snakes and even a little crocodile. The sculptures are made of cement, and there is a legend saying that architect Gorodetsky together with companies producing cement intended to construct a house that would be a kind of advertisement for the new building material. Gorodetsky built the House with Chimeras for his family. Immediately after the construction works of the house were completed, it became surrounded with numerous legends. One of them explains the very bad location of the House with Chimeras. The house is situated on the slope of Pechersk Hills, which made the construction a real challenge. Gorodetsky, who was famous for his



7 UKRAINE: KYIV

adventurism, betted with his friends architects that he would complete such a difficult task. He really managed to put up the house and won the bet. However, modern architects say that the House with Chimeras is in poor condition today, as its façade is covered with cracks, and according to the results of specialists' investigation works, the whole building slides down the slope.

- 1) Who built the house? — Kyiv architect Vladislav Gorodetsky built the house.
- 2) When was it built? — _____
- 3) What do sculptures look like? — _____
- 4) Who was the house built for? — _____
- 5) Where is the house situated? — _____
- 6) What is the trouble with the house? — _____

3 Write special questions to the answers.

- 1) What does the name of the cathedral come from ? — The name of St Sofia Cathedral comes from the Greek word «sofia», which means «wisdom».
- 2) What _____ ? — Parades, concerts, festivals and other city arrangements and holidays take place in Independence Square.
- 3) How many _____ ? — Maidan Nezalezhnosti contains six fountains, Independence Column and artificial waterfall.
- 4) What _____ ? — Khreshchatyk is the most famous and one of the busiest streets in Kyiv.
- 5) Why _____ ? — St Volodymyr's Cathedral was built in the 19th century to commemorate the 900th anniversary of Rus' baptizing.
- 6) When _____ ? — The history of Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra started in remote days and is closely connected to the Far and Near Caves.
- 7) What _____ ? — Andriyivskyy Uzviz is one of the oldest streets in Kyiv.
- 8) What _____ ? — In ancient days it was the shortest way from the Upper Town to Podil, or the Lower Town, where merchants and craftspeople used to live.
- 9) Where _____ ? — On Andriyivskyy Uzviz there are many interesting picture galleries and souvenir shops.
- 10) What _____ ? — Today Kyiv Opera Theatre is considered to be one of the most prestigious ones.



UKRAINE: KYIV 7

Lesson 6

1 Complete the text with the words from the box.

capital	stream	traffic	fashionable
pavements	swampy	stroll	

The main street of our capital ⁽¹⁾ is certainly **Khreshchatyk** and you'd better start your sightseeing there. The street is not long but very beautiful. Khreshchatyk looks especially impressive **in spring** when chestnut trees are in blossom. **The first buildings of this street** used to be wooden. There were no _____ ⁽²⁾ to walk on. The area used to be a _____ ⁽³⁾ place. In 1892 the first electric tram in the country **connected Khreshchatyk with Podil. At the beginning of the 20th century** Khreshchatyk became the shopping centre of the city. During the Second World War Khreshchatyk was totally destroyed. After the reconstruction the street was twice widened and a lot of new buildings appeared. Beside government offices and administrative buildings, one can see cinemas, restaurants and cafés **in this street**. There are many _____ ⁽⁴⁾ shops and big markets there. A lot of people _____ ⁽⁵⁾ in **Khreshchatyk** every day. The _____ ⁽⁶⁾ of tourists is intensive. There are a lot of cars there, so _____ ⁽⁷⁾ is very busy, too.

2 Write special questions to the words in bold of ex. 1.

- 1) *What is the main street of our capital?* _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____

3 Your friend from the UK is going to visit Kyiv. Write a letter to him/her and invite him/her for a walk along Khreshchatyk. Tell him/her about the history of the place, where the name of the street comes from, suggest what you both can do while strolling along the street.



7 UKRAINE: KYIV

4 Choose the correct variant.



Lesson 7

1 Match the parts of the word combinations.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) to stand | a) a prominent role |
| 2) to play | b) historic buildings |
| 3) a firework | c) centre |
| 4) magnificent | d) saint |
| 5) an entertainment | e) display |
| 6) a patron | f) out |
| 7) to remind | g) of |

2 Write about places of interest of your own city/town.

Use the following words and word combinations: *prominent, historic, solemn, impressive, magnificent, main, ancient, to see, to visit, to enjoy, to stroll.*

3 Read the text and write out sentences.

Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra

Lavra means «monastery» and Pechersk is a name that comes from the word «pechery» meaning «caves». You will find them when visiting the most significant monument in Kyiv.

