

Англійська мова

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«Англійська мова (7-й рік навчання)»
підручник для 7 класу
загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів

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Юний Друже!

Прийми вітання з новим навчальним роком і побажання ще більших успіхів у вивченні однієї з найпопулярніших мов світу — англійської мови. Підручник, сторінками якого Ти будеш мандрувати в англійськомовному світі, допоможе Тобі якнайкраще спілкуватися і розповідати англійською мовою про сімейні традиції, свята, проведення вільного часу в колі родини і друзів, про свої захоплення, заняття спортом, про позакласні заходи, якими емоційно збагачується Твоє життя у школі, а також про те, як зберегти здоров'я і залишатися у чудовій спортивній формі, як приготувати улюблені страви, правильно поводити себе за столом, — одним словом, про все, чим живе сучасний семикласник. Разом із героями діалогів та текстів Ти зможеш подорожувати визначними місцями Великобританії та України, навчишся сам проводити екскурсії для іноземних туристів, бо кількість охочих приїхати до нашої країни щороку збільшується.

Підручник створено так, щоб, працюючи наполегливо, Ти мав достатньо часу і для відпочинку, і ще для того, щоб вивчення англійської мови не виснажувало Твої навчальні зусилля, а навпаки — приносило задоволення від успіху в опрацюванні матеріалу кожного уроку. Водночас мова книжки саме така, яку ти зможеш використати у спілкуванні з носіями англійської мови та культури.

Тож спробуй! Автор підручника бажає Тобі успіху! До зустрічі на сторінках цієї книжки!

Автор

LESSON 1



1. Listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner.



First Day. New Class.

Eric: Hello! I'm Eric Johnson. What's your name?

Karen: Karen Simons.

Eric: Are you a new student in our class?

Karen: Yes, I am. I am so worried about it.

Eric: You shouldn't worry. It's the best school in our town. And we are very happy in this class. Where are you from?

Karen: I am from the USA. I was born in Dallas.

Eric: Why are you in Britain?

Karen: I live with my aunt Shirley. My parents travel all the time.

Eric: What do they do?

Karen: They work for a big company. They're working in Japan now. What about your family, Eric?

Eric: My father is a doctor and my mother is an engineer. But she isn't working at the moment. She is a housewife.

(Bell)

Eric: A math lesson! Do you like math?

Karen: Maths? Like it? Brrr!

2. When people give information about themselves they have to fill in information cards. Say what these cards tell you about.

Surname: Kelly
First name: Tom
Address: 16 Prince Philip road, Leeds
Age: 13
Place of birth: Blackpool, England
Family: 1sister, 1brother
Parents' occupation: father: pilot
 mother: hairdresser
Likes: sports, collecting coins, watching TV, music, English
Dislikes: cooking, maths, cleaning the room.



Surname: Lee
First name: Susan
Address: 110 Cliff Road, Cardiff
Age: 14
Place of birth: Cardiff
Family: Parents' occupation: father: architect
 mother: shop assistant
Likes: cooking, doing nothing
Dislikes: parties, washing-up, reading.



3. Interview your friend to find out information and write a card about him or her.

Model: What's your surname?
 What's your first name?

 Where do you live?

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form (Present Simple or Present Continuous).

- Eric is in his room. He (read).
- I (go) to the library every Wednesday.
- My parents (do) the shopping on Saturdays.
- Look! Mum (talk) to your teacher.
- Dad (leave) home for work every morning at 8.
- My brother (speak) Spanish very well.
- Look! The cat (run) after a mouse.

5. Disagree with the statements as it is given in the model.

- Model:** Karen Simons likes Math. — No, she doesn't. She dislikes Math.
- Karen is German\French.
 - She was born in Chicago\Paris.
 - Karen's parents work for a small company\large company.
 - Her parents are in France now.\Japan.
 - Karen likes her lessons of history\English lessons.

6. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the given words. Then listen to check your answers.

do enjoy like read speak take tidy walk watch work

Model: I don't walk to school. I always take the bus.
 My mother is talking on the phone at the moment.

- Emma _____ tea. She prefers coffee.
- My father _____ to listen to music after dinner.
- _____ your brother _____ French? Mine doesn't.
- _____ you _____ in your free time? I don't.
- What _____ your father _____? I suppose he _____.
- _____ your mother _____ for a big or a small country?
- They _____ their room. — No, listen. They _____ television.

LESSON 2

1. Look at the pictures. Agree or disagree. Use:

I agree entirely; Right; Oh, come on; You must be joking.

These are teeth



This is a beard



These are eyelashes



This is a forehead



This is a mouth



These are eyebrows



Entirely — цілком

Oh, come on. — Та годі вже!

You must be joking — Ви (ти), напевно, жартуєте (жартуєш).

2. Answer the questions.

- Do you have a haircut?
- Are you tall or short?
- Is your hair long or short?
- Are your cheeks rosy?
- Are your eyelashes long?
- Does your uncle have a beard?
- Who has a moustache in your family?
- Does your mother have a nice hairdo?

3. Say how many people you know have a moustache or a beard, and who has a nice hairdo or haircut.

Model: My mother has a nice hairdo. My uncle has a beard.

4. a) Give adjectives to the nouns:

hair — grey, long, straight ...

eyebrows —

mouth —

face —

forehead —

eyelashes —

teeth —

moustache —

b) Make up five sentences.

Model: Emma Watson has long brown thick eyelashes, brown hair and soft mouth. So she is beautiful.

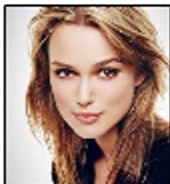
Emma Watson



Daniel Radcliffe



Justin Timberlake



Keira Knightley



Leonardo DiCaprio



Natalie Portman

5. Say in English.

1. У моєї подружки дуже гарна стрижка. 2. У нього овальне обличчя? Ти жартуєш? У нього кругле (round) обличчя. 3. У неї довгі вії. 4. Твій друг має вуса. — Ти, напевно, жартуєш. Йому тільки 11 років. 5. Волосся твоєї мами темне. 6. Вона має ямочки на щоках. 7. Петро схожий на свого тата: високий і стрункий (to take after somebody — бути схожим на когось).

6. Ask five questions using the table.

Is	your maths teacher	optimistic
	your botany teacher	generous
	your sister-in-law	cheerful
	your brother-in-law	reserved
	your aunt	greedy
	your uncle	talkative
	your cousin	shy

7. Complete the sentences with the question tags.

- Modern life doesn't cause any troubles, *does it?*
- This article is worth reading,
- The cartoon attracted my sympathy,
- Channel 1 wasn't showing sports,
- My friends will enjoy the animals,

LESSON 3

1. Read the statements. Respond using He is lucky (unlucky) (він везучий / невезучий); It's very kind (unkind) of him (дуже люб'язно з його боку).

Model: — He has given me a lot of nice presents.
— It's very kind of him.



- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. He is visiting Egypt. | 5. He has been to Hollywood recently. |
| 2. He has a greedy friend. | 6. He didn't help me with my homework. |
| 3. He didn't come to me. | 7. He has given me a new computer game. |
| 4. He borrowed me his book. | 8. He missed his train to London. |

2. What sort of person are you?

a) Answer the questions.

- Are you usually smiling and happy?
- Do you enjoy the company of other people?
- Do you notice other people's feelings?
- Do you think the future will be good?
- Do you work hard?
- Do you often give presents?
- Do you talk a lot?
- Are you usually calm?
- Is your room often in a mess?



b) Match these adjectives with the questions.

Model: untidy — 9

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. untidy | 7. lazy | 9. hard-working |
| 2. optimistic | 8. generous | 10. cheerful |
| 3. social | 5. reserved | 11. sensitive |
| 4. talkative | 6. shy | 12. reliable |

3. Let's play. Say So do I if you do the same. Say I don't if you don't do that.

Model: I enjoy the company of other people. — So do I.
He sleeps 10 hours a day. — I don't.

1. She wears uniform.
2. He works hard.
3. He talks a lot.
4. I often give presents.
5. He calls a taxi.
6. I go on an excursion to Kyiv.
7. My cousin takes a train.
8. My grandfather often stays in hotels.
9. She likes tennis.

4. Tell about yourself: a) your family; b) your appearance; c) your character.

5. Render the dialogue in English.



A: Я поважаю надійних людей.

B: Я також.

A: Наскільки я пам'ятаю, ти маєш хорошого друга.

B: Так. Він дуже весела, товариська людина.

A: Ти везучий.

B: Так. Чому б тобі не товаришувати (make friends) з нами?

A: Ти жартуєш.

B: Я серйозно. (I'm serious.).

A: Це так люб'язно з твого боку.

LESSON 4



1. Read and listen to the dialogues and make up similar ones.



- a) **A** Look at the boy!
B What about him?
A Look at his hair-cut!
B What about it?
A It's the same as yours.
B Nothing of the kind (нічого подібного). Mine is more stylish.
- b) **A** Can you see that girl over there?
B Yes. What about her?
A She is very pretty, but looks cunning.
B Nothing of the kind. I know her. She is intelligent and honest.

2. Answer the questions.

- Do you treat your parents well?
- How does your friend treat the animals?
- Are you polite to your class teacher?
- Is your partner cruel to his grandparents?
- Do you have a pet? Are you kind to your pet?
- Do you get on well with your classmates?
- Are your classmates polite to elderly people?
- How often do you go out with your friends?

3. Compare the school systems in Great Britain and the USA.

- Model:**
- Pupils in Great Britain are younger than American pupils when they start their studies.
 - Primary school in Great Britain takes more years than in the USA.
 - British teachers are as professional as American teachers.

4. British pupils graduate from school at the age of 16, while in the USA school graduates are usually 18 years old.

4. Answer the questions.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Where is your school? | 5. Do you have tests? |
| 2. How long does it take you to go there? | 6. Is the discipline strict? |
| 3. Do you have a lot of homework? | 7. Do you wear uniform? |
| 4. Do you have lessons on Saturday? | 8. Have you taken exam this semester? |

5. Read and then speak about Celine Dion, a famous singer.

Model: Celine Dion was born in Canada. Her zodiac sign is Aries. She is married. Her husband's name is ...



Celine DION

Place of birth:	Canada
Astrological signs:	Aries, Monkey in Chinese horoscope
Civil status:	married, to Rene Angelin
Character:	organized, sometimes impatient
Lucky number:	5
Perfume [ps:fjum]	Chanel # 5
Preferred colours:	black, white and red
Sports:	snow and water skiing
Musical instruments:	piano
Favourite singers:	Stevie Wonder, Michael Jackson and Natalie Cole

LESSON 5



1. Listen to the dialogue, act it out with your partner and make up a similar one.

A: What's wrong? You look nervous!

B: We have a test today.

A: Come on! Is it for the first time (уе впервые)?

B: Definitely, not. But this time the topic is very difficult.

A: What's that?

B: School system in Great Britain.

A: It's easy. First, they have state and private schools.

Then, state schools are infant and junior. That's it (уе все).

B: Oh, thank you. You saved me!



2. Make up as many sentences as you can using the table.

Halia	is are does make	the lesson	isn't she?
Yura		single	isn't he?
They		up sentences	isn't it?
We		slippery	doesn't he?
You		shopping	doesn't she?
The pupils		funny	do they?
Anatoliy		friends	
It		morning exercises	

3. Complete the sentences. Use the charts from Ex. 3, lesson 4 to help you.

Schooling in Britain

1. Pupils draw pictures, sing songs, listen to stories and tales at schools. 2. The main subjects at all state schools are 3. of children go to private schools. 4. At the age of 13 children 5. The comprehensive system is 6. At the age of 11 they take ... 7. Those who pass the 11-plus exam go to 8. In private schools children receive 9. After leaving private schools pupils may enter 10. British boys and girls go to prep school at the age

4. One of you is from England, the other is from Ukraine. Speak about your school or English lessons. Use these word combinations.

Just the other way round, it's a ten-minute drive, how long does it take you to get ..., as far as I know, what do you mean, I can't stand ..., Why don't you ...

Model:

A: Do you study at a state or private school?

B: At state. There are no private schools in my country. And you?

A: At private.

B: You are lucky. As far as I know very good teachers teach subjects at private schools.

A: Right. I am proud of it. But my school is far from my house.

B: How long does it take you to get there?

A: It's a 20 minute drive. Your school is far too, isn't it?

B: Just the other way round. It takes me 5 minutes to get there on foot.

5. Complete the sentences with the words given in the box.

wear	headmaster	library	take	after-school activities
noise	discipline	started	do	5-6 ... a day

1. I ... school at the age of six 2. I shall ... exams in Form 9. 3. I have ... lessons ... 4. In the ... we take books. 5. I ... well at school. 6. The pupils of my school ... school uniform. 7. The ... is strict in my school. 8. ... include clubs, parties, circles (гуртки). 9. My ... 's name is Andriy Evhenovych. 10. We usually don't make much ... during the breaks.



6. Listen to the London tour guide and put the places in the order that the tour bus will visit them.

a. Oxford Street	1. <u> </u> c <u> </u>
b. Houses of Parliament	2. <u> </u>
c. Madame Tussaud's	3. <u> </u>
d. Big Ben	4. <u> </u>
e. London Eye	5. <u> </u>
f. Tower Bridge	6. <u> </u>
g. Tower of London	7. <u> </u>
h. Buckingham Palace	8. <u> </u>

Lesson 6

1. Read the words and word combinations and try to guess their meaning by means of explanation phrases.

to give a hand in cleaning — to help with cleaning;

to do the washing-up — to make the dirty dishes clean after breakfast, dinner, or supper;

to Hoover — to use a vacuum cleaner to pick up dust from the carpets;

to cook meal — to prepare food for breakfast, dinner, or supper;

to do the washing — to make your clothes, clean with soap or washing powder;

to do the ironing — to make your clothes look straight, without folds.

2. Look at the list of the chores and say which family members have to do each of them. Give your reasons.

do the shopping
cook meals
do the washing up
do the ironing
hoover
make beds

do the washing
look after the children
hammer the nails
do the repairing
clean the rooms
water the flowers

Model: I personally think that a wife has to....
But the children have to ...

**3. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions after it.**

Mr. Clarke: Good evening, darling. As dinner ready? I'm so hungry.

Mrs. Clarke: If you want dinner, get it yourself.

Mr. Clarke: What's the matter with you?

Mrs. Clarke: I'm sorry to say this but I am on strike.

Mr. Clarke: What? Why? What do you mean?

Mrs. Clarke: Well have I got a job?

Mr. Clarke: Darling of course you've got a job. You are a teacher.

Mrs. Clarke: Right. But I have to do one more job, that of a housewife.

Mr. Clarke: Yes. So what? What are you complaining about?



Mrs. Clarke: I'm married. I've got two children and I have to do all the chores in this house.

Mr. Clarke: We give you a hand with the cleaning and with the washing up, don't we?

Mrs. Clarke: Ha! You Hoover two rooms on Saturday morning, and the children wash up twice a week. The rest of the time I cook the meals, do the shopping, the washing and ironing. When you go to the pub I stay at home to look after the children. At the weekend you go to the Sports Centre and I'm too tired then. That's enough. From now on, I refuse to do all those things and be your servant.

1. Why does Mrs. Clarke answer her husband's first question angrily?
2. What's her occupation?
3. Who usually does the shopping, the ironing and washing in the Clarke family?
4. What do the children and Mr. Clarke do to help Mrs. Clarke in the house chores?
5. Why is Mrs. Clarke on strike?
6. What is Mrs. Clarke's final decision?

4. Speak about your share (часть, доля) of house chores in your family.

5. Say what you did about the house the previous week and what you'll do the following week.

Model: Last week (on Monday) I did the shopping.
Next week I'll do the ironing...

6. Look at the pictures and correct the mistakes in the sentences under them



This girl is hoovering the carpets.



That man has done the shopping.



This girl is cooking meals.



The man/woman is doing the ironing.

7. Write a story about how your family members did the house chores last week.

LESSON 7

1. Look at the report about the previous day in the life of Linda's family and say what they were doing at: 7:45; 7:07; 11:35; 14:30; 17:00; 20:00; 23:15.

Model: at 7: 45 yesterday Linda's brother was having his breakfast.



7:00	Linda woke up.
7:05	She made her bed.
7:15	Linda had her breakfast.
7:40	She went to school.
8:05	Her brother woke up.
8:30	He had his breakfast.
11:30	Linda had her lunch at school.
15:00	Linda's mother cooked dinner.
15:20	Linda came home from school.
18:00	Linda began to do her homework.
19:00	Linda went to watch TV.
22:00	Linda and her brother went to bed.

2. Use the exercise 1 and read the text. Say whether the sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

Yesterday Linda woke up at 7:00. She made her bed at 7:05, then she had her breakfast.

Linda's little brother woke up at 8:05. He does not go to school. He is five years old. He stays at home with his mother.

Linda is a schoolgirl. Yesterday she went to school at 7:40. So when Linda's brother woke up, Linda wasn't at home. She had already gone.

Linda's brother had his breakfast at 8:30.

Linda had her lunch at school at 11:30. She came home from school at 15.20, when her mother was cooking dinner. At 18:00 Linda began to do her homework. In the evening, at 19:00 she went to watch TV. Linda and her brother went to bed at 22:00.



- Linda's brother had waken up before Linda went to work.
- Linda had had her lunch by 12 o'clock.
- Linda's mother had cooked dinner by 4 pm
- Linda's father came home by the time his daughter did her homework.
- Linda had gone to bed by 11 pm

REMEMBER!



Щоб показати, що одна минула дія відбулася раніше іншої минулої дії, в англійській мові вживають форму Past Perfect.

(дія № 1)

(дія № 2)

Linda's mother **had cooked** dinner before Linda **came** home.

Дія №1 відбулася раніше за певну дію в минулому (Past Perfect).

Дія№2—певнадіяуминулому(PastSimple). Часто використовується через сполучення прийменника **by** та значення години.

Linda's mother had cooked dinner **by** 15:20.

Past Perfect утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **to have** у Past Simple (**had**) і основного дієслова з закінченням **-ed** (для правильних дієслів), напр. **had cooked**, або у третій формі дієслова (для неправильних) напр. **had made**.

3. Arrange Tom's yesterday house chores in the chronological order.

Tom had done the shopping before he cooked dinner. He also had done the ironing by the time he started to help his younger sister with her homework. But before he did the ironing Tom had done the washing-up. He also had watered the flowers and had done the washing before he did the shopping, but he had watered the flowers by the time he did the washing. I forgot to mention that the first thing Tom did — he made his bed. Tom also had cooked dinner before he hoovered the floors.

4. Look at the pictures and say what Linda was doing at certain time.



10:20



11:15



13:10



14:45



15:30

Model: At 9:15 Linda was doing the washing.

5. Use the pictures in exercise 4 and say what the girl had done before another chore yesterday.

Model: Linda had cleaned the room before she cooked dinner. She had cleaned the room by 15:30.

6. Using the pictures in exercises 4 make up as many sentences as you can with Past Perfect/Past Simple. Write them down.

LESSON 8

1. Answer the questions.

1. Had you gone to school before your parents left for work last Monday?
2. What had you done by 10 a. m. yesterday?
3. What were you doing when your father came home from work?
4. What had you done by the time you started to watch TV yesterday?
5. When did you wake up yesterday?

**REMEMBER!**

У заперечній формі Past Perfect частка **not** ставиться після допоміжного дієслова **had**.

She **had not** done her homework by 10 p.m. yesterday.
(At 10 pm she was still doing her homework.)

В усному мовленні зазвичай замість **had not** уживається скорочена форма написання даного сполучення — **hadn't**.

2. Make the following sentences negative.

1. By the time I came home my brother had already hoovered the carpets. 2. Linda had watered the flowers by 9 p. m. 3. Before our parents came home yesterday we had already done the washing up and ironing. 4. The children had done the shopping by the time their grandparents came to visit them. 5. My father had repaired the washing machine before our mother came home from work.

3. Make up as many sentences as you can using the table given below.

Jim Paul and Brenda We	had hadn't	made watered cleaned hoovered hammered cooked done	the washing up the floors the nails their bed the ironing the flowers the room breakfast	by 11 a. m.
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4. Fill in the blanks with *had* or *hadn't* using the text in exercise 3 (lesson 7).

1. Tom _____ cooked dinner by the time he did the washing. 2. He _____ hoovered the floors before he did the ironing. 3. He also _____

done the washing up by the time he helped his sister with her homework.
 4. Tom _____ done the shopping before he watered the flowers. 5. By the time Tom did the washing he _____ done shopping.

5. Complete the columns with the missing forms of the verbs.

	did	
		made
take		
	went	
		waken
	bought	
		had
bring		
	ate	

6. Make up a story about how a boy or a girl was doing his or her house job. You must have two sentences in Past Continuous Tense and three ones in Past Perfect tense forms.



The list of words and word combinations you may use:

speak over the telephone

say goodbye (to one's mother)

leave for work

tidy the room (the flat, the house)

water the flowers

do the washing-up

sweep the floor

clean the dust (from the table, the window, the door, etc)

7. Write down the story you have made up while doing exercise 6 into your exercise book. Prepare to retell it to your classmates.

LESSON 9



1. Read and listen to the dialogue and then act it out with your partner.



Linda: Hi, Susan!

Susan: Hi, Lida. Do you know it was Teacher's day yesterday?

Linda: Of course, I know. My mother is a teacher. We celebrate this holiday every year. It's our family holiday.

Susan: How did you celebrate it yesterday?

Linda: Well, we tried to make this holiday pleasant for our mother. We had cleaned the flat, done the shopping, baked a holiday cake and laid* the dinner table before our mother came home from school.

Susan: I'm sure your mother felt very happy yesterday.

* lay (laid, laid) the table – накривати на стіл.

2. Look at the pictures and match them with the names of family holidays. Say what you know about them.



- a. The Day of Knowledge.
b. Mother's Day.
c. New Year's Day.

- d. St. Patrick's Day.
e. Birthdays of family members.
f. Christmas Eve.

3. Use the words and word combinations to speak about one of the family holidays suggested in exercise 2: a) say how you usually celebrate it; b) say how you celebrated the holiday last year.

- to wake up earlier than usually;
- to clean/to tidy up the flat;
- to do the shopping;
- to buy all the necessary things for the holiday;
- to bake a holiday cake;
- to congratulate on.....
- to gather around the holiday table;
- to make... happy.

4. Use the pictures in the mind-map and speak on the topic "Family holidays". Use Past and Present tense forms you have learnt.



Family Holidays



5. Write down 10–12 sentences about the way you celebrated one of the family holidays last year.



LESSON 10

1. Listen to the dialogue and act it out with your partner.

- A:** Hi, Sally. Has your father come back from Germany?
B: Yes, he has. He actually came a month ago.
A: Had he come back before your birthday?
B: No, he hadn't. He was a little late. My birthday was on September 10. And my father arrived September 18. We had celebrated my birthday by the time my father arrived.
A: Did he bring you presents from Germany?
B: Of course, he did. He brought me a computer. That's the best present I have had in my life.



REMEMBER!

У питальній формі Past Perfect допоміжне дієслово **had** ставимо перед підметом

He had arrived before I had my birthday party.
 — **Had** he arrived before I had my birthday party?

2. Use exercise 2 (lesson 8) to make the sentences interrogative (put general questions).

3. Read the rhyme and learn it by heart.



Wake up! Get up! Out of bed! Mind your feet!
 Don't run around! Don't be late!
 Look at your room: what a state!
 Put all your stuff away now, please!
 Why can I never find my keys?
 Close your mouth and eat your food!
 Look at that! Don't stare — it's rude.
 Elbows off the table, please!
 Money doesn't grow on trees.
 I won't tell you again ...
 Did you hear what I said?
 I won't tell you again
 It's time for bed.

(by Michaela Morgan) in the picture on the left.

4. Read the text and answer the questions after it.

Watch out!

Steve doesn't look like a naughty boy. He has an angelic face. He has brown hair and big blue eyes and a very friendly smile.

But his mother has something else to tell.

When he was five he decided to wash Jasper, their neighbour's dog. When his mother entered the bathroom he was trying to turn on the washing machine. She was very lucky he hadn't turned it on by that time.

At the age of eight he flooded half of the house. Steve's mother had to do the washing up. But suddenly his younger sister started crying. Steve decided to help his mother with the washing up and filled the kitchen sink with water. When his mother came back to the kitchen the water had already flooded the kitchen and was then flooding the hall. It had ruined the carpet and the floor. The family had to repair their house.

What will Steve's next trick be? Who knows?

1. Does Steve look like the boy who can bring a lot of trouble? Give your reason.
2. What did Steve do at the age of five?
3. What did he put in the washing machine?
4. Had he managed to turn on their washing machine by the time his mother saw the trouble?
5. Why did Steve fill the kitchen sink with water?
6. Had the water flooded the hall before his mother came back from his sister's room?
7. Do you have any naughty younger brothers or sisters? What were their naughty tricks?



5. Read the text in exercise 4 and find the sentences in Past Simple, Past Continuous and Past Perfect. Made them negative and interrogative.

6. Get ready to retell the text in exercise 4.

LESSON 11

1. Same time. Answer the questions choosing the possible answers on the right.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Have you become an expert in anything? | I don't know |
| 2. Have you been successful in anything? | I hope so |
| 3. Are you going to be famous someday? | I doubt it |
| 4. Are you going to have a business some day? | Someday, maybe |
| 5. Do you want to go all over the country? | Never |
| 6. Do you want to work for a successful company? | Very much |
| 7. Do you smile a lot? | Not at all |
| 8. Do you like to solve difficult problems? | Sometimes I do |
| 9. Do you often give advice? I prefer not to | |
| 10. Do you like to make changes in your plans? | |
| 11. Do you prefer to play games with your friends or alone? | |
| 12. Do people give you presents at Christmas? | |

**2. Listen to the dialogue and make up a similar one using the words on the right.**

A Hi! Where are you going to?

B To the zoo. My mother is waiting hospital for me there.

A What's her job? Does she work there?

B No. She is a journalist. She is writing an article about wild animals.

A Fantastic! Great! Amazing!

bank

restaurant

nurse,
banker,
waiter

**3. Learn the words in the boxes. Match the animal names with their features.**

- 1 deer
- 2 cheetah
- 3 ostrich
- 4 snail
- 5 greyhound
- 6 elephant
- 7 fox

- a slow
- b thin
- c fast
- d intelligent
- e magnificent
- f cunning
- g heavy

4. Wright the correct form of the word in brackets.

Model: Which is the town in Ukraine? (beautiful)
Which is the most beautiful town in Ukraine?

1. Is English than botany? (difficult).
2. Her hairdo is than his. (nice).
3. Tanya's mouth is than Olya's (big).
4. A greyhound runs twice as as an African elephant. (fast).
5. My grandmother is the woman in the world (generous).
6. Hiking is than knitting (healthy).
7. This book is three times as ... as that one (interesting).
8. A doctor is than a patient (happy).
9. My friend is the of his classmates (tall).

5. Complete the sentences as in the model.

Model: The wolf has short ears.
The hare has longer ears than the wolf.
The elephant has the longest ears of all.

1. The lion is ... (big and dangerous)
 2. The tiger is ...
 3. The leopard is ...
1. The trunk of baby elephant is ... (strong and thick)
 2. The trunk of mother elephant is ...
 7. The trunk of father elephant is ...

6. Write in English.

1. Слон є найбільшою наземною твариною.
2. У слона величезний хобот, велика голова і два дуже великих вуха.
3. Страус найбільший з усіх існуючих птахів.
4. На змії є цятки або смуги (spots or stripes).
5. Змії здебільшого живляться різними тваринами: від жаб до оленів.
6. Гепарди живуть в парах або невеликими сімейними групами.



LESSON 12

1. Look at the pictures, name them and describe two of the animals.



2. Match the two parts of the word-combinations.

the rivers
the fish
the rainforests
no food
all the blue skies
the cities
the white man

a have choked
b for the animals
c understand
d have run dry
e have died
f have been burnt down
g have been filled with smoke

3. Say as in the model.

Model: A: Why don't you listen to the radio?

B: There's nothing worth listening there.

1. A: watch TV?
B:
2. A: buy a magazine?
B:
3. A: read a newspaper?
B:
4. A: see a film?
B:



4. Listen to the dialogues and act out them with your partner.

1. A: Have you seen "Sink or Swim"?
B: No, what is it about?
A: It's about a fun-loving French man who wants to marry a mega-rich woman in America.

B: You think this film is worth seeing, don't you?

A: I do. It'll give you laugh, relaxation and enjoyment.

2. **A:** Yesterday I saw "Henna". It's an interesting and exciting film.

B: Oh, come on. It's very naïve and not true-to-life. I don't think such films are worth seeing.

A: Just the other way round. Thanks to such films we may understand the nature of people's relations and see the false and true values.

5. Say as in the model. Then act these short dialogues with your partner.

Model: A: Do you mind if I watch the documentary on NTV?

B: Actually, I'd rather, see the play on ICTV.

actually [ˈæktʃʊəli] — насправді, фактично;

play [pleɪ] — п'еса;

I'd rather — я б краще/я б швидше

A: ... serial ... channel 5?

B: ... horror film ... channel 4

B: ... news ... channel 1.

A: ... soap opera ... channel 3?

A: ... weather forecast ... NTV?

B: ... western ... 1+1

B: ... discussion ... ICTV

A: ... feature film ... 1+1

A: ... science fiction film.. channel 2?

B: ... cartoons ... channel 5

6. Reply to the questions using the words *whoever* (будь-хто), *whenever* (будь-коли), *wherever* (будь-де), *whatever* (будь-що).

Model: A: Which programme can I take?

B: You can take whichever you like

1. **A:** Where can I sit?

B:

3. **A:** When can I come?

B:

2. **A:** Who can I bring with me?

B:

4. **A:** What can I wear to the cinema?

B:

7. Write and then tell about Ukrainian national family celebrations and traditions.

LESSON 13

1. Read the sentences and match them with the pictures.

- a. When Linda arrived home at 8 pm, Steve was cooking supper.
 b. When Linda arrived home at 8 pm, Steve was going to cook supper.
 c. When Linda arrived home at 8 pm, Steve had cooked supper.

**2. Listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner. Retell it as if everything happened yesterday. Speak as if you were Tom.**

- Tom:** Hello, Mum and Dad! Are you tired? Dinner is on the table. Linda and I have cooked it.
Dad: Thank you. But look at the floor. You haven't cleaned it.
Linda: Yes, but look in the kitchen. We have cleaned the floor there.
Mum: Oh, you haven't done the washing up.
Tom: But we have done the washing and the ironing.
Linda: And we have also watered the flowers, fed the cat and the dog and done the shopping.
Dad: Well done. I am proud of you.

3. Read the rhyme and learn it by heart.

*Our Washing Machine
 Our washing machine went whisity whirr.
 Whisity, whisity, whirr.
 One day at noon it went whisity click!
 Whisity, whisity, whisity, click!
 Click, grr; click, grr; click, grr, click!
 Call the repairman.
 Six it... Quick!*



4. Culture corner. Read the text and do the quiz after it.**History of Great Britain**

England has been a **united** country since the 11th century. Before that several groups of people had **invaded the British Isles**.

