



Е.А. Фоменко, А.С. Юрин

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Лексика и чтение

Тесты и упражнения
Тренировочная тетрадь

7-8

КЛАССЫ



Фоменко Е.А., Юрин А.С.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

7–8 классы

Лексика и чтение Тесты и упражнения

Тренировочная тетрадь

Издание второе, дополненное

Учени _____ класса _____

_____ ШКОЛЫ _____

TM



ЛЕГИОН
Ростов-на-Дону
2014

ББК 31.2 Англ
Ф 76

Рецензент:

Бодоньи М.А. — кандидат педагогических наук, доцент Пятигорского государственного лингвистического университета

Фоменко Е.А., Юрин А.С.

Ф76 Английский язык. 7–8 классы. Лексика и чтение. Тесты и упражнения. Тренировочная тетрадь : учебно-методическое пособие. / Е.А. Фоменко, А.С. Юрин. — Изд. 2-е, дополн. — Ростов н/Д : Легион, 2014. — 112 с. — (Промежуточная аттестация.)

ISBN 978-5-9966-0581-1

Предлагаемое пособие предназначено для тренинга, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по английскому языку в 7–8-х классах общеобразовательных учреждений. Книга состоит из двух разделов, включающих тестовые задания и тренировочные упражнения, — «Лексика» и «Чтение».

Пособие ориентировано на Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт основного общего образования и может стать подспорьем для поэтапной подготовки к ГИА-9 и ЕГЭ по английскому языку. Настоящее издание переработано и дополнено.

Книга адресована учащимся, учителям и методистам. Рекомендуется использовать в комплексе с пособием «Английский язык. 7–8 классы. Грамматика. Тесты и упражнения. Тренировочная тетрадь».

ББК 31.2 Англ

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Пособие предназначено для тренинга, тематического текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по английскому языку учащихся 7–8-х классов общеобразовательных учреждений. Материал предлагаемого пособия отвечает требованиям Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта основного общего образования. Главная цель книги — сформировать и развить умения правильного употребления лексики английского языка.

Пособие состоит из двух разделов. **Первый раздел** содержит тренировочные упражнения по использованию лексики и фразеологических оборотов английского языка.

Второй раздел — чтение. Он состоит из текстов страноведческого характера и заданий к ним. Задания позволят сформировать и закрепить необходимые умения работы с текстом, которые в дальнейшем пригодятся обучающимся при выполнении заданий ГИА-9 и ЕГЭ.

Все упражнения и тесты снабжены ответами, что позволяет использовать пособие не только для работы в классе, но и для самостоятельного изучения английского языка.

Авторы рекомендуют использовать пособие в качестве **тренировочной тетради**.

Книга адресована учащимся 7–8-х классов, а также учителям английского языка и методистам.

Замечания и предложения, касающиеся данной книги, можно присылать почтой или на электронный адрес: legionrus@legionrus.com.

Обсудить пособие, оставить замечания и предложения, задать вопросы можно на форумах издательства <http://legion-posobiya.livejournal.com> и <http://f.legionr.ru>.

ГЛАВА I.

ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ И ТЕСТЫ

HEALTH AND BODY CARE

NOTES

1. Глагол *to feel* — в значении чувствовать себя употребляется с прилагательным, а не с наречием. Например: *He feels bad (happy, good)*. Обратите внимание на выражение *to feel well* — чувствовать себя хорошо (*быть здоровым*).

2. Про симптомы болезни говорят, употребляя глагол *to have*, например;

I have a headache. У меня болит голова. *I have a sore throat.* У меня болит горло.

3. С помощью слова *ache* мы обозначаем продолжительную, в основном тупую боль во внутренних органах (или частях тела), и даже распространенную по всему телу. Это слово часто входит в состав сложных слов — *headache* (головная боль), *toothache* (зубная боль) и других.

4. Слово «*rain*» употребляется для обозначения острой, невыносимой боли, непривычной человеку. При ее появлении человек обращается к врачу или в скорую.

5. Слово «*hurt*» выступает в предложении в функции глагола, прилагательного и реже в качестве существительного. Оно переводится на русский словами «ушиб», «рана», «телесное повреждение», «страдание», «душевная боль», «причинить боль», «ушибить», «болеть», «страдать от боли». В качестве существительного слово «*hurt*» обычно употребляется в значении «страдание», «душевная боль».

Exercise 1

Соотнесите английское слово с русским эквивалентом.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>to keep fit</i> | a. иметь больное горло |
| 2. <i>to have a backache</i> | b. быть в форме |
| 3. <i>to have a high temperature</i> | c. иметь высокую температуру |

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 4. to have a sore throat | d. зубной врач |
| 5. to catch a cold | e. простудиться |
| 6. a dentist | f. поправляться |
| 7. to recover | g. принимать лекарство |
| 8. to take medicine | h. побочный эффект |
| 9. to cough | i. иметь боль в спине |
| 10. to examine | j. кашлять |
| 11. to prescribe | k. осматривать |
| 12. side effect | l. прописывать (лекарство) |

Exercise 2

Выберите правильный вариант.

- Tim had a bad (pain / ache) in his chest so he decided to see a doctor.
- I had a sharp (pain / ache) in my side and I had to call the ambulance.
- I have some (pain / ache) in my stomach, but I hope it will go away as soon as I take the pain killer.
- Antony (pained / hurt) his arm when he was fixing the shelf.
- The doctor gave my granny a (prescription / recipe) for some medicine.
- My aunt gave me the (prescription / recipe) for delicious gravy.
- The doctor (examined/saw) the patient.
- You should go and (examine/see) the doctor
- If you want to feel well you should eat a (fit / healthy) diet.
- What do you do to keep (fit / healthy)?

PHRASAL VERBS

Exercise 3

Измените предложение, не меняя его смысла, используя фразовые глаголы: *bring on, break out, give up, come down with, cut down*.

e.g. The meningitis epidemic started suddenly in June and some children got ill. *out*

5. The WRIST is a part of the _____.

- a) foot c) ear
b) hand d) eye

6. The CALF is a part of the _____.

- a) leg c) head
b) arm d) chest

7. The IRIS is a part of the _____.

- a) foot c) ear
b) hand d) eye

8. The HEEL is a part of the _____.

- a) eye c) hand
b) foot d) ear

9. The SHIN is a part of the _____.

- a) arm c) head
b) leg d) ear

10. The THUMB is a part of the _____.

- a) foot c) head
b) hand d) eye

11. The PALM is a part of the _____.

- a) ear c) foot
b) hand d) chest

Exercise 8

Соотнесите слово в левой колонке с его определением в правой.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1. kidney | a. an organ in the head which controls thought and feeling |
| 2. lung | b. two small, fleshy organs in the throat |
| 3. liver | c. a baglike organ in which food is broken down for use by the body |
| 4. heart | d. one of twenty-four bones protecting the chest |
| 5. brain | e. one of a pair of organs which separate waste liquid from the blood |

6. tonsils	f. one of two bony parts of the face in which teeth are set
7. rib	g. a large organ which cleans the blood
8. stomach	h. one of a pair of breathing organs in the chest
9. jaw	i. a passage from the back of the mouth down inside the neck
10. throat	j. an organ in the chest which controls the flow of blood by pushing it round the body

ПРОЙДИ ТЕСТ и узнай о своём образе жизни

1. What kind of drinks do you usually have?
a) sweet fizzy drinks b) milk or juice c) tea or coffee
2. How many portions of fruit or vegetables do you have every day?
a) fewer than two b) three c) four or five
3. Which of these things do you do?
a) stay in a smoky room for a long time
b) smoke cigarettes
c) don't go near smoky places
4. How many times a week do you do sports?
a) never
b) once or twice a week
c) three or four times
5. How many hours do you sleep at night?
a) under 5 hours
b) 6 to 7 hours
c) 8 hours and more
6. How many hours a day do you spend outdoors?
a) 30 minutes b) 1 to 2 hours c) 3 to 4 hours
7. What kind of free time activities do you prefer?
a) watching TV programs on the sofa
b) taking a walk with a friend in the park
c) going out to a night club with pals

Now check your answers.

№	A points	B points	C points
1	0	5	0
2	1	3	5
3	-5	-15	5
4	-5	2	5
5	-5	2	5
6	1	3	5
7	0	5	1

If you have :

- 0 — you really have to think about your lifestyle;
- 1-10 — not bad but you must change your lifestyle;
- 11-25 — your lifestyle is healthy but think how you can improve it;
- 26-35 — well done!

(from: <http://ksenstar.com.ua/index.php>)

FAMILY AND RELATIVES

Exercise 1

Соотнесите английское слово с русским эквивалентом.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. husband | a. жена |
| 2. wife | b. внучатый племянник |
| 3. spouse | c. близнецы |
| 4. parents | d. брат или сестра |
| 5. twins | e. дедушка и бабушка |
| 6. sibling | f. муж |
| 7. grandparents | g. внуки и внучки |
| 8. grandchildren | h. супруг |
| 9. stepmother | i. приемная семья |
| 10. great-grandfather | j. мачеха |
| 11. half-sister | k. прадедушка |
| 12. stepsister | l. сводная сестра |
| 13. foster family | m. сестра по одному из родителей |
| 14. grandnephew | n. родители |

Exercise 2

Дайте определение словам.

e.g. My grandfather is *my mother's father*.

1. My parents are _____
2. My aunt is _____
3. Spouses are _____
4. My brother-in-law is _____
5. My grandmother is _____
6. My niece is _____
7. My nephew is _____
8. My grandson is _____
9. My uncle is _____

Exercise 3

Соотнесите слово в левой колонке с его определением в правой.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. widow | a. one or more relatives, such as siblings or cousins, taken collectively |
| 2. spouse | b. granddaughter of one's sibling |
| 3. fosterage | c. a person's husband or wife |
| 4. grandniece | d. an act of fostering another's child as if it were your own |
| 5. stepbrother | e. a woman whose husband has died (and who has not remarried) |
| 6. half-blooded | f. having only one parent in common |
| 7. son-in-law | g. the son of one's stepfather or stepmother who is not the son of one's mother and is not the son of one's father |
| 8. folks | h. the husband of one's child |
| 9. kin | i. the members of one's household; especially one's parents and immediate family |

Exercise 4**“AGE” MULTIPLE-CHOICE quiz**

1. A/an _____ is a very young human between six months and two years of age.
A. infant B. pre-school child C. teen D. youth
2. A _____ is a baby who has been recently born.
A. youth B. newborn C. toddler D. teenager
3. A/an _____ is an older child whose age ranges between 13 to 19 years old.
A. teenager B. adult C. toddler D. infant
4. A/an _____ person is an adult who is not very old.
A. elderly B. senior C. middle-aged D. old
5. A/an _____ is a young child whose age ranges between one and three years old.
A. teen B. senior C. youth D. toddler
6. I can't imagine that our mother is celebrating her fifty second birthday! She looks so young, but she is already in her _____.
A. mid-fifties B. sixties C. late forties D. early fifties
7. A/an _____ is a young person who can't vote on the election.
A. junior B. senior C. underage D. teen
8. People who are over 65 years are called _____ people.
A. young B. middle-aged C. elderly D. toddler
9. The _____ are people between 40 and 60.
A. elderly B. old C. senior D. middle-aged
10. A/an _____ is a person who is usually 21 years old.
A. infant B. adult C. man D. teen

Exercise 5

Напиши 8–10 предложений о своём друге/подруге и его/её семье. Эти вопросы помогут тебе: What is your friend's name? Where does he/she live? Is his/her family large? What is his/her father/mother? Where do they work? Has he/she a brother or a sister?

Exercise 6

Составьте текст, используя предложенные слова: *mother, English, housewife, village, little, professor, student, lectures, makes, does not, studies, name, does.*

The boy's 1. _____ is Jerome. He is an 2. _____ schoolboy. He lives in a small 3. _____ not far from London. His 4. _____ doesn't work. She is a 5. _____. She 6. _____ the house, 7. _____ breakfast, dinner and supper. Jerome's father is a 8. _____. He 9. _____ at University. Jerome's brother is a 10. _____. He 11. _____ at Oxford University. Jerome's sister is a 12. _____ girl. Her name is Bell. Bell 13. _____ go to school yet, she is only four. Jerome loves his family.

Exercise 7

Расположите слова в порядке увеличения возраста.

youth, newborn, toddler, teenager, infant, elderly, as old as hills, senior, middle-aged, underage _____

JOBS

Exercise 8

Соотнесите слова в левой колонке с их описанием в правой.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. manager | a. a person who keeps records, takes notes and handles general clerical work |
| 2. receptionist | b. a person (usually a woman) who takes care of other people's young or trained to provide care for the sick |
| 3. secretary | c. the head cook of an establishment such as a restaurant, club, or wealthy family |
| 4. accountant | d. a person whose job is to manage something, such as a business, a restaurant, or a sports team |
| 5. surgeon | e. an employee who receives visitors and/or calls, typically in an office setting |
| 6. nurse | f. an attendant who serves customers in a restaurant, cafe or similar |
| 7. chef (pl chefs) | g. one whose profession includes organizing, maintaining and auditing the records of another. The records are usually, but not always, financial records |
| 8. waiter | h. a teacher or a faculty member at a college or university |
| 9. painter | i. one who performs surgery; a doctor who performs operations on people or animals |
| 10. professor | j. an artist who paints pictures |

Exercise 9

Соотнесите английское слово с русским эквивалентом.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. a supervisor | а. художник |
| 2. a typist | б. врач, медик |
| 3. a cashier | в. каменотёс, каменщик |
| 4. a physician | г. кассир |
| 5. a pediatrician | д. оптовик, оптовый торговец |

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 6. a wholesaler | f. юрист, адвокат |
| 7. a retailer | g. судья |
| 8. an artist | h. педиатр |
| 9. a playwright | i. контролёр, смотритель |
| 10. a mason | j. машинистка |
| 11. a carpenter | k. физик |
| 12. a physicist | l. розничный торговец, лавочник |
| 13. a judge | m. плотник |
| 14. a lawyer | n. драматург |

Exercise 10

Измените слова так, чтобы они соответствовали тексту.

