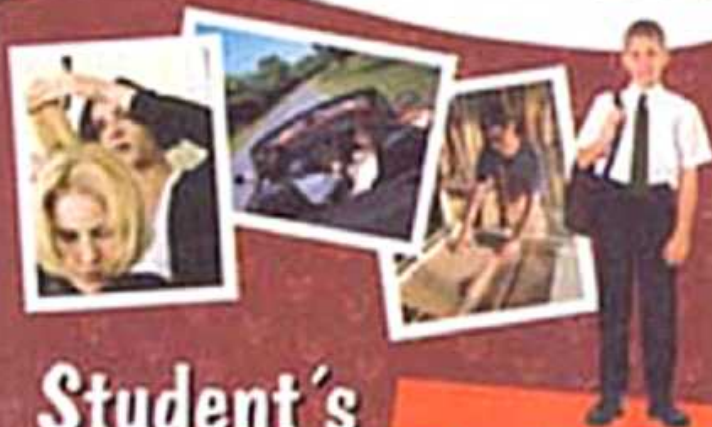


O. V. AFANASYEVA
I. V. MIKHEEVA

ENGLISH



Student's
Book

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ

VIII

Unit1

Ex 1.

1. _____ , _____ .
 2. _____ .
 3. _____ .
 4. _____ .
 5. _____ .
 6. _____ .
 7. _____ .
 8. _____ .
 9. _____ .
 10. _____ , _____ .
- « _____ » « _____ » .

Ex 2.

1. Have you ever thought about your future career? Have you made any decision?
2. What do your parents and friends advise you to do as a job?
3. Would you prefer to work with your hands or with your brain? Are there any jobs you would or wouldn't like to do? What are they?
4. What do you feel about working with people? Name some occupations where you work with people.
5. Would you like to work with machines? Name some occupations where you work with machines.
6. Is it important for you how well-paid your future job is going to be? What is more important — to have a well-paid but not very interesting job or a job that interests you but is less paid? Explain why.
7. Is it important for you to have a prestigious job? What jobs are prestigious nowadays?
8. What are you good at? Are you good at the things you like doing? Do you think these activities can help you in your future career?
9. Is it important for you to have a good career? What do you have to do to make a good career? What do people mean when they say "to make a good career"?

Ex 3.

1. _____ , _____ .
2. _____ .
3. _____ .
4. _____ .
5. _____ .

Ex 4.

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

Ex 5.

Cowboy, shop assistant, police officer, headmaster, schoolmaster, schoolmistress, headmistress, congressman, congresswoman, greengrocer, lawmaker, dressmaker, customs officer.

Ex 6.

- 1.announcer
- 2.banker
- 3.butcher
- 4.conductor
- 5.decorator
- 6.designer
- 7.director
- 8.doctor
- 9.explorer
- 10.grocer
- 11.lawyer
- 12.officer
- 13.sailor
- 14.senator
- 15.usher

Ex 7.

1. accountant
2. shop assistant/salesman
3. barber
4. fireman
5. writer/novelist

- 6.sailor/seaman
- 7.announcer
- 8.baker
- 9.dentist
- 10.chemist

Ex 8.

Militiaman, policeman, postman, milkman, salesman, fireman, weatherman, seaman, cameraman, fisherman...

Ex 9.

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

Ex 10.

- A.
- 1.f
- 2.d
- 3.e

- 8. If the little page were a magician!
- 9. «If I wanted, I would turn you into a frog or a spider,» said the wicked witch.
- 10. I wish he could come.

Ex 15.

:
: If I were president of this country, I would....(...change laws).

Ex 16.

The text doesn't mention:

- e) who killed the presidents;
- f) how secret agents are selected;
- h) how much money secret agents get.

1. :
2. , 4
3. , - 1901 , 1901 , 49 , 1963
4. belsville, Maryland.
5. 1992,
- 16 US
- 500
- 6.

Ex 17.

1. Who was the first American president to have been killed?
2. When was James Garfield assassinated?
3. What do Secret Service guards look like?
4. Are there any women in the Secret Service?
5. What do prospective agents learn to do in the course of training?
6. In what case can Secret Service agents veto a visit in a certain area?
7. Why did they prepare escape in an armored limousine?
8. Where did a problem arise on President Bush's trip?
9. Do bodyguards have to do abroad as a part of their job?
10. Why are there so many books and films about secret service agents?

Ex 18.

- 2.- The history of president assassination in the US.
- 3.-Bodyguards and some specific features of their job.
- 4.-Bodyguards' training and their duties.
- 5.-People protected by the Secret Service.

Ex 19.

Ex 20.

« ()? ».

Ex 21.

1. The Koons family: Kathy, Hennifer, and Alicon Koons
2. They live in the USA, in Florida.
3. Yes, there are. There is a club «Miniature World» in the neighbourhood.
4. It was the mother, Kathy Koons.
5. Kathy is a schoolteacher of German and geometry.

Koons 7 , 15 , Kathy Koons, 2 .

« , » , Kathy Koons. « , 13() , 11 , ».

2). If (only) I hadn't quarreled with my friend Alison! If (only) I hadn't married John Simpson!
If (only) I hadn't left London! If (only) I hadn't sold the green Ford! If (only) I hadn't stopped
doing French! If (only) I hadn't smoked when I was young! If (only) I hadn't been impolite to
my mum!

Ex 26.

1. If I had known Ann's telephone number.
2. If only the teacher hadn't given us so much homework!
3. If Natasha hadn't been so tired!
4. If the weather had been better on Sunday!
5. If only we had read more books!
6. If the shops had been open!
7. If my parents had been at home!
8. If only the school had had a basketball team!
9. If the actors had played better!
10. If we had had ice cream for dessert!

Ex 27.

If we had been in Britain last summer, we:

- would have visited the British Museum.
- would have had a trip to Scotland.
- would have made a tour around the British Isles.
- would have gone to Trafalgar Square.
- would have traveled to Wales.
- would have gone shopping in Oxford Street.
- would have seen a play in the National theatre.
- would have had a meal in an English club.
- would have played darts with our friend.
- would have watched British Television.

Ex 28.

1.If the summer had been warmer, I would have:

- lain in the sun
- gone on a hike.
- gone boating.
- painted outside.
- worn shorts and a T-shirt.

2.If the summer had been warmer, I wouldn't have:

- watched TV so much.
- fallen ill.
- gone to the museums so often.

Ex 37.

kid- ;park- ;soft-hearted- , .

Ex 38.

top- ;
to mind- ;
never mind- .;
mind your own business- ;
to fix- , ;
to fix sth- , .;
to fix sth broken- ;
to fix sb up- ;
dumb- , .;
smart- , , , .;
advanced- ;
advanced in years- .
terrific- ;
to show off- ;
a show-off- .;
to care- ;
to care for sb/sth- ;
to care to do sth- - .;
care- , .;
to take care of sb/smth- ;
jealous- .;
to feel jealous of sb/sth- , ;
to cheat- ;
cheat- .
cheat-sheet- ;
flavour- ;
flavoured-;
rotten- ;
silly- ;
harm- .;
to do harm- ;
to creep(crept, crept)- ;
creeps- .;

Ex 39.

- 1.a flavour;
- 2.smart;
- 3.terrific ;
- 4.harm ;
- 5.the top;
- 6.rotten ;
- 7.silly ;
- 8.jealous
- 9.advanced;
- 10.to show off;
- 11.a cheat ;
- 12.to creep ;
- 13.to fix;

14. to take care of something ;
15. to mind something.

Ex 40.

1. harm; 2. rotten; 3. flavour ; 4. cheating ; 5. top; 6. showed off ; 7. care ; 8. terrific 9. jealous; 10. mind.

Ex 41.

A.

terrific: music, person, idea, film, book.

rotte: place, vegetables, fruits, life.

silly: person, advice, idea, answer.

dumb: person, story, idea, dog.

smart: car, clothes, person, shoes.

advanced: person, ideas, studies, technology.

jealous: wife, child, look, husband.

B.

fix: bike, car, lamp, TV.

care for: music, sport, person, books.

take care of: plants, animals, patients, sister.

mind: playing a game, watching a film, going somewhere, one's business.

show off: a car, new clothes, a toy, a bike.

Ex 42.

Ex 43.

1. In those days I was just a foolish, naive young man.
2. Do you mind my closing the door? It is too noisy in the corridor.
3. The children crept upstairs trying not to wake their parents.
4. It won't do you any harm to spend more time outdoors.
5. The teacher looked at Nick and he hid his cheat-sheet in his desk.
6. Whenever he does shopping he always buys rotten vegetables and fruit .
7. When we were on a hike we made a dish with a very specific flavour.
8. Her marks in math are never good, but she can't care less.
9. Alice is always showing off! Isn't that foolish of her?.
10. I think we've had a terrific journey around Australia.
11. It's silly of you to behave like this at your age.
12. You took your father's car without his permission. It was dangerous and very foolish.

Ex 44.

- 1....Clare has the walls in her room painted.
- 2....Clare has the grass in her garden cut.
- 3....Clare has them washed.
- 4....Clare has hers manicured.
- 5....Clare has flowers planted for her.
- 6....Clare has the roof of her garage mended.
- 7....Clare has her car repaired.
- 8....Clare has her car washed.
- 9....Clare has her house cleaned.
- 10...Clare has her meals cooked for her.
- 11....Clare has her house redecorated.

Jerome Dadian

100

Pappi

11

50

4

Peppi

? 3

4?

(It is the next day now. Something is happening to me. I don't feel quite as smart. I have been trying to do a real hard sum. Is is one and one.What does one and one make? Is it three or is it four?)

Ex 48.

Ex 49.

A

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

B

1.once and for all.2.always tells the truth.3.get rid of your old teddy bear.4.stuff like that.5.get into trouble.6.for a fact.7.walked off.8.told her niece off.9.give it a try.

Ex 50.

- 1.He is a terrific speller.
- 2.He is a cheat.
- 3.He is an old fool.
- 4.It had every flavour there is.

5. He should mind his own business.
6. There were not true.
7. The secret was that Mr Peppi had special ice creams for making people happy, smart.

Ex 51.

1. Malcom's classmates.
2. his ability to spell.
3. himself.
4. his classmates.
5. Mr Peppi's van.
6. Malcolm.
7. Mr Peppi.
8. Mr Peppi.
9. ice cream.
10. scratch.

Ex 52.

Ex 53.

1. Because their results were not so good as his own.
2. Because he could spell at the age of three.
3. Because he boasted of his good results.
4. Because he had no respect for them.
5. Because Jerome had never been so good before.
6. Because Malcolm didn't want to stand in the queue and tried to push in.
7. Because Malcolm was angry with Mr Peppi.
8. Because he was sorry and ashamed for Malcolm.
9. Because Mr Peppi was soft-hearted.
10. Because he was jealous of those whom Mr Peppi helped.
11. Because he wanted to be the best of the best.
12. Because Malcolm hadn't become smart but the other way round- he had lost his talents and knowledge.

Ex 54.

A.

- 1,2,4,5,6,8,9 - True.

B.

I think, that word "swot" isn't a compliment. We always must think about other things, not only about our school and studying. People must rest sometimes. I think, that the closest Russian word to word "swot" is "_____".

Ex 55.

A.

Malcolm is very swot person, workaholic and strange boy. He thinks only about himself. He is also very jealous. I don't want my friends to be so, because I can't rely on such people.

B.

Ex 56.

- a) Mr Peppi; b) _____ reported speech _____ (Peterson, Jerome Dadian).

Ex 57.

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VII

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Ex 59.

1.career2.job3.occupation4.profession

Ex 60.

1.police officer, fireman.

2.chemist, doctor, dentist, lawyer, editor, engineer, teacher, secondary school teacher, architect, journalist, physicist.

3.chef, surgeon, physicist, police officer, programmer, fireman, vet, automechanic, machine operator, photographer.

4.librarian, fashion model, nurse, receptionist, teacher, secretary, children's doctor.

5.lawyer, fashion designer, journalist.

6.carpenter, nurse.

7.accountant, automechanic, dentist, designer, lawyer, fashion model, programmer, fashion designer.

8.doctor, teacher, librarian, nurse, police officer, electrician, vet, machine operator, engineer.

Ex 61.

1.This is camera. It is usually associated with the job of a photographer. A photographer is a person who is skilled at making photographs.

2.These are scissors a hair dryer. they are usually associated with the job of a hairdresser or a barber. A hairdresser is a person who cuts arranges hair.

3.This is a plane. It is usually associated with the job of a pilot, and an air host. A pilot is a person who flies planes and an air host is a person who looks after passengers on a plane.

4.These are books. They are usually associated with the job of a librarian. A librarian is a person who is in charge of or helps to run a library.

5.These are dental instruments. They are usually associated with the job of a dentist. A dentist is a person who is professionally trained to treat the teeth.

6.These are clothes. They are usually associated with the job of a dressmaker. A dressmaker is a person who makes clothes according to customer's specific requests.

7.This is a computer. It is usually associated with the job of a computer programmer or a computer operator. A computer programmer is a person whose job is to programme computers and a computer operator's job is to operate computers.

8.These are taperecorder and a microphone. They are usually associated with the job of a journalist. A journalist is a person who writes for newspapers and magazines and makes TV and radio programmes.

9.This is a fire engine. It is usually associated with the job of fireman. A fireman is a person who puts out fires.

10. These are maps and booklets. They are usually associated with the job of a travel agent. A travel agent is a person who arranges travels by buying tickets, booking hotel rooms and so on.

Ex 62.

1. a lawyer. 2. an estate agent. 3. a social worker. 4. a receptionist. 5. a vet. 6. an electrician. 7. an editor. 8. a chemist. 9. a pharmacist. 10. a travel agent.

Ex 63.

:

32-35.

Ex 64.

1.-b 2.-b 3.-c 4.-a 5.-c 6.-b 7.-c 8.-c 9.-a

Ex 65.

:

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34.

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1. accountant()-accuracy, a lot of experience, working from home.
2. a journalist()-meeting people, working from home.
3. a nurse()-working from home, working late hours, meeting people, a good imagination.
4. a shop assistant()-meeting people, special training, working from home.
5. a estate agent()-meeting people, travelling a lot, a lot of experience.
6. a architect()-accuracy, a lot of experience, special training.
7. a carpenter()-courage, a lot of experience, physical strength.
8. a police officer()-courage, a lot of experience, physical strength, working night shifts.
9. a lawyer()-a lot of experience, accuracy, meeting people.
10. a dentist()-a lot of experience, accuracy, courage.
11. a plumber()-physical strength, working from home.
12. a judge()-a lot of experience, accuracy.

Ex 66.

1. It may teach you: accuracy, patience, good imagination.
2. They may become architects or engineers.
3. I don't like to make suitable doll houses. It isn't for me, I think.
4. Hobbies can practice some of your talents, which may be good for your future profession.

Ex 67.

1. a driver, a machine operator, a mechanic.
2. a nurse, a nursery school teacher, a social worker.
3. a secondary school teacher, a librarian, a psychologist, a journalist.
4. a photographer, a designer, an interior decorator.
5. a vet.

Ex 68.

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-

(33-35).

Ex 69.

:

- ”

Ex 70.

:

Ex 71.

:

Ex 72.

:

Unit 2

Ex 1.

1.b 2.b 3.c 4.a 5.c 6.b 7.c 8.c 9.a

Ex 2.

1.From 6-7 to 17 or 18.

2.Four years.

3.Russian, Maths , reading, Nature Studies, PT, Music, Handicraft and some others.

4.No, it isn't.

5.yes, they are, but not in every school. They can start either in the 1st/2nd form or in the fifth form.

6.They usually learn one foreign language but sometimes they can do two or three foreign languages.

7.They do, PT classes are a good example. Sometimes they also have Biology or Geography classes outdoors when they watch wildlife, learn to use compasses and maps.

8.In Russia primary schools are not divided into junior and infant schools. Primary and secondary schools are in one building. Classes usually begin at 8:30 and primary school pupils in Russia don't stay in school so long as they do in Britain.

9.In Russia the atmosphere in schools is rather formal.

Ex 3.

Five most important school features.

1.+highly qualified and creative teachers.

2.+friendly atmosphere.

3.+a good canteen with plenty of nice food.

4.+up-to-day information technology and computer laboratories.

5.+a clever and efficient headmaster or headmistress.

Five least important school features.

1.-youth clubs.

2.-a big garden with flowerbeds and greenhouses.

3.-a swimming pool.

4.-time-tested traditions.

5.-schools bus service.

rotten- ;
 silly- ;
 to mean no harm- ;
 to cheat- ;
 to care for- ;
 terrific- ;
 smart- ; to mind- ;
 to fix sb up- - ;
 dumb- ;

Ex 7.

1. .
2. , .
3. ,
4. , .
5. ,
- 6." , , "- .
7. .
8. , .
9. , - .

Ex 8.

1. What a terrific dress! You look very smart today!
2. If I were you, I wouldn't envy your friend's success. If you wish, you can be at the top of your class too.
3. It gave her the creeps when she was thinking about the events of that day.
4. If you don't fix the handle to the door, we won't be able to open it.
5. I don't like this new drink with an orange flavour.
6. He says he means well but at the same time he is often smart with grown-ups, especially his parents.
7. I don't like people who show off their knowledge.
8. Modern schools should use advanced technologies.
9. Do you mind me taking another piece of this terrific cake?
10. If you cheat at the exam, it'll do you only harm.

Ex 9.

2. She has her shopping done for her.
3. She has her clothes made for her.
5. She has her letters typed for her.
6. She has her children looked after.
7. She has the plants in her garden taken care of.
8. She has her clothes ironed.
9. She has her car washed.
10. She has the windows cleaned.

Ex 10.()

- 1....your teacher wouldn't have asked you to leave the classroom.
- 2.If I had had time,...
- 3.If we had stayed at home,...
- 4....they wouldn't have stolen the keys.
- 5....we wouldn't have gone to the museum.
- 6.If Peter had worked hard,...
- 7....you would have won.
- 8....Robert would have asked her to dance with him.
- 9....he would't have changed the job.
- 10....I had been here....
- 11....hadn't been so strict...
- 12....we had had computers...

Ex 11.

- 1.What would they have done if the weather had been better?
- 2.What would Mark have become if he hadn't become teacher?
- 3.When would they have finished the construction of the bridge if they had received the materials on time?
- 4.What would have happened if Alice had trained more?
- 5.What would they have done if they had had a camera?
- 6.What would John have done if the child hadn't fallen asleep?
- 7.What would she have done if she had had time and money?
- 8.What kind of job would Ben have chosen if he had got a better education?
- 9.Where would Sam have stayed if he had known about the trip beforehand?
- 10.What would Jane have done if she had graduated from University?

Ex 12.

- 1.If Jane had bought enough apples at the market, she would have baked an apple-pie for lunch last Sunday.
- 2.If Sally had been at home then, she would have answered the phone call.
- 3.If Pedro knew English, he would speak it now.
- 4.If they hadn't arrived so late last week,they wouldn't have gone to the hotel by taxi.
- 5.If I were you, I wouldn't lie to your best friend now.
- 6.If Bob hadn't learnt the poem by heart, he wouldn't have got a bad mark yesterday.
- 7.If David hadn't cheated at his test, he wouldn't have been punished then.
- 8.If English were my native language, I wouldn't need an interpreter talking to you now.

Ex 13.

- 1.If I had got a better education, I would have become a professor.
- 2.If I had learnt to sing, I would have become a famous singer.
- 3.If I hadn't lost so much money at casinos, I would have bought a Rolls-Royce.
- 4.If only I hadn't put on so much weight, I would have married a very beautiful woman.
- 5.If I had left for the USA, I would have become a millionaire.
- 6.If I had friends in Scotland, I would have moved to Scotland.
- 7.If only I had gone in for sport when I was younger, I would have become a champion.
- 8.If I had been a better pupil at school, I would have gone to University.

Ex 14.

A.

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

B.

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

e- not needed.

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1. 5
2. (4/5 7)
3. (8 11).
11/12 18 . 5 . 5
4. (80%)
5. 1965
11 , "11+".
(20%)
"grammar school",
11+(80%)
"secondary modern schools". Secondary modern schools
6. 14 15 , 3 4
16 , Further Educationb College,
7. 2 , " " "
8. 1944
13,
(6000-9000) 13 19 .
5% ()

and Eton,

15

Ex 15.

- 1.They start schooling at the age of five.
- 2.No, not all, very few pupils go ti nursery school. Nursery School-
- 3.State schools: primary schools(Infant schools, junior schools). Independent schools: preparatory schools.
- 4.Infant schools-at the age of seven. Junior schools- at the age of 11.
- 5.Secondary schools are usually much larger than primary schools.
- 6.Five o seven years .
- 7.They are about eleven,twelve.
- 8.They are about sixteen.
- 9.No, it isn't.
- 10.Five years.
- 11.Comprehensive schools.
- 12.English, Maths, Sciences, Computer Studies, Arts, Craftc, etc.
- 13.To group together pupils of the same ability in a certain subject.
- 14.To stop the unfair practice of selection at the age of eleven.
- 15.Because a lot public schools are known for their high academic standarts and parents think that they are teh best.
16. They are schools where schildren live as well as study.

Ex 16.().

- 1.numbers, letters, colours and may begin to read and write.
- 2.primary edcuation.
- 3.compulsory.
- 4.leave school or continue their education in the sixth form.
- 5.comprehensive schools.
- 6.ability in each subject.
- 7.took an exam at the age of eleven, called "eleven-plus".
- 8.was unfair on many children.
- 9.for the General Certificate of Secondary Education.
- 10.choose more practical courses, for example, engineering, typing, hairdressing.