Between 700 and 400 **BC** the Celts came to Britain from modern Belgium. There had been people in the British Isles before the **Celts**, but we don't know much about them.

The second **invasion** happened in 43 A.D., Britain became a part of the **Roman Empire**. But it wasn't long.

After the Romans had left the country, it was invaded by the **Anglo-Saxons** who came from the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark. They pushed the Celts into Scotland, Wales, Ireland and gave the isles their names.



1. The United Kingdom has been a united country	2. The Romans had invaded Britain	3. The Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain coming from
a) for 11 centuries; b) since 1100; c) since the 11-th century.	a) before the Celts settled there; b) before the Anglo-Saxons came; c) by 43 A.D.	a) Belgium; b) the Netherlands and Italy; c) Denmark, Germany and Belgium; d) Denmark, the Netherlands and Germany.

5. Put the verbs in brackets in Past Perfect or Past Simple.

1. Other people (live) in Britain before the Celts (arrive). 2. The Celts (settle) all over Europe before they (come) to Britain. 3. When the Romans (leave) in 410 A.D they (be) in Britain 300 years. 4. The Romans (leave) the British Isles by the time the Anglo-Saxons (invade) the country.

6. Retell the text in exercise 4 using the given plan.

- 1) A united country.
- 2) The Celtic invasion of the British Isles.
- 3) Julius Caesar and the Romans.
- 4) The Anglo-Saxons.

LESSON 14

1. Learn and smile. Listen to the jokes.

- a) **Son:** Mum, when I was on the bus with Dad this morning, he told me to give up my seat for a lady.
Mum: Well, you did the right thing Johnny.
Son: But Mum... I was sitting on Daddy's lap!!!
- b) **Wife:** Do you want dinner?
Husband: Sure, what are my choices?
Wife: Yes and no.
- c) **A:** Which room has no doors and no windows?
B: I give up.
A: A mushroom.

**2. Read the text, compare the writer's family traditions of Christmas celebration with those of your family.**

Memories of Christmas

For me, Christmas celebration had always begun by December. In late November my sister and I sat down at the desk and wrote a letter to Father Christmas. We wrote about all the presents we wanted. Of course we didn't mention about our naughty tricks we had done to our parents for the whole year.

On Christmas Eve, the whole family helped to decorate the house, put up the Christmas tree which our father had bought the day before, and blow up the balloons. So by the time Auntie Kate and my two cousins arrived everything had been ready.

As we were children we tried to stay awake as long as possible to see Father Christmas but the next thing we remembered it was the morning — Christmas morning!

At the bottom of the bed there were our stockings. Somebody had filled them with all kinds of small presents and sweets. Christmas morning was always bright and sunny.

In the afternoon we had a huge Christmas cake which our mother had covered with snowmen and polar bears.

By bed time we had been really tired, so as soon as we turned off the light, we all fell into a deep, healthy sleep.



3. Read the text in exercise 2 and answer the questions.

- 1) Who do you think read the children's letters before Christmas? Why?
- Father Christmas;
 - their parents;
 - nobody.
- 2) What happened on Christmas Eve?
- the writer stayed awake all night;
 - somebody put presents in his stocking;
 - the writer saw Father Christmas.
- 3) What did the children do in the afternoon?
- they watched TV;
 - they made a snowman;
 - they had their meals.

4. Speak about your family traditions. How do you celebrate your family holidays?**5. Arrange these things in the order the children did them. Use the text in exercise 2.**

- put up the Christmas tree;
- put their stockings at the bottom of their bed;
- wrote a letter to Father Christmas;
- blew the balloons;
- had their Christmas cake;
- opened their stockings.

6. Write a story about one of your family holidays you celebrated last year. Include your family traditions in the story.

LESSON 15

1. Read the poem by an unknown author and learn it by heart.**A Birthday Child**

Everything's been different,
 All the day long.
 Many things have happened,
 Nothing has gone wrong.
 Nobody has scolded
 Everyone has smiled.
 Isn't it delicious to be
 a birthday child?

2. Read the text and fill in the blanks with the given words.

Food, uncle, dancing, party, late, noise, great, join, relatives.

Last year in July, we had a big ... to celebrate my mum and dad's fifteenth wedding anniversary. We had it at my grandparents' house and invited all the ... and a lot of my parents' friends. First my cousin and I lit the barbecue. Then we served the But while I was talking to my ... the sausages burnt. While the guests were ... the party went on until One of the neighbours came to complain about the noise. But we invited her to ... us and she forgot about the All in all it was a ... party!

3. Retell the story in exercise 2 speaking about:

- How it began;
- During the party;
- How it ended.

**4. Read the words with their translation.**

Indonesia [ˌɪndəˈniːziə] — Індонезія
 wedding [ˈwedɪŋ] — одруження
 ceremony [səˈrɪməni] — церемонія
 wedding ceremony — весілля
 reception [rɪˈsɛpʃn] — прийом гостей
 welcome [ˈwelkəm] — бажаний
 engagement [ɪnˈɡeɪdʒmənt] — заручини

bouquet [buˈkeɪ] — букет
 occasion [əˈkeɪʒn] — подія
 groom [ɡruːm] — наречений
 bride [braɪd] — наречена
 bridal [ˈbraɪd] — весільний
 veil [veɪl] — вуаль
 bridal veil — фата
 ring [rɪŋ] — перстень, каблучка
 wedding ring — обручка

5. Listen to the text about wedding in Indonesia and say whether the statements after the text are true or false.



Every country has its national traditions for different occasions. In Indonesia, for example, wedding ceremonies are open only for the close family. Friends do not go to see it, but they are welcome at the reception. If you don't get an invitation to a wedding reception, but your friend does, you can go together with your friend.

Guests usually give money as their wedding present, they put it into a box at the entrance. At the reception people can't drink alcohol. Besides, don't expect that there will be dancing at the wedding reception, it's highly unlikely in Indonesia.

Indonesia brides don't cover their heads with a bridal veil on the day of their wedding, but they must wear traditional clothes.

- 1) Indonesian families invite to the reception the people they have known for a long time.
- 2) The reception is before the wedding.
- 3) When you are a guest at the wedding you have to give money as a wedding present.
- 4) You can drink some wine at the wedding reception.

6. Speak about a Ukrainian wedding ceremony.

You have to include:

- a) a wedding ceremony;
- b) a wedding reception;
- c) bride and groom's clothes;
- d) guests' clothes;
- e) food and drinks.

7. Discuss the bridal tradition when the bride tosses a bouquet between female guests. Why does everyone try to catch it? What do you think about that tradition?

Make up and write down 10–12 sentences about the wedding ceremony and reception you visited last time.

LESSON 16

1. Learn and smile. Read the jokes and retell them.

- a) Peter:** What a strange pair of socks you are wearing: one is green and the other is blue!
David: Yes, it is really strange. I've got another pair of socks at home, and they are exactly the same.
- b) Wife:** Do you have a good memory of faces?
Husband: Yes. But why? What happened?
Wife: I've just broken your shaving mirror.

**2. Listen to the dialogue and act it out with your partner.**

- A:** I'm going to a wedding this weekend. What should I wear?
B: You should wear formal clothes — a jacket and a tie.
A: What should I take?
B: You should take some present.
A: Is money OK?
B: I think so.

3. Complete the text with the given words.

Tree, chimney, present, pudding,
snowman, turkey, beautiful.

It was a Christmas day. As we arrived at my aunt's house, we could see a in the garden and smoke coming from the In their living-room there was a lovely Christmas After giving our, we sat down to dinner and ate an enormous and then Christmas

**4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect tense form. Explain its usage in these sentences.**

- It was six o'clock. All the shops already (close).
- He (not sleep) very well the night before he came to see us. That's why he looked so tired.
- My wallet wasn't in my bag. Somebody (take) it before I decided to buy that dress.

4. When we arrived at the party Tom wasn't there. He (leave) the party before we arrived.
 5. The ball (hit) the back of the net before the goalkeeper moved.

5. Read the tongue twister as quickly as possible.

I saw Susie sitting in a shoeshine shop.
 Where she sits she shines, and where she shines she sits.



6. a) Match the words to make up word combinations.

b) Using the word combinations you have made up retell the text "Memories of Christmas" (ex. 2 lesson 14).

Christmas stockings	with snowmen and polar bears
blow up	a Christmas tree
decorate a cake	NAUGHTY tricks
write a letter	Christmas day
mention	with sweets and presents
put up	balloons
bright and sunny	to Father Christmas

7. Make up as many sentences as you can using the table given below. Write them down into your exercise book.

Our aunt Brenda Their relatives Our neighbours	had hadn't	finished arrived called cleaned cooked bought	my mother the flag home her homework that dress supper	before by the time	we they she it	came saw her found it snowed
---	---------------	--	---	-----------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------------------

8. Fill in the gaps in the extract from "A Visit from St. Nicholas" (by Clement Clarke Moore) with the words given below.

'Twas the before, when all through the
 not a creature was stirring, not even a;
 The were hung by the with care,
 In hopes that soon would be there.

St. Nicholas, chimney, mouse,
 Christmas, stockings, house, night.



St. Nicholas = Santa Claus

stir [stɜ:(r)] — ворushиться

LESSON 17

1. Look at the pictures. Agree, disagree or deny.

Model: Right. This is an auto repair shop.
No, it's wrong. A man has brought his car home.



This is auto repair shop.
A man has brought a car to an auto repair shop.
A man has brought his car home.

A waiter shows a woman to the table.
A waiter gives a menu to girl.
The music band is playing.



The head staff is holding a meeting.
The sales manager is talking.
This musician is successful.

2. Compare yourself with a member of your family.

Model: My cousin and I are very different.

I'm a pupil.	She is a waitress.
I'm 12. I'm cheerful and talkative.	She is 17. She is shy and reserved.
I live in Lutsk.	She lives in Zhytomyr.
I have a small house.	She has a big flat.
I go hiking.	She collects coins.
I play the piano.	She doesn't play a musical instrument.
On weekends I usually go to the parties.	She usually watches TV and embroiders.

We are very different. But we're cousins and we are friends.

Now you: _____ and I are very different

- (occupation)
- (age/appearance)
- (character)
- (village/town)
- (house/flat)
- (hobby)
- (a musical instrument)
- (on the weekends)



He/She



3. Listen to short dialogues, act them out with your partner and then make up similar ones.

1. **A.** Where are you going?
B. To the hairdresser's. I want to have a haircut.
A. As far as I remember, your mother is a hairdresser. Right?
B. You are joking! She is a dentist. Don't you remember she treated your two teeth?
A. Oh, sorry. I have forgotten. It was too long ago.
2. **A.** You are so optimistic and happy today. What has happened?
B. My mother is coming back. You know she is a stewardess.
A. Yes. She is so lucky. She can see so many interesting places, meet so many interesting people.
B. I agree with you entirely. I want to be a stewardess too. It's pleasant to help people.

4. Use the words from the box and fill in the table. Do it in your exercise book.

Occupation	Place of work	Usual action at work	Job characteristics
a farmer			
	a restaurant		not boring
		to play tennis	

5. Match the words and word combinations with their translation.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) to give orders to others | a) шприц |
| 2) to give instructions to others | b) ресторан |
| 3) to work inside | c) ножиці |
| 4) restaurant | d) працювати зовні |
| 5) at the hairdresser's | e) віддавати накази іншим |
| 6) syringe | f) працювати у приміщенні |
| 7) scissors | g) у перукарні |
| 8) to work outside | h) давати інструкції іншим |

6. Render the given dialogue in English.

A: Ким би ти хотів бути?

B: Я б хотів бути лікарем.

A: Чому?

B: Тому, що лікарі лікують хворих людей, допомагають людям бути здоровими, у хорошій

фізичній формі. А ти хотів би бути лікарем?

A: Ні, не хотів би. Це дуже відповідальна (responsible) робота. Я краще буду менеджером зі збуту. Думаю, що ця професія дуже романтична і цікава.

LESSON 18

1. Learn and smile: read the jokes and retell it.

a) **Teacher:** What is the longest word?

Johnny: Smiles.

Teacher: Why? At has got only 6 letters.

Johnny: Can't you see there is a mile between the first and last 's'?

b) **Patient:** Doctor every night in my dream I am playing soccer.

Doctor: Take these pills, they will help you sleep better."

Patient: I can't take them, tonight is the final game.

**2. Listen to the dialogues and them act them out with your partner.**

a) **Interviewer:** Elton Brians is a film star. Elton, please tell us. Are you happy?

Elton: No, I am not.

Interviewer: Why? You are rich and famous; you live in a large house with a swimming-pool in the garden. You have a fast and comfortable car.

Elton: Yes, that's true. But I'd like a new Mercedes-Benz.

Interviewer: Oh, I see.



b) **Interviewer:** Mr. Wilson is a teacher. Mr. Wilson, are you happy?

Mr. Wilson: No, I am not.

Interviewer: Why? You have got a job, you live in a flat with two bedrooms. You have got a car.

Mr. Wilson: Yes, but my job is very difficult. My car is old and slow. I'd like to live in a large house. And a new job, too.

3. Say whether you are happy. Say what I'd like to have you'd like to have or change in your life to be happy.

4. Match the Present Perfect uses with sentences illustrating them.

James has not finished his homework yet.	a change has happened over a period of time
You have grown since the last time I saw you.	an action occurred several times in the past
She has sent for the doctor three times last week.	someone's experience is described
Joan has studied two foreign languages.	an expected action has not happened

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Past Perfect tense form. What is the difference between these two forms?

1. You can have this newspaper. I (finish) reading it.

2. It wasn't raining when I left for school. It (stop) by that time.

3. I am not hungry. I already (eat).

4. It was 10 p.m. I already (finish) my work and I was ready to go to bed.

5. Carol missed her lesson of English yesterday because of a traffic jam. By the time she got to school, her lesson already (begin).

6. Our family had no car at that time. We (sell) our old car.

7. Do you want to watch that program? It just (start).

8. We are late. The party already (start).



5. Read the proverbs and explain their meaning.

1. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

2. Custom is the second nature.

6. Suggest 3-4 English proverbs you know and explain their meanings.

LESSON 19

1. Read the tongue twisters as quickly as you can.

1. The thirty-three thieves thought that they thrilled the throne throughout Thursday.

2. I wish to wish to wish the wish you wish to wish, but if you wish the wish the witch wishes, I won't wish the wish you wish to wish.

2. Find as many words as you can in the chain of letters given below. Make up sentences with 5 of them.

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

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. Sally (eat) dinner yesterday at 5 p. m. when somebody (knock) at the door. 2. I began to study at 4 p. m. yesterday. Fred (come) at four thirty. I (study) when Fred (come). 3. When I (come) in they (sit) around the table. Mr. Scott (solve) a crossword puzzle, Mr. Scott (read) a newspaper. 4. When the baby (wake up) his mother (sit) in the arm-chair. 5. Yesterday afternoon I (go) to visit the Johnson family. When I (get) there around two o'clock, Mrs. Parker (be) in the yard. She (plant) flowers in their garden. Mr. Parker (fix) their car. Their children (play) with a ball in the yard.

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

- After Fred _____ (to spend) his holiday in Italy he _____ (to want) to learn Italian.
- Jill _____ (to phone) Dad at work before she _____ (to leave) for her trip.
- Susan _____ (to turn on) the radio after she _____ (to wash) the dishes.
- When he _____ (to arrive) the match _____ (to start).
- She _____ (to watch) a video after the children _____ (to go) to bed.
- After Eric _____ (to make) breakfast he _____ (to phone) his friend.
- I _____ (to be) very tired because I _____ (to write) three test papers.
- We _____ (to eat) already when John _____ (to come) home.
- When they _____ (to get) to the airport they discovered they _____ (to forget) their passports.
- When we _____ (to arrive) at the station the train _____ (to leave) already.

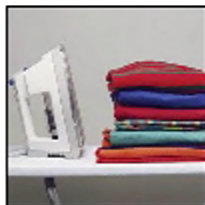
5. Complete the sentences using verbs both in Past Continuous and Past Perfect. Explain their usage.

Model: When mother came Nick and Kate were cleaning the house.
Nick and Kate had cleaned the house.

1. When the film began 2. When the children left for school 3. ... when the phone called. 4. ... when someone knocked at the door. 5. When the fire brigade arrived 6. When the plane landed 7. ... when the ship came into view. 8. ... when I saw them.

6. Look at the pictures and say what chores have to be done.

Model: The boy has to clean the mud off the carpet.



7. Say what you like and what you don't like to do about the house. Supply your reasons.

8. Translate into English.

1. Коли Петро прийшов зі школи, його сестра вже прибрала кімнату.
2. Коли вчора ввечері зателефонувала Лінда, мама читала газету.
3. Поки вчителька зайшла до класу, учні полили всі вазони на вікнах.
4. Учора до дев'ятої вечора я виконав усі свої домашні завдання.
5. Діти не голодні. Вони вже повечеряли.

Lesson 20

1. Read the telephone conversation. The second time turn it into the past (as if it took place yesterday).

Mother: Hello, Tom! Have you fed the cat?

Tom: Yes, I have.

Father: Have you bought enough food for the week?

Tom: No, I haven't. I'll do that tomorrow.

Mother: Have you helped your sister to make your beds?

Tom: Yes, I have. Mum, Dad, stop asking such questions. I am not a baby. I am fourteen years old. Do you know that?

2. Make up sentences using the given words.

- 1) was, when, Linda, her, called, sleeping, mother.
- 2) 7 p.m., had, already, by, our, cooked, mother, supper.
- 3) house, Tom, cleaned, and, have, you, the, already.
- 4) was, in, old, 1999, I, years, seven.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous or Past Perfect.

1. When I walked into the kitchen after dinner last night, my mother (do) the washing up, so I picked up a towel to help her. 2. By the time the lesson was over this morning, the rain (stop), so I didn't take my umbrella. 3. When I left for school this morning, it (rain), so I used my umbrella. 4. Last night I started to study at 4:30. Dick came at 4:35. I (study) when Dick came. 5. Last night I started to study at 4:30 pm. I finished studying at 7:30 pm. Dick came at 8.00 pm. By the time Dick came, I (finish) my homework.

**4. Read the tongue twister by Dr. Seuss as quickly as you can.**

*Through three cheese trees three free fleas flew.
While these fleas flew, freeze breeze blew.
Freeze trees made these trees' cheese freeze,
That's what made these three free fleas sneeze.*

Theodor Seuss Geisel (['gaɪzəl]; 1904–1991) was an American writer and cartoonist, most known for his children's books, which he wrote and illustrated under the pseudonym Dr. Seuss ([su: s]). He had used the pen name Dr. Theophrastus Seuss in college and later used Theo LeSieg and Rosetta Stone.

5. Do the grammar quiz.

- 1) I was not hungry. I already

a) was eating;	c) had eaten
b) have eaten;	d) ate.
- 2) Last night I went to bed at ten o'clock. I already my homework by ten.

a) have finished;	c) has finished;
b) finished;	d) had finished.
- 3) He the guitar outside her house when someone opened the window and threw out a bucket of water.

a) played;	c) was playing;
b) had played;	d) has played.
- 4) Mum, our guests They are waiting for you in the lobby.

a) are arriving;	c) had arrived;
b) have arrived;	d) were arriving.
- 5) Why the bathroom before you took a bath?

a) hadn't you washed;	c) weren't you washing;
b) didn't you wash;	d) haven't you washed.
- 6) We our breakfast when our school was shown on TV.

a) had;	c) were having;
b) had had;	d) have had.

6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form.



1. When she (ring) the office yesterday, Gim already (go out).
2. They (lock) the gates when I (got) there.
3. By the time we (arrive), the concert (be over).
4. I (just Hoover) the carpet when the dog (come) in. The dirt from the dog (fall) off on the carpet and it (become) dirty again.
5. I (decide) to tell the truth. It will be better for my friend to know it.
6. His parents (die) before the war.
7. Visually, the Windows system looked very similar to the Macintosh system Apple Computer Corporation (introduce) nearly two years earlier.

Lesson 21 (optional)

LESSON 22



1. Listen to the dialogue and act it out with your partner.

- Customer:** I'd like some bread, please.
Shop assistant: Certainly. How much would you like?
Customer: Two loaves, please. Are there any eggs?
Shop assistant: Of course. How many do you want?
Customer: Six, please.

2. Make up a similar dialogue as it is given in exercise. Use the words in columns.

potatoes	two kilos	juice	1 bottle
cheese	half a kilo	lemons	flour
butter	a kilo	tomatoes	2 kilos

3. Look at the pictures and read the words.



saucer



jar



jug



glass



oven



fork



knife



grater



ladle



spoon



lid



strainer



pan



frying pan



bowl



gas stove



blender



freezer



mixer



fridge

4. Guess the words using the given definitions.

1. An object you use when you eat soup or borsch.
2. A kitchenware (кухонний прилад) used for baking cakes or cookies.
Gas or electricity is necessary to make it work.
3. An object you use to cover pans or frying pans.
4. An object use for cutting foods.
5. A kitchenware used for keeping foods fresh.
6. An object in which you usually prepare salads.
7. An object you usually use for drinking juice or water.
8. An object on which you put a cup when you drink tea or coffee.

5. Learn and smile. Read the jokes and retell them.

a) Teacher: If I had seven oranges in one hand and eight oranges in the other, what would I have?

Student: Big hands!

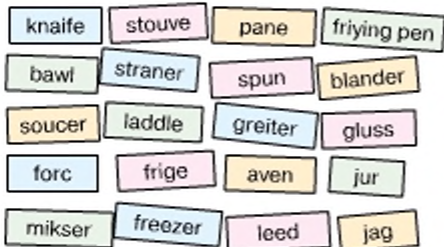
b) A: How many apples can you eat when your stomach is empty?

B: 4 or 5.

A: No, that's wrong, because after you have eaten one apple your stomach isn't empty.

6. Find as many words you have learnt in this lesson as you can. Then make up sentences with each word.

pbowlidrinkknifeatsaucerefrigeratorpanka
umovenstoveglassspoonblenderstrainerladle

7. Correct the mistakes in the words given below and translate them into Ukrainian.

LESSON 23

1. Read "The Food Chant" and sing it together with your teacher.

Apples on a tree,
Apples on a tree,
Pick them off,
Eat them up,
Apples on a tree.

Carrots in the ground,
Carrots in the ground,
Pull them up,
Wash them off,
Carrots in the ground.

Tuna on a bun,
Tuna on a bun,
Take a bite,
Chew it up,
Tuna on a bun.

Sausage in a pan,
Sausage in a pan,
Sizzle, sizzle,
Sizzle, sizzle,
Sausage in a pan.

Cereal in a bowl,
Cereal in a bowl,
Pour on milk,
Eat it up,
Cereal in a bowl.

Milk in a glass,
Milk in a glass,
Lift it up,
Drink it all,
Milk in a glass.








Jelly in a bowl,
Jelly in a bowl,
Wobble, wobble,
Wobble, wobble,
Jelly in a bowl.

Candies in a jar,
Candies in a jar,
Pick them out,
Eat them up,
Candies in a jar.

Ice cream in the pail,
Ice cream in the pail,
Take it out,
Scoop it up,
Ice cream in a pail.

Food in your tummy,
Food in your tummy,
Lick your lips.
Mmmm, mmmm, mmmm,
Yum, yum, yummy!

2. Match the pictures with the words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							
bowl	blender	saucer	strainer	grater	mixer	pan	jug
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h

3. Listen to the dialogue and circle the word you hear.

(Lisa and Susan are making breakfast.)

Lisa: Where is the coffee (cup\pot)?

Susan: I don't have one. I have a coffee (maker\pot). It's next to the (grater\strainer).

Lisa: O. k., and where are the (saucers\spoons)?

Susan: To the right of the (bowl\stove). Anything else?

Lisa: Bread.

Susan: It's in the (fridge\freezer). And I'll get the (jar\jug).

Lisa: Good. And don't forget the (cups\pots).



4. Look at the picture and read the words.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1) napkin | 7) meat knife |
| 2) water glass | 8) fish knife |
| 3) wine glass | 9) salad fork |
| 4) bowl | 10) dinner fork |
| 5) plate | 11) dessert spoon |
| 6) dinner spoon | 12) dessert plate |

5. Read the rules of setting the table and correct them. Use the picture in exercise 4. Add up more rules.

1. You should put a knife to the left of the plate.
2. You should put saucers near the cup.
3. You should put a napkin to the right of the knife.
4. You should put a salad fork to the right of the dinner fork.
5. You should put one spoon and one fork on the table.



LESSON 24

1. Learn and smile. Read the jokes and explain their humorous meaning.

- a) **A:** Why is it impossible to starve in the desert?
B: Because of all the sandwiches there.
- b) **A:** What are two things people never eat before breakfast?
B: Dinner and supper (lunch and dinner in the USA).

2. Use the picture in exercise 4 (lesson 22) and answer the questions. Use structures to the left/right of

- Where is the salad fork?
- Where is the teaspoon?
- Where is the knife? What do you do with?
- How many glasses are there on the table? What are they?
- Where is the soup spoon? What do you do with it?
- Where is the dinner fork?



3. Mother is telling her son how to set the table. Listen and circle the word you hear.



Mother: Put the (knife/napkin) on the (plate/table).

Son: Where do the (forks/spoons) go?

Mother: Put the (salad/dinner) fork to the left of the (salad/dinner) fork.

Son: What about the (wine/water) glass?

Mother: Put it to the right of the (plate/cup).

Son: And where should I put the (knife/napkin)?

Mother: To the right of the dinner plate. Put the (teaspoon/soup spoon) to the right of the (teaspoon/soup spoon). And that's it!

4. Make up your own dialogue (use exercises in lesson 22-23) and then act it out with your partner.

5. Cross the odd word out.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| 1) pan | bowl | fridge |
| 2) oven | gas stove | freezer |
| 3) blender | strainer | mixer |
| 4) soup spoon | knife | lid |
| 5) teapot | fork | saucer |
| 6) grater | fridge | oven |
| 7) jug | cup | glass |
| 8) bowl | jar | ladle |



6. Look at the pictures. Find and point out eight differences in them. How many items are there you cannot name? Find their names in the dictionary.

Model: In picture A the cup is on the teapot, and in picture B it's to the right of the teapot.

A



B



LESSON 25

1. Read the words of the song and sing it to the music with your teacher.

I'm a Little Teapot
 I'm a little teapot, short and stout.
 Here is my handle, here is spout.
 When the water's boiling, hear me shout,
 "Tip me over, pour me out!"

2. Look at the pictures and read the words.

peel



cut into



recipe



sift



measure



beat eggs

stir
with a spoon

mix



pour



spread

3. Fill in the blanks in the sentences using the words from exercise 2.

1. When you follow the recipe you have to put a certain amount of food into your meal. So you have to food products to have the right amount. 2. In order to cook mashed potatoes you first them and then boil. 3. In order to have a sandwich with bread and butter you should some butter on a slice of bread. Usually, you do that with a knife. 4. When you put some water or juice into a cup, people say that you them into a cup. 5. In order to make sandwiches you first have to bread into 6. In order to cook an omlette you should some eggs. 7. When you make a salad you put different vegetables into a bowl and then them with spoon. 8. In order to put flour into your meals you fist have to it through a strainer. 9. When you cook a meal you follow the directions in a 10. When you bake a cake you put flour, eggs, sugar and milk into a bowl and then all these things together.

4. Read the recipe of making pancakes and write down the kitchenware you need to make them.

Ingredients: 2 cups of flour,
1/2 teaspoon of salt, 1 tablespoon
of sugar, 3 eggs, 2 cups of milk,
1/2 cup of oil

Directions

1. Mix flour, salt and sugar.
2. Beat the eggs.
3. Pour milk and oil.
4. Blend all these ingredients.
5. Cook on both sides till brown color.

Kitchenware: pot, mixer, bowl, grater,
measuring cup, frying pan, spoon,
pan, knife, blender, strainer



Model: Mix flour, salt and sugar with a spoon.

5. Make up a recipe of your favorite meal.

6. Read the text. Retell it. Use a dictionary to find out the words unfamiliar to you and write them in your vocabularies.



Once upon a Time in St. Louis

Where did the cone-shaped ice cream holder come from? Historians agree on the "where" and "when," but not the "who."

The 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis celebrated the anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase.

Historians say there were more than 50 ice cream venders and over a dozen waffle stands. With the heat, ice cream was the top seller — hot waffles not so much.

The generally accepted story goes that ice cream vender Arnold Fornachou ([9fc: n3tSaU]), ran out of paper dishes. Ernest

Hamwi ([9h2mvi]), a vender next to him, sold waffle-like pastries. They weren't selling, so Mr. Hamwi decided to help his neighbor. He rolled up the waffle pastries and gave them to Fornachou, who put ice cream in them.

Other venders teamed up, and with all the hustle and bustle no one knows who invented the cone first.

LESSON 26

1. Read the dialogues and act them with your partner.

- a) A: Have some more cake?
 B: With pleasure. It's very nice.
 b) A: May I have some more salad?
 B: Of course. Help yourself.



2. Read the sentences and compare them.

My mother usually cooks breakfast.

Breakfast is usually cooked by my mother.

We peel potatoes with a knife.

Potatoes are peeled with a knife (by us).

You spread butter on bread.

Butter is spread on bread (by you).

John always makes mistakes in his dictations.

Mistakes are always made by John in his dictations.

REMEMBER!



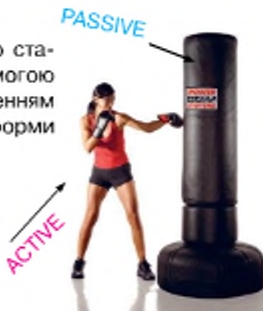
Англійське дієслово може мати форму активного і пасивного стану. В реченні з дієсловом у формі активного стану підмет виступає виконавцем дії. У реченні з дієсловом у формі пасивного стану підмет виступає об'єктом, над яким виконується дія.

My mother usually **cooks** breakfast.

Breakfast is usually **cooked** by my mother.

Речення з дієсловом у формі пасивного стану у Present Simple утворюється за допомогою дієслова **to be** та головного дієслова із закінченням **-ed** (для правильних дієслів) або третьої форми дієслова (для неправильних дієслів).

V (verb)	am is are	+	Ved III
can V (verb)	can be		
must V (verb)	must be	+	Ved III
should V (verb)	should be		



3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb to be.

1. Sugar put into tea or coffee with a teaspoon. 2. We invited to dinner by our grandmother every Saturday. 3. Soup eaten with a soup spoon. 4. These cakes baked in an oven. 5. Breakfast usually served at 8:00 am. 6. I given candies by my grandparents very often.

4. Turn the sentences into the Passive Voice.

Model: For breakfast we usually fry some eggs. —
For breakfast some eggs are usually fried.

1. You peel the apples to have them in salad. 2. My father always spreads some butter on bread with a knife. 3. In order to bake this cake you first beat the eggs and then mix some flour, milk and eggs together. 4. I always measure food products before cooking something. 5. When you cook meals you usually follow the recipe. 6. My father always drinks two cups of coffee in the morning before he goes to work.