UKRAINE: KYIV 7

It is the oldest Orthodox monastery in Ukraine that attracts thousands of pilgrims and many monks. The buildings were destroyed by fire and later also during the Nazi occupation. But people always reconstructed it. Nowadays it is a UNESCO heritage with lots of tourists visiting it every year. The caves are small and narrow, stretching for several hundred metres and up to 20 metres under the ground. The caves are very holy places and you have to dress appropriately to get in, women need to cover their head with a scarf (own or borrowed or bought on the spot). Apart from the caves you can climb up the Bell Tower for a beautiful view, visit different churches, the Uspensky Cathedral, and several museums.

Find in the text and write out sentences in...

- 1) the Past Simple Passive. _____
- 2) the Present Simple Active. _____
- 3) the Past Simple Active. _____
- 4) the Future Simple Active. _____

4 Read the text and choose the correct headline.



Lesson 8. Grammar Revision

1 Complete the questions with question tags.

- 1) She's from a small town in Ukraine, isn't she ?
- 2) They haven't been to Podil yet, _____ ?
- 3) We're late again, _____ ?
- 4) I'm not a cinema-goer, _____ ?
- 5) The weather is really bad today, _____ ?
- 6) They aren't in Kyiv at the moment, _____ ?
- 7) Serhiy is a very good student, _____ ?
- 8) She doesn't work in a hotel, _____ ?
- 9) They need some information, _____ ?
- 10) We used to live in a flat, _____ ?
- 11) She studies very hard every day, _____ ?
- 12) Ann and Nelly don't study English, _____ ?
- 13) You don't like it, _____ ?
- 14) She didn't travel very often, _____ ?
- 15) We don't watch many historical programmes, _____ ?



7 UKRAINE: KYIV

2 Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct variant.

- 1) Kyiv is ones of the oldest cities of Eastern Europe. Kyiv is one of the oldest cities of Eastern Europe.
- 2) It was found 1500 years ago by Prince Kyi. _____
- 3) There is many places of historical interest in Kyiv. _____
- 4) Kyiv is situated for the banks of the river Dnipro. _____
- 5) Kyiv have many parks and gardens. _____
- 6) Kyiv is the historical and cultural centres of Ukraine. _____
- 7) The main street in Kyiv is Khreshchatyk Square. _____
- 8) The Ukrainians are proud of their capitals very much. _____
- 9) In Kyiv you can watch the Historical Museum. _____
- 10) It is one of the most beautiful city of Europe. _____

3 Imagine that you're in Kyiv now. Write a letter to your English pen friend about your tour of the city.

Use the Present Continuous Tense to say what you're enjoying, use *going to* for your future plans.

Lessons 1—2

1 Circle the odd word.

- 1) School orchestra, piano classes, school chorus, Sports Club
- 2) Handmade, follow, make, Arts and Crafts Club.
- 3) Keep fit, Nature Study Club, swim, Sports Club.
- 4) Read, Literature Club, write poems, sing.
- 5) School newspaper, lesson, learn, hobby.
- 6) Drama Club, build up one's confidence, show one's talent, run.

2 Fill in the table.

Activities	School Clubs
To learn about writers, to write poems, to read, to write essays, to discuss literature, reading-related activities.	<i>The Literature Club</i>
<i>To learn about the world's nature, to study animals, plants.</i>	The Nature Study Club
To develop a sense of rhythm, to start with simple moves, to dance.	
	The Sports Club
	The Drama Club
	The Arts and Crafts Club
To sing songs, to perform music, a school chorus, to enjoy music.	
	The Skipping Club
	The Young Magicians Club

3 Write an advertisement of your favourite school club. You should mention its location, time of classes, the age of participants, number of places, terms of work and cost. Write why it is special and the reasons why people should join the club.



8 SCHOOL LIFE

Lesson 3

1 Read the text and complete the sentences.

A lot of students of our school have interesting hobbies. Lara is 11 years old. She likes writing poems and painting pictures.

Dan is 15 years old and he has very interesting hobbies. He likes dancing, designing Internet sites and playing the piano.