Ex 17.

: 16(51)

Ex 18.

: Hampton School

:yes, it is a prestigious school.

:

Hampton School:

?

8:50. 5 , 20

12:35 2
2

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6 10 , , 5
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GCSE

3 13 , " " 5 6

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(GSCE)

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80%

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squash,

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Girls High School.

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- Ex 19.
- 1.b
- 2.b(Saturday is voluntary)
- 3.a
- 4.b
- 5.b
- 6.c
- 7.c
- 8.a
- 9.c
- 10.a
- 11.b
- 12.a

Ex 20.

- 1.extra-curricular activities.
- 2.staff.
- 3.a catchment area.
- 4.single figures.
- 5.Form Tutor.
- 6.a broad curriculum.
- 7.core subjects.
- 8.three options.
- 9.information technology.
- 10.lab.
- 11.Internet access.
- 12.a learning and teaching tool.
- 13.a graduate teacher.
- 14.setting
- 15.an annual Prize Giving.
- 16.a report.
- 17.parent's evening.
- 18.a system of aptitude diagnosis and career counseling.
- 19.first choice university.
- 20.close links.
- 21.based on common sense and reasonably relaxed.
- 22.tolerance and mutual respect.
- 23.bullying is treated very firmly.
- 24.a large number of applicants.

Ex 21.

: 3

Hampton?

Ex 22.

- 1.had gone; would be.
- 2.hadn't had; wouldn't have.
- 3.hadn't followed; wouldn't be.
- 4.hadn't traveled; wouldn't know.
- 5.hadn't been encouraged; wouldn't be.
- 6.hadn't tried to learn to sing; would do.

Ex 23.

- 1.If Johny hadn't watched a football match last night , he wouldn't be so tired and sleepy now.
- 2.If I hadn't visited my granny at the weekend, I would know nothing about her decision.
- 3.If Rose had finished her report last Friday, she would begin a new project next Monday.
- 4.If Paul liked swimming, he would have gone to the swimming pool.
- 5.Mary wouldn't feel so miserable if her children had telephoned her yesterday to say happy birthday.
- 6.If little William hadn't bathed in cold water, he would not be ill now.
- 7.I would play tennis with you if I had taken tennis lessons last autumn.
- 8.We wouldn't have to water the garden if it had rained yesterday.
- 9.I would go to the party tomorrow if I had bought that lovely dress we saw in the shop yesterday.
- 10.If you had told me the truth earlier I wouldn't feel so stupid now.

Ex 24.

:
:If we hadn't missed our train yesterday, we wouldn't be late for the conference now.

Ex 25.

: 10

Ex 26.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

Ex 27.

:
1. But for the rain we wouldn't go to the cinema.

2....

3....

4....

5....

6....

7....

8....

9....

10....

Ex 28.

1. But for your sandwiches we would have got very hungry during the excursion to the Botanical garden.

2. You would feel better but for your high temperature.

3. But for Mother's telephone call I would be very worried now.

4. But for John's silly joke Lisa wouldn't have cried after classes yesterday.

5. But for his dirty boots Ted would have looked smart at the party yesterday.

6. But for your help I would have never fixed this stupid shelf.

7. But for your cheat-sheet the teacher wouldn't be angry with us now.

8. I would have believed him then but for his deceitful smile.

Ex 29.

1-c

2-a

3-d

4-b

Ex 30.

1. The adverb is quickly, it says "how" and modifies the verb.

2. The adverb is always, it says "how often/when" and modifies the verb.

3. The adverb is here, it says "where" and modifies the verb.

4. The adverb is angrily, it says "how" and modifies the verb.

- 5.The adverb is yesterday, it says "when" and modifies the verb.
- 6.The adverb is sometimes, it says "when" and modifies the verb.
- 7.The adverb is inside, it says "where" and modifies the verb.
- 8.The adverb is silently, it says "how" and modifies the verb.
- 9.The adverb is nervously, it says "how" and modifies the verb.
- 10.The adverbs are well and better, it says "how" and modifies the verbs.
- 11.The adverb is far, it says "where" and modifies the verb.
- 12.The adverb is far, it says "where" and modifies the verb.

Ex 31.

When:finally, eventually, now, today.

Where:down.

How:accidentally, slowly, carefully, quickly, thoroughly, painstakingly, identically, previously, easily, historically, permanently.

To what extent:highly, quite, rather, partially, very, somewhat, more, fairly.

Ex 32.

:
-ly.

3

careful-carefully,
careless-carelessly,
clever-cleverly,
wild-wildly,
bad-badly,
slow-slowly,
brave-bravely,
unusual-unusually,
clear-clearly,
quick-quickly,
beautiful-beautifully,
brilliant-brilliantly,
loud-loudly,
patient-patiently,
correct-correctly,
foolish-foolishly,
soft-softly,
quite-quietly.

Ex 33.

- 1.The footballers stopped their match as it rained heavily.
- 2.John multiplies big numbers wonderfully.
- 3.Jane answered us dryly/drily.
- 4.Rose cooks clumsily.
- 5.It is true that David does his new job happily.
- 6.Mrs Abbot smiled slyly.
- 7.they answered simply and clearly.
- 8.I'm sure uncle Joe didn't bileve us. Did you notice he smiled wryly?
- 9.Why are you moving noisily along the corridor?
- 10.We wholly agree with you.

Ex 34.

- 1.more brightly.
- 2.more completely.
- 3.latest.
- 4.highest.
- 5.louder.
- 6.most gracefully.
- 7.fastest.
- 8.heavier.
- 9.slowest.
- 10.more calmly.

Ex 35.

Right: 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12.

Corrected:

- 2.Peter usually comes latest of his classmates.
- 4.This time he listened to his sister more patiently than usual.
- 8.Who lives nearer to the school- you or your friend?
- 9.Alice goes most frequently to the theatre.
- 13.Last night I slept most peacefully.
- 14.Could you come to school earlier and water the plants tomorrow?
- 15.This new computer works fastest and can solve problems in no time.

Ex 36.

- 1.Could you drive more slowly?
- 2.If we don't walk faster, we'll never arrive on time.
- 3.The train arrived earlier than usual.
- 4.It rained heavily for several hours.
- 5.My elder sister Jane helps mother most often of all the family.
- 6.John arrived latest of all. I wished he had arrived earlier.
- 7.There were five boys in our team. Of these five athletes Tom jumped highest.
- 8.Of the three doctors Mrs Finch speaks to the nurses most patiently.
- 9.Our neighbour's dog barks louder than ours.
- 10.My brother writes to our granny oftener than I do.
- 11.Ann speaks French most fluently of all the pupils.
- 12.There is no fog this morning and we can see the road more clearly.
- 13.The two little boys fought more bravely than you did.
- 14.He lived nearest of all to Hampton School.

Ex 37.

I. :

,

.

.

,

.

,

10 ?

,

,

II. , . , ? :
 ? ? ? ?
 , ? ?
 , (. :)
 III. : ?
 ?
 ? ?
 ?
 ?
 ?
 IV. ?(?) :
 / ?
 . ? ?
 ? ? ?
 ? ?
 V. : ? ..?
 ? ?
 ?
 , .
 ...
 1..?
 ?
 VI. : ..?

- Ex 38.
- 1.I'm sorry, I couldn't attend the class yesterday.
 - 2.Could I have a copy, please?
 - 3.How do you spell the word...?
 - 4.I'm sorry, I'm late.
 - 5.Sorry, I didn't quite hear what you said.
 - 6.Sorry, I can't find the place.
 - 7.I'm sorry, I've left my book at home.

8. We've run out of chalk. May I fetch some chalk?
9. I'm afraid I can't speak any louder, I seem to be losing my voice.
10. Shall I turn the lights off? Shall I draw the curtains? Shall I pull down the blinds? Shall I put up the screen?
11. Shall I leave the sentence on the board?

Ex 39.

1. Are we supposed to finish this off at home?
2. What question are we on?
3. I'm sorry, I couldn't attend the class yesterday: I had an appointment with the doctor.
4. There's a letter missing in the word "travelling".
5. Could I have a copy, please?
6. I think, it's my turn.
7. Sorry, I didn't quite hear what you said.
8. I have overslept.
9. Could you explain it again, please?
10. Shall we write that down?
11. I'm sorry, I'm late.
12. Sorry, I can't find the place.
13. There is one letter too many in the word "break".
14. Is there a better way of saying this in English?
15. Sorry, I can't see well from where I am.
16. May I change my seat? The sun is in my eyes.
17. Shall I read aloud?
18. I'm feeling a bit under the weather.
19. Could you write this word up on the blackboard?
20. Am I next?
21. Does it sound good English to say...?
22. May I go outside?

Ex 40.

1. down
2. out
3. into
4. away
5. down
6. away
7. out
8. down
9. into
10. out

Ex 41.

1. to break into my house.
2. broke out.
3. has broken down.
4. to break away from the habit of smoking.
5. broke into laughter.
6. broke out.
7. broke down.
8. broke down.

Ex 42.

- 1).
- 2).
- 3).
- 4).

Ex 43.

witchcraft- ;
 caretaker- ;
 legendary- ;
 concentrate- ;
 surrounding- ,

Ex 44.

a dormitory- ();
 a wizard- ;
 wizardry- , ;
 to enrol(enrolled, enrolling)- , ;
 a queue- ;
 to queue- ;
 to vanish- ;
 to tickle- ;
 solid-1. . 2. . 3. ;
 to force- ;
 force- ;
 to squeak-
 a squeak- ;
 squeaky- ;
 a mess- ;
 messy- ;
 to mess- , , ;
 complicated- ;
 rare- ;
 rarely- ;
 to relieve- ;
 relief- ;
 to drone- , ;
 droning- , ;
 to warn- ;
 a warning- .

Ex 45.

- 1-f
- 2-h
- 3-a
- 4-i
- 5-b
- 6-j
- 7-c

7.learnt.
8.learnt.

Ex 53.
1-a
2-b
3-a
4-b
5-a
6-b

Ex 54.

: ,
.
:

" Joanne K.Rowling.
" . ,
, , . ,
, . ,
, . ,

" !"
" ?"
" ."
" ?"
" ?"
" ?"

142

Quirrell,

Ex 55.

A.

1-a

2-b

3-b

4-a

5-b

6-b

B.

1.True.

2.False.

3.True.

4.False.

5.True.

6.True.

7.False.

8.False.

9.True.

10.True.

Ex 56.

A.

1-e

2-f

- 3-g
- 4-a
- 5-h
- 6-d
- 7-b
- 8-i
- 9-c
- 10-j
- B.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

Ex 57.

- 1.Hait goes gray with age.
- 2.Milk goes sour if it has been in a warm place for a long time.
- 3.Some people go mad when they are deceived or greatly annoyed.
- 4.Countries go free when they become independent of other countries.
- 5.Some people go white in the face when they are frightened or ill.
- 6.Some people go red in the face when they are too hot or angry.
- 7.Things go right when are done well and successfully. Things go wrong when are done badly.

Ex 58.

A.

- 1.Help me, please. The window won't open.
- 2.-Try and unlock the door. -I'm trying, but the key won't turn.
- 3.It's difficult to drive a car if your hands won't hold the wheel.
- 4.This book can be found in every shop but it won't sell.
- 5.I have been waiting for ten minutes but the kettle won't boil.

B.

- 1.The box the children had found in the forest wouldn't open.
- 2.The car wouldn't start and I understood that I would be late.
- 3.I wanted to take a bath, turned on the taps, the water wouldn't run.
- 4.Through there was somebody in the room the handle of the door wouldn't turn and the door wouldn't open.
- 5.He tried to walk on ahead but his legs wouldn't go.

Ex 59.

Ex 60.

1-d

2-g

3-f

4-c

5-b

6-i

7-h

8-j

9-e

10-a

Ex 61.

: , .

Ex 62.

: " (.76) :

1. Because he was a wizard.
2. Because they didn't allow him to concentrate on finding his way to classes.
3. Because there were 142 staircases, some of the doors wouldn't open unless you asked politely and all the things seemed to move around a lot.
4. Argus Filch caught Harry and Ron trying to force their way to a place where pupils were not allowed and didn't believe them when they said that they were lost.
5. Because there were a lot of things that they had to learn.
6. They had to study the night skies.
7. Because they had to learn how to take care of all the strange plants and how to use them.
8. Because Professor Binns was a ghost.
9. He fell off his pile of books because he got very excited as he knew who Harry was.
10. Because she was very strict and clever
11. Because she wanted to impress her pupils and to show them what the class was about.
12. Because it was too complicated for them yet.
13. Because Hermione was the only pupil who managed to turn her match into a needle.
14. Because everyone had so much to learn.

Ex 63.

: :

1).

2).

3).

4). (Sprout, Flitwick, and McGonagall).

76.

Ex 64.

: , .

Ex 65.

: ()

Ex 66.

, :

Topical Vocabulary

, :

, :

(2- , 3- , 4-)

, , , ...

USA, :

(2- , 3- , 4-)

, , , ...
:

()

, (, , . .)

:

...

...

...

GCSE()

GCSE

A()

A

(+)

,

:

(-)

:

.

()

()

()

()

()

:

Ex 67.

- 1.a public school
- 2.to go on outings
- 3.a first former
- 4.a classroom
- 5.a school specializing in English
- 6.a public school
- 7.to assess pupils and their works
- 8.GCSE exam
- 9.special schools
- 10.a canteen
- 11.a higher education
- 12.A level exams
- 13.a boarding school
- 14.a break

Ex 68.

- 1. ? ? ?
- 2. ?
- 3. ?
- 4. ?
- 5. , ?
- 6. ()?
- 7. ?
- 8. ?() ?
- 9. ?
- 10. ? ?
- 11. ?

Ex 69.

18 .53). (?

Ex 70.

: .

Ex 71.

- 1. :
- 2. :

Ex 72.

:

Ex 73.

:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Ex 74.

:

Ex 75.

:

()

Ex 76.

:

100

Ex 77.

:

Ex 78.

:

...

,

...

,

1759

37

)

(

Ex 79.

:

Ex 80.

:

Unit 3

Ex 1.

:

1. How often do you and your parents go to the shops?
2. To what shops do you usually go: local food shops, big shopping centres, supermarkets or markets? What does your choice of shops depend on?
3. Do you prefer shopping for food or shopping for clothes? Why?
4. Do you like window shopping? Why (not)?
5. Do you need your parents' or your friends' advice when you choose your clothes? Do you ever follow the shop assistants' advice? Do you ever go shopping on your own?
6. Do you like choosing presents for your friends or relatives? What presents do you usually buy and where?
7. Have you got any pocket money? What do you spend it on? If you were given more pocket money, what would you spend it on?
8. Do you save money? If you do, what are you planning to buy with it? Do you think it is important to save money?

Ex 2.

- a. the sweet shop
- b. the confectioner's
- c. the butcher's
- d. the baker's
- e. the grocer's
- f. the fishmonger's
- g. the dairy shop
- h. the florist's
- i. the greengrocer's
- j. the stationer's
- k. the clothes shop

Ex 3.

1. a bottle of mineral water, olive oil, ketchup, juice.
2. a packet of crisps, teabags, biscuits, sugar.
3. a carton of yoghurt, sour cream, milk, condensed milk.
4. a jar of marmelade, honey, gooseberry jam, cucumbers.
5. a can of pepsi-cola, lemonade, coca-cola, beer.
6. a can of tomatoes, dog food, fish, caviar.
7. a bag of flour, potatoes, bread, chicken legs.

Ex 4.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Ex 5.

- 5.vanish
- 6.disappear
- 7.wizardry
- 8.witchcraft
- 9.legendary
- 10.famous
- 11.filthy
- 12.messy
- 13.force
- 14.broke

Ex 9.

A.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

B.

- 1.It's time to break away with this harmful habit.
- 2.Taking off the plane broke down and the flight was postponed for another day.
- 3.After her mother's death Polly broke down and got seriously ill.
- 4.I know that your car is broken down and you have to go to the railway station. You can use mine.
- 5.Looking at the funny monkey the children broke into laughter.
- 6.Why did you break into tears, betty? Did you get frightened?
- 7."Why have you broken into my house?"- the old man asked the policemen.

Ex 10.

- 1.If Harry could sing, he would be an artist.

Ex 11.

- 1.d
- 2.i
- 3.g
- 4.b
- 5.a
- 6.c
- 7.e
- 8.h
- 9.f2nbsp;

Ex 12.

- 1.earlier
- 2.harder

- 3.nearer
- 4.faster
- 5.higher
- 6.most greedily
- 7.more carelessly
- 8.more carefully
- 9.most neatly
- 10.more quickly

Ex 13.

- 1.Today it snows heavier than yesterday.
- 2.Peter drives most carefully of all.
- 3.You have worked so hard that now you can take a break.
- 4.Helen translated the poem best of all in her class.
- 5.Our new friend smiles warmly at us before leaving the room.
- 6.Anna sat comfortably in the armchair and swithed on the television.
- 7.This time Mr Hudson looked at the children more attentively.
- 8.Little Andrea walked slowest of us and usually legged behind.
- 9.Why are you smiling so sadly?

Ex 14.

- 1.loudly
- 2.fastest
- 3.slowly
- 4.slowest
- 5.easily
- 6.quietly
- 7.comfortably
- 8.well
- 9.widely
- 10.surely

Ex 15.

A.

- 1.True
- 2.False
- 3.False
- 4.True
- 5.False
- 6.False

B.

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

1. Selfridges Harrods.

2. The John Lewis Stores , Marks and Spencer
Oxford Street

3. - C&A

4. C&A

5.

6. butched

7. Tesco is the largest followed by Sainsbury's, then ASDA which "Associated Dairies" John Lewis. 4
Ex 16.

- 15.
1. The two most famous London department stores are Selfridges and Harrods.
 2. The best department stores in London are in Oxford Street.
 3. A decision has been recently by the C&A Company to withdraw from the High Street.
 4. We can say that C&A are closing down.
 5. Many people use the large or small supermarkets whether they have a car or not.
 6. The small corner shops can often sell more specialized goods which a supermarket does not stock.
 7. Tesco is the largest supermarket followed by Sainsbury's.

Ex 17.

1. Woolworths, C&A, Sainsbury's, Marks and Spencer, Debenhams, Waterstones.
100.

Ex 18.

15.

Ex 19.

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

- , - " " , ,
 , 50 . 25 \$.
 - , - " " .
 - , " " . 5

Ex 22.

- 1.False
- 2.True
- 3.True
- 4.False
- 5.True
- 6.True
- 7.True
- 8.True
- 9.False
- 10.True
- 11.True

Ex 23.

- 1.cash
- 2.valuable
- 3.grain
- 4.cattle
- 5.to store
- 6.stamped
- 7.how much each coin was worth
- 8.the coins were still worth the amount stamped on them
- 9.money were backed by the fovernment and banks
- 10.issued by the government
- 11.by mowing lawns
- 12.a "yardstick of value"
- 13.various things
- 14.in terms of your work
- 15.a "storehouse of value"
- 16.later payments

Ex 24.

- 1.I've learnt a lot of new things from this text about money, about their history and development.
- 2.Cash is paper money and coins. Credit cards are small plastic cards issued by banks, they can be used instead of money to pay for goods and services. Cheques are written orders to a bank to pay a certain sum of money from one's bank account. Traveller's checks are cheques that can be bought at a bank and taken abroad where they are exchanged for money.
- 3.People have been using money for over 2600 years.

- 4.It appeared because exchanging goods for other goods was not convenient and people needed some equivalent to use in trade.
- 5.They used shells, beads, cocoa beans, salt, grain, tobacco, skins and even cattle. All these things could be stored, most of them could be carried about , which is convenient when you go to some place to buy something.
- 6.Because silver and gold are rare metals; there couldn't be enough silver and gold to satisfy the needs of all buyers.
- 7.Paper money is easy to make and light to carry.
- 8.Paper money is valuable because it is backed by the government and banks
- 9.

Ex 25.

- 1.worse
- 2.most
- 3.best
- 4.least
- 5.farther

Ex 26.

- 1.hardly
- 2.highly
- 3.lately
- 4.right
- 5.hard
- 6.nearly
- 7.high
- 8.most
- 9.late
- 10.mostly
- 11.wrongly
- 12.near
- 13.rightly
- 14.wrong
- 15.wide
- 16.widely

Ex 27.

- 1.Open the gate wide!
- 2.We hardly know each other.
- 3.What films have you seen lately?
- 4.I understood my mistake too late.
- 5.It is widely known that private schools are very prestigious.
- 6.John flew the kite high into the sky/
- 7.I can hardly call you my real friend.
- 8.It is snowing hard.
- 9.As he rightly said the word is in danger.
- 10.Betty lives near the shopping center.
- 11.Flight 812 arrived too late.
- 12.He raised his hat high greeting us.
- 13.The latest novel by this writer is widely known.
- 14.This time do it right, don't do it wrong again.
- 15.Bob was wrongly punished.

16.This job is highly paid.

Ex 28.

1. , . 2. .
3. . 4. . 5. - .
- . 6. , .

Ex 29.

a.ability:4,5,12

b.ossibility:2,7,11

c.permission:1,8,9

d.offer, request or order:3,6,10

Ex 30.

1.a

2.b

3.b

4.b

5.a

6.a

Ex 31.

: + = Correct.

1.+

2.+

3.+

4.They managed to play their parts so well that the audience roared with laughter.