5. Change the sentences from active to passive if possible. Write the symbol "X" if a sentence cannot be changed into the passive. Say why.

1. Jack always walks to school.
2. We live in Lviv.
3. Susie eats very much chocolate.
4. The leaves fall to the ground in late autumn.
5. My sister is always late for dinner.
6. Our grandmother cooks delicious dishes.
7. That coffee smells sweet.

6. Read the poem and learn it by heart.**Birthday Cake**

Today is my birthday
I think I'll make a cake.
Mix and stir, stir and mix
Then into the oven to bake.
Here's my cake so nice and round,
I'll put icing¹ on so white.
I'll put all candles
To make my birthday bright!
Happy birthday to me!



¹ Icing — цукрова глазур, якою прикрашають торт.

LESSON 27

1. The following dialogue is in jumbled order. Put it in the correct order and then act out with your partner.



B: Thank you.

B: Good evening. Have you got a table for two?

A: Would you like to see the menu?

A: Good evening, sir.

B: Yes, please.

A: Yes, sir. Over here near the window.

2. Read the recipe in Ex. 4 (lesson 24) and say as in the model.

Model: When I make pancakes I need a measuring cup because flour is measured with a measuring cup.

3. Read the sentences and compare them.

<p>My mother always follows a recipe when she cooks something. —</p> <p>A recipe is always followed by my mother when she cooks something.</p>	<p>My mother must follow a recipe when she cooks something. —</p> <p>A recipe must be followed by my mother when she cooks something.</p>
<p>You sift flour before you put it into your meal. —</p> <p>Flour is sifted before you put it into your meal.</p>	<p>You should sift flour before you put it into your meal. —</p> <p>Flour should be sifted before you put it into your meal.</p>

REMEMBER!



Active	Passive
Susie drinks two cups of tea at breakfast.	Two cups of tea are drunk at breakfast by Susie.
Susie can drink two cups of tea at breakfast.	Two cups of tea can be drunk at breakfast by Susie.

4. Decide whether the sentences are written in active or passive.

- 1) The grapes are grown in California.
- 2) The party has already started.
- 3) The first fast food restaurants opened in the USA in 1916.
- 4) Breakfast is usually served from 7:00 till 10:00 am.
- 5) You can be taught to cook borscht very easily.
- 6) They should find a good place for dinner tonight.

5. Read the verbs and the sentences. Guess the meaning of the verbs. Match the sentences with the pictures.

to bake	1. Steak can be fried in a frying pan.
to roast	2. Vegetables can be steamed to prepare a healthy meal.
to boil	3. Tea leaves can be simmered in hot water kept below the
to fry	boiling point (85 °C).
to steam	4. Potatoes can be boiled and then mashed.
to simmer	5. Chicken can be roasted over a fire.
	6. Bread can be baked in an oven.

**6. Turn the following sentences into passive. Include "by-phrase" only if necessary.**

Model: People park their cars in garages. —
The cars are parked in garages.

1. People should keep milk in fridge.
2. You add three eggs in your cake.
3. Children can do this exercise at home.
4. My brother usually cooks breakfast for the whole family.
5. Her friend must take another test in English.

LESSON 28



1. Listen to the dialogue and make up your own one using the given words.

Tom: Would you like a drink, Kevin?

Kevin: Yes, please.

Tom: What would you like?

Kevin: I'd like a glass of juice.

Tom: Would you like something to eat?

Kevin: Yes, please. Can I have some biscuits?

Tom: Yes, of course.

a cup of tea
a glass of milk
a cup of coffee

crisps
a piece of cake
a sandwich

2. Find as many words you've learnt in this unit as you can. Make up sentences with each word.



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



3. Answer the questions.

- At What time do you usually eat your meals (breakfast, dinner, supper)?
- Can you cook well? What can you cook?
- Did you drink tea or juice this morning?
- Do you think about colours when you cook meals?
- How long does it take you to eat breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper)?
- What is eaten with a dinner fork (salad fork, soup spoon)?
- Do you always use a knife when you eat your meals?

4. Read the poem and write down the words that are related to cooking. Make up 5 sentences with them.

Cooking Poem

When you are cooking in the kitchen,
 You're learning all the while —
 To pour and measure, mix and stir
 And sift flour into a pile.
 Scrub your hands before you start
 Then gather up the gear —
 Like pots and pans and measuring cups
 That you use throughout the year.
 Go over the recipe, step-by-step,
 So you'll know just what to do.
 By carefully following the directions,
 It won't be hard for you.
 Besides the fun and learning,
 There's always washing up to do,
 And even though it's quite a chore,
 It's part of cooking too.
 But after all the work is done,
 It will soon be time for dinner.
 And when someone asks for seconds,
 You'll know you have cooked a winner!

5. Match the words with their explanations.

1. measure	a. flour is put through a sieve when you do this action.
2. stir	b. it should be followed when cooking meals
3. peel	c. butter or jam can be done by this action.
4. mix	d. this action is done when you put a liquid like water, milk, tea or juice into a cup or a glass.
5. pour	e. when the cake is cooked you should do this to the eggs.
6. sift	f. when the recipe is followed you do this to have the correct amount of products.
7. beat	g. when sugar is put into tea or coffee you do this to have your coffee or tea sweet.
8. spread	h. you do this when all the ingredients of a meal are put into a bowl.
9. recipe	

6. Make up 8–10 sentences in the Passive Voice using the words on "Cooking".

LESSON 29



1. Listen to the dialogue, act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Jack: Hello, Steve. Nice to see you. Come in.

Steve: Hello, Jack.

Jack: Would you like a drink?

Steve: Yes, I'd love a drink. I'm really thirsty. Have you got any milk, bananas and eggs?

Jack: Yes. Why do you ask?

Steve: We'll try to make a banana and milk shake. Have you got a blender?

Jack: Yes, I have.

Steve: That's fine then. Now you cut one banana into slices and put them in your blender.

Jack: There you are.

Steve: Now we'll pour half a bottle of milk, crack one egg into that and put two teaspoons of sugar.

Jack: One, two. Shall I turn the blender on?

Steve: That's right. Here you go — try it. It tastes delicious.

REMEMBER!



Заперечна форма речення у пасивному стані утворюється шляхом додавання заперечної частки **not** до дієслова **to be** чи модального дієслова.

Meat **is not served** in a vegetarian restaurant.

Potatoes **are not boiled** in this soup.

This meal **can not (can't) be served** for children. It's too spicy.

2. Make the sentences negative as it is given in the model.

Model: A: Bread is sold in this shop (that shop).

B: But it is not sold in that shop.

- Much ice-cream is eaten by children. (much meat)
- Three meals a day are eaten in Britain (in Germany).
- Pancakes are cooked well. (Bob)
- Meat is served in this restaurant. (that restaurant)
- Potatoes are usually bought at the market. (meat)
- A teaspoon is usually used to stir sugar in your tea. (soup spoon)

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb (active or passive).



1. This newspaper (read) by over 100000 people every day. 2. Have you heard the news about Steve? — Yes, and I (shock) by it. 3. These apples have bad skin. They should (peel). 4. In order to bake a cake you (measure) some flour and then (put) it in a bowl. 5. These eggs (keep) in a refrigerator. 6. Tomatoes (plant) in spring.

4. Answer the questions.

- Is there any food that can't be eaten by you?
- How long does it take you to eat breakfast (dinner)?
- Are the meals served at your school? How much does diner usually cost at school?
- Do you like Ukrainian food? Do you like food from other countries? If yes, which do you like the most?
- When are usually meals cooked in your family? By whom?

5. Read the proverbs. Supply their Ukrainian equivalents and explain their meanings.



- What is done, can't be undone.
- If one claw is caught, the bird is lost.
- What is gotten ill, is spent ill.
- The devil is not so black as he is painted.
- The least said, the soonest mended.

6. Make the sentences in exercise 5 interrogative and negative. Write them down in your exercise books.

LESSON 30



1. Listen to the dialogue, act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.

Shirly: Would you like some cookies? I've just made them.

Louise: Thank you. Yes, I would.

Shirly: These are made with chocolate, and those are flavoured with almond.

Louise: I guess I'll try a chocolate at first. Mmm ... This is delicious. Are they hard to make?

Shirly: No, they are made very easily. Wait a minute, I've got the recipe right here. Look! These are the ingredients.

Louise: Should all the steps be followed?

Shirly: Of course, they should!

Louise: That looks easy. I think I'll make some tonight.

2. Answer the questions. Pay attention to the question structure in the passive voice.

1. Are your shoes made of leather?
2. What is your dress made of?
3. How much time is usually spent on doing your home assignment in English?
4. Where is Odesa situated?
5. What ingredients is your favourite meal made of?
6. What parts are included in the UK?

REMEMBER!



These sweets are made of chocolate.

Загальне запитання

Are these sweets made of chocolate?

Альтернативне запитання

Are these sweets made of chocolate or milk?

Спеціальні запитання

What are these sweets made of?

Where are these sweets made?

Why are these sweets made in June?

When are these sweets usually made?

Розділове запитання (tag question)

These sweets are made of chocolate, aren't they?



3. Make up questions as it is given in the model.

Model: Bread is always sold in the morning in that shop.

Is bread always sold in the morning in that shop?

Is bread always sold in the morning or in the evening in that shop?

Where is bread always sold in the morning?

(When is bread sold in that shop?)

Bread is always sold in the morning in that shop, isn't it?

1. Those books are published in Khrakiv at the beginning of autumn.
2. Their dog is fed three times a day.
3. My class is taught by Mr. Johnson.
4. Their windows are washed every season.

4. Look at the pictures and ask as many questions as you can using the passive voice. Answer your questions.



Lesson 31



1. Listen to the dialogue. Act with your partner and make up a similar one.

Laura: Don't forget: we are invited out to the dinner tonight.

Ted: Oh, I almost forgot. Thanks for reminding me. (Дякую, що нагадала) What time?

Laura: Four-thirty. We should leave the house by three-thirty. You know how bad the traffic is that time of the day.

Ted: Yes, I do. What should I wear?

Laura: It's informal, so you can put on your new sports jacket.

Ted: Ok, I'll try to get home a little earlier.

Laura: Good. Bye-bye.

2. Make up as many sentences as you can using the table given below.

Bob and Steve	am	asked	flour
Cake	is	made of	to dinner tonight
Sweets	are	invited	to study well
Every pupil	(not)	cooked	chocolate
I		baked of	to stay after class every day
That dress			silk

3. Look at the picture. Ask and answer questions about the thing in the picture. Use the model.



Model: How many eggs are there in the picture?
There is one egg in it.

4. Make up as many word combinations as you can. Write them down into your exercise book.

a kilo a loaf a bar a glass a cup a spoonful	of	chocolate juice coffee tea soup tomatoes bread
---	----	--

5. Look at the picture and then number the words. Say what can be seen in the kitchen.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ food processor _ paper towel holder _ dishwasher liquid _ dishwashing powder _ garbage disposal _ trash compactor _ cutting board _ garbage pail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ kitchen chair _ kitchen table _ coffeemaker _ toaster oven _ dishwasher _ can opener _ microwave _ placemat _ potholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ spice rack _ tea kettle _ dish rack _ dish towel _ cookbook _ blender _ burner _ cabinet _ counter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ canister _ faucet _ freezer _ fridge _ mixer _ oven _ sink _ stove _ toaster
---	---	--	--

LESSON 32



1. Listen to the dialogue, act it out with your partner and make up a similar one.

At McDonald's

Waiter: May I take your order, please?

Customer: Yes. I'd like a hamburger and a large order of French fries, please.

Waiter: All right. And would you like a salad?

Customer: Yes, I'll have a small salad.

Waiter: OK. What kind of dressing would you like? We have Italian, French and Spanish.

Customer: Italian.

Waiter: And would you like anything to drink?

Customer: I'd like a large Coke, please.

Waiter: Thank you.

2. Read the tongue-twister as quickly as you can.

Yellow butter, purple jelly, red jam, black bread.
Spread it thick, say it quick!

Yellow butter, purple jelly, red jam, black bread.
Spread it thicker, say it quicker!

Yellow butter, purple jelly, red jam, black bread.
Don't eat with your mouth full!

3. Look at the pictures and read the sentences. Which of the two sentences best describes each picture. Explain why.



- The students were leaving the class when the teacher came in.
 - The students had left the class when the teacher came in.
- Mother was cooking the dinner when the phone rang.
 - Mother had cooked the dinner when the phone rang.

4. Sort out the words according to the titles in the given table.

kitchenware	meals	actions	fruit	vegetables	drinks



Saucer, mashed potatoes, cucumbers, stir, strainer, pear, oven, lemonade, freezer, ice-cream, peach, peel, salad, grater, bowl, sift, pancakes, pour, roast beef, milk-shake, blender, tomato, orange, measure, pineapple.

5. Make up 7 sentences with the words from exercise 4.

6. Explain the situations as it is given in the model.

Model: They weren't surprised at all. (they/hear the news earlier) —
They weren't surprised at all because they had heard the news earlier.

- John wasn't there when I came. (he/yet not arrive)
- She was very hungry. (she/not eat breakfast and lunch)
- The dog hid under the sofa. (it/eat family's dinner)
- A car crashed into a tree. (driver/fall asleep)
- The Smiths went on a round-the-world trip (Mr. Smith/win \$1 million in a lottery)



LESSON 33



1. Listen to the dialogue, act it out with your partner and make up a similar one.

Peter: Waiter! I'd like the menu, please.

Waiter: Here you go.

Peter: Thank you... I'd like some soup.

Waiter: What kind of soup?

Peter: Vegetable soup. And I'd like roast beef.

Waiter: Would you like a salad?

Peter: Yes, please.

Waiter: What would you like for the second course?

Peter: Oh, mashed potatoes, please.

Waiter: Anything for desert?

Peter: No, thank you.

Waiter: Would you like any drinks?

Peter: Oh, yes. A glass of apple juice, please.

2. Read the text and say whether the statements after it are true or false. Correct the false statements.

British Food



Some years ago the British believed that the only way to eat well was to eat breakfast three times a day, because most British food was terrible — overcooked vegetables, bacon and eggs, boring sandwiches. But things have changed.

Food has become very important in Britain. TV cooks are now more famous than the writers and their recipe books are sold as bestsellers. That is the good news. But unfortunately, there is also some bad news. As people in Britain work harder, as most Europeans do, they have less time and eat more and more fast food. They also do less exercise. For dinner, many Englishmen have a hamburger and a sandwich. When they come home in the evening a ready-made supper is usually put into the microwave and eaten in front of the TV. Meals are no longer family occasions.

1. The British love eating at home.
2. People in Britain are now more interested in preparing meals than they were some years ago.
3. TV cooks are very popular nowadays in Britain.
4. The British do much cooking that's why they have less time for work.

5. A hamburger or sandwich can be very often eaten in the morning by many British families.
6. In the evening many Englishmen go out to eat in restaurants.

3. Match the words with their definitions.

1. cook	a. a general word for things you eat
2. dish	b. food you eat at a specific time of the day, e. g. breakfast, dinner
3. food	c. ingredients and instructions for making a particular meal.
4. lunch	d. a person who prepares food
5. meal	e. the food you eat between 12:00 and 2:00 p. m. in Britain
6. recipe	f. specific type of prepared food, e. g. mashed potatoes, spaghetti bolognese

4. Read the quotations ([kwaʊ'teɪʃnz] цитати) **about English food. Summarise the people's opinion about food.**

- a. "It takes some skill to spoil a breakfast — even the English can't do it" (*J. K. Galbraith, economist*)
- b. "On the Continent people have good food; in England people have good table manners" (*George Mikes, writer and humourist*)
- c. "If the English can survive their food, they can survive anything" (*George Bernard Shaw, writer*)
- d. "English cooking? You just put things into boiling water and then take them out again after a long while!" (*An anonymous French cook*)

5. Complete the story with the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect.

Amazing but true

One day, a fisherman on the Aral Sea (sail) home after a day's work. It (rain) and he (not feel) very happy. He (not have) a very good day and (not catch) very many fish.

Suddenly, he (hear) a strange noise. A cow (fly) towards his boat!. The cow (hit) the boat and nearly (destroy) it. When the fisherman (get back) home, people (not believe) his story. Then, some time later, the US Air Force (show) that the fisherman (tell) the truth. While one of their transport planes (fly) over the Aral Sea, a cow on the plane (go) mad and the pilot (throw) it out into the sea!

Lesson 34



1. Listen to the dialogue and complete it with a lot of, much or many. Then act it out with your partner and make up a similar one.

Alice: Let's make a cake, Sally!

Sally: That's a good idea! A chocolate cake!

Alice: How... flour do we need?

Sally: We need ... flour. Give me the packet.

Alice: How ... sugar do we need?

Sally: Oh, we don't need ... sugar — only a cup of sugar.

Alice: What about eggs? How ... eggs do we need?

Sally: Not ...! Only two.

Alice: And don't forget the chocolate. We need ...chocolate!

Sally: Mm, come on! Let's make it. I am hungry.

2. Read the recipe and write down the words which mean cooking actions.



You will need:

- ▶ oil for frying
- ▶ 4 fresh pieces of chicken
- ▶ 2 onions, cut into small pieces
- ▶ 1 small apple, cut into pieces
- ▶ 1 tablespoon of flour
- ▶ 1 tablespoon of curry powder
- ▶ ¼ litre of chicken stock
- ▶ salt and pepper

Fry the pieces of chicken in oil until golden brown, then put them to the side, add more oil, and fry onions until soft. Add flour and curry powder and fry for one minute. Now add stock and stir until it boils. Put chicken pieces back in the pan. Add salt and pepper and cook for about 30 minutes. Then add apple pieces and cook for another 5 minutes.

Serve with boiled rice and things like slices of banana, tomatoes, peanuts.

3. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or Present Perfect.

In recent years Cameron Diaz _____ (become) one of Hollywood's most promising actresses. Cameron _____ (begin) her career as a model when she was sixteen and _____ (spend) five years travelling around the world. She _____ (not enjoy) modelling and _____ (go) for an audition for a small

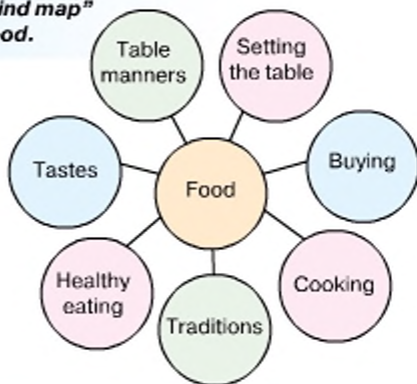
role in *The Mask* with Jim Carrey. Since then, she _____ (be) in several films and she _____ (make) the transition from a model to actress successfully. She _____ (perform) with actors like Keanu Reeves and Harvey Keitel.

4. Read the tongue-twister as quickly as you can.



Knife and fork, bottle and cork
That is the way you spell New York.
Chicken in the car and the car can go
That is the way you spell Chicago.

5. Use the given "mind map" to speak about food.



6. Write in English.



1. Як готується картопляне пюре?
2. Не забудь почистити шкірку з яблук.
3. Бекон зі смаженими яйцями подається у Британії, як правило, на сніданок.
4. Зберігай молоко в холодильнику.
5. Для приготування цієї страви потрібне терко.
6. Відміряй дві склянки муки та збий три яйця. Ми будемо пекти шоколадний торт.

LESSON 35

1. Answer the questions.

1. What is Ukrainian national cooking famous for?
2. Why are Ukrainian dishes tasty and healthy?
3. Why does meat have natural taste?
4. What dishes give energy and strength for physical and mental work?
5. What are traditional Ukrainian drinks?
6. What dishes are traditional in your family?
7. You like Ukrainian national dishes, don't you?

2. Read questions and answers about table manners. Make up short dialogues using the answers.

Model: A Take another helping of salad, please.

B No more, thank you.

1. What should you say if you like the dish very much?
— "It tastes fine" or "It is delicious".
2. Should you use your fork to take a slice of bread?
— Neither. You should take it with your hand.
3. What should you do with the spoon after stirring (після того, як помішав) your tea?
— Don't leave your spoon in the glass while you are drinking. Put it on your saucer (блюдце).
4. What should you say to refuse a second helping (від добавки)
— "No more, thank you."

**3. Make up as many sentences as possible. Translate then into Ukrainian.**

Chemicals People The ecological balance Some species of flora and fauna Exhaust fumes Smoke from factories	is disappear are building pollutes suffer	the air from stomach problems disturbed electric power station, new rail-roads roads and highways from breathing difficulties
---	---	---

4. Answer the questions.

Do you take care of plants and animals? What do you do?
What do you do to keep parks, forests and streets clean?

How do you take care of nature?
 Have you planted a tree? When? Where?
 Do you teach younger children to take care of nature?
 Why is winter a hard time for animals and birds?
 Do you help them in winter? How?



5. Listen to the dialogue, act it out with your partner and make up a similar one.

Sam: Jane, what's our home task for Friday?
Jane: What's the matter? You've missed the lessons again?
Sam: We had some troubles with granny. You know she is suffering from breathing problems.
Jane: Why don't you move to the village? The air is fresh there. She will not breath exhaust fumes and smoke every day.



6. Complete the dialogue and act it with your partner.

Waiter: Would you like to order now?	Waiter: Sorry, we haven't got any more left.
You:	You:
Waiter: What would you like to start with?	Waiter: All right. Any drinks?
You:	You:
Waiter: And what would you like for the main course?	Waiter: How about dessert?
You:	You:
	Waiter: Anything else? (Ще щось?)
	You:

7. Write in English.

1. Весною треба їсти багато моркви і капусти. 2. Жирна їжа не є доброю для здоров'я. 3. Одні люди люблять кисле, солодке і гостре, інші солодке, гірке і соковите. 4. Виноград соковитий. 5. Пригощайтеся фруктовим салатом. Він дуже смачний. 6. Їжа в кафе Мері вдвічі смачніша, ніж у Біла. 7. Атмосфера в кафе Біла така ж, як і у Мері. 8. Як на рахунок десерту? 9. Сьогодні печена телятина у цьому ресторані огидна. 10. Пахне смачно. 11. Розігрійте масло чи олію на сковорідці.

Lesson 36 (optional)

LESSON 37



1. Listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and make up a similar one.



- Jane:** Hi! How are you?
Craig: Oh, not so well.
Jane: Gee, what's the matter?
Craig: I have a terrible cold.
Jane: Really? That's too bad. Have you taken anything for it?
Craig: No, not yet.
Jane: Well, do you know what you should do? Chop up some garlic ([ˈɡɑːlɪk] часник) and cook it in chicken stock (). Then drink a cup every half hour. It really works.
Craig: Ugh!

2. Read the words with their translation.

to cure	лікувати, виликувати
to treat [tri:t]	лікувати
a medicine [ˈmedsn]	ліки
a pill	таблетка
health [helθ]	здоров'я
to be sick/ill	бути хворим
a slight illness [slɑ:t ˈɪlnəs]	легенька хвороба
a patient [ˈpeɪfnt]	пацієнт
healthy [ˈhelθi]	здоровий
a prescription [prɪˈskrɪpʃn]	рецепт (для покупки ліків)
to consult a doctor [kənˈsʌlt ˈdɒktə(r)]	звернутися до лікаря по допомогу
to call a doctor	викликати лікаря
to feel well	почувати себе добре

3. Read the text and then answer the questions.

When people feel well they don't think about their health, but when they are ill they go to consult a doctor. When they can't go themselves they call a doctor and he comes to their home.

Good doctors treat their patients very quickly. They can cure a slight illness in four or five days. But sometimes the illness can be rather serious. Then the doctor writes down a prescription and his patient buys

medicines and takes different pills to get better. Soon the patient becomes healthy again.

1. What must you do when you are ill?
2. What can you do when you are ill and can't go yourself to consult a doctor?
3. What does a doctor do when the illness is rather serious?
4. Whom do the doctors treat?
5. What must you buy at the chemist's ([ˈkɛmɪst] аптека) to get better and feel well?

4. Use the words from exercise 3 to complete the sentences.

1. When people don't _____ they go to consult a doctor.
2. When a patient can't go himself/herself to the hospital he/she _____ or _____.
3. When the _____ is not serious a doctor can treat his _____ very quickly.
4. When a person doesn't feel well he is _____.
5. When your illness is serious you must take _____.

5. Make up as many sentences as you can using the table below. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

I	can	get dressed	myself
She	can't	do the homework	ourselves
We	must	clean the room	themselves
You	shall	cook a cake	yourself
My friends	will	repair a bicycle	herself
		do it	yourselves

6. Write in English.

1. Вчора я був у магазині "Зроби сам". 2. Він сам може вилікувати себе. 3. Я сам можу піти і звернутися до лікаря. 4. Ви можете ходити самі? 5. Вона сама поприбирає у кімнаті. 6. Ми змушені самі відремонтувати машину, бо механік сьогодні не працює.



LESSON 38

1. Read the jokes and act them with your partner.

- a) **A:** Doctor! Doctor! I think I need glasses.
B: You certainly do, Sir. This is a fish and chip shop.
- b) **A:** Doctor! Doctor! I think I am going to die!
B: Don't be silly. That's the last thing you'll do.
- c) **A:** Doctor! Doctor! I feel like a spoon.
B: Sit down and don't stir.

2. Look at the pictures and say the names of the occupations in Ukrainian. You may use the Ukrainian words from the box given below.

a veterinarian
 [ˌvetəriˈneəriən]



a surgeon
 [ˈsɜːdʒən]



a pharmacist
 [ˈfɑːməsɪst]



a dentist
 [ˈdentɪst]



a pediatrician
 [ˌpiːdiəˈtriʃn]



an optometrist
 [ɒpˈtɒmətrɪst]

аптекарь/провізор, дитячий лікар/педіатр,
 хірург, стоматолог, ветеринар.

3. Use the words from exercise 2 to complete the sentences.

1. _____ treats children. 2. When our pets are sick we take them to a _____. 3. When a person has problems with his/her eyes he/she goes to consult an _____. 4. We can go to the chemist's and ask a _____ to sell us medicines. 5. A doctor who does different operations is called a _____. 6. We ask a _____ to cure our teeth.

4. Read the rhyme and learn it.**Apple a Day**

An apple a day
Sends the doctor away
An apple in the morning
Doctor's warning
Roast apple at night
Starves the doctor outright
Eat an apple going to bed
Knock the doctor on the head
Three each day, seven days a week
Ruddy apple, ruddy cheek.

5. Complete the sentences.

- You have a very bad cough [kɒf]. You go to see a _____.
a) doctor; b) dentist; c) patient.
- The doctor listens to your heart and lungs with _____.
a) an X-ray; b) a mirror; c) a stethoscope.
- The doctor wants you to take some medicine. He or she gives you _____.
a) an X-ray; b) a filling (['fɪlɪŋ]); c) a prescription.

6. Find as many words on topic "Health care" as you can in the chain of letters given below.

prescriptionursehealthpatientreat
surgeonpilloptometristsickskvetcurep

7. Make up five sentences with the words from exercise 6.

LESSON 39



1. Read the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and make up a similar one.

Doctor: Well, Jimmy, what seems to be the problem?

Jimmy: I have a bad cold (*sound of coughing*).

Doctor: And you also have a cough.

Jimmy: Yes, and I have a headache too.

Doctor: Put this thermometer [O39mAmit3] under your tongue. That's right. Now, I am going to listen to your heart and lungs with my stethoscope. Uh-huh. Very good. Let's look at the thermometer now. You don't have a fever. Here's some aspirin for your headache. And here's a prescription for some cough medicine.

Jimmy: Thank you.

2. Read the words and word combinations with their translation.

a fever ['fi:və(r)]	.....	гарячка, висока температура тіла
a sore throat [θrəʊt]	.....	хворе горло, біль у горлі
a stomachache ['stʌməkɪk]	.....	біль у животі
a toothache ['tu:θeɪk]	.....	біль у зубі
a headache ['hedɪk]	.....	головний біль
a sore arm/leg	.....	біль у руці/нозі
a sore eye	.....	біль в оці
flu [flu]	грип	
quinsy [kwɪnsɪ]	.....	ангіна
to break (broke, broken)	.....	зламати, переламати
to cough [kɒf]	.....	кашляти
to have a running nose	.....	мати нежить
to stay in bed	.....	лежати в ліжку через хворобу
to sneeze [sni:z]	.....	чхати

3. Listen to the dialogue in exercise 1 and complete the chart.

1. Jimmy has a	Yes	No
headache	V	
stomachache		
cold		
cough		
fever		
sore throat		
2. The doctor gives Jimmy		

some aspirin		
a bandage		
a prescription		

4. Look at the pictures and say what health problems the people or animals have. There is a model to help you.

Model: The girl has sore eyes.



5. Read the text and retell it.

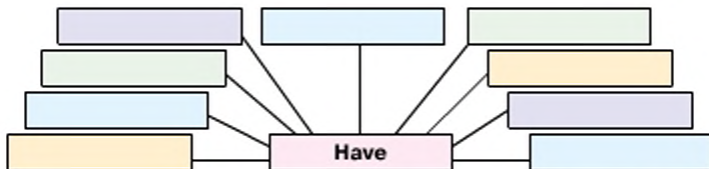
We feel happy when we are healthy. But very often people, especially children, fall ill and then mothers must call a doctor.

Very often children have the flu. Then they have a fever, a headache, a running nose, they cough and sneeze. When we have a quinsy our throat is sore and very often we have a headache and a fever.

When we are ill, we can't go out to play with our friends. We must stay in bed and take some medicine. Any illness is unpleasant, that's why we must do sports and try to be healthy.

6. Look at the chart, pictures in exercise 4 and make up word combinations with the word to have. Then make up 5 sentences with the word combinations you have made up. There is a model to help you.

Model: to have a stomachache — Yesterday I had a terrible stomachache.



LESSON 40



1. Read and listen to the dialogues. Act them with your partner and make up similar ones.



- a) **A:** Brrr. Oh! I'm cold!
B: Are you?
A: Yes, I am.
B: I am not. I am hot.
- b) **A:** Doctor, I think there is something in my eye.
B: Let me have a look. ...I can't see anything. No, there is nothing there.
- c) **A:** Why don't you eat anything?
B: I have a stomachache.
A: Have you eaten anything today?
B: Yes, I have. But everything was fresh.
A: You'd better call a doctor.
- d) **A:** What's the matter?
B: I have got a cold.
A: Why don't you see a doctor?
B: I don't know any doctors.
A: You can go and see my doctor.
B: Thanks for your help.

2. Read the dialogues. Pay attention to the underlined words.

- a) **Patient:** Doctor, I don't feel well. My ear hurts.
Doctor: How long has it been hurting you?
Patient: Since yesterday morning.
- b) **Mother:** Your eyes are red! What have you been doing?
Son: I have been playing computer games.
Mother: Again!?

REMEMBER!



Для вираження певного відношення минулих подій до моменту мовлення у теперішньому часі вживається Present Perfect Continuous.

Present Perfect Continuous вживається у двох значеннях:

a) для вираження тривалої незавершеної дії на момент мовлення, наприклад:

I am reading a very interesting book.
 I **have been reading** it for three days.