Vasyl is almost 13 years old. His hobbies are playing football and reading detective stories. He tries to find out himself who is the criminal.

Our students do a lot of interesting things and they are very busy. They also love different subjects. Dan is the best pupil at Maths. Lara is good at Art and Literature and Vasyl is one of the best pupils at PE. Their hobbies help them study well and become good citizens.

- 1) Lara is 11 years old.
- 2) Dan likes _____.
- 3) Vasyl is the best pupil at _____.
- 4) The hobbies help them _____.
- 5) Reading _____ stories is Vasyl's hobby.
- 6) _____ likes poetry and art.
- 7) _____ tries to understand who is the criminal.

2 Match the parts of a reply.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) I was involved in our school newspaper. 2) I was very active in our school politics. 3) Besides studying, I played baseball for our school. 4) I was involved in environmental problems such as pollution. 5) I was very active in the school magazine. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In my 11th form, I was the vice president of the students' self-administration. b) I really like studying and staying physically active. c) I was one of the writers for three years. d) I helped to write articles about events occurring in school. e) I was on a team that educated people about driving alternatives. |
|--|---|



SCHOOL LIFE 8

3 Fill in *so* or *such*.

- 1) She is so funny! She always makes me laugh.
- 2) They are _____ crazy people! I never know what they are going to do next.
- 3) Dana has _____ much to do about the house.
- 4) Most of the audience had never heard _____ music, so they enjoyed the performance of our school chorus.
- 5) The play was _____ good that I watched it five times.
- 6) She speaks English _____ fluently that I thought she was American.
- 7) I don't know if that is _____ a good idea.

4 Write how you spend time after classes. Describe what extracurricular activities you're involved in.

Lessons 4—5

1 Match the parts of the word combinations.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1) to organize | a) the river bank |
| 2) to clean | b) toys and school things |
| 3) to plant | c) a charity event |
| 4) to help | d) the elderly people |
| 5) to collect | e) a charity marathon |
| 6) to organize | f) a fruit garden |
| 7) to run | g) a concert for the orphans |



8 SCHOOL LIFE

2 Unscramble the words.

- 1) otneliud — outlined
- 2) detify — _____
- 3) tgaher — _____
- 4) olvse — _____
- 5) vdeopl — _____
- 6) ifonrmoatin — _____
- 7) prttoolif — _____

3 Explain the meaning of the word combination *to work collaboratively*. Give an example of collaborative work, what it was and when it happened. Write about the people involved.

Use the following words and word combinations: *in addition, indeed, I can agree with that, it is not as simple as it seems.*

Lessons 6—7

1 Read the text and mark the statements as «True» or «False».

The Hardest Language

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration. Firstly people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only important when learning a second language.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so the first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese which appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already

use Chinese characters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages easily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day-to-day life.

But British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that the second hardest language is Japanese, which will probably come as no surprise to many, but the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 cases. This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone, but it causes British diplomatic personnel, who are generally used to learning languages, the most difficulty.

Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though native speakers of related languages may find it easier, while struggling with languages that the British find relatively easy. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.

- 1) The text says how to learn the hardest language. False
- 2) It is very easy to say what language is the easiest to learn. _____
- 3) Your native language can influence your study of a foreign language. _____
- 4) Teachers are needed to learn a language. _____
- 5) The Chinese alphabet is a rather difficult one. _____
- 6) The Japanese can easily learn Spanish. _____
- 7) Different languages are difficult for various people. _____
- 8) One can find only one difficult language. _____

2 Read the text of ex. 1 and circle the correct variant.

- 1) Who learns their language naturally?
 a) Native speakers. b) Foreigners. c) Ambassadors. d) Teachers.
- 2) Which language was NOT mentioned in the text?
 a) Spanish. b) Japanese. c) English. d) Chinese.
- 3) Where should people use a foreign language to learn it better?
 a) Abroad. b) In their profession. c) At home. d) At school.
- 4) Which symbols are used in Japanese?
 a) Roman letters. b) Roman numbers. c) Chinese numbers. d) Chinese characters.
- 5) Which language is the easiest for a native Spanish speaker?
 a) Portuguese. b) Chinese. c) Japanese. d) Hungarian.
- 6) Which language is the most difficult for British diplomats?
 a) Portuguese. b) Chinese. c) Japanese. d) Hungarian.