5.+

6.I was able to answer all the teacher's questions and got a five.

7.+

8.+

9.At last we managed to see the film.

Ex 32.

a.probability:2,3,4,5,6,7,8.

b.permission:1,5,9,10.

Ex 33.

1.may

2.might

3.may

4.may

5.might

6.may

Ex 34.

1.+

2.+

3.maybe

4.+

5.may be

6.may be

- 7.+
- 8.may be
- 9.maybe

Ex 35.

- 1.Rovert can speak Spanish well enough to talk without an interpreter.
- 2.Mother, may I come back home at eleven tonight?
- 3.Farther may repair my broken bicycle.
- 4.I might come round this evening.
- 5.They say I can do sums well.
- 6.Bob may phone this evening.
- 7.Johnny, dear, can you do something for me?
- 8.Could you go shopping this evening?
- 9.I can do the flat myself.
- 10.It may rain soon.

Ex 36.

- 1.can
- 2.could
- 3.can
- 4.could
- 5.can
- 6.could
- 7.were able to
- 8.may be
- 9.can
- 10.can

Ex 37.

- 1.I think you will be able to see lots of rare birds on this island.
- 2.-Where are the keys? -they might be still in the car.
- 3.You can buy very cheap clothes at the market.
- 4.It can be very cold in winter in Siberia.
- 5.John can't swim very well.
- 6.Could you open the door, please?
- 7.-I wonder what the weather will be like tomorrow. -It may rain all day.
- 8.Excuse me, may I borrow the ketchup?
- 9.Mum, can I wear your silk blouse to the disco tomorrow?
- 10.You may smoke when the plane has taken off.

Ex 38.

Ex 39.

1.
C.No. Can you help me? Have you got pink blouses? I wear size 12.
C.OK. Could you show me a navy blue blouse then?
C.May I try it on?
C.Yes, thank you.
C.It fits perfectly.
C.Do you take cards?
C.here you are.
C.thank you.

- 2.
- C.Yes? What can I do for you?
- C.What size do you wear?
- C.very good. Would you like to look at these?
- C.Certainly. How do they feel?
- C.Sorry, we don't have them in larger sizes. We have the same shoed in grey colour.
- C.Only a second. Here you are. How do they feel?
- C.45 pounds.
- C.Thank you. Here's your receipt and your change.

Ex 40.

), ,) ,) . :

Ex 41.

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

Ex 42.

- 1.down
- 2.round
- 3.over
- 4.off
- 5.across
- 6.sown
- 7.off
- 8.over
- 9.round

Ex 43.

- 1.I have never come across this expression.
- 2.Just look at these old photographs. I came across them when I was clearing out our old cupboard.
- 3.Why don't you come round to our house for dinner on Saturday?
- 4.The little baby came off his rocking horse.
- 5.What came over my elder brothet? He let me work on his computer!
- 6.jane is feeling so bad today. I think she is coming down with a cold.
- 7.A mysterious change came over their new teacher.
- 8.I don't understand what came over the old lady all of a sudden.
- 9.Look! A button is coming off your blouse!

Ex 44.

firmly-
downwards-
eccentric-

Ex 45.

worth-

outfit-
fancy dress-
fancy-dress-
immense-
reluctant
reluctance-
to attach-
attached-
to detach-
detachable-
detached-
to tie-
a tie-
starch-
to starch-
starched-
stiff- , ,
to chew-
chewing gum-
ridiculous- ,
to flap(flapped, flapping)-
funeral-
dignity- , ,
dignified- ,

Ex 46.

Ex 47.

- 1.immence:joy, place, size, pleasure, improvement.
- 2.reluctant:answer, person, promise, help, action.
- 3.detached:house, look, attitude, view, area.
- 4.detachable:lining, collar, cuffs, handle, sleeves.
- 5.starched:shirt, collar, blouse, tablecloth, cap.
- 6.stiff:shoes, paper, leaf, face, smile.
- 7.ridiculous:price, answer, idea, behaviour, look.
- 8.dignified:manner, person, behaviour, words, remark.

Ex 48.

- 1.dignity
- 2.a fancy dress
- 3.an outfit
- 4.reluctance
- 5.starch
- 6.a tie
- 7.a funeral
- 8.chewing gum

Ex 49.

- 1.The film is worth watching. It is worth seeing the film.
- 2.It is worth trying to make this salad. This salad is worth trying to make.
- 3.It is not worth worrying about this.
- 4.The article is worth translating. It is worth translating the article.
- 5.It is not worth living a life without friendship.
- 6.It is worth having your hair cut.
- 7.It is very cold. I don't think it is worth going for a walk.
- 8.It is worth learning to swim.
- 9.This fancy dress is worth buying. It is worth buying this fancy dress.
- 10.This shop is worth visiting. It is worth visiting this shop.

Ex 50.

A.

- 1.is,it
- 2.were,them
- 3.are,them
- 4.it,is
- 5.are,they,are
- 6.these,are
- 7.is,it,is
- 8.this,is,it,is

B.

- 1.All the money is the world can't buy happiness. In many cases it is useless.
- 2.Your clothes are in the bathroom. I think they are already dry. You can take them.
- 3.Mr Brown's funeral was on Monday. It was the first funeral that day and it began at ten o'clock.
- 4.The traffic lights are right opposite the school.
- 5.I have two pyjamas: one pair is blue, the other is pink. I like the pink pyjamas more.
- 6.In Hogwart School there were a lot of stairs. The most mysterious of them were the stairs leading to the dungeon.
- 7.This big clock is a little slow and my watch is two minutes fast.

Ex 51.

- 1.ridiculous
- 1.hilarious
- 1.funny
- 1.funny
- 1.ridiculous

Ex 52.

- 1.reluctant
- 2.tied
- 3.worth
- 4.flapping
- 5.attached
- 6.starched
- 7.funeral
- 8.detach
- 9.outfit
- 10.immense
- 11.chew
- 12.stiff

13.ridiculous

14.dignified

Ex 53.

1. I think this sports outfit is worth buying.
2. The little boy looked quite ridiculous in his brand-new school uniform.
3. Every people has its own tradition of holding funerals.
4. To our surprise, this time Tom gave us a dignified answer.
5. Union Jack was flapping in the wind over the roof of the palace. It was clear that the Queen was in her residence.
6. He was still chewing his sandwich when the bell rang.
7. What kind of behaviour would you call eccentric?
8. I hate wearing stiffly starched shirts.
9. The children decided to organize (make, have) a fancy dress ball on the New Year('s) Eve.
10. Bicycle wheels are made detachable.
11. There is an immense difference between the two twins.
12. In the centre of the room there was a big wooden table with benches attached to it.
13. Every young man should like to make a proper knot on his tie.
14. Hamburgers are not worth eating. They do more harm than good.

Ex 54.

A.

_____ : _____ , _____ .

B.

- 1.He was a vergger.
- 2.He was the new vicar at St peter's church.
- 3.Edward Foreman could neither reas nor white.
- 4.Yes, he did.

_____ .
_____ : _____ , _____ .

"The Verger".

Ex 55.

A.

_____ : _____ , _____ .

B.

- 1.True
- 2.True
- 3.False
- 4.False
- 5.True
- 6.True
- 7.False
- 8.True
- 9.True

_____ .
_____ : _____ , _____ .

"The Verger".

Ex 59.
I :

II :

- Ex 60.
1. trousers
 2. shoes
 3. waistcoat
 4. collar
 5. tie
 6. jacket
 7. braces
 8. hat

- Ex 61.
1. He chose Repton School because its name was easier to pronounce than Marlborough.
 2. His family lived in Kent in the southeast of England; the new school was in the Midlands, near Derby, which was about 140 miles away. He could get there by train.
 3. His mother did. They went to London.
 4. Because the collar was starched so stiff that he couldn't get the studs through the slits.
 5. No, he didn't.
 6. The boy was used to wearing a pair of shorts and a blazer.
 7. His sister did. She fell over the room laughing when he put on his new hat.
 8. She said that in England men loved to wear uniforms and eccentric clothes.
 9. The boy could consider himself lucky that he didn't live in the 19th century where he would have worn even more eccentric clothes and a wig.

Ex 62.
In Britain people say "go up" when they travel north and "go down" when they travel south. This is how it looks on the map.

Ex 63. : "Getting Dressed for the Big School"

Ex 64. : "Getting Dressed for the Big School",
a) ; b)

Ex 65. :A. " . ' "

B.

?

C.

.(.).

Ex 66.

:

Ex 67.

:

Topical Vocabulary

I

:

:

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3-

:

II

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:

III

. :

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IV

, :

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V

VI

:

Ex 68.

A.

- 1.to fill in a form
- 2.to open a savings account
- 3.to save money in the bank
- 4.to loan money
- 5.to become an account holder
- 6.to pay in a certain sum of money
- 7.to cash a cheque
- 8.to withdraw some money from your account
- 9.to get 5 per cent interest
- 10.an exchange rate
- 11.to use cash points

B.

- 1.department stores
- 2.a theme park
- 3.a food court
- 4.rides, amusements and games
- 5.a recreation area
- 6.shopping baskets and trolleys
- 7.special facilities for the elderly and disabled
- 8.fashion clothes
- 9.footwear
- 10.jewellery
- 11.fabrics
- 12.home furnishings
- 13.tableware
- 14.stationery
- 15.hi-fi
- 16.make a purchase
- 17.to pay cash

Ex 69.

I.

a.3

b.2

c.1

II.

a.3

b.2
c.1

Ex 70.

:
,

Ex 71.

:
.

Ex 72.

:
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Ex 73.

:
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Ex 74.

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Ex 75.

:
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Ex 76.

:
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Ex 77.

:
.

Ex 78.

:A.
-

:B.
?
()?

Ex 79.

:

Ex 80.

:

Ex 81.

:

Unit 4

Ex 1.

: (22)

- 1.All the knowledge people have is traditionally divided into arts and sciences. What do arts study and what do sciences study?
- 2.The basics of what sciences do you study at school? Which of them do you like and why?
- 3.What great discoveries in the history of human civilization can you name?
- 4.What is the contribution of Russia to the progress of science and technology?
- 5.What fields of science are better developed in Russia? Why is it important for a country to develop its own science and technology?
- 6.Some people say "The world of science has no borders". In what way is it true?
- 7.How do science and technology do harm to people? What can be done not to allow this?
- 8.How, in your view, will science and technology help to change the life on the planet in future? What will people's life be like at the turn of the next century?

Ex 2.

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

Ex 3.

- 1.True
- 2.False
- 3.True
- 4.False
- 5.True
- 6.False
- 7.False
- 8.True
- 9.True
- 10.True
- 11.False
- 12.False

Ex 4.

- 1.d
- 2.e
- 3.b

4.a
5.c
6.f

Ex 5.

1. Which
2. What
3. Which
4. What
5. Which
6. What
7. Which
8. What
9. What
10. Which

:

1. the telescope
2. Poland
3. The USA
4. 36-39°C
5. 1392000
6. Bats
7. The Hermitage
8. About 30 mln bites
9. A violent whirl wind
10. About 100 000 million stars

Ex 6.

1. collar
2. band
3. sleeve
4. waistcoat
5. braces
6. stud
7. slit
8. tailcoat
9. tie
10. zipper

Ex 7.

1. funny
2. fancy dress
3. ridiculous
4. attached
5. waved
6. immense
7. reluctance
8. unlaced

Ex 8.

1. I'm looking

- 2.size do you wear
- 3.if we have some
- 4.Can I try it on?
- 5.the fitting room
- 6.can I pay for it?
- 7.by card

Ex 9.

- 1.Pennies and pounds
- 2.A dime
- 3.Withdraw it
- 4.Borrow it
- 5.paper money and coins
- 6.By check and by card
- 7.20 pounds
- 8.Sign it
- 9.Bank clerks do
- 10.How much does it cost? how much is it?

Ex 10.

- 2.clothes
- 3.money
- 4.footwear
- 5.fruit
- 6.jewellery
- 7.stationery
- 8.furniture
- 9.musical instruments
- 10.tableware

Ex 12.

A.

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

B.

- 1.What century gave us such important inventions as the automobile, the airplane, the helicopter and other?
- 2.What kind of experiments did Alexander Bell and his brothers make?
- 3.What did Alexander Bell do after graduating from the University of london?
- 4.What was Bell's phonograph like?
- 5.Why did Bell take Thomas A. Watson as an assistant?
- 6.Where did bell first show his first model of the telephone?
- 7.Why didn't Bell want to exhibit his invention?
- 8.What did the Emperor of Brazil do?
- 9.What were the words the inventor said with the help of the transmitter?
- 10.What did Alexander bell receive the Centennial prize for?

1870

US Patent Office

20-

. 20-

Alexander Graham Bell.
, Bell

, Bell

()

Bell
Bell.

Bell'a

1876 Bell

100

. Bell,

Bell'a

Bell;

Alexander Graham Bell

:"

Ex 13.
3.telephone
4.radio

- 6.electric
- 8.airplane
- 9.computer
- 11.chemical
- 13.synthetics
- 15.tehegraph
- 16.interest
- 18.emigrate
- 21.membrane
- 22.vibrate
- 23.zigzag
- 26.model
- 29.Emperor
- 30.mnologue
- 32.memoris

Ex 14.

- 1.Edison's invention paved the way to the immense use of electricity in the 20th century.
- 2.Some people believe that inventions occur as he need arises.
- 3.Alexander Bell and his brother became interested in experiments with the human voice.
- 4.After graduating from the University of London Alexander was a teacher of the deaf.
- 5.This little machine that he called the phonautograph, gave him a key to the invention of the telephone.
- 6.The telephone receiver was connected with the transmitter across the room.
- 7.Bell's invention was immediately called thbe greatest of the time.
- 8."I went to bed, the night before, an unknown man, and awoke to find myself famous".

Ex. 15

- 1.The Need for Inventions, (paragraphs 1—3)
2. Bell's Young Years, (paragraphs 4, 5)
3. Working on a Multiple Telegraph, (paragraphs 6, 7)
4. The Exhibition in Philadelphia, (paragraph 8)
5. The Fame, (paragraph 9)

Exercise 16.

:

Alexander Graham Bell.

Ex. 17

1. A war from a computer game.
2. As people can interact with computer-simulated images, the technology allows them to "practise" some activities in the virtual world.

Ex. 18

1. — f); 2. — j); 3. — n); 4. — i); 5. - I); 6. — a); 7. - d); 8. — b); 9. — o); 10. — c); 11. — g); 12. — m); 13. — e); 14. — k); 15. - h)

Ex. 19

1. "Will virtual reality make us better people? Will it make us worse?"
2. "Critics of VR say that this sort of technology without careful regulation will be nothing more than a high-tech instrument for spreading violence, pornography and advertising."
3. "In today's virtual worlds people can do a lot of things and their advantages — both real and potential — are clear."
4. "... the technology that allows users to interact with computer-simulated images and some day may offer getting into make-believe worlds."
5. "Perhaps the biggest question of all is what virtual reality will mean for human ethics and morality. There is a danger that traditional morality will break down in virtual worlds."
6. "Virtual reality is an environment in which computers create the effect of a world which seems almost completely real to the people in it."

Ex. 20

1. Jane spoke firmly at the meeting last Wednesday.
2. The player caught the football quickly at the stadium.
3. The fans cheered their favourite team wildly at the gym yesterday.
4. The director spoke Excitedly at the rehearsal on Monday.
5. Bob threw the ball high in the hall then.

6. Belinda was moving the chairs noisily in her room last night.

7. The children ran downstairs quickly. 8. The little kitten crept upstairs silently.

Ex. 21

1. People Adv think ...

2. We Adv like ...

3. ... are Adv popular ...

4. ... is Adv clean ...

5. ... brothers Adv agree.

6. They Adv sing ...

7. We Adv quarrelled.

8. ... children Adv have ...

9. ... has Adv finished...

10. We Adv come ...

11. ... pupils Adv send ...

12. People Adv win...

13. Tom Adv learnt ...

14. My parents Adv visit ...

Ex. 22

a) 1; b) 4, 5, 6; c) 2, 3, 7

Ex. 23

1. Emma has never seen snow.

2. Jemma opened the door quietly —all the students were cheerfully discussing the latest news.

3. She is hardly ever at home, she seldom goes to the library either.

4. Dick is never late, he always comes to the office on time.

5. Dogs and horses are Exceptionally clever animals.
6. He is seldom seen here.
7. Do you ever think about (of) your future job?
8. I occasionally go to the circus.
9. Yesterday John came late enough and was surprisingly calm.
10. I'm quite free now though I am seldom free.

Ex. 24

a) obligation: 2, 4; b) probability: 1, 5, 7; c) prohibition: 3, 6

Ex. 25

1. must; 2. have to; 3. have to; 4. must; 5. must; 6. has to; 7. must;
8. has to

Ex. 26

: . ,
 .

Ex. 27

1. don't have to; 2. must not; 3. don't have to; 4. must not; 5. don't have to; 6. must not; 7. must not; 8. must not; 9. doesn't have to

Ex. 28

:

Ex. 29

1. have got/have; 2. has; 3. has; 4. have got/have; 5. have', 6; has-got/has; 7. have/have got

Ex. 30

1. I think you should (ought to) ask your teacher to allow you to sit at the front.
2. I think you should (ought to) go and visit her.
3. I think you should (ought to) go to the shops.
4. I think you should (ought to) call the airport and find out.
5. I think you should (ought to) do the place properly before your mother's arrival.
6. I think you should (ought to) take him to the dentist.
7. I think you should (ought to) help her.
8. I think you should (ought to) dress warmer.

Ex.31

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

Ex. 32

1. - c); 2. — b); 3. — d); 4. — a)

Ex. 33

1. At my school we can (may) wear jeans if we want. We don't have to wear a uniform.
2. You mustn't/shouldn't go out without a coat. It's freezing cold.
3. If your shoes hurt you, you shouldn't wear them.
4. Someone has stolen my passport. I must (have to) go to the police station.
5. Your parents don't know where you are. I'm sure they will be worried about you. You must call them.
6. Don't you think that Latin should be learnt at school?
7. Our train broke down yesterday, so we had to finish our journey by bus.
8. My mother has bought a dishwasher so I don't have to do the washing up any more.

9. My parents are very strict I must be at home early.

10. You mustn't touch those cakes. They are not for you.

Ex. 34

1. The blind; 2. rich; 3. The old ... the young; 4. the deaf, dumb or blind; 5. the rich; 6. old

Ex. 36

a) ... disturb (remove the furniture; feed the animals etc.);

b) ... head (step);

c) ... out;

d) ... right (left, off the grass etc.);

e) ... of the dog (of wild animals etc.);

f) ... smoking (trespassing etc.);

g) ... of order;

h) ... the grass (the road etc.)

Ex. 37

1) on a train or a bus; 2) on a box; 3) in a park; 4) on a road; 5) at the customs; 6) on the stairs; 7) at a railway station or an airport; 8) on a fence, gate or a door; 9) on a gate; 10) in a public place

Ex. 38

1. ... I'll see to your garden ... 2. ... to see off our friend ... 3. ... I'll see you around quite often ... 4. ... he didn't see through his sister's lies ... 5. ... come to see you off. 6. ... I saw Jeremy around ... 7. ...

could easily see through the detectives' actions. 8. See to it that the lights are switched off...

Ex. 39

1. through; 2. to; 3. to; 4. off; 5. through; 6. around; 7. through; 8. off; 9. around; 10. to

Ex. 40

1. We went to the station to see off our aunt.
2. Could you see to it that our guests are given tea?
3. Never before I've met a person who could see through all the children's tricks.
4. Which of you has seen him around recently?
5. Someone has to see to the holidaymakers' comfort.
6. May (Can) I see you off at the station?
7. We need someone who is hard to be deceived who can see through the enemy.
8. Bye, I'll see you around!

Ex .41
individual-
robot-
Kleptomania-
mania-
intellect-
combination-
combined-
hybrid-
sterilized-
imitate-
potential-
emotional-

Ex 42.
express-
nerve- ,
nervous-
bother-
indifferent-
indifferently-
beside-

require-
equipment-
supply- ,
irritable-
irritably-
case-
worn-
record- ,
predict-
insist-
desire- ,
variety-
various-
advantage-

Ex. 43

1. variety; 2. desire; 3. advantages; 4. insists; 5. predicted; 6. recorded; 7. worn; 8. case; 9. irritable; 10. supplied; 11. equipment; 12. beside; 13. require; 14. irritably/indifferently; 15. Bothering

Ex. 44

1) worn out; 2) expression; 3) predict; 4) insisted; 5) record; 6) variety; 7) equipment; 8) nervous; 9) indifferent; 10) desire; 11) supplies ... with; 12) bother; 13) cases; 14) irritable; 15) an advantage; 16) in case

Ex. 45

1. He suffers from kleptomania.

2. In medicine, electronics etc.

3. To express their gratitude.

4. We should speak to them calmly and quietly.

5. Indifferent people pay little attention to other people's problems, never trying to help them or improve the situation. They are not likely to stop cruelty, violence and injustice.

6. Various jobs: doctors, scientists etc.

7. ...

8. Things like nets, rackets, balls, bars etc.

9. People's stupidity, mistakes, misunderstanding etc.

10.....

11.....

12.

13.....

14. a) Comfort, modern conveniences, the ability to visit places etc. Fresh air, solitude, peace etc.