(слід пам'ятати, що певні слова не вживаються у формі Continuous: I **have known** him for seven years).

У цьому значенні досить часто в реченні використовуються слова **for** та **since**.

I have been staying in hospital for three days.
I have been staying in hospital since the 18th of October.

б) для вираження результату минулої події на момент мовлення у теперішньому. Наприклад,
You look tired today. What have you been doing? —
I have been working in my garden.
Your eyes are red. Have you been crying?



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

- We're so tired. We _____ (cycle) in the park all morning.
- I don't want him to give us a lift. He _____ (not drive) for a long time.
- The children are very good today. They _____ (play) quietly for two hours.
- The river is going to flood. It _____ (rain) for two weeks.
- He's coughing a lot. I'm afraid he _____ (smoke) again.

4. Complete the dialogue with the words from the box.



Patient: Good _____, Doctor.

Doctor: Good morning, what _____ I do for you?

Patient: I don't _____ very well. I've got a _____ and a _____.

Doctor: Hmm. Let me _____ a look.

(Later)

Patient: What is it, then, Doctor?

Doctor: You've got _____. I'll give you a _____ for some _____. Take one spoonful every four _____.

Patient: Should I _____ in bed?

Doctor: No, but you _____ stay at home and keep warm. Come back _____ a week.

Patient: Thank you, Doctor. Goodbye.

Doctor: Goodbye.

have, can, in, prescription, feel, morning, sore throat, quinsy, cough, medicine, hours, should, stay

LESSON 41

1. Put the dialogue in the correct order. Act it out with your partner.



Patient: Yesterday. I fell over while I was playing football.

Patient: Should I go today?

Doctor: Goodbye.

Doctor: Hmm. I think you have only sprained ([sprɛɪn] розтягнути, потягнути) it. But you'll need an X-ray. I'll put a bandage on it for now. But you should go to hospital for an X-ray.

Patient: Yes, but it hurts.

Patient: I've hurt my ankle.

Patient: Thank you, Doctor. Good-bye.

Doctor: Can you just take your shoe off? Hmm, yes. Can you move your foot?

Doctor: Yes, take this letter with you.

Doctor: When did it happen?

Doctor: Hello. What's the problem?

2. Read the information in the chart. Complete with more expressions of your own. Then suggest the possible answers for section b.

What do you say to the doctor:		
a. if you don't feel well?	if you've got pain somewhere?	if you've injured yourself?
I feel dizzy ([ˈdɪzi] запаморочений)/weak; I've got a cough/a cold; I've got spots all over me	I've got a pain in my stomach; I keep on getting headaches; my arm hurts	I've cut my hand badly/injured my leg/sprained my ankle/banged my head
b. if you are asked any of the following questions		
How long have you been having this? What's your appetite like? Are you allergic to anything?	Is it a sharp or a dull pain? Have you had this before? Have you ever had any serious illnesses?	How did it happen? Can you still move your foot? Have you had an X-ray for this?

3. Make up conversations some of this people might have with a doctor.



4. Which sentence (a or b) fits each situation.

- You want to know why your friend is late.
 - What have you been doing?
 - What have you done?
- You want to talk about your learning success.
 - I have been learning English poems today.
 - I have learnt two English poems today.
- You want to complain about doctors in hospital.
 - They have been treating me for three weeks.
 - They have treated me.

5. Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

Mike: At last! Where you (be)?

Helen: Sorry, (talk) to an old friend. I (not see) her for years. And imagine, we met in the middle of the street, just like that.

Mike: What she (do) since you last saw her?

Helen: She (work) for a computer company but she wants to change her job.

Mike: There is a vacancy in my father's office for a computer analyst. she (have) any interesting offers yet?

Helen: I don't think so. She (not look) for a long time. She just (start).

Mike: Then tell her about this offer.

LESSON 42

1. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions to explain the situations as it is given in the model.



Model: A: I have a toothache.

B: Have you been eating sweets?

A: No, I've just had a very cold drink.

1. My younger brother is angry with me.
2. I feel really tired.
3. My legs hurt.
4. I've got a sore throat.
5. Her eyes are red.

REMEMBER!



У питальній формі **Present Perfect Continuous** допоміжне дієслово **have** або **has** ставимо перед підметом.

Have you been working long?

— Yes, I **have been working** for three hours.

How long **have you been working**?

У заперечній формі заперечну частку **not** ставимо після дієслова **have** або **has**.

I **have not (haven't) been working**. I **have been watching** TV.

2. Answer the questions.

1. How often do you consult your doctor?
2. Do you often go to the dentist?
3. When were you ill last time? What kind of illness was it?
4. Did you consult your doctor or treat it yourself?
5. What medicines did you take?
6. How many days did you stay in bed?
7. Did you have a fever? What other symptoms ([ˈsɪmptəmz] симптоми) did you have?

3. Read the rhymes and learn one of them.

My Wobbly Tooth

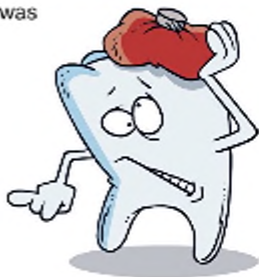
Once I had a wobbly tooth
That wobbled to and fro,



Every time I ate my toast
I thought the tooth would go.
But then I ate a candy,
A sticky toffee roll,
Now where my wobbly tooth was
There's nothing but a hole!

My Tooth

My tooth fell out and left a space
So big my tongue can touch my face,
And every time I smile I show
The place where something used to grow.
I miss my tooth as you can guess
But now I have to brush one less!



Brushing

(to the tune of "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star")



Here's my toothpaste
Here's my brush
I won't hurry, I won't rush.
Working hard to keep teeth clean
Front and back and in between
When I brush for quite a while
I will have a happy smile.

4. Read the joke and retell it.

Father: Why are you jumping on the bed, my boy?

Son: Because I forgot to mix my medicine with water when I took it.

5. Correct mistakes in the given sentences.

1. Ouch! I've been cutting my finger!
2. Why is your hair wet? — I have swum.
3. I am terribly sorry but I have been eating your piece of cake. And there is no more left.
4. You have got tears in your eyes. Why have you cried?
5. Your leg is in bandage. Have you been hurting it?
6. Write about your last illness and the way you treated it.



LESSON 43



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and make up a similar one.

Patient: Hello. I'm Linda Jones. I'm supposed to see the doctor at two o'clock.

Receptionist: Yes. Please have a seat until the nurse calls you.

Nurse: The doctor will see you now.

Doctor: Hello, Ms. Jones. Now tell me... what's bothering you?

Patient: I have a bad cough. And I've had chills and a fever since yesterday.

Doctor: You should have a chest X-ray.

Patient: I just had an X-ray half a year ago. I don't want to have another one this year.

Doctor: Well, I can prescribe some medicine for you. You can take two tablets a day and come back in a week.



2. With a partner, role-play the following conversation by filling in the blanks with the words from the chart. The numbers in the chart correspond to the numbers in the conversation.

Doctor: Hello, _____ (name).
What (1) _____?

Patient: I feel (2) _____. My body (3) _____ all over. I have (4) _____.

1	2	3	4
are your symptoms? is the problem? is the matter? is wrong?	terrible awful weak dizzy feverish chill tired	aches hurts itches is burning is shaking	a fever a headache a stomachache a rash a runny nose a bad cough

3. Read the tongue-twisters as quickly as you can.

Six sick hicks nick six slick bricks with picks and sticks.

Elizabeth's birthday is on the third Thursday of this month.

How many cookies could a good cook cook if a good cook could cook cookies?

4. Unscramble the words. The pictures will help you.



rsao rohatt
nabdgae
grefin shtru
ctmshcaahe
rpniiopsect
mmrhetetreo
ahcahdee

5. Write in English.

1. У мене болить голова. 2. Чому ти не в школі? — У мене болить горло. Мабуть ангіна. 3. Що трапилося з Джеком? — Йому дуже болить нога. 4. Лікар дав мені рецепт на ліки. Мені потрібно в аптеку. 5. Як часто у тебе болить живіт? 6. Якщо у тебе зубний біль, то тобі слід відвідати стоматолога.

measles ['mizlz] — кір

mumps [mʌmps] — свинка

gash [gæʃ] — глибока рана

rash [ræʃ] — висипка

6. Read the rhymes and learn them.

"Would you like some medicine?
It can make you grow.
Would you like a spoonful?"
"No, no, no!"

"I cannot go to school today".
Said little Peggy Ann McKay.
"I have the measles and the mumps
A gash, a rash and purple bumps
My mouth is wet, my throat is dry
I am going blind in my right eye.
My leg is cut, my eyes are blue.
It may be a very serious flu."

"What's that? What's that you say?
You say today is Saturday?
Good-bye. I am going out to play!"

purple bumps
['pɜ:p bʌmps] —
багрянці гулі

to go blind
[təʊ blaɪnd] —
сліпнути

LESSON 44



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it with your partner and make up a similar one.

Dental Appointment

([ə'pɔɪntmənt] призначення на прийом)



Dental assistant: Dr. Jackson's office. May I help you?

Karen: Yes, I'd like to make an appointment for a dental checkup ([tʃeɪkʌp] обстеження, перевірка, огляд).

Dental assistant: Are you one of the doctor's regular patients?

Karen: No, I am not. I've recently moved to this area and a friend of mine recommended Dr. Jackson.

Dental assistant: I see. Dr. Jackson can see you next Thursday. Do you prefer morning or afternoon?

Karen: Morning is best for me.

Dental assistant: Would 10:30 be all right?

Karen: That would be fine.

Dental assistant: Good. We'll expect you then at 10:30 on Thursday.

Karen: Thank you very much.

2. Listen and choose the word you hear.

1. Yesterday my friend felt good/bad.
2. Susan went to see her doctor/dentist.
3. I don't want to take this pill/bill.
4. He is really thick/sick. He can't go to school.
5. Don't sleep/slip on the wet road.
6. Doctor/Hector Brown is a good GP.



3. Choose the odd word and explain your choice.

a. dentist	patient	surgeon	optometrist
b. pill	flu	cough	quinsy
c. toothache	headache	fever	pain
d. ear	eye	throat	foot
e. thermometer	X-ray	aspirin	stethoscope
f. medicine	bandage	pill	aspirin

4. Work in pairs and make up dialogues as it is given in the model.

Model: A: tired — what ... doing?

B: exhausted — getting ready to go on holiday.

A: done everything?

B: packed suitcases... haven't booked the tickets yet.

A: You look tired. What have you been doing?

B: I am exhausted. I've been getting ready to go on holiday.

A: Have you done everything?

B: I've packed the suitcases but I haven't booked the tickets yet.

1. **A:** covered in paint — what... doing? 2. **A:** dirty hands — what... doing?

B: decorating the bathroom.

A: finished yet?

B: working in my garden.

B: painted the door/haven't put the wallpaper up yet.

A: finished now?

B: cut the grass/haven't watered the flowers yet.

3. **A:** your eyes are red — what ... doing?

B: tired — revising for my exams.

A: finished yet?

B: done my algebra and history/haven't done any English yet.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous or the Present Perfect Continuous.

Model: Mark isn't studying right now. He is watching (watch) TV.

He has been watching (watch) TV for half an hour already.

1. Kate is standing at the corner. She (wait) for the bus. She (wait) for twenty minutes. 2. Right now we're in class. We (do) the exercise. We (do) this exercise for a couple of minutes. 3. Scott and Rebecca (talk) right now. They (talk) on the phone for over an hour. 4. I (sit) in class right now. I (sit) since afternoon. 5. You look busy right now. What (you, do)? — I (work) on my physics experiment. It's a long and difficult experiment. — How long (you, work) on it? — I started planning it last January. I (work) on it since then.

6. Answer the following questions. Use since or for in your answer.



1. How long have you been doing this exercise? 2. How long have you been studying English? 3. How long have you been living in your city (town, village)? 4. How long have you been standing up/sitting down? 5. I began to teach English in 1989. How long have I been teaching English? 6. How long has your English teacher been working in your school? 7. Do you wear glasses? How long have you (not) been wearing glasses?

LESSON 45

1. Read the dialogue. Then choose the meaning of *mustn't* in it. Make up a similar dialogue.



Doctor: You *mustn't* go to school before your temperature is back to normal.

Patient: I can't stay at home. I'll miss too much information at school.

Doctor: But you can get worse and then you'll miss more information again. So you'd better follow my instructions.

Mustn't means:

- a. you don't have to go to school, but if you want – you can go;
- b. you should go to school;
- c. you may go to school, you are healthy now;
- d. you should stay at home to full recovery (одужання).

2. Match the columns to make up sentences.

1. I have	a. hospital
2. It hurts	b. to move
3. I have broken	c. well
4. I have a bad pain in my	d. knee
5. Something has got into my	e. eye
6. I have to go to a	f. a headache
7. I can't sleep	g. here
8. It is hard for me	h. my leg

3. Look at the pictures and guess the meaning of the words with numbers.



1. dentist	6. tooth	11. toothpaste
2. patient	7. filling	12. dental floss
3. drill	8. tray	13. missing tooth
4. dental assistant	9. mirror	14. overbite
5. x-ray machine	10. toothbrush	15. braces

4. Choose the appropriate word.

- Dentists recommend brushing teeth with a fluoride ([ˈflʊəraɪd] фтористий) toothpaste to _____ them from decay ([dɪˈkeɪ] карієс).
a. arm b. protect
- Have you got toothache? Your face looks _____.
a. big. b. large c. swollen ([ˈswɒləʊn] стухлий)
- I had two _____ when I went to the dentist last week.
a. fillings b. missings c. toothaches
- The loss of a front tooth has left a bad _____ in her teeth.
a. hole b. space

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Continuous or in the Present Perfect.

- We (walk) ten kilometres.
- You (walk) too fast. That's why you are tired.
- We (walk) for three hours.
- He (not stop) eating since he arrived.
- That boy (eat) seven ice-creams.
- He (sleep) since ten o'clock. It's time to wake him up.
- I (make) sausage rolls for the party all the morning.
- What a lovely smell! — Mary (make) jam.
- The students (work) very well this term.
- I only (hear) from him twice since he went away.
- He (teach) in this school for five years.



6. Write in English.

1. Що ти перекладаєш? — Я перекладаю речення до нового тексту. Я вже перекладаю їх дві години. 2. Ми дуже добре знаємо твою тітку. Вона вже десять років лікує нашого батька. 3. Брендa не бачила своїх однокласників від початку літа. 4. Моя двоюрідна сестра не їсть цукерків з того часу, коли стоматолог запломбував їй переднього зуба (to put a filling). 5. Він досить довго кашляє. Йому б слід проконсультуватися у лікаря. 6. Де працює ваш батько? — Він окуліст у лікарні. — Як довго він там працює? — Він там працює з 1981 року.

LESSON 46

1. Read the dialogue. Act it with your partner.



Alan: Ouch! This knife is sharp! I've cut my finger.

Bob: Let me see it... It's only a scratch ([skrætʃ] подряпина).

Alan: But my finger is bleeding (bleed [bli:d] кровоточити)!

Bob: Don't be a baby. It isn't bleeding much. I'll get a bandage.

2. Find 10 words on the topic "Our Health".

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



3. Read the text and answer the questions after it.

Health Care System 1 in Great Britain

Britain has got a National Health Service (the NHS). This service provides free treatment for all illnesses.

If you are ill, you go to a local doctor. He or she is a general doctor, or general practitioner (GP). You make an appointment to see the doctor. If you are too ill to go out, you telephone the doctor and he or she will come to your house. Your GP can give you some treatment or send you to the hospital where there are many specialists: surgeons, optometrists, eye, ear and throat specialists, pediatricians and others.

If the doctor gives you a prescription for some medicine, you take it to the pharmacist in a chemist's shop. Medicines for children and old people are not paid.

If you have an accident you are sent to a hospital.

You don't have to use the NHS. If you want you can have private treatment. It is paid and it costs much.

1. What does the NHS mean?

2. Who is a GP?
3. Is health service paid in Britain?
4. What do the British do when they are ill?
5. Where do they go to have some medicine?
6. Are the medicines paid by the British people?
7. Is it necessary for the Englishmen to use the NHS?
8. Where is an Englishman sent if he or she has an accident?

4. Look at the pictures and match them with the doctor's instructions.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____



4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Keep warm. | c. Don't go out. | e. Stay in bed. |
| b. Have an X-ray. | d. Don't run. | f. Don't play any sport. |

5. Use the pictures in exercise 4 and say as it is given in the model.

Model: The boy in picture 1 should stay in bed. He shouldn't go to school.

6. Using the text in exercise 3 get ready to speak about Health Care System in Ukraine.

LESSON 47



Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and make up a similar one. The words on the right will help you.

Customer: Good morning.

Pharmacist: Good morning. Can I help you?

Customer: Yes. I've got a terrible headache.

Pharmacist: How long have you been feeling it?

Customer: Only about two or three hours.

Pharmacist: Well, try these tablets. Take two with water every three hours.

Customer: Thank you very much.

stomachache
backache
earache
sore throat
cold
capsules/pills
half hour/hour

2. Match the pictures with the words.



1. an injection
2. a filling
3. an earache
4. a rash

5. a sore throat
6. tablets
7. eye drops
8. a stomachache

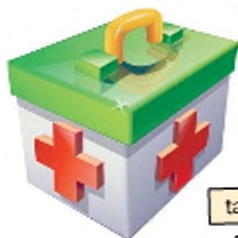
9. a bandage
10. a plaster
11. a cough
12. a broken leg

3. Sort out the words from exercise 2 into the correct columns.

Illness	Treatment

4. Make up short conversations as it is given in the model. Use the cues from the box.

Model: I don't feel well. Should I go to see my doctor? —
Yes, you should. And you shouldn't go out.



- I've hurt my knee. _____
- I've got a cold. _____
- I've got a toothache. _____
- My back has sunburnt. _____
- I've got a headache. _____

take an aspirin

play football

go to school

lie on the beach

go to the dentist

5. Read the tongue-twisters as quickly as you can.

Dr. Johnson and Mr. Jackson, after great consideration, came to the conclusion that the Indian nation beyond the Indian Ocean is back in education because the chief occupation is cultivation.



6. Get ready to speak about your last visit to the doctor.

7. Make up as many sentences as you can.



If you are ill
If your friend is ill

you can't
he/she has got to
he/she can't

you've got to
stay in bed all day long.
go for a walk.
take bitter medicines.
play with friends.

LESSON 48



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



- Customer:** Could I have a tube of toothpaste, please?
Pharmacist: With fluoride or without it?
Customer: With fluoride, please.
Pharmacist: Is that all, sir?
Customer: Yes, that's all. Thank you.
Pharmacist: Shall I put it in a bag?
Customer: Yes, please.

2. Read the rhyme. Write down the words which refer to the topic "Dental Care".

The Toothbrush Song

(to the tune of "Row, Row, Row Your Boat")

Brush, brush, brush your teeth
 Brush them everyday.
 We put toothpaste on our brush
 To help stop tooth decay.
 Floss, floss, floss your teeth.
 Floss them every day!
 Using the string to clean between
 Keeps the plaque away!
 Clean, clean, clean your teeth.
 Clean them every day!
 Your teeth will sparkle for years to come
 In the most beautiful way!
 Brush, brush, brush your teeth.
 Brush them every day!
 Happy, healthy teeth you'll have
 If it's done this way.



plaque [plæk] — зубний наліт
 sparkle ['spɑ:kəl] — сяяти, блискіти
 string [strɪŋ] — нитка, смужка

3. Look at the pictures and read the dialogues. Match the dialogues with the pictures.



- a. **A:** I am tired.
B: Have you got a headache?
A: I think I have. And a stomachache too.
B: You shouldn't work so much.
- b. **A:** I am thirsty.
B: Would you like some tea?
A: No, thanks.
B: Would you like some apple juice?
A: Oh, yes, please.
- c. **A:** I am hungry.
B: Would you like some biscuit?
A: No, thanks. I'd like a sandwich.
B: Cheese? Ham?
A: Cheese and ham, please.

4. Write down the sentences in the negative and in the interrogative. Use the model to help you.

Model: Marc has been coughing for two days.
 Has Marc been coughing for two days?
 Marc hasn't been coughing for two days.

- You have been eating enough lately.
- He has been packing his things for an hour now.
- The children have been looking forward to this holiday for months.
- That pipe has been leaking (ηporiakε) for ages. We must repair it.
- Tom has been digging in the garden all afternoon.
- I have been asking you to mend that window for six months.
- The people have been looking at the accident for half an hour.
- She has been waiting for you in the lobby for an hour already.

LESSON 49



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Pharmacist: Good evening.

Customer: Good evening. Can you make up this prescription (виготовити ліки за цим рецептом), please?

Pharmacist: Certainly. Would you like to wait?

Customer: How long will it take?

Pharmacist: It will be ready in twenty minutes.

Customer: Oh, I'll come back later.

Pharmacist: All right, sir.

Customer: Shall I pay now or later?

Pharmacist: Later will be all right.

2. Read the tongue-twisters as quickly as you can.

When a doctor doctors a doctor,
Does the doctor doing the doctoring doctor
As the doctor being doctored wants to be doctored or
Does the doctor doing the doctoring doctor as he wants to doctor?



3. Complete the dialogue with the words from the box. Then listen to check your answers.

Patient: Good morning, _____.

Doctor: Good _____. What can I do ____ you?

Patient: My ____ eye is very _____.

Doctor: How ____ has it been _____ this?

Patient: About two ____ now.

Doctor: Hmm. Well, ____ me have a look __ it. Just look straight head.
Mmm, yes. It's a ____ red. Does it ____ when you look at the light?

Patient: No.

Doctor: Do you wear _____?

Patient: No, I _____.

Doctor: Look at the chart ____ the wall, please. Now cover your left
____ and read the _____ line from the bottom.

Patient: NFODMKLVCE

Doctor: Thank you. Well. You've got an _____ in your eye. I'll give you a _____ for some _____. Out one or two drops in four _____ a day.

Patient: _____ I only put them in my right eye?

Doctor: No, in _____ eyes. Make an _____ for Friday and we'll _____ another look at it then. Good-bye.

Patient: _____.

should glasses both morning infection	on at appointment drops good-bye times	doctor don't second let days	eye have like prescription little for	hurt long right sore
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4. Practice the following conversations as it is given in the model use how much/how many.

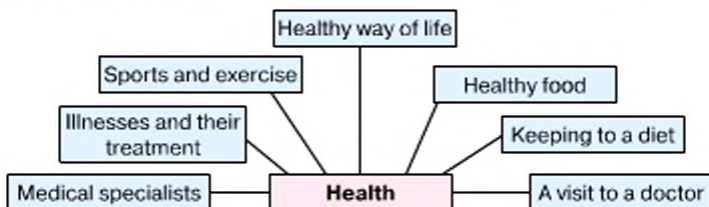
Model: A: I've been picking pears.

B: How many pears have you picked?

- I've been planting apple trees.
- I've been making cakes.
- He's been cleaning shoes.
- She's been writing letters.
- I have been taking photographs.
- Mary's been sending out invitations.
- I've been cutting sandwiches.
- I've been addressing envelopes.
- She's been ironing shirts.
- We've been peeling onions.



5. Get ready to speak on the topic "Health care. At the doctor's".



Lesson 50 (optional)

LESSON 51



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.

Jack: Hello, Thomas. I haven't seen you for ages.

Thomas: Hello, Jack. Good to see you again.

Jack: How's the club doing? I see you are in the third place.

Thomas: Yes, three more jumps and we'll be on top (угорі турнірної таблиці). What about your team?

Jack: Not bad. We are in the middle, but that was because of the injury. Now that everyone is fit, we should start climbing.

Thomas: I've noticed you got a new player on your team. And he has been doing very well.

Jack: Yeah. I am glad he is making a fast progress.

Thomas: You know, I have a feeling that he will be great next year, too.

Jack: Well, who knows, maybe. Anyway, what are you going to do next? Preparing for the World Championship (чемпіонат)?

Thomas: I haven't spoken to the boys yet. But we'll do something.

Jack: O. K. It was very nice meeting you again. See you.

Thomas: Me too. Have fun. Good-bye.

2. Look at the pictures and read the words.



chess



basketball



fencing



boxing



cycling



swimming



archery



football



gymnastics



hockey



skating



volleyball



skiing



wrestling



table tennis



horse racing



shot putting



power lifting



figure skating



(lawn) tennis



ski jumping

3. Read the text. Complete the chart given after it.**Kinds of Sports and Competitions**

Variety of sports. There are different kinds of sports that are being played in the world as tastes of the people are also different.

Some of the sport-lovers are fond of archery, fencing or cycling, while others still like boxing, swimming or horse-races.

If you are strong enough you may indulge in wrestling or power lifting, or even shot putting, but if you are quite quick-witted you may be good at chess. You should be very attentive if you want to compete in tennis, especially table-tennis. Of course you should practise a lot if you have chosen gymnastics or figure-skating as your favourite kind of sport. And besides, you should combine your artistic talent together with your physical strength. Those who are crazy about winter sports may consider skiing, ski-jumping or skating. There is also a great variety of indoor team games. Basket-ball, hockey, volley-ball and especially football (or as Americans say — soccer) are very popular.

But this is not the end of the list. Of course it's impossible to name all sports and games, as more and more new games are being invented every day. So you have to choose and that is all.

Summer sports	Winter sports	Water sports	Outdoor games	Team sports	Individual sports

4. Look at the words in the chart. Choose those which are the names of sports.

athlete	basket	complete	basketball
boxing	swimming	goal	play
referee	skiing	serve	pool
football	player	fight	ring
slope	court	field	boots
game	racket	match	tennis
boxer	athletics	score	race
lane	send off	gymnastics	gym

LESSON 52



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Steve: Do you like sports?

Bob: Of course, I do. I like football most of all.

Jack: And I like tennis. What about you, Linda?

Linda: I like gymnastics and figure-skating.

Jane: So do I.

Jack: That's because you are girls.



REMEMBER!

A:	I He (she, it) We (you, they)	am (need, have) is (needs, has) are (need, have)	happy (money)
B:	So	am (do, have) is (does, has) are (do, have)	I he (she, it) we (you, they)
A:	I He (she, it) We (you, they)	am not (don't need, have not) is (does not need, has not) are (don't need, have not)	happy (money)
B:	Neither	am (do, have) is (does, has) are (do, have)	I he (she, it) we (you, they)

Model:

She is happy. — Вона щаслива. So am I. — І я теж.

She does not like music. — Їй не подобається музика.

Neither does he. — І йому теж.

We didn't see that film yesterday. — Ми не бачили вчора той фільм.

Neither did they. — І вони теж.

2. Read the short conversations and fill in the blanks. Then make up similar ones.

a. **A:** I like sports.

B: So _____ I.

A: I don't like cats.

B: _____ do I.

b. **A:** I was in Kyiv last week.

B: _____ was I.

A: I wasn't late for school yesterday.

B: Neither _____ I.

c. **A:** I ran 2 kilometres last week.

B: So _____ I.

A: I didn't see that film last night.

B: Neither _____ I.

3. Practise speaking as it is given in the model.

Model: I have never been to Australia. — Neither have I.
I love going to parties. — So do I.

- I want to travel the world.
- They didn't win the game.
- She can't swim.
- He can speak three foreign languages.
- I don't want to watch the football match.
- I went to the USA last year.
- I don't like swimming.
- They have never played hockey.



4. Read the words in the chart and guess their meanings. Use the dictionary if necessary.

— er	— (i)st	player
fencer	cyclist	chess player
boxer	gymnast	draught's player
swimmer	canoeist	tennis player
horse-racer		basketball player
wrestler		hockey player
power-lifter		football player
shot-putter		
figure-skater		
skier		
ski-jumper		
skater		

5. Name all kinds of sports you know and the sportsmen participating in each sport.

6. Complete the sentences with already, ever, never or yet.

- Would you like something to eat? — No, thanks. I've ____ had lunch.
- Have they finished the game ____?
- Have you ____ played squash?
- I don't know much about golf. I've ____ watched it.
- This season my football club hasn't won any matches ____.
- Have you ____ been to Venice? — No, I have ____ been there.

LESSON 53



1. Read the interview with an English football player. Then put the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect or Past Simple. Then listen to check your answers.

A: Have you ever played abroad before?

B: Yes, I have. I _____ (play) for Real Madrid between 1996 and 1997.

A: _____ you (like) it?

B: It was OK. But I _____ (not enjoy) the weather very much. It was too hot!

A: How many goals _____ you (score) this season?

B: Only five. But we _____ (not play) many games yet. I am happy because some good players _____ (join) the team. Last month we _____ (buy) a fantastic new Brazilian player.

2. Act out the dialogue in exercise 1 with your partner and then make up a similar one.

3. Here are four players from the English Football Premiership. Match the pictures of the players with their descriptions.



1. David Beckham.

I am from London. I've got a red shirt, white shorts and black and red socks. I play for Manchester United.



2. Thierry Henry.

I am from Paris, France. I've got a red and white shirt, white shorts and white socks. I play for Arsenal.



3. Mario Melchiot.

I am from Amsterdam, Holland. I've got a blue shirt, blue shorts and white socks. I play for Chelsea.



4. Michael Owen.

I am from Chester in England. I've got a red shirt, red shorts and red socks. I play for Liverpool.

4. Read the information about the British football teams, and write the correct points total for each team and then write the name of the team in the correct place in the table.

Model: Manchester United: won three games ($3 \times 3 = 9$) and played one game in a draw ([dɹɔ:] внічю; $1 \times 1 = 1$). So $9 + 1 = 10$.

Arsenal: won three games and lost one game.

Chelsea: won two games and lost two games.

Liverpool: played four games in a draw.

Nº	Football club	win	draw	lose	total points
1.	Manchester United	3	1	—	10
2.		—	4	—	
3.		3	—	1	
4.		2	—	2	

win = 3 points, draw = 1 point, lose = 0 points

5. Read the text and answer the questions after it.

Football — an International Game

Football is the most popular team game in the world and the most interesting sport. Hundreds of fans (фанат) visit it.

The game began in England in the middle of the 19th century. The first football clubs appeared in 1855 and the football association started to function in 1863 in London.

Football spread ([sprɛd] поширювався) internationally and by the next decade ([dʒɹeɪd] десятиріччя) it had won popularity in central Europe. Spain, Germany, Italy, and France. Other European countries took it up early in the 20th century, and established ([ɪ'stæblɪʃt] заснувати) clubs.

A World Cup competition has been played every four years since 1930. In 1971 women competed for the first time in the women's World Cup match in Mexico City.

One nation that resisted ([rɪ'zɪst] протистояти, опиратися) football's spread for a long time was the USA. Only in the 1970s the interest in football developed in the US. Great popularity of the Brazilian star player Pele helped much in this.

1. Where and when did football begin?
2. When was the first football World Cup held?
3. When did women first play in a football world cup match?
4. Is the European football popular in the USA?

LESSON 54



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



George: Are you interested in football?

Phillip: Well, yes.

