

# Англійська мова

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## Англійська мова

(7-й рік навчання)

підручник для 7 класу загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів

## Любий друже!

Перед людиною, яка вивчає іноземну мову, відкривається новий світ та нові можливості. Знаючи мову, ти можеш спілкуватися з іншими, не схожими на нас людьми, дізнатися більше про їхню культуру. Підручник, який ти тримаєш в руках, дозволить тобі зануритися у цікавий світ іноземної мови та розширити світогляд через наближення до реалій англомовної культури.

Підручник складається з п'яти тематичних модулів, які мають однакову структуру та містять кілька блоків (**Part A, B, C**). Тут ти знайдеш тексти, діалоги, вправи і завдання, зорієнтовані на розвиток усіх видів мовленнєвої діяльності. Особливу увагу спрямовано на розвиток навичок та умінь письма (**Writing course**) і діалогічного мовлення як одних із найбільш поширених і складних форм спілкування. Частина вправ на письмо розміщено в робочому зошиті.

Кожен модуль підручника побудовано на сюжетній основі. Це означає, що під час роботи з книгою ти будеш пізнавати цікавий світ мови разом із її героями. Дізнатися більше про життя в країнах, мову якої вивчаєш, можеш у рубриці **Background file**. Ти виконав завдання швидше, ніж однокласники? Не нудьгуй – спеціально для тебе передбачено рубрику **Early finisher**. Умовні позначення та ілюстративний матеріал допоможуть тобі легко зорієнтуватися в інформаційному полі підручника.

Зверни увагу, що на початку вивчення кожної теми тобі запропоновано завдання (**Your task**), яке ти маєш виконати після її опрацювання, використовуючи новий мовний і мовленнєвий матеріал.

Новацією підручника є те, що він передбачає роботу з дидактичними відеоматеріалами (рубрика **The world behind picture**), які є доступними на сайті видавництва.

Новий лексичний матеріал подано в кінці підручника у тематичному словнику, який структуровано відповідно до розділів кожного модуля. Окрім цього наприкінці книги ти знайдеш тексти для додаткового читання, узагальнений граматичний довідник, тексти аудіозаписів, а також англо-український словник.

Ми переконані, що вивчаючи мову з підручником «**Step Up with English**», ти будеш бачити свої результати і вони спонукатимуть тебе рухатися лише вперед, адже кожній людині цікаво ставити перед собою щоразу нові цілі, а потім їх досягати, відчуваючи радість своїх власних перемог і досягнень. Щиро бажаємо успіхів на цьому шляху!

*Автор і видавництво*

## Умовні позначення



Інформація про окремі аспекти повсякденної культури Великобританії

**Early finisher**

Завдання для учнів, які швидше за інших виконали запропоновані вправи

**You choose**

Завдання на вибір учня

**EXTRA**

Додаткові вправи і завдання



Колекція письмових робіт

**Your task**

Завдання, які учні виконують після опрацювання тематичного розділу



Слухання, говоріння, читання, письмо










Відеоматеріали є доступними на сайті видавництва



Парна та групова форми роботи

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# 1 Unit

# This is London



**London**  
8 million people  
611 square miles  
300 languages  
Europe's biggest street festival ...

## 1. London Quiz

Do this quiz. Pick a, b or c. If you don't know the answer, just guess.



1. Who lives in Buckingham Palace?

- a) the President
- b) the Queen
- c) the King



2. What is the name of the river that runs through London?

- a) the Severn
- b) the Danube
- c) the Thames



3. What is the name of the famous bell in the clock on the Houses of Parliament?

- a) Big Ben
- b) Tall Ben
- c) Big Bell



4. The name of the big wheel near the Houses of Parliament is London...

- a) View
- b) Eye
- c) Dreams



5. In books and films Sherlock Holmes is a famous London ...

- a) detective
- b) actor
- c) artist

# Unit 1



6. What do the Londoners call their Underground?

- a) the Subway                      b) the Metro  
c) the Tube



8. What color are the taxis in London?

- a) red                      b) yellow                      c) black



7. What is the name of soldiers who guard the Tower?

- a) Bobbies  
b) Beefeaters  
c) Beatles

➔ **Text File** (p. 98–100)

## 2 A London Tour

a) Listen to some advice for London visitors. 🎧

b) Can you remember these numbers? Listen again and check.

1. The best bus for tourists is number ...
2. You travel free on the buses if you are under ...
3. If you feed the birds in Trafalgar Square, you have to pay a fine of £ ...
4. Buckingham Palace has ... rooms.
5. The London Eye is ... metres high.
6. Westminster Abbey is more than ... years old.



## 1 Up on the roof

- Mo:** Here we are. Let's go upstairs. I will take photos of One New Change.
- Luke:** But why? It's just a shopping centre.
- Mo:** Oh, have you been here before?
- Luke:** Yeah, I came with Dad a few months ago. We bought a birthday present for mum here.
- Mo:** So, have you been up on the roof too?
- Luke:** The roof? No. Why?
- Mo:** "Well, you'll see. I want to take some photos there."



There were many tourists on the roof. One man looked at his map and said: "That building is the Shard, Emily. It's the tallest building in Western Europe."

- Mo:** Yes, the Shard is 306 metres high. It has 87 floors, 44 lifts, and amazing views from the top.
- Man:** Oh, have you been there?
- Mo:** No. It's too expensive.
- Emily:** So how do you know all about it? By the way my name is Emily.
- Mo:** I put a post about it on my blog last weekend.
- Luke:** Are you here on holiday?
- Man:** Yes, we are.
- Woman:** We arrived yesterday evening, so we haven't seen much yet. But we have a lot of plans.
- Emily:** Mum wants to visit lots of museums. But I'd like to do something different.
- Luke:** Well, Notting Hill Carnival is this weekend.
- Mo:** And the England Australia cricket match!
- Emily:** I'm not interested in cricket, but the carnival sounds fun.
- Mo:** Yes, it is. Well, I hope you enjoy your holiday. And now I must take my photo.
- Emily:** Er ... wait a minute. Your blog – could you give me the address?
- Mo:** Sure. Give me your number and I'll text you. By the way my name is Mo. And this is my friend Luke.

## 2 Who is this?

- a) Take turns to say who the people are.

This person ...

- 1 has been to One New Change before.
- 3 has a map
- 5 is not fond of cricket.

2 wants to take photos.

4 wants to visit museums

- b) Write four more sentences like the ones in a).

- c) Read your sentences to your partner.

*This person tells about own blog*

*I think that's ...*

### 3 Mo's blog

**SOUTH LONDON BLOGGER**

ABOUT ME    CRICKET    LONDON IN FILM

**LONDON IN FILM**

Harry Potter

Star Trek Into Darkness

Notting Hill

James Bond

Sherlock Holmes

**Star Trek Into Darkness**

Star Trek into Darkness  
It's the year 2259. A man called Khan attacks the Starfleet Archive in London. Captain Kirk has to catch him.

Guess what city this is. There is one building in both pictures. What is it? Is this how the skyline will look in 200 years?

Say what this page on Mo's blog is about. Which photo did he take at One New Change, and why? Which other pages on Mo's blog would you like to read? What information might you find there?



#### Access to cultures

Star Trek is an American film. In Star Trek people have spaceships that can travel fast. The main characters of the film are Captain Kirk, Spock and McCoy. They travel in space and together with aliens form the Federation of Planets. Have you seen this film? Do you like science fiction?

### 4 Mo sends a link

Listen to a conversation between Emily Evans and her parents.

- Listen. Then say which parts of Mo's blog they talk about. What else do you learn about Mo?
- Read the statements below. Listen again. Are they true or false? Correct the false statements.
  - Mr Evans gets a text message.  
*That's false. Emily gets a text message.*
  - Mrs Evans explains why Mo took a photo of St Paul's Cathedral.
  - Emily knows all about the film Notting Hill.
  - Mr Evans wants to tell Emily about the film Notting Hill.
  - The About me page has lots of information about Mo.
  - Mr Evans wants to see Mo's cricket page.
  - Mo and Luke play cricket for a London team.
  - Emily wants to watch the England–Australia match.

## 1 WORDS City holidays


## TIP

When you practise vocabulary, it helps to learn verbs and nouns that go together.

- a) Write down verb/noun combinations like this:  
*go by bus, take the bus, wait for the bus, get on ...*

go by	bus · the bus
go on	car
take	Tube · the Tube
get on	underground · the underground
wait for	a tour · a boat trip

go to	a hotel · a bed & breakfast
stay at	a map · a website · a timetable
have	a cathedral · a museum · a gallery
look at	the theatre · the cinema
queue at	a café · a restaurant · a carnival
visit	a park · a shopping centre
walk around	lunch · a cup of tea · a drink

- b)  What do you do on holiday in a big city? Correct the funny sentences.  
*You don't queue at a cup of tea.*  
*You queue at a ...*



- 1 You go to a drink.      6 You take a gallery.  
2 You visit a map.      7 You go on a drink.  
3 You wait for a park.    8 You look at lunch.  
4 You stay at the bus.    9 You have a café.  
5 You walk around a tour.    10 You go by a hotel.

## Early finisher

Make three more funny sentences.



## 2 REVISION Your holidays (Simple past)

- a) Write questions like these for a partner:  
Did you stay at home or go away?  
Did you go to a city / to the coast / ... ?  
Where did you stay? What ... ?


When you're finished, go to a bus stop.



A bus stop is a place in the classroom where you meet a partner to work with.

- b)  Take turns to ask and answer questions. Take notes on your partner's answers.  
A: What did you do in Odesa?  
B: We walked around the city centre and went on a boat trip.
- c)  Go to another bus stop. Tell your new partner about your last partner's holiday.  
A: Pasha went on a boat trip in Odesa. He ...

## 3 REVISION Have you ever ...? (Present perfect)

 Find out if you have both done the same things in your life.  
For the answers make a window as in example

Yes I have. /  
No, I haven't.

Have  
you ever eaten  
sushi?

WE HAVE BOTH ...  
*eaten sushi.*  
...

ONLY I HAVE ...  
*visited another country.*  
...

WE HAVEN'T ...  
*played cricket.*  
...

ONLY MY PARTNER HAS ...  
*been to London.*  
...

#### 4 REVISION A message from London (Simple past or present perfect?)

Complete Emily's message with the correct tenses: simple past or present perfect.

*Hey Amelia,*

Hi from London. I <sup>1</sup>... (*arrive*) on Friday evening (with Mum and Dad). Yesterday morning we <sup>2</sup>... (*go*) up to the roof of a building where we <sup>3</sup>... (*have*) a great view. On the roof we <sup>4</sup>... (*meet*) two boys – Luke and Mo. Luke <sup>5</sup>... (*tell*) us about a carnival at a place called Notting Hill.

After lunch we <sup>6</sup>... (*visit*) St Paul's Cathedral. Then we <sup>7</sup>... (*take*) a red London bus to Hyde Park. It <sup>8</sup>... (*be*) beautiful there, and the park is really huge.

There are lots of places that we <sup>9</sup>... (*not visit*) yet – like Buckingham Palace, so I <sup>10</sup>... (*not have*) tea with the Queen (LOL). And we <sup>11</sup>... (*not visit*) any museums yet, but Mum has plans!

<sup>12</sup>... you <sup>13</sup>... (*enjoy*) your trip to France last week? What <sup>14</sup>... (*be*) the weather like there? In London it <sup>15</sup>... (*not rain*) yet!  
Hugs, Emily xxx



#### 5 EVERYDAY ENGLISH Small talk

a) Two people meet at *One New Change*. Read their dialogue. Put the **orange** sentences in the right order. Then listen and check.

A: It's a great view of the cathedral, isn't it?

B: *Thanks. Have a nice day.*

A: Have you been here before?