My family

I have a large family. My father is fifty-seven. He works as an _____ at a plant. My mother is fifty-two. She works as a _____. My younger brother is a _____ of economics.

I also have an _____ sister. She is married. She is an _____ and her husband is a _____. They have a daughter Lena, my niece, who is a very talented girl. She plays the piano and writes interesting poems.

ENGINE
TYPE
STUDY
OLD
COUNT
DRIVE

TRAVELLING

Exercise 1

Подберите к словам в левой колонке русские эквиваленты из правой.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. багаж | a. gas, gasoline, petrol |
| 2. бензин | b. foreigner |
| 3. билет | c. to go abroad |
| 4. валюта | d. (foreign/hard) currency |
| 5. взлетать/взлететь | e. to take off, to leave the ground |

6. вокзал	f. baggage, luggage
7. граница	g. border, frontier
8. ехать/поехать за границу	h. direction
9. иностранец	i. (railroad/railway/train) station
10. направление	j. journey, voyage
11. поездка	k. ticket
12. путешествие	l. (short) journey, trip, excursion, outing, tour

Exercise 2

Выберите одно слово из предложенных.

Особенности употребления существительных: bank, shore, coast, beach, seaside.

Bank – это склон холма или берега реки.

Coast – побережье океана или моря, иногда целый регион, уходящий вглубь суши.

Shore – участок земли непосредственно возле кромки воды океана или озера.

Beach – это пляж, полоса земли вдоль берега моря или океана, реке или озера. Слово beach может также переводиться как «галька» (диалект).

Seaside схоже по значению с coast, но звучит менее официально; оно подразумевает не географический термин, а скорее приморский курорт, ассоциирующийся с отдыхом и развлечениями.

Strand – берег, используется редко и только в литературе и поэзии.

- There is a small lake not far from the town and we like playing on its _____ .
 a) seaside c) coast
 b) bank d) shore
- Children enjoy building sand castles on the _____ .
 a) bank c) beach
 b) strand d) seaside

12. The pebbles of the seashore, especially worn by waves are called _____ in the UK.
- a) banks c) beaches
b) strands d) sides
13. Brighton, a very popular _____ city is known all over the world.
- a) bank c) seaside
b) strand d) beach
14. This warm current provides mild winter in the _____ area.
- a) coastal c) beach
b) bank d) strand

Exercise 3

Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The river is so _____ here that you can easily cross it on foot.
- a) calm c) shallow
b) wide d) warm
2. A yacht was sailing on the _____ of the water.
- a) top c) glass
b) bottom d) surface
3. The shed stood on the _____ of the river.
- a) bank c) beach
b) coast d) hill
4. There was a storm and one of the boats _____.
- a) dived c) floated
b) drowned d) sank
5. Some boats were _____ in the harbour.
- a) tied c) fixed
b) attached d) moored

Exercise 4

Выберите правильный вариант.

- If your luggage weighs too much, then you will be charged an _____ fee.
 - additional
 - excess
 - extra
 - high
- When you get to the airport, your luggage will have to be _____.
 - balanced
 - estimated
 - sealed
 - weighed
- Passengers must _____ their seat belts when the plane is taking off.
 - attach
 - fasten
 - fix
 - tie
- _____ is a place where planes land and take off.
 - Landing
 - Runway
 - Terminal
 - Departure
- If you want a cheap air ticket you must _____ well in advance.
 - book
 - buy
 - engage
 - reserve
- He couldn't _____ his fear of flying.
 - overcome
 - struggle
 - give up
 - win

Exercise 5

Поставьте слова в правой колонке в такую форму, чтобы они соответствовали содержанию текста.

Travelling by air has both advantages as well as _____.

The _____ advantage is that it is the fastest way to get from one place to another, especially when

ADVANTAGE

GREAT

long distances are involved. It helps us save a lot of time. The air traveling is very comfortable. When we travel by air, we sit _____ in an armchair, read magazines or do what we want.

A plane ticket can be purchased by telephone or on the Internet and that is also very convenient.

Travelling by air has its disadvantages, too. First of all, flying is often the most _____ form of transportation, _____ if reservations are not made well in advance. Some people might not be able to afford to fly on the budget airline.

Besides air travels have the reputation of being _____ and a lot of people are afraid of flying. Finally, travelling by air, we can't stop wherever we want to enjoy _____ landscapes on our way as we do in a trip by car or boat.

COMFORT

EXPENCE
SPECIAL

DANGER

BEATY

HOTEL ROOMS AND SERVICE

Exercise 6

Подберите к словам в левой колонке русские эквиваленты из правой.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. single room | a. двухместный номер с двумя кроватями |
| 2. twin room | b. стандартный номер |
| 3. double room | c. час, с наступлением которого возможно заселение в номер (устанавливается администрацией гостиницы) |
| 4. standard room | d. полупансион (как правило, завтрак и ужин) |
| 5. superior room | e. одноместный номер |
| 6. junior suite room | f. номер «люкс» |
| 7. suite room | g. номер повышенной комфортности |
| 8. B&B — bed and breakfast | h. номер «полулюкс» |
| 9. HB — half board | i. питание: завтрак |
| 10. FB — full board | j. трёхразовое питание |
| 11. all inclusive | |
| 12. check-in time | |
| 13. check-out time | |
| 14. pay for services | |

- к. час, до которого необходимо освободить номер в день отъезда
- л. оплатить услуги
- м. двухместный номер с одной двухспальной кроватью
- н. всё включено

Exercise 7

Составьте диалог из разрозненных реплик.

- I'd like to book a room, please.
- Single please.
- For October 15.
- Single or double?
- For what date?
- The price is 8 pounds per person sharing a room.
- How much is it for a single room please.
- Is there a reduction for children? I'm coming with my daughter.
- Yes, madam.

Exercise 8

Составьте предложения из данных слов.

1. good Travelling is a see opportunity to world the.
2. Nowadays only travel people not for pleasure also but business on.
3. by Travelling air is the convenient most and means comfortable of travelling.
4. to Let's go the station off see Jack.
5. voyage We going week on a sea next are.

DAILY ROUTINE

Exercise 1

Расставьте слова в порядке выполнения действий.

get up, do homework, have breakfast, go to school, come home, wake up, have lunch, have dinner, go home, sleep, clean teeth, go to bed.

Exercise 2

Подберите к словам в левой колонке русские эквиваленты из правой.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. daily routine | a. принимать душ |
| 2. an early riser | b. отдыхать |
| 3. to take a shower | c. приводить волосы в порядок |
| 4. to order one's hair | d. ранняя пташка |
| 5. to put on make up | e. ежедневный распорядок |
| 6. to be late for | f. наносить макияж |
| 7. to go to work by car | g. опаздывать на |
| 8. to have a rest | h. ездить на работу на машине |

Exercise 3

Составьте словосочетания.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. wake _____ | a. breakfast |
| 2. have _____ | b. coffee |
| 3. drink _____ | c. up |
| 4. read _____ | d. school |
| 5. go to _____ | e. work |
| 6. start _____ | f. a newspaper |
| 7. ride _____ | g. home |
| 8. come _____ | h. a horse |
| 9. send _____ | i. an e-mail |
| 10. listen to _____ | j. clothes |
| 11. change _____ | k. music |
| 12. wash _____ | l. a room |

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 13. watch _____ | m. English |
| 14. study _____ | n. bed |
| 15. do _____ | o. dishes |
| 16. call _____ | p. homework |
| 17. clean _____ | q. teeth |
| 18. take _____ | r. a friend |
| 19. clean _____ | s. television |
| 20. go to _____ | t. a shower |

Exercise 4

Составьте слова и словосочетания.

- alecn thete _____
- closho _____
- pesle _____
- od roomwhek _____
- teg pu _____
- veha tkrebaasf _____

Exercise 5

Перепишите текст и исправьте в нём все неточности.

Every day I get up at 7 a.m. Usually I lie in bed for 5 minutes, then I have breakfast, wake up, dress, take a shower and go to school.

At 11.30 I have dinner. I come home from school at 2 p.m. I change my clothes, take my dog for a walk and start doing my homework. After that I have lunch at three usually. At 5 I watch TV or play computer games. At 7 I do homework, at 10 I sleep, then I go to bed.

Exercise 6

Вставьте пропущенные слова: *several hours, have breakfast, far from, look through, are over, half past six, bath taps, at about, school-bag, take me long, wash up.*

As a rule, I get up at 1. _____. Then I do my morning exercises, go to the bathroom turn on the 2. _____ and take a shower. I 3. _____ at seven-thirty. For breakfast I usually have hard-boiled eggs or an omelette, bread and butter, and tea. Sometimes I 4. _____ my textbooks.

Then I take my 5. _____ and go to school. I don't live 6. _____ my school, so it doesn't 7. _____ to get there. The lessons start at eight. The classes 8. _____ at two o'clock.

I come back home, have dinner, 9. _____ and go shopping. I buy foodstuffs for the family. We have supper at seven. I do my homework for the next day. It usually takes me 10. _____ to do it.

In the evening my parents and I sit and talk, watch a film on TV or read newspapers and magazines. Sometimes, we go to the cinema or to the theatre. I go to bed 11. _____ eleven o'clock.

Exercise 7

Вставьте пропущенные реплики в диалог.

- You know, I've got a new job.
- Congratulations! Has anything changed in your life?
- Sure. First of all now I have to get up at 7!
- _____ ?
- My working day begins at half past eight.
- _____ ?
- Usually by car, but sometimes by bus.
- _____ ?
- It takes me 15 minutes if I go by car and 25-30 minutes by bus.
- _____ ?
- We have half an hour break at 11.30 so that is when I have lunch.
- _____ ?

- In the evening I often go to the sports club. _____ ?
 _____ ?
- I read a newspaper, watch TV, or go for a walk.

Exercise 8

Напишите 8–10 предложений о своём рабочем дне.

APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER

Exercise 1

Соотнеси английские слова по теме «внешность» с русскими.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. attractive | a. приятный |
| 2. impressive | b. отвратительный |
| 3. pleasant-looking | c. выразительный |
| 4. repulsive | d. коренастый |
| 5. charming | e. стройная |
| 6. common | f. привлекательный |
| 7. powerful | g. очаровательная |
| 8. slim | h. заурядный |
| 9. stocky | i. изящный (грациозный) |
| 10. graceful | j. мощный |

Exercise 2

Напишите слова по теме «характер» в нужную колонку.

good qualities	bad qualities	both

sociable, outgoing, hostile, independent, weak, immature, dependable, reliable, dishonest, sensible, unpredictable, ambitious, energetic, lazy, disorganized, careless, inaccurate, thoughtful, aggressive, pushy, shy,

timid, modest, humble, haughty, impudent, stubborn, obstinate, moody, sensitive, humorous, amusing, funny, interesting, dull, generous, kind, thrifty, greedy, eccentric, simpleton.

Exercise 3

Напишите прилагательные и дайте их русский эквивалент.

kind- _____	centered
hard- _____	bred
self- _____	looking
self- _____	working
self- _____	hearted
easy- _____	natured
ill- _____	going
well _____	conscious
good _____	confident

Exercise 4

Соотнесите слова, противоположные по значению, по теме «внешность».

1. tall	a. ugly
2. big	b. sad
3. old	c. fat
4. happy	d. short
5. curly	e. young
6. beautiful	f. fair
7. thin	g. straight
8. dark	h. small

Exercise 5

Соотнесите слова, противоположные по значению, по теме «характер».

1. friendly	a. hardworking
2. generous	b. miserly

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 3. lazy | c. timid |
| 4. arrogant | d. shy |
| 5. outgoing | e. hostile |

Exercise 6

Словообразование. Соотнесите отрицательную приставку и слово, напишите слова.

	attractive _____
	dependent _____
	friendly _____
	sociable _____
in	mature _____
un	responsible _____
im	attentive _____
ir	honest _____
dis	considerate _____
	rational _____
	disciplined _____
	accurate _____

Exercise 7

Заполните пропущенные места в тексте данными словами: *appearance, lower, attractive, surgeons, eyelashes, wrinkled, scientists, abilities, rounder, make-up.*

Some 1. _____ think that human's 2. _____ reflects his/her character or mental 3. _____. But nowadays plastic 4. _____ can change your face in many other ways. They can make your cheeks a little 5. _____. If you don't like your chin, a plastic surgeon can remake the whole 6. _____ half of your face. Those who think their skin looks too old and 7. _____ can take all the wrinkles away and look some years younger.

Women are lucky because they can use 8. _____. They can put a little make up on their 9. _____, eyelids, cheeks and look fresh and 10. _____ and even hide their real mood and perhaps character. Do you think you can tell a person's character now?

Exercise 8

Словообразование. Измените слова справа так, чтобы получился связный текст.

Appearances are deceptive. It is a common truth; 1. _____ everyone has met at least someone whose character and appearance 2. _____ radically.

**PRACTICAL
DIFFERENT**

When you see a tall, broad-3. _____ youth, you think he is strong-willed and brave.

SHOULDER

But we know that a lot of great people were of a poor build. It did not stop them from displaying 4. _____ and courage.

INTELLIGENT

Plump or fat people create an impression of 5. _____ and kind personalities.

GENEROSITY

When we see a pretty blonde with curly hair and blue eyes we think that the beauty is intelligent and nice.

On the 6. _____, when we see a skinny brunette with ugly 7. _____ features we don't think much of her.

**CONTRA
REGULAR**

But nature likes to play tricks on us so our life is not a 8. _____ routine, but a brilliant set of characters and appearances which often clash.

BORE

Exercise 9

Соотнесите слова и их дефиниции и расположите слова в порядке увеличения роста.