Ex. 46

a) criminal, enemy, danger, success; b) speech, person, expression; c) atmosphere, person, behaviour; d) look, tone, person; e) voice, person, answer; f) reasons, books, fruits

Ex. 47

1) robot; 2) mania; 3) intellect; 4) individual; 5) hybrid; 6) sterilized; 7) desire; 8) expression; 9) equipment; 10) variety; 11) record; 12) irritable.

Ex. 48

1. over; 2. of; 3. for; 4. on; 5. of; 6. in; 7. with; 8. of; 9. to; 10. with; 11. about (after); 12. on; 13. from

Ex. 49

1. different; 2. various; 3. different; 4. different; 5. various (different); 6. different; 7. various (different)

Ex. 50

1) a serious medical case; 2) in case of bad weather; 3) in my case; 4) just in case; 5) in case of fire; 6) in that case; 7) in case it rains; 8) in any case; 9) a classic case; 10) several cases

Ex. 51

1. I have bought various fruits: apples, pears, apricots and peaches.
2. We are very different. I like staying at home and leading a quiet life but Mary often goes to the theatre, cinema and parties.
3. He has a good home library (collection of books). You will be able to find various books on the shelves.
4. They say tastes differ. It's true. Our tastes are different. My choice is always different from yours. I would never have bought such trousers.
5. David collects stamps. There are various stamps in his collection including rare ones.
6. There are various (different) ways of explaining it. I know at least four.

Ex. 52

1. beside; 2. besides; 3. besides; 4. besides; 5. beside; 6. besides; 7. beside; 8. Beside

Ex. 53

- B. 1. True. 2. False. 3. False. 4. False. 5. True. 6. False. 7. True. 8. True. 9. True. 10. True.

Ex. 54

The fact is that the main character — the surgeon — turns out to be a robot.

" . " ?"
" , - .
" ... , " , - " . " ?"
" ... , " . " . "
" " .
" ?" - " ,

buy ...

Ex. 58

- 1.... one can always use ...
2. One can't always get what one wants/he/she wants (they want).
3. One should wash oneself ...
4. One shouldn't expect all people to like him/her (them).
5. One lives only once.
6. One has to learn to do a lot of things oneself (himself/herself/themselves).
7. One never forgives a friend who lets one down.

Ex. 59 :

Ex. 60

1. neither; 2. either; 3. any; 4. none; 5. None; 6. either; 7. any; 8. Neither

Ex. 61

1. — What are we doing (going to do/shall we do) today? — We can go either to the cinema or to the theatre. What would you like?

—Neither this nor that. (Neither one nor the other.) I'm tired and want to stay at home.

2. None of the houses in our street looks modern.

3. Please give me a pen or a pencil. Either will do.

4. — Would you like fruit or ice cream? — Neither (this nor that). I'm full. (I've had enough.)

5. I would like to invite either Nick or Kate to the theatre. It depends on which of them is (will be) free on Tuesday.

6. Neither my friends nor me (I) have ever heard of this writer.

Ex. 62 :

Ex. 63

1. Because the operation was serious.
2. He tried to talk the patient out of having (getting) a metal heart.
3. Because it was less dangerous as it was made of a polymeric material imitating the human heart.
4. No, he didn't.
5. He didn't want a "plastic" heart as it could wear out easier than a metal one.
6. They were robots that had the status of citizens.
7. People believed that Metallos were physically strong and powerful.
8. Yes, it was to some of them. In the first place one always wants to have what one doesn't have. (The grass is always green on the other side of the road.) Also Metallos might have found certain human features attractive: emotions, such as love and hatred, sympathy etc., among them human way of life could be also attractive.
9. The engineer thought that some day there would be a society of hybrids (half Metallos, half humans) on his planet. He hoped to have the advantage of men combined with those of robots.
10. The surgeon didn't believe in hybrids of men and robots because they were neither men nor robots.
11. —
12. —
13. The surgeon's face had no expression ("without expression", "the surgeon's face didn't change expression", "I can't say what happened by just looking at you"). The patient didn't want to address him as a doctor (he did it "against his will").
14. One of the possible ideas: People should not try to change their nature or become somebody else. Variety makes the society better, not worse.
15. —

Ex. 64 :

Ex. 65

: , .

Ex. 66

:) . b)

Ex. 67

: .

Ex. 68

: , .

Ex. 69

1) physics; 2) biology; 3) mathematics; 4) geology; 5) engineering; 6) astronomy; 7) chemistry; 8) botany; 9) zoology; 10) microbiology

Ex. 70

1. invented; 2. discover; 3. invention; 4. inventions; 5. discovered; 6. discovery; 7. invent; 8. discoveries; 9. discovered; 10. invented

Ex. 71

1. explore; 2. observed; 3. testing; 4. invented; 5. discovered; 6. discovery; 7. test; 8. explored; 9. observation; 10. observations/discoveries; 11. invention; 12. discovery; 13. discovery; 14. discovered; 15. invents; 16. Observed

Ex. 72

:

. Ex. 73

:

.,

.

Ex. 74

1. — f); 2. — m); 3. — a); 4. — j); 5. — i); 6. — b); 7. — k);

8. - c); 9. - n); 10. — d); 11. — g); 12. - e); 13. — I); 14. - h)

Ex. 76

a) - 5, b) - 7, c) - 8, d) - 1, e) - 6, f) - 19, g) - 10, h) - 13,

i) - 21, j) - 22, k) - 2, l) - 16, m) - 3, n) — 23, o) — 18,
p) - 12, q) - 4, r) - 9, s) - 17, t) - 11, u) — 15, v) — 14,
w) — 20

Ex.77

1. instruction —
2. word processing —
3. accounting —
4. PC user—
5. to log into —
6. network —
7. user name —
8. password—
9. operation system—
10. to load— ()
11. menu— ; icons— , « »
12. diagram—
13. to shape—
14. to move —
15. to transform —
16. to copy—
17. [font]to fill[font= Verdana] — ,
18. to format—
19. [font]to edit[font= Verdana] —
20. to save —
21. to delete —

22. to print —
23. file -
24. hard disk — ,
25. to back up—
26. clicking —
27. access—
28. surfing the Internet—
29. chat room— « » ()
30. online— ,
31. e-mail—
32. web page — - ; web site — -

Unit 5

Ex. 2

1. Going on a long trip, one usually takes big pieces of luggage: suit cases, trunks, tote bags and luggage carriers.
2. A short trip requires tote bags, duffel bags or backpacks (especially if you go on foot).
3. If one goes away on business, one usually takes a briefcase, a garment bag, or a tote bag.
4. Such pieces of luggage as a shoulder bag, a duffel bag, a utility case and a vanity case can be handy on any kind of trip.

Ex. 4

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

Ex. 5

1. — , at, with, in; 2. to, from; 3. of, by, by; 4. by; 5. at, off; 6. into/out of; 7. on; 8. on, — ; 9. to; 10. To

Ex. 6

a) an airport; b) a railway station; c) a sea port

Ex. 7

A. 1. _____ ,
_____ .

2 _____
_____ (_____).

3 _____
_____ .

4 _____
_____ .

1. Who saw Mr Swift off at the airport when he was flying (away) to America?

2. I promise, I'll see to it that the children are given their dinner.

3. He (has) never managed to deceive his elder sister. She has always seen (saw) through him.

4. When shall/will I see you round again?

Ex. 8

1) nervous; 2) indifferent; 3) various; 4) the expression of his face; 5) irritably (about); 6) desire; 7) equipment; 8) required; 9) supplies; 10) was an advantage over ...; 11) to bother; 12) rude expressions.

Ex. 10

a) 2, 7

b) 4, 6, 9

c) 1, 3, 5, 8

Ex. 11

1. mustn't; 2. don't/doesn't have to; 3. mustn't; 4. mustn't; 5. mustn't; 6. don't/doesn't have to; 7. don't have to; 8. don't/doesn't have to.

Ex. 13

1. In the morning my father always buys a newspaper in the newspaper stand.
2. John seldom (rarely) goes on holiday in autumn.
3. I am occasionally late for classes. But I am not at all proud of it.
4. This film has just been shown to the young viewers (audience).
5. He has hardly ever been to England in winter.
6. Have you often met such talented people in the theatre?
7. Mr Roberts doesn't usually come downstairs to tea.
8. What fruit is often supplied to the capital in summer?

Ex. 14

- A. 1. Indian; 2. Russia; 3. south; 4. 10 provinces and 3 territories;
5. forests; 6. governor general; 7. 3; 8. English and French
- B. 1. — c); 2. — e); 3. — b); 4. — a); 5. — d); 6. — g); 7. — f)

Ex. 16

1. Russia.
- 2...the maple leaf.
3. ...the 17th and early 18th centuries.
4. ... English and French ...
5. ... ten, three ... capital city.
6. ... half of Canada.
7. ... the Queen, the Senate ... the House of Commons ...

8. Any child

Ex. 17

1. — a); 2. — a); 3. — b); 4. - b); 5. — b); 6. — a); 7. — a); 8. — a); 9. — a); 10. — b)

Ex. 18

1. Canada is a big country in the north of the North American continent. It borders on the USA in the south. Canada's neighbour across the Arctic Ocean is Russia.

2. Canada is washed by the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Arctic Oceans. Four of the great American Lakes (Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, Lake Superior, Lake Erie) are partly situated on Canadian territory also there's the Great Slave Lake and some others. The important rivers are the St Lawrence, the MacKenzie, Canada's longest river which drains into the Arctic Ocean; the Columbia and the Fraser rivers flowing into the Pacific; the Nelson and the Churchill rivers connected with Hudson Bay; the Yukon flows into the Bering Sea and the Saskatchewan flowing into Lake Winnipeg.

3. Canada has different types of relief: highlands and plains. In the east there are the Appalachian Mountains, the Canadian Cordillera and the Rocky Mountains. Canada's highest peaks are in the St Elias Mountains. The highest point in Canada is Mount Logan (6050 m). The Canadian preries are an agricultural area.

4. Most of the population (about 80%) live in urban areas concentrated within hundred miles of the US border. This area has a better climate and is more conveniently situated.

5. The country is divided into 10 provinces and three territories. Each province has its own legislation.

6. The biggest Canadian cities are Toronto (Ontario), Ottawa (Ontario), Montreal (Quebec), Vancouver (British Columbia). Toronto is situated on Lake Ontario, Montreal — on Montreal Island in the St Lawrence river, Vancouver — on the Pacific Ocean.

7. The country is rich in gas, oil, coal, gold, copper, iron, nickel, uranium, zinc, and also in forests, and wildlife.

8. I would like to visit Ottawa and Great Lakes because I'd like to see this north city and I also like nature!

Ex. 19

1) Canada and Russia are alike because both have very big territories; some of the territory lies behind the Arctic Circle, a lot of the territory is covered with woods; in many places the climate is similar; the parliaments of both countries have two houses, both are federal states etc.

2) Canada and Russia are different because the population of Russia is much larger; Canada has provinces and territories and Russia has federal regions (7). Russia has a president and Canada doesn't. Canada is a monarchy and Russia is not; Canada has two official languages and Russia doesn't etc.

Ex. 22

The text was written for people living in the second half of the 19th, and possibly, the beginning of the 20th century. Reasons:

- 1) Books of etiquette for travellers do not exist any longer as travelling has become very common.
- 2) Some of the advice sounds very old-fashioned, like having a good breakfast before setting off or demonstrating the manners of a gentleman or lady.
- 3) Trains are called a new type of transport and travellers are advised not to fear them. The first trains appeared in England in the middle of the 19th century.
- 4) The advice to keep a journal sounds strange because of the things recommended for usage: inks, nibs, blotters are not used now.

Ex. 23

Probably 'Practical Advice for the Travelers' because basically it's what the text is about. It doesn't say anything about the pros and cons of travelling, and it's not a 'guide book' which usually gives descriptions of places for the use of visitors.

Ex. 24

1. — Geography; 2. — Time; 3. — Climate; 4. — Journal; 5. — Language; 6. — Luggage; 7. — Breakfast; 8. — Dress; 9. — Lost; 10. — Trains; 11. — Money; 12. — Manners; 13. — Packing; 14. — Make-up

[font="Verdana", "sans-serif"] [/font]

Ex. 25

- 1) to be at ease in all circumstances,
- 2) the spirit of true courtesy,
- 3) estimated expenses,
- 4) the route and region of travel,

- 5) unexpected detentions,
- 6) at daybreak,
- 7) receive the respect of others,
- 8) to make the journey more agreeable,
- 9) special considerations,
- 10) ample time,
- 11) should not be feared,
- 12) facing the engine,
- 13) have 'charge' of the windows,
- 14) object to a window being opened,
- 15) how much the rosy of their cheeks owes to art instead of nature,
- 16) a nail file,
- 17) point the hand indicating 4 to the sun, 1
- 8) keep a journal,
- 19) a remembrancer

Ex. 26

a) 3, 5, 9; b) 1, 4, 7; c) 2, 6, 8, 10 Ex. 27

1. You should hurry: the hall is to be ready for the beginning of the sitting.
2. All of you are to stay after classes and complete (finish the work).
3. Tools are to be left here.
4. To be taken with water or fruit juice.
5. The papers (documents) are to be read (out) in the parliament.
6. The Prime Minister is to visit our country in August.
7. The satellite is to be launched at the beginning of summer (in early summer).
8. Not to be heated above 50 degrees.

9. You are to ask your parents to come to the school.
10. This problem is to be solved by the government in the near future.

Ex. 28

Need as a modal verb is used in the following sentences: 2, 4, 8, 9.

Ex. 29

1. We needn't buy food today, we're eating out in a restaurant.
2. Does anyone need a lovely grey kitten?
3. You (we) needn't hurry, the train leaves (departs) only in three hours. (We have three hours before the train leaves.)
4. I understood that Sam needed my help.
5. We don't need another actress for this role.
6. We (you) needn't speak about it again; I remember everything.
7. Do you need any new copies of this text?
8. If we needn't do lessons today, let's go to the cinema.

Ex. 30

1. needn't;
2. shouldn't;
3. shouldn't; 4. needn't; 5. needn't;
6. shouldn't; 7. shouldn't; 8. needn't; 9. needn't

Ex. 31

- a) 2, 5, 6 (shouldn't have asked)
- b) 1, 3, 4, 6 (should have decided)

Ex. 32

- 1) the Victoria and Albert Museum;
- 2) the Tower;
- 3) Tower Bridge;
- 4) St Paul's Cathedral;
- 5) Piccadilly Circus;
- 6) Buckingham Palace;
- 7) the Tate Gallery;
- 8) the British Museum

Ex. 33

1. I needn't have phoned Andy. My sister phoned him (did it) before me.
2. You could have told me we were not going to school on Monday.
3. Alice shouldn't have drunk cold milk.
4. Kim should have typed the letter. Her handwriting is no good.
5. Michael needn't ask about this (it). He knows the answer to this question.
6. You could have taken part in the competition. Why didn't you come?
7. Caroline, you should have washed up.
8. We needn't look for Granny's glasses. She has already found them.
9. Jack needn't have gone to the shops. There is plenty of food at home.
10. They should have painted the walls yellow. Mrs Adams likes this colour.

Ex. 34

1. You should have ironed the linen.
2. You should have watered the flowers.

3. You shouldn't have smoked in the flat.
4. You should have swept the floor.
5. You should have washed up.
6. You should have cooked dinner (fish and chicken).
7. You should have put the milk and cheese in the fridge.
8. You should have washed (your blouse).
9. You should have bought some bread.

Ex. 36

1. Larry looks great (very good) for his age.
2. The boy looks too tired to go farther (further).
3. Anna says she feels great after her seaside holiday.
4. The pie tastes very nice, thank you.
5. It's getting hot, let's open the window.
6. His story sounds interesting.
7. The teapot (kettle) still feels hot.
8. Does the soup taste good?
9. You look very smart. Where are you going?
10. Your little brother looks quite happy.
11. The song sounds very quiet, I don't understand the words.
12. What's this dish? It smells so tasty.

Ex. 38

1. (The) Lilac smells sweet.
2. John always speaks quietly.
3. My uncle looked at me angrily.

4. The music sounds loud.
5. Nelly feels well, but her sister still looks bad.
6. The children speak Spanish badly (poorly).
7. When Ann heard the news she became sad.
8. Jack was/felt warm.He didn't feel it was freezing outdoors.
9. Mrs Biggs greeted us coldly and left the room.
10. The food tastes bitter.
11. It's getting dark.
12. While saying "goodbye" (parting with us) he was smiling sadly.

Ex. 39

American, Belgian, Canadian, Mexican, Swiss, British, Irish, Scottish.Because these languages do not exist.

Ex. 40

- 1) The Chinese live in China. They speak Chinese.
- 2) The Italians live in Italy. They speak Italian.
- 3) The British live in Britain. They speak English.
- 4) The Norwegians live in Norway. They speak Norwegian.
- 5) The Russians live in Russia. They speak Russian.
- 6) The Swedish live in Sweden. They speak Swedish.
- 7) The Japanese live in Japan. They speak Japanese.
- 8) The Czech live in the Czech Republic. They speak Czech.
- 9) The Irish live in Ireland. They speak Irish Gaelic and English,
- 10) The Americans live in the USA. They speak English.
- 11) The Portuguese live in Portugal. They speak Portuguese.
- 12) The Turks live in Turkey. They speak Turkish.

- 13) The Canadians live in Canada. They speak English and French.
- 14) The Greeks live in Greece. They speak Greek.
- 15) The French live in France. They speak French.
- 16) The English live in England. They speak English.
- 17) The Welsh live in Wales. They speak Welsh and English.
- 18) The Mexicans live in Mexico. They speak Spanish.
- 19) The Dutch live in Holland (the Netherlands). They speak Dutch.
- 20) The Scottish live in Scotland. They speak English and Scottish Gaelic.

Ex. 41

English tea, Italian pizza, Swiss chocolate, Czech beer, Greek olives, Portuguese sardines, Turkish coffee, Norwegian salmon, Dutch cheese, Russian caviar(e), Chinese rice, German sausages

Ex. 43

1. Last year two Englishwomen came to our school.
2. I'd like to learn (know) more about the Belgian Royal Family.
3. (The) Mexicans speak Spanish.
4. The Chinese belong to a very ancient civilization and every Chinese is proud of it.
5. (The) Finns are great skiers and so are the Norwegians.
6. She is Irish, but she lives in England.
7. Two Italians and a German play in their football team.
8. The Spanish (Spaniards) are famous for their singing and dancing.
9. These two young men are Canadian(s). They've come (came) here from Ottawa.
10. The name of this artist is familiar to every Frenchman (French person).

Ex. 44

1) an ant's nest; 3) a child's dream; 6) London's streets; 7) a day's trip; 8) a month's salary; 9) two years' wait; 10) yesterday's speech

Ex. 46

f—d—b—e—g— —

Ex. 47

1. — c); 2. — d); 3. — a); 4. — b)

Ex. 48

A. underground maps; information on television screens; indicators on the front of the trains and on the platform; station staff

B. 1. Northern; 2. a television screen; 3. 250; 4. symbol; 5. Ticket machine, ticket office; 6. books of tickets; 7. destinations; 8. gives it up; 9. all of London's Red Buses and main line trains; 10. at railway and underground stations

Ex. 51

1.

2. () ? (),

3. ?

4. .

5. —
().

6. , , ?

7. (), .

8. () .

Ex. 52

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

Ex. 55

1) a nightmare; a reunion; a tear; a destination; a vessel; a couple

2) to thrill; to clatter; to sink; to groan; to tremble; to embrace; to flow

3) confused; rough; annual; wrinkled; bare

Ex. 56

to clatter on the roof; a confusing answer; a rough sea; to sink to the bottom; a groan of despair; to tremble with anger (rage); to embrace tenderly; a fishing vessel; a flow of words; the destination of our trip; wrinkled cheeks; an annual holiday (festival); to burst into tears; bare branches of trees; a thrilling game; a family reunion; a real nightmare; a married couple

Ex. 57

1. annual; 2. thrilling; 3. clatter; 4. embrace; 5. tears, wrinkled; 6. couple; 7. destination; 8. sank; 9. rough; 10. nightmare; 11. reunion; 12. confusing; 13. bare; 14. groaning; 15. Flow

Ex. 58

1. pair; 2. pair; 3. couple; 4. pair; 5. couple; 6. couple; 7. pair; 8. pair; 9. couple; 10. Couples

Ex. 59

1. Go shopping and buy a couple of kilos of apples.

2. The first day of the journey was a real nightmare but then everything changed for the better.

3. The sea was so rough that nearly everybody got/was seasick.

4. The tree was bare, there were no leaves on it.

5. There were tears on the old woman's wrinkled face, weren't there?

6. What thrilling news!

7. Without the carpet my bedroom looks quite bare.
8. Fiona is my half-sister.
9. Why are you trembling, Diana? I don't think it's cold here.
10. Into what sea does the Severn flow?
11. Her words confused me.
12. I could hear the clatter of pots and pans in the kitchen.
13. The ship sank in deep water.
14. The grandmother embraced her granddaughter warmly (tenderly).
15. I always read this annual magazine.

Ex. 60

- B. 1. False. (They were Christmas holidays.)
2. False. (The weather was nice.)
3. True.
4. True.
5. True.
6. False. (It was the first time she was driving.)
7. True.
8. False. (It was the village of Llandaff.)
9. False. (They crashed because the driver didn't expect the road to make a turn.)
10. False. (It was a real nightmare.)

Ex. 61

On the fourth day the family travelled in a small boat down the Oslo fjord.