B: *I'm John. Nice to meet you, Sandy.*

A: Well, I work near here, so I come here often. By the way, my name is Sandy.

B: *Just for a long weekend.*

A: How long are you staying in London?

B: *No, this is my first time. I'm a tourist.*

A: Well, enjoy the rest of your visit. Bye.

B: *Oh, yes, it's amazing.*

b) Practise the dialogue.



#### Access to cultures

In Britain and in other English-speaking countries, people often have short, friendly conversations with people they don't know – for example, at a shopping centre or a bus stop. Then they say goodbye and don't expect to meet again.

What about your country? Is it the same there?

## 1 London attractions

Say what the headings and pictures tell you about each of the four attractions.

## 2 The Evans family's plans

a) Listen to Emily and her parents.

Which attraction would each of them like to visit?

b) Why do you think Emily and her parents have chosen "their" attractions?

Read texts A–D. Then say what their reasons could be.

I'm sure Emily likes ... because ...

I think Emily's mum wants to go to ... because ...

c) Listen to Emily and her parents.

What are their arguments for and against the attractions?

What do they decide to do today?

What are they going to do tomorrow?


A

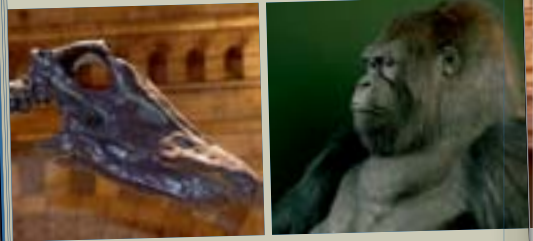
 **LOVELY PLANET** London and its treasures

### NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

This cathedral of science is THE place for everyone who is interested in the history of our planet.

Open every day – 10:00 – 17:50

 Entry free



37

## 3 Your plans

 Make plans for a day in London. Agree on two of the four attractions. Discuss what you can do, how much it costs, and other important points.

B

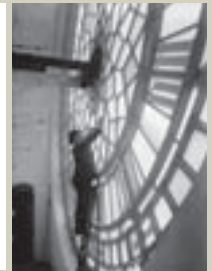
## Inside Big Ben

## Inside Big Ben



Everyone calls this famous clock tower 'Big Ben', but its real name is the Elizabeth Tower. Big Ben is the name of the largest bell inside it.

The bell rang for the first time on 11th July 1859. Today millions of people around the world hear it on BBC radio. Most people who visit London see Big Ben from the outside. Why don't you climb the tower and see the inside too?



### Tour times

December–May, Mon–Fri: 9:15, 11:15, 14:15

May–September, Mon–Fri: 9, 11, 14 and 16

Tours are only for people who live in the UK.

Tours are free, but please reserve your place early.

### What will you see?

You'll have an amazing view over London – and a chance to see how the clock works.



C

## THE LONDON EYE

### FACTS AND FIGURES



- 1 The London Eye travels at less than 1 km an hour. A ride takes about 30 minutes.
- 2 The London Eye is 135m high. That is like 64 red telephone boxes on top of each other.
- 3 From the top of the Eye you can see around 40 km on a clear day. There is a great view of famous sights like Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, the Shard and St Paul's Cathedral.
- 4 800 people can travel in the Eye at one time.

#### Opening times

The London Eye is open every day except Christmas Day. Check the website for more details. [www.londoneye.com](http://www.londoneye.com)

#### Tickets & Prices

	on the day	online
Adult (16+)	£19.95	£17.96
Child (4–15 yrs)	£14.00	£12.60
Child (under 4)	FREE	FREE
Family of four	£67.91	£54.33

D

# TOWER OF LONDON

*Over 900 years of history.*

*During its long history, the Tower of London has been a palace, a prison, and even a zoo. When you take the tour with one of the Beefeaters who guard the Tower, you'll hear many stories and legends. One legend is that six ravens must always live at the Tower. If they leave, the Tower will fall. The Tower is also home to the Crown Jewels. School classes which visit the Tower education centre can try on a copy of the Crown.*



<b>Opens</b>	9 am Tues to Sat 10 am Sun and	<b>Closes</b>	17:30 (16:30 Nov to Feb)	<b>Adult</b>	£21.45	<b>Child</b>	£10.75 (under 16)
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## 1 Learn how

Good sentences give your readers a clearer picture of what you want to say.

### a) Read the tips.



Think of more examples for each tip.

You can use **terrible** or **awful** instead of **bad**.

**Five years ago** or **during the holidays** are examples of time phrases.

### TIP

- 1 Use different **adjectives** (*bright, fantastic, dark, ...*) – not just *good, bad* and *nice*.
- 2 Use **adverbs** (*quietly, slowly, ...*) for actions.
- 3 Use *really, very, a bit* etc. (*really slowly, very quietly, a bit dark*) to be more exact.
- 4 Use **time phrases** (*last week, tomorrow, ...*) to tell when things happened.
- 5 Use **linking words** (*and, but, because, ...*) to link short sentences.

### b) Read the first draft of Lesia text.

Then look at her corrections.



Say how she has followed the tips. Suggest other ways to make her text better.

#### My trip to London

*Lesia Matviychuk*

*My family and I were in London. We stayed at a hotel. It was near London Bridge. I had a nice view of the River Thames from my window. We visited the Natural History Museum. There were many people. The queue for the dinosaurs was long. We waited over an hour. It was worth it! We also went to the Tower of London. We went on a tour there. I didn't like it. The tour guide spoke very fast. We had dinner at an Indian restaurant. It was good. I ate too much. I felt sick... London is a nice city. Two days aren't enough. There are many places to visit.*

#### My trip to London

*Lesia Matviychuk*

*My family and I were in London at **the weekend**. We stayed at a hotel **near** London Bridge. I had a **fantastic** view of the River Thames from my window. **On Saturday** we visited the Natural History Museum. **It was also very crowded**. The queue for the dinosaurs was **really** long. We waited over an hour **but** it was worth it! We also went **on a tour** of the Tower of London. I didn't **enjoy** because the tour guide spoke very fast. **On Sunday** we had dinner at an Indian restaurant. It was good **but** I ate too **much**. I felt a **bit** sick in the evening... London is a **great** city but two days aren't enough. There are so many **exciting** places to visit.*



## 2 Now write ...

**You choose**

Choose a) or b).

- Describe a place that you visited in the summer holidays.
- Describe the loudest/quietest/strangest/most dangerous/...place in your hometown.

EXTRA

## 1 Study skills: Giving feedback to your classmates

With good feedback, you can improve your writing. On this page you will learn to:

- check another student's text.
- give good feedback to another student.
- react to the feedback that you get.

### a) Checking a text

Swap texts with a partner. Look back at the writing tips on page 16. Read your partner's text and enter your feedback in a copy of this checklist.



#### FEEDBACK CHECKLIST

	😊	😐	😞
Content			
<b>Lena's text is:</b>			
• Interesting	✓	✓	
• Exciting			✓
• Funny			✓
• Easy to understand	✓		
<b>Lena used:</b>			
• linking words.	✓		
• different adjectives to describe places, people and things.	✓		
• time phrases	✓		
• adverbs	✓		

Make notes on how your partner can improve his/her text. Check spelling and grammar too.

### b) Giving feedback

Read your text aloud to your partner.

Make comments and corrections on your partner's text. Follow these steps:

1 Tell your partner what he/she did well:

- I really liked this part because ...
- The details were interesting.
- This was really funny to read.

2 Say what you think your partner didn't do well.

- Your sentences are really short.
- You don't use time phrases.
- You could use a different adjective here.

3 Point out spelling mistakes.

### c) Revising your text

Think about what your partner has said. Decide what to change.



Write a second draft.





2 REVISION How can I get there? 

- a)  Find these places on the map of London on the front inside cover of your book:
- the British Museum
  - the Millennium Bridge
  - the London Eye
  - Piccadilly Circus

Then explain where they are. Take turns.

It's in ... Street/Road ·  
 It's near ... <name of tube station> ·  
 It's on the corner of ... Street and ... ·  
 It's between ... <names of tube stations/roads/other places>

- b)  You're at Russell Square tube station. Ask the way to other places on the map.

Walk along Southampton Row. Then turn right into ...

How can I get to the British Museum please?

**Early finisher** Find a partner. Give directions to places in your town.

3 Go by tube 




- a)  You're staying near Marble Arch. You want to go by tube to Big Ben. Practise this dialogue. Take turns.

A: How do we get from here to Big Ben?

B: Big Ben? That's Westminster tube station.

We **take the Central line eastbound** from Marble Arch to Bond Street. And then we **change to the Jubilee line southbound**.

take the ... line · change to the ... line · northbound · southbound · eastbound · westbound

- b)  Choose other sights from the map on the inside cover. Find the nearest tube station. Act out more dialogues like the one in a).

### 3 Travel announcements

- a) Look at the pictures. Then write down the numbers 1-5. Listen to the announcements and match a picture to each number.
- b) Now listen again and answer these questions. Remember - you needn't understand every word.

1. Which platform do you need if you want the Bristol train?
2. Where do you have to change if you want to get to Waterloo?
3. You're travelling with Mark Spencer. Where does he have to go now?
4. Where do you have to change if you want to go to Wimbledon?
5. What gate do you need if you want to fly to Berlin?



### 4 Asking for information

- a) Lesia and her parents are in London they want to buy a ticket. Complete the dialogue with suitable words:

course · help · day · travel · use ·  
Thank · welcome · choose · sights

**Lesia:** Excuse me. Can you ... us?

**Woman:** Yes, of ...

**Lesia:** We are going to see the ... of London. Could you tell us what is the best ticket to ... ?

**Woman:** I'd say a one-day pass for £3.50


**Lesia:** Where can we ... with this ticket?

**Woman:** You can ... it on all buses in London.

**Lesia:** ... you very much

**Woman:** You are ... . Have a nice ... .

- b)  Act out the dialogue.

- c)  Prepare your own dialogue for the following situation: a friend from Britain wants to know how he can use public transport in your city (how much it costs, where he can pay, ...).

### The adventures of Morph



## 1 Watching the cricket

On Sunday morning at 10:30 Luke came to Mo to watch the cricket. Mo's sister Mishal was watching a music show on TV.

**Mo:** Can we watch the cricket, Mishal?

**Mishal:** No way!

**Mo:** But **you've been watching TV for hours,**

**Mishal:** No, I haven't. **I've been watching since 10,** when mum and dad went out. Remember?

**Luke:** But we're going to Notting Hill Carnival later. Please, can we watch the cricket before we go?

**Mishal:** Nice try, Luke, but no.

**Mo:** OK, Luke, let's go to the carnival.



Five minutes later the two boys were walking towards the Tube station. When they were passing a pub, Luke pointed to a big TV screen inside.

**Luke:** Look, the cricket is on. Let's watch it here.

**Mo:** But we can't go into a pub. We're not old enough.

**Luke:** But we can watch through the door.

The boys stood at the door and looked in. The match was very exciting and the boys slowly moved a bit closer to the TV. They could hear the TV: "The English team has been playing much better since the break," Mo and Luke sang: "England! England!" Suddenly they heard the voice of a barman.

**Barman:** "All right, you two. **I've been watching you since you came in.** You're too young to be here. You have to go now.

Luke and Mo turned round and left the pub. They ran to see Notting Hill Carnival.

## 2 Follow the story

Take turns to explain:

- 1 why Luke goes to Mo's house.
- 2 what Mo and Luke's plans for they day are.
- 3 why they can't do what they want to at home.
- 4 where they go instead.
- 5 what happens there.

## 3 Have a go

Say how long you have been doing these things:

sit on this chair  
*I've been sitting on this chair for 25 minutes.*  
 go to this school  
 learn English  
 use this book  
 work on this page

for

... minutes  
 ... hours  
 ... days  
 ... weeks  
 ... months  
 ... years

## Looking at language

Look at these sentences from p. 20. Then complete the explanation.