1. quite tall
2. quite short
3. of medium height
4. tall
5. short

- a. more than a little tall, but not very tall
- b. normal height
- c. smaller than normal
- d. more than a little short, but not very short
- e. greater than normal

Exercise 10

Соотнесите слова и их определения.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. big | a. round in a pleasant way (for women) |
| 2. thin | b. someone with a large body |
| 3. slim | c. with too little fat on their body |
| 4. skinny | d. thin, but in an attractive way |
| 5. plump | e. very thin or too thin |

FOOD

Exercise 1

Подберите к словам в левой колонке русские эквиваленты из правой.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. café | a. (стопка) блинчиков |
| 2. canteen | b. яичница-глазунья, зажаренная с двух сторон |
| 3. (a stack of) pancakes | c. газированная вода |
| 4. bagel | d. буфет, столовая (в школе, на заводе) |
| 5. bun / roll | e. бейгл (соленый круглый крендель из дрожжевого теста) |
| 6. eggs over easy | f. булочка |
| 7. ham | g. ветчина |
| 8. slice of bread | h. сливки |
| 9. cream | i. кафе |
| 10. carbonated water / sparkling water | j. кусок хлеба |

Exercise 2

Подберите к словам в левой колонке русские эквиваленты из правой.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. soft drink | a. безалкогольный напиток |
| 2. beef | b. свинина |
| 3. pork | c. говядина |

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 4. veal | d. картофель фри |
| 5. French fries / chips | e. телятина |
| 6. beans | f. баклажан |
| 7. asparagus | g. бобы |
| 8. cauliflower | h. спаржа |
| 9. eggplant /aubergine | i. дыня |
| 10. melon | j. цветная капуста |

Exercise 3

Соотнесите способы приготовления еды с их описанием.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. pickle | a. cook (food) by dry heat without direct exposure to a flame, typically in an oven |
| 2. bake | b. cook or be cooked by immersing in boiling water or stock |
| 3. braise/ stew | c. reduce (a food or other substance) to a pulpy mass by crushing it |
| 4. mash | d. fry (food) lightly and then stew it slowly in a closed container |
| 5. boil | e. preserve (food or other perishable items) in vinegar or brine |

Exercise 4

Заполните пропущенные места словами справа.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. I used to take a ___ of sugar in my tea. | piece |
| 2. Julia cut the bread into ____. | slice |
| 3. Angela took an apple and bit a ____. | lump |
| 4. I'd love another ____ of cake. | |

Exercise 5

Прочитайте текст, вставьте данные слова в пропущенные места: *consists, dinner, explained, middle, Englishman, puddings, courses, dinner, denote, so on.*

Lunch is taken in the 1. _____ of the day, between breakfast and 2. _____. The English lunch usually 3. _____ of two 4. _____: meat or fish with vegetables and a dessert. For his lunch an 5. _____ may have chops, beefsteaks, cutlets, fried fish with vegetables, some salad and 6. _____. A cup of coffee, fruit or fruit 7. _____ are usually taken for the dessert.

Some people call this meal 8. _____, and they don't have any larger meal after lunch. Thus, the English word lunch can hardly be translated or 9. _____ as the second breakfast. There is a special word in everyday use to 10. _____ the second breakfast. This word is *elevenes*.

Exercise 6

Напишите, что можно купить в этих магазинах.

We can buy		at the	baker's
			butcher's
			grocer's
			greengrocer's
			sweetshop
			department store
			dairy

Exercise 7

Пословицы о еде на английском языке. Найдите русский вариант английских пословиц о еде.

1. A spoon is dear when lunch time is near.

а. Бесплатный сыр бывает только в мышеловке.

2. After dinner comes the reckoning.
3. There's no such thing as a free lunch.
4. Breakfast like a king, lunch like a queen and dine like a pauper.
5. After meat mustard.
6. One man's meat is another man's poison.
7. A hungry man smells meat afar off.
8. They that have no other meat, bread and butter are glad to eat.
9. Half a loaf is better than no bread.
10. Drinking tea with pleasure isn't working without measure.
- б. Дорога ложка к обеду.
- с. Завтрак съешь сам, обед раздели с другом, ужин отдай врагу.
- д. На безрыбье и рак рыба.
- е. Дорога ложка к обеду. После драки кулаками не машут.
- ф. Любишь кататься, люби и саночки возить.
- г. Что русскому хорошо, немцу – смерть.
- h. Чай пить – не дрова рубить.
- и. Голодной куме хлеб на уме.
- j. Лучше синица в руках, чем журавль в небе.

Exercise 8

Соотнесите слова из правой и левой колонок и продолжите список.

a glass	of	honey	
a bottle		meat	
a kilo		water	
a loaf		ham	
a cup		bread	
a carton		milk	
a tin		sugar	
a slice		chocolate	
a jug		fish	
a bar		Cola	
a packet		cheese	
a piece		peanuts	
a can		cheese	
a jar	tea		

Exercise 9

Прочитайте текст об английских магазинах и заполните пропуски словами: *all kinds, usually, food, all night, supermarkets, every day, small shops.*

In Britain people buy food in supermarkets, 1. _____ and markets. Supermarkets sell fruit, vegetables and 2. _____ of food and TVs, books and other things too. Some are open 3. _____. Small shops sell 4. _____ and other things too. For example, people can buy pens there. Some shops are open 5. _____. Others are not open on Sundays. Shops 6. _____ open at 9.00 am. They usually close at 5.30 or 6.00 pm. Some shops close at 9.00 or 10.00 pm and some 7. _____ are open 24 hours. Markets do not open after 5.30 pm or on Sundays.

Exercise 10

Составьте слова из букв (овощи и фрукты).

wrayerrstb _____

cotrar _____

otatop _____

rencyh _____

amtoto _____

lump _____

ababgec _____

dasirh _____

repa _____

ononi _____

Exercise 11

Фразовые глаголы по теме «Еда». Подберите дефиницию и русский эквивалент глаголам из левой колонки.

1. to bolt (it) down
2. to pick at (it)
3. to pig out (at)
4. to cut back on
5. to warm (it) up

- a. to heat food that has already been cooked
- b. to eat a lot of food
- c. to eat food very quickly
- d. to eat a small amount of a meal

- a. есть поменьше, ограничить себя в употреблении чего-либо
- b. уплетать, поглощать, проглотить
- c. подогреть

e. to eat less of something in order to improve your health

d. съесть чуть-чуть чего-либо, поклевать (еду)

e. объедаться, налопаться, набрасываться на еду

Exercise 12

Расставьте реплики диалогов в правильном порядке.

1

- Are you ready to order?
- Anything else?
- I'd like some chicken, please, with chips and a vegetable salad.
- Anything to drink?
- Just a little bit.
- A cup of green tea, please.
- Would you like a piece of cake?
- No, that's all, thank you.

2

- What would you like to eat?
- Just a cup of white coffee, please.
- Any salad?
- Yes, a cabbage salad, please.
- Would you like a piece of cake?
- I'd like some fish, chips and tomatoes.
- What would you like to drink?
- Yes, please.
- So you'll have fish, chips and tomatoes, cabbage salad, a cup of white coffee and a piece of cake.
- Yes that's all.

SHOPPING

Exercise 1

Соотнесите английские слова в левой колонке с русскими эквивалентами в правой.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. newsagents | a. химчистка |
| 2. florist | b. мясной магазин |
| 3. stationery | c. цветочный магазин |
| 4. chemist's | d. канцелярские принадлежности |
| 5. shoe shop | e. булочная |
| 6. baker's | f. аптека |
| 7. hairdresser's | g. магазин периодики (газеты, журналы) |
| 8. dry cleaner's | h. обувной магазин |
| 9. greengrocer's | i. парикмахерская |
| 10. pharmacy | j. магазин овощей и фруктов |
| 11. butcher's | |

Exercise 2

Расставьте реплики диалога в правильной последовательности.

In the Ladies' Wear Department

- Hello, can I help you?
- What size do you take?
- That's okay. We also have them in black.
- We have some very nice blue jeans here. They're on offer this week.
- The fitting room is over there.
- Twenty-nine.
- Well, I actually prefer black jeans.
- I am looking for a pair of jeans.
- Where can I try them on?
- Thank you

Exercise 3

Напишите, что продают в этих магазинах.

e.g. bookshop / bookstore – *books*.

fishmonger – _____.

chemist (UK) / drugstore (US) – _____.

pharmacy (US) – _____.

newsagent – _____.

stationery – _____.

optician – _____.

hardwareshop / hardwarestore / ironmonger – _____.

corner shop (UK) – _____.

delicatessen (deli) – _____.

market – _____.

petshop – _____.

flea market – _____.

tea shop (UK) – _____.

petrol station (UK) / gas station (US) – _____.

Exercise 4

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски данными словами: *waste, emotions, treatment, becoming, consider, shopping*.

1. _____ is a new kind of hobby or just a 2. _____ of time? A lot of people find it the best 3. _____ for a bad mood. Buying new clothes may bring pleasant 4. _____ and change image for the better. But a lot of people 5. _____ shopping to be a waste of time and money. Men usually do not like to go shopping very much. And women cannot resist the temptation of buying a new 6. _____ dress.

Exercise 5

Напишите, где вы можете купить:

1. Where could you buy a toy for your puppy? _____

2. Where could you buy some chocolate? _____

3. Where could you buy a saucepan? _____

4. Where could you buy a package holiday? _____

5. Where could you buy a necklace? _____

6. Where could you buy a doll? _____

7. Where could you buy milk? _____

8. Where could you buy steak? _____

9. Where could you buy a newspaper? _____

10. Where could you buy flowers? _____

11. Where could you buy fruit? _____

12. Where could you buy spectacles? _____

13. Where could you buy a pen and paper? _____

14. Where could you buy some salmon? _____

15. Where could you buy bread? _____

16. Where could you buy a CD by the pop group? _____

17. Where could you buy some aspirin? _____

18. Where could you buy a novel? _____

19. Where could you buy a pair of trainers? _____

Exercise 6

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски данными словами: *cash-desk, window, greengrocer's, shoplifting, goods, grocer's, butcher's, departments, self-service, baker's, jeweller's, price, bill, shoe shop, wraps up, buy, salesmen, bookshop.*

When we want to 1. _____ something, we must go to the shop where it is sold. In the shop 2. _____ we see what is sold in the shop.

Sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, and so on are sold at the 3. _____. Bread is sold at the 4. _____, meat at the 5. _____. We go to the 6. _____ for vegetables and fruit. We buy boots and shoes at the 7. _____. We buy books at the 8. _____ and jewellery and watches at the 9. _____.

The salesman or salesgirl stands behind the counter. We ask the salesman: "How much is this?" or "What is the price of that?" He tells us the 10. _____. He gives us the 11. _____. At the 12. _____ we give the money and the bill to the cashier who gives us a check and our change. The salesman 13. _____ the goods and gives them to us. We put them in our bag.

Some shops have many 14. _____. We can buy nearly everything we need there. In some shops there are no 15. _____, but only cashiers. The customers choose the 16. _____ they want and pay at the cash desk. These are called 17. _____ shops. If someone tries to take things from a shop without paying they are almost certain to be caught. 18. _____ is considered a serious crime by the police.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ЛЕКСИКИ

LAY, LIE

to lay — класть, положить, накрывать (стол).

Формы глагола: **lay — laid — laid — laying**

to lie 1. лежать, полежать

2. находиться, быть расположенным

Формы глагола: **lay — lay — lain — lying**

to lie — лгать, солгать.

Формы глагола: **lie — lied — lied — lying** (это интересно, но глагол **lie** (лгать) — *правильный* глагол — вот такая игра слов!)

Exercise 1

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *to lay, to lie* в нужной форме.

1. Kitty was _____ the table for dinner.
2. Be honest! Don't _____! We know everything.
3. The injured man was _____ motionless on his back.
4. Yaroslavl _____ on the Volga.
5. Boss came in and _____ the packages on the table.
6. I know he is _____. Look at his smile!
7. She _____ her sewing aside when the telephone rang.
8. You'll find her in the garden, _____ out in the sun.
9. The newspaper _____ on the table.
10. He _____ his hands on the table and smiled.

TRAVEL, VOYAGE, JOURNEY, TOUR, TRIP

a travel (travelling) имеет наиболее общее значение и может обозначать путешествие, поездку на далёкое или близкое расстояние.

a voyage — путешествие, поездка по воде или по воздуху.

a journey — путешествие, поездка любой длительности и дальности по суше при наличии определённого места назначения.

a tour – путешествие, поездка, турне, гастрольная поездка по определённом маршруту, предусматривающее остановку в ряде мест и возвращение на место отправления.

- trip**
- 1) путешествие, поездка обычно на небольшое расстояние;
 - 2) как глагол обозначает «(over, up, at) спотыкаться, падать, опрокидываться»

Exercise 2

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *travel, journey, voyage trip, tour*.

1. A journey made by performers or a sports team, in which they perform or play in several different places is called a _____.
2. But for the rough sea and cold wind our _____ would be wonderful.
3. I'm going on a business _____ tomorrow. Set everything ready, please.
4. We call an act of travelling from one place to another mainly by land a _____.
5. He would have _____ at the upward step at the door had she not been with him.
6. Our _____ across the Pacific is going to be very pleasant.
7. I want to _____ somewhere but don't know where to go.
8. A _____ is a journey or excursion, especially for pleasure.
9. Going from Moscow to Vladivostok by train is a long _____.
10. We visited a lot of wonderful places on our _____ around the world.
11. You learn a lot about places and people when you _____.
12. Children, you will stay at home, it's just a day _____.
13. The _____ to France will be very impressive.
14. A _____ to London will last no more than two hours.

TRADE, PROFESSION, OCCUPATION

an occupation – более общее понятие и означает обязанности, повседневно выполняемые задания или постоянный род занятий в какой-то период.

a profession – наличие высшего образования или специальной профессиональной подготовки.

a trade – ремесло; ручная или механическая работа.