George: I am. Wonderful game, football. By the way

Phillip: I like all sports and games.

George: Oh, yes?

Phillip: Yes. Football, cricket, swimming. Can you swim?

George: I am not a good swimmer but I go swimming sometimes. Tennis! That's a good game. Yes?

Phillip: Yes. I am very interested in tennis. I never miss Wimbledon, you know. I watch it every year.

2. Read the words with their translation.

competition [ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃn]

to hold (held, held)

championship [ˈtʃæmpɪənʃɪp]

to take place

to revive [rɪ'vaɪv]

champion [ˈtʃæmpɪən]

contest [ˈkɒntest]

contestant [kən'testənt]

to defeat [dɪ'fi:t]

tournament [ˈtʊənmənt]

змагання

проводити (змагання)

чемпіонат

відбуватися, мати місце

відроджувати (ся)

чемпіон

змагання (як правило між двома спортсменами чи двома командами)

суперник на спортивних змаганнях

перемагати, побороти

турнір



3. Read the text and say whether the statements after it are true or false.

Kinds of Competitions

Competitions may be of individual, team or individual-team kind. An individual competition is held to decide a champion. The competition of this kind is called a championship. From time to time national, European, world, international, indoor, open championships take place. The greatest championships in sports are called the Olympic Games. They are organized every four years with representatives from more than 120 nations.

There are Summer Olympic Games, which revived in Greece in 1896 and Winter Olympic Games, originated in 1924. Competitions in the Summer Games normally include archery, basket-ball, boxing, canoeing, cycling,



equestrian ([i'kwɛstriən] кінний) sports, fencing, field hockey (хокей на траві), gymnastics, judo, modern pentathlon (сучасне п'ятиборство:), rowing, sailing, shooting (стріляба з пневматичної зброї), soccer, swimming, diving (стрибки у воду), team handball, track-and-field (легка атлетика), volleyball, water polo, weight-lifting, wrestling. Competitions in the Winter Games include biathlon (біатлон), bobsleigh, speed skating, cross-country skiing (лижні гонки по пересічній місцевості), ski jumping, downhill slalom (гірськолижний слалом), figure-skating, ice-hockey.

Champion is the winner of the first place or the first prize in competition by defeating the other contestants in his division in a contest or tournament.

Tournament is a series of games or contests that make up a single unit of competition. The most common tournament is the single elimination tournament ([i'ɪm'ni:neɪʃn 'tʌnəmənt] відбірковий турнір) in which competitors are paired off for individual rounds, with winners advancing to the next round. Losers are eliminated until there is a single champion.

World Cup is a competition organized every four years by international federations in such sports as wrestling, gymnastics, athletics, fencing and others.

1. Water polo is included into the Winter Olympic games.
2. Summer Olympic Games originated in Greece in 1924.
3. Winter Olympic Games are held every four years.
4. Biathlon is a winter sport.
5. Tournament is an international competition organized every four years.
6. A championship means the same as a tournament.

4. Find in the text in exercise 3 equivalents for the following word combinations.

Відкритий чемпіонат, чемпіонат світу, чемпіонат на кубок світу, чемпіонат країни, Олімпійські ігри, відроджені у Греції, Олімпійські ігри, засновані у 1924 році, відбірковий турнір, турнір, переможець (чемпіон), гірськолижний слалом, легка атлетика, піднімання штанги

5. Choose 10 words that mean kinds of sports from exercise 3 and make up sentences with them. Write your sentences down in your exercise books.

LESSON 55



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Ted: What do you think of the game, Jerry?

Jerry: Dreadful ([ˈdredfɪ] жахливий)! It was neither exciting nor skilful ([ˈskɪfl] майстерний, вмілий).

Ted: I agree with you. The players of our team were off form (не у формі) today.

Jerry: Some of them are neither on form nor up to playing hockey. Take Bill for example. He is neither a good player nor a goal-keeper.

Ted: Jack isn't much better. He can neither score points nor pass over (давати пас, пасувати) to the players of his team.

Jerry: Yes. Neither Bill nor Jack are good players. I don't know why their coach still has them on the team.

Ted: I think neither players nor the coach is good in our team.



REMEMBER!

Neither....nor — Ні..... ні

It was neither interesting nor skilful. —

Вона (гра) не була ні цікавою, ні майстерною.

Some of our players are neither on form nor up to playing hockey. —

Деякі наші гравці не є у формі, ні взагалі придатні грати у хокей.

He can neither score points nor pass over to the players of his team. —

Він не вміє ні забивати голи, ні пасувати гравцям зі своєї команди.

Конструкція neither... nor вживається
для об'єднання двох заперечень.

She wasn't kind. She wasn't polite. — She was neither kind nor polite.

Слід пам'ятати про правило єдиного заперечення
в англійській мові, тож речення з даною конструкцією
будемо у стверджувальній формі.

She ~~wasn't~~ neither kind nor polite. — She was neither kind nor polite.

2. Practise speaking as it is given in the model.

Model: Fred doesn't like ice-cream. Bill doesn't like ice-cream. —
Neither Fred nor Bill likes ice-cream.

Monica doesn't like swimming. Monica doesn't like skating. —
Monica likes neither swimming nor skating.

1. He doesn't drink a lot. He doesn't eat a lot.
2. She doesn't eat bread. She doesn't eat potatoes.
3. John will not give you the book. John will not lend you the book.
4. He can't speak Ukrainian well. He can't speak English well.
5. They can't swim. They can't play football.
6. Linda isn't polite. Linda isn't well-bred.

3. In pairs ask and answer questions. Try to guess your partner's sports star.

Model: **A:** What has your star done in his/her life?

B: She has won lots of major tennis tournaments — like the US Open and Wimbledon.

A: When did she win Wimbledon?

B: I don't know. I think she won it for the first time in 1997.

A: Has she ever won the French Open?

B: No, she hasn't.

A: Is it Venus Williams?

B: No, it's Martina Hingis!



4. Make up sentences as it is given in the model.

Model: eat Chinese food/Japanese food (Present Perfect) —
I have eaten neither Chinese nor Japanese food in my life.

1. travel by plane/by ship (Present Perfect)
2. go to the mountains/to the seacoast (Past Simple)
3. listen to him/follow his advice (Future Simple)
4. sleep/have some rest (Present Continuous)

5. Using the words from the box and the construction neither... nor try to describe a sportsman you don't like. Then write down 5 sentences you've made up into your exercisebook.

brilliant, fast, skilful, strong, intelligent, kind, polite, well-bred, clever, beautiful, energetic, perspective, willful (вольовий)

LESSON 56



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Linda: Did you see the Figure-skating World Championship yesterday?

Brenda: Yes, I did. It was quite interesting.



Linda: Was it? I didn't like the performances (виступ) of our figure-skaters. They were either afraid or too tired to skate well.

Brenda: Well, but the Russian sportsmen weren't much better. They either fell on the ice in the jumps or failed (провалитися у спробі, не справитися) to perform them at all.



Linda: Yes, I agree with you. The French figure-skaters were the best, to my mind (на мою думку).

Brenda: I liked the Germans best of all.



REMEMBER!

Either...or — Або..... або

They were either afraid or too tired to skate well. —

Вони або боялися, або були надто втомлені, щоб кататися добре.

They either fell on the ice in the jumps or failed to perform them at all. —

Вони або падали на лід, або зовсім не могли виконати стрибки.

Конструкція **either... or** вживається для вираження вибору між двома (зазвичай) варіантами.

He knows Jack. She knows Jack. — **Either** he **or** she knows Jack.

Compare and Remember!

I don't know Peter. I don't know Jack.

I don't know **either** Peter **or** Jack. I know **neither** Peter **nor** Jack.

2. Practice speaking as it is given in the model.

Model: They would like fruit. They would like ice-cream. —
They would like either fruit or ice-cream.

1. John will give you the book. John will lend you the book.

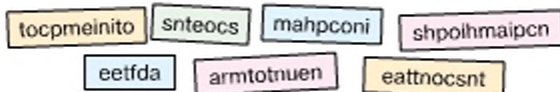
- John will help you. Mary will help you.
- I don't like fish. I don't like cheese.
- She doesn't like cherries. She doesn't like berries.
- They understand Chinese. They speak Chinese.

3. Make necessary transformations as it is given in the model.



Model: I don't speak French. I don't speak German. —
I don't speak either French or German.

- You can't have tea. You can't have coffee.
- You can't come with me now. You can't come with me later.
- James wasn't at home. Virginia wasn't at home.
- He didn't smile. He didn't speak.
- The film wasn't funny. The film wasn't interesting.
- Stella doesn't play tennis. Stella doesn't work well.

4. Unscramble the words and make up sentences with each word.



5. Match the pictures in column A with the words in column B.

			a. volleyball b. rugby ball c. tennis ball d. basketball e. football (soccer) ball f. table tennis ball
			

6. Read the sentences and say which tense is used in each of them.

Model: I shall watch cartoons. —
I shall watch — Future Simple

- I shall watch cartoons.
- She invited me to her birthday party.
- The granny is enjoying knitting.
- I was doing aerobics when he called.
- My friend is a sales manager.
- They decorated their assembly hall.
- I have taken a lot of photos.
- The children will plant trees.
- I can sew.
- He doesn't have a moustache.

LESSON 57



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Alan: Which winter sports do you know?

Steve: I like skating. We have a skating-rink in our yard every winter, and I skate there almost every day after school. And which sports do you like in winter?



Alan: Well, I like skiing very much. Every Sunday my father and I take our skis and go skiing in the country all day.



Steve: Isn't it cold to go skiing all day?

Alan: No, I enjoy it greatly. You get very warm when you go skiing in cold weather.



Steve: Don't you like ice-hockey?

Alan: I like to watch hockey matches but I don't play this game.

2. Read the texts and answer the questions after them.

Let's Dance Ballet ([ˈbæltɪ] балет). Ballet began in Italy and France during the Renaissance (епоха Відродження у світовій культурі). It is still a very popular art form in Western culture.

Folk ([fɔk] народний) dance. Folk dance is usually traditional and performed by the members of a nation, for example, the Ukrainian Hopak. Folk dances are



usually group dances that are taught by one generation to another.

Popular/Modern dance. Popular (social or modern) dances often come from folk dances. They are easy to learn and are danced in couples. But they are usually popular for only a short time. Until the 18th century, social dances took place only in palaces or homes of rich people. In the late 18th century they became more popular and spread among ordinary people.





Ballroom ([ˈbɔːlrɔːm] бальный) dances. Ballroom dancing was a formal dance in a large room. It became popular in Europe and North America. Central European folk dances, such as the waltz ([wɔːlz] вальс) and polka, changed and became the most popular examples of ballroom dances. Before the First World War, new ballroom dances came to Europe from American Continents, for example, FoxTrot, Rumba, Cha-Cha. The Argentine Tango

became internationally popular by Carlos Gardel through his songs and films. At present there are two types of ballroom dances: Standard (which include waltz, tango, quickstep, foxtrot and Vienna waltz) and Latino-American (cha-cha, samba, rumba, jive and pasodoble).



1. What is the main difference between folk and popular dances?
2. What are the two ballroom dances that came from folk dancing?
3. What dances came to Europe from South America?
4. Where did ballet originate from?
5. What dances are usually danced in groups?
6. How many ballroom dances do you know? Name them.

3. Match column A with column B to make up words and word combinations. Then make up sentences with each word.

A	ball	rock	art	well	folk	late	
B	dance	known	18th	century	room	music	form

4. Complete the sentences with *as ... as*, *not as ... as*, *not so ... as* and the appropriate form of the adjectives in brackets.

Model: Jack is strong. He can beat Fred in boxing. Nick can beat Fred too. Jack is as strong (strong) as Nick.

1. Steve can run 100 metres in 16 seconds. Jack runs this distance in 15 seconds. Steve is ____ (quick) ____ Jack.
2. Last season Manchester United won 7 games, and played three games in a draw. Liverpool won eight games and lost two games. Liverpool played ____ (good) ____ Manchester United last season.
3. Bred can jump 1m high. But David jumps 10cm higher than Bred. Bred jumps ____ (high) ____ David does.

LESSON 58



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.

Andy: Where's Steve today? Is he at his cycling practice?

Bill: No, he's got a new hobby — roller-skating.

Andy: That's interesting. Is he good at it?

Bill: I don't think so. But he enjoys it greatly.

Andy: Is that Steve on his roller-skates?

Bill: Yes, that's him. I hope he is OK.

Andy: Is he?!



2. Match the pictures with the words.



a. body building ['bɒdi 'bɪldɪŋ]

c. karate [kə'reɪtɪ]

e. squash [skwɒʃ]

b. jazz dance [dʒæz dɑːns]

d. aerobics [eə'reɪbɪks]

2. Read the sentences with their translations.

Let us (Let's) wait.

Давайте зачекаємо (дослівно: дозвольте нам зачекати).

I shall make you study.

Я примушу тебе вчитися.

He can make me laugh.

Він може примусити мене сміятися.

But: We are made to wait every time we come here.

Нас примушують чекати щоразу, коли ми приходимо сюди.



REMEMBER!

Після дієслів **let** та **make** (у значенні «примушувати») інфінітив дієслова у реченні в активному стані вживається без частки **to**.

Активний стан	She let him go. (Пасивного стану для дієслова let немає)	Вона дозволила йому піти.
Активний стан	We make our children study well at school.	Ми примушуємо своїх дітей добре вчитися у школі.
Пасивний стан	She is made to come here on time.	Її примушують приходити сюди вчасно.

3. Read the advertisement of "Bella's Better Body Club". Then say which activities you would join and why.

Anne's Aerobics. Do you feel fat? Do you feel tired at the end of the day? You should come to one of Anne's aerobics classes! She will make you feel fitter and happier. Anne has got classes for everyone — young or old, male or female, fit or unfit.

Karate. Karate makes your mind and your body feel clean and fit! Roger Pugh lived in Japan for three years, and studied karate with great masters of the art. Come to his classes, and see what karate can do for you!

Jazz dance. The musical way to keep fit! It's fun, it's friendly, and it's good for you/if you want to look good at discos, you should try jazz dance!

Body building. If you want muscles, come to Body Building. Our coaches Dave Widlake and Trisha Stone will help you to choose the right exercise for you. Our gym is open from 11 am to 10 pm, Monday to Saturday. Mondays and Fridays are for men only; Wednesdays and Thursdays, women only. You'll find Dave or Trisha in the gym from 3 to 7 pm. Come and talk to them.

Squash. Our courts are the best in town. Our opening hours are the best, too — 10 am to 10:30 pm, seven days a week! If you want to improve your squash, English champion Bob Pitchard will be happy to give you lessons.

4. Say whether the statements are true or false. Use the text in exercise 3.

- Jazz dance class is taught by Roger Pugh at Bella's Better Body Club.
- Body building gym is open for visitors every day except Sunday.
- Squash courts are very good at Bella's Better Body Club.
- Karate classes are taught by the great masters from Japan.
- Squash courts have no days off. They are usually closed after 11 p.m.
- Aerobics class is taught by Roger and Ann.
- Aerobics class are just for unfit people.
- Roger Prugh has gained a lot of Japanese experience.
- You can come any time during the day to practise squash.
- Body building class will work well on your muscles.

LESSON 59



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



William: Did you watch the championship in track-and-field yesterday?

Jack: Yes, I did. Our team performed greatly.

William: What were the results?

Jack: Our team won 4 gold medals for the 100 metre and 1000 metre races, 2 silver medals for the 800 and 400 metre and a bronze medal for the 200 metre race.

William: What about the jumping?

Jack: In the high jump we won first and third places. In the long jump we were the second.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct word.

- An archer uses a bow and
 - a ball
 - a net
 - an arrow
- A roller skater skates
 - on ice
 - on a field
 - in a rink
- A _____ player does not use a racket.
 - tennis
 - handball
 - squash
- _____ does not use a ball.
 - karate
 - squash
 - bowling
- There are only two people in
 - ice hockey
 - wrestling
 - volleyball
- You play _____ on a pitch.
 - soccer
 - tennis
 - hockey
- Ping Pong is _____.
 - volleyball
 - tennis
 - table tennis
- A _____ has two wheels.
 - backpack
 - bike
 - horse
- _____ does not use a net.
 - Ping Pong
 - tennis
 - squash
- _____ don't need a uniform.
 - hockey players
 - football players
 - joggers



3. Complete the table.

	Water sports	Winter sports
sledding		v
surfing		
rowing		
figure-skating		
downhill skiing		
skating		
diving		
ski-diving		
swimming		

4. Look at the pictures and say whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false statements.

					
This is an oar.	This is a ski boat.	This is a hockey helmet.	A skier uses this.	This is a sled.	This is a wet suit.

5. Match the words in column A (sportsmen) with the words in column B (sports elements).

A:	1. _____ swimmer	B:	a. ice
	2. _____ downhill skier		b. paddle
	3. _____ skater		c. towrope
	4. _____ windsurfer		d. pool
	5. _____ water skier		e. sail
	6. _____ rower		f. oar
	7. _____ canoeist		g. pole
	8. _____ cross country skier		h. trail

6. Use the table in exercise 5 and make up 7 sentences. Use the model.

Model: A swimmer usually swims in the pool.
A canoeist uses an oar in his sport.

LESSON 60



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



William: Chelsea and Milan are left to play for the Cup. Who do you think will win this year's World Cup?

Jack: I don't know. Either Chelsea or Milan can win. They are very strong teams. All players can either attack well or defend their goal greatly. I have no idea.

William: I think Milan will win.

Jack: Why?

William: They have Andriy Shevchenko. He is great. He can score many goals. And Chelsea have Mario Melchiot. He scores well in every game.

Jack: Yes, you are right. Either Chelsea or Milan is ready to win. But I'll shout for (вболівати) Milan and for Shevchenko.



2. Find as many words as you can on the topic "Sports and Games" in the chain of letters given below.

fboxingloveskatingoalinetennisledgingcontestour
namentangoareviveballroomdefeat



3. Read the dialogues and correct the mistakes.

- a. A: She was the world champion a year ago.
B: Neither was he.
- b. A: They didn't win the match last Friday.
B: So did we.
- c. A: I was making my dinner when the phone rang.
B: So did we.
- d. A: Jack has never scored a goal.
B: So is Bill.
- e. A: My dog isn't sleeping.
B: Neither isn't mine.

4. Look at the list of sports. Which of them follow the word to play? The word to go? The word to do? Fill in the blanks.

___do___	aerobics	_____	karate
_____	badminton	_____	gymnastics
_____	skiing	_____	basketball
_____	(wind)surfing	_____	cycling
_____	horse-racing	_____	hockey
_____	soccer	_____	walking
_____	ice-skating	_____	judo
_____	jogging	_____	volleyball
_____	tennis	_____	power-lifting

5. Answer the following questions.



1. When and where did the first Olympic Games take place?
2. When did the modern Olympic Games revive?
3. What competitions are included into the Summer Olympics? And Winter Olympics?
4. When and where did the first Winter Olympic Games take place?
5. When and where will the next Summer (Winter) Olympics take place?

6. Get ready to speak on one of the following situations (in the form of a dialogue).

1. You meet a famous sportsman who has just returned from a big sports competition. Ask him questions about the competition.
2. You haven't seen a football (hockey, volleyball) match. Ask your friend about the game and its results.

7. Use the word combinations in exercise 4 and make up 7-8 sentences. Write down the sentences you've made up into your exercise book.

LESSON 61



1. Read and listen to the dialogues. Act them out with your partner and then make up similar ones.



- a) **A:** What was the score in yesterday's game?
B: Three to one.
A: In whose favour? (На чию користь?)
B: In Arsenal's favour. It was a wonderful victory.
A: Who scored in the game?
B: Owen scored the first and the third goals.
A: And the second?
B: I don't remember.

- b) **A:** Did you watch the match on TV yesterday?
B: No, I didn't.
A: Are you crazy? (ти збожеволів?) It was Milan against Real.
B: I don't like to watch other people play. I like to play myself.
A: Oh, what sport do you do?
B: I play basketball.

2. Read the sentences and correct the mistakes.

- I will give neither James or Tim the keys to the front door.
- Please leave your new address either with your coach nor your team mates.
- Neither Steve nor John couldn't score a goal.
- He either sprains his ankle nor falls over the ball.
- The game wasn't neither interesting or fast.
- I'll be at the championship neither in Paris or in Rome.

3. Read the text in exercise 4 (lesson 62) and then say what you will achieve when attending classes at Bella's Better Body Club.

Model: Aerobics classes will make me feel fitter and happier.

4. Turn the sentences from passive into active.

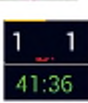
Model: They are made to go. (we) — We make them go.

- She is allowed to go. (her mother, let)
- William is made to stay in bed. (the doctor)
- They are made to tell the truth. (the police)
- Linda is allowed to go home. She feels ill. (the teacher, let)

5. We are allowed to open the windows. (the bus passengers, let)
 6. Steve and Jake are made to give up cycling. They miss practices too often. (their coach)

5. Match the words with the pictures.

a. pitch	e. heading	i. sneakers
b. netting	f. football	j. draw
c. throwing	g. referee	k. goalkeeper
d. kicking	h. dribbling	



6. Match the words on the left with the words or phrases of similar meaning on the right. You may use the dictionary to help you.

1. corner kick	a. maneuvering the ball at close range with only the feet.
2. dribbling	b. propelling the ball with the head.
3. kick off	c. a defensive barrier of players who stand in front of the goal area to aid the goalkeeper against free kicks.
4. cross pass	d. a free kick taken from a corner area by a member of the attacking team, after the defending team has propelled the ball out-of-bounds across the goal line.
5. free kick	e. guarding a particular opponent.
6. punt	f. a center place kick which starts the action at the beginning of both halves or after a goal has been scored.
7. wall	g. a pass across the field, often toward the center. Intended to set up the shooter.
8. marking	h. a drop kick made by the goalkeeper.
9. heading	i. a direct or indirect kick awarded to a team, depending on the type of foul committed by the opposing team.

LESSON 62



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Alan: Are you doing anything this afternoon?
Steve: I'm having a piano lesson at 4 pm.
Alan: And what about right after the lesson?
Steve: Nothing special. Why?
Alan: Let's go and look for new CDs of Britney Spears.

2. Practise speaking as it is given in the model.

Model: A: Do you like playing football?
 B: Yes, I do. I love playing football.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. go sailing | 6. play the guitar |
| 2. play hockey | 7. do aerobics |
| 3. watch comedy films | 8. listen to jazz music |
| 4. go swimming | 9. dance ball room dances |
| 5. go skiing | 10. watch soap operas |

3. Use the information from your partner (exercise 2) and then speak about him/her.

Model: Kate likes playing the guitar and doing aerobics but she doesn't like going swimming.



4. When we learn new things in sports or any other activity, it's natural to experience fear and dismay, and that's why our coaches or teachers encourage us to keep on trying as we learn, and congratulate us when we succeed. Listen to the conversation between a coach and an athlete. How does the athlete express fear and discouragement? How does the coach offer encouragement and welcome success?



Coach: OK, are you ready to try again?

Athlete: I guess. I'm afraid I'll fall again.

Coach: Never mind. I'll help you. Just put your foot on the top pedal.

Athlete: Like this?

Coach: Way to go! Now push. Keep your balance. Keep going. Push with your other foot. That's good. Well done!

Athlete: Oh, I'm going to fall!

Coach: No, you're not. Try again. You can do it. You'll get it.

5. Using expressions listed above, compose your own dialogue between you (as a coach) and an athlete trying to perform some new exercises. Try to give encouragement and make the athlete perform the exercises successfully. Use exercise 4 to help you.

Hang in there! Keep at it. You can do it. Go on. Don't be afraid. Good boy!	Well done! You did it! That's exactly what I wanted. Try again. You must do it. I don't think I can do it. Can you give me a hand?	I'm scared. I'll never make it. That's perfect! That's great! You'll do it. Congratulations!
--	---	---

6. Write in English.

1. Давай почнемо займатися каное. 2. Які улюблені види спорту у британців? 3. Коли ви зателефонували, Лінда каталася на ковзанах на катку. 4. Перший тенісний матч відбувся у Британії у 1872 році. 5. Якими видами спорту займається твій двоюрідний брат? 6. Я вчора не була у школі. — І вони теж. 7. Вони самі можуть перекласти ці речення. — І я теж. 8. Лаура зараз дивиться телевизор. — І її друзі теж.

7. Write a composition on the topic "Sports and games".

Lesson 63 (optional)

LESSON 64



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Alan: Hey, I like this music. What is it?

Steve: It's the Corrs' new album.

Alan: It's really good.

Steve: Yes. They are my favourite band. They are from Ireland.

Alan: Is this Celtic music, then?

Steve: Sort of. It's a mixture ([ˈmɪksʃə(r)] cymiu) of Celtic and pop music.

Alan: I don't like pop music, but this is nice.

Steve: What do you like, then? Techno?

Alan: No, I can't stand techno! I am crazy about rock and jazz.

2. Read the information about *Bella's Better Body Club* and then answer the questions.

Class times for aerobics, karate and jazz dance

Mon.	12:30–13:30	Beginners' aerobics	Annie	Thu.	15:15–19:00	Advanced jazz dance	Jackie
	17:30–19:00	Advanced karate	Roger		20:00–21:00	Beginners' jazz dance	Jackie
Thu.	12:30–13:30	Beginners' jazz dance	Jackie	Fri.	12:00–13:00	Beginners' karate	Roger
	18:00–19:00	Beginners' karate	Roger		19:30–21:00	Advanced karate	Roger
	19:30–20:30	Intermediate karate	Roger	Sat.	9:30–11:15	Advanced jazz dance	Jackie
	20:00–21:45	Advanced jazz dance	Jackie		10:00–11:00	Beginners' aerobics	Roger
Wed.	12:30–13:30	Advanced aerobics	Annie				
	18:00–19:30	Advanced karate	Roger				

- When does Jackie have her classes?
- What does Annie teach in the Club?
- How many classes a week does Roger have?
- When does Roger's class on Wednesday take place?
- How many activities are there on Saturday?
- Who teaches jazz dance in the Club?



3. Read the information and calculate the price for activities as it is given in the model.

Before you go to Bella's Better Body you have to become a Member. This costs 15 hrn per month or 100 hrn per year. Squash courts and body building gym cost 10 hrn for 3 hours. All other classes are 5 hrn per class. How much will it cost?

	Per week	Per month	Per year
Body building (three times a week), aerobics and karate			
Karate and squash (three times a week)			
Aerobics, Squash (two times a week) and karate			
Karate, aerobics and jazz dance			
Jazz dance and body building (three times a week)	60 hrn		

Calculations: $3 \times 5 = 15$ $10 \times 3 = 30$
 $15 + 15 = 30$ $30 + 30 = 60$

4. What was your weekend like? It's Monday morning and your friend is asking about your weekend. Use the table to make up dialogues.

A:	B:
What was your weekend like? You look as if you had a good/bad weekend! Did you do anything special yesterday/on...?	It was OK./fantastic./terrible. Yes, I did/No, I didn't
What did you do? Where did you go? Why? What happened? Oh, really? Why don't you tell me about it?	Nothing much. I stayed at home. I went to ...And.... I was ill, so I couldn't... Well, I wanted to... but...
I'm sure you enjoyed/didn't enjoy that. That was fun/bad luck..., wasn't it?	Yes/No, I Yes, it certainly was.

LESSON 65



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Alan: Hi, Steve. Are you busy tonight?

Steve: No. Why?

Alan: Because there is a new horror film on at the Kyivska Rus'. Would you like to go and see it with me?

Steve: No, thanks. I can't stand (терпіти не можу, ненавиджу) horror films.

Alan: Oh! Well, what do you think of comedies? There is one with Jim Carry in our cinema.

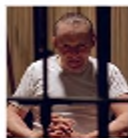
Steve: That's a good idea! I think Jim Carry is very funny. What's the title?

Alan: "Liar! Liar".

Steve: Great. Let's meet outside the cinema at 6 pm, then.

Alan: Ok. Good-bye.

2. Look at the pictures and match them with the words from the box. You may use a dictionary to help you.



a. thriller
['θrɪlɚ(r)]

c. news

d. western

e. comedy
['kɒmədi]

f. documentary
[ˌdɒkjʊ'mɛntəri]

g. game
show

h. cartoon
[kɑ:'tu:n]

i. science-fiction
['saɪəns 'fɪkʃn]

j. horror ['hɒrə(r)]

3. Fill in the blanks with the words from exercise 2.

1. "Universal Soldier" is a thriller. 2. My father always watches the 8 o'clock _____ on Inter. 3. "Liar! Liar!" is a great _____. You laugh all the way. 4. "StarWars" is a _____ film. 5. He likes cowboys and Indians, so he always watches _____. 6. "First Millionaire" is a _____. You can win great money on this programme. 7. "Prosto Maria" is my favourite _____. 8. There is a good _____ about elephants on Discovery Channel tonight. 9. "Tom and Jerry" is a _____ by MGM studio. 10. "Dracula" is a _____ film.

4. Study the table and then write five sentences about your likes and dislikes as it is given in the model.

Model: I love pop music. It's great.

I can't stand soap operas. They are awful.

+++	Crazy about	Brilliant, wonderful, Fantastic
++	Love	Great, exciting
+	Like, enjoy	Nice, fun
0	Don't mind (не проти, так собі)	OK, not bad, so so
—	Don't like	Boring, bad
— —	Can't stand	Awful, horrible
— — —	Hate	Terrible

5. Practise speaking as it is given in the model.

Model: A: What do you think of "Ne rodys' krasivoj"?

B: I don't like it. I think it's boring. What do you think of "Titanic"?

A: I like it. I think it's exciting. What do you think of...

6. Complete the sentences with *must*, *mustn't*, *have to*, *don't/doesn't have to*.

1. Headmaster to pupil: "That was terrible behaviour! You _____ apologise to your history teacher!" 2. Teacher to pupil: "You _____ study so hard. The exam is quite easy to pass". 3. Father to daughter: "You _____ be back home by 11 o'clock tonight". 4. Mother to daughter: "You can go out tonight. You _____ stay at home to help me". 5. Doctor to patient: "You _____ eat so many sweets and you _____ do more exercise".

LESSON 66



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.

David: What do you think of "Santa Barbara"?













































Steve: Not much. I hate soap operas.

David: Oh! What do you like to watch?

Steve: I love game shows. My favourite programme is "Wheel of Fortune". My parents don't like watching it, though. My father only likes watching the news.

David: And my mother is crazy about soap operas, especially those from Brazil, Argentina or Venezuela ([,venə'zweɪə] Венесуела, країна у Південній Америці).