Ex. 62

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

1. _____ , _____ (_____) _____ .
2. _____ , _____ .
3. _____ , _____ .
4. _____ - _____ , _____ , _____ .
5. _____ .
6. _____ , _____ ?
7. _____ .
8. _____ .

1. In a way the day has been (was) a success.
2. I'd better wait for you here: it's raining outside.
3. Lying on the sofa with a book I always keep a bag of sweets within easy reach.
4. Let's first of all make sure that we can buy tickets for this train.
5. Who runs this tennis club?
6. In the morning the forest came alive with birds' singing.
7. Are you certain that I should go with you?
8. In addition to two dogs they have three cats.

Ex. 63

1. except; 2. besides; 3. besides; 4. except; 5. besides; 6. except;7. Except

Ex. 64

1. awaiting; 2. wait; 3. waiting; 4. await; 5. awaits; 6. waiting; 7. Awaiting

Ex. 65

1. had better; 2. would you rather; 3. Had not he better; 4. would rather; 5. had better; 6. had better; 7. would rather; 8. had better, would rather

Ex. 68

1. He remembered them so well because they were lovely holidays and he had a lot of holidays like them from when he was 17.
2. Because almost all the family were Norwegians by blood, spoke Norwegian and most of his relatives lived there.
3. There were no commercial flights at that time.
4. She had to think everything over beforehand and make all the bookings in advance. In those days people didn't do it by telephone, but by letter.
5. They were a big party and they had to take all the things they might need with them as there were no shops on the island where they spent their summers.
6. To get to Norway they had to cross the North Sea, and Newcastle is a port from which it's the shortest distance across the sea.
7. Because he doesn't want to confuse his readers.
8. The crossing was often rough and most of the family got seasick.
9. They wanted to spend some time with their grandparents.
10. Because the journey in a small boat was pleasant and they could admire the views around them.
11. Possibly, because it was connected with his childish memories, the place was quiet and lonely, the children were free to do what they wanted, play and swim. The place was also familiar and felt like home.

Ex. 70

1) on foot; 2) a single ticket; 3) a sleeper (sleeping car); 4) the time of arrival; 5) destination; 6) to go through the customs; 7) to do last minute shopping; 8) to pay excess luggage; 9) fellow passengers; 10) delay or cancellation of a train; 11) bed and breakfast; 12) to check in at a hotel; 13) a suite; 14) a room with a view of the sea; 15) available facilities; 16) a flight to Oslo; 17) a long-distance train; 18) (well)in advance; 19) to board (get on) the train on time; 20) he is/gets travelsick in a car

Ex. 71

1. trip; 2. travel; 3. voyage; 4. journey; 5. trip; 6. voyage; 7. travel; 8. trip; 9. voyage; 10. travel; 11. journey; 12. trip; 13. travels; 14. voyage; 15. trip

Ex. 72

1. At a railway station booking office. 2. At a coach station. 3. A railway or a coach station. 4. At a hotel. 5. At an airport. 6. On a train. 7. At a booking office. 8. At a railway booking office. 9. At a railway station. 10. On a ship.

Ex. 73

1. A: Can I have a ticket (a seat) to Manchester?

B: ...

A: A day return, please.

: ...

A: When is the train? (When does the train depart/leave?)

B: ...

A: And what's the time of arrival?

B: ...

A: Do I have to change?

B: ...

A: Do you take cards?

B: ...

A: Thank you.

B: ...

2. A: Have you got a vacant room?

B: ...

A: I'd like a room from Tuesday to Friday.

: ...

A: 150 pounds for a single room?

: ...

A: Does it include service?

: ...

A: Is there a shower?

B: ...

A: No, thanks. A shower is quite all right. Are there any facilities I can use?

: ...

A: Can I have a room with a view?

B: ...

A: Shall I pay now?

B: ...

A: Thanks very much.

Ex. 74

1. _____ ?

2. _____ , _____ .

3. _____ , _____ .

4. _____ , _____ .

Ex. 79

1) This magnet ticket can be used on local trains and on certain under-

ground lines, it's a day single sold at a cheap price (3 pounds 10 pence). The ticket allows one adult to travel from Wimbledon to Hampton (London). The ticket class is standard (STD), not first-class. The date of the journey is 22 November, 2000.

2) This magnet ticket is for travelling by local trains and the underground. It has to be used within one day and within certain zones; 1, 2, 5 and 6 from Hampton (London). The card can't

be used in peak hours (7—9 a.m. and 5—7 p.m.). The class of the ticket is standard and the day when the journey took place is 18 November, 2000. The price is 4 pounds 70 pence.

3) This is a ticket for a bus tour of Edinburgh which includes the Edinburgh Castle, the Royal Mile and the Palace of Holyrood House. The tours are organized by the Guide Tourism Centre. It's a ticket for an adult and it can be used any day of the week. The ticket gives you a 1 pound discount if you want to go on such a tour again. There's the address and the telephone number of the Guide Friday Tourism Centre, which you can use for enquiries.

Ex. 84

Guests can also be requested:

- not to «place the furniture;
- not to leave the doors and window open;
- not to eat meals in the rooms;
- not to play musical instruments;
- not to keep pets;
- not to take out hotel towels etc.

Ex. 86

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

Unit 6

Ex. 4

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

Ex. 5

1. trembles; 2. confused; 3. bare; 4. nightmare; 5. our destination; 6. seasick; 7. the annual meeting; 8. flowed; 9. thrills me; 10. embraced

Me

Ex. 6

A. 1) to travel by land; 2) a return ticket; 3) a dining-car; 4) a no smoker; 5) the time of departure; 6) to come to the railway station (well) in advance; 7) to check in for the flight; 8) to fill in the declaration;

9) to weigh the luggage; 10) to pay excess luggage; 11) a luggage van; 12) a duty-free shop; 13) fellow passengers; 14) to while away the time on the journey; 15) to travel light; 16) to cancel the train; 17) a delay

of the flight; 18) to miss the boat; 19) a voyage; 20) a through train; 21) "lost and found"/the lost property office

B. 1) to stay at the hotel; 2) to book a double room for a/the week; 3) to check in/at a hotel; 4) a single with a bath; 5) a double bed; 6) a hotel manager; 7) facilities available; 8) a swimming pool; 9) a colour TV; 10) to sign in a register; 11) to check out

Ex. 7

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

Ex. 8

1. by; 2. on; 3. of; 4. with; 5. of; 6. at; 7. into; 8. to; 9. out; 10. On

Ex. 11

a) 1. You know the way so you should give her directions.

2. You should consult a dentist as soon as possible.

3. You should buy some tomatoes, carrots and cucumbers. Here's the money.

4. You should post it on your way to school.

5. You should try to get up earlier on weekdays.

6. She should wash them before she wears them again.

b) 1. You should have given Ann directions when she asked you.

2. You should have consulted a dentist when you understood that there was something wrong with it.

3. You should have bought some tomatoes, carrots and cucumbers when you were in the supermarket.
4. You should have posted it when you went to the post office yesterday.
5. You should have got up earlier today.
6. She should have washed them before she put them on.

Ex. 12

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

B. 1) radio and television; 2) daily; 3) evening; 4) national; 5) daily; 6) popular (tabloids); 7) special interest (specialist)

Ex. 13

1) - a); 2) - a); 3) - b); 4) - a); 5) - b); 6) - a); 7) - b); 8) - b)

Ex. 14

1. They give all sorts of useful information.
2. Information on such popular subjects as weather, TV programmes, prices, fashion, gardening, show business etc.
3. They either take a serious line or a more popular (less serious) one.
4. British papers tend not to combine the serious and the popular approach.
5. In popular papers one can find more photographs, larger eye-catching headlines, the print may be larger and the stories shorter than in serious papers.
6. Serious and popular, which depends on how the papers treat the news. Daily and weekly, which depends on how often they are published. Morning and evening, which depends on when they are published. Local, national and even international, which depends on where they are sold. General interest and specialist newspapers, which depends on the interests of people for whom they are meant.
7. The symbol of the British press is Fleet Street —a street in London which used to be home of many national newspapers. The place was good for paper publishing as it was conveniently

situated close to railway stations and some important institutions.

8. The Times, The Guardian, The Financial Times, The independent, The Daily Telegraph, The Daily Mail, The Daily Express, The Sunday Times.

9. Sunday papers are special weekly editions coming out on Sundays.

10. Most of serious British papers are much thicker than Russian papers. Their sections are separated from each other.

Ex. 16

Some of the things that Prince William likes are: working on a farm, Scotland, going out sometimes, Aston Villa football team.

Some of the things that he dislikes: the media intruding into his life.

Ex. 17

2) his family; 5) his hobbies; 9) what kind of people he dislikes

Ex. 18

1) the media won't invade his privacy; 2) the gap year; 3) the highlight of the year; 4) did all the chores; 5) community feel; 6) after your degree; 7) I don't care about their backgrounds; 8) I'm looking forward to being able to manage my own time in a relaxed atmosphere; 9) I'm not a party animal; 10) media intrusion into your student life; 11) the way the media treated me; 12) too curious and intrusive

Ex. 20

A. 1) ; , ; ,

2) , ; , ; , ;

3) - , ; ; , ;

4) - , ; , ; ;

- 5) ; , ;
- 6) ; ; ;
- 7) , ; ; ,
- 8) , ; ; ,
- 9) ; - ; .

1. I object to moving to another city.
2. I dream of (about) learning several languages.
3. I complain of the flight being delayed.
4. I don't blame him for spoiling the party (for the spoiled party).
5. I succeeded in writing a good story.
6. Did you manage to stop (keep, prevent) them from quarrelling?
7. I respect people who are capable of telling the truth.
8. I'm used to reading English books in the original.
9. I look forward (I'm looking forward) to seeing the new film.
10. Whom do you blame for missing the train?
11. In this restaurant nobody complains of bad cooking.
12. I look forward (I'm looking forward) to getting his letter.
13. Nobody could keep (stop, prevent) him from making this terrible mistake.
14. You succeeded in organizing a great party.

Ex. 21

1. in, in; 2. for, from; 3. to; 4. of; 5. of; 6. to, of; 7. in; 8. of, of; 9. in; 10. of (about); 11. from

Ex. 23

1. Jane blames Simon for her coming too early.
2. We blame the shop assistant for our buying a faulty bike.
3. Robert blames his granny for his sending the telegram to the wrong address.
4. Dan blames Colin for having to mend his trainers.
5. Boris blames us for his mixing up the two words.
6. I blame my younger sister for my losing the keys.
7. Alice blames her teacher for (her) getting a bad mark.

Ex. 24

1. I'm looking (I look) forward to meeting you again.
2. Do you mind my/me turning/switching off the television? It's time to go to bed.
3. Did you have a good time dancing at the disco?
4. Don't complain of having little time. You can always find time if you want to.
5. Try and prevent (keep, stop) Max from going camping. He is not feeling well.
6. Thank you for coming.
7. I think you should apologize for being so rude.
8. She has always been interested in language learning.
9. Will anybody object to my/me coming a little later?
10. The police stopped the burglar from getting into the house through the window.
11. He is not used to washing up after meals.
12. I'm guilty of many things, but I'm not guilty of lying.

Ex. 25

1. to buy; 2. to come/arrive; 3. to carry; 4. to water; 5. to hire/take; 6. to learn/begin; 7. to explain; 8. to be/travel; 9. to see/notice; 10. to speak

Ex. 26

1. Fred asked me to close ... 2. Justin reminded his younger sister to take her books ... 3. Paul advised Bob to take ... 4. Max ordered us to surround ... 5. Lizzy's mother forced her to go ... 6. The head teacher expected/told me to come ... 7. Every driver is required by law to have ... 8. Pauline's friend reminded her to translate ... 9. Mrs Fowles told/warned ... 10. The experienced teacher encouraged/advised her

younger colleague to explain ...

Ex. 27

1. to do; 2. seeing; 3. to do; 4. playing; 5. to give; smoking; 6. to be; 7. drive; 8. finding; 9. to go; shopping; 10. to read; 11. Smiling

Ex. 28

offer: 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11

suggest: 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 12

Ex. 29

1. suggested; 2. offered; 3. offered; 4. offer; 5. suggests (suggested); 6. suggests (suggested); 7. offered; 8. suggests (suggested); 9. offered; 10. suggests (suggested)

Ex. 30

1. Mother suggests a visit to the theatre (going to the theatre).

2. Mother suggests our going to the theatre (that we should go to the theatre).

3. I offer to buy tickets for this performance tomorrow.

4. At the end of the interview they offered me (I was offered) a job.

5. Sally suggested our going (that we should go) for a swim.

6. Dan suggested a different plan.

7. Willy: a) offered to do it this way; b) suggested doing it this way.

8. Polly offered Mrs Stein 20 dollars for the picture.

9. He didn't even offer me a cup of tea.

10. I suggest we should stop (our stopping) for a cup of coffee.

Ex. 32

1. Sorry, I'm not used to talking to strangers.

2. He got used to reading serious books when he was a child.

3. When he was young he used to ride a bike to work and he liked it.

4. We used to go to a coffee shop on Saturdays and eat tasty cakes.

5. I used not to like flying.

6. I'm afraid I'm not used to sea voyages.

7. In India I got used to riding elephants.

8. It's good to get used to watching English films.

Ex. 33

1. watching; 2. to telephone; 3. to switch; 4. travelling; 5. to ring; 6. dancing; 7. to post; 8. meeting; 9. to lock; 10. Seeing

Ex. 34

1. eating; 2. to say; 3. to take; 4. talking; 5. to look; 6. crying; 7. to get; 8. to pick up

Ex. 35

1. telling; 2. to tell; 3. to inform; 4. being; 5. taking; 6. to ask; 7. staying; 8. to ask

Ex. 36

1. to visit; 2. bringing; 3. taking; 4. to go; 5. to watch; 6. to use; 7. removing; 8. Smoking

Ex. 39

1. Alice: ...

Dan: Hello! It's Dan here.

A:

D: I'm fine, thank you. Is Sally in? Can I speak to her?

A: ...

D: Sorry, unfortunately I'll be busy after 5.

A:

D: Yes, please. Could you tell her that I'd like to have a word with her.

A: ...

D: Thank you. Bye!

A:

2. Alice: Hello? Who's that speaking?

Pauline: ...

A: Yes, he is. Hold the line, please. I'll call him.

Robin: ...

Pauline: ...

R: Hello? Robin speaking ... Hello? Is that you, Pauline? Can you hear me well?

Pauline: ...

R: Thanks for calling.

Pauline: ...

R: See you.

Ex. 41

1 — mobile phone (cellphone); 2 — telephone; 3 — phone box; 4 — fax machine; 5 — telephone directory (phone book); 6 — answering machine; 7 — phone card

1. A mobile phone is a telephone which one can carry with one.

2. A telephone is a device used for speaking to someone in a different place.
3. A phone box is a small structure containing a telephone for use by the public.
4. A fax machine is a machine which is used for sending or receiving faxes.
5. A telephone directory or a phone book is a book containing an alphabetical list of the names, addresses and telephone numbers of all the people who have a telephone in a certain area except for those who wish these details to be private.
6. An answering machine is a machine attached to a telephone which records messages when one is unable to answer the telephone.
7. A phone card is a plastic card which is used in some pay telephones instead of money.

Ex. 42

g) - d) - b) - e) - a) - f) - c)

Ex. 43

1. , ().
2. .
3. () ,
4. .
5. .
6. .
7. .
8. .
9. .
10. .
11. , , .

Ex. 44

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

Ex. 45

A. limited — ;

to head (for) — ;

injures— , ;

incapable— ;

distant— , ;

vacancy — ;

uncomplimentary —

1. — ,
2. .
3. , .
4. , .
5. .
6. , . (.)
7. , -

Ex. 47

Nouns: 1. f; 2. ; 3. d; 4. ; 5. ; 6. b.

Verbs: 1. ; 2. d; 3. ; 4. b; 5. ; 6. f.

Adjectives: 1. ; 2. g; 3. d; 4. f; 5. a; 6. b; 7. e.

Adverbs: 1. c; 2. a; 3. d; 4. to.

Ex. 48

1. heading; 2. ability (abilities); 3. obvious; 4. passionately; 5. memories; 6. enclose; 7. glorious; 8. gifted; 9. distant; 10. floating; 11. idle; 12. point; 13. flame(s); 14. absorbed; 15. Marvelous

Ex. 49

1. on; 2. to; 3. of; 4. out; 5. into; 6. for; 7. with; 8. In

Ex. 50

1. Sorry, he is almost illiterate.
2. He finds it marvellous.
3. She wastes so much money on clothes and entertainments.
4. I do. She was told they didn't have any vacancy.
5. He says it will be some distant land.
6. I think there were some nice photos enclosed (with it).
7. I think the answer is obvious. It was really glorious.
8. He was a very gifted commander, who helped a lot to win the war.
9. She has no ability to come on time. She doesn't have the feel of "timing".

Ex. 51

un-: uncomplimentary, unflavoured, uncreative, unexciting, unfulfilling, uninteresting, unpopular, unprestigious, unrewarding, unrequired, unlimited, unwrapped, uninjured;

in-: inaccurate, incapable, independent, in-
pensive;

il-: illiterate;

im-: immoral;

ir-: irregular

Ex. 52

1. My parents don't let me smoke.
2. Are you sure your mum will let you go with us?
3. ... her granny did not let her.
4. He never lets me drive his car.
- 5.—
6. Let me explain.
- 7.—
- 8.—

Ex. 53

1. lying; 2. lay; 3. laid; 4. lie; 5. laying; 6. lay; 7. lay; 8. lying; 9. lied; 10. laid; 11. lie; 12. Laid

Ex. 54

- B. 1. — b; 2. — b; 3. — a; 4. — b; 5. — a; 6. — a; 7. — a; 8. — a

Ex. 56

The moment when he wrote down his first story.

Ex. 57

- A. 1. — d; 2. — g; 3. — e; 4. — c; 5. — a; 6. — f; 7. — b

B. 1. hold the view; 2. it's little wonder; 3. in your own good time; 4. turn down the offer; 5. headed for; 6. a month's leave; 7. apart from that

Ex. 58

1) hold the view; 2) was given a week's leave; 3) headed for; 4) it was little wonder; 5) to turn down his offers; 6) apart from that; 7) in my own good time

Ex. 59

1. Boarding.
2. Talking in the dormitories and running in the corridors.
3. They didn't think much of it. They thought the boy was incapable of putting his words on paper, that his vocabulary was limited, he was idle and illiterate and didn't have any interesting ideas.
4. As he was not going to become a doctor, a lawyer, a scientist, an engineer or some other kind of professional he saw little point in wasting time in these universities.
5. He wanted to go abroad.
6. To East Africa.
7. He saw great sandy deserts, Arab soldiers on camels, palm trees and flying fish.
8. He became a war pilot in RAF.
9. He flew for about 3 years (from 1939 to 1941) and stopped flying because of his injuries.
10. He was sent to Washington DC as assistant air attache.
11. C. S. Forester, a famous British writer (did). He wanted Dahl to tell him about Dahl's war adventures.
12. He was too much concentrated on the duck he was eating and he thought he was not good at telling stories aloud.
13. He called it "A Piece of Cake".
14. It was "The Saturday Evening Post".
15. C. S. Forester wrote that the story was marvellous and that R. Dahl was a gifted writer.

Ex. 60

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

Ex. 61

1. invents; 2. obeyed; 3. entered; 4. depends; 5. trained; 6. shot; 7. crashed, burst; 8. write; 9. required, found; 10. floated; 11. seemed; 12. received; 13. Enclose

Ex. 62

1. Arabic; 2. Arab; 3. Arab; 4. Arabic; 5. Arabic; 6. Arabian; 7. Arabian; 8. Arab, Arabic; 9. Arabian; 10. Arabian; 11. Arab

Ex. 64

1. Because he was not going to become a writer, he didn't get any special education and became a writer by chance.
2. Because his school was traditional for those times, with a lot of fierce discipline and strict rules that had to be obeyed. He was much criticized by his teachers and felt unhappy.
3. All his written papers in English composition were severely and sarcastically criticized by his teachers. 4. He didn't go to university as he didn't want to become a professional person and was not going to waste his time.
5. Because they promised to send him abroad which he wanted to do.
6. He saw a lot of unusual and marvellous things he had never seen before and had dreamt of seeing them
all his life.
7. He thought that was his duty.
8. He had been badly injured.
9. Because Dahl had taken part in the war actions himself and S. Forester hadn't and the writer wanted Americans who had just entered the war to know more about the war and help the countries fighting with Hitler.
10. He was thrilled and it was a challenge for him.

11. Because he didn't think he was a good storyteller and it was difficult for him to talk and eat at the same time.

12. Because he had a gift for writing and was writing about the things he knew only too well.

13. Because the first story was a huge success.

Ex. 69

The Second World War began in September 1939. Britain was involved in the war from the beginning. The USSR (Russia) became a member of the Allied Forces in the summer 1941 after the German troops moved onto the territory of the country and began bombing it. The USA entered the war in December 1941 after the Japanese attack on the American base Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. The war ended when Germany having surrendered in May 1945 with the Allied Forces occupying Berlin, the capital of Germany. But Germany's ally Japan went on fighting. In August 1945 the American Army dropped atomic bombs on Japanese cities

Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Army in the Far East Japan surrendered as well.