You've **been watching** TV for hours.  
The English team **has been playing** much better since the break.

The **present perfect progressive** has three parts:

*have/has* + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_-form

We use this tense to say that something started in the past and is still going on now.

*I've been watching TV since 3 o'clock.*  
= I started at 3:00 and I am still watching TV now.



We often use this tense with *for* and *since*.

### 1 I've been waiting for the bus ... (Present perfect progressive)

Complete each sentence in two ways: with *for* and *since*.

- I ... (wait) for the bus ...  
I've been waiting for the bus
- You ... (watch) TV ...
- It ... (rain) ...
- She ... (feel) ill ...
- I ... (learn) maths at school ...
- We ... (have) lessons in this classroom ...

for	since
20/45/... minutes	8:30/nine o'clock/...
a few hours	yesterday evening
two/three/... days	last week/January/...
a year/two years/...	2010/2011/...


### 2 I've been living here ... (Present perfect progressive)

Complete Mo's sentences. Use the verb in brackets and *for* and *since*.

- I'm a Londoner. I ... (live) here ... I was three.
- I like languages. I ... (learn) German at school ... three years.
- My sister Mishal loves music. She ... (sing) in a band ... over a year.
- I have a blog. I ... (write) posts ... last March.
- My friend Luke and I love cricket. We ... (play) in the same team ... a long time.
- Luke is a big fan of Notting Hill Carnival. He ... (go) there ... he was twelve.

### 3 How long ...?

a) Make a profile like this about yourself.

- b)  Meet a partner at a bus stop. Swap profiles. Then ask and answer like this:

Name:	Sasha	Languages:	English/...
Hometown:	Kyiv	Sports:	football/...
Address:	...street 14	Hobbies:	choir/...
School:	... school		

- c)  Go to another bus stop. Tell your new partner about your last partner. Sasha has been singing in a choir since last May.

*How long have you been living in this city?*

*I've been living here for thirteen years.*

## 1 A bus tour of London

The number 11 bus passes lots of famous sights. You can get on and off as often as you like and walk to sights near the route too.

- a) Look at the London map on your inside cover. Make a list of sights like the one below. Put a star beside your five favourites.



On the bus route	Near the bus route
St Paul's Cathedral	The Tower of London★
...	...

- b) Watch the film.  
Tick (✓) the places on your list that you see.
- c) Watch again and listen to information about your favourites.  
Write captions for each one that you see.  
1 *The royal family lives here.*  
2 ...
- d) Read your captions to your partner.  
Can he/she say what your favourites are?



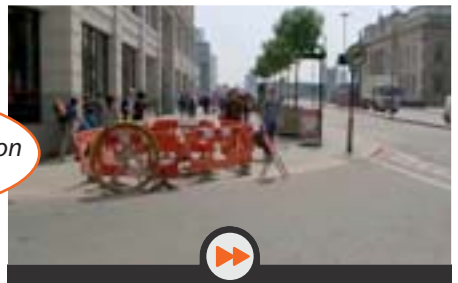
## 2 Making the film: Time

- a) Watch the film again. Think about time.  
How long was the film?  
How long do you think the tour really was?  
Give reasons for your opinion.  
You can check the distances on the map.
- b) Think about *speed*.  
The film-maker often speeds up the film.  
Where does he do this in the film?  
What could his reasons be?  
Do you think it's a good idea?
- c) Say which statement you agree with.

*I liked the film because I had the feeling I was sitting on the bus.*

*It was a pity that we didn't see the person who was speaking.*

What else did you like/not like about the film?





## London for free

**Big cities can be very expensive, but in London there's lots that will cost you nothing at all!**

### 1 Museums and galleries

Most of London's famous museums and galleries are free! See Van Gogh's Sunflowers at the National Gallery. Or admire the Rosetta Stone in the British Museum and find out how modern people learned to read Egyptian hieroglyphics.



### 2 Bridges over the Thames

If you have a lot of time, you can walk across 27 of 34 bridges over the River Thames. They are great places to see life on the water or London's beautiful buildings. The most popular bridge is Tower Bridge. Its view is magnificent.



### 3 London's parks

London is one of the greenest cities in the world. Escape from the noise and traffic and crowds at the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fountain in Hyde Park. Or imagine you're really in the country and watch the deer in Richmond Park, the largest in London.



### 4 Architecture and music


You have to pay to get into London's two most famous churches, St Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. But if you go to a service there it is free. There you can see the magnificent buildings and listen to their wonderful choirs.



### 5 Magnificent views

So is the Shard too expensive? Don't worry! There are many great free views in London. If you're in the City, take the lift to the roof of One New Change. Or in North London take a walk on Hampstead Heath and climb Parliament Hill with all London below you.



 **Think of the five best free attractions in your town or region.**

Which are similar to the free attractions in London? Which are different?

## The Notting Hill Carnival Parade

“Hurry,” said Emily, “or I’ll miss Mo and Luke.”

“Don’t be silly, Emily,” her mum replied, “There’ll be thousands of people at the carnival. You won’t see those two boys there.”



The platform at the tube station was very crowded and Emily got lost. She decided to find parents at Notting Hill Gate. A lot of dancers in bright costumes moved along the street. Emily tried to wait for her parents, but they didn’t appear.



On the crowded pavement, Mo held his camera high and was taking photos. Luke tried to move to the front of the crowd. “Where are you going? Mo shouted.

“I want to see my cousins. They’re in the parade with my Uncle Ray. They’re drummers!”



Emily tried to call her parents. “The number you are calling is not available at the moment. Please try again later.” It was getting louder. The sound of drums filled her ears. People were shouting and whistling. The crowd danced to the music and everyone was pushing against her. She started to panic. Then she decided to call Mo’.



“Who?” said Mo. “Oh, right, Emily – I remember. ... You’re at Notting Hill Carnival? Cool, I’m here too, with Luke. ... Oh! ... Don’t worry. Tell us where you are! We’ll come and find you. ... Well, can you see a street sign? ... Westbourne Grove? Where exactly? ... Emily? Emily?” “What’s wrong?” asked Luke. “I’ve lost Emily,” said Mo. He called back, but Emily didn’t answer. “Maybe she’s in trouble, Luke,” he said. “We have to find her. She is at Westbourne Grove.”



Emily bent down and picked up her phone. “Oh no!” she cried. “It doesn’t work.” She decided to go back to the tube station but it was impossible to move on the crowded pavement. “I’ll have to walk with the parade,” she thought. Suddenly she was in the middle of a group of dancers. On their backs they had huge wings in all the colours of the rainbow. They moved in circles, faster and faster, and sang: “Chiga-lee-a-chiga-lee-chiga-lee-bom!” Then she heard a voice “Come and dance with me”. Emily turned and looked into a strange painted face. “Aaaaaah,” she screamed. “Don’t touch me!”

“Sorry if I scared you,” said the man with the painted face. “When I saw you with the dancers, I thought you wanted to take part.” “No,” said Emily.





“I was looking for my parents. I’ve lost them.

And ... “ Suddenly, a loud voice filled the air. “Hello Notting Hill! How are you feeling?” Emily looked up and saw a red bus. On the open roof was a man with a loudspeaker, and drummers and dancers in bright orange costumes. “Come on” said the man with the painted face. “Let’s take that bus. Ray won’t mind. You can sit downstairs and rest for a bit. And then we’ll look for your mum and dad.”

The boys didn’t find Emily in Westbourne Grove. “Man, my eyes are tired,” said Luke. “I can’t look at any more faces!” “And my legs are tired,” Mo replied. “Hello, Notting Hill! Do you want to dance?” said a voice over a loudspeaker. Luke looked up. “Mo! That’s Uncle Ray’s bus.” “Your uncle has a bus?” asked Mo. “That’s him with the loudspeaker. And my cousins are playing the drums.” Luke took Mo’s arm and ran towards the bus. “Come on,” he said. “Let’s go up to the top. I’m sure we’ll see Emily from there.”

“Are you feeling better now?” asked the man with the painted face. “Yes,” smiled Emily. “I’m sorry I screamed at you.” “Don’t worry, love,” said the man. “Let’s go to Ray.” Upstairs, the dancers were dancing to the drums. Emily started tapping her foot to the rhythm. The man with the painted face went over to Ray and ...

## 1 How did they feel?

Say how Emily, Mo, and Luke felt at different points in the story. You can use these words:

angry · excited · lonely · happy · scared · shocked · surprised · unhappy · worried

## 2 The end of the story

How does Emily find her parents? What happens when they meet?

**You choose** Choose a), b) or c).

- Write an ending of about 10 to 15 lines.
- Make a cartoon.**  
One partner can draw pictures. The other can write the speech bubbles.
- Write a dialogue and act it out.**

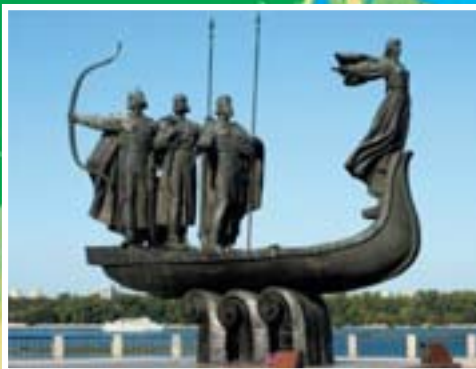
*I think Emily felt worried when she was in the Tube.*

*I think Mo was worried when ...*



## 2 Unit

# A visit to Kyiv



### 1 Kyiv pictures

**Think:** Do you know any of the places, monuments or people in the pictures? Make notes on what you know.

**Pairwork:** Exchange information with a partner.

- I think that's ...
  - Do you know what that is?
  - That must/could be ... What do you think?
- If you have questions about any pictures, write them down.

**Share:** Join up with another pair and try to find answers to your questions.

### 2 Kyiv and me

**What do you know about Kyiv?**

- When were you there? What did you do?
- Tell your class what you would like to see and do there.

#### Your task

**At the end of this unit:**

Write a letter to your friend and say what you will show him/her in your village/town/city



# Unit 2



### 1 First Day in Kyiv ...

**Alex:** Hi, Emily. I'm glad to see you in Kyiv.  
**Emily:** Hi, Alex. Nice to see you too.  
**Alex:** Emily, meet my parents. My mum Oksana and my dad Serhiy.  
**Mum:** Hello, Emily. How was your flight?  
**Emily:** Oh, everything was OK.  
**Dad:** May I help you with your bags?  
**Emily:** Oh yes. Thank you.  
**Mum:** We hope you will enjoy your stay in Kyiv.  
**Emily:** Me too. Alex promised to show me a lot of attractions.  
**Alex:** Yes, but it's going to be a surprise. I can only say that I have bought tickets and tonight we are going to the theatre.  
**Emily:** Wow! I really like theatre. I also perform in my school theatre and sing in a choir.  
**Mum:** Ok, kids. But now we are going home. Emily has to unpack her bags and have some rest. And be attentive when you cross the road.

**Alex:** Here we are and here's our National Opera House.  
**Emily:** The building looks magnificent. What are we going to see?  
**Alex:** It's a ballet "Don Quixote".  
**Emily:** Ok. May I take some photos inside?  
**Alex:** Yes, sure.



**Alex:** They'll be starting soon. Let's go in and find our seats. I hope they're not very far from the stage.  
**Emily:** We're just in time. The lights are going down and the curtain is going up...

#### Pronunciation

Don Quixote [ˌdɒnˈkwɪksət]  
 ballet [ˈbæleɪ]  
 choir [ˈkwaɪə]

### 2 Who is this?

Take turns to say who the people are.

This person ...

- ... performs in a school theatre.
- ... asks to be careful on the road.
- ... has bought tickets.

- ... carries Emily's bags.
- ... wants to take photos.