Exercise 3

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *occupation, profession, trade*.

1. He is a doctor by _____.
2. Walt is a clockmaker by _____.
3. – What's her _____? – She doesn't work now.
4. This man has a very rare _____, he is an industrial climber.
5. I was taught the _____ of a locksmith, but I hardly remember much now.
6. Do you love your _____ of pilot?
7. Jack of all _____ and master of none.
8. _____ is the most general term. It is used to name any job, employment.
9. _____ requires special education or training.

STILL, YET, ALREADY

still “все еще, до сих пор” обычно находится в середине предложения.

yet “ещё не, уже” ставится в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях, в конце предложения.

already “уже” ставится либо в середине, либо, при эмфатическом выделении, в конце предложения.

В вопросительных предложениях употребляя “*yet*” – мы интересуемся, случилось ли что-то вообще, а употребляя “*already*” – подчеркиваем неожиданность события.

Exercise 4

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *still, already, yet*.

1. Are you _____ eating?
2. Oliver has _____ painted the door.
3. We were _____ at home when it started raining.
4. Have you typed the letter _____ ?
5. Dan is _____ doing his project.
6. The patient hasn't recovered _____ .
7. Let's go home it is _____ dark.
8. Will you come? We are _____ waiting for you!
9. Brett has _____ come.
10. Has he got his driving license _____ ?

SEE, LOOK, STARE, GLANCE, PEEP

to see употребляется в значении видеть, иметь зрение, способность видеть (не употребляется во временах группы continuous).

to look имеет наиболее общее (бросить взгляд на объект), нейтральное значение, и в принципе, может заменять все остальные глаголы этого синонимического ряда. Обычно употребляется с предлогом at.

to stare — смотреть широко открытыми глазами из любопытства, от страха или восхищения (уставиться). Обычно употребляется с предлогами at, with.

to glance — «мельком взглянуть», «кинуть взгляд». Употребляется с предлогом at.

to peep — «подглядывать», «заглядывать», «подсматривать». Употребляется с предлогами into (в), through (через).

Exercise 5

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *to see, to look, to stare, to glance, to peep* в нужной форме.

1. I _____ you at the theatre yesterday.
2. Have you _____ Jack yet?

3. The students _____ at the professor in great surprise.
4. The prisoner in the shed _____ through the hole to _____ what was going on in the yard.
5. Tim _____ through the window, but it was still raining.
6. Full of care we have no time to stand and _____.
7. She _____ at me and disappeared.
8. _____ at these people, think like these people and you will be good actors!
9. He quickly _____ at the papers and returned to his work.

COME, GO

- to come** a) идти, приходиться, двигаться в направлении к говорящему
 b) up to – подойти
 c) идти куда-то с кем-то.
- to go** a) идти, уходить, двигаться в направлении от говорящего.
 b) away – уходить (прочь)

Exercise 6

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *come, go* в нужной форме.

1. _____ here and look at this.
2. Do you know when that bus _____?
3. Could you _____ and see me tomorrow?
4. I'm going to the theatre, are you _____?
5. I'm _____ to the shops. Would you like to _____ with me?
6. I preferred to stay, but she wanted to _____ out so we left the house.
7. _____ to the blackboard.

BEAUTIFUL, HANDSOME, LOVELY, PRETTY

beautiful – красивый, прекрасный (доставляющий эстетическое наслаждение), употребляется только по отношению к женщине или ребёнку и не употребляется по отношению к мужчине.

handsome – красивый (производящий приятное впечатление правильностью пропорций, правильными чертами), употребляется по отношению к мужчине. Если употребляется по отношению к женщине, то указывает лишь на правильность пропорций женской фигуры или на правильность черт её лица. Слово *handsome* употребляется при описании предметов имеющих приятные пропорции или симметрию.

lovely – восхитительный, прелестный, чудесный и сочетается как с одушевлёнными, так и с неодушевлёнными существительными.

pretty – хорошенькая, хорошенький (привлекательный, полный изящества), употребляется по отношению к кому-либо или чему-либо сравнительно небольшому. *Pretty* не употребляется по отношению к мужчине, но может употребляться по отношению к мальчику. *Pretty* может переводиться «очень, довольно» – *pretty cold*.

Exercise 7

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *beautiful, handsome, lovely, pretty*.

1. _____ woman walking down the street...
2. What a _____ day!
3. You look _____ in your new dress!
4. Alex is a _____ young man who thinks too much about his appearance.
5. Jane, you are so _____ !
6. She was a _____ young woman with blue eyes and chestnut hair.
7. We can call a good-looking man _____.
8. When you see something very beautiful or attractive, very pleasant or enjoyable you say that it is _____.
9. Look how _____ those children are!

LITTLE, SMALL, TINY

little употребляется с конкретными существительными и указывает не только на физический размер объекта, но и на субъективно-эмоциональное отношение к нему со стороны говорящего, ведь для кого-то это может быть пентхаус, а для кого-то скромная лачуга: a little house – (маленький) домик; a little room – (маленькая) комнатка.

Прилагательное **little** также указывает на:

- а) небольшое количество чего-либо (с неисчисляемыми сущ.) little water – мало воды, a little water – немного воды.
- б) небольшую степень, интенсивность чего-либо – little interest
- в) небольшую продолжительность чего-либо
- г) незначительность, маловажность чего-либо
- д) малолетний возраст кого-либо
- е) обозначающее что-то, особенно место, названного в честь похожего большого — New York's Little Italy

small указывает на

- а) небольшой размер или объём предмета – the room was small
- б) небольшое количество чего-либо – small amount of money
- в) незначительность какого-либо события – small things
- г) малый рост человека или животного
- д) не выросший, молодой – a small boy

little и *small* могут взаимозаменяться только в тех случаях, когда они имеют смысловой оттенок 'небольшой по размеру'.

tiny – малюсенький, крошечный (эмоционально окрашено).

Exercise 8

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *little, small, tiny*.

1. Hurry up! We've got _____ time.
2. _____ is very small.
3. The room was _____ but tidy.
4. Robinson paid _____ attention to her words.
5. A _____ hummingbird flew to the flower.
6. My _____ brother is such a curious boy!

- 7. I can't remember every _____ detail!
- 8. You should write this word with _____ letters.
- 9. The window was far too _____ for him to get through.
- 10. I've got a very _____, or I should say, _____ secret to tell you.

ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

В английском языке широко используются глаголы, смысл которых меняется в зависимости от того, с какими послелогом они употребляются (ср. *look at* — смотреть на, *look after* — ухаживать, присматривать, *look for* — искать). Так как значения фразовых глаголов отличаются от значений исходных глаголов, то перевести их не всегда представляется возможным. Поэтому, при изучении английского языка мы должны обращать на них особое внимание.

TO BREAK

to break	away — убежать, поспешно уйти
	down — a) сломать(ся) b) быть разбитым на части
	into — a) внезапно начинать что-то; b) вломиться
	out — a) разразиться b) of — сбегать или вырваться (на свободу)

Exercise 1

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *away, down, into, out*.

1. Watching the film she broke _____ tears.
2. Some forest fires broke _____ during the summer.
3. The girls giggled and then broke _____ laughter.
4. The police had to break _____ the house.
5. This old car always breaks _____. Why don't you buy a new one?
6. This house was broken _____ last night but nothing was stolen.
7. The thief tried to break _____, but the officer held him tight.
8. Each lesson is broken _____ into several units.
9. Military conflicts break _____ quite often nowadays.
10. A dangerous criminal broke _____ prison yesterday.

11. Don't try to escape! You won't break _____.
12. What a bad luck! Her printer broke _____ again.
13. Some crooks always try to break _____ the country to escape punishment.
14. Mum's telephone has broken _____ and I can't tell her the news.
15. Firefighters had to break the door _____ to get inside.

TO DO

to do

away with sth – покончить с чем-то
 out – вычистить, хорошенько убрать
 up – а) застегивать(ся);
 b) прихорашивать(ся)
 with – хотеть, нуждаться

Exercise 2

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *away, out, up, with*.

1. It was cold so he did his jacket _____.
2. Liz was doing _____ for the party.
3. I'm hungry I can do _____ a sandwich.
4. You should do _____ the habit of licking fingers at the table.
5. The flat was done _____ and the parents came.
6. At last he decided to do _____ watching films at night.
7. It's raining, do your raincoat _____.
8. Now as you have done _____ your room, you may go for a walk.
9. You are hungry. Can you do _____ a stake and a salad?
10. My sister spends too much time doing _____ in front of the mirror.

TO DROP

to drop	in at – заглянуть куда-то
	in on – заглянуть к кому-то
	off – a) выходить; b) высадить, забросить
	out (of) – прекратить, бросить, уйти

Exercise 3

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *in on/at, off, out*.

1. He didn't study well and dropped _____ university.
2. We'll drop _____ you tomorrow.
3. Will you drop us _____ at the bus stop?
4. You dropped _____ me so unpredictably last time!
5. I'll drop clothes _____ at the cleaner's on the way to work.
6. Fred dropped _____ the post office to buy a card.
7. Jill decided to drop her training course _____.
8. The bus stopped and I dropped _____.
9. I'll just drop _____ the stationery to buy a pencil.
10. The captain dropped _____ the game because of the injury.
11. The game is not worth a candle, it's time to drop _____.
12. Jack dropped us _____ just at the door.
13. Do you to drop _____ my brother? He lives in this house.
14. Will asked to drop his things _____ on the way home.

TO GET

to get	along (with) — уживаться, ладить с кем-то
	away — удрать, исчезнуть, сбежать
	back — вернуться
	down (to work, business) — приняться за работу, за дело
	into — сесть в (машину)
	out of — выйти из (машины)
	off — сойти с велосипеда, автобуса, поезда и т.п.

to get	on — a) сесть на велосипед, автобус, поезд и т.п.;
	b) делать успехи, двигаться вперед
	up — подниматься (с постели)
	out — выйти наружу
	over — справиться с чем-то, преодолеть

Exercise 4

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *along, away, back, down, out, up, over, on, off*.

1. It's 7 o'clock, it's time to get _____ .
2. Get _____ to business, you lazy folk!
3. How are you getting _____ with your work my dear?
4. My sister can't get _____ the fear of deep water.
5. This information mustn't get _____ .
6. They said good-bye and got _____ the bus.
7. How are you getting _____ with your neighbours?
8. "Get _____", the girl cried, but the bird flew out of the cage into the sky.
9. Why can't you and your sister get _____ ?
10. She has just got _____ the plane.
11. When you get _____ the bus, cross the street and you'll see my office.
12. The boy got _____ as soon as he was allowed.
13. Dan was upset when he lost the game. He thought he would never get _____ feeling so stupid.
14. We got _____ the train and caught a taxi at once.
15. Paul got _____ his car and drove away.
16. Get ___! You are late!
17. Your car is so little that it is difficult both to get _____ and _____ it.

TO GIVE

to give	away — отдавать, дарить
	back — отдавать назад, возвращать
	off — выделять, испускать (запах или пар)
	out — раздавать, выдавать
	up — а) отказаться, бросить, перестать заниматься чем-то; б) отказаться от мысли решить какую-то проблему

Exercise 5

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *away, back, off, out, up*.

1. This milk must be bad it's giving _____ a nasty smell.
2. I wanted to go on a holiday abroad, but we had to give _____ the idea.
3. A lot of people think of giving _____ bad habits.
4. The teacher gave _____ our exercise books.
5. I must give _____ sweets to lose weight.
6. Will you wait till I give these books _____ to the library?
7. When my daughter went to school, she gave her dolls _____. Now she regrets about it.
8. When water boils it gives _____ vapour.
9. You don't know the answer! Do you give _____?
10. Please give _____ forks and knives to the guests.
11. Give at least some of your toys _____. You are a student already!
12. When will you give my book _____?

TO GO

to go	along (with) — соглашаться
	away — уходить, исчезать
	back — возвращаться
	by — проходить (о времени), упустить
	into — входить
	in for — заниматься чем-либо

to go	on — продолжать
	out — выходить, бывать в обществе
	with/together — подходить, соответствовать

Exercise 6

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *along, along with, away, back, by, into, in for, on, out, with, in, together.*

1. In autumn, we go _____ to school after summer holidays.
2. The family decided to go _____ for a few days.
3. The skirt doesn't go _____ the blouse.
4. My friend decided to go _____ sports, but hasn't chosen a companion yet.
5. He doesn't seem to go _____ anything his colleagues say.
6. There's a café over there. Let's go _____ and have a bite.
7. The wallpapers and the carpet on the floor don't go _____.
8. When the war broke out he decided to go _____ the army.
9. If the pain won't go _____ in half an hour call me again.
10. Jane wanted to go _____ to her school years.
11. I don't know why, but holidays always go _____ too quickly.
12. Barbara goes _____ swimming. She can be the captain of our team.
13. After eating a cake Sarah went _____ reading.
14. They seldom go _____ these days.
15. Boss will never go _____ our plan!

TO HAND

to hand	down — передавать (из поколения в поколение)
	in — сдавать
	out — раздать
	over — передавать

Exercise 7

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *down, in, out, over*.

1. The tradition of celebrating this day has been handed _____ in our family for many years.
2. Your time is up! Hand your papers _____.
3. A clown was standing in the street handing _____ balloons to the children.
4. This family trade is handed _____ from generation to generation.
5. When do we have to hand our essays _____ ?
6. The general waited the key to the city to be handed _____ to him.
7. This letter must be handed _____ to the authorities.
8. Henry handed _____ the books to the class.

TO HOLD

to hold	in — сдерживать off — придержать, сдерживать(ся), держаться от on — ждать (часто у телефона) on (to) — держаться за out — протягивать
---------	--

Exercise 8

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *in, off, on, out, on (to)*.