Ex. 70

1. the mass media; 2. a headline; 3. an edition; 4. an issue; 5. a review; 6. a feature; 7. an obituary; 8. the leading article; 9. a daily; 10. a tabloid; 11. a broad sheet; 12. a channel; 13. a remote control; 14. a soap opera; 15. a newscaster (a newsreader)

Ex. 71

A. 1) various editions; 2) current events; 3) foreign (international) news; 4) home news; 5) advertisement(s); 6) classified advertisements; 7) strip cartoons; 8) cartoons; 9) comments; 10) politics and economics; 11) review; 12) readers' letters; 13) recipes for cooking; 14) an accurate, informative, impartial edition (issue); 15) to give a wide coverage of current events; 16) to cater for all opinions (to satisfy any taste); 17) a freelance journalist; 18) to subscribe to one's favourite editions; 19) to provide (offer) information on various subjects; 20) to keep an eye on events; 21) a feature (article)

B. 1) mass media; 2) to broadcast TV programmes; 3) to show programmes live;

4) to show programmes in recording; 5) cable and satellite television; 6) to switch over from channel to channel (to surfe the channels); 7) a wide choice of programmes; 8) a music request pro-

gramme; 9) a feature film; 10) a quiz (game) show; 11) a TV viewer; 12) a commentator; 13) a newscaster (newsreader); 14) to be concerned about something; 15) to be addicted to television; 16) violence and crime; 17) commercials on television

Ex. 73

A. 1) National newspapers are sold in the whole country, but local newspapers are mostly sold in a certain area of the country.

2) Morning papers come out and are sold in the morning, but evening papers come out and are sold late in the afternoon and in the evening.

3) Serious papers present information in a more serious manner but popular papers present information in an easier, more popular manner. Also popular papers tend to be smaller in size (they are usually tabloids)

and publish more pictures, cartoons and other material designed to entertain.

4) Magazines are thicker and more colourful than papers. Their pages are held together with staples. They are published on better paper and usually have a lot of photos and pictures. Magazines tend to be special interest editions. They are much more expensive than newspapers.

5) Announcements just give out some information orally or in writing but advertisements give out information to sell a product or a service.

6) A report gives an objective statement about something but a comment analyses events.

7) A serial is a written or broadcast story appearing in parts, but a strip cartoon is a story in pictures.

B. 1) Advertisements are typical of newspapers but commercials appear on television.

2) TV journalists make all sorts of programmes for television. Art critics may appear on television too, but they speak (or write) specifically about arts, analysing a certain book, film, picture etc.

3) A TV commentator usually analyses certain events, but a newscaster reads out the news in the news programmes.

4) A quiz show is a TV game where players answer questions and get prizes for playing well, but a talk show is a TV programme where a certain subject is discussed.

5) A music programme is a programme where music is performed at the choice of the people who make it, but a music request programme performs mostly the pieces ordered by the TV viewers or radio listeners.

6) A serial is any kind of story appearing in parts, but a soap opera is a television or radio programme about the daily life and troubles of characters in it. Such programmes are broadcast regularly.

7) A TV fan is just a television lover, but a person addicted to television has an uncontrolled love of TV and stays glued to the screen for hours.

Ex. 74

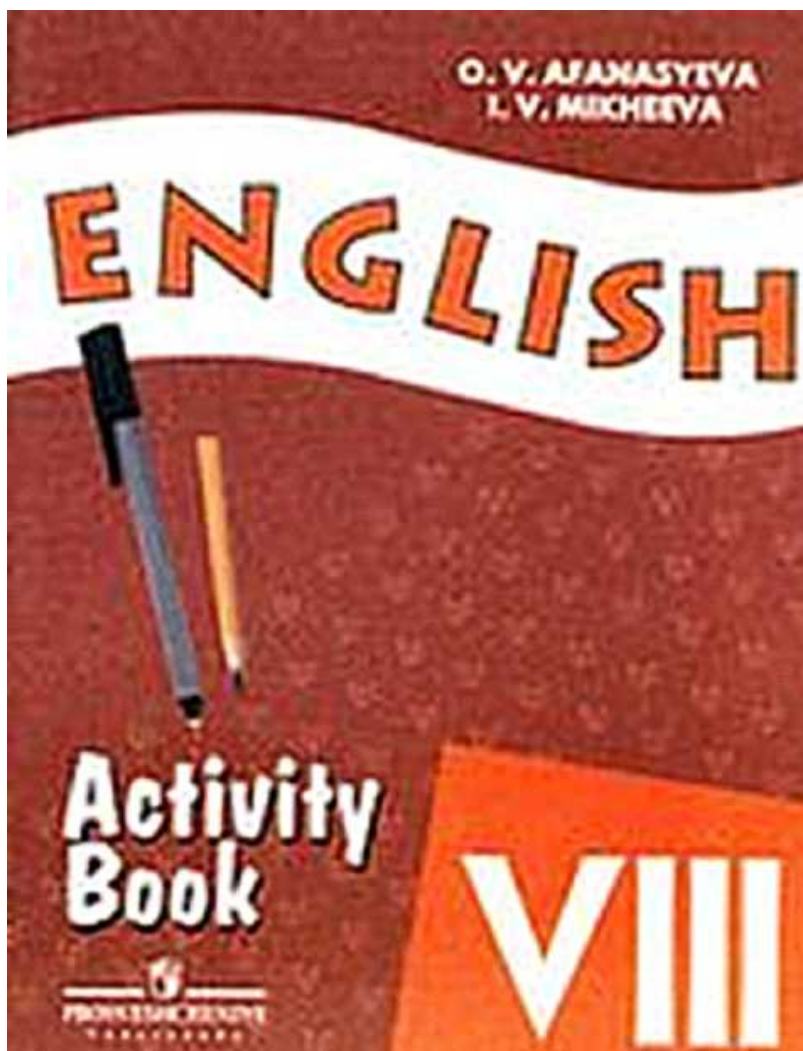
- 1) to turn the television off;
- 2) to turn the volume up;
- 3) to cater for everyone's taste;
- 4) to discuss current events in detail;
- 5) home news;
- 6) to love TV, to be a TV fan, to be addicted to television

Ex. 75

1. How to understand new technology. The article may be about the new developments in the field of technology.
2. Information from or about computer sites. The article may be about new web sites that have just appeared in the Internet or the new information in the sites.
3. The delegates of a certain conference or meeting taking place in Blackpool are discussing plans and projects of their future work. The article may be about the above-mentioned conference or meeting.
4. A RAF man becomes a member of National Council. The article may be about how he became a National Council member, his political career.
5. Military vehicles are displayed in an exhibition. The article may be about a new exhibition of military equipment opened at some place.
6. Pension reform is introduced and discussed. The article may be about a new pension reform.
7. Time has come to look at NATO and its activity from a different point of view. The article may be about the position of NATO in the modern world.
8. The best songs of week or month. The article may be about the regular rating of pop singers (groups).

Ex. 78

1. — c); 2. — a); 3. — b)



Unit 1

Ex. 1

1. hairdresser/hair stylist 2. pharmacist 3. primary school teacher 4. Librarian

Ex. 2

1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F; 6. F; 7. T; 8. F; 9. T; 10. T

Ex. 3

1. b; 2. e; 3. a; 4. d; — extra

Ex. 5

. Conversion: influence(d), view, slavery, innocent, moral(s), classic. Affixation: international, serial, national, movement, including, Russian, institution, sentimental, conventional, character, highly, emotional, largely, reader, plantation, motivation, Calvinist, hardly, experience, strongly, unjust. Composition: newspaper, stereotype(d), slave trader, all-forgiving, truetoo-life, insight, churchmen, outraged.

Ex. 6

A. 2. direction 3. skillful 4. explorers 5. Polynesians 6. location 7. traveller 8. movement 9. writing

B. 2. magnetic 3. freely 4. imaginary 5. explorers 6. mapmakers 7. findings 8. different 9. Various

Ex. 8

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

Ex. 9

1. a plumber's 2. a postman's 3. an estate agent's 4. a police officer's 5. a vet's 6. an architect's 7. a carpenter's 8. a dressmaker's 9. a physician's (a doctor's) 10. an eye specialist's (an optician's)

Ex. 10

1. didn't talk 2. were 3. rides 4. didn't leave 5. had 6. brings 7. would 8. knew 9. pass 10. will be 11. went 12. had 13. will have 14. were 15. didn't live

Ex. 11

1. If Lizzy hadn't lost the money, she would have bought some food and the family wouldn't have had just .. .

2. Norman Simon would have competed if he hadn't fallen down and hadn't broken

3. If Rose hadn't had a sore throat ..., she wouldn't have sung badly ... and would have won
4. If Sam hadn't been late ..., the Headmaster wouldn't have told him ... and he wouldn't have missed
5. If Jack hadn't forgotten about Anna's birthday, they wouldn't have had a quarrel and would have got married.
6. If Ms Green hadn't been walking ... and hadn't been caught ..., she wouldn't have fallen ill and wouldn't have had to stay
7. If Kate's bag hadn't been stolen, she would have phoned (managed to phoned). ... and would have got
8. If the lights hadn't gone off ..., the family would have watched
9. If the weather hadn't been bad ..., the vegetables would have grown bit enough
10. If Jack hadn't left his project paper on the bus, he wouldn't have had to spend

Ex. 12

1. had worked, have failed
2. had managed, have arrived
3. caught, be late
4. hadn't rained, have gone
5. bought, have
6. hadn't been, have forgotten
7. hadn't lost, have got
8. had, buy
9. hadn't forgotten, have arrived
10. were, help

Ex. 15

1. down; 2. out; 3. in; 4. out; 5. over; 6. over; 7. over; 8. in; 9. Down

Ex. 16

1. The silver box was (has been) handed down from generation to generation.
2. The old man was standing (stood) on the porch handing out (multi)coloured balloons to little children.
3. I would like you to hand in the papers for a check on Thursday.
4. John, would you please hand out the letters to all the soldiers.
5. Hand over that compact disk (CD).
6. Hand in the keys when you leave a (the) hotel.
7. Mother handed out the dessert to us.
8. The servant bowed and handed the letter over to his master.
9. All the essays should be (are to be, must be) handed in by Tuesday.

Ex. 17

1. set 2. run 3. do 4. hand 5. get 6. set 7. hand 8. ran 9. hand 10.

run

Ex.18

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

Ex. 19

1. In the street a group of children was (were) playing football.
2. In St Petersburg on Senate Square one can see a figure of an angel on the top of the column. 3. Sir Paul Carter was dumb from his birth.
4. Do you mind fixing my broken watch?
5. — We have missed the performance. — Never mind. We can watch it next week. 6. Jack is the smartest pupil of (in) our class.
7. This textbook is (meant) for (the) advanced pupils in this subject.

8. Jane is top of the class; her answers are always smart.
9. John says that they had a terrific time at the party yesterday.
10. Good pupils never use cheat-sheets.
11. The soup had a strong flavour of onions. I don't think you cared for (liked) it.
12. Do you care for computer games?
13. Will you take care of my goldfish while I'm away?
14. All the children envied Rob's new bike.
15. Throw these potatoes away. They are rotten.
16. It was silly to ask this question.
17. Mind your own business. They cheated during the game and will be punished.
18. That scene in the film gave me the creeps.

Ex. 20

1. top 2. harm 3. a cheat 4. flavour 5. concentration 6. a cheat-sheet

Ex. 21

- 1) a.; 2) b.; 3) a.; 4) b.; 5) b.; 6) b.; 7) b.; 8) a.; 9) a.; 10) b.

Ex. 22

1. Do you make your dresses yourself or do you have them made?
2. Yesterday I had my hair cut. The hair stylist (hairdresser) who cut my hair turned out to be (proved) not very skillful. You just look at me.
3. — Lady Grand cares for (likes) her garden very much, especially roses. — Does she plant and water them herself or does she have these done for her?
4. — Anna never shortens her clothes herself. — Where does she send her clothes to have them shortened?
5. Yesterday John had two teeth pulled out.

6. Jane's brother always fixes his car himself, but he doesn't like washing it. Jane always has his car washed at the car wash.

7. How often do you have your hands (nails) manicured at the hairdresser's? How often do you manicure your hands (nails) yourself?

8. Do you have your clothes cleaned at the nearest cleaner's?

9. a) When did you last have the walls of your country house painted?

b) When did you last paint the walls ...?

10. She usually has the grass on the lawn in front of her house mowed twice a week. Her neighbours' son usually does it.

Ex. 24

1. to 2. — 3. of 4. off 5. for 6. of 7. to 8. — 9. for 10. for 11. off 12. into 13. away (out) 14. up 15. in 16. — 17. by 18. — 19. For

Ex. 25

1. If James had come to me on time, I would have handed the money over to him.

2. If you had fixed the lamp to/on the wall, the father wouldn't have read the newspapers by candlelight yesterday.

3. If Colin hadn't used a cheat-sheet at the exam, he wouldn't have been punished.

4. If I hadn't seen this horror film before, it would have given me the creeps.

5. If the kid hadn't meant any harm, he wouldn't have run away when we entered the room.

6. If Alice hadn't called the game rotten, her friends would have let her (allowed her to) take part in it.

7. If Andrew didn't feel jealous of (envy) Tony, I would say that he is a good friend.

8. If the drink hadn't had such a strange flavour, we would have drunk it up.

9. If John hadn't liked maths in his childhood, he wouldn't have become an engineer.

10. If you hadn't asked so many silly questions during the interview, you would have got the job.

Ex. 26

1. Natasha wants to follow in her father's footsteps and become a journalist.
2. When I was choosing my future career, I was influenced by Y German's famous (well-known) book about doctors.
3. Firemen's work requires a lot of courage.
4. Nobody cares for tiring monotonous work but it also has to be done.
5. Computers allow people of some professions to work from home.
6. I find a travel agent's job creative and prestigious enough.
7. My uncle is a baker and this occupation makes night shift work necessary.
8. Everybody says that I have a bent for drawing. I think I'll follow my friends' advice and (will) become an architect or an interior designer.
9. My older brother is good at maths. But he hasn't decided yet what career to choose.
10. My parents encourage my wish to become a clothes designer. It's a satisfying, creative and rewarding profession.

Ex. 27

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

Ex. 28

1. called 2. brought 3. said 4. is coming 5. to sign 6. Isn't 7. is being organized/will be organized
8. have been invited/are invited 9. Got 10. looked 11. would meet 12. was standing 13. had just begun
14. hoped 15. would recognize 16. had had 17. did 18. was talking 19. Was introduced
20. to tell 21. learnt/learned 22. had advised 23. Smiling 24. Do you like 25. to know
26. had been writing 27. found 28. Had 29. had not given 30. had become

Ex. 29

1. b); 2-c); 3. a); 4. d); 5. b); 6. b); 7. b)

Ex. 30

Sample version:

- a) Frost's own family.
- b) Frost's school years.
- c) Frost's working years as a reporter.
- d) Frost's college years.
- e) Frost's life as a farmer.
- f) Frost's years in England.
- g) Frost's career in the USA after 1915.
- h) Frost's peculiarities as a poet.

Unit 2

Ex. 1

Dialogue 1.

1. It has begun taking in only sixteen-year olds, thus some of the teaching staff had to leave, others had to be employed. The college has introduced new subjects.
2. The number of pupils is getting less.

Dialogue 2.

1. Sports competitions, drama performances all of them voluntary.
2. It was a single-sex boarding school.
3. 20—25 boys.
4. Computer technology.

Dialogue 3.

1. His aunt.
2. 2001.
3. Now they feel free to decide, speak and act. They are more relaxed, independent.
4. No, she doesn't.

Dialogue 4.

1. A parent.
2. To do modern languages at London University.
3. French and Spanish.
4. Discipline, lack of uniform and hard work.

Ex. 2

French grammar, spelling, his attitude toward French

Ex. 3

1) a); 2) a); 3) b); 4) b); 5) a); 6) a); 7) a); 8) a); 9) a); 10) b)

Ex. 6

2. various 3. confusion 4. proposals 5. investigations 6. endless 7. regulations 8. statistics 9. qualifications 10. naturally 11. contradictory

Ex. 7

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

Ex. 8

1. weren't be able 2. hadn't taken, have 3. have bought 4. had made, be able 5. hadn't enrolled, have 6. weren't, be 7. hadn't vanished, have explained 8. didn't drone, listen 9. know 10. hadn't squeaked, have woken

Ex. 11

A. 1. a) If I saw John tomorrow, I would talk (speak) to him. b) If I had seen John at the party yesterday, I would have talked (spoken) to him.

2. a) If I had time, I would help you but I have no time now. b) If I had had time last week, I would have helped you.

3. a) If Sue had money now, she would buy a computer but she has no money now. b) If Sue had had money last month, she would have bought a computer.

4. a) If Ann went to Italy next month, she would visit Rome.

b) If Ann had gone to Italy, she would have visited Rome but she went to Spain to spend her holidays.

B. 1. But for her old age, he wouldn't let her (have let her) speak to him like that.

2. But for a strong flavour of onions, I would taste (have tasted) the main course.

3. But for my parents' love and care, I would have been able to cope with all the difficulties.

4. But for her British accent, I would have taken her for an American when we first met.

5. But for the cheat-sheet, Alex wouldn't have coped with the test.

6. If John hadn't fixed the badge on(to) his shirt, I wouldn't have learnt (learned) that he was a member of the conference.

7. If he minded his own business, he wouldn't annoy his friends so much.

8. But for the new timetable, she wouldn't have missed her classes on Friday.

9. But for her silly answer, they would have taken a different decision.

10. If our boys hadn't shown off but had played differently, we would have won the competition.

C. 1. I didn't know then what to do. What would you have done in my place?

2. If you went with us tomorrow, you would see a lot of interesting things.

3. If John had come to us yesterday, I would have introduced him to my parents.

4. If we had known that he would return at 5, we should (would) have come earlier.

5. If I hadn't known your secret, I wouldn't have guessed who you are (If I didn't know ..., I wouldn't guess...).

6. If I were you, I wouldn't do (have done) it.

7. If I had been there last summer, I would have done it in a different way.

8. If I were you, I would have asked your (my) uncle about it long ago.

9. If I had

such a sister, I would be proud of her. 10. But for her refusal, we should

(would) soon solve this problem tomorrow.

1. more frequently 2. most rarely 3. most beautifully 4. most patiently
5. more carefully 6. earlier 7. faster, fastest 8. nearest 9. loudest, most
loudly 10. clearer (more clearly) 11. brightest (most brightly) 12. soon-
er, later 13. more politely 14. slower (more slowly) 15. more often (often-
er)

Ex. 13

1. Could you tell me more clearly (clearer) how to get to the railway station?
2. Which of you lives nearest to the school?
3. Come on who can run to the corner fastest of all?
4. Please carry this box more carefully, there are glass things in it.
5. Tom found the way to solve our problem cleverest (most cleverly) of all.
6. The saleswoman smiled at me nicely and quickly went to the shelves.
7. Say it louder (more loudly), please. I can't hear you.
8. Look, Jane is breathing hardest (heaviest, most heavily) of all. I think, she has little training.
9. Steve drives a car very carelessly. I wouldn't like to be his passenger.
10. I have been living in this city longest of all and I know about it more than you (do).

Ex. 15

1. hand 2. hand 3. broken 4. handed 5. broke 6. hand 7. broke 8. broken 9. broke 10. broke

Ex. 16

1. Don't hand in your tests now if you haven't finished yet. You will be able to go on with your work during your next lesson.
2. Hand out the pencils to all the pupils of the class.
3. The thief was handed over to the police.

4. Tomorrow the princess will hand out gifts at the children's hospital.
5. In the majority of families with a lot of children clothes are handed down from elder brothers and sisters to the younger ones.
6. A month later he agreed to hand the farm over to the Davidsons.
7. When you leave a hotel, hand in the key at the desk.
8. They were made to hand the money over to Mr Pratchett.

Ex. 17

1. into 2. out 3. down 4. into 5. away 6. down 7. away 8. out

Ex. 18

1. — At what age does compulsory education begin and finish in England?
(When do British children start and finish ... ?) — It begins at 5 and finishes at 16.
2. — What (type of) school do the majority of children in Britain attend? — Comprehensive.
3. Are there any private fee-paying schools in England? — Yes, there are.
4. — What schools are called public schools in Britain and the USA? — In Britain public schools are highly prestigious private fee-paying schools; in the USA they are free local schools.
5. — What exam do English pupils sit (for) at the age of 16? — GCSE.
6. — Who usually attends the sixth form? — Those pupils who prepare for the A-level exams and want to go to university.
7. — What does the letter A mean (stand for) in the name (term) "A-level exam"? — Advanced.
8. — Do English children sit (for) exams when they finish primary school and enter the first form of secondary school? — Not as a rule.
9. — Do British pupils wear uniforms? — Some of them do.
10. — What in your opinion is the most interesting thing in the British system of education?

Ex. 19

1. compulsory education 2. a school-leaver. 3. a third-former (grader) 4. the GCSE exam 5. a boarding school 6. a fee-paying school 7. An assembly hall 8. the Headmaster's (Headmistress's) office 9. a canteen 10. a staff room 11. a science laboratory 12. a chemistry laboratory

Ex. 20

1 —; 2 —; 3 —; 4 a; 5 a; 6 a; 7 a; 8 —; 9 —; 10 a; 11 a; 12 —; 13 —; 14 —; 15 —; 16 a; 17 a; 18 the; 19 the; 20 —; 21 —

Ex. 21

1) learn 2) learn 3) learn/study 4) learn/study 5) learn 6) learn 7) study 8) learn 9) learn 10) study 11) study 12) learn

Ex. 22

1. Who enrolled you at this school — your mum or your dad?
2. During this season doctors often warn us against catching a cold (colds).
3. Are you also queuing for cakes (standing in this queue for ...)?
4. It was a hot summer day. (The) Bees droned in the air flying over the flowers.
5. Where do wizards and witches live?
6. Don't mess about (around). Get down (set) to business.
7. She took the (some) medicine but it (that) didn't relieve the pain.
8. If you hadn't disappeared (vanished) in the crowd then, you would have seen a terrific show with us.
9. In boarding schools children sleep in dormitories.
10. Don't tickle me. I can't stand it.
11. These birds are rare guests in our neighborhoods.
12. The floor squeaked and the child woke up.
13. It was hot and in the city people queued for ice cream and soda water.