### 3 Do you go to the theatre?

Alex and Emily are in the theatre. Ask your partner if he/she:

- goes to a theatre and how often
- has a favourite play
- likes to perform in school concerts

*Do you go to the theatre?*

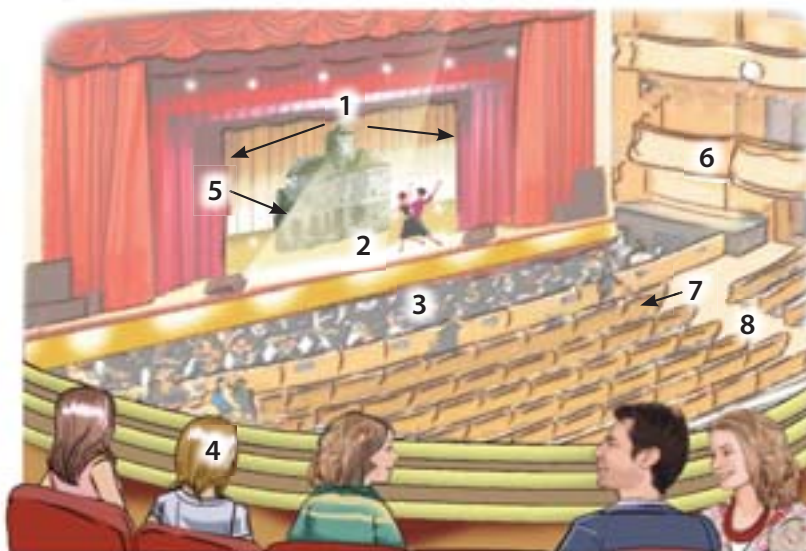
*Yes, sometimes I go to the theatre with my parents.*



## 1 WORDS Theatre

a) Theatre interior. Match the words to the picture.

- Curtain \_\_\_\_
- Stage \_\_\_\_
- Stalls \_\_\_\_
- Dress circle \_\_\_\_
- Sets/Scenery \_\_\_\_
- Balcony \_\_\_\_
- Row \_\_\_\_
- Aisle [ail] \_\_\_\_



b) Alex tells Emily about their school theatre. Complete the text with the right words

scripts  
costumes  
rehearsals  
decorations  
audience  
roles  
masks  
performances

In our school we regularly make ... . Usually this happens at some holidays. Very often teachers and students write the ... for the plays and concerts. Before the performance we have many ... . I do not perform. But I help make ... for the stage. Some students may play two or even three ... . They wear ... and ... . Our parents and other students are our ... .

## 2 EVERYDAY ENGLISH Buying a ticket \_

A person is at the ticket office. He/She wants to buy a ticket for a film. Read their dialogue. Put the orange sentences in the right order.

**A:** *Good morning, sir, I'd like two tickets for "Romeo and Juliet"*

**B:** What time do you want?

**A:** *Do you accept cards.*

**B:** Where would you like to sit?

**A:** *OK. Here you are.*

**B:** Yes, they pay only half the price.

**A:** *Thank you very much.*

**B:** That will be £5.

**A:** *On the balcony. By the way, is there a discount for students?*

**B:** No, we accept only cash.

**A:** *It's 6 p.m., sir.*

**B:** Here are the tickets and your change.

**A:** *How much are the tickets?*

b) Practice the dialogue.

## 1 REVISION Instant decisions and promises will

a) Emily has just arrived at Alex's flat. Complete their dialogue with suitable responses.

1. Where am I going to stay?

2. I cannot open my bag.

3. I didn't take my toothbrush.

4. I want to call my parents.  
But my phone battery is empty...

5. I have forgotten my phone charger...

6. I'm a bit hungry.



a. We'll go out to the shops and you will buy one.

b. Wait a minute and I'll make tea and a sandwich for you.

c. We have similar phones, so you will use mine.

d. I'll switch on PC and you will speak on Skype.

e. I'll help you.

f. I'll show you your room.

b)  Act out the dialogue

## 2 REVISION Predictions I think I'll

Use will or won't to make predictions

a) What do you think you'll be or do in future. Copy the chart and add your ideas. Then make appointments with three classmates and interview them

What we will be/do	Me	Partner A	Partner B	Partner C
Next year				
In 5 years				
In 10 years				

b) Report interesting ideas to the class.

Katya thinks she will be a famous actress in 10 years

Sasha thinks he will work in Hollywood in ...

What will you do next year?

I think I will play in a rock concert.

c) Write sentences about what you won't do.

I am sure I won't play for Chelsea in 10 years.

I am sure I won't be a teacher ...

### 3 REVISION Future going to (Intentions)

a) Look at Alex's plans for the weekend and say what he is going to do and not.

b) 🗣️ Make appointments with three students in your class. Find out what they are going to do *after school, at the weekend, in their holidays*.

### 4 Will or Going to

a) Complete the sentences with the correct form of *will* or *going to*:

- Alex:** Hello, Nick. Let's go to the theatre with us tomorrow.  
**Nick:** Sorry, I ... (not go) with you, because I am ill.
- Dad:** How do you get to the theatre?  
**Alex:** I think we ... (take) the Underground.  
**Dad:** I think the train ... (be) crowded and hot. I ... (take) you there by car.
- Mum:** What are your plans for the weekend?  
**Alex:** I ... (show) Emily our city.
- Mum:** You haven't cleaned the room yet.  
**Alex:** Oh. Sorry, I forgot. I ... (do) it after the performance. I promise.
- Mum:** I want to make a pie, but we do not have enough eggs and there's no milk.  
**Dad:** I ... (go out) and buy some.
- Alex:** You wanted to do something on a computer.  
**Emiy:** Yes, I ... (write) an e-mail to my parents and send them some photos.

## 1 Walking Along the River

**Emily:** Hi, Alex. What time is it now?

**Alex:** Hi. It's almost 10 a.m.

**Emily:** Oh. Usually I get up earlier.

**Alex:** It's Ok, after breakfast I am going to show you some sights of our city.



Alex and Emily are near the Dnipro.

**Alex:** This is the longest river in Ukraine.

**Emily:** I see. But, what is that monument over there?

**Alex:** These are the founders of our city.

**Emily:** It's interesting. Who are they?

**Alex:** Well, they were three brothers Kyi, Shchek and Khoryv and their sister Lybid. More than a thousand years ago they travelled along the Dni-pro. When they saw some high hills they decided to found a city there. The city was named after the elder brother Kyi.

**Emily:** I see the sister. But which one is Kyi?

**Alex:** Er... I have never thought about that. But we will try to find it out later...

**Emily:** What do you mean?

**Alex:** I've booked tickets for a double-decker bus excursion.

**Emily:** Wow! A double-decker! I am so surprised. Tell me more about that.

**Alex:** We'll see the most interesting and the most important places of the city. Here is the map with our route...



## 2 Follow the story


### a) Take turns and say:

1. What time does Emily get up?
2. Where do the children go after breakfast?
3. What is Emily interested in?
4. What legend does Alex tell Emily?
5. Why is Emily surprised?

### b) Write three more questions about the text

### c) Give your questions to your partner. Answer your partner's questions.

## 3 You meet a foreign guest

 With your partner discuss which places of interest you can show a foreign visitor in your home town/city/village.

*Then we can go to the fortress...*

*At first I will show him a cathedral. It has a beautiful interior...*

### 3 Around Kyiv on a Double-decker Bus ...

You will hear a conversation between Emily, Alex and the guide

a) On the map mark the places you hear during the conversation.



- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. St. Michael's Cathedral   | 6. Taras Shevchenko National University |
| 2. Prince Volodymyr Monument | 7. Kyiv Pechersk Lavra                  |
| 3. Independence Square       | 8. The Motherland Monument              |
| 4. Golden Gate               | 9. Monument to Founders of Kyiv.        |
| 5. National Opera House      |   |

b) Read the statements below. Listen again. Are they true or false? Correct the false statements.

- Alex and Emily's seats are on the upper deck
- Alex and Emily don't have a map of the route.
- The journey takes one hour.
- In audioguide you may choose between two languages.
- The route of the journey runs through historic part of the city.
- The double-decker doesn't make stops.
- The excursion begins at two o'clock.
- Alex has forgotten to take his camera.



## 1 REVISION Comparing two things

a) Compare the people and things in the pictures



Camera / expensive / mobile

Blue vase / big / pink vase



Nick / fast / Jim



James / short / his sister



David / get up / early / brother



Car / comfortable / bicycle



The Motherland monument / tall / Monument to Founders of Kyiv



Theatre / beautiful / railway station

b) Make up your own sentences to compare people and things in the pictures

*I think James is younger than his sister*

*A car is usually faster than a bicycle*

## 2 REVISION What do you think?

a) Make questions for a group survey. Then answer the questions and make notes.

1. **difficult** – Math / English

*What do you think is more difficult – English or Math?*

2. **interesting** – going to the cinema / reading a book

3. **good** – opera / ballet

4. **dangerous** – travelling by car / travelling by train

5. **boring** – two hours on the train / two hours in the theatre

6. **nice** – red car / yellow car

7. **exciting** – a computer game / a football match

8. **funny** – watching comedy / watching opera

b)  Compare your notes with a partner and discuss your answers.

### 3 REVISION Superlatives

a) a) Fill in the blanks with superlative form of adjectives in A.

b) Match line in A with a line in B.

A	B
1. Opera and Ballet theatre in Odesa is ... (beautiful) in Ukraine.	a) He performed more than 100 roles on the stage.
2. The Dnipro is ... (long) river of Ukraine.	b) It has a magnificent design.
3. Mike is ... (bad) actor.	c) The audience laughed all the time
4. This was ... (short) rehearsal.	d) He always forgets his words on the stage.
5. Our school theatre showed ... (funny) performance yesterday.	e) It was only half an hour because some people didn't come.
6. Bohdan Stupka was one of ... (popular) actors in Ukraine.	f) It is more than 2 thousand kilometres long.
7. They say Hamlet is ... (difficult) role to play,	g) because actor must show strong emotions.

c) Make up your sentences with adjectives in superlative form. Make notes.

### 4 The Globe Theatre

a) Read the text and complete it with adjectives in comparative or superlative degree

## Shakespeare and the Globe Theatre

William Shakespeare is one of ... (famous) English playwright. He is also famous for one of ... (old) theatres in London. In 1599 he built the Globe Theatre on the bank of the Thames. In 1613 during a performance it was destroyed by fire. But in 1614 Shakespeare built a new theatre. This theatre was ... (modern) and ... (safe) than the old one. It was one of ... (magnificent) buildings in London at that time. In this theatre Shakespeare performed many of his ... (great) plays. ... (rich) and ... (poor) people of London came here. In the time of Shakespeare the Thames was ... (wide) than nowadays and the Globe was ... (near) to the river than it is now.

Queen Elizabeth loved his plays and thought that Shakespeare was ... (good) playwright in England. Nowadays people in many countries love Shakespeare for his plays, comedies and tragedies too. ... (popular) plays are "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet".



## 10 Top facts about Kyiv

- Prince Kyi with his brothers and sister Lybid founded the city of Kyiv in the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

- The unofficial Kyiv's logo is chestnut. May is the most beautiful month in Kyiv when chestnut trees blossom. That is why Kyiv celebrates its city day in May.

- The Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra is the monastery with the longest underground tunnels.

- The Parkovyi Bridge, that leads to the Trukhanov Island, is the longest bridge in Europe.

- The shortest main street, but at the same time the widest main street is Kre-shatyk. It is only 1225 metres long.

- The fire department in Obolon district is the biggest in Europe. Also it has a museum of firefighting.



- In the 11<sup>th</sup> century Kyiv was the largest city in Europe, fifty times the size of London, ten times the size of Paris.