1. Hold _____! It's the wrong turning.
2. Hold _____ your hands I've got a surprise for you.
3. Hold _____ the rope we'll pull you out.
4. If Jessica hold her anger _____, the party would have been perfect.
5. The line is busy hold _____.
6. Tom smiled and hold the letter _____.

7. Never tell them the truth. Hold _____.
8. In stormy weather ships hold _____ the shore
9. It's slippery here. Hold _____ me.
10. The soldiers were holding _____ one attack after another.

TO LOOK

to look

after	— присматривать, ухаживать
at	— посмотреть на (кого-то, что-то)
for	— искать
forward to	— с нетерпением ожидать
through	— просмотреть, бегло прочитать
up (in)	— посмотреть (в каком-то источнике)

Exercise 9

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *after, at, for, forward to, through, up*.

1. We are looking _____ our granny coming.
2. – What are you looking _____? – My glasses.
3. Look _____ the magazine and tell me if there is any news about queen's grandchildren.
4. Who will look _____ your cat when you are away?
5. Look _____ this beautiful scenery!
6. If you don't know the word, look it _____ in a dictionary.
7. Can you help me? I'm looking _____ a mobile.
8. It is going to rain. Just look _____ the sky!
9. I always look _____ New Year eve.
10. Look _____ the text and find information about London Zoo.
11. Some flowers must be very carefully looked _____.
12. You don't know anything? Look it _____ in our encyclopedia.

TO MAKE

to make

- up – а) сочинять, придумывать;
 б) гримировать(ся), накладывать косметику;
 в) мириться
 off – быстро уйти, убежать, сбежать
 out – разобраться, понять (с трудом)

Exercise 10

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *up, out, off*.

1. Pete couldn't make _____ what the man was talking about.
2. We often quarrel but we also often make _____.
3. Young girls shouldn't make _____.
4. Read the story I've made it _____ myself!
5. My son ran into the room, took an apple and made _____.
6. Listen to me, don't make _____ at once.
7. This problem is very difficult. I can't make it _____.
8. It takes her so long to make _____. I think she lives in front of the mirror.
9. Tell me the truth, don't make _____ your stories!
10. He said something and made _____ very quickly.
11. There is a good side of our quarrels – we always make _____.

TO RUN

to run

- away/off – убежать, удирать
 down – а) остановиться (о механизмах, часах);
 б) говорить с пренебрежением, унижать
 in – заглянуть, забежать, заехать
 out – а) выбежать;
 б) кончатся, иссякать
 over – а) переехать, задавить;
 б) перелиться через край, убежать

Exercise 11

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *away/off, down, in, out, over*.

1. Buy some salt, we've run _____ of it.
2. The dog ran _____ of the house.
3. When the clock runs _____, it still shows the exact time but not often.
4. Mum, Kelly always runs me _____.
5. Look, your milk is running _____!
6. What an unpleasant thing! He ran _____ a dog!
7. Our children are very busy but they find time to run _____ for a short time.
8. Run _____ or you'll be late for school.
9. Never run anybody _____ even if you are angry.
10. We can't use the torch the batteries have run _____.
11. Phil ran _____ for a "quick tea" as he says.
12. My friend often forgets to fill in his car, so it often runs _____ of petrol.
13. You forgot about soup and it has run _____.
14. The children ran _____ of the classroom.
15. Freeze! You won't run _____!

TO RUSH

to rush	at — бросаться на кого-л.
	by/past/through — пронестись мимо кого-либо, быстро ехать, бежать
	in/into — вбегать, врываться, торопиться с ч-л.
	off — убегать
	on — погонять, подгонять кого-либо
	out — выскакивать, вылетать
	to — торопиться, нестись, бросаться, устремляться
up to — подбегать, подлетать к ч-л.	

Exercise 13

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *about, to, out/off*.

1. The Browns set _____ early in the morning.
2. It's time to set _____ fixing the tap in the kitchen.
3. In spring some plants should be set _____.
4. The students were set _____ solve a complicated problem.
5. Our group sets _____ next week.
6. Let's set the table _____ and dine.
7. Mike decided to set _____ preparing for the test.
8. I can't set my son _____ wash up.

TO STAND

to stand	<p>out – выделяться, быть заметным</p> <p>up for – а) защищать, поддерживать кого-либо, выступать в чью-либо защиту;</p> <p> б) постоять за что-либо</p>
----------	---

Exercise 14

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *out, up for*.

1. Silvia has always stood _____ in your office.
2. Mike stood _____ me at the meeting and I was grateful for it.
3. We must learn to stand _____ our point of view.
4. The red cross on the flag of England really stands _____ on the blue background.
5. I think this concert will stand _____ in the history of rock music.
6. He has never stood _____ himself. It's time to start.

TO TAKE

to take	away — убрать, унести (прочь), увести (прочь)
	back — отнести на место, вернуть
	down — а) снимать; б) записывать (под диктовку)
	off — а) снимать, убирать; б) взлетать (о самолете, вертолете)

Exercise 15

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *away, back, down, off*.

1. The useless materials should be taken _____.
2. Carl took his hat _____ and sat in the armchair.
3. Take my books _____ to the library, please.
4. You may take _____ her telephone number.
5. Nick was taking _____ the posters in his room.
6. Everybody watched the president's helicopter taking _____.
7. Take _____ your coat, it's hot here.
8. Please take this hammer _____ to John, I borrowed it yesterday.
9. Ronald took the map _____ from the wall, folded it and put it on the desk.
10. After Jessica finished working she took old magazines _____.
11. Fasten your seat belts we are taking _____!
12. Robin, take this sentence _____!

TO TURN

to turn	around — повернуться, обернуться
	into — превратиться
	inside out — вывернуть наизнанку
	out — оказаться
	over — перевернуть(ся)
	up — появиться, очутиться
	upside down — перевернуть вверх тормашками

Exercise 16

Завершите предложения, используя слова: *around, into, inside out, out, over, up, upside down*.

1. As it turned _____ later, Mary forgot to switch off the light.
2. The frog turned _____ a beautiful princess.
3. The man turned _____ and we saw that it was Uncle Peter.
4. This is an unusual jacket you can turn it _____ and wear as well.
5. Eve turned _____, smiled and looked at everybody present.
6. Lena was quickly turning the pages _____.
7. After the quarrel Nancy never turned _____ here.
8. There was a terrible mess in the room. Everything was turned _____.
9. Jerome couldn't fall asleep and was just turning _____ in his bed.
10. Turn _____ and you will see who is following us.
11. After reading the letter his smile turned _____ a grim.
12. Ken turned his bag _____ but the letter was not there.
13. The police turned the house _____ looking for the hidden money.
14. Mark turned _____ to be a very nice man.
15. When you turn the page _____ you'll see the picture of the museum.

Exercise 17

Завершите предложения, выбрав подходящий по смыслу фразовый глагол.

1. I don't know the answer, I _____ up.

a) give	c) turn
b) get	d) make

ГЛАВА II. READING

Данная глава позволяет учащимся повторить пройденную лексику, отработать употребление предлогов, артиклей и наречий времени.

Так же ряд текстов познакомит их с заданиями, которые они встретят в дальнейшем при подготовке к итоговой аттестации в старших классах. Тематика текстов соответствует программам 7 и 8 классов.

Предлагаемые задания по чтению помогут учителю и ученикам сформировать соответствующие умения и навыки. Задания в разделе направлены на формирование умений выделять главное, находить нужную информацию и игнорировать ненужную, строить текст логически, т.е. выделять структурно-смысловые связи текста.

TASK 1

These people are interested in doing part-time courses. Read these adverts about part-time courses and choose a suitable course for each person.

A. Sue

Sue's an engineer and she works for an American company. At the moment she's managing a project in London. She loves working abroad and she'd like to work in South America or Asia one day. She hardly ever meets people that aren't connected with her job. She wants to meet new people, use her mind and discuss ideas. She's looking for an interesting evening course where she can do these things.

B. Jackie

Jackie loves music and wants to work in music industry when she leaves school. She plays the violin very well and has lessons once a week. Now she wants to learn to play the guitar or the piano. She isn't going out or getting much exercise at the moment because she's studying for her exams. She isn't happy about this because she's usually quite an active person.

C. Danilo

Danilo is from Italy but he's living in London at the moment. He's working as a waiter in an Italian restaurant. He'd like to go to university in England and he's trying to find out about courses. He likes travelling and he's interested in talking to people from different countries. In his free time he goes to the cinema a lot and one day he'd like to work in the film industry.

1. *Bring out the writer in you!*

Learn how to write articles, short stories, novels.

Our professional team of writers can teach you everything you need to know. Don't delay! Fill in the form and send it to us.

2. **Current affairs** — *what is behind those headlines?*

Do you know what's happening in the world at the moment? This course gives you all information and chance to discuss it in small, friendly groups. You can make friends from different countries.

3. **Film studies**

This course is for anyone who loves film. We will look at the work of Hitchcock, Fellini, Tarantino and others.

4. *Guitar and violin lessons*

I'm a patient, experienced professional musician and I'm looking for students — beginners are welcome!
Lessons at students' homes.

5. **Information technology evening courses**

No computer skills? No problem! Come to our introductory courses!

TASK 2

These people want to find a coffee shop or a nice place to eat. Decide which café would be the most suitable for them.

1. Ann works for a travel agency in a small seaside resort. Every morning she has a big breakfast, as she only has a one hour lunch break.

Sometimes there's even extra work to do at lunchtime. There are a few cafes around her office, but they all serve traditional British food. She prefers unusual and quite strong flavours.

2. Mrs Black is a retired 75-year-old History teacher. She is proud of her British origin and is looking for a traditional place to spend her empty afternoons in. She doesn't like crowded or noisy coffee shops.

3. Mr Ridle and Mr Radison are two businessmen who always work long hours. They have to deal with sales reps coming from all over Europe. At the end of a long meeting they like having a quick but high-quality meal with them.

4. Keith is a personal trainer in a sports centre. At the moment he's much more interested in travelling. Unfortunately he is allergic to some food. He can't stand meat, but he loves eating lots of other types of dishes, particularly eggs.

Here are descriptions of five cafes in town. Decide which café would be the most suitable for the people above.

a. The Hidden place

The most unspoilt place in town. Delicious homemade cakes and proper tea and coffee for anybody who enjoys taking their time. Try next door if you're in a hurry! Pets welcomed. Cheap prices.

b. At Eddie's

This is more of all you can eat salad bar! The ideal place where you can enjoy all vegan food including French fries, hash-brown nuggets and olettes! Parking places available.

c. Food Paradise

We are a small family owned restaurant and coffee shop located in the city centre. We offer the biggest variety in authentic Mexican food. All dishes are for very reasonable prices.

d. Coffee Shop "Bella Italia"

Forget expensive luxury Italian restaurants. We offer classic Italian cooking at coffee shop prices. Self-service area and five tables always reserved for nearby companies. Closed Sat-Sun.

e. Café Antalya

Popular Turkish café on the coast. If you are fed up with the usual tomato and cheese sandwich, try our Adana Kebab, a spicy hot, grilled meat specialty. For a quick snack, sweet syrupy pasties and strong black coffee await you! Good prices and outdoor seating available.

TASK 3

These people want to buy a CD.

1. Peter is an English teacher. He has travelled a lot, and he likes to listen to foreign music, especially from India and other Asian countries. He is quite fond of folk music.
2. Karen is a high school student who enjoys listening to the newest pop songs to practice her English. She likes to sing along with the music while she listens. She especially enjoys listening to music sung in English by groups of attractive young men who can dance.
3. Bob is retired. He likes to listen to music from his youth because it reminds him of when he used to play the piano in a band at university. He doesn't like music with a lot of singing because it's difficult to hear the instruments well.
4. Mick is a high school student who plays the violin. He likes listening to well-known orchestras playing classical music and hopes to play in one of them some day.

These are descriptions of some CDs. Decide which CD would be the most suitable for the following people.

A. The Singer was Ill

For lovers of classical music who don't like opera-style singing, the famous New York City Opera Orchestra has made this unusual CD. Listeners can hear some of the most famous opera melodies of all time with one important difference: there is no singing at all.

B. The Golden Age of Jazz 1960

Here is a great disc for lovers of music from this important year in the history of jazz. There is very little singing on this CD, just lots of fantastic playing by some of the greatest musicians of the time.

C. Get up and Dance

This collection of newly recorded updated versions of pop songs from your parents' generation will have you singing and dancing all night! Some of these songs are sure to be hits again for the second time.

D. China and its Music

China is an enormous country with many different languages, traditions and music. Fifteen unusual songs will give you an idea of the variety of traditional music that can be found in this beautiful, interesting country.

E. Music Video Gold

This CD has thirteen songs from the most popular music videos of this year. The words to all of the songs are also included for your maximum enjoyment. As a special bonus, you can also hear all of the songs without singing if you'd like to sing and pretend you are your favourite pop star!

TASK 4

The people are planning to take up a new activity. Decide which class would be the most suitable for them.

1. Susan is a waitress and works a lot of hours at different times of the day and evening. She'd like to be able to do something creative in her own time.
2. Peter works with computers and feels he needs to do something that will keep him fit. He isn't sure what to do so he'd like to be able to try an activity before making a final decision.
3. Robert wants to take up an activity that will give him plenty of contact with other people. He is confident and enjoys performing.

4. Hannah has a busy and stressful job and wants to find a way of relaxing that she can also do at home. She wants to look better and feel better.

There are descriptions of six classes.

A. Art Scene

You don't have to be Picasso to learn to draw and paint in a friendly and relaxing atmosphere. Our evening course includes trips to art galleries and visits by local artists.

B. Pen to Paper

To help you become a first-class writer, we offer you a home-study course. We have excellent tutors who will guide you through the course and show you how to make the most of your ability. Write and study when and where you want. It couldn't be easier.