14. The little mouse squeaked and rushed (ran) away.
15. I think he is trying to force his opinion on us.
16. The text we are going to read is written by a modern philosopher.
17. With (a feeling of) relief I remembered that the exams were over.
18. On hours he can drone on about how to behave.
19. I don't like my new white sweater. It tickles my skin.
20. I'm thinking about enrolling on the/a French course.
21. I know that I can always get some solid advice from my parents.
22. I have just seen Chris. When did he vanish?
23. From force of habit I still get up at six o'clock though I don't have to now.
24. The classroom is in an awful mess. I won't begin the lesson until you do the room.
25. I rarely remember the events of the last year (last year events). The memories bring too much pain.

Ex. 23

a. mice, bats b. geese bees, bumble-bees d. dogs e. snakes f. frogs g. bees, bumble-bees h. little birds i. horses j. ducks k. dogs l. wolves

Ex. 24

1. Wolves howl.
2. Dogs bark.
3. Snakes hiss.
4. Hens cluck.
5. Sparrows twitter.
6. Cats mew.
7. Cows moo.

8. Lions roar.
9. Chicks squeak.
10. Geese cackle.
11. Bees buzz.
12. Pigs grunt.
13. Crows caw.
14. Doves coo.
15. Sheep bleat.

Es. 25

1. .
2. .
3. .
4. .
5. .
6. , .
7. ! .
8. .
9. ?
10. .

Ex. 26

1. the
2. the
3. the, —, the, —
4. —, the, —
- 5.--
6. the
7. a, the,a, —
8. the
9. the, —
10. the,
- the
11. a, the, a/the
12. the, the

Ex. 27

- A. 2) a co-educational school

- 3) to leave school
- 4) a staff room
- 5) to take an exam
- 6) to sit for an A-level exam
- 7) to do a subject
- 8) to assess a paper
- 9) to prepare for an exam
- 10) to fail an exam
- 11) summer holidays
- 12) to go to school

B. 2. state schools 3. boarding schools 4. after-class activities 5. a weekend (days off) 6. to fail an exam 7. mixed (co-educational) schools 8. to attend a class

Ex. 28

(1) the (2) the (3) the (4) a (5) a (6) the (7) the (8) a (9) — (10) a (11) the (12) the (13) the (14) a (15) an (16) - (17) the (18) a (19) a (20) the (21) - (22) a (23) the (24) the (25) the (26) a (27) the (28) a (29) a (30) — (31) the (32) the (33) the (34) the (35) the (36) a (37) a (38) the (39) a, the

Ex. 29

1. had never been 2. had given (was giving) 3. was 4. was drinking 5. eating 6. was talking 7. took 8. began 9. was playing 10. Want 11. shook 12. meant 13. laid 14. shook 15. jumped 16. felt 17. do you mean 18. are you crying 19. sobbed 20. am crying 21. don't think 22. are 23. have ever met 24. wouldn't say (wouldn't have said) 25. know 26. have you done 27. have taken 28. is 29. has 30. Has made 31. think

Ex. 30

1. ; 2. .; 3. .; 4. b.; 5. f.; 6. .; 7. d.

Ex. 31

1. . 2. , ,

Ex. 32

1. d); 2.); 3.); 4.); 5.); 6.); 7. b); 8.)

Unit 3

Ex. 1

Dialogue 1:

1. A journalist.
2. write about it.
3. Ready-made clothes, perfume, underwear.
4. It's going to sell only elegant and exclusive things.

Dialogue 2:

1. The problem of wearing a uniform as a must.
2. No, as one can't express one's individuality.
3. Not absolutely. She doesn't like the idea of wearing a uniform very much but says that it helps discipline and unite pupils.
4. To have an opinion poll and find out what the others think.

Dialogue 3:

1. He wants to open an account.
2. Five or ten pounds are the sum to open an account.
3. How much money he must pay in to open a savings account, if he can arrange for some payments to be made from his account.
4. To fill in the form and sign it.

Dialogue 4: 1. He wants to get some information about Mr Farber's car.

2. In 1995.

3. Four thousand pounds.

4. They agreed to meet on Thursday at six.

Ex. 3

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

Ex. 5

1. culture 2. theme 3. continent 4. restaurant 5. cigarette 6. sports 7. music 8. dominant 9. result 10. company 11. barrier 12. export 13. product 14. isolate 15. economy 16. global 17. economic 18. dramatically 19. globally 20. globalization 21. multinational 22. national 23. regional 24. cultural

Ex. 6

2. developing 3. recklessly 4. naturally 5. globalization 6. Degradation 7. global 8. becoming 9. corporations

Ex. 7

1. right 2. widely 3. most 4. lately 5. wide 6. late 7. high 8. nearly 9. hardly 10. highly 11. hard 12. rightly

Ex. 8

1. Tom lives farthest of all from the school, that's why he has to get up earliest of all.

2. They say our neighbour is seriously ill. I am so sorry for her.

3. Nobody can write my name right.

4. The first duckbins that appeared in Europe were wrongly considered a fake.

5. Wait for me I have nearly finished the task.

6. I hope I haven't written the test so badly.

7. A basketball player has to be able to jump high.

8. This new women's magazine is widely advertised.
9. Who knows you better than your own parents?
10. I hope you have been rightly informed.

Ex. 9

1. — How many trousers did you manage to press yesterday? — I pressed four but I didn't manage (couldn't) iron my blouse. Something had gone wrong with the iron.
2. We managed to find out his mobile number but we didn't manage (couldn't) talk to him. The telephone was switched off.
3. At last I managed to see "Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets" but I couldn't understand why the film is (was) so popular.
. After the long talks (negotiations) we managed to work out an agreement.
5. How many pages did you manage (have you managed) to translate?
6. The little girl didn't manage (couldn't) find the way home.
7. The task was difficult and Tom didn't manage to (couldn't) do it.
8. Did you manage to answer all the teacher's questions?
9. I didn't manage (haven't managed) to buy trainers for my son. (I couldn't buy ...) There were only small sizes in the shop.
10. Did you manage to do the task yourself or did anybody help you? (Have you managed ...)

Ex. 10

1. John couldn't go to the baker's. He returned late.
2. Did you manage to choose presents for your younger brother's birthday?
3. I couldn't (didn't manage to) translate the article without a dictionary.
4. Did Betty manage (Has Betty managed ...) to buy paper-clips at the stationer's?
5. There were a lot of people in the shop, but Andrew managed to do the shopping rather quickly.
6. It was noisy in the room and Ann couldn't concentrate on the task.

7. Did you manage to buy the medicine? Where is it?
8. You managed to wake up early, didn't you?
9. What did he manage to spend his pocket money on?
10. Little Sam tried to run quicker but couldn't.

Ex. 11

1. — , ? — , () . — .
2. — , . — , .
3. ?
4. , , ?
5. .
6. , () ?
7. , .
8. , .
9. ?
10. , .
11. - .

Ex. 12

1. .; 2. b.; 3. b.; 4. .

Ex. 13

1. Can (May) I take another biscuit, Granny?
2. Mr Brown, may I stay a little longer?

3. Richard said we could take his bike.
4. We were not allowed to go to the party by ourselves.
5. Can I help you with your bags?
6. Jane had no ticket and she was not allowed to enter.
7. He might come on time, but I think he will be late.
8. There may be some cake (Some cake may be left). I'll go and have a look.
9. Now little Jimmy can read very well, but 5 months ago he couldn't.
10. Mum, can (may) I have another chocolate, please?
11. I got lost in the new city and managed to find the street I needed only by the evening.
12. In our ancient city tourists can see a cathedral and some churches of the 17—19th centuries.
13. We won't be able to explain to Richard the reason for our departure.
14. I may go to the cinema with my friend tomorrow.
15. How could you have broken your promise?
16. It may (might) rain again tomorrow.

Ex. 15

across, down, round, off, over

Ex. 16

1. What came over him yesterday? He let everybody use his computer (allowed to use...).
2. John said he might come round about six (the next day).
3. Emma came across very unusual accounts looking through her helper's files.
4. I don't think I can take part in the conference. I'm coming down with a cold.
5. While I was climbing over the wall a button came off my jacket.
6. You should explain this word to the children. They have never come across it.
7. A stud has come (came) off my brother's old waistcoat (vest).

8. Betty came down with a cold. She is running (has) a high temperature.
9. Come off the grass. You mustn't walk on it.
10. I don't know what has come over him, he doesn't want to come round to us for a while.

Ex. 17

1. a man's suit
2. a waistcoat
3. a collar
4. a jacket
5. a bow tie
6. a button
7. a buttonhole
8. a stud
9. laces
10. a ribbon
11. a straw hat
12. a top
13. a woman's suit
14. a skirt
15. a pocket
16. a belt
17. high-heeled shoes

Ex. 18

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

Ex. 19

1. up 2. on 3. of 4. with 5. on 6. in 7. to 8. by, by, in 9. from, in 10 at 11. —, for 12. with 13. — 14. Up

Ex. 20

A. 1. to get dressed

2. jet-black

3. brand-new

4. a wide trimmed straw hat

5. to take no notice (of)

6. to zip up

7. to unbutton a coat

8. to be the last straw (to put the lid on sth)

9. to shriek with laughter

10. to lose one's nerve

11. to lace up one's boots

12. a garage attached to the house

13. the inventors worth mentioning

14. to flap in the wind

15. to tie to the tree

B. 1. Could you change a hundred roubles? The cash machine (cash point) has given all the money to me in one hundred notes. I must buy bread and there is no change at the baker's on the corner.

2. I don't like borrowing money because I'm afraid to get myself into debt.

3. I like to do shopping in a/the big shopping centre: the service is good there and they often give reductions (discounts).

4. A modern shopping centre looks like a big city under one roof. One can find everything necessary there: hair and beauty salons, post offices, information

desks, petrol stations and even cinemas and restaurants.

5. Many stores allow the disabled to use special wheelchairs free.

6. Open a bank account. It will help you to save money, and the bank will regularly pay your interest.

Ex. 21

1. chew. 2. attached 3. immense 4. were reluctant 5. tied two firm knots 6. a fancy dress 7. outfit 8. flaps 9. funeral 10. are worth reading 11. garment 12. stiff 13. ridiculous 14. are detachable 15. brand-new

Ex. 22

A. 1. I have no cash. Can I pay by check?

2. Can you change a dollar for me?

3. Do people often buy goods on credit in Russia?

4. Yesterday my elder brother opened his first bank account.

5. Banks give loans to their customers.

6. My granny and granddad like neither to borrow money nor to lend it.

7. The other day my aunts went to a/the shopping centre and bought a lot of ridiculous things.

8. "You must fill in the form and sign here," said the bank clerk.

9. What is the exchange rate?

10. Excuse me, can I cash my checks here?

B. 1. Find out the price of the trousers from the shop assistant and ask if they will give me a discount.

2. Can you show me the way to the fitting room?

3. What free services do shopping centres offer their customers?

4. We bought my sports outfit at Marks and Spencer's.

5. Where can we buy tableware?

6. When I come to our local corner shop, Mr Briggs, the shop owner, always greets me nicely and asks if he can do something for me.
7. Take your receipt and change, please.
8. Can you wrap (up) my purchases, please?
9. Shall I put your box into a plastic bag?

Ex. 23

1. A new pair of shoes is worth buying.
2. Your father's advice is worth asking.
3. Foreign languages are always worth learning.
4. The stupid TV programme is not worth watching.
5. Tea is not worth making.
6. The new play has been worth watching.
7. The park was worth visiting
8. Is the Star Hotel worth staying in?
9. A taxi has been worth taking
10. A question is always worth asking but it (the question) is not always worth answering.

Ex. 24

1. I've made your bed. Your pajamas are under the pillow.
2. Here is the watch my mother has given me as a birthday present.
3. The stairs were high and we got tired before we got to the seventh floor.
4. I wonder whose funeral it is?
5. All this money has been already spent.
6. Bring me your clothes, I'll iron them.
7. How many clocks and watches do you have at home?
8. The traffic lights show red light. One mustn't cross the street now.

9. Your new clothes look smart. I like them.

10. I don't keep money at home. My money is in the bank.

Ex. 25

1. had always wanted 2. began 3. taking 4. passed 5. was bought

6. pay 7. would make 8. drove 9. hadn't learnt 10. went 11. was shin-

ing 12. had been driving 13. came 14. had been made 15. had been

opened 16. had been checked 17. felt 18. shall I do 19. have never

dealt 20. don't start 21. shall have 22. heard 23. turned 24. saw

25. looking 26. took 27. had happened 28. have been living 29. don't

listen 30. doesn't know

Ex. 26

1. — 2. the 3. — 4. a 5. the 6. — 7. the 8. the 9. the 10. the 11. the

12. the 13. the 14. — 15. — 16. — 17. the 18. the 19. the 20. the

21. the 22. a 23. the 24. the 25. a 26. the

Ex. 27

Money:

.
.
, .
, .
, .
, .
, .
, .

Business:

— () .
, . , .
.

Ex. 28

?49.20

?300

?30-10%=?27

?43

?25

?40

?80-20%=?64

?5 6=?30

?2.50 =?7.50

?4.30

?10

Ex. 29

1. d); 2. b); 3. b); 4.); 5. d); 6. d); 7. d)

Unit 4

Ex. 1

Dialogue 1:

1. A journalist.

2. write about it.
3. Ready-made clothes, perfume, underwear.
4. It's going to sell only elegant and exclusive things.

Dialogue 2:

1. The problem of wearing a uniform as a must.
2. No, as one can't express one's individuality.
3. Not absolutely. She doesn't like the idea of wearing a uniform very much but says that it helps discipline and unite pupils.
4. To have an opinion poll and find out what the others think.

Dialogue 3:

1. He wants to open an account.
2. Five or ten pounds are the sum to open an account.
3. How much money he must pay in to open a savings account, if he can arrange for some payments to be made from his account.
4. To fill in the form and sign it.

Dialogue 4: 1. He wants to get some information about Mr Farber's car.

2. In 1995.
3. Four thousand pounds.
4. They agreed to meet on Thursday at six.

Ex. 3

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

Ex. 5

1. culture 2. theme 3. continent 4. restaurant 5. cigarette 6. sports 7. music 8. dominant 9. result 10. company 11. barrier 12. export 13. product 14. isolate 15. economy 16. global 17. economic 18. dramatically 19. globally 20. globalization 21. multinational 22. national 23. regional 24. cultural

Ex. 6

2. developing 3. recklessly 4. naturally 5. globalization 6. Degradation 7. global 8. becoming
9. corporations

Ex. 7

1. right 2. widely 3. most 4. lately 5. wide 6. late 7. high 8. nearly 9. hardly 10. highly 11.
hard 12. rightly

Ex. 8

1. Tom lives farthest of all from the school, that's why he has to get up earliest of all.
2. They say our neighbour is seriously ill. I am so sorry for her.
3. Nobody can write my name right.
4. The first duckbins that appeared in Europe were wrongly considered a fake.
5. Wait for me I have nearly finished the task.
6. I hope I haven't written the test so badly.
7. A basketball player has to be able to jump high.
8. This new women's magazine is widely advertised.
9. Who knows you better than your own parents?
10. I hope you have been rightly informed.

Ex. 9

1. — How many trousers did you manage to press yesterday? — I pressed four but I didn't manage (couldn't) iron my blouse. Something had gone wrong with the iron.
2. We managed to find out his mobile number but we didn't manage (couldn't) talk to him. The telephone was switched off.
3. At last I managed to see "Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets" but I couldn't understand why the film is (was) so popular.
. After the long talks (negotiations) we managed to work out an agreement.

5. How many pages did you manage (have you managed) to translate?
6. The little girl didn't manage (couldn't) find the way home.
7. The task was difficult and Tom didn't manage to (couldn't) do it.
8. Did you manage to answer all the teacher's questions?
9. I didn't manage (haven't managed) to buy trainers for my son. (I couldn't buy ...) There were only small sizes in the shop.
10. Did you manage to do the task yourself or did anybody help you? (Have you managed ...)

Ex. 10

1. John couldn't go to the baker's. He returned late.
2. Did you manage to choose presents for your younger brother's birthday?
3. I couldn't (didn't manage to) translate the article without a dictionary.
4. Did Betty manage (Has Betty managed ...) to buy paper-clips at the stationer's?
5. There were a lot of people in the shop, but Andrew managed to do the shopping rather quickly.
6. It was noisy in the room and Ann couldn't concentrate on the task.
7. Did you manage to buy the medicine? Where is it?
8. You managed to wake up early, didn't you?
9. What did he manage to spend his pocket money on?
10. Little Sam tried to run quicker but couldn't.

Ex. 11

1. — , ? — , () . —
2. — , . — , .
3. ?

4. , , ?

5. .

6. , ()?
)?

7. , .

8. , .

9. ?

10. , .

11. - .

Ex. 12

1. .; 2. b.; 3. b.; 4. .

Ex. 13

1. Can (May) I take another biscuit, Granny?

2. Mr Brown, may I stay a little longer?

3. Richard said we could take his bike.

4. We were not allowed to go to the party by ourselves.

5. Can I help you with your bags?

6. Jane had no ticket and she was not allowed to enter.

7. He might come on time, but I think he will be late.

8. There may be some cake (Some cake may be left). I'll go and have a look.

9. Now little Jimmy can read very well, but 5 months ago he couldn't.

10. Mum, can (may) I have another chocolate, please?

11. I got lost in the new city and managed to find the street I needed only by the evening.

12. In our ancient city tourists can see a cathedral and some churches of the 17—19th centuries.

13. We won't be able to explain to Richard the reason for our departure.

14. I may go to the cinema with my friend tomorrow.

15. How could you have broken your promise?

16. It may (might) rain again tomorrow.

Ex. 15

across, down, round, off, over

Ex. 16

1. What came over him yesterday? He let everybody use his computer (allowed to use...).

2. John said he might come round about six (the next day).

3. Emma came across very unusual accounts looking through her helper's files.

4. I don't think I can take part in the conference. I'm coming down with a cold.

5. While I was climbing over the wall a button came off my jacket.

6. You should explain this word to the children. They have never come across it.

7. A stud has come (came) off my brother's old waistcoat (vest).

8. Betty came down with a cold. She is running (has) a high temperature.

9. Come off the grass. You mustn't walk on it.

10. I don't know what has come over him, he doesn't want to come round to us for a while.

Ex. 17

1. a man's suit

2. a waistcoat

3. a collar

4. a jacket

5. a bow tie

6. a button
7. a buttonhole
8. a stud
9. laces
10. a ribbon
11. a straw hat
12. a top
13. a woman's suit
14. a skirt
15. a pocket
16. a belt
17. high-heeled shoes

Ex. 18

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

Ex. 19

1. up 2. on 3. of 4. with 5. on 6. in 7. to 8. by, by, in 9. from, in 10 at 11. —, for 12. with 13. — 14. Up

Ex. 20

- A. 1. to get dressed
2. jet-black
3. brand-new
4. a wide trimmed straw hat
5. to take no notice (of)
6. to zip up

7. to unbutton a coat
8. to be the last straw (to put the lid on sth)
9. to shriek with laughter
10. to lose one's nerve
11. to lace up one's boots
12. a garage attached to the house
13. the inventors worth mentioning
14. to flap in the wind
15. to tie to the tree

B. 1. Could you change a hundred roubles? The cash machine (cash point) has given all the money to me in one hundred notes. I must buy bread and there is no change at the baker's on the corner.

2. I don't like borrowing money because I'm afraid to get myself into debt.

3. I like to do shopping in a/the big shopping centre: the service is good there and they often give reductions (discounts).

4. A modern shopping centre looks like a big city under one roof. One can find everything necessary there: hair and beauty salons, post offices, information desks, petrol stations and even cinemas and restaurants.

5. Many stores allow the disabled to use special wheelchairs free.

6. Open a bank account. It will help you to save money, and the bank will regularly pay your interest.

Ex. 21

1. chew. 2. attached 3. immense 4. were reluctant 5. tied two firm knots 6. a fancy dress 7. outfit 8. flaps 9. funeral 10. are worth reading 11. garment 12. stiff 13. ridiculous 14. are detachable 15. brand-new

Ex. 22

- A. 1. I have no cash. Can I pay by check?
2. Can you change a dollar for me?
3. Do people often buy goods on credit in Russia?
4. Yesterday my elder brother opened his first bank account.
5. Banks give loans to their customers.
6. My granny and granddad like neither to borrow money nor to lend it.
7. The other day my aunts went to a/the shopping centre and bought a lot of ridiculous things.
8. "You must fill in the form and sign here," said the bank clerk.
9. What is the exchange rate?
10. Excuse me, can I cash my checks here?

B. 1, Find out the price of the trousers from the shop assistant and ask if they will give me a discount.

2. Can you show me the way to the fitting room?
3. What free services do shopping centres offer their customers?
4. We bought my sports outfit at Marks and Spencer's.
5. Where can we buy tableware?
6. When I come to our local corner shop, Mr Briggs, the shop owner, always greets me nicely and asks if he can do something for me.
7. Take your receipt and change, please.
8. Can you wrap (up) my purchases, please?
9. Shall I put your box into a plastic bag?