- Kyiv has not always been the capital of Ukraine. For example, Kharkiv was the capital city from 1917 till 1934.

- The Arsenalna metro station in Kyiv is the deepest in the world. It is near the building of the Parliament. It goes under the ground for 105 metres. The Arsenalna metro station was opened in 1960.

- The third most visited McDonalds in the world is in Kyiv near the railway station. This fast food restaurant is one of the most crowded McDonalds in the world. More than 2 million people visit it every year.

Write six questions for a quiz on Kyiv.

Ask your partner your questions.

*When does Kyiv celebrate its day?*

*In May.*


## 1 Learn how

Paragraphs and topic sentences help you to organize ideas more clearly for your reader.

A paragraph is a group of sentences that have one main idea.

A *topic sentence* tells your reader what the main idea of a paragraph is. Try to start each paragraph with a topic sentence.

a) Read Emily's letter to her parents. On a copy, mark where other paragraphs should start. Underline the *topic sentence* for each paragraph.

b)  b) Think about what your partner has said and write a final draft.

- I started the paragraph here because ...
- I think this is the topic sentence.
- I think this sentence goes in the next paragraph.

**Hi mummy and daddy.**

*I'm having great time here in Kyiv.* Alex's parents are very kind. I have my own room with an amazing view over a wonderful park. But we do not stay at home during the day a lot.

*When I arrived we went to the theatre.* Alex had tickets for a ballet "Don Quixote". The performance was magnificent and the actors' play was brilliant. The next day we went on a city tour on a double-decker bus. The route was through the historic part of the city and its oldest districts. We saw cathedrals, churches and monuments. We had audioguides which speak English. I have noticed that there are many cars in the city. Not many people ride bicycles. Also I haven't seen any bicycle lanes yet. Public transport here is very cheap. Imagine, you can travel by the Underground for less than half a pound!!! That's all for now. I have attached some photos with the most interesting sights to my e-mail.

See you soon.

## 2 Now write ...

**You choose** Chose 1 or 2. Write at least four paragraphs about:

- 1 a walk through a big city, a forest, in the mountains, or by the sea.
- 2 a film or a play you have seen

### TIP

- 1 Before you start writing collect and organize your memories and ideas.
- 2 The 5 Ws (When? Where? What? Who? Why?) can help you to find ideas.
- 3 Start a new paragraph for every new idea.
- 4 Use a topic sentence in each paragraph. In the other sentences add details or examples.

## 3 ... and revise

a)  Give feedback. Read your partner's text and answer these questions:

- Does it have clear paragraphs?
- What is the topic sentence in each paragraph?
- Do you get information about the 5 Ws?

Take turns to make comments, suggestions and corrections.

b)  Think about what your partner has said and write a draft.

### 1 Going to the Cinema

**Mum:** How have you spent this day?

**Alex:** Today we have been to the cinema and **enjoyed ourselves** greatly.

**Mum:** Really? What film did you watch? Did Emily understand it?

**Emily:** Yes I did. It was in English. We watched cartoon “Rio-2”. It was about new adventures of parrots in the jungle. At first they argue with **each other** but then **they have to protect themselves** from people and other animals. Everything finishes well.

**Mum:** But where did you find the cinema that shows films and cartoons in English?

**Emily:** **We also asked ourselves** this question...

**Alex:** And then I had an idea. **I told myself** – Google knows everything. On the Internet we found that the “Kyiv” cinema sometimes shows films in English.

**Emily:** There were also subtitles in Ukrainian. But Alex says that he didn’t need them.

**Mum:** Nice to hear that. **Alex often uses video to teach himself** English.

**Alex:** That’s true.

**Mum:** What did you do after the cinema?

**Alex:** Nothing special. We came home and decided to cook dinner and **Emily cut herself**.

**Mum:** Oh dear. Emily, **you must look after yourself** better.

**Emily:** It’s Ok. **I didn’t hurt myself** badly. Well, the dinner is getting cold. Come on, **help yourselves**.



### 2 Decide if the following is true or false

1. Alex and Emily watched a film in the cinema.
2. Alex and Emily argued in the cinema.
3. The “Kyiv” cinema shows films and cartoon only in English.
4. Alex often watches video in English.
5. Emily hurt herself in the kitchen.
6. Mum cooked the dinner.

### 3 Do you watch films in English?

**Ask you partner if he/she:**

- watches video in English
- has a favorite film or cartoon
- goes to a cinema and how often

*Do you watch video in English?*

*Yes, sometimes I watch films in English.*

➔ **Text File** (p. 101–102)

## 1 Words Cinema

### a) Match pictures to film types



- \_\_\_\_\_ action film
- \_\_\_\_\_ comedy
- \_\_\_\_\_ horror film
- \_\_\_\_\_ science fiction
- \_\_\_\_\_ cartoon
- \_\_\_\_\_ western
- \_\_\_\_\_ musical



### b) Match the words and definitions:

plot • cast • director • extra • script • soundtrack • special effects • star • subtitles

1. **cast** \_\_\_\_\_ all actors who act in a film
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the most important actor or actress in a film
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the music for a film
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the story of a film
5. \_\_\_\_\_ text of a film
6. \_\_\_\_\_ an actor or actress who has a small and not important role
7. \_\_\_\_\_ person who makes a film
8. \_\_\_\_\_ text of a dialogue that you see on the screen
9. \_\_\_\_\_ unusual images and scenes in a film

### c) Each sentence has some wrong words in it. Correct the sentences:

1. Usually I do not watch **cartoons** because I do not like films with a lot of music and songs.

**MUSICALS**

2. We watched a **western** in the cinema. It was about robots and people.
3. Steven Spielberg is a film **star**. He made many interesting films.
4. This film has a **soundtrack**, so if you don't understand the language you can read the text.
5. Daniel Radcliffe became a film **extra**, when he played the role of Harry Potter.
6. **Horror films** show people in funny situations.
7. Very often people use computer technologies to make **cast** for a film.

#### Early finisher

Make your own sentences with the new words



### 1 After the film (*reflexive pronouns*)

a) Complete the sentences with the right pronoun. There is one pronoun you do not have to use.

myself · yourself · himself · herself · ourselves · yourselves · themselves

1 When Alex got home, he made *himself* a cup of tea.

2 "I'm hungry," said Emily. "Let's cook ... something for dinner."

3 "Be careful with that knife, Emily," said Alex, "or you'll cut ..."

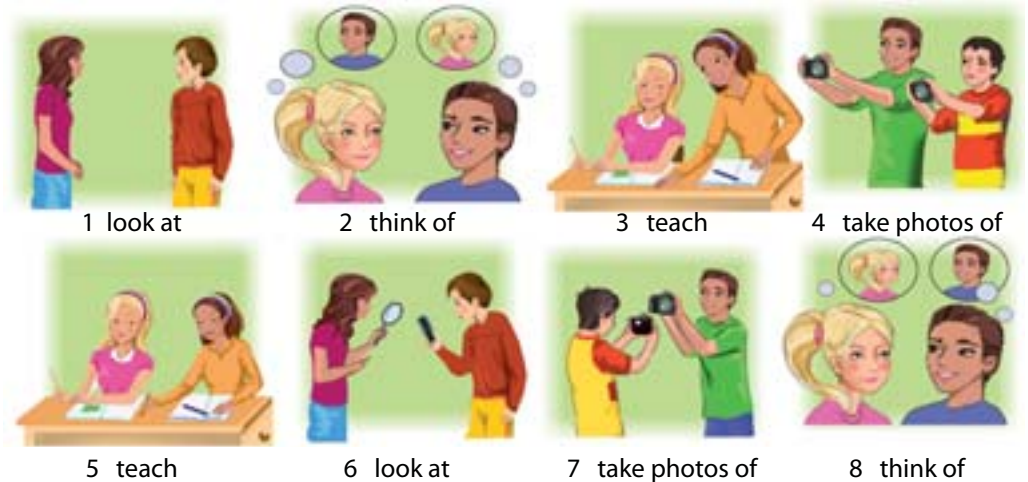
4 "Too late," said Emily, "but I haven't hurt ... badly."

5 When the food was ready, Alex and Emily got ... something to drink.

6 "Shall we keep some food for Mum?," asked Alex. "Or will she cook for ...?"

### 2 Are they looking at themselves or each other

Look at the pictures and say what the children are doing:



In picture 1 a boy and a girl are looking at each other.

### 3 Peter and Alex help each other (*each other*)

Make sentences using **each other** which show that Peter and Alex are good friends

#### TIP

They looked at ...



themselves.

each other

help · give · send ·  
phone · tell · buy ·  
miss · argue with ·  
look after

secrets    presents  
e-mails    homework

1 Peter and Alex help each other with their homework.

2 They usually phone each other at weekends.

3 They never ...

## The founders of Kyiv

Every old town or city has its own history. And Kyiv has its history too. Now nobody knows how the city started. Different documents say different things. But there are some legends, that say who and how founded the city.

One legend says that many years ago Apostle Andrew travelled along a beautiful river. He came to the place where the city of Kyiv now stands. He stopped there for a night. When he got up in the morning, he said to the people who were with him: "Do you see these hills? There will be a great city here, and there will be many churches." The Apostle put a cross on one of the hills and went on.

Another legend says that about 1500 years ago, when the Dnipro river was called Slavutich, three brothers – Kyi, Shchek, Khoryv, and their sister Lybid lived on the bank of the river. The eldest brother was a good boatman. He made boats and helped people travel across the river. His brothers hunted and the sister gathered berries for her brothers. But Kyi had a dream – he wanted to change something. So he decided to build a bigger boat with a sail and travel along the river.

The three brothers and their sister sailed along the river. One day they saw a magnificent place with high hills which were difficult to climb. In the forests around them there were a lot of animals and birds.

"Here will be our city," said Kyi. The brothers decided to build their homes on different hills and their sister asked to help her build a house near a stream between the hills. Soon there was a town on that place. In the new town everyone did some work. Kyi liked to be near the river, where he caught fish.



*Hey, brothers, I have made a new boat. Come and see it.*



*Well. Where is your new boat?*

*I think it's a good and strong boat. But where is Khoryv?*

*Kyi, I see this is the biggest boat, you have ever made. And it has a sail.*



*I am over here. What's the matter?*



*Look at the boat. What do you think of it?*



Would you like some fresh berries?

Of course!



What are we going to do with this boat?



With this boat we'll travel along the river. We'll find a good place and will found a city there. Do you agree?



Yes we do. Let's go.

Shchek made beautiful pots and many people came to buy them. Khoryv played musical instruments and Lybid made clothes for her brothers...

More and more people came to live near the hills. Kyi became the Prince. As you could understand, the city was named after the elder brother - Kyi, and two of Kyiv hills are called after the other brothers – Khoryvytsia and Schekavytsia.

People who lived in Kiev were quite rich because Kyiv was in a very good place. The Slavutyich was the road to the Black sea, and traders from the Black sea and Southern regions could easily get there. In a short time, Kyiv became a big trading centre.

### 1 Did you get it?

1. Say if the following is true or false. Correct the false statements.

Documents say that Kyiv was founded by Apostle Andrew.

2. False. Documents don't say that. It is just a legend...

3. Kyi wanted to travel along the river.

4. At that time the Dnipro was called Slavutyich.

5. Not all brothers wanted to travel with Kyi

6. Brothers decided to stop when they saw a city on hills.

7. Lybid built her house on a hill

8. In the new city Kyi became the Prince.

9. One of the hills is called after Lybid.

Many people wanted to live in Kyiv.

## Your task

Imagine that you have to plan a two-day holiday for your friend in your city/town/village.

Write a short letter about your plans to your friend.

### STEP 1

Look through Unit 2 again and note down the important things that you have learned.

Think about topics, vocabulary, skills, ...

### STEP 2

Read the task again carefully. Then discuss which things that you have learned in Unit 2 will help you with your text. Present your ideas to the class.