8 SCHOOL LIFE

- 7) What influences learning the second language?
 - a) Differences between the first and the second languages.
 - b) Education.
 - c) Books.
 - d) Culture.
- 8) What is the most complicated in Hungarian?
 - a) The alphabet.
 - b) Pronunciation.
 - c) The grammar.
 - d) The writing system.

3 People learn in different ways. Some people learn by doing things, other people learn by reading about things, others learn by listening to people talk about things. Write which of these methods of learning is best for you.

4 Read the text and choose the correct variant.

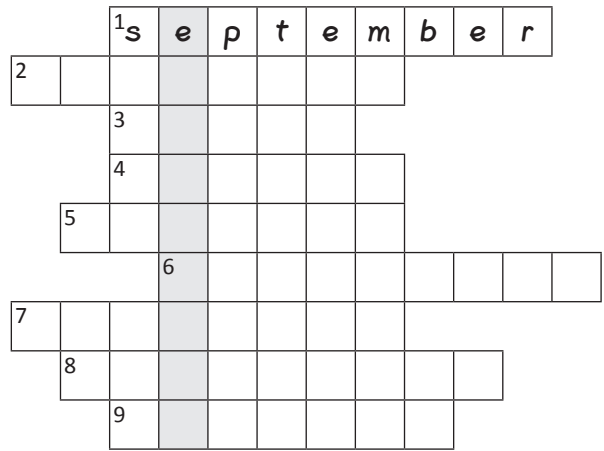


The Extra Topic*

1 Solve the crossword.

- 1) The ninth month of the year when the school starts.
- 2) To complete school, college, or university successfully.
- 3) A child at school.
- 4) A place where children go to learn.
- 5) Someone whose job is to teach in a school.
- 6) A belief or way of acting that people follow for a long time.
- 7) Something that is done for enjoyment, especially an organised event.
- 8) Understanding of information about a subject that you get by studying.
- 9) A particular set of clothes that has to be worn by the members of the same group.

SCHOOL LIFE 8



2 Circle the correct variant.

- 1) At school students spend the most important ... in their life.
 a) every year b) a year ago c) year d) years
- 2) There are some ... in every school.
 a) years b) weeks c) traditions d) days
- 3) We traditionally ... Knowledge Day every September.
 a) celebrate b) take c) follow d) gather
- 4) The 1st of September is a special day for pupils, their ... and parents.
 a) teachers b) teacher c) teach d) taught
- 5) The most ... tradition in our school is our Sports Day.
 a) best b) good c) main d) important
- 6) Extra-curricular ... such as school plays, different clubs, interesting games, sports competitions, picnics and excursions are very popular.
 a) act b) activity c) activities d) active
- 7) Special meetings and a lot of ... are organised at our school.
 a) compete b) complex c) competition d) competitions

3 Complete the text with the words from the box.

unite ~~traditions~~ make take collect

Our school is famous for many interesting traditions ⁽¹⁾. Traditions _____ ⁽²⁾ people. That is why we try to keep and develop such important and well-known traditions as Knowledge Day, Teachers' Day, New Year, the meeting of school-leavers, St Valentine's Day. Our pupils _____ ⁽³⁾ part in a number of school projects to learn our culture and history better. We have an English Club. It's a great opportunity to practise our English and _____ ⁽⁴⁾ friends with foreign students. It has become a nice tradition to organise the Charity Fair, where we _____ ⁽⁵⁾ clothes, toys, books, money and present them to people in need.

8 SCHOOL LIFE

4 Read the stories and answer the following questions.

1) The Eton Wall Game, Eton College

It was first recorded in 1766. Eton College's «wall game» is one of the most famous public school traditions. It's played on a five-metre-wide strip of land, known as «the furrow», in the college grounds, next to the brick wall that gives the game its name. The two teams are made up of King's Scholars on one side (known as «Collegers») and the rest of the school (known as «Oppidans») on the other. The object of the game is to get the ball down to the far end of the wall to score, without either handling the ball or touching the ground with any part of their bodies except their hands and feet. Goals are so unusual that the last one was in 1909. The biggest match of the year takes place on St Andrew's Day, an open day for parents that happens in late November. At the start of this match, «Oppidans» throw their caps over the wall and then climb over it, while their opponents march arm in arm towards them.