2. Look at the pictures and read the words. Then translate the words into Ukrainian.

	A. Symphony	[ˈsɪmfəni]		
1.	orchestra	[ˈɔ:kɪstrə]		
2.	podium	[ˈpɒdiəm]		
3.	conductor	[kənˈdʌktə(r)]		
4.	sheet music	[ʃi:t ˈmju:zɪk]		
5.	music stand	[ˈmju:zɪk stænd]		
	B. Opera			
6.	chorus	[ˈkɒrəs]		
7.	singer	[ˈsɪŋə(r)]		
	C. Ballet			
8.	ballerina	[ˌbæləˈrɪnə]		
9.	ballet dancer	[ˌbæleɪ ˈdɑ:nsə(r)]		
10.	toe shoe	[təʊ ʃu:]		
	D. Theatre			
11.	actress	[ˈæktɪs]		
12.	actor	[ˈæktə(r)]		
13.	stage	[steɪdʒ]		
14.	audience	[ˈɔ:diəns]		
15.	aisle	[aɪl]		
16.	spotlight	[ˈspɒtlɑ:t]		
17.	footlights	[ˈfʊtlɑ:t]		
18.	orchestra pit	[ˈɔ:kɪstrə pɪt]		

3. Answer the questions.

1. Have you ever been to a/an ballet (symphony, opera)? What is the title of the ballet (symphony, opera) you have been to?
2. When did you last visit the theatre?
3. What play did you see?
4. Did the orchestra play there? What do you think of the orchestra's playing? Where was the orchestra?
5. What is the name of the conductor of the orchestra? What instruments did the orchestra play?
6. What are the names of the actors and actresses?
7. How large was the stage at the theatre? Did the footlights work?
8. How much audience was there at the play? Did the audience like the actors' performance?
9. What was your seat number? In what row? Was it far from or close to the aisle?

4. Match the words with their definitions.

1. stage	a. a small raised area for a performer or musical conductor to stand on
2. chorus	b. a light with a very bright beam which can be directed at someone or something
3. conductor	c. a piece of furniture or equipment which is used to hold or support a music sheet
4. aisle	d. someone who stands in front of a group of musicians or singers and directs their playing or singing
5. podium	e. something that ballet dancers wear to cover their feet, especially the front part of their feet
6. audience	f. the raised area in a theatre which actors or singers stand on when they perform
7. spotlight	g. a long passage between rows of seats in a theatre
8. toe shoe	h. a group of people who come to watch and listen to someone speaking or performing in public
9. music stand	i. a group of singers, players or actors who act together in a show but do not have the main parts

5. Using your answers to the questions in exercise 3 get ready to speak about your preferences in Arts.

LESSON 67



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Mike: Hello, Jack. Why the rush? Where are you going?

Jack: Hello, Mike. I am on my way to the theatre. I am meeting my friends in a few minutes. And I'm a bit late.

Mike: Do you often go to the theatre?

Jack: Yes, we usually go at least once a fortnight ([ˈfɔːtnaɪt] два тижні).

Mike: I can't find time for the theatre. I love watching films at the cinema.

Jack: Listen! I forget the name of the play but there is a good comedy on at the Theatre of Drama and Comedy next week. Would you like to come with us?

Mike: That's a good idea!

Jack: So I am going to book (замовляти квиток) a seat for you.

Mike: That would be very kind of you.

Jack: Fine. I must fly now. I'll call you tomorrow.

Mike: Bye.

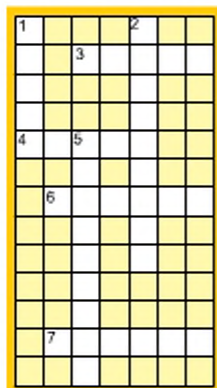
2. Write down the names of things you usually don't find on the stage.

chorus	actress	footlights
spotlight	singer	podium
audience	aisle	music stand
ticket office	ballerina	orchestra pit

3. Read the tongue-twister as quickly as you can.

Once a tutor who tooted the flute
 Tried to tutor two tooters to toot.
 Said the two to the tutor,
 "Is it harder to toot or
 To tutor two tooters to toot?"



4. Complete the following crossword puzzle.

down



5



2

1



across



4



3



7



6

5. Speak about your last visit to the theatre. Use the questions in exercise 3 (lesson 66).**6. Write in English.**

1. Моя бабуся дуже любить дивитися серіали (мильні опери).
 2. Мій батько часто дивиться новини на каналі «1+1». 3. Вони люблять грати у волейбол. 4. Моє улюблене ігрове шоу — «Перший мільйон». 5. Твоєму братові подобаються фільми жахів та привиди? 6. Я люблю комедії. Вони чудові. 7. Комедія «Брехун, брехун» примусила мене сміятися увесь фільм. 8. Ми не дозволяємо їм дивитися фільми жахів. 9. Що ти скажеш (думаєш) про фільм «Володар кілець» (The Lord of the Rings)? — Не дуже. Він нудний. 10. Давай подивимося документальний фільм про динозаврів на каналі Діскавері (Discovery).

LESSON 68

1. Write the question tags to the sentences.

- This doll is very popular, ...
- My uncle has a beard, ...
- They are skilled fishermen, ...
- The children planted the trees, ...
- My parents can hire a car, ...
- A nanny looks after a child, ...
- He is kind, ...
- He has given me a present, ...
- They are calling a taxi, ...
- I often stay in hotels, ...

**2. Make up sentences using the table.**

Team sports Individual sports Outdoor activities Indoor games Hobbies	are	chess
		collecting coins, stamps, tables
		knitting, embroidery, sewing, dancing, singing
		football, basketball, volleyball, hockey
		boxing, tennis, badminton, skating, skiing, aerobics
		fishing, hiking, gardening, walking the dog

3. Answer the questions.

- Is collecting coins a hobby?
- Are boxing and tennis individual sports?
- Is gardening an out-door activity?
- Are dancing and singing hobbies?
- Are hockey and basketball team sports?
- Is knitting a hobby?
- Is chess an indoor games?

4. Say as in the model.

- Model:** — Kate is fond of taking photos.
 — Her brother is fond of taking photos too (також).



1. My friends are fond of dancing.
—
2. My father is fond of fishing.
—
3. Our English teacher is fond of hiking.
—
4. His elder brother is fond of driving a car.
—
5. Nick and Mike are fond of going on excursions.
—
6. My Mathematics teacher is fond of painting.
—

5. Deny ([də'naɪ] *заперечувати*) **using: definitely** ['defɪnɪtli], **not** (точно, ні); **not really, I am afraid** (боюся, що не зовсім так).

- Model:** John's parents work as English teachers.
 Definitely, not. His parents work as music teachers.

1. Their life is most related to the world of politics.
2. In June 1990 John's family went to Kyiv because they wanted to see trade market.
3. John's hobby is painting.
4. John's is fond of knitting.
5. British Royal Family visited Kyiv in 2003.
6. That festival was one of the greatest events in your life.

6. Give advice as in the model.

- Model:** I like knitting. — You'd better do aerobics. You look pale.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I hate outdoor games. | 5. I like hiking. |
| 2. I go in for jumping. | 6. I like fishing. |
| 3. I go embroidery. | 7. I hate taking photos. |
| 4. I love sewing. | |

you'd better — ти (ви) б краще

LESSON 69

1. Respond to the statements. Use so ... or neither

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I am not lazy. | 6. I do dancing. |
| 2. He is cheerful. | 7. He doesn't travel. |
| 3. They are generous. | 8. He plays football. |
| 4. She is not conceited. | 9. We don't like team sports. |
| 5. The girls are talkative. | 10. She hates beards. |

2. Agree, disagree or deny.

*I agree entirely,
Right*

*Oh, come on
You are joking*

*Definitely, not
Not really, I'm afraid*

*I don't agree
I don't think so*

Model: Doing sports in the gym is really boring.

— Definitely, not. Doing sports in the gym you don't worry about the weather.

- Travelling by car you worry about being late.
- Every year millions of people go on tours.
- The price of petrol is not high.
- Playing team sports gives you a lot of fun.
- Figure-skating is a dangerous sport.
- Travelling by plane is very expensive.
- You can have lots of injuries playing football.
- It's not interesting to indulge in playing chess.
- Ihor knows how he will spend his spare time in summer.
- You are fond of travelling on foot.

3. Make up sentences using the table.

Peter	likes	painting
Ann	enjoys	dancing
Nick	hates	gardening
	is fond of	fishing
	does/goes	aerobics
		hiking
		embroidery
		collecting tables



4. Read the dialogues. Make up similar ones using the words on the right.

- A:** We are going to France. (Poland, Hungary, Australia [æ'streɪljə])
B: Are you? Fantastic! (Great! Good idea!)
A: You can join us.
B: It's very nice of you! How are you travelling? (kind)
A: By plane. (train, car, ship)
B: What a pity! I'd love to, but I can't stand travelling by plane. (hate)
 I just feel bad during the flight. (trip)
A: Don't worry. You may go there by bus. (plane, train, car)
A: Are you going on an excursion to Lviv? (Kherson, Sumy, Uzhhorod)
B: How far is it?
A: It's about 100 kilometers. (50km 120km 70km)
B: How long will it take us to get there?
A: It will take 2 hours by bus. (an hour, an hour and half, 30 minutes)
 (by train, by plane)



- A:** How much does this trip cost?
B: 150 hryvnyas. The price includes (80 hryvnyas, 190 hryvnyas)
 excursion to Olesky Castle,
 Opera House and different museums.
A: Great! I'll join you. (Fantastic! Good idea!)

5. Speak about advantages and disadvantages of doing winter and summer sports.

6. Write down the advantages and disadvantages of living in your town/village. Tell your class about the life in your town/village.

Model:

Advantages:	Disadvantages:
small town, excellent shops, good public transport, a lot of sights.	very expensive, too much traffic, there is not much to do in the evenings.

LESSON 70

1. Write questions to the sentences. Start them with the words in brackets.

- Ihor had a lot of fun (Did ...?)
- Ihor was on a five-day bicycle trip (Who ...?)
- His parents presented him a new bicycle. (What ...?)
- He could enjoy the nature. (Could ...?)
- He had a chance to study the flowers. (....., + tag)
- Ihor saw young birds in their nests. (Where ...?)
- Biking is cheap and healthful. (....., + tag)
- We lived in tents at night. (When ...?)
- That was great! (Was ...?)
- He enjoyed old churches. (What ...?)

2. Say how you spend your spare time in different seasons and weather.

When it is cloudy and dull. It rains.	In autumn	When the ground is covered with coloured leaves. It's sunny.
When it is frosty and slippery.	In winter	When it snows and the ground is covered with snow.
When snow thaws. It's chilly.	In spring	When after thunder, lightning and shower there is a rainbow in the sky. The sky is blue. The flowers begin to bloom.
When it's sunny and hot.	In summer	When the sky is overcast and it's going to rain.

3. Complete the sentences using *too* or *enough*.

Model: When I opened the door, it was **too** cold inside. I don't want to stay here long, because I won't get **enough** sleep.

- When I opened the door of the classroom, ...
- They will not stay in Kyiv long because ...
- That entertainment was so interesting that ...
- I want to have a hair-cut because ...
- He will be at home late because ...
- When the customer left ...
- I don't want to tell her the truth because ...

**4. Name the odd-word-out in each line.
Translate all the words into Ukrainian.**

1. Cow, pig, wheat, chicken
2. Sales manager, customer, musician, chef
3. Auto mechanic, waiter, farmer, professional
4. Famous, tournament, rich, successful



5. Answer the questions.

1. How do you find Westminster Abbey?
2. How do you like Kyiv-Pechersky Monastery?
3. What do you think of the White House?
4. What about the Golden Gate?
5. What sights do you like most?

6. Make up short dialogues using the questions from exercise 5.

Model: A: How do you like this town?

B: It's amazing! There are so many historical monuments there.

7. Write 10–12 sentences about how you would like to spend your leisure time. The ideas below will help you.

Parties and Holidays

Birthday party, Christmas party, New Year party, tea party

Sports and Games

Team sports, individual sports, outdoor activities, indoor game

Leisure time

Hobbies

Knitting, embroidery, sewing, dancing, singing, taking photos, collecting coins, stamps, labels, painting, playing musical instruments, hiking, travelling

Performance

Cinema, circus, concert, theatre

Lesson 71 (optional)

LESSON 72



1. Read and listen to the dialogues. Act them out with your partner and then make up similar ones.

- a. **A:** Can you give me an interesting book to read, please?
B: If you like short stories, you can take a collection ([kə'leɪkʃn] збірка) of short stories by Edgar Allan Poe.
- b. **A:** What kinds of books do you usually read?
B: I like to read books for pleasure.
A: What about learning new things from books?
B: Yes. Such books interest me very much too.

2. Read the words with their translation.

go hiking	[gəʊ 'haɪkɪŋ]	йти в похід
friendship	['frendʃɪp]	дружба
difficulty	['dɪfɪkəlti]	трудність
hold a meeting		проводити збори
governing body	['gʌvənɪŋ 'bɒdi]	керівний орган
head of the meeting		голова зборів
committee	[kə'mɪti]	комітет
make a decision	[meɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒn]	приймати рішення
procedure	[prə'si:dʒə(r)]	хід, процедура, сценарій
fulfil	[fʊl'fɪl]	виконувати
information gathering	[,ɪnfə'meɪʃn 'gæðərɪŋ]	збір інформації
design	[dɪ'zaɪn]	дизайн, оформлення
in advance	[ɪn əd'vɑ:ns]	заздалегідь, наперед
equipment	['kwɪpmənt]	прилади, обладнання
book seats		замовляти квитки

3. Read the text and answer the questions.

Things We Do When the Lessons Are Over

Children not only study together. They do many other things after lessons: they hold different meetings, organize concerts and sports competitions, prepare wall newspapers, go to the cinema or to the theatre together. They often go hiking to the forest or to the mountains.

When you hold a meeting you should select a governing body of the meeting: its head and the committee to make decisions.

When you organize concerts or sports competitions you should have somebody responsible for the procedure of the concert or the competition and the performers.

When you prepare a wall newspaper you should know how to work in groups to fulfill a project: some pupils in your group will be responsible for information gathering, others will think of the design of your newspaper.

When you have decided to go hiking to the forest or to the mountains think in advance what equipment will be useful in your trip. Somebody will compose the list of the necessary things, the food and clothes.

The easiest after class activity is going to the cinema or the theatre. All you have to do is to book seats for the film or the play and come in time.

Doing things together you are very much interested in friendship and you learn to help each other when there are some difficulties.

1. What can schoolchildren do when their lessons are over?
2. What after class activities are mentioned in the text?
3. What do you have to do in order to hold a good meeting?
4. What should be done to organize a concert (a sports competition) well?
5. What things are necessary for going hiking to the forest or to the mountains?
6. Why is it necessary to book seats for the film or the play in advance?

4. Read the instructions of a teacher for the pupils to help them to write a good wall newspaper. Put the instructions into the correct order.

- decide on the structure of your newspaper;
- choose the most important information for it;
- set the tasks for the groups;
- write down the information;
- look the information up in the books;
- think of the title of your newspaper;
- hang it in your school for other pupils to read;
- gather the information;
- decorate with vivid pictures;
- surf the Internet;
- divide into small groups;
- think of the newspaper's design.



5. Following the instructions in exercise 4 to prepare a wall newspaper (in English) on one of the suggested topics.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Sports and games around the world. | 4. The way we learn English. |
| 2. Spring holidays and celebrations. | 5. St. Valentine's day. |
| 3. My dream country/house. | 6. April Fool's day. |

LESSON 73

1. Read the rhymes and learn one of them.

A Circle of Friends

We've joined together as classmates
 as the new year begins...
 A year full of learning
 while we become friends.
 We'll share and be kind
 as we work and play.
 And our friendship will grow
 with each passing day.



Good Handwriting

If you are wise
 You will organize
 You handwriting always
 To be the right size.
 The shape is important
 Round and neat
 Using your hands
 Not your feet.

Keep the right pace
 You're not in a race
 Or your poor little word
 Will fall on its face.
 Be careful of your spacing
 Because like racing,
 If you don't heed it
 You won't be able
 To read it!



2. During the breaks between the lessons the pupils like to tell different jokes and anecdotes. Read and listen to the following jokes and then act them out with your partner.

- a. **A:** I felt so bad when I woke up this morning that I tried to kill myself by taking a thousand of aspirins.
B: Oh, really?! What happened then?
A: After the first two I felt better.
- b. **Mother:** Johnny, I left two pieces of cake in the cupboard this morning. I see there is only one piece now. Where is the other?
Johnny: It was too dark, Mummy. I couldn't see the other piece.
- c. **Mother asks her small daughter who is reading a book:**
Mother: What are you reading, dear?
Girl: I don't know.
Mother: You don't know? You are reading aloud, so you must know.
Girl: I am reading aloud, Mummy, but I am not listening.

3. Tell your favourite jokes in English.

4. Match the words and word combinations on the right with their definitions on the left.

a. an activity of taking long walks in the mountains or country	1. ____ friendship
b. an event at which people come to discuss and decide things	2. ____ hold
c. to do or provide what is necessary or needed	3. ____ fulfill
d. a relationship, feelings and behaviour that exist between friends	4. ____ go hiking
e. to have a meeting, party, election, etc. in a particular place or at a particular time	5. ____ committee
f. a group of people chosen to do a particular job, make decisions, etc.	6. ____ gather
g. to get things from different places and put them together in one place	7. ____ meeting

5. Look at the pictures and match them with the phrase.



- participating in school sports competitions;
- holding a meeting;
- participating (taking part) in a concert;
- watching a film at the cinema;
- preparing a wall newspaper;
- going hiking to the mountain;



6. Get ready to speak about your last after school activity. The questions given below will help you.

- What did you do?
- Where did you go? What did you see/experience there?
- What did you take there?
- How did you prepare for the activity?
- Whom did you ask for help? Why?
- What was the result of your activity?

LESSON 74



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.

Alan: I think a good book is a wonderful birthday present.

Steve: It surely is. But sometimes it's rather difficult to choose a book for your friend.

Alan: Then let's go to the bookstore to choose something appropriate ([ə'prəʊpriət] підходящий, що пасує, підходить до смаків та уподобань) for my sister's birthday.

Steve: What is she interested in?

Alan: Well, she loves reading detective stories.

Steve: I am sure we'll find an exciting detective for her.

2. Answer the questions.

1. Do you like to read? What do you usually read when you have much time? 2. What books do you like (don't like) to read? 3. Where do you take books for reading from? 4. Do you often go to the library? How often? 5. Where is the library you take books from situated in your town/city? What is the librarian's (бібліотекар) name? 6. Has your school got a library? How many books are there in your school library? 7. What is the title of the book you have recently read? Who is the author? What is the book about? 8. What book are you reading now? What books would you like to read in the future?

3. Read the notice at the library. Pay attention to the underlined word combinations.

To the readers!

The rules of using the library books

1. The readers should attend the library at least two times a month.
2. The readers should use the books carefully.
3. The readers are not allowed: a) to turn a book upon its clear face (вигинати книжку обкладинкою всередину); b) to fold the pages of a book to make them look like dog's ear; c) to tear ([teə(r)] рвати, виривати), cut or colour the pages of the book; d) to write on books' pages and covers ([ˈklaʊə(r)z] обкладинка, титульна сторінка книжки).
4. The readers are allowed to keep books for two weeks. They should bring the books back to the library in the due time (у належний час).
5. The readers should inform the librarians of any violations ([ˌvɪəʊ'leɪʃ(ə)n] порушення) of these rules by other readers.



REMEMBER!

To be allowed to do something — мати дозвіл щось робити.

I am allowed to eat ice-cream.

I was allowed to eat ice-cream yesterday.

I will be allowed to eat ice-cream tomorrow.

I have just been allowed to eat ice-cream.

Мені дозволяють їсти морозиво.

Вчора мені дозволили з'їсти морозиво.

Завтра мені дозволять з'їсти морозиво.

Мені щойно дозволили з'їсти морозиво.

Модальна конструкція **to be allowed to do something** вживається як відповідник модальних дієслів **may** та **can** (у значенні дозволу на виконання певних дій) у тих часових формах, у яких зазначені модальні дієслова не вживаються.

Present Simple	You may go.	You are allowed to go.
Past Simple	You could go.	You were allowed to go.
Present Perfect	x	You have been allowed to go.
Past Perfect	x	You had been allowed to go.
Future Simple	x	You will be allowed to go.

4. Turn the modal verb *may* into *be allowed to*.

Model: He may use my dictionary. — He is allowed to use my dictionary.

- They may stay at home. It is very cold today.
- She may not go to the mountains with her classmates.
- We may go home. There are no more tasks for today.
- May they take your umbrella?
- You may stay here as long as you want.
- I may not copy your home assignment.
- May she come here?

5. Write down the following sentences with *be allowed to*.

1. You can't sit here. Your seat is taken. 2. You can drive a car in Britain if you are over 17. 3. You may enter this room. You don't have to stand in the lobby. 4. Can I use this phone? 5. They can't play football in the street. It's dangerous. 6. May I go to the forest with my friends? 7. He couldn't say a word in her presence. It was the rule. 8. Could they go to the mountains alone yesterday? Did our mother let them go?

6. Make up 8 sentences with the words *let*, *make* and the phrase *be allowed to*.

LESSON 75



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Kate: Hi, Ann. Are you waiting to take out a book?

Ann: No, I have brought back those which I have already read. You know the rules: you aren't allowed to keep books for more than a fortnight.

Kate: True, true. Let me see. What is it?

Ann: It's "The Moonstone" by Willkie Collins.

Kate: Oh! That's the book I have wanted to read for months.

Ann: Great. You can take it after me.

Kate: I am so lucky to meet you here.



2. Read the poems and learn one of them.

A Book Speaks

When you drop me on the floor
I get stepped on — my sides are sore;
Torn-out pages make me groan;
I feel dizzy if I'm thrown;
Every mark and every stain
On my covers gives me pain;
Please don't bend me, if you do
I don't want to talk to you;
But we will both be friends together,
If you protect me from the weather
And keep me clean so that I look
A tidy, neat and happy book.



Look in a Book

Look in a book
and you will see
words and magic and mystery.
Look in a book
and you will find
sense and nonsense of every kind.
Look in a book
and you will know
all the things that can help you grow.

by O. Eastwick





In a Story Book

At night when sunshine goes away,
And it's too dark for me to play,
I like to come inside, and look
For new friends in a story book.



3. Read the sentences and complete them with the correct form of let, make or be allowed to.

1. Don't ___ him go. I want to have a talk with him before he leaves.
2. Their story ___ her cry. It was so sad.
3. I shall never ___ you go. I love you. Stay with me.
4. Children nowadays ___ do exactly what they want.
5. He had an accident last month. And the doctor doesn't him drive a car. But he doesn't understand that he drive. It's dangerous for him to drive.
6. Stop talking. Don't ___ me get angry with you.

4. Project work. How do young children in Ukraine spend their after school time? Make a survey (['sʒ:vɛɪ] огляд, опитування) in your class and school.



- a. Work in pairs. Ask pupils in your class (school) about their after school activities.
 - b. Work in groups. Report what you have found out (дізнаватися).
 - c. Make a graph or diagramme to show the results.
4. Write about the results: a) how many different activities do you have on your list? b) are there any activities that are more popular with the boys or girls? c) what are the most popular things?
 - e. Suggest your comments or solution to improve the situation for the better.

5. Get ready to speak about the rules of attending the library.

6. Speak about your last visit to the library. You should say: when it was; whether you followed the library rules; how much time you kept the books you borrowed from the library; the titles of the books; the authors of the books; whether you liked the books; what the books were about; when you plan to visit the library in future.

LESSON 76



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.

Customer:	Good morning.	book (Advanced English Grammar/Grammar in Use) record (Love Story) magazine (Today) dictionary (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English) \$10 \$15 \$3
Shop assistant:	Good morning. Can I help you?	
Customer:	Yes, I am looking for a book.	
Shop assistant:	What's the title?	
Customer:	"Instant English". Have you got it?	
Shop assistant:	Yes, we have.	
Customer:	How much is it?	
Shop assistant:	\$7.	
Customer:	May I see it?	
Shop assistant:	Of course. Here you are.	

2. Look at the pictures and make up a story on them.



3. Remember a joke and tell it in class.**4. Read the sentences and correct the mistakes.**

1. Smoking aren't allowed in public places.
2. Is you allowed to drive here?
3. They don't let me to go hiking with my friends.
4. The pupils are allow to keep books for two weeks.
5. Their story mades me to laugh.
6. They are made stay at home for two more days.

**REMEMBER!**

Дієслово **let** вживається лише в активному стані. В пасивному стані вживаємо структуру **be allowed to**.

They don't let me tell the truth. —
I am not allowed to tell the truth.
(not: ~~I am not let to tell the truth~~).

5. Turn the following sentences into the passive voice.

1. We let our children watch too much TV.
2. My sister lets me use her dictionary whenever I want.
3. Our teacher lets us use our notes during the final test paper.
4. They let him go out late in the evening.
5. He lets me use his mobile phone.

6. Make up as many sentences as you can using the table given below.

We Steve They Brenda I	am is (not) are	allowed to	sleep longer on weekend. play computer games for more than an hour. go home earlier than usual. play with the cat. watch TV after 11 pm.
------------------------------------	-----------------------	---------------	--

LESSON 77



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Jack: What are you reading?

Steve: A book of poems. Robert Burns wrote them.

Jack: Are you reading them in English.

Steve: Yes, I am.

Jack: Are you kidding?! Do you understand everything?

Steve: This book has Ukrainian translations of all the poems.

Jack: That's what I thought of! (Я так і думав).

2. Read the text about Laura Stevenson.

English girls aged 15 are usually at school from 9 o'clock to 4 o'clock, Monday to Friday. But not Laura Stevenson. On Mondays, for example, she has a ballet class in the morning which starts at half past seven, and a jazz dancing lesson in the evening which doesn't often finish before half past six. Laura stays at school at the weekend too. She always has lessons on Saturday mornings. But she doesn't mind (вона не проти того, щоб працювати так наполегливо) — because she loves dancing!

Laura's school is called Elmhurst. It's a special boarding school (школа, в якій діти вчать і живуть, школа-інтернат) for children who want to become dancers. You can often see pupils from Elmhurst in the theatre or on television. But her favourite sort of dancing is ballet dancing. And it isn't easy to become a ballet dancer. You have to be very fit, and work very hard. And that isn't the only problem.

Lots of girls are afraid of getting fat, and weigh themselves all the time. Laura doesn't worry about her weight — she worries about her height instead! She is afraid of growing too tall, because girl ballet dancers have to be quite short — not more than 1 metre 70. Laura is 1 metre 68 now — and she measures herself every day.



3. Read the sentences and say whether they are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

- Laura's school is not different from other schools.
- On Mondays, Laura works from half past seven in the morning to half past six in the evening.
- She never works on Saturday mornings.
- She is fed up with working hard.
- Laura prefers ballet dancing to jazz dancing.
- Girl ballet dancers can't measure more than 1 metre 70.
- Laura never measures herself.



4. Match the beginnings and the endings to make true sentences.

1.	The school where Laura goes is	a. difficult than in other schools.
2.	Work at Elmhurst is not as	b. worries Laura: her weight.
3.	There is one thing which	c. called Elmhurst.
4.	Dancers always try to be as	d. heavy as they can.
		e. is a boarding school.
		f. Laura worries about her height.
		g. easy as in other schools.
		h. fit as they can.

5. Make the following questions correct. Then try to answer them.

- What time Laura starts school on Monday?
- Laura afraid of getting fat?
- How tall Laura?
- What Laura does every Saturday morning?

6. Put the questions to the following answers.

- She stays at school.
- No, she doesn't. she worries about her height.
- They weigh themselves every day.
- Yes, she does. She is already 1 metre 68.



Lesson 78 (optional)

LESSON 79



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Tour guide: And now look to your left. You can see a well-known palace there. It's Buckingham Palace, London residence ([ˈtʃezɪdəns] резиденція, місце проживання) of Queen Elizabeth II.

Tourist: Excuse me, can you tell us when it was built?

Tour guide: Certainly, Madam. It was built in 1703 by the Duke of Buckingham.

Tourist: And how did it happen the monarchs live there?

Tour guide: When George III became the King he liked the palace so much that he decided to buy it. And he did so in 1761. Since that time the English kings and queens have lived there. And now look to your right...



REMEMBER!

This museum **was built** in 1672.

Those towers **were destroyed** by the Romans in 42 AD.

Виділені структури з дієсловами **build** та **destroy** вжиті в пасивному стані у часовій формі Past Simple (Past Simple Passive).

Для утворення речення у часовій формі минулого неозначеного часу пасивного стану використовується дієслово **to be** у формі Past Simple — **was** або **were** — та основне дієслово із закінченням **-ed** (або у третій формі — для неправильних дієслів).

2. Read a short timeline of London history and write down the sentences in the Past Simple Passive.

43	AD When the Romans arrived in Britain, London was already a small town. Under the Romans "Londinium" became the capital of the Roman province of Britannia.
886	King Alfred the Great united England. He captured London from the Danes and made it capital of his kingdom.
1666	The Fire of London destroyed much of the city. The reconstruction was organised by the architect Christopher Wren who designed St. Paul's Cathedral.

1850	By the middle of the 19th century, London was the largest city in the world and the most important port. In this period it was famous for its terrible pollution.
1939–1945	In World War II, London was seriously damaged by German bombing.
1980	In the last twenty years, the old port area was rebuilt. There are big new skyscrapers and the Millennium Dome (купол), the largest dome in the world, which was finished in 1999. In 2000 it held the millennium exhibition.

3. Put the events from London history in the correct order. Then make up full sentences.

- damaged by bombing
- founded by the Romans
- much of the city destroyed by fire
- many high buildings built
- was the biggest city in the world
- became capital of England
- St. Paul's Cathedral rebuilt



4. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb to be in the Past Simple.

- The shop ___ closed yesterday.
- The pictures ___ painted in the 17th century.
- The window ___ broken by Jack.
- Ann's purse ___ stolen by a thief while she was trying on those shoes.
- "Hamlet" ___ written by Shakespeare.
- Those buildings ___ designed by Christopher Wren.
- The telephone ___ invented by Alexander Bell.
- In 2001 the twin towers of the World Trade Centre ___ destroyed by the terrorists.

5. Turn the following sentences from active into passive.

- Bob mailed the package. — The package was mailed by Bob.
- The children ate the cake yesterday evening.
- Linda wrote those letters.
- The jeweler fixed my watch a week ago.
- A college student bought our old car.
- Mr. Fox washed all the windows.
- The Great Fire destroyed much of London in the 17th century.
- Many people saw the accident which happened last week.

LESSON 80



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.

Tour guide: ...On your right you can see the house number 10. You have probably heard that it's the official residence of our Prime Minister.

Tourist 1: Are we in Downing Street?

Tour guide: Yes, we are. In a few moments you will admire the beauty of the Whitehall, which is now used as the museum of war.

Tourist 2: Whom was it designed by?

Tour guide: Christopher Wren. It was his masterpiece ([ˈmɑːstəpɪs] шедевр) as well as St. Paul's. The building...



REMEMBER!

У питальній формі Past Simple Passive дієслово **to be (was/were)** ставимо перед підметом.

London **was** destroyed much in 1666 by Great Fire.