### STEP 3

Think about interesting places in your city/town/village.

One student writes down one idea on a piece of paper. Then another student adds an idea.

Go on like this for 2 minutes.

### STEP 4

Use adjectives to describe these places.



*In the park we may take a boat trip. It is **very exciting** ...*



*On Saurday we will go to the city park. There we'll see **magnificent** fountains ...*

### STEP 5

Swap texts. Your teacher will give you a checklist. Use it to give your partner feedback

### STEP 6

Think about the feedback from your partner. Then revise your text.

## Unit 1

### You can go everywhere ...

#### ... by tube

The tube is the popular name for London's underground train system. It's the oldest underground train system in the world. It opened in 1863 and today there are 270 stations and eleven lines. More than 3 million people travel by tube every day (about 1,5 million people use the Kyiv underground daily).

#### ...by bus

The tube is quicker, but if you're not in a hurry, you can see more of London from the top of one of the famous red buses.

#### ... or by taxi

London's black taxis are famous. The classic London taxi is an Austin FX4, but there are other taxi models too. All London taxis can take at least five people and all taxis can take people in wheelchairs. In England people drive on the left, so the driver sits on the right. The doors of a taxi don't open if the driver's foot is on the brake<sup>1</sup>. This means people can't leave before they pay. Taxi drivers must take a very difficult test. To pass the test they must know 25,000 streets in London. People learn for the test for two to four years.



#### ... on foot

Places in London are often closer than you think. Remember, in central London you can always walk between two tube stops in less than ten minutes.

### Buckingham Palace

The Queen and her family live and work in Buckingham Palace. The palace has 775 rooms. There are 240 bedrooms and 78 bathrooms. With such a big house and garden the Queen needs a lot of helpers like cooks, cleaners, gardeners and drivers. About 800 people work there. Outside, there are soldiers. They guard the Queen. They wear black and red uniforms with the famous big, black, hairy hats on their heads.



There's a cafe in the palace where you can enjoy a nice cup of tea with a cake. Then you can tell your friends that you had tea at the Queen's house. The Queen is famous for being a very serious and formal person. Normally

<sup>1</sup> brake [breik] - гальма

this is true, but at the London Olympic Games in 2012 she jumped from a helicopter into the Olympic Stadium with James Bond. But some people think that wasn't the real Queen and the whole thing was a joke. When the Queen is at home, you can see the Royal flag on top of the palace. When she isn't at home, you can see the Union flag.

## Wembley Stadium

Wembley is the home of the England national football team and it's also a famous place for rock concerts. But Wembley Stadium isn't only for football and music. You can watch lots of different sports there, especially American football, rugby and athletics. There are 90,000 seats and 310 wheelchair places for fans. There are 688 places where fans can buy food and drink and there are 2,618 toilets.



## Big Ben

Dong, dong, dong,... For many people, Big Ben is the most famous sound of London. Most people don't know that Big Ben isn't the name of the clock. It's the name of the very large bell inside the clock tower.

## The Tower of London

The Tower of London is a historic monument in central London on the north bank of the river Thames. It is 900 years old. It's very strong. The walls are 4 metres thick. It is called the Tower of London but there are 21 towers. Today the Tower is a tourist attraction. It is famous because it has Beefeaters, ravens, Crown Jewels and ghosts.

Beefeaters are special guards. There are 40 Beefeaters in the Tower. They wear blue and red clothes every day but on special days they wear nice red and gold clothes. Every evening visitors can see the ceremony of the keys, when Beefeaters lock the Tower for the night.

Ravens are big black birds. They eat meat, eggs and biscuits with blood. The Beefeaters give meat to the ravens every day. Each raven has a name and Beefeaters know them all.




## The London Eye

A ride on the London Eye is one of the most popular things to do for tourists in Britain. Over 3.5 million people visit it every year. It is very tall. From the London Eye you can see the river Thames and many London attractions. The Eye moves so slowly that it doesn't stop when people get on or off.

## Sherlock Holmes

Everybody knows Sherlock Holmes was a famous detective. He lived at 221B Baker Street in London. But wait a minute – that's not true! The truth is that this wasn't a real address at the time and Sherlock Holmes wasn't a real person. He's a character from books by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930). The first Sherlock Holmes story came out in 1887. The most famous story was *The Hound of the Baskervilles*.

### 1. Quiz

- a) Use the facts on these pages or do your own research and write three more questions for the London quiz on pages 8 and 9.
- b)  Try your questions with a partner.

### Check your answers to the London Quiz here:

- B The Queen lives at Buckingham Palace.
- C London is on the River Thames
- A The name of the famous bell is Big Ben.
- B The name of the big wheel is London Eye
- A Sherlock Holmes is a famous London detective in books and films
- C The Londoners call their underground the Tube
- B Soldiers in the Tower are Beefeaters
- C London taxis are black.



## Unit 2

### *Facts from the History of Cinema*

#### The Lumière Brothers and First Films

The Lumière Brothers invented the first film projector. On 28 December 1895 they showed ten short films in Paris, France. When Auguste Lumière talked about his invention he said: 'People will like it for some time, but I do not believe this will become very popular'.



But he was wrong. Appetite for films was great. A year later there were many cinemas in Europe and America. Cinematograph wasn't just an interesting idea – it was a successful new industry. First films were short – only a few minutes. They showed trains, parades and waterfalls. Soon this changed and films began to 'tell' stories.

#### Hollywood

At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century cinematograph had its capital – Hollywood. It started in 1912. That's when a group of New York film producers decided to open a new studio in California. Why California? Because the climate was good and there were lots of beautiful places to make films – mountains, ocean, and woods.

Very soon many actors and film specialists came to Hollywood. They made thousands of black and white films – comedies, tragedies, fantasies, romances and historical dramas. Between 1913 and 1920 other film studios started. One of the most popular Hollywood actors was Charlie Chaplin.



#### The Silent Era

This was 'the silent era'. It was called 'silent' because there was no recorded sound. Sometimes the actors' words were on the screen. An orchestra or a piano played music during the film. When the film was exciting, the music was exciting and when the film was sad music was sad too.

#### The Golden Age

The Golden Age of the cinema began in 1927 when people learned to use sound. The Warner Brothers studio created the first 'talkie' – "*the Jazz Singer*". It was a great success.

In 1932 they started to make coloured films. Cinema became very popular and people went to the cinema two or three times a week. In 1950s the television was invented. People stopped going to the cinema so often but now they watched films on TV.

## Cartoons

First cartoons appeared soon after the first films. These cartoons didn't have characters or stories. They were just moving pictures.

One of the most popular cartoon characters was Felix the Cat. When people saw the first cartoon about Felix they liked him so much that the studio made cartoons about him again and again. *"Felix the Cat"* was the first cartoon series.

First cartoons were black and white and silent like films. Walt Disney was the first to make cartoons with sound and in colour. In 1928, Disney drew a funny character for a cartoon – a mouse. The mouse had short round ears, a black nose and a funny face. Disney called him "Mickey".



In 1937, Disney Studio made the first long cartoon called *"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs"*. Next came *"Dumbo"*, *"Bambi"*, *"Peter Pan"* and other films. They all became very popular. The Disney Studio soon became one of the most popular studios in the world.

## Computer Cartoons

Computers made it possible to manipulate images and make characters that look real. In 1995, children all over the world saw the first computer cartoon, *"Toy Story"*. Then came *"Toy Story 2"*, *"Shreck"* and others.

### 1. Decide if the following statements are true or false. Comment your answer:

1. At first cinematograph was not very popular.
2. First films were very short.
3. The Lumiere brothers started Hollywood in 1912.
4. California was a good place to make films.
5. Silent films could have text on the screen.
6. In 1932 people learned to use sound in films.
7. *"The Jazz Singer"* was the first coloured film.
8. 'Talkie' is a film that has sound.
9. Walt Disney started to make cartoons with colour and sound.
10. *"Bambi"* is one of computer cartoons.

X	Number one is false. The cinematograph was very popular. People wanted to see more films and soon there were many cinemas.
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### 2. Quiz:

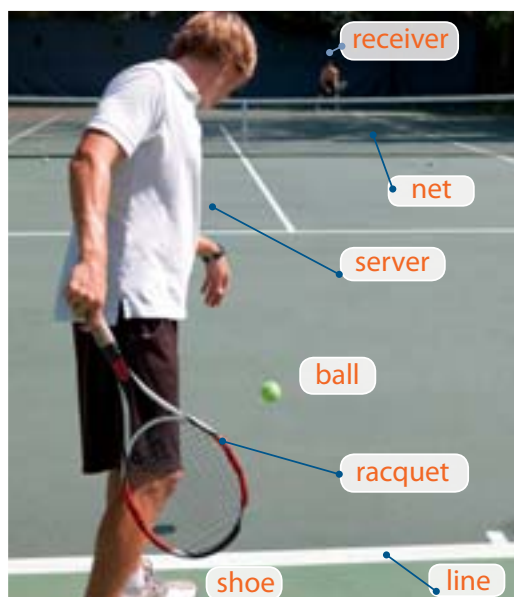
- a) Make groups of four. Use the facts from the text and invent your own eight 'true or false' statements.
- b) Ask your classmates.
- c) Swap roles

## Basketball

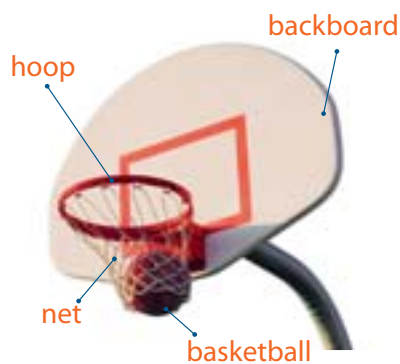
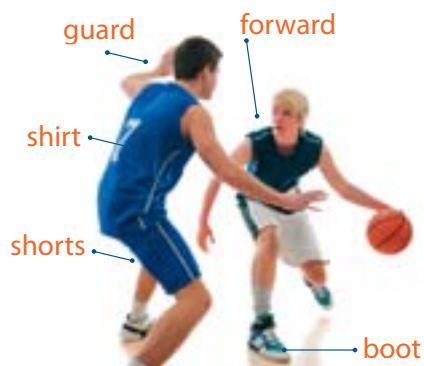


court • referee

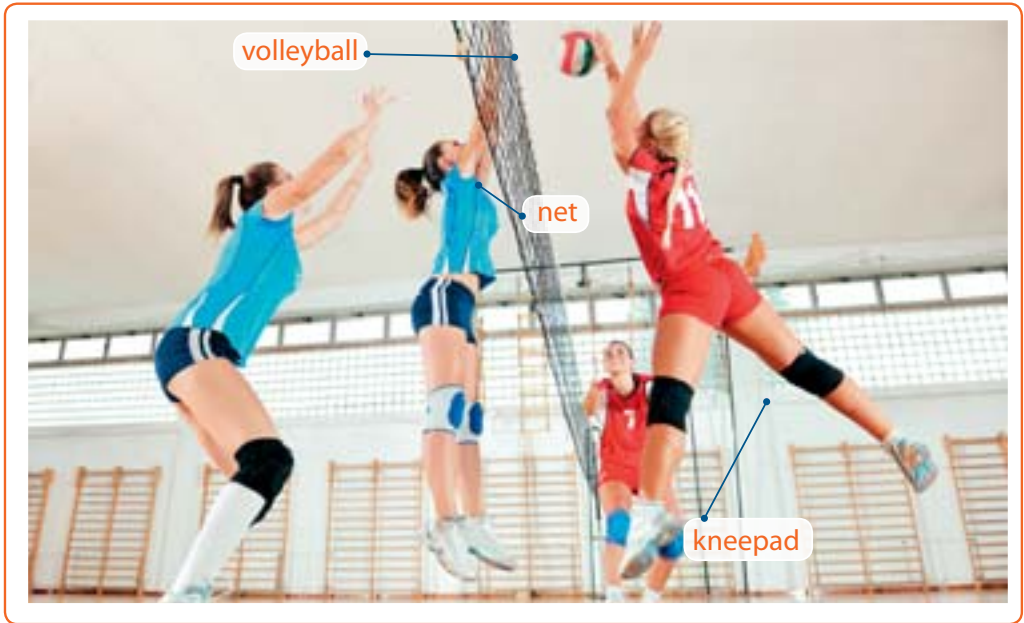
## Tennis



court [kɔ:t]  
umpire ['ʌmpaɪə]