2) Illumina, Winchester College

The autumn term at Winchester College, known as «short half», comes to an end with a tradition known as «illumina». When pupils finish their lessons at quarter to five in the afternoon, they're met with the candles illuminating the wall near the school playing fields. The festivities are a chance for parents, staff and pupils to celebrate the end of the term and enjoy Christmas, including a bonfire, carol singing, mince pies and punch. This ceremony wasn't originally a Christmas celebration, it began in 1862 as a celebration of the removal of the wall that had originally separated the Scholars and the Commoners. When the tradition first started, old candle stubs gathered during the year were used, but they're now bought especially to keep the tradition alive.

3) Singing at Harrow

Many schools in the UK have their own songs, but Harrow is known for its enthusiasm for singing. The first Harrow song was written 150 years ago. But the students of Harrow like singing because the tradition of songs at this school is alive and well today. Songs are sung at Harrow on numerous occasions throughout the year, both within each of the Houses and as a whole school. Barbecues, dinners, and other events also involve singing. The Harrow boys love singing so much that they can't even stop after they leave; they sing at reunions, and the Harrow Old Boys Society, the Harrow Association, hosts an event called «Songs in Speech Room», to which it invites Old Harrowians from a different year group each time. The school has many songs, but it's one called «Forty Years On» that is best known as «The Harrow Song». It's not one that would be widely known outside the Harrow community; the school website says that public performances of «Forty Years On» are not permitted.

(<https://www.oxford-royale.co.uk/articles/boarding-school-rituals-traditions.html>)

- 1) Where do students sing songs?
- 2) What tradition is connected with games?
- 3) What is a «short half»?
- 4) What happens on St Andrew's Day besides «the wall game»?
- 5) When do students of Winchester College sing carols?
- 6) Why is an event called «Songs in Speech Room» special?
- 7) What tradition would you like to have in your school? Why?



8 SCHOOL LIFE

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) I _____⁽¹⁾ (to know) Jimmy for a long time. We always _____⁽²⁾ (to play) together. Jimmy _____⁽³⁾ (can not/to read) because he _____⁽⁴⁾ (never/to be) at school. He _____⁽⁵⁾ (to have) long brown hair since he was born. My grandfather _____⁽⁶⁾ (to take) care of him while I _____⁽⁷⁾ (to be) at school. Jimmy _____⁽⁸⁾ (not/to work); actually he _____⁽⁹⁾ (never/to have) a job. This _____⁽¹⁰⁾ (not/to be) strange because Jimmy _____⁽¹¹⁾ (to be) my dog.

2) My best friend _____⁽¹⁾ (to call) Yana. We _____⁽²⁾ (to know) each other since we _____⁽³⁾ (to be) five years old. We _____⁽⁴⁾ (always/to share) our problems and our troubles, but we also _____⁽⁵⁾ (to enjoy) good times together and _____⁽⁶⁾ (to spend) many hours laughing together. We _____⁽⁷⁾ (to live) next door to each other before Yana _____⁽⁸⁾ (to move) to Odesa. I _____⁽⁹⁾ (to visit) her many times since then. She _____⁽¹⁰⁾ (just/to buy) a new house but I _____⁽¹¹⁾ (not/to see) it yet.

3 Write an e-mail to your friend from abroad about the project you have taken part in recently (3—5 sentences).

Write about: when and where the project took place; people who were involved; your impressions.

Hi, Ann,

You asked me about the school project I've taken part in recently. Well, it was...

4 Match the texts with their headlines. There is one extra text.





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АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Навчально-методичний комплект укладено до підручника А. М. Несвіт. До комплекту входять: робочий зошит, зошит для контролю рівня знань і плани-конспекти уроків для вчителя.

Робочий зошит вміщує велику кількість різноманітних вправ, супроводжуваних ілюстраціями. 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.

Зошит для контролю рівня знань покликаний комплексно перевірити й об'єктивно оцінити рівень мовної та мовленнєвої компетенції учнів. Містить тести за кожною з тем підручника, семестрові роботи, експрес-тести. Семестрові тестові завдання спрямовані на перевірку засвоєння лексики, граматики та мовленнєвих умінь: аудіювання, говоріння, читання, письма.

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