Was London destroyed much in 1666 by Great Fire?
(general question — загальне запитання)

When **was** London destroyed much?
(special question — спеціальне запитання)

Was London destroyed much in 1666 or in 1665?
(alternative question — альтернативне запитання)

London was destroyed much in 1666 by Great Fire, **wasn't** it?
(disjunctive or tag question — розділове запитання)



2. Read the text and answer the questions after it. Say what else you know about the Tower of London.

The Tower of London — a famous landmark¹

It's a beautiful summer's day in London, and, as always, the Tower of London is full of tourists. The kings and queens of England no longer live here (it's too uncomfortable) but the Crown Jewels are still kept there, and you can see them when you visit the Tower.

William of Normandy (later named William the

Conqueror²) landed near Hastings in 1066. At 9 am on Saturday, 14th of October, the Battle of Hastings began. King Harold, the English king, was killed by an arrow in his eye and his men were beaten by the Normans. To show his power William built the first tower (White Tower now) in 1078 near the city of Londinium. For hundreds of years it reminded³ the Londoners that the king was more powerful than the people.

¹ landmark ['lændmɑ:k] віха, подія (зазвичай історична)

² conqueror ['kɒŋkəɹə(r)] завойовник

³ remind [rɪ'maɪnd] нагадувати

3. Write down the sentences in the Past Simple Passive from the text in exercise 2 and make them interrogative (ask four types of questions).

4. Match the questions about the Tower of London with the correct answers.

1. Do Beefeaters eat beef?	a. There are six of them. Every day they eat 150 grams of meat, eggs and biscuits with blood.
2. Will the Tower collapse ([kə'læps] руйнуватися, рухнути) when ravens (чорний ворон) disappear?	b. there are 2868 of them. The Queen wears it only once a year.
3. Are there any ghosts in the Tower?	c. No, they don't. They guard the Tower. The name is from (some people say) when the Queen pays the guards with beef. There are 40 of them. And they live at the Tower.
4. How many jewels has the crown got?	d. People say the Salt Tower has many of them. Dogs don't go in the Salt Tower and the Beefeaters don't go there in the dark.

5. Turn the following questions from active into passive.

Model: Where did they build the British Museum? —
Where was the British Museum built?

1. Did Christopher Wren design St. Paul's Cathedral?
2. When did they establish this school?
3. When did the people invent the wheel?
4. When did they finish building the British Museum?
5. When did Admiral Nelson win the victory in the battle of Trafalgar?
6. When did Jack take the books to the library?

LESSON 81

1. Tell the class what you know about:



- 1) The Tower of London;
- 2) London sightseeing;
- 3) Brief history of London.

2. Match the pictures with the definitions.

1. conqueror	a. an adjective which describes very old and often valuable piece of furniture, painting, etc.
2. found	b. a round roof on a building
3. attract	c. start something such as an organization, company, city, often by providing the necessary money
4. bargain	d. a very tall modern city building
5. dinosaur	e. one of a group of reptiles who lived millions of years ago
6. antique	f. a person who gets control of a country or city by fighting
7. millennium	g. a period of 1000 years
8. dome	h. discuss the conditions of a sale, agreement, etc. trying to get a lower price
9. skyscraper	i. make someone interested in something

3. Find as many words as you can on the topic "London Sights" in the chain of letters given below. Make up sentences with each word you have found.

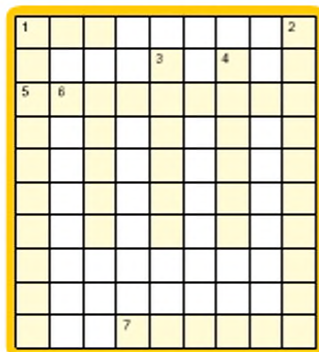


*Cdinosaureremindomexhibitionantiquexecute
defeatowereignbargainbattractvpalace*

4. Sort out the words into three columns: 1) verbs; 2) nouns; 3) adjectives.

Maze, jewel, attract, palace, prisoner, antique, sights, exhibit, dinosaur, gallery, bargain, conquer, remind, catholic, found, millennium, reign, fireworks, defeat, guard, execute, cruel, blow up, tower, dome, cathedral

5. Complete the crossword puzzle.



Down

1. _____ Palace.

2. _____ Dome.

3. _____ Column.

4. Tower _____.

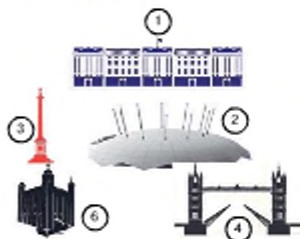
6. London _____.

Across

1. Big _____.

5. St. Paul's _____.

7. British _____.



6. Write in English.

1. Ти знаєш, що у соляній вежі живуть привиди? 2. Коли засновано Лондон? 3. Битва під Гастінгзом відбулася 14 жовтня 1066 року. 4. Король Гарольд був убитий стрілою в око. 5. Хто зараз є королем/королевою Англії? 6. Скільки років вежі Лондона? — Вона була заснована більше 900 років тому.

7. Make up as many sentences as you can using the table given below. Write down your sentences.

London			
St. Paul's Cathedral		finished	by Christopher Wren
Collections of paintings	was	organised	in 1999
Millennium exhibition	were	damaged	by German bombing in World War II
Millennium Dome		destroyed much	in 1666 by the Fire of London
New skyscrapers		founded	by the Romans
Reconstruction		held	
		built	
		designed	

LESSON 82



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Brenda: Look, friends. This is the Tower of London. I have read so much about it. It's gorgeous ([9gc: dz3s] прекрасний, чудовий)!

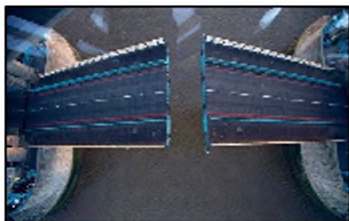
Steve: Yes, just think — it's more than 900 years old. And it still looks fine.

Laura: Have you heard that many people were executed in the Tower?

Jack: That's true. Among those who were beheaded ([b'i'hedcd] відсікати голову) were two wives of king Henry VIII.

2. Look at the photo and read the ad (advertisement [əd'vɜ:tismənt] реклама) about the Tower Bridge.

Tower Bridge is now open



Tower Bridge is not only open for ships about five times a week, it's also open every day to the general public. Queen Victoria's invitation is n't necessary, but there is a small charge for entry.

Once inside, you can learn about one of the London's greatest landmarks from the exhibitions inside

the towers and the Engine Room Museum.

And you haven't seen London until you've seen the panoramic views from the overhead walkways (don't forget your camera).



Another favourite is the gift shop where you can buy presents (from picture packed information booklets to a Bridge Master's key ring).

Doors open from 10 am to 6 pm seven days a week.
 Admission — 2 pounds (children — 1 pound).
 3 minute walk from Tower Hill.
 The Tower Bridge: 01-407-0922/4035386
 Closed on December 24, 25, 26,
 January 1 and Good Friday.

3. Read the sentences and say whether they are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

1. Tower Bridge was built by William the Conqueror.
2. Tower Bridge is open for tourists five days a week.
3. You don't have to pay to visit Tower Bridge.
4. You get a great view of London from the top of the Bridge.

4. You and your family are visiting Tower Bridge. You have to buy the tickets. Write down the dialogue between you and a person who sells tickets. Act the dialogue out with your partner.

5. Look at the photos and write down a similar ad as the one in exercise 2 for one of the sights in the photos.



6. Tell the class what you know about Tower Bridge.

LESSON 83



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Examiner: Well, are you ready to pass your driving test?

Examinee: I think I am.

Examiner: So, what is the quickest way to Buckingham Palace from Oxford Street?

Examinee: First you should go along Oxford Street then turn right, along Regent Street, then to the right again, along the Green park on Piccadilly. Then you should turn left, drive a few miles and Buckingham Palace will be on your right.

Examiner: Well done. Now tell me...

2. Read the information about London transport and then answer the questions.

London has got very many famous places, but its transport is famous too.

London buses. They are red and there are about 20000 of them in London. The most number of bus stops is in Oxford Street. Every day 4,5 million people go on a bus in London.

The London Underground (the Tube). There are 275 stations in London. Every hour 150000 people go on the tube. Every year people leave 11500 umbrellas on the tube. What is also rather interesting is that rats and mice live in the tube.

London taxis. The colour of London taxis, unlike those in New York which are yellow, is black. There are about 18300 taxis in London. Taxi drivers should study for two years and then take a test before they become taxi drivers.



1. How many buses carry the Londoners in the city?
2. How many people in London use the tube to move in the city?
3. What colour are London taxis?

- How much time do you need to have the license of a taxi driver?
- How many buses are there in London? What number of people do they carry?
- What colour are buses in Ukraine? What colour are taxis in Ukraine?
- What Ukrainian cities have the underground in Ukraine?

3. Help the tourist. There are many buses in London. It's often very difficult to take a bus to some place. Read the information and match the buses with the pictures.

- For the London Eye, take bus number.
- Take bus number eighty-eight if you want to get to Piccadilly Circus.
- For Tower Bridge, take bus number forty-two.
- Bus number one hundred and fifty-nine will take you to Big Ben.
- For Buckingham Palace, go to Victoria Station. Take bus number eleven.

a.



1

b.



88

c.



42

d.



159

e.



11



4. Get ready to speak about London answering the following questions.

- Would you like to go to London?
- What would you like to see and do there? Why?

LESSON 84



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.

Allan: I wonder what will happen to London in future.

Steve: What do you mean?

Allan: Look, the city is rather old. Very soon the old buildings will collapse. But they are the most important attractions in the city.

Steve: Don't be silly. They will be restored or some of them will be rebuilt with the new ones. That's it.

Allan: That won't be as easy as you have pictured.

Steve: And why?

Allan: Because there won't be any Christopher Wren or Inigo Jones.

Steve: But there will be somebody else. And the buildings will be designed as good as those of the 17th and 18th centuries. Don't be pessimistic. Life is good.

2. Read the texts and match the letters with numbers to make coherent ([кау'хіэрант] зв'язний, послідовний) stories.

<p>A. Trafalgar Square, London's most famous, was laid out in 1829 to 1841 to commemorate Nelson's victory at the Battle of the same name in 1805. Dominating the square, on a column that is 185 feet high, is the 17 foot high statue of Nelson himself.</p>	<p>1. At the centre of the area is the statue of Eros which was unveiled in 1893. It was intended by the sculptor, Sir Albert Gilbert, to be the Angel of Christian Charity, but Eros has persisted as the name.</p>
<p>B. Piccadilly Circus is London's hub. Five major roads converge here — most of the theatres are within a few hundred yards of it. At night the huge advertising hoardings are lit up — advertising English brands like McDonalds, Samsung, Fosters and Coca-Cola.</p>	<p>2. Perhaps it is a little less exclusive than it was in the days when they had their own fleet of ships traveling the world, but never the less it is a pleasant place to spend a few hours, and you will probably end up the proud owner of one of those green bags.</p>
<p>C. Harrods in London's Knightsbridge has gone beyond being a mere department store, and has become a tourist destination in its own right. This is the place to come</p>	<p>3. Around the base of the column are the four giant bronze lions by Landseer. Around the sides are the church of St Martin's in the Fields and the National Gallery which</p>

to buy that chic green bag that wraps all purchases made here from a Chelsea bun to a grand piano.

houses one of the world's richest collections of paintings.



REMEMBER!

The old buildings **will be restored** in future.
This picture **will be sold** at an auction.

Підкреслені структури з дієсловами **restore** та **build** вжити у пасивному стані у часовій формі Future Simple (Future Simple Passive).

Для утворення таких речень використовується дієслово **to be** у формі майбутнього часу (**shall be/will be**) та основного дієслова із закінченням **-ed** (або у третій формі — для неправильних дієслів).

3. Turn the following sentences into Future Simple Passive.

- The work was done by Mr. Adams. — *The work will be done by Mr. Adams.*
- Our class was taught by Ms. Bond.
- Our mail was delivered by Mr. Can.
- Those flowers were grown by my grandmother.
- These letters were posted yesterday.
- That book was written by a group of teachers from Lviv.
- They were sent to Kyiv to participate in the National Championship.
- I was invited to this party by my cousin.

4. Turn the following sentences from active into passive.

- The jeweler will fix my watch.
- That company will employ many people next month.
- People will soon forget it.
- The organizers will exhibit the paintings till the end of the month.
- They will say nothing more about this incident.
- We shall use those rooms only on special occasions.

LESSON 85



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.

Allan: Look, friends! That's the Queen.

Steve: Where?

Allan: Over there in that big black car.

Jack: What's the matter with you? Are you dreaming? Can you imagine the British Queen touring London in such a cheap car?

Steve: Yes. She is probably in her official London residence, Buckingham Palace, having lunch with her family.

Allan: Are you sure?

Steve: Well, I am not. But that can't be her in that car. By the way she will be shown on TV tonight in "Meet the Royal Family". You could call the studio and ask the Queen whether she was driving a big black car today.

Allan: Stop laughing at me.



REMEMBER!

У питальній формі Future Simple Passive першу частину дієслова **to be (will/shall)** ставимо перед підметом.

London **will** be restored in future.

Will London be restored in future?

(general question — загальне запитання)

When **will** London be restored in future?

(special question — спеціальне запитання)

Will London be restored or rebuilt in future?

(alternative question — альтернативне запитання)

London **will** be restored in future, won't it?

(disjunctive or tag question — розділове запитання)

2. Make the following sentences interrogative (all types of questions).

- This film will be shown on TV tonight.
- We shall be treated to dinner by my friends when we arrive in London.
- They will be given two days off. They look very tired.
- My article will be published in the next issue of this magazine.
- This exhibition will be opened in July.
- Their daughter will be allowed to visit Jim in London. They haven't seen each other for a long time.

3. Read the words with their translations.

<i>duke</i> — герцог	<i>monarch</i> — монарх	<i>forecourt</i> — площадка
<i>attend</i> — відвідувати	<i>ascend</i> — підніматися	перед будівлею
<i>troops</i> — військо	(на трон)	<i>mews</i> — стайня,
<i>shift</i> — зміна,	<i>throne</i> — трон	візницький двір
працювати	<i>avenue</i> — авеню	<i>coach</i> — тут: карета
по змінах	<i>banner</i> — прапор	<i>stable</i> — конюшня

4. Read the text and say whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false sentences.**Buckingham Palace**

Built in 1703 years ago by the man who was the Duke of Buckingham at that time. When George III became king soon after, he liked the palace so much that he bought it in 1761, and English kings and queens have lived in it ever since. Buckingham Palace is attended night and day by special troops of the British Army. These troops work in shifts, like all guards. Each time a new shift comes on, there is a very colorful ceremony called the "Changing of the Guard."

Buckingham Palace is the official London residence of the British monarch since Queen Victoria ascended the throne in 1837. It is placed at the end of the Mall, a wide avenue leading from Trafalgar Square, and faces the Victoria Memorial, a statue of Queen Victoria. A statue of Nike, the ancient Greek goddess of victory, stands in front of the palace in memory of Queen Victoria too. The royal Banner is set on the roof when the monarch is in residence, and the famous Changing of the guard takes place in the palace forecourt every day from April to September and every other day from October to March. This is perhaps the most popular happening which can be seen in Buckingham Palace.

1. Buckingham Palace was built in 1761.
2. It was bought by the Duke of Buckingham in 1703.
3. The Changing of the Guard ceremony takes place in shifts.
4. Buckingham Palace has been the official London residence of the British kings and queens for 169 years.
5. It is situated not far from Trafalgar Square.
6. The Royal Banner is set on the roof of Buckingham Palace when the monarch is away from the palace.

LESSON 86



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Allan: What are all these people going to do?

Steve: Haven't you heard? St. Paul's Cathedral will be destroyed and a new church will be built in its place.

Allan: Are you kidding? St. Paul's won't be destroyed. It's nonsense (нісенітниця).

Steve: Of course, it won't. but a stage will be installed (влаштовувати, вмонтовувати) here, in this place for tonight.

Allan: What's the occasion?

Steve: A pop concert will be given by famous Italian singers.

Allan: That's great. Are you coming?

Steve: Yes, I am. I love Italian music.



REMEMBER!

У заперечній формі Future Simple Passive заперечна частка **not** ставиться після першої частини дієслова **to be** — **will** чи **shall**.

It will not (won't) be destroyed soon.

We shall not (shan't) be invited to the party.

2. Read the words and their definitions in English. Then translate the words into Ukrainian.

church	— a building where Christians go to worship
coronation	— the ceremony at which someone is officially made king or queen
bury	— to put someone who died in a grave
warrior	— a soldier or fighter who is brave and experienced
architecture	— the style and design of buildings
design	— to make a plan or drawing of something that will be made or built
climb	— to move up, down, or across something using your feet and hands, especially when this is difficult to do

3. Read the texts and fill in the gaps with the words from the boxes.**Westminster Abbey**

Westminster Abbey is the most beautiful of the Gothic _____ in the capital and was _____ by Edward the Confessor in the 11th century.

All _____ have taken place here, since William the Conqueror. And most British monarchs from Henry III to George II are _____ here.

Also to be found in the cathedral is _____ where many of the finest poets are buried, and the Tomb of the Unknown _____.

The _____ of Westminster Abbey reaches back more than 900 years. In 1066, William the Conqueror was crowned _____ there. Since then, almost all the country's _____ have been crowned in Westminster Abbey. The church has been added to and remodelled over the centuries, but some of its present _____ dates from the 1200's.

warrior, churches, king, Poets Corner, history, monarchs, founded, architecture, coronations, buried

St. Paul's Cathedral

St Paul's was _____ by Sir Christopher _____ and work was started 9 years after the Great Fire.

You can _____ up in to the Whispering _____ in _____, where a whisper at one side carries right round the dome. Then up to the _____ Gallery giving a view over the _____, and up to the Golden Gallery at the _____ of the dome.



top, the dome, designed, Stone, climb, Wren, city, gallery

4. Make the following sentences negative and passive.

1. They will restore the main church in our city next year.
2. The government will do something to improve the roads in our country.
3. He will pass that exam successfully.
4. I shall bring you some tea and biscuits.
5. They will organise a nice concert here.

LESSON 87

1. Read the dialogue. Act it with your partner and then make up a similar one.

Allan: London is a gorgeous city! I would like to live here.

Steve: I wouldn't.

Allan: Why?

Steve: It's very noisy. There is too much traffic. It will take you at least two hours to get from one end of the city to another.

Allan: But it has so many historical places. There is so much to see there.

Steve: Well, I have already seen most of them. Next time when I am in London on tour I'll see the rest of them.

2. Name all the London sights you know. Tell the class everything you know about each of them.

3. Look at the map of London and write the directions to places in the list from Piccadilly Circus.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Trafalgar Square | 5. Buckingham Palace |
| 2. The British Museum | 6. Westminster Abbey |
| 3. Madame Tussauds | 7. Houses of Parliament and Big Ben |
| 4. Harrods | |

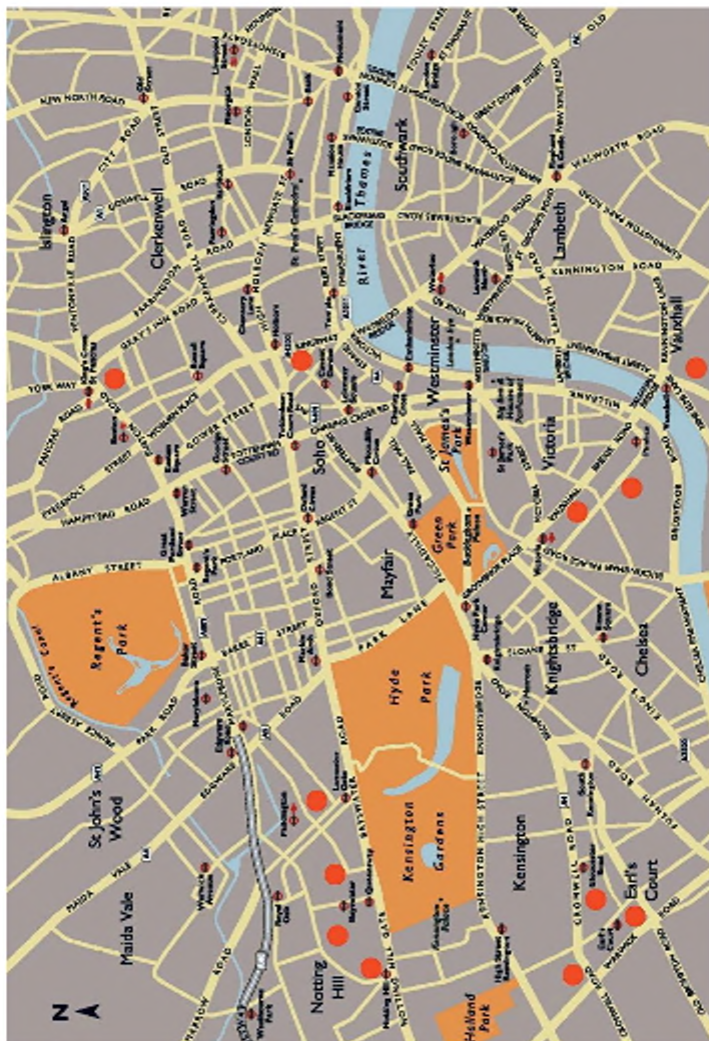
4. Find as many words as you can in the chain of letters given below.

amwarrioreigneedlexecutedomewshiftraf
algardensonavenue throneb



5. Complete the table with necessary information. Use lessons 76–85.

Sights	Foundation date	Designer	Founder	Location
Trafalgar Square				
The Tower of London				
Buckingham Palace				
St. Paul's Cathedral				
The British Museum				
Cleopatra's Needle				
Albert Memorial				
Westminster Abbey				



LESSON 88



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.

Allan: Have you ever been to London?

Steve: No, I haven't. What about you?

Allan: Yes, I have.

Steve: When were you there?

Allan: I was there last summer.

Steve: What did you do there?

Allan: I visited my relatives in England. They live not far from London and I was presented with a wonderful gift by them.

Steve: What was it?

Allan: A car tour round London.

Steve: What did you see there?

Allan: Well, a lot of places. But I was greatly impressed with the Tower of London. I'll tell you about it. Listen...

2. Turn the following sentences from active into passive.

1. Bob Smith built that house. 2. Someone built this house in 1904. 3. People grow rice in India. 4. People speak Spanish in Venezuela. 5. Do people speak Spanish in Peru? 6. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. 7. When did someone invent the wheel? 8. Someone will list my name in the new telephone directory. 9. Charles Darwin wrote "The Origin of Species". 10. Someone published "The Origin of Species" in 1859. 11. Something embarrassed me yesterday. 12. Someone filmed many of the Tarzan movies in the rain forest in Puerto Rico. 13. Someone established the Red Cross in 1864. 14. When did someone establish this school? 15. No one will collect the garbage tomorrow.

3. Change the sentences into the passive if possible. Write the symbol "X" if a sentence cannot be changed into passive.

1. Jack walked to school yesterday. 2. We stayed in a hotel. 3. Susie broke the window. 4. The leaves fell to the ground. 5. I slept at my friend's house last night. 6. The second baseman caught the ball. 7. Ann's cat died last week. 8. That book belongs to me. 9. The airplane arrived twenty minutes late. 10. The teacher announced a quiz. 11. I agree with George. 12. Do you agree with me? 13. Dick went to the doctor's office. 14. An accident happened at the corner of Third Street and Main. Many people saw the accident.

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb (active or passive) in brackets.

1. Yesterday our teacher (arrive) _____ five minutes late. 2. The morning newspaper (read) _____ by over 200,000 people every day. 3. Last night my favorite TV program (interrupt) _____ by a special news bulletin. 4. That's not my coat. It (belong) _____ to Louise. 5. Our mail (deliver) _____ before noon every day. 6. The "b" in "comb" (pronounce, not) _____. It is silent. 7. A bad accident (happen) _____ on Highway 95 last night. 8. When I (arrive) _____ at the airport yesterday, I (meet) _____ by my cousin and a couple of her friends. 9. A new house (build) _____ next to ours next year. 10. Roberto (write) _____ this composition last week. That one (write) _____ by Abdullah. 11. Radium (discover) _____ by Marie and Pierre Curie in 1898. 12. At the soccer game yesterday, the winning goal (kick) _____ by Luigi. Over 100,000 people (attend) _____ the soccer game. 13. I think football is too violent. — I (agree) _____ with you. I (prefer) _____ baseball.

5. Unscramble the words and match them with the photos.

a. pmeretnatd retos
b. igbedr
c. rwnoc

d. yreksrca
e. alertimanp
f. oretw



g. rhchcu
h. umuems
i. etradhlc

j. omrlaemi
k. argeus
l. tetasu



LESSON 89

1. Sort out the words into two groups.

		OTHER THINGS
---	---	--------------

Attract, memorial, jewel, exhibition, executed, tower, maze, prisoner, the sights, palace, bargain, square, cathedral, residence, destroyed, designed, dome, Romans, built, reign, fireworks, conqueror, museum, collapse, fortress, throne, royal, founded, laid, skyscraper, duke, forecourt, monarch, stable, troops

2. Read the dates aloud and say what event in the London history they refer to.



1850, 1805, 1999, 1876, 43 AD, 1605, 1703, 1066, 886, 2000, 1200s, 1841, 1500 BC, 1666, 1753, 1761, 1536

3. Interview your friend about one of the sights in London.

Model: When was it designed/founded/built/laid/restored?

Who was the founder/designer of...?

What was it used for?

What can you see there now?

4. Turn the following sentences from active into passive.

1. A thief stole Ann's purse. 2. Did a cat kill the bird? 3. My cat didn't kill the bird. 4. A squirrel didn't bite the jogger. 5. A dog bit the jogger. 6. Do a large number of people speak English? 7. Did Johnny break the window? 8. Will the repair man fix the window? 9. More than one hundred people will sign the petition. 10. Did Shakespeare write "A Midsummer Night's Dream"? 11. Ernest Hemingway didn't write "A Midsummer Night's Dream". 12. Will a maid clean our hotel room? 13. Does the hotel provide clean towels? 14. Sometimes my inability to understand spoken English frustrates me.

**5. Get ready to deliver a London tour to your classmates.
The following phrases may be helpful.**



Welcome ladies and gentlemen to London...

My name is ---- and I'd like to welcome you in the capital of the UK. It...

My name is ---- and I'll be your tour guide for the next two/three hours. Let's...

You are going to spend an hour/three hours of an exciting tour around London...

Look to your left/right. There you can see...

On your left/right there is/are...

I'd willingly answer all your questions.

Have you got any questions?

I hope you have enjoyed our tour and the glamour and beauty of London.



LESSON 90

- 1. Act as a tour guide in London to your classmates. Make the necessary arrangements in your class.**



- 2. Change the sentences from active into passive.**

1. People spell "writing" with one "t". 2. When did someone build the Suez Canal? 3. Olga wrote that composition. 4. People don't teach calculus in elementary school. 5. People held the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, Korea. 6. No one delivers the mail on holidays. 7. Will someone deliver the mail tomorrow? 8. Someone made my tape recorder in Japan. 9. Where did someone make your tape recorder? 10. My grandfather made that table.

- 3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb (active or passive) in brackets.**

1. When (your bike, steal) _____? — Two days ago. 2. Did you hear about the accident? — No. What (happen) _____? 3. A bicyclist (hit) _____ by a taxi in front of the museum. — The bicyclist (injure) _____? — Yes. Someone (call) _____ an ambulance. The bicyclist (take) _____ to City Hospital and (treat) _____ in the emergency ward for cuts and bruises. — What (happen) _____ to the taxi driver? — He (arrest) _____ for fast driving. — He's lucky that the bicyclist (kill, not) _____. 4. This letter (must send) _____ today. 5.

Those letters (arrive) ____ yesterday. 6. Glass (make) ____ from sand.
7. What products (manufacture) ____ in your country? 8. What is your
opinion? (Should protect, wild horses) ____ by law?

4. Write in English.

1. Ти зацікавлений цією проблемою? 2. Ця книжка була залишена вчора в класі. 3. Лист буде отримано в понеділок? 4. У нашому кінотеатрі часто демонструються фільми зарубіжних режисерів (producers). 5. Що зберігається у цьому ящику? 6. Коли було засновано Лондон? 7. про цей фільм багато говорять. 8. Нам не дозволили зайти до кімнати Джека. Він хворий. 9. Дозвольте мені поїхати на екскурсію до Лондона на два тижні. 10. Екскурсія по Лондону буде проводитися через дві години.

5. Get ready to speak about London. The following chart will help you.

LONDON						
Culture	History	The Art	Historical sights	Royal family	Modern sights	Transport
language Population Multiculturalism	The Romans William the Conqueror	Madame Tussaud's Museums Galleries	St. Paul's Cathedral Trafalgar Square Westminster Abbey Tower of London The Houses of Parliament	Buckingham Palace Changing of the guards	London Eye Millennium Dome	Buses Taxis The tube



LESSON 91

1. Agree or disagree using *I agree entirely; Oh, come on; You must be joking.*

1. Educational system in Ukraine is quite the same as in England.
2. The schools in Ukraine are state and private.
3. Ukrainian state schools are primary and senior.
4. Ukrainian boys and girls begin to go to school at the age of six.
5. Ukrainian children are divided into groups according to their mental abilities.
6. The school subjects in Ukrainian basic school are History, English, Geography, Arithmetic, Arts, Music, Swimming and some others.
7. Ukrainian pupils spend five years studying at basic school.

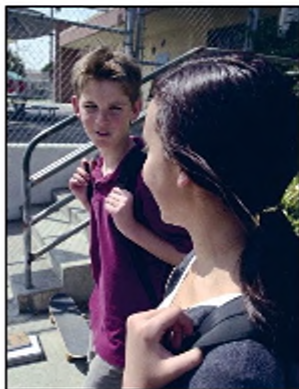
2. Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

1. I am bored with ...
2. I am proud of ...
3. I am interested in ...
4. I am very good at ...



3. Read and listen to the dialogue, act out it with your partner and make up a similar one.

- Sue:** Hi, Tom! How are you doing?
Tom: I've changed schools.
Sue: Oh, come on! You are joking!
Tom: That's true.
Sue: How's your new school?
Tom: Well, it's in the centre of the town. It has a nice computer room, good music studio and a swimming pool.
Sue: Have you made new friends already?
Tom: Yes. It's Sam. He is generous, fair and inventive.



4. Say whether the statements given below are true or false.

1. After-school activities in Britain include hobbies, clubs and school societies.
2. English pupils don't wear school uniforms.
3. A girl's uniform includes a school cap, a tie and a blazer.
4. Spare-time interests are amateur drama, music making, model aircraft classes, out-of-door activities.
5. Societies encourage camping, climbing, school tours to local places of interests.

5. Match the sentences and question tags.

Your birthday was in January,
 He was single,
 My cousin speaks two languages,
 The children are playing,
 Their mothers were cooking,
 They told jokes,
 The plane landed,

didn't they?
 doesn't he?
 aren't they?
 wasn't it?
 weren't they?
 didn't it?
 wasn't he?

6. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

1. Which film do these pictures come from?
2. What kind of film is it?
3. Do you recognize any of the characters? Whom?
5. What good or evil things do they do?
6. What is your favourite type of film? Why?