Ex. 23

1. A new pair of shoes is worth buying.
2. Your father's advice is worth asking.
3. Foreign languages are always worth learning.
4. The stupid TV programme is not worth watching.

5. Tea is not worth making.
6. The new play has been worth watching.
7. The park was worth visiting
8. Is the Star Hotel worth staying in?
9. A taxi has been worth taking
10. A question is always worth asking but it (the question) is not always worth answering.

Ex. 24

1. I've made your bed. Your pajamas are under the pillow.
2. Here is the watch my mother has given me as a birthday present.
3. The stairs were high and we got tired before we got to the seventh floor.
4. I wonder whose funeral it is?
5. All this money has been already spent.
6. Bring me your clothes, I'll iron them.
7. How many clocks and watches do you have at home?
8. The traffic lights show red light. One mustn't cross the street now.
9. Your new clothes look smart. I like them.
10. I don't keep money at home. My money is in the bank.

Ex. 25

1. had always wanted 2. began 3. taking 4. passed 5. was bought
6. pay 7. would make 8. drove 9. hadn't learnt 10. went 11. was shining
12. had been driving 13. came 14. had been made 15. had been
- opened 16. had been checked 17. felt 18. shall I do 19. have never
- dealt 20, don't start 21. shall have 22. heard 23. turned 24. saw
25. looking 26. took 27. had happened 28. have been living 29. don't

listen 30. doesn't know

Ex. 26

1. — 2. the 3. — 4. a 5. the 6. — 7. the 8. the 9. the 10. the 11. the
12. the 13. the 14. — 15. — 16. — 17. the 18. the 19. the 20. the
21. the 22. a 23. the 24. the 25. a 26. the

Ex. 27

Money:

.
.
, .
, .
, .
, .
, .

Business:

— () .
, . , .
.

Ex. 28

?49.20

?300

?30-10%=?27

?43

?25

?40

?80-20%=?64

?5 6=?30

?2.50 =?7.50

?4.30

?10

Ex. 29

1. d); 2. b); 3. b); 4.); 5. d); 6. d); 7. d)

Unit 5

Ex. 1

Dialogue 1: 1 b); 2 a); 3 c); 4 a); 5 c)

Dialogue 2: 1 c); 2 c); 3 b); 4 c); 5 b)

Dialogue 3: 1 a); 2);); 4 a); 5 a)

Dialogue 4: 1 c); 2 c); 3 c); 4 c); 5 c)

Ex. 2

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

Ex. 3

1. b); 2. d); 3. f); 4. e); 5. a); 6. h); 8. c); 9. g); 7. – extra

Ex. 6

2. national 3. threatened 4. ecological 5. pollution 6. industrial 7. survival 8. privatization 9. biologically 10. unable

Ex. 7

1. don't need 2. need 3. need 4. need 5. don't need 6. need 7. don't need 8. don't need 9. don't need

Ex. 8

1. No, you needn't. You may pay later.
2. No, she needn't. It can wait till later.
3. No, you needn't. Kate will wash up this time.
4. No, you needn't. I think it looks great.
5. You needn't stay in bed. Just stay indoors till the end of this week.
6. You needn't go to the post office at all. I can post the letter for you.
7. No, you needn't. You can take as long as you wish.

Ex. 9

1. should take 2. to be taken 3. Do we need 4. needn't 5. have informed 6. stay 7. have cooked 8. take 9. are to 10. don't need 11. needn't 12. could have been 13. needn't take 14. must be 15. needn't

Ex. 10

1. You should have informed me about this exciting event. Because of you I've missed everything.
2. You should have woken me up. My dream was a real nightmare.
3. You shouldn't have confused him with your questions.
4. You shouldn't have spoken to him in such a rude voice. You've frightened the boy.
5. You could have bought today's newspapers. Why haven't you done it?

6. Jane needn't have translated the article. It has already been translated.
7. You needn't meet me at the metro station. Victor will see me home.
8. Do we have to (Must we) buy tickets to go to the park or can we go free?
9. We should have listened to the weather forecast. I've got wet through (to the skin) in the rain.
10. Who needs a pen? I have a spare one.
11. To be taken three times a day before meals.
12. You should have asked for your parents' advice.
13. Why did you climb up the tree? You could have fallen.
14. Steve says he needs no one's help.
15. You shouldn't have bought two tickets to the theatre. This Saturday I'll be busy and won't be able to go with you.

Ex. 11

1. awful 2. unexpected 3. loud 4. well 5. sadly 6. quiet 7. good 8. Well 9. pleasant 10. awfully
11. unexpectedly 12. loudly 13. quietly 14. pleasantly 15. sad

Ex. 12

1. The flowers smell strong before the rain.
2. I saw that the child was awfully frightened.
3. I felt cold and turned on the heater.
4. The new college building looks very attractive.
5. Now I feel well, I hope the headache won't come back.
6. Look at this woman. Don't you think she looks strange?
7. This new perfume smells very sweet.
8. The girl looked at me quickly and turned away.
9. The medicine tastes bitter, I can't take it.
10. The prices in our supermarket will pleasantly surprise you.

Ex. 13

1. Thai
2. Mexicans
3. Portuguese
4. Dutch
5. the British
6. a Britisher
7. the Belgians
8. the Chinese, Chinese
9. English
10. Swiss, Norwegians, Dutch

Ex. 14

1. Soon two Czechs and a Dane joined our group.
2. The Greek alphabet looks like Russian alphabet.
3. You're mistaken, Maggie is not an Englishwoman, she is Irish (an Irishwoman).
4. The Portuguese have always been great sailors.
5. Traditionally (the) Japanese eat a lot of seafood, as a result they seldom suffer from heart condition.
6. When I was young, I knew a Chinese (man) and he often told me about his country.
7. Mexican food is usually very hot (spicy) like Indian food.
8. A Frenchman can be easily recognized by his accent.
9. Not so many people in the world can speak Dutch.
10. The Swiss Alps are one of the most popular holiday places in Europe.
11. What do you know about the Welsh and their traditions?
12. The Canadians have two official languages.

Ex. 15

- Excuse me, is there a bus to the city centre?
- How long will it take me to get to the railway station by metro?
- Where's the nearest bus stop?
- At what stop do I get off?

- What bus will take me to the airport?
- Is there a metro station near the central shop or had I better go by bus?
- Could you tell me the way, please?
- Could you help me, please? How do I get to ...?

Ex. 16

1. At the end of the week we dropped on a nice attractive flat and decided to rent it.
2. I thought I would just drop in on you and see how are (doing).
3. John has dropped out of the game as he has a lot of work to do (he is very busy).
4. Jane said she would drop the jacket off at the cleaner's when she went to the centre.
5. Let's drop in on Ruth when we are in Oxford.
6. Don't drop English no matter how hard it is.
7. I dropped on my old diary when I was looking for my notebook.
8. We were passing by your house and decided to drop in.
9. Please drop off this order at the grocery on your way to school.
10. Denis was injured in the first round and dropped out of the match.
11. If everything is all right, I'll drop off the papers at your place tomorrow afternoon.
12. Why drop on me? Going there was his own decision.

Ex. 17

1. sea, weather, road, wood, voice, person
2. face, hands, stockings, clothes
3. answer, explanation, words, information
4. wall, room, head, floor, body
5. meeting, report, event, payment, conference
6. game, film, event, show, book

7. story, life, picture, impression

8. market, journal, news, bank

9. nonsense, pleasure, happiness, idiocy

10. towns, countries, raindrops, stories

Ex. 18

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

Ex. 19

1. sank

2. clattered

3. rough
4. groan
5. wrinkled
6. to be certain
7. was run
8. within easy reach
9. annual
10. bare
11. a married couple
- 12: a groan
13. rough drafts
14. totally
15. confused
16. thrilling
17. bareheaded
18. embraced
19. flowed
20. vague

Ex. 20

1. I saw tears of joy on her face.
2. Where does this river flow?
3. What is your destination?
4. Her trousers were wrinkled and she had to iron
(press) them.

5. My aunts hadn't seen each other for about a year. When they came to our place and saw each other, they embraces tenderly.

6. The sea was rough and the ship began sinking.
7. Her voice trembled with emotion.
8. When will our annual meeting of graduates take place?
9. I heard the clatter of dishes in the kitchen.
10. There appeared a fishing vessel in the distance.
11. His leg hurt badly, with a groan he rose and walked to the house.
12. The carriage clattered along the rough road.
13. The last days of the summer holidays turned out (to be) a real nightmare.
14. Wait a minute, you're confusing me.
15. We arrived at our destination long after midnight.
16. The old man embraced me with his thin wrinkled arms.
17. The speaker droned on and on and nothing could stop this flow of words.
18. There was a strong wind blowing and (the) bare branches of the trees were beating on (against) the windows.
19. "Open up!" — ordered a rough voice behind the door.
20. What a confusing story! I can't understand a thing.

Ex. 21

1. except 2. waiting 3. rather 4. quiet 5. by 6. half-sister 7. altogether 8. flowed 9. couple 10. awaiting 11. pair 12. quite 13. couple 14. stepbrothers 15. better 16. by 17. couple, besides

Ex. 22

1. I'd rather go home, I'm a little tired.
2. You'd better not argue with your parents.
3. He says he'd rather wait for me at the school but not at the bus stop.
4. Kate had better not think about becoming an air hostess. She is airsick.
5. We would rather go to the park with you; the weather is lovely today.

6. You'd better go to the dentist if you have a toothache.
7. I'd better switch off the television; when it works, I can't concentrate on my homework.
8. He would rather e-mail to his friends.
9. We had better not be late for the classes tomorrow as we are going to write a test.
10. You had better not buy tickets to the smoker.

Ex. 23

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

Ex. 24

1. g.; 2. m.; 3. b.; 4. i.; 5. c.; 6. f.; 7. h.; 8. d.; 9. o.; 10. .; 11. l.; 12. j.; 13. a.; 14. p.; 15. k.; 16. h.

Ex. 25

1. When we travel, we use various means (kinds) of transport. We can travel by plane or by train, by coach or by car, on a bike or on foot.
2. I always choose the most convenient way of getting at my destination. In my view it's going by sea (a sea voyage).
3. Could you please weigh the luggage and pay the excess luggage charges if necessary?
4. I've bought a season ticket. I think I'll save some money.
5. When I go away on business, I always have to do some last-minute shopping.
6. My latest journey to Rostov was a real nightmare. First of all I had a lot of heavy luggage, besides my fellow passenger on the coach was extremely talkative and that was getting on my nerves. There was a two hour delay of my train (my train was delayed for two hours) and I had to wait on the platform. I wasn't properly dressed and began to get cold. I wish I hadn't gone on that journey at all.
7. I need a double room for two days, preferably overlooking the sea (with a view of the sea).
8. Is the cost of laundry service included?
9. What facilities and services are available in this hotel?
10. When we leave the hotel, we should check out.

11. When is the flight from London? (When does the London flight arrive?)

Ex. 26

1. had 2. had been left 3. had never done 4. are found 5. playing 6. sunbathing 7. trying 8. drove 9. to stay 10. arrived 11. was raining 12. sit/sitting 13. looking 14. haven't played/haven't been playing 15. don't we do 16. had played 17. felt 18. walked 19. had been 20. were lined 21. was sure 22. would find 23. had not read 24. had always been 25. was caught 26. raised 27. pulled 28. turned 29. is/was often used 30. had been put

Ex. 27

1. The world. The group travelled around the globe and saw many interesting countries.
2. A round ball with a map of the world on it. We study the oceans and the countries on the globe in our classroom.
3. Anything shaped like a ball. We bought a new glass globe to cover the light bulb in the hall.

Ex. 28

1. postbox 2. (pedestrian) crossing 3. parking lot 4. pavement 5. lift 6. lorry 7. petrol station 8. underground 9. chemist's 10. dustbin 11. street seller 12. block-of-flats 13. highway 14. one way ticket 15. round-trip ticket

Ex. 30

1. — m) 2. — q) 3. — d) 4. — j) 5. — f) 6. — o) 7. — n) 8. — e) 9. — c) 10. — p) 11. - e) 12. — h) 13. — k) 14. — g) 15. — b) 16. — i) 17. — a)

Ex. 31

1. When in Rome do as Romans do. — .
2. Time and tide wait for no man. — .
3. One man doesn't make a team. — .
4. The more haste the less speed. — — .
5. There is no place like home. — , .

6. Absence makes the heart grow fonder. —

7. One man's meat is another man's poison. — To,

Ex. 32

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

Ex. 33

1. b); 2. d); 3. b); 4. a); 5. a); 6. b); 7. a)

Unit 6

Ex. 1

Dialogue 1:

1. a journalist

2. 1785

3. the Daily Universal Register

4. The government's.

5. He bought the Times.

6. 1902

Dialogue 2:

1. People's Friend

2. Fast food.

3. It's high in fat and calories. People easily become obese which leads to some dangerous diseases.

4. They advertise it everywhere and sell it cheap in school.

5. America is trying to fight against fast food companies.

Dialogue 3:

1. None.
2. Schoolchildren's health.
3. Work load.
4. Pupils are physical attacked and robbed, they also have fears about their popularity.
5. They work and take part in after- and before-school activity.
6. Budgeting pupil's time and making them stay longer in the open air.

Dialogue 4:

1. His visit to the TV studio.
2. He wants to write scripts for television.
3. He is writing a script for a new program.
4. Great Mystery Tour.

Ex. 2

b. 2; 5; d. t; e. 3; f. 7; g. 6

Ex. 3

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True 7. True 8. False 9. True 10. False

Ex. 6

1. It was good knowledge of history and geography, good judgment (strategy) and some good luck.
2. "Which king was married to Eleanor of Aquitain?"
3. She used her 50-50 lifeline and the audience's help. ...

Ex. 8

1. journalist

2. formulators
3. responsibility
4. citizens
5. journalism
6. discussion
7. entrance
8. education
9. exclusion/excluding
10. journalism
11. closed
12. unsympathetic
13. unpopular
14. properly
15. information
16. minorities

Ex. 9

1. for 2. to 3. of 4. of 5. for 6. in 7. from 8. of 9. to 10. in 11. in 12. to 13. in 14. of (about) 15. for 16. for 17. of 18. of

Ex. 10

1. He , .
2. .
3. , ?
4. .
5. .

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

Ex. 11

1. to 2. — 3. — 4. to 5. — , to 6. to 7. — 8. to 9. to 10. — 11. to 12. to 13. to 14. to 15. to 16. — 17. to 18. to 19. to 20. —

Ex. 12

1. watching 2. turning 3. to see 4. trying 5. making, to express 6. doing 7. listening 8. to buy 9. to get 10. to win 11. staying, watching 12. telling 13. calling 14. talking 15. to admire 16. to speak 17. playing 18. whining 19. to inform 20. persuading 21. jumping 22. phoning 23. seeing 24. to wind up 25. going

Ex. 13

1. offer 2. offered 3. suggested 4. offered 5. suggested 6. Suggests 7. offer 8. suggested 9. suggests 10. offered 11. offering 12. suggest 13. offered 14. suggest 15. offers

Ex. 14

A.1. Father still remembers buying his first television.

2. He didn't forget to take his passport with him.

3. Will you remember to buy fruit for me?

4. Remember to send a telegram to your aunt.
5. I will never forget skiing in the mountains.
6. John said he would never forget singing at the party.
7. Did you forget meeting me before?

B.1. Jane stopped to smell the rose.

2. Stop making this noise.
3. We stopped to buy a newspaper.
4. Lisa stopped going to the music school.
5. Stop shouting. I can't make out the voice on the tape.
6. We tried to stop him but he wouldn't listen to anyone.

1. I regret losing my temper.
2. I regret to tell you that your brother has got into a road accident.
3. Alice regretted telling you about it.
4. I regret to say that you haven't passed the exam.
5. I regret lending him money, he hasn't returned it.
6. I regret not taking your advice. You were right.

Ex. 16

1. The operator asked the caller to hold on.
2. The girl was walking down the stairs holding on (to) the banister.
3. The boy said hello and held out his hand to me.
4. I could hardly hold myself in.
5. The man held off his dog and let me walk by.
6. The soldiers managed to hold off the enemy's attack.
7. The handle was held on the door with a nail.
8. Hold on a minute, I'll see where he is now.

9. Linda held out her hand and gave me the keys.
10. When you dive, hold your breath.
11. We tried to hold off the crowd.
12. Hold on (to) this handle and you won't fall.
13. The stranger held out his hand to greet me.
14. The fort held on for a few days.
15. Hold on, hold on. This is where I disagree with you.
16. Mary was very angry but held (herself) in.
17. Hold on, I'm coming.

Ex. 17

1. on 2. in 3. in 4. at 5. out 6. on 7. down/along 8. for 9. into 10. with
11. in 12. to 13. of 14. to 15. of

Ex. 18

1. glorious 2. idle 3. passionate 4. enclosed 5. obvious 6. incapable

Ex. 19

1. People will hardly be able to forget that glorious day in May, the last day of the terrible war.
2. My knowledge of Arabic is limited to five or six phrases.
3. The flame of the candle was so weak that we were not able to read by its light.
4. Those were idle days of lying on the beach and doing nothing.
5. I enclose the picture of my family with our new house in the background.
6. Robin is a gifted musician and I'm sure that a brilliant future is awaiting him.
7. Do you think there are any illiterate people left in this country?

8. Jane's emotional and passionate speech didn't leave the public indifferent.
9. Charles had few memories of his early childhood.
10. In most cases people's happiness depends on a good family and a good job.
11. Wasteful people have no chance to get rich.
12. Absorbed in talking we did not pay attention to the noise outside.
13. My mistake was obvious and I was prepared to hear some uncomplimentary words from my teachers.
14. Wood doesn't sink but floats.
15. Come to the map and point out the Arabian Peninsula.

Ex. 20

1. unlocked 2. immobile 3. inattentive 4. irrational 5. unmarried 6. unexpensive 7. uncoloured 8. irresponsible, unpleasant 9. indifferent 10. illogical 11. unanswered 12. immortal

Ex. 21

1. inaccurate 2. independent 3. irregular 4. unpopular 5. Inexpensive 6. illiterate 7. illogical 8. impolite 9. irresistible 10. unprestigious 11. unseen 12. uninteresting 13. inattentive 14. unable, incapable 15. uncomfortable 16. irresponsible 17. untidy 18. incomprehensible

Ex. 22

1. I was allowed to enter.
2. I was allowed to go to the cinema.
3. Playing football in the street is not allowed.
4. The children were not allowed to go out in the rain.
5. I'm not allowed to work in the garden.
6. He is allowed to go to such parties.
7. You won't be allowed to return the money.
8. John stepped back and I was allowed to pass.

9. Her younger brothers are not allowed to use her bike.

10. Smoking is not allowed in the restaurant.

Ex. 23

1. Some papers lay on the table. 2. Father laid his hand on my shoulder. 3. Jemma laid the clothes in the box. 4. Lay the hat on this chair. 5. She went to the bedroom and lay on the bed. 6. When I entered the room, grandfather was lying on the sofa. 7. The farm lay within three miles of the sea. 8. I knew that Rob was lying. 9. John lay on the beach thinking of his family (was lying and thinking ...). 10. The little girl laid the pencil on the table. 11. The young mother laid the baby on its back. 12. She is in the room laying the table. 13. Look how she is laying the child in the bed. 14. Look, the dog is lying under the table. 15. Lie on the sofa and try to sleep.

Ex. 24

1. The Arabian Peninsular.
2. The United Arab Emirates.
3. The Arabic language.
4. Arabian Nights.
5. Arabic numerals.
6. The Arabian Desert.
7. An Arabian horse.
8. The Arabic literature.
9. Arab tribes.
10. The Arab world.

11. Arab-Israeli War.
12. Arab countries.
13. The Arabic alphabet.
14. Arab oil.
15. Arab history.

Ex. 26

1. big headlines
2. film review
3. various kinds of editions
4. a great number of copies
5. impartial and accurate
6. to keep an eye on the news
7. freelance journalist
8. a newspaper stand
9. to broadcast programmes
10. to be glued to the television screen
11. a remote control
12. the ten o'clock news
13. a newscaster (newsreader)
14. a quiz host
15. a commercial on television
16. violence and crime
17. a music request programme
18. an editor
19. to subscribe to a newspaper

20. to keep people informed about the current events

Ex. 28

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

Ex. 29

1. be wearing 2. had seen 3. has read 4. provide 5. lay 6. lay 7. have cooked, would 8.
subscribed 9. receiving 10. allowed

Ex. 30

1. had been dreaming/had dreamt

2. were walking

3. noticed

4. come/coming

5. have never seen

6. will make

7. raised

8. prepared

9. was heard

10. spring

11. knew

12. had missed

13. thought

14. had been given

15. had had
16. would have been
17. tried
18. had been aiming/had aimed
19. shot
20. was wasted
21. am getting
22. replied
23. Do not worry
24. has missed
25. turned
26. to look/looking
27. had not gone
28. was paying
29. was practising
30. spoke

Ex. 31

1. Leo — l.
2. Scorpio —
3. Jemini — k.
4. Libra — a.
5. Cancer — b.
6. Aries — d.

7. Aquarius — g.
8. Virgo — f.
9. Pisces — h.
10. Taurus — e.
11. Capricorn — j.
12. Sagittarius — i.