C. Mind and Body

Try yoga to help you deal with life's worries! It can also help improve the way you look and develop concentration. Best of all, once you've learned the basics, it's something you can do anywhere.

D. Salsa for Beginners

Dancing is great exercise! Find out if it's for you with our free 'Salsa for Beginners'. Spend an hour having fun in a lively class. We're sure you'll want to book straight onto one of our courses after that!

E. What's cooking?

Would you like to create fantastic meals and dinner parties for your friends, or do you simply have trouble making an omelette? If the answer is 'yes' to either of these questions, why not try one of our Friday evening cooking classes? You'll always have ideas for the weekend!

F. On Stage

If you'd like something new and interesting to do, why not join the Talking Theatre Group? We work hard but we have a lot of fun too! We put on two shows a year for local people, which are always very popular!

TASK 5

Read the newspaper advertisements and choose who can live there:

- a) a tourist
- b) a student
- c) a couple
- d) a family with child

1. _____

A separate flat facing the river, on the second floor, central heating, hot water, a bathroom, a big kitchen, a living room with large windows, a bedroom. All the rooms are furnished. The rent is 100 pounds a month.

2. _____

The Victoria is a large and comfortable hotel in the center of Oxford. There are double rooms and single ones. All the bedrooms have television, telephone and central heating. There are two restaurants, a coffee shop and a bar. The hotel has a lift and a car park.

3. _____

A separate room on the fifth floor for a single man, with furniture and a bathroom. There is a desk, a sofa, a TV set and a bookcase. The telephone is in the hall. There is no lift. The room is small but warm and cosy. The rent is only 50 pounds a month.

4. _____

A two-bedroom apartment facing a park on the tenth floor, a big living room, furnished. There is small kitchen with modern equipment. A swimming pool and a laundry are in the basement. The rent is 150 pounds a month.

TASK 6**Festival Fun!**

Summer time is a time for festival in Britain. Join us as we go to three fabulous festivals.

Notting Hill Carnival

The Notting Hill Carnival takes place in the Notting Hill area of London on the last weekend in August. It is a huge multicultural arts

festival and is the largest street festival in Europe. Groups come from all over the world to take part. There's music, dancing, street theatre and decorated floats. Up to 1.5 million people come to the festival and there's something for everyone to see and do.

Glastonbury Festival

It's the world's biggest open air music festival. The festival covers 1,000 acres of farmland in south-west England. It takes place in June and lasts four days. About 700 acts are played on over 80 stages. There is continual music from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock the next morning. Last year 190,000 people attended the festival and paid 200 for a ticket. Hundreds of famous names have performed at Glastonbury. It also supports charities such as *Greenpeace*, *WaterAid* and others. The festival is famous for its rain! In 1997, 1998 and 2005 it rained, every day, and the festival-goers danced in the mud.

Eisteddfod

Eisteddfod, a celebration of Welsh music and poetry, is the biggest cultural event in Wales and it takes place in the first week of August. There are competitions for all the best singers, choirs and poets. *The Gorsedd of the Bards*, an association of the best poets, writers, musicians and artists in Wales, selects the winners. The members of the Gorsedd are called druids and they wear long colourful robes. All the events are in Welsh, but there are headphones with English language translations for anyone who doesn't understand Welsh!

1. Where does the Notting Hill Carnival take place?
 - a. in suburbs of London
 - b. in one of the parts of London
 - c. in the centre of London
2. Who usually attends this festival?
 - a. only Londoners
 - b. British people
 - c. different people
3. When does Glastonbury host its music event?
 - a. at the beginning of summer
 - b. in the middle of summer
 - c. at the end of summer

4. What does this festival support?
 - a. some handicrafts
 - b. environmental projects
 - c. foreign people
5. What is Eisteddfod?
 - a. it's only a music festival
 - b. it's a folk festival
 - c. it's a poetry competition
6. In what language are the events at Eisteddfod?
 - a. in English
 - b. in Scottish
 - c. in Welsh

TASK 7

Niagara Falls

Niagara Falls is located between Southern Ontario (Canada) and New York State (USA). The first inhabitants who settled in the Niagara Falls region were the Iroquois. They worked as farmers and trades along the banks of the Niagara River. When the first Europeans set foot in the area, they also settled there. The 19th century brought the most important developments to the area. The Village of Manchester (Niagara Falls) became an important centre for manufacturing companies during the early years of the industrial development. Tourists started to arrive in the 1820s and they still visit this after almost two centuries.

The most comfortable way to visit Niagara Falls is a boat trip on the world famous Maid of the Mist. This historical boat tour takes millions of tourists to the Falls from the Canadian to the American side every year. Don't miss two other important attractions: the White Water Walk, an amazing tour through a deep narrow gorge and the Journey Behind the Falls, a self-guided tour which takes you to an observation platform at the base of the Falls in a lift. You can then go on a short journey through some tunnels which lead you behind the Falls.

After a day of exciting adventure, visit Niagara Square with all its shops, cinemas and boutiques. There are lots of restaurants that serve locally grown products and regional cuisine. At night, experience local clubs with live music and entertainment. Don't forget the fireworks over the Falls every Friday and Sunday!

The amazing National Museum of Anthropology is located in the Chapultepec Park. It's perhaps the most famous of the city's museums and also one of the biggest. Other sights in the park include an amusement park, a forest with beautiful old trees and a large zoo with giant pandas.

Plaza Garibaldi always has street musicians playing traditional Mexican music. There's also birria, a spicy goat meat soup sold at self-service restaurants in a large building just off the square.

Let's go to this exciting, beautiful city.

Read the text below to decide if each sentence is correct (True) or incorrect (False).

1. Most travelers to Mexico spend a lot of time in Mexico City.

True False

2. Mexico City is the capital of Mexico.

True False

3. Air pollution is a problem in Mexico City.

True False

4. The centre of Mexico City used to be under water.

True False

5. The Zocalo is the biggest public square in the world.

True False

6. The Turibus is an efficient and convenient way to see the major sights.

True False

7. Birria is a type of Mexican music.

True False

- b. ask the Pret a Manger workers
 - c. write to owners
5. What happens to the food that isn't eaten?
- a. they throw it away
 - b. it is recycled
 - c. charities take it

TASK 10

Read the text and give the title to the parts of the text:

- a. the problems of driving
- b. the second capital
- c. traffic in the city
- d. business centre
- e. cultural centre

1. _____ Everyone knows something about New York- the Statue of Liberty, the skyscrapers, the beautiful shops on Fifth Avenue, and many theatres of Broadway. This is America's cultural capital, and her biggest city, with a population of nearly eight million. In the summer it is hot and in winter it can be very cold, but there are hundreds of things to do and see all the year round.

2. _____ There are five parts in New York: Brooklyn, the Bronx, Manhattan, Queens and Richmond. Only one of them, the Bronx, is not on an island. Manhattan, the smallest island in New York, is the real centre of the city. When people say 'New York City' they usually mean Manhattan. Most of the interesting shops, buildings and museums are here, and Manhattan is the scene of New York's busy night life.

3. _____ Wall Street in Manhattan is the financial heart of the USA and the most important banking centre in the world. It is a street of skyscrapers. Five million people work here every day.

4. _____ Like every big city, New York has its own traffic system. Traffic jams can be terrible, and it's usually quickest to go by subway. It goes to almost every corner of Manhattan. But be careful at night, it's better not to go by subway. There are more than 30,000 taxis in New York. They are easy to see because they are bright yellow.

5. _____ If you really have to drive in New York, remember that nearly all the east-west streets and most of the north-south streets are one way only. This can be difficult for the visitor who doesn't know his way. Try to get a map that shows the directions of the traffic, and good luck!

TASK 11

Friendship

Read the text and give the title to the parts of the text:

- Who else can be real friends?
- Why do friendships end?
- What is friendship?
- What should a friend be like?

1. _____ The famous 4th century philosopher Aristotle once said, 'Without friends nobody would want to live'. Friendship is indeed universal and one of the most important human emotions. Friendship is important for everybody. According to scientists, people who have lots of friends get ill less often, looking younger and are more willing to work. Children who have lots of friends become more generous and do better at school, while old people who have lots of friends age less.

2. _____ First of all, a friend must be honest and loyal. Then they must be able to listen and participate, not only in their friend's joy, but in their suffering, too. Also, they must have the same interests and opinions as their friends. Friends are the important part of your life. And the best friend must keep secret and you can rely on him or her. Usually real friendship becomes stronger with age.

3. _____ A friendship can end for many different reasons. One important reason is trust. If you tell a secret to your friend and they don't keep it, you might fall out and the friendship could end. Jealousy and envy are other causes. In fact, a jealous or envious friend is not a real friend!

4. _____ Animals can be great friends. For many people the companionship of a dog or a cat is very important. There is even a therapy,

'Pet Therapy', that uses contact with animals to help people with physical and psychological problems.

TASK 12

Read the text and fill in the gaps.

English Language

English has not always been the language of the inhabitants of the British Isles. When the Romans colonized England in the 1st century of our era, the country was inhabited by Celts, and until the 5th century only Celtic languages 1. _____. Such Celtic languages as Welsh, Scottish and Irish are still spoken in the British Isles today.

In the long run of its history England suffered three invasions. All the invaders brought with them words, as well as swords.

There was the Anglo-Saxon invasion in the 5th century. The British Isles were invaded by the Angles, the Saxon and the Jutes. When the Angles landed in the country 2. _____: 'Angle Land'. They all spoke dialects of the language which is now called 'Old English'.

In the 8th century the Vikings began to invade England. That is why there are so many words in modern English that are of Scandinavian origin (window, fellow, husband, happy, ugly and others).

In 1066 the Normans invaded England. They came in large numbers from France, 3. _____. New words were imported. These words tell us that the Normans became the upper class, for many words are connected with the government (parliament, government, minister, officer, people, nation and others). English was strongly influenced in its grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation by Norman French.

Lastly, during the Renaissance, in the 14th–16th centuries, there was a peaceful 'invasion' of large numbers of Latin and Greek words, 4. _____. In fact, this invasion has never come to an end, as new words continue to be made up from Latin and Greek roots for new inventions and scientific discoveries. From time to time new words are added to everyday vocabulary.

- a. they gave it a new name
- b. which were adopted into the English language
- c. were spoken there
- d. speaking a language of Latin origin

TASK 13

Read the text and fill the gaps.

Cinema in England

In England they usually call the cinema 'the pictures'. Sometimes they also use the American name, 'the movies', too. The 1. _____ or 'showing' begins about two o'clock in the afternoon, and the show goes on from then until about half past ten. There is usually 2. _____, a shorter one, a news film (or newsreel), some advertisements and a 'trailer' telling about some new films.

Cinema used to be more crowded than they are now. Many people used to go to the cinema two or three times a week, today people like to stay at home to watch television, 3. _____ it is cold and wet outside. The prices of cinema seats in London are higher 4. _____ London.

Films at London cinemas start as early as 12 o'clock, and there are 5. _____ programmes starting between 11p.m. and midnight. You can find exact times and programmes in 6. _____.

- a. than outside
- b. the daily newspapers
- c. first performance
- d. one main film
- e. particularly when
- f. often late-night

TASK 14

London

Read about London and complete the text with the words from the box.

London has a population of about 9,000,000. It lies on the River Thames, 1. _____ nearly 2,000 years ago. From about 1800 until World War Two, London was the biggest city in the world, but now there are many cities 2. _____.

London is famous for many things. Tourists come from all over the world to visit its historic buildings, such as Buckingham Palace, 3. _____, and the Houses of Parliament, 4. _____ and hear the famous clock, Big Ben. They also come to visit its theaters, its

museums, and its many shops, such as Harrods, 5. _____. And of course they want to ride on the London Eye next to the river!

Like many big cities, London has problems with traffic and pollution. Over 1,000,000 people a day use the London Underground. People 6. _____ into the city centre pay the Congestion Charge, 7. _____. Still the city is cleaner than it was 100 years ago.

For me, the best thing about London is the parks. There are five in the city centre. But my children's favourite place is Hamleys 8. _____ toy shop in the world.

- a. where the Queen lives
- b. which is the biggest
- c. which are much bigger
- d. who want to drive
- e. where the Romans landed
- f. where you can buy anything
- g. which costs £8 a day
- h. where you can see

TASK 15

Vancouver

Vancouver is home to 1. _____. It is a young and growing city with a great location between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains.

Vancouver was inhabited by about twenty different Aboriginal tribes who made up the First Nations Peoples prior to the arrival of the European explorers in the 18th century. However, it was only with the discovery of gold in 1858 that 2. _____.

Then in 1884, when the Canadian Pacific Railway chose Vancouver as the terminus of its transcontinental railway, 3. _____.

The province of British Columbia has the second highest Aboriginal population in Canada. When Canada was colonized by Europeans, the natives were forced away and their land was taken from them. Aboriginal children were taken from their families and 4. _____. Following the Second World War things slowly began to change and the Aboriginal people were returned their rights.

During the summer it is now possible to see traditional Powwow festivals not only in Vancouver 5. _____. A powwow celebration is a celebration of Aboriginal dancing, drumming and singing.

- a. but also all over Canada and North America
- b. the modern city of Vancouver took off
- c. almost 2 million people of different nationalities
- d. sent far away to residential schools
- e. the town began to grow very fast

TASK 16

Going to the Theatre

Many big towns in England have professional theatres now. There are about 200 professional theatres in Great Britain but London is the centre of theatrical activity. There are over thirty important theatres in the West End. The Royal Opera House at Covent Garden is the home of opera and ballet.

Some theatres stage 'classics' and serious drama. A lot of English people are fond of light comedy and musicals. They are very popular in England.

The evening performances begin at 7.30 or 8.00 p.m. There is a rush hour at this time in the West End. A lot of people come out of nearby underground stations, taxis and private cars drop theatre-goers outside the entrance to each theatre. There is another rush hour when the performances are over.