## Volleyball



court • referee • players

## Hockey



pitch • referee • players

# Grammar File 1

## Speaking about the Past

### GF 1

#### 1.1 REVISION The Simple Past

<p>Last Saturday, Mo and Luke <b>went</b> to One New Change. They <b>didn't want</b> to go shopping there, they <b>wanted</b> to go up on the roof.</p>	<p>You use the <b>Past Simple</b> to describe finished events in the past (e.g. when you tell a story).</p>
<p>On the roof, they <b>saw</b> lots of tourists and <b>heard</b> lots of different languages. Later, they <b>talked</b> to a girl called Emily and her parents. Mo <b>told</b> them about the Shard ... and about his blog.</p>	<p><b>Past Simple</b> usually goes with the following time expressions: <b>last Saturday, yesterday, two years ago, in 2010.</b></p>
<p>want ⇨ <b>wanted</b> arrive ⇨ <b>arrived</b> stop ⇨ <b>stopped</b> try ⇨ <b>tried</b></p>	<p>◀ Regular verbs in <b>past simple</b> add <b>-ed</b> to the infinitive</p>
<p>go ⇨ <b>went</b> meet ⇨ <b>met</b> hear ⇨ <b>heard</b> tell ⇨ <b>told</b></p>	<p>◀ Irregular verbs have their own form for the past. It is necessary to learn these forms ⇨ <b>The list of irregular verbs, page 135–136</b></p>
<p>Mo and Luke <b>didn't</b> meet their friends at the shopping centre.</p> <p>– Who <b>did</b> they meet? <b>Did</b> they meet their parents? – No, they <b>didn't</b>. They met Emily.</p> <p>Unit 1: page 12, exercise 2</p>	<p>You form negatives with <b>did not</b> and the <b>infinitive</b></p> <p>You form questions with <b>did</b> and the <b>infinitive</b></p> <p><b>(Exception:</b> Negatives and questions for the verb <b>be</b> do not use <b>did</b> and <b>didn't</b>: <b>Was it expensive?</b> – No, it wasn't.</p>

#### Past Simple

Positive Statement	Negative	Question
I/You/He/She/It talked ... We/They talked ...	I/You/He/She/It <b>didn't</b> talk ... We/They <b>didn't</b> talk ...	<b>Did</b> I/you/he/she/it talk ...? <b>Did</b> we/they talk ...?

I wanted to clean the shelves in the library, but I fell off.





## GF 1

## 1.2 REVISION The present perfect

<p>Luke <b>has been</b> at the shopping centre before. But he's never <b>been</b> up on the roof.</p>	<p>You use the <b>Present Perfect</b> to say that something has happened (but <b>not</b> when it happened).</p>
<p>Mo <b>hasn't been</b> up the Shard yet. It's too expensive. <b>Have</b> you ever <b>visited</b> the Shard?</p>	<p><b>Present Perfect</b> often goes with the following time expressions: <b>just, already, often, never, not ... yet, before.</b></p>
<p>Emily <b>has given</b> Mo her number. Now he can text her.</p>	<p>◀ You often explain present situation or result by saying what happened before.</p>
	<p>You form <b>Present Perfect</b> using have/has + past participle</p>
<p>visit ⇒ <b>visited</b> phone ⇒ <b>phoned</b> plan ⇒ <b>planned</b> copy ⇒ <b>copied</b></p>	<p>With regular verbs past participle is the same as the <b>Past Simple</b> – add <b>-ed</b> to the infinitive</p>
<p>be ⇒ <b>been</b> take ⇒ <b>taken</b> give ⇒ <b>given</b> see ⇒ <b>seen</b></p> <p>Unit 1: page 12, exercise 3</p>	<p>Irregular verbs have their own <b>Past Participle</b>. It is necessary to learn these forms</p> <p>⇒ <b>The list of irregular verbs, page 135–136</b></p>

**Present Perfect**

<b>Positive Statement</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Question</b>
I've visited ...	I haven't visited ...	Have I/you/we/they visited ...?
You've visited ...	You haven't visited ...	
He's/She's/It's visited ...	He/She/It hasn't visited ...	
(= He/She/It has visited ...)		Has he/she/it visited ...
We've/They've visited ...	We/They haven't visited ...	

### 1.3 REVISION Present Perfect or Simple Past?

**Mo:** Oh, **have** you **been** here before?  
**Luke:** Yeah, I **came** with Dad a few months ago. We **bought** a birthday present for mum here.  
**Mo:** So, **have** you **been** up on the roof too?  
**Woman:** We **arrived** yesterday evening, so we **haven't seen** much yet. But we have a lot of plans.

**Present Perfect:**  
 - You want to say that something has happened.  
 - You want to know if something has happened.  
 With **Present Perfect** you never say **when** something happened because time is not important or you don't know

**Past Simple**  
 - When you want to say or ask **when** something happened.  
 With past simple you usually say **when** something happened. For example: *yesterday, last year, an hour ago, in 2012*

Unit 1: page 13, exercise 4

Everything clear?

Then complete the two dialogues with **past simple** or **present perfect**:

- Katie:** *Hannah and I ... (decide) to go to that rock concert in Bath. Do you want to come with us?*  
**Daniel:** *No, thanks. I ... (see) both bands on TV last month, and I ... (not like) them.*
- Thomas:** *Hi Jessica. ... (you/just arrive)?*  
**Jessica:** *Yes, I'm a bit late. ... (the meeting/start yet)?*  
**Thomas:** *I think so. Mr Carter ... (go in) a few minutes ago.*



### 1.4 The Present Perfect Progressive

*You've been watching TV for hours.*  
**Have you been waiting long?**  
*How long has she been going to this school?*

With **Present Perfect Progressive** you say that something started in the past and is still going on now.

#### The present perfect progressive

I've been waiting ...  
 You've been waiting ...  
 He's/She's/It's been waiting ...  
 (= He/She/It has been waiting ...)  
 We've/They've been waiting ...

Have you been waiting long?  
 Has he/she/it been waiting long?  
 How long has he/she/it been waiting?

You form **Present Perfect Progressive** using  
 have/has + been + Verb-ing

	In English you usually use present perfect with <b>for</b> and <b>since</b>
1 I've been watching TV <b>since</b> 10 o'clock. The English team has been playing better <b>since</b> the break.	◀ With <b>since</b> you say when the action started <i>since 10 o'clock; since 2012; since Monday morning; since I was born</i> <b>since</b> + time or moment when the action started
2 I've been waiting here <b>for</b> five minutes, boys. We've been living here <b>for</b> 14 years now.	◀ With <b>for</b> you say a period of how long the action already lasts. <i>for hours; for 14 years; for five minutes; for a long time.</i> <b>for</b> + period of how long the action lasts.

### since + moment for + period



It's 4 o'clock.  
Lesya and Roma  
are in the kitchen.

I've been reading  
for three hours.



They've been working in the kitchen ...  
... **since 3:30.**  
... **for half an hour.**

Unit 1: page 21, exercise 1–3

Look at the pictures and make your sentences. Use **Present Perfect Progressive**:  
Write the sentences in your copy books.



They – wait – a long time

She – read – lunchtime

He – play – an hour

### Additional information

They've **been** in London since last month.  
We've **had** our dog for more than three years now.  
How long **have** you **known** your boyfriend?  
Would you like to visit me in Sydney?  
– I'd love to. I've always **wanted** to go to Australia.

There are some verbs that do not have progressive form. With these verbs you cannot use **Present Perfect Progressive** → use **Present Perfect** instead.

Verbs that do not have progressive form:

- be, have
- believe, know, think
- like, love, want

## 1.5 The past perfect

Aunt Mary **woke up** when we **arrived**. The owner's daughter **showed** us our cottage.

When the guests **arrived**, Mum **had** already **gone** to bed.

I **had planned** to ride down to the beach, so we had a big argument.

My mother **went** to bed when the guests arrived.  
(At first guests arrived and then mother went to bed)

My mother **had gone** to bed when the guests arrived.  
(Mother was in bed when the guests arrived)

◀ Usually we use **Past Simple** to speak about the past

◀ If we say that **something else happened before a past event**, we use **past perfect**

**Event 1** happened before **Event 2**





When I **had shown** them their cottage, I **said** good night.

**! Pay attention: Past Perfect or Past Simple** change the meaning of what you say

Positive Sentence	Negative Sentence	Question	
I had visited ... You had visited ... He/She/It had visited ... We/They had visited ... ...	I hadn't seen ... You hadn't seen ... He/She/It hadn't seen ... We/They hadn't seen ...	Had I closed ...? Had you closed ...? Had he/she/it closed ...? Had we/they closed ...?	You form <b>Past Perfect</b> using <b>had + past participle</b>

Unit 5: p. 92, exercises 5 – 6

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.  
**Think** where you should use **Past Simple** and where **Past Perfect**

<p>1 </p> <p>2 </p>	<p>3 </p> <p>4 </p>
<p>Holly <b>didn't go</b> to the cinema because ... 1 she ... (leave) her money at home. 2 the queue ... (be) too long.</p>	<p>Matthew <b>bought</b> lots of apples because ... 3 they ... (be) very cheap. 4 his mother ... (ask) him to get some fruit.</p>

## Grammar File 2

### Speaking about the Future

#### 2.1 REVISION The will-future

When **will** Mum be back? – She **won't be** back till tomorrow.

We hope you **will enjoy** your stay in Kyiv.  
I am sure I **won't be** a teacher

Unit 2: p. 30, exercise 1–2

With **will/won't + infinitive** you say what will happen in future

◀ Usually we use **will-future** to speak about **instant decisions** or **predictions**.

Often will-future goes with such phrases: *I (don't) think, I'm (not) sure, I hope, maybe or probably*

#### 2.2 REVISION The going to-future

I have bought tickets and tonight we **are going to** the theatre.

Alex **is going to show** Emily the city at the weekend

Unit 2: p. 31, exercise 4–5

With **am/are/is going to + Infinitive** you speak about your plans and intentions

Write the sentences with the correct form of future in your copy book



- 1 I don't think I ... tonight. I'm very tired.
- 2 Have you got any plans for this summer? – Yes, we ... to Spain.
- 3 Do you like your new flat? – Well, it's too small, really.  
We ... out again. We've already started looking.
- 4 Are you free next Friday? – No, I ... Julia.