Lesson 92 (optional)

LESSON 93



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Peter: Hi, Paul! I haven't seen you for ages! Where have you been?

Paul: In London.

Peter: Oh! What were you doing there?

Paul: Visiting my relatives.

Peter: Did you like it there? I mean in London?

Paul: Well, it was not bad.

Peter: Not bad?! You were in London and you say it was not bad! Didn't you like the city?

Paul: Well, I liked it. But, you know, Kyiv is much better. It's greener, cleaner, quieter and safer.

Peter: What do you mean by "safer"?

Paul: People are friendlier in Kyiv.

2. Read the rhyme and learn it.

A Question

(by Edith Segal)

Some people live in the country
Where the houses are very small.
Some people live in the city
Where the houses are very tall.
But in the country where the houses are very small,
The gardens are very big,
And in the city where the houses are tall,
There are no gardens at all,
Where would you rather live?



3. Answer the questions.

1. What is the capital of Ukraine?
2. When was Kyiv founded?
3. Have you been to Kyiv? When were you there? How many times have you visited our capital?
4. What historical places are there in Kyiv?
5. What sights did you see when you were in Kyiv?
6. What monuments are there in Kyiv?

4. Read the text and get ready to make up the plan of it. Pay attention to the words in bold.

Kyiv: general information



Kyiv — a scenic city of close to 3 million people situated on the Dnipro River, is the bustling capital of Ukraine. Ancient Kievan Rus, which reached its greatest period of ascendancy during the 11th and 12th centuries, was the centre of trade routes between the Baltic and the Mediterranean. The city of Kyiv and the power of Kievan Rus were destroyed in 1240 by Mongol invaders

and the lands of Kievan Rus were divided into principalities located to the west and north: Galicia, Volynia, Muscovy and later, Poland, Lithuania, and Russia. As a result, modern Ukrainian history, for the most part, has been defined by foreign occupation.

Kyiv suffered severely during World War II, and many irreplaceable architectural and art treasures were destroyed. Earlier in the 1930's the Soviet authorities systematically destroyed many churches. Extensive restoration has revived much of historic Kyiv. In April 26, 1986, the nuclear reactor at nearby Chernobyl exploded, but scientists generally agree that the city is now safe from radiation effects.



Despite repressions, suffering, political turmoil, and ecological disasters, Ukraine's spirit and national identity have never died. On August 24, 1991, Ukraine proclaimed its independence. Now Ukraine has diplomatic relations with over 135 countries and close to 60 diplomatic missions are established in Kyiv. News correspondents, business representatives, and students from all over the world

reside in Kyiv, and the flow of foreign tourists and official delegations is heavy year round.

LESSON 94



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.

David: Can you tell me a little about Kyiv?

Maria: Yes, sure. What would you like to know?

David: Well, when's it the best time to visit?

Maria: Mmm, you should go in spring. The weather is nice then. It's not very hot. And the chestnut Trees are in blossom

David: Really? And does Kyiv have good sights?

Maria: Yes, a lot of them. It's a very old city, so there are many places of historical interest there.

David: On, good! And what places should I see?

Maria: Well, you should go to Kyiv-Cave Monastery. And you shouldn't miss St.Sophia Cathedral. It is very interesting.

David: Great! I can't wait to go there!

2. Turn the sentences from active into passive.

1. The Romans published the first newspaper in 59 BC.
2. Photographers follow the Royal Family everywhere.
3. Marconi invented radio communication in 1894.
4. Over ten million people around the world use the Internet.
5. They show too much violence on television.
6. This building will be demolished in a few weeks.

3. Read the text about the sights in Kyiv and then say whether the statements after it are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

The art and architecture of Kyiv are world treasures. The Cathedral of St. Sophia, where the princes of Kyiv were crowned in the years of Kyiv's blossom, has famous mosaics and frescoes dating back to the 11th century. Overlooking the old section of Kyiv, Podol, stands the Ukrainian Baroque church of St. Andrew, much beloved by Ukrainians. The Pecherska Lavra, the Monastery of the Caves, has two 11th-century cathedrals, in addition to its world-famous catacombs, bell tower, and museum collections. Close to the city centre stands the Golden Gate, a structure which dates back to 1037. Several blocks away, stands the magnificent 19th-century Cathedral of St. Volodymyr.

Theatre lovers will find much to choose from here. Most performances are in Ukrainian or Russian. The Kyiv Opera House presents very good opera and ballets. The Kyiv Young Theatre is very popular and stages innovative

plays in Ukrainian or Russian. The Ivan Franko Theatre is the centre of Ukrainian drama, comedy, and musicals.

The modern centre with surviving parts of the old city is on the hilly west, or right bank, of the Dnipro River. The main street, Khreshchatyk, runs between two steep hills. Parallel about half a kilometer west, is Volodymyrska Street, the main street of the Old Kyiv area (Staryj Kyiv). Woods and parks cover most of the steep right-bank slopes. The capital's newer sections stretch out on the flat left bank. These are characterized by large housing developments and industrialized neighbourhoods.

1. Volodymyrska Street is the main street in Kyiv.
2. Kyiv was founded in 1037.
3. Kyiv-Cave Monastery was built in the 11th century.
4. There are many theatres in Kyiv and their performances are given in two languages (Ukrainian and Russian).
5. The new sections in Kyiv are located on the right bank of the Dnipro.
6. The church of St. Andrew is very popular among the visitors of Kyiv.

4. Look at the photos and match them with the names.



- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Maydan Nezalezhnosti | 4. The seat of Verkhovna Rada |
| 2. European Square | 5. St. Sophia Cathedral |
| 3. Kyiv-Cave Monastery | |

LESSON 95



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.

Back to the Future



Cindy: Grandma, do you think people were better off in the past than they are now?

Grandma: Well, yes, in some ways, because people didn't rush around like they do today.

Cindy: Yeah, I guess so.

Grandma: But there are some things I like better today.

Cindy: Really? Like what?

Grandma: Well, I love my new car! And I couldn't live without my computer! I'm really hooked on computer games!



2. Speak about advantages and disadvantages of living in big cities such as Kyiv, Odesa, Donetsk, Lviv etc.
3. You have words in A and their translations in B. Match translations in B with the appropriate words from A.

A:

a city
a village
a building
a pavement
crossroads
traffic lights
Pardon?
a church
a flower-bed
a crowd
a post office
quietуважний
noisy
attentive
overcrowded
"rush hours"

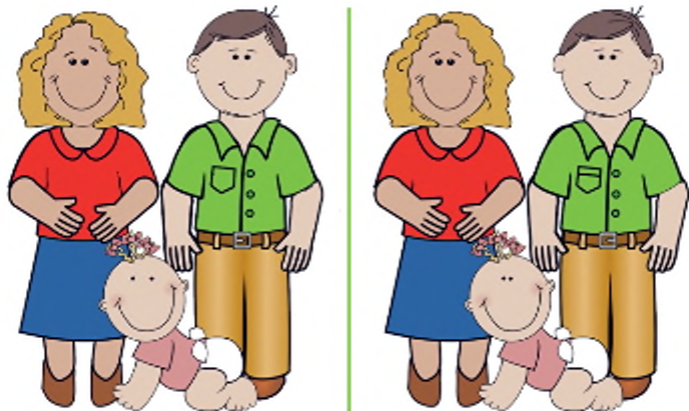
B:

час-пік
клумба
Пробачте?
будівля
село
церква
місто
натопв
пошта
переповнений
тротуар

перехрестя
світлофор
спокійний
шумний



3. Look at the pictures and find eight differences between them.



4. Read the tongue-twisters as quickly as you can.

Three tree turtles took turns talking tongue twisters.
 If three tree turtles took turns talking tongue twisters,
 where's the twisters the three tree turtles talked?
 I wish I were what I was when I wished I were what I am.
 The king would sing, about a ring that would go ding.



5. Say and then write it in English.

1. У моєму місті є багато визначних місць. 2. Коли гості приїжджають до Києва, їм подобається прогулюватися Хрещатиком. 3. Головна українська річка — Дніпро. 4. Яка столиця України? 5. Скільки людей живуть у твоєму місті? 6. Чи є лінії метро у вашому місті? 7. У Києві є три лінії метро.

LESSON 96



1. Read and listen to the dialogues. Act them out with your partner and then make up similar ones.

Mr. Taylor: The place is full.

Mrs. Taylor: You saw all those coaches. It's obviously an excursion.

Mr. Taylor: How about visiting the museum first?

Sarah: Can't we go to the beach? Museums are so boring.

Mrs. Taylor: Oh come on. You'll have plenty of time for swimming.

A: What bus do I take to the Opera Theatre?

B: Take bus 79.

A: Is there a bus stop near here?

B: Yes, there is. It's on the opposite side, just in front of the cinema.

A: How long will it take me to get there?

B: I think about half an hour at this time of the day. There is a lot of traffic now. Look, bus 79 is coming.

A: Thank you very much.

2. Look at the picture and read the words.

1. skyline
2. skyscraper
3. trash can
4. parking lot
5. traffic light
6. street
7. crosswalk
8. pedestrian
9. (street) corner
10. curb
11. phone booth/telephone booth
12. office building
13. traffic (jam)
14. subway
15. newsstand
16. street light
17. bus stop
18. street sign
19. bus
20. exit
21. passenger
22. sidewalk



3. Match the words with their definitions.

1. ____ skyscraper	a. a place to buy newspapers and magazines
2. ____ pedestrian	b. a place to park a car
3. ____ newsstand	c. a place to put trash
4. ____ bus stop	d. a very tall building
5. ____ parking lot	e. a person on the street
6. ____ trash can	f. a place to wait for a bus

4. Look at the picture of the street and describe it. Use the words from exercise 2.



5. Read the poem by Taras Shevchenko translated into English by Sophia Haevska, a Ukrainian teacher from New York. Learn it by heart.

Світе тихий, краю милий

Oh dear and quiet land

O my Ukraine.

Why do they plunder thee?

Why has death come to hut and lea?

Break your chains and live as brothers.

In a foreign country

Do not seek and do not search for

What is nonexistent.

In your home, you'll find your justice

And your strength and freedom

The world has only one Ukraine

Dnipro can not be found elsewhere.

LESSON 97



1. Read and listen to the dialogues. Act them out with your partner and then make up similar ones.

Marilyn: Excuse me. Could you tell me which way Dobson's bookstore is?

Nancy: Yes, it's that way. You go two blocks, then turn left. It's on the corner opposite the post office.

Marilyn: Thanks. I've only been in town a few days, so I really don't know my way around yet.

Nancy: Oh, I know how you feel. We moved here a year ago, and I still don't know where everything is.



Woman: Can you help me, please?

Policeman: Yes, of course.

Woman: Where's the park?

Policeman: The park? It's over there. On the left.

Woman: Thank you very much.

Man: Good morning.

Policeman: Good morning, Sir. Can I help you?

Man: Yes, please. Where's the nearest post office?

Policeman: Look at this map. There's a post office in North Street. And there's one in West Street, and one in Market Street, and ...

Man: Where's the nearest one?

Policeman: Yes. The nearest post office is in Market Street. Look at this map.



2. Read the texts and guess what Kyiv sights they are about.

- A. From ancient times it formed the shortest route between the aristocratic Upper Town and the tradesmen's town, Podil. It consists of mainly of two and three storied stone buildings. It is often referred to as Kyiv's Montmartre as many artists rent apartments and studios there. Early on summer mornings numerous artists hang their pictures on the walls of the houses and arrange their sculptures on the green grass.

B.	Constructed in 1017–31 in honor of Prince Yaroslav the Wise's victory over the Pecheneg tribe. It was the main metropolitan church of Kyivan Rus'-Ukraine. The first library in Kyivan Rus was located here. In the 1630's-40's the Kyivan Metropolitan P. Mohyla founded a men's monastery in the cathedral. He engaged the Italian architect O. Mancini to work on its restoration. In 1685–1707 the cathedral was rebuilt in the Ukrainian Baroque style. A Baroque iconostasis was built in 1731–47. It is a masterpiece of world architecture.
C.	Located on Boulevard Tarasa Shevchenka, this seven dome three-aisled church resembles the buildings of old Ukraine only slightly. Its walls are loaded with ornamental details. Most of the painting inside the cathedral was done by Victor Vasnetsov (1848–1926), whose work is closely associated with Kyiv.
D.	It was one of the main structures built by Yaroslav in 1037. It measured 6.4 meters, which was wide enough for a triumphal entry. The "golden" part of its name emphasized the triumphal character of it and also referred to the golden cupola of the Church which was built over it.
E.	A Ukrainian Orthodox monastery founded in 1051 by the monks Antony and Feodosiy. In the 11th century it became the center for the expansion and consolidation of Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine.
St. Sophia Cathedral, Kyiv-Cave Monastery, St. Volodymyr Cathedral, Andriivsky Uzviz, the Golden Gate (Zoloti Vorota)	

3. Complete the table with the necessary information.

The sights	The year of foundation	A designer (if any)	A founder (if any)	Location
St. Sophia Cathedral				
Kyiv-Cave Monastery				
St. Volodymyr Cathedral				
the Golden Gate				

4. Make up short conversations with a foreigner in Kyiv who came to visit our capital. Help him/her to get the most of the city.

5. Look at the photos and get ready to speak about these sights in Kyiv. Find the necessary information from books, teachers, parents, Internet, etc.

LESSON 98



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.

A: Excuse me, officer. Could you tell me how often the number 6 bus comes?

B: You just missed it, ma'am, but there's another one in half an hour.

A: Oh, no! Then could you tell me where Adam Street is?

B: Two blocks east and one block north, ma'am.

A: Thank you. And just one more thing. Do you know where the nearest restroom is?

B: Right behind you, ma'am. See that sign?

A: Oh! Thanks a lot.

2. Match the pictures with the words.

Curb
Newsstand
Traffic light
Pedestrian
Sidewalk
Trash can
Street sign
Exit
Entrance



3. Look at the map of Kyiv and help an English tourist find Khreshchatyk. He is now in Peremohy Square.



4. *Speak about Kyiv. The following diagram will help you.*

5. *Get ready to deliver a tour round Kyiv for your class mates (use exercise 5, lesson 90, to help you).*



6. *Look at the photos and get ready to speak about these sights in Kyiv. Find the necessary information from books, teachers, parents, Internet, etc.*



LESSON 99



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



A: Excuse me, please. Do you know where the nearest bank is?

B: Well, the City Bank isn't far from here. Do you know where the Main Post office is?

A: No, not really. I'm just passing through.

B: Well, first go down this street to the traffic light.

A: O. K.

B: Then turn left and go west on Sunset Boulevard for about two blocks. The bank is on your right, just past the post office.

A: All right. Thanks!

B: You're welcome.

2. Fill in the blanks with *is* or *are*.

1. Your jeans _____ hanging in the wardrobe.

2. Where _____ my scissors?

3. Where _____ his boxing gloves?

4. This information _____ incorrect.

5. Her hair _____ beautiful.

6. Your socks _____ on the shelf.

7. Their furniture _____ very expensive.

8. Your news _____ very exciting.

9. Mumps (свинка) _____ a common disease among young children.

10. German _____ difficult to learn.

11. There _____ glass in the street. Be careful while crossing it.

12. Happiness _____ the key to his success.



Remember!

Countable nouns (злічувані іменники)	Uncountable nouns (незлічувані іменники)	
They can be counted and can be used in the singular or in the plural: a book, two books, six books	They can not be counted and they are used only in the singular.	
	Назви речовин:	Coffee, juice, milk, water, tea
	Назви силичих або твердих речовин	Bread, butter, cheese, coal, paper
	Назви газів	Air, oxygen, smoke, pollution,
	Навчальні предмети	Chemistry, physics, history, literature, mathematics, linguistics
	Мови	Chinese, English, French, German
	Ігри	Basketball, billiards, chess, football, tennis
	Назви хвороб	Measles, mumps, quinsy, flu
	Природні феномени	Darkness, heat, light, rain, thunder, sunshine
	Певні абстрактні поняття	Advice, anger, behaviour, business, damage, dirt, education, housework, homework, information, knowledge, music, news, peace, progress, shopping, traffic, trouble, truth, work
Збірні іменники	Baggage, luggage, furniture, jewellery, money, trash	

3. Read the information in Remember and check your answers in exercise 2.**Compare!**

The bottle is broken. There is glass everywhere on the floor (uncountable).	Give me a glass (two glasses) of milk (countable).
You need some paper to wrap this present (uncountable).	Take out a piece (a sheet) of paper and get ready to write your test (countable — two sheets of paper).

4. Divide the following nouns into two groups: a) nouns used only in the singular; b) nouns used only in the plural. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Stairs, news, Information, knowledge, oats, opera-glasses, clothes, wages, scales, progress, money, hair, contents, margins, people, fruit, fighting, love, friendship, goods, advice, Phonetics, tongs, spectacles, sugar, scissors, trousers, billiards, Mathematics, Chemistry, curtains, jeans.

LESSON 100



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



- Wife:** Excuse me. Can you help me? Where's the Grand Hotel, please?
Man: The Grand Hotel? I'm sorry, I don't know.
Husband: Excuse me. Where's the Grand Hotel, please?
Woman: It's near here. It's in North Street. No, it isn't. It isn't in North Street. I think it's in Market Street.

Wife: Thank you very much.

Policeman: Can I help you?

Husband: Yes. Where's the Grand Hotel?

Policeman: It's near here. It's in Market Street.

2. Speak about your last tour round any famous city. Include the sights you saw there and the information you heard.

3. Make up as many sentences as you can using the table given below.

There	are is was (not) were will be	many a lot of much little a few	traffic cars people underground streets skyscrapers cathedrals	in the streets in my town in London in Kyiv
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4. Read as quickly as you can.

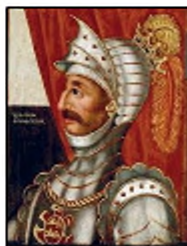
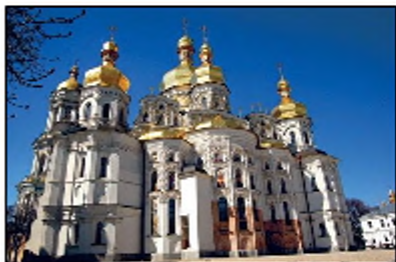
The bottle of perfume that Willy sent was highly displeasing to Millicent. Her thanks were so cold that they quarrelled, I'm told o'er that silly scent Willy sent Millicent.

King Thistle stuck a thousand thistles in the thistle of his thumb.



5. Write in English.

1. Коли засновано Київ? 2. Коли відбулася битва під Збаражем між військами Богдана Хмельницького та польськими військами? 3. Король Гарольд був убитий стрілою в око. 4. Хто зараз є королем/королевою Англії? 5. Скільки років Собору святої Софії у Києві? 6. Собор святого Павла у Лондоні не буде реставрований ще принаймні 10 років. 7. Ці столи квіти забрано з нашого столу? 8. Як багато англійських книжок прочитано учнями нашої школи минулого року? 9. Вам дадуть квитки для відвідання Києво-Печерської Лаври. 10. Наші листи будуть отримані завтра. 11. Вільям завойовник був коронований у Вест мінському Абатстві. 12. Скло б'ється дуже легко.



LESSON 101



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



Allen: Haven't I seen you somewhere before?

Julia: No, I don't think so.

Allen: But your face is so familiar. Wait a second... I know... We were on the same flight to New York last month.

Julia: Oh, yes. Now I remember.

What a coincidence to meet in San Francisco!

Allen: Well, you know what they say — it's a small world.

2. Give the plural form of the following nouns in case they have it.

Mouse, house, news, country, potato, furniture, knife, child, sheep, foot, man, bed, donkey, knowledge, roof, classroom, sister-in-law, luggage, fly, tooth, thief, safe, rice, weather, cargo, hair.

3. Write a or an before the following words or word combinations.

ugly colour	honourable man	useful book	early class
united country	unusual story	horse	hot dog
unfinished poem	easy walk	used car	honest person
home	good coffee	house	university
hour	engine	European country	uniform
			ear

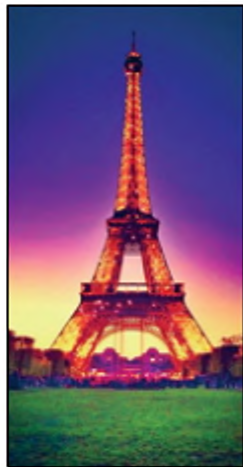
4. Write the correct article in each space if necessary.

1. ___ Calorie is ___ unit of ___ heat. 2. ___ Snow and ___ ice are forms of ___ water. 3. ___ European cars are usually ___ good machines. 4. ___ Glass is made from ___ sand. 5. It is ___ honour to have ___ university degree. 6. It takes me ___ hour to get to school from my house. 6. My father doesn't drink ___ coffee, but he drinks ___ tea. 7. I have ___ aunt and ___ uncle in Poland. 8. The waiter brought me ___ glass of water. 10. Look out! I broke a bottle and there's ___ glass on the floor.

5. Practice conversations as in the model.**Model:** A: Have you ever seen the?

B: No, I have never seen the Eiffel Tower. I have never been in Paris.

(or B: Yes, I have seen it several times.)



— play soccer	— use a computer
— ride a horse	— ride a horse
— ride a motorcycle	— eat raw fish
— eat Chinese food	— write a poem
— ride an elephant	— fall down stairs
— be in Europe	— swim in the ocean
— steal anything	— break your arm
— have the flu	— sit on a cactus
— eat Italian food	— build sand castles
— be in Africa	— stay up all night
— play a video game	— play baseball
— hide money under your mattress	
— bite into an apple that had a worm inside	
— see the skeleton of a dinosaur	
— lose the key to your house	
— give the teacher an apple	
— be in the Middle East	
— fly in a private plane	

6. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or Past Indefinite.

1. This is my house. — How long you (live) here? — I (live) here since 1970. 2. He (live) in London for two years and then (go) to Leeds. 3. You (wear) your hair long when you were at school? — Yes, my mother (insist) on it. 4. You ever (be) in Europe? — I (be) there several times. In fact, I (be) in Europe last year. 5. Shakespeare (write) a lot of plays. 6. My brother (write) several plays. He just (finish) his second tragedy. 7. I (fly) over Loch Ness last week. — You (see) the Loch Ness monster? 8. I (not see) him for three years. I wonder where he is. 9. What European countries you (visit)? — I (visit) Hungary, Germany, and Switzerland. I (visit) Hungary in 1988. I (be) in Germany and Switzerland in 1990. 10. You (lock) the door before you left the house? — I can't remember.

LESSON 102



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.



- Woman:** May I have my coat, please?
Attendant: Which one is it, Madam?
Woman: That one. That one's mine.
Attendant: This one?
Woman: No. That coat isn't mine. Mine is the one next to it.
Attendant: Here's your coat, Madam. And is this yours? This umbrella?
Woman: No, it isn't.
Attendant: Oh dear! Whose is it?
Woman: Don't worry. I think it's my husband's. John! Is that your umbrella?
Husband: Yes, it is.
Woman: It's all right. It's his.

- A:** John, why weren't you at the party on Sunday?
B: I went camping with other scouts.
A: You are lucky.
B: I am. The weather was great. We made fire, played guitar, sang songs and told interesting stories. By the way, what is our homework in botany for Wednesday?
A: To read and retell paragraph 5 on page 42.
B: Thanks. See you.



2. Match the words in column A with the words in column B.

A:	European St. Sophia Kyiv-Cave Maydan St. Andrew Cathedral of Dnipro Kyiv Opera	B:	Church Nezaleznosti River House Square Monastery Cathedral St. Volodymyr
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3. Write in English.

Я учень 6 класу. Я навчаюся у школі № Моя школа знаходиться на вулиці Це велика нова будівля з багатьма класами, великим актовим залом, бібліотекою та їдальнею. У школі багато хороших вчителів. Вони вчать нас різних предметів. Ми не вчимося по суботах та неділях.

Наш навчальний рік ділиться на два семестри. Після кожного семестру ми маємо канікули. Уроки англійської мови ми маємо три рази на тиждень. На заняттях ми розмовляємо англійською мовою, ставимо запитання і відповідаємо на них, вчимо вірші, нові слова, складаємо діалоги, перекладаємо речення, переказуємо (retell) тексти, описуємо малюнки. У 9 і 11 класах ми будемо складати екзамен з англійської мови.

4. Name the odd-word-out (зайве слово) in each line (лінійка).

1. fishing, sewing, hiking, term
2. entertainment, shame, hobby, leisure
3. stylish, aerobics, gardening, knitting
4. embroidery, collecting, incident, sewing
5. education, hiking, gardening, fishing
6. to be fond of, to enjoy, to like, forehead
7. coin, table, generous, stamp

5. Read the poem by Taras Shevchenko and learn it by heart.**Зановір (Testament)**

When I die, then make my grave
 High on an ancient mound,
 In my own beloved Ukraine,
 In steppeland without bound:
 Whence one may see wide-skirted wheatland
 Dnipro's steep-cliffed shore,
 There whence one may hear the blustering
 River widely roar.
 Make my grave there — and arise,
 Soundering your chains,
 Bless your freedom with the blood
 Of foemen's evil veins!
 Then in that great family,
 A family new and free,
 Do not forget, with good intent
 Speak quietly of me.

LESSON 103



1. Read and listen to the dialogue. Act it out with your partner and then make up a similar one.

- Elderly lady:** Excuse me. I have to change onto "Zoloti Vorota". Can you help me with my luggage, please?
- Old man:** I'm sorry but I've got a bad back. Perhaps you should ask that young man.
- Elderly lady:** Excuse me. Would you mind carrying my bags to the platform please? I can't manage them alone.
- Businessman:** I'm already late for an appointment. You should ask someone else.
- Elderly lady:** Excuse me. I wonder if you'd help me.
- Young man:** What can I do for you?
- Elderly lady:** It's my luggage. Could you help me to carry it to the platform, please?
- Young man:** No problem. Just lead the way, madam.
- Elderly lady:** Oh, thank you so much!



2. Practice the following conversation as in the model. Then finish the conversation to give some extra information.

Model: A: I've been picking pears.

B: How many pears have you picked?

1. I've been planting apple trees. 2. I've been making cakes. 3. He's been cleaning shoes. 4. She's been writing letters. 5. I have been washing blankets. 6. I have been taking photographs. 7. Mary's been sending out invitations. 8. I've been cutting sandwiches. 9. George has been painting pictures. 10. She's been ironing shirts. 11. We've been peeling onions.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Perfect or Past Perfect.

1. You can have this newspaper. I (finish) reading it.
 2. It isn't raining now. It (stop). 3. I was late. The party (start, already) by the time I got there. 4. This bill isn't right. I (pay) already for this thing. 5. I am not hungry. I already (eat). 6. At last the committee were ready to announce their decision. They (make up) already their minds. 7. It's ten o'clock. I (finish, already) my homework., so I'm going to go to bed. 8. Do you want to see that program? It (start) just. 9. Carol missed her plane yesterday because of a traffic jam on her way to the airport. By the time she got to the airport, her plane (leave, already). 10. I was not hungry. I (eat, already). 11. We had no car at that time. We (sell) our old one. 12. Last night I went to bed at ten o'clock. I (finish, already) my homework by ten. 13. We're late. The party (start, already). 14. There was no sign of a taxi although I (order) one half an hour before. 15. It'll get warmer in here. I (turn) the heating on. 16. I was really tired last night. I (have) a hard day at the office.

**4. Recite all the rhymes you have learnt this year.****5. Write in English.**

1. Не забудь почистити шкірку з яблук. 2. Бекон зі смаженими яйцями подають у Британії, як правило, на сніданок. 3. Зберігай молоко в холодильнику. 4. Для приготування цієї страви потрібне терко. 5. Відміряй дві склянки муки та збий три яйця. Ми будемо пекти шоколадний торт. 6. Вчора я був у магазині "Зроби сам". 7. Він сам може вилікувати себе. 8. Я сам можу піти і звернутися до лікаря. 9. У моєї мами болить голова. 10. Коли у нас болить живіт, ми не можемо їсти. 11. Не виходь на вулицю гратися з друзями. У тебе нежить і висока температура. 12. Ти кашляєш і пчихаєш, у тебе, мабуть, грип.

LESSON 104



1. Read and listen to the dialogues. Act them out with your partner and then make up similar ones.

a) **Stranger:** Sir, excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the nearest metro station?

Man: Pardon? What did you say?

Stranger: Could you tell me how to get to the nearest metro station?

Man: Oh, yes, sure. Walk two blocks and then turn right. Then walk straight till you see a high building of the post office. The metro station will be to your left.

Stranger: Thanks a lot.

Man: Not at all.

b)



Bill: Tom, do you live far from your school?

Tom: Not very far.

Bill: How do you get to school? Do you walk or take a bus?

Tom: I take a bus and then I walk a little.

Bill: How much time does it take you to get to school?

Tom: About half an hour.

2. Complete these expressions with *a, the* or *nothing*.

1. have ___ breakfast

2. have ___ bath

3. play ___ piano

4. go to ___ work

5. at ___ home

6. at ___ station

7. to ___ cinema

8. in ___ France

9. in ___ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

10. go by ___ train

11. in ___ evening

12. on ___ Thames



3. Review of the present tense forms. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. You (have) any plans for vacation? — Yes, I do. I (plan) to go to New Orleans. — You (be, ever) there before? — Yes, I have. I (be) in New Orleans two months ago. My brother (live) there so I (go) there often.

2. Where's Jessica? — She (study) at the library. — When (she, get) back home? — In an hour or so. Probably around five o'clock. How long (she, study)? — Since two o'clock this afternoon. — (She, study) at the library every day? — Not every day, but often.

3. Shhh. Irene (talk) on the long-distance phone. — Who (she, talk) to? — Her brother. They (talk) for almost an hour. I think her brother is in some kind of trouble. — That's too bad. I hope it's nothing serious.

4. What you (do)? — We (pick) apples. — How many you (pick)? — We (pick) ten baskets. — How long you (pick)? — We (pick) apples since morning.

5. Why you (make) such a horrible noise? — I (lose) my key and I (try) to wake up my wife by throwing stones at the window. — You (throw) stones at the wrong window. You (live) next door.

6. I (work) for him for ten years and he never once (say) "Good morning" to me.

7. The colour is absolutely awful. I (hate) it. I (hope) at least this dress (suit) me.

8. Is Helen still here? — No, she (leave) the house about an hour ago. — She (to come) home to dinner tonight? — I (hope) so.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Continuous or Past Perfect.

1. When I walked into the kitchen after dinner last night, my wife (wash) the dishes, so I picked up a dish towel to help her. 2. By the time class was over this morning, the rain (stop) so I didn't need my umbrella anymore. 3. When I left for school this morning, it (rain) so I used my umbrella. 4. Last night I started to study at 7:30. Dick came at 7:35. I (study) when Dick came. 5. By the time I walked into the kitchen after dinner, my husband (wash, already) the dishes and (put) them away. 6. Last night I started to study at 7:30. I finished studying at 9:00. Dick came at 9:30. By the time Dick came, I (finish) my homework.

Lesson 105 (optional)