It is certainly not easy to book a seat for a good play in London though the seats are not cheap. That is why some people prefer matinees (they start at 1–3 p.m.), but you will never see famous stars in these performances.

Complete the sentences based on the text.

1. There are over 200 professional theatres in Britain but London is a _____.
 2. The Royal Opera House is a _____.
 3. A lot of English people are fond of _____.
 4. There is a rush hour in the West End _____.
 5. It is not easy to book a seat for a good play in London, though ____.
 6. Some people prefer matinees but _____.
- a. not very serious performances.
 - b. theatrical center.

- c. the tickets are very expensive.
- d. after the working day.
- e. they can't see famous actors there.
- f. place where you can see ballet and opera performances.

TASK 17

Sport in Britain

The British are a sporting nation. Like everyone else they love football — in fact, they invented it. Most British towns and cities have a football team. Every year each team plays in the Football association competition. The two best teams play in the Cup Final at Wembley Stadium in London. Some fans pay up to £ 200 for a ticket for the Cup Final. It is one of the biggest sporting events of the year.

Cricket is a typically British game. The only other countries that play cricket are Pakistan, India, the West Indies, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Cricket is a summer game, lovely to watch from under old trees on a village 'green'. It looks slow, but it can be exciting if you understand what's going on. Cricket is a very long game. The big international matches go on for five days. But in the real English way, the players always stop for tea.

Tennis is another popular game in Britain. Every summer, in June, the biggest international tennis tournament takes place at Wimbledon, a suburb of London.

Many British people who live near the sea, a lake, or a river enjoy sailing. If you are really enthusiastic and rich enough to buy your own boat, you can take part in one of the annual sailing races or regattas.

Choose the right answer.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Football is _____. | a. a very slow game. |
| 2. Cricket is _____. | b. only for wealthy people. |
| 3. Tennis is _____. | c. an original English game. |
| 4. Sailing is _____. | d. watched all over the world. |

TASK 18

The Exercise craze

Old and young, men and women are jogging, dancing, jumping up and down, bending and stretching. Exercise is in fashion. Everybody wants to be fit, feel good, look slim, and stay young.

It started with jogging. Millions of Americans put on their new coloured sports shoes and fashionable jogging suits and ran through the parks or along the streets for half an hour a day. Then the joggers got the marathon craze. Popular marathons are now held everywhere. Lots of people want to see if they can run 42 kms and do it faster than everyone else. The big city marathons, in London and New York, are important sporting events. Television cameras and newspapers report them in detail. Some remarkable people take part in the marathons: seventy-five year old grandfathers and nine year old grandchildren, and even disabled in wheelchairs.

But marathons are not for everyone. Some prefer to get fit at home. For them, there's a big choice of books, cassettes and video programmers with music and instructions. Sometimes the action is more like dancing than exercises. That's why one big company calls it 'Dancercise'.

Taking exercise is only one part of keeping fit. You've got to get slim too. Books and magazines about slimming are bestsellers and these days.

Say if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Everybody is doing exercise, old and young, men and women. ____
2. Millions of Americans ran through the parks or along the streets. ____
3. The big city marathons, in London and New York, are important sporting events. ____
4. Everyone takes part in marathons. ____
5. People cannot get fit at home. ____

TASK 19

Most British and American state schools provide their students with the option to eat lunch at school, but do they provide them with the option to eat well? Jamie Oliver is one of Britain's most popular stars. He's a young cook whose TV and cookery programmes are watched by

millions. In his last TV series, he tried to make British school dinner both eatable and healthy. He showed just how poor many school diets were. Many of them contained too many fats and carbohydrates and not enough vitamins. His campaign to get tastier and healthier school meals called *Feed me better* has caused politicians to take the problem seriously and promise to improve the quality of food on school dinner plates. Obesity is on the increase in all western countries. The biggest causes are bad diet and people being less active than they were in the past. Some people allege that schools also make the problem worse because they allow the sale of fizzy drinks and sugary snacks in school tuck shops and vending machines. Other people believe that advertising is to blame. UK politicians are promoting a voluntary agreement to stop junk food advertising at times when younger children watch the television.

Say if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Most teens don't have healthy food at school _____
2. Jamie Oliver is a famous school teacher. _____
3. J. Oliver's aim is to change meal at schools. _____
4. Teens are getting fatter in western countries. _____
5. School canteens don't serve fast food. _____
6. Adverts teach teens to eat fast food. _____

TASK 20

Put the parts of the text into right order.

A. This modern festival started in California in the United States in the 1960s because some black people wanted to celebrate their original history and culture in their new country. Some Africans in the USA, especially those living in white areas, want their children to value their African-American history. Kwanzaa is not a religious festival, but a festival that celebrates several important ideas and principles like unity, cooperation and creativity, for example.

B. As Kwanzaa becomes popular, it is also becoming more commercialized. There are now Kwanzaa cards, books on Kwanzaa, poetry and recipes. Parents are buying more expensive gifts for their children. Now there is also 'Nia Umoja' a kind old man, rather like Father Christmas,

who attracts children to the festival. Kwanzaa is an interesting balance of African and modern American influence.

C. Kwanzaa is a modern festival celebrated by African Americans. It comes from traditional African agricultural festivals. In fact, the name 'Kwanzaa' comes from the Swahili word for the first fruit. African Americans also use a Swahili greeting, 'What's new?' during their festival of Kwanzaa.

D. The festival lasts for seven days, from December 26. People light candles, give gifts, and talk about one special principle every day, on each day. On each night there is a dance, and on the final night there is a big feast.

TASK 21

Put the parts of the text into right order.

Meals in Britain

A. 'Tea means two things. It is a drink and a meal! Some people have afternoon tea, with sandwiches, cakes, and, of course, a cup of tea. Cream teas are popular. You have scones (a kind of cake) with cream and jam.

B. A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal — sausages, bacon, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms... But nowadays many people just have cereal with milk and sugar or toast with marmalade, jam or honey.

Marmalade and jam are not the same. Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. The traditional breakfast drink is tea, which people have with cold milk. Some people have coffee, often instant coffee, which is made with hot water. Many visitors to Britain find this coffee disgusting.

C. British like food from other countries too, especially Italian, French, Chinese, and Indian. People often get take-away meals. You buy the food at the restaurant and then bring it home to eat. Eating in Britain is quite international.

D. On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch. They have roast meat, either beef, lamb, chicken or pork, with potatoes, vegetables and gravy. Gravy is a sauce made from the meat juices.

E. For many people lunch is a quick meal. In cities there are a lot of sandwich bars, where office workers can choose the kind of bread they want — brown, white or a roll — and then all sorts of salad and meat or fish to go in the sandwich. Pubs often serve good, cheap food, both hot and cold. School children can have a hot meal at school, but many just take a snack from home.

F. The evening meal is the main meal of the day for many people. They usually have it quite early, between 6 and 8 p.m., and often the whole family eats together.

TASK 22

The pack of biscuits

One night there was a woman at the airport who had to wait for several hours before catching her next flight. While she waited she bought a book and a pack of biscuits to spend the time. She looked for a place to sit and waited. She was deep into her book, when suddenly she realized that there was a young man sitting next to her who was stretching his hand, with no concern whatsoever, and grabbing the pack of cookies lying between them. He started to eat them one by one. Not wanting to make a fuss about it she decided to ignore him. The woman, slightly bothered, ate the cookies and watched the clock, while the young and shameless thief of biscuits was also finishing them. The woman started to get really angry at this point and thought, "If I wasn't such a good and educated person, I would have given this daring man a black eye by now." Every time she ate a biscuit, he had one too. The dialogue between their eyes continued and when only one biscuit was left, she wondered what was he going to do. Softly and with a nervous smile, the young man grabbed the last biscuit and broke it in two. He offered one half to the woman while he ate the other half. Briskly she took the biscuit and thought, "What an insolent man! How uneducated! He didn't even thank me!" She had never met anybody so fresh and sighed relieved to hear her flight announced. She grabbed her bags and went towards the boarding gate refusing to look back to where that insolent thief was. After boarding the plane and nicely seated, she looked for her book, which was nearly finished by now. While looking into her bag she was totally surprised to find her pack of biscuits nearly intact. "If my biscuits are here", she thought feeling terribly, "those others were his and he tried to share them with me. Too

late to apologize to the young man". She realized with pain, that it was her who had been insolent, uneducated and a thief, and not him!

Read the story and say if the statements are true (T), false (F) or not mentioned (NM).

1. A young woman at the airport had to wait for several hours before catching her next flight.
2. She bought a book and a pack of cookies.
3. She was reading the book, when suddenly she realized that a young man was eating her biscuits.
4. The woman and the man didn't want to talk to each other.
5. The man shared the last cookie with the woman.
6. The woman apologized to the young man.

Match the word and the translation.

1. flight
2. realize
3. fuss
4. daring
5. briskly
6. insolent
7. nearly
8. intact

- a. нетронутый
- b. осознавать
- c. нахальный
- d. почти
- e. высокомерный, наглый
- f. живо, оживленно
- g. полёт
- h. суета, шум

TASK 23

The shoebox

A man and woman had been married for more than 60 years. They had shared everything. They had talked about everything. They had kept no secrets from each other except that the little old woman had a shoebox in the top of her closet that she had cautioned her husband never to open or ask her about.

For all of these years, he had never thought about the box, but one day the little old woman got very sick and the doctor said she would not recover.

In trying to sort out their affairs, the little old man took down the shoebox and took it to his wife's bedside. She agreed that it was time

that he should know what was in the box. When he opened it, he found two knitted dolls and a stack of money totaling \$95,000.

He asked her about the contents.

‘When we were to be married,’ she said, ‘my grandmother told me the secret of a happy marriage was to never argue. She told me that if I ever got angry with you, I should just keep quiet and knit a doll.’

The little old man was so moved; he had to fight back tears. Only two precious dolls were in the box. She had only been angry with him two times in all those years of living and loving. He almost burst with happiness.

‘Honey,’ he said, ‘that explains the dolls, but what about all of this money? Where did it come from?’

‘Oh,’ she said, ‘that’s the money I made from selling the dolls.’

Answer the questions.

1. How long had a man and a woman been married?
2. Who had a little secret?
3. What kind of secret it was?
4. Why did the man take down the shoebox and take it to his wife’s bedside?
5. What was in the box?
6. What secret did grandmother tell me the woman?
7. Do you think the woman often got angry with her husband? Why?

КЛЮЧИ

ГЛАВА I

Health and Body Care

Exercise 1

1. b 2. i 3. c 4. a 5. e 6. d 7. f 8. g 9. j 10. k 11. l 12. h

Exercise 2

1. pain 2. pain 3. ache 4. hurt 5. prescription 6. recipe 7. examined 8. See
9. healthy 10. fit

Exercise 3

1. Liz doesn't go to school because she came down with the flu.
2. My uncle gave up smoking a year ago.
3. Smoking can bring on a lung cancer.
4. Some epidemics broke out in the Middle Ages and lots of people died.
5. My sister is trying to cut down on sweets and cakes.

Exercise 4

1. has come down with 2. getting over 3. had put on 4. passed out 5. came
round/to

Exercise 5

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

Exercise 6

1. Feet 2. Ears 3. Hands 4. Eyes 5. Legs 6. Knees 7. Nose 8. Teeth 9. Mouth
10. Back

Exercise 7

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

Exercise 8

1. e 2. h 3. g 4. j 5. a 6. b 7. d 8. c 9. f 10. i

Family

Exercise 1

1. f 2. a 3. h 4. n 5. c 6. d 7. e 8. g 9. j 10. k 11. m 12. l 13. i 14. b

Exercise 2

1. My parents are *my father and mother*
2. My aunt is *my father's sister*
3. Spouses are *a husband and a wife*
4. My brother-in-law is *my sister's husband*
5. My grandmother is *my mother's mother*
6. My niece is *my sister's/ brother's daughter*
7. My nephew is *my sister's/brother's son*
8. My grandson is *my son's/daughter's son*
9. My uncle is *my father's/mother's brother*

Exercise 3

1. e 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. g 6. f 7. h 8. i 9. a

Exercise 4

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. B

Exercise 6

1. name 2. English 3. village 4. mother 5. housewife 6. does 7. makes
8. professor 9. lectures 10. student 11. studies 12. little 13. does not

Exercise 7

newborn, infant, toddler, teenager, underage, youth, middle-aged, senior, elderly, as old as hills

Jobs

Exercise 8

1. d 2. e 3. a 4. g 5. i 6. b 7. c 8. f 9. j 10. h

Exercise 9

1. i 2. j 3. d 4. b 5. h 6. e 7. l 8. a 9. n 10. c 11. m 12. k 13. g 14. f

Exercise 10

1. engineer 2. typist 3. student 4. elder 5. accountant 6. driver

Travelling

Exercise 1

1. f 2. a 3. k 4. d 5. e 6. i 7. g 8. c 9. b 10. h 11. l 12. j

Exercise 2

1. d 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. d 6. b 7. b 8. d 9. a 10. d 11. c 12. c 13. c 14. a

Exercise 3

1. c 2. d 3. a 4. d 5. d 6. c 7. c 8. c 9. c 10. b 11. a 12. d 13. c 14. c

Exercise 4

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

Exercise 5

1. disadvantages 2. greatest 3. comfortably 4. expensive 5. especially
6. dangerous 7. beautiful

Exercise 6

1. e 2. a 3. m 4. b 5. g 6. h 7. f 8. i 9. d 10. j 11. n 12. c 13. k 14. l

Exercise 7

- I'd like to book a room please.
- For what date?
- For October 15.
- Single or double?
- Single please.
- How much is it for a single room please.
- The price is per person sharing a room.
- Is there a reduction for children? I'm coming with my daughter.
- Yes, madam.

Exercise 8

1. Travelling is a good opportunity to see the world.
2. Nowadays people travel not only on business but also for pleasure.
3. Travelling by air is the most convenient and comfortable means of travelling.
4. Let's go to the station to see Jack off.
5. We are going on a sea voyage next week.