(I'll go out / 'm going out)

(I'll fly / 're going to fly)

(I'll move / 're going to move)

(I'll meet / 'm going to meet)

I hope it will be warmer tomorrow





## Grammar File 3

### Comparison of Adjectives

#### 3.1 REVISION Comparison with -er/-est

<p>This cathedral looks <b>nicer</b> and <b>bigger</b>.</p> <p>This is <b>the longest</b> river in Ukraine</p> <p>In the 11<sup>th</sup> century Kyiv was the <b>largest</b> city in Europe</p> <p>On week days I usually get up <b>earlier than</b> at weekends.</p>	<p>Adjectives have two comparison forms: <b>comparative</b> and <b>superlative</b></p> <p>You form comparative and superlative form of one-syllable adjectives with <b>-er/-est</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><b>Comparative</b></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><b>Superlative</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>nice</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>nicer</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>the nicest</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>long</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>longer</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>the longest</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In one-syllable adjectives ending with one consonant, the final consonant is doubled:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>big</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>bigger</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>the biggest</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>◀ You use -er for two-syllable words that end in -y (-y → -ier/-iest):</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>early</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>earlier</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>the earliest</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>funny</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>funnier</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>the funniest</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>	nice	<b>nicer</b>	<b>the nicest</b>	long	<b>longer</b>	<b>the longest</b>	big	<b>bigger</b>	<b>the biggest</b>	early	<b>earlier</b>	<b>the earliest</b>	funny	<b>funnier</b>	<b>the funniest</b>
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early	<b>earlier</b>	<b>the earliest</b>																	
funny	<b>funnier</b>	<b>the funniest</b>																	

#### 3.2 REVISION Comparison with more/most

<p>I'll show you some of <b>the most beautiful</b> sights of our city.</p> <p>For young people going to the cinema is <b>more interesting</b> than going to the theatre.</p>	<p>Most other adjectives form comparative and superlative <b>with more/most</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>beautiful →</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>more beautiful</b> →</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>the most beautiful</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>popular →</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>more popular</b> →</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>the most popular</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>interesting →</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>more interesting</b> →</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>the most interesting</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	beautiful →	<b>more beautiful</b> →	<b>the most beautiful</b>	popular →	<b>more popular</b> →	<b>the most popular</b>	interesting →	<b>more interesting</b> →	<b>the most interesting</b>
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interesting →	<b>more interesting</b> →	<b>the most interesting</b>								

#### 3.3 REVISION Irregular comparison

<p>We had the <b>best</b> seats on the double decker bus.</p> <p>The bus will stop, if you want to have a <b>better</b> look at some places.</p>	<p>Some adjectives have special comparison forms.</p> <p>You must remember these forms:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>good</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>better</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>the best</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>bad</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>worse</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>the worst</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>many</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>more</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>the most</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>much</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>little</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>less</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>the least</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	good	<b>better</b>	<b>the best</b>	bad	<b>worse</b>	<b>the worst</b>	many	<b>more</b>	<b>the most</b>	much			little	<b>less</b>	<b>the least</b>
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## Unit 1 London

### London Tour (page 8)

London Underground is very fast. It helps you get to any part of London very quickly. But it is not very good for tourists who want to see the city. London's famous red buses will help you get a great sightseeing experience. The best bus for tourists is number 11. The journey takes about 1 hour and lets you see the most famous London places. The best place on the bus is on top in front.

It is better to buy a day ticket. So you can leave the bus when it stops and see the place. The price of a day ticket is £5. But children under 11 can travel free.

Trafalgar Square is one of the places where you should leave the bus. There are many birds. But don't feed them. Now if you feed birds in the square you will pay the £500 fine.

A lot of visitors gather around Buckingham palace. It is the official residence of British kings and queens. It is also the place for great Royal ceremonies. Now Queen Elizabeth lives there. Buckingham Palace has 775 rooms.

London Eye is a big wheel on the south bank of the River Thames near the Millenium Bridge. This structure is 135 metres tall. From the top you can see a lot of London.

One of the oldest buildings in London is Westminster Abbey. It is more than a thousand years old. It is the coronation place for British kings and queens.

### Part A

### Mo sends a link (page 11)

**Mrs Evans** Now we need to plan what we're going to do in the next few days. ((*bingg (sound of text message arriving)*))

**Emily** Oh it's my mobile. It's a text from Mo. He's sent me the link to his blog. And here is the picture he took from the roof, of St Paul's Cathedral. Look.

**Mrs Evans** Oh yes, next to the big picture with all those skyscrapers.

**Mrs Evans** But that isn't a picture of London!

**Emily** Mum... It's London in the future - in the film ... Star Trek Into Darkness. You know, with Captain Kirk and Dr Spock.

**Mrs Evans** Oh, right.

**Emily** Mo wanted to take a photograph of St Paul's - to show the difference between London today and London in the film.

**Mrs Evans** Oh, I see.

**Mrs Evans** And there's a page about Notting Hill.

**Emily** Notting Hill? That's the place where that Carnival is.

**Mrs Evans** Yes, Emily. But it's also the name of a film.

**Emily** The name of a film?

**Mrs Evans** It's a great love story about ...

- Emily** Sorry, dad, can I have my mobile back please? Maybe there's something about the Carnival on Mo's blog. No ... there's nothing about the Carnival.
- Mrs Evans** Is Mo's blog only about films, then?
- Emily** No, there's a page about cricket, and there's a page about him. But it doesn't say very much.
- Mrs Evans** What does it say?
- Emily** His name's Mo ... he's fourteen years old ... he lives in south London, he likes films ... and he likes cricket.
- Mrs Evans** Let's have a look at his cricket page, Emily.
- Emily** Dad... not cricket. ... Oh, all right ... There's something about the match between England and Australia, and a picture of Mo and Luke, they're wearing cricket clothes.
- Mrs Evans** I think they play in a team.
- Emily** It says here he plays for the South London Boys Team. Oh, here's a picture of their team. They've won all matches this year!
- Mrs Evans** I see you're getting interested in cricket, Emily. Maybe you'd like to watch the England Australia match!
- Emily** No way, dad. I'd like to go to that Carnival in Notting Hill. It's a pity there's nothing about it on Mo's blog.

## Part B

### 2 The Evans family's plans (page 14)

- a)**
- Emily** Good morning.
- Mr and Mrs** Good morning, Emily.
- Emily** I've found out about the Notting Hill Carnival. The parade is tomorrow.
- Mrs Evans** I really don't think the carnival is a good idea, Emily. There'll be so many people there. And we really have to talk about what we're going to do today
- Mr Evans** Yes, what would you like to do Emily?
- Emily** Well, we haven't been on the London Eye yet. I'd like to do that.
- Mrs Evans** Emily, I think there are more important things than the London Eye. I think that we really have to go to Natural History Museum
- Emily** The Natural History Museum? Mu-umm, I thought we were on holiday.
- Mum** Emily, it's one of the most exciting museums in the world. You could spend the whole day there!
- Emily** The whole day? Mum, I want to see London, not a museum. Dad, do you want to go to the Natural History Museum?
- Mr Evans** Well, of course, your mum's right. It is a great museum. But there are lots of other places in London. The Tower of London, for example. I'd love to go there! Or we can go on a tour of Big Ben.
- Emily** Why not the London Eye?

## Unit 1

### London

**Abbey** [ˈæbi] абатство, монастир  
**Beefeater** [ˈbi:fi:tə] охоронець лондонського Тауера  
**bell** [bel] дзвін  
**bridge** [brɪdʒ] міст  
**feed** [fi:d] годувати  
**fine** [faɪn] штраф  
**guard** [gɑ:d] 1. охорона; 2. охороняти  
**Queen** [kwi:n] королева  
**tour** [tuə] тур, екскурсія  
**tower** [ˈtauə] вежа  
**Tube** [tju:b] метро (в Лондоні)  
**Underground** [ˈʌndəgraʊnd] метро

### Part A

**boat** [bəʊt] човен  
**carnival** [ˈkɑ:nɪvəl] карнавал  
**cathedral** [kəˈθi:drəl] собор  
**character** [ˈkærəktə] персонаж  
**explain** [ɪkˈspleɪn] пояснювати  
**fond (of)** [fɒnd] любити, захоплюватися  
**match** [mætʃ] матч  
**queue** [kju:] черга  
**roof** [ru:f] дах  
**spaceship** [ˈspeɪsʃɪp] космічний корабель  
**take photos** [teɪk ˈfəʊtəʊs] робити знімки  
**team** [ti:m] команда  
**upstairs** [ʌpˈsteəz] нагорі, на верхньому поверсі  
**view** [vju:] краєвид

### Part B

**amazing** [əˈmeɪzɪŋ] дивовижний  
**announcement** [əˈnaʊnsmənt] оголошення  
**attraction** [əˈtrækʃən] атракціон  
**~bound** [baʊnd]:  
**eastbound** у східному напрямку

**southbound** у південному напрямку  
**westbound** у західному напрямку  
**northbound** у північному напрямку  
**climb** [klaɪm] підійматися вгору  
**crown** [kraʊn] корона  
**direction** [daɪˈrekʃən] напрям  
**prison** [ˈprɪzn] в'язниця  
**raven** [ˈreɪvən] ворон  
**reason** [ˈri:z(ə)n] причина  
**reserve (tickets)** [rɪˈzɜ:v] замовляти (квитки)  
**ticket office** квиткова каса

### Part C

**choir** [ˈkwaɪə] хор  
**deer** [diə] олень  
**exciting** [ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ] захоплюючий  
**imagine** [ɪˈmædʒɪn] уявляти  
**magnificent** [mæɡˈnɪfɪsənt] чудовий, дивовижний  
**pub** [pʌb] бар  
**screen** [skri:n] екран  
**shout** [ʃaʊt] кричати  
**traffic** [ˈtræfɪk] дорожній рух

### Writing Course

**crowded** [ˈkraʊdɪd] переповнений людьми  
**improve** [ɪmˈpru:v] покращувати  
**check** [tʃek] перевіряти  
**spelling** [ˈspelɪŋ] правопис  
**adverb** [ˈædvɜ:b] прислівник  
**adjective** [ˈædʒɪktɪv] прикметник  
**time phrase** [taɪm ˈfreɪz] обставина часу  
**linking word** сполучник  
**instead (of)** [ɪnˈsted] замість  
**exact** [ɪɡˈzækt] точний  
**feedback** [ˈfi:dbæk] відгук  
**huge** [hju:dʒ] величезний  
**tip** [tɪp] порада  
**awful** [ˈɔ:fəl] жахливий  
**terrible** [ˈterəbl] жахливий???  
**quest** [gest] гість

### Text

**appear** [ə'piə] з'являтися  
**drum** [drʌm] барабан  
**noise** [nɔɪz] шум, гамір  
**pavement** ['peɪvmənt] тротуар  
**loudspeaker** [ˌlaʊd'spi:kə] гучномовець  
**reply** [rɪ'plaɪ] відповідати

**scream** [skri:m] кричати  
**voice** [vɔɪs] голос  
**worry** ['wʌrɪ] непокоїтися  
**whistle** ['wɪsl] свистіти  
**circle** ['sɜ:kl] коло  
**rainbow** ['reɪnbəʊ] веселка  
**downstairs** ['daʊn'steɪz] донизу  
**tap** [tæp] стукати, тупати (ногою)

## Unit 2

### Kyiv

**exchange** (information) [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] обмінятися інформацією

### Part A

**attentive** [ə'tentɪv] уважний  
**unpack (bags)** [ʌn'pæk] розпаковувати сумку  
**aisle** [aɪl] прохід між рядами  
**audience** ['ɔ:diənt(s)] аудиторія  
**careful** ['keəf(ə)l] обережний  
**choir** ['kwaɪə] хор  
**curtain** ['kɜ:tən] куліси  
**dress circle** [dres 'sɜ:kl] бельєтаж  
**entrance** ['entrəns] вхід  
**perform** [prə'fɔ:m] виступати (на сцені), грати (роль)  
**performance** [prə'fɔ:məns] вистава  
**phone charger** [fəʊn 'tʃɑ:dʒə] зарядний пристрій для телефону  
**rehearsal** [rɪ'hɜ:səl] репетиція  
**row** [rəʊ] ряд  
**scenery** ['si:nəri] декорації для сцени  
**script** [skrɪpt] сценарій  
**stage** [steɪdʒ] сцена  
**stalls** [stɔ:lz] партер  
**empty battery** ['emptɪ 'bætəri] розряджений акумулятор (телефону)  
**hungry** ['hʌŋgrɪ] голодний

**appointment** [