Daily routine

Exercise 1

wake up, get up, clean teeth, have breakfast, go to school, have lunch, go home, come home, have dinner, do homework, go to bed, sleep.

Exercise 2

1. e 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. f 6. g 7. h 8. b

Exercise 3

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. f 5. d 6. e 7. h 8. g 9. i 10. k 11. j 12. o 13. s 14. m 15. p 16. r 17. l 18. t 19. q 20. n

Exercise 4

1. clean teeth 2. school 3. sleep 4. do homework 5. get up 6. have breakfast

Exercise 5

Every day I *wake up* at 7p.m. Usually I lie in bed for 5 minutes then I *get up*, *take a shower*, have breakfast, dress, and go to school.

At 11.30 I have *lunch*. I come home from school at 2 p.m. I change my clothes, take my dog for a walk and start doing my homework. After that I have *dinner* at three usually. At 5 I watch TV or play computer games. At 7 I do homework, at 10 I *go to bed*, then I *sleep*.

Exercise 6

1. half past six 2. bath taps 3. have breakfast 4. look through 5. school-bag 6. far from 7. take me long 8. are over 9. wash up 10. several hours 11. at about

Exercise 7

Daily routine

- You know, I've got a new job.
- Congratulations! Has anything changed in your life?
- Sure. First of all now I have to get up at 7!
- When does your working day begin?
- My working day begins at half past eight.
- How do you get to work?
- Usually by car, but sometimes by bus.
- How long does it take you?
- It takes me 15 minutes if I go by car and 25-30 minutes by bus.
- When do you have lunch?
- We have half an hour break at 11.30, so that is when I have lunch.

- And what do you do in the evening?
- In the evening I often go to the sports club. And what about you? What do you do in the evening?
- I read a newspaper, watch TV, or go for a walk

Appearance and character

Exercise 1

1. f 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. g 6. h 7. j 8. e 9. d 10. i

Exercise 2

good qualities	bad qualities	both
sociable, outgoing, independent, reliable, sensible, energetic, thoughtful, modest, sensitive, humorous, amusing, interesting, generous, kind	hostile, weak, immature, dependable, dishonest, lazy, disorganized, careless, inaccurate, aggressive, haughty, impudent; stubborn, obstinate, moody, dull, greedy, simpleton	unpredictable, ambitious, pushy, shy, timid, humble; funny, thrifty, eccentric

Exercise 3

1. kindhearted 2. hardworking 3. self-centered 4. self-confident 5. self-conscious
 6. easygoing 7. ill-natured 8. well-bred 9. good-looking

Exercise 4

1. d 2. h 3. e 4. b 5. g 6. a 7. c 8. f

Exercise 5

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

Exercise 6

unattractive
 independent
 unfriendly
 unsociable
 immature
 irresponsible
 inattentive

dishonest
inconsiderate
irrational
undisciplined
inaccurate

Exercise 7

1. scientists 2. appearance 3. abilities 4. surgeons 5. rounder 6. lower 7. wrinkled 8. make-up 9. eyelashes 10. attractive

Exercise 8

1. practically 2. differ 3. shouldered 4. intelligence 5. generous 6. contrary 7. irregular 8. boring

Exercise 9

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

Exercise 10

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

Food

Exercise 1

1. i 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. f 6. b 7. g 8. j 9. h 10. c

Exercise 2

1. a 2. c 3. b 4. e 5. d 6. g 7. h 8. j 9. f 10. i

Exercise 3

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

Exercise 4

1. lump 2. slices 3. piece 4. piece

Exercise 5

1. middle 2. dinner 3. consists 4. courses 5. Englishman 6. so on 7. puddings 8. dinner 9. explained 10. denote

Exercise 7

1. b 2. f 3. a 4. c 5. e 6. g 7. i 8. d 9. j 10. h

Exercise 9

1. small shops 2. all kinds 3. all night 4. food 5. every day 6. usually 7. supermarkets

Exercise 10

wrayerrstb — strawberry
otatop — potato
amtoto — tomato
ababgec — cabbage
repa — pear

cotrar — carrot
rencyh — cherry
lump — plum
dasirh — radish
ononi — onion

Exercise 11

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

Exercise 12

1

- Are you ready to order?
- I'd like some chicken, please, with chips and a vegetable salad.
- Anything to drink?
- A cup of green tea, please.
- Would you like a piece of cake?
- Just a little bit.
- Anything else?
- No, that's all, thank you.

2

- What would you like to eat?
- I'd like some fish, chips and tomatoes.
- Any salad?
- Yes, a cabbage salad, please.
- What would you like to drink?
- Just a cup of white coffee, please.
- Would you like a piece of cake?
- Yes, please.
- So you'll have fish, chips and tomatoes, cabbage salad, a cup of white coffee and a piece of cake.
- Yes that's all.

Shopping

Exercise 1

1. g 2. c 3. d 4. f 5. h 6. e 7. i 8. a 9. j 10. f 11. b

Exercise 2

In the Ladies' Wear Department

- Hello, can I help you?
- I am looking for a pair of jeans.
- What size do you take?
- Twenty-nine.
- We have some very nice blue jeans here. They're on offer this week.
- Well, I actually prefer black jeans.
- That's okay. We also have them in black.
- Where can I try them on?
- The fitting room is over there.
- Thank you.

Exercise 3

fishmonger – sells fresh fish.

chemist (UK) / drugstore (US) – sells medicines and toiletries.

pharmacy (US) – sells medicines.

newsagent – sells newspapers and magazines.

stationery – sells paper goods.

optician – sells glasses / contact lenses.

hardware shop / hardware store / ironmonger – hard goods, such as nails and screws.

corner shop (UK) – a shop on the corner of your street, selling a range of basic goods – food, newspapers, sweets, bread, etc.

delicatessen (deli) – sells specialist food not normally found in supermarkets. For example, an Italian deli, an Asian deli.

market – market traders (people who work on a market) have stalls that sell fruit and vegetables, clothes, household items and so on.

petshop – for pets and pet food.

flea market – a group of stalls selling old furniture or clothes.

tea shop (UK) – like a cafe, but sells tea and cakes.

petrol station (UK) / gas station (US) – sells petrol, car products and sometimes food.

Exercise 4

1. shopping 2. waste 3. treatment 4. emotions 5. consider 6. becoming

Exercise 5

1. a pet shop 2. a sweet shop 3. a hardware store 4. a travel-agency 5. a jewelers 6. a toy shop 7. a dairy 8. a butcher's 9. a newsagent 10. a florist 11. a

greengrocer 12. an optician's 13. a stationery 14. a fishmonger 15. a bakery
16. a record shop 17. a chemist 18. a book shop 19. a shoe shop

Exercise 6

1. buy 2. window 3. grocer's 4. baker's 5. butcher's 6. greengrocer's 7. shoe shop 8. bookshop 9. jeweller's 10. price 11. bill 12. cash desk 13. wraps up 14. departments 15. salesmen 16. goods 17. self-service 18. Shoplifting

Особенности употребления лексики

Exercise 1

1. laying 2. lie 3. lying 4. lies 5. laid 6. lying 7. laid 8. lying 9. was laid
10. laid

Exercise 2

1. tour 2. voyage 3. trip 4. journey 5. tripped 6. voyage 7. travel 8. trip
9. journey 10. tour 11. travel 12. trip 13. journey 14. trip

Exercise 3

1. profession 2. trade 3. occupation 4. occupation 5. trade 6. profession
7. trades 8. Occupation 9. Profession

Exercise 4

1. still 2. already 3. still 4. yet 5. still 6. yet 7. already 8. still 9. already
10. yet

Exercise 5

1. saw 2. seen 3. stared 4. peeped, see 5. looked 6. stare 7. glanced/(looked)
8. look 9. glanced

Exercise 6

1. come 2. comes 3. come 4. coming 5. going, come 6. go 7. go/come

Exercise 7

1. pretty 2. lovely 3. beautiful 4. handsome 5. beautiful 6. pretty/beautiful
7. handsome 8. lovely 9. pretty/lovely

Exercise 8

1. little 2. tiny 3. small/little 4. little 5. tiny 6. little 7. little 8. small
9. small 10. little, tiny

Фразовые глаголы

Exercise 1

1. into 2. out 3. into 4. into 5. down 6. into 7. away 8. into 9. out
10. out of 11. away 12. down 13. out of 14. down 15. down

Exercise 2

1. up 2. up 3. with 4. away with 5. out 6. away with 7. up 8. out
9. with 10. up

Exercise 3

1. out of 2. on 3. off 4. on 5. off 6. at 7. out 8. off 9. at 10. out of
11. out 12. off 13. in 14. off

Exercise 4

1. up 2. down 3. on 4. over 5. out 6. on 7. along 8. back 9. along 10. on
11. off 12. away 13. over 14. off 15. into 16. up 17. into 18. out of

Exercise 5

1. off 2. up 3. up 4. out 5. up 6. back 7. away 8. off 9. up 10. out
11. away 12. back

Exercise 6

1. back 2. away 3. with 4. in for 5. along with 6. in 7. together 8. into
9. away 10. back 11. by 12. in for 13. on 14. out 15. along with

Exercise 7

1. down 2. in 3. out 4. down 5. in 6. over 7. over 8. out

Exercise 8

1. on 2. out 3. on to 4. in 5. on 6. out 7. in 8. off 9. on to 10. off

Exercise 9

1. forward to 2. for 3. through 4. after 5. at 6. up 7. for 8. at 9. forward
to 10. through 11. after 12. up

Exercise 10

1. out 2. up 3. up 4. up 5. off 6. off 7. out 8. up 9. up 10. off 11. up

Exercise 11

1. out 2. out 3. down 4. down 5. over 6. over 7. in 8. away 9. down
10. down 11. in 12. out 13. over 14. out 15. away

Exercise 12

1. in 2. off 3. past 4. up to 5. off 6. to 7. into 8. in 9. through 10. to
11. at 12. out 13. through 14. out 15. off

Exercise 13

1. out/off 2. about 3. out/off 4. to 5. out/off 6. out/off 7. about 8. to

Exercise 14

1. out 2. up for 3. up for 4. out 5. out 6. up for

Exercise 15

1. away 2. off 3. back 4. down 5. down 6. off 7. off 8. back 9. down
10. away 11. off 12. down

Exercise 16

1. out 2. into 3. around 4. inside out 5. up 6. over 7. up 8. upside down
9. over 10. around 11. into 12. inside out 13. upside down 14. out 15. over

Exercise 17

1. a 2. b 3. d 4. b 5. d 6. d 7. c 8. b 9. b 10. a 11. c 12. a 13. a 14. d

ГЛАВА II**Task 1**

2 - A 4 - B 3 - C

Task 2

1 - e 2 - a 3 - d 4 - b

Task 3

1 - D 2 - E 3 - B 4 - A

Task 4

1 - B 2 - D 3 - F 4 - C

Task 5

1 - C 2 - A 3 - B 4 - D

Task 6

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

Task 7

1 - F 2 - F 3 - F 4 - T 5 - T

Task 8

1 - F 2 - T 3 - F 4 - F 5 - F 6 - T 7 - F

Task 9

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

Task 10

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

Task 11

1 - c 2 - d 3 - b 4 - a

Task 12

1 - c 2 - a 3 - d 4 - b

Task 13

1 - c 2 - d 3 - e 4 - a 5 - f 6 - b

Task 14

1 - e 2 - c 3 - a 4 - h 5 - f 6 - d 7 - g 8 - b

Task 15

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

Task 16

1 - b 2 - f 3 - a 4 - d 5 - c 6 - e

Task 17

1 - c 2 - a 3 - d 4 - b

Task 18

1 - T 2 - T 3 - T 4 - F 5 - F

Task 19

1 - T 2 - F 3 - T 4 - T 5 - F 6 - T

Task 20

1 - c 2 - a 3 - d 4 - b

Task 21

1 - B 2 - E 3 - A 4 - F 5 - D 6 - C

Task 22

I. 1 NM 2 T 3 T 4 NM 5 T 6 F

II. 1 - g 2 - b 3 - h 4 - c 5 - f 6 - e 7 - d 8 - a

Task 23

1. for 60 years
2. a woman
3. an old woman had a shoebox in the top of her closet
4. the little old woman got very sick and the doctor said she would not recover.
5. two knitted dolls and \$95,000
6. the secret of a happy marriage / She told that if the woman ever got angry with her husband, she should just keep quiet and knit a doll.'
7. Yes, she made \$95,000 from selling the dolls.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Предисловие	3
Глава I. Лексические упражнения и тесты	4
Health and Body Care	4
Family and relatives	11
Jobs	15
Travelling	16
Hotel rooms and service	22
Daily routine	24
Appearance and character	27
Food	31
Shopping	37
Особенности употребления лексики	41
Lay, lie	41
Travel, voyage, journey, tour, trip	41
Trade, profession, occupation	43
Still, yet, already	43
See, look, stare, glance, peep	44
Come, go	45
Beautiful, handsome, lovely, pretty	46
Little, small, tiny	47
Фразовые глаголы	49
to break	49
to do	50
to drop	51
to get	51
to give	53
to go	53

to hand	54
to hold.....	55
to look.....	56
to make.....	57
to run	57
to rush	58
to set.....	59
to stand	60
to take.....	61
to turn	61
Глава II. Reading	65
Task 1	65
Task 2	66
Task 3	68
Task 4	69
Task 5	71
Task 6	71
Task 7	73
Task 8	74
Task 9	76
Task 10	77
Task 11	78
Task 12	79
Task 13	80
Task 14	80
Task 15	81
Task 16	82
Task 17	83
Task 18	84
Task 19	84

Task 20	85
Task 21	86
Task 22	87
Task 23	88
Ключи	101
Глава I	101
Глава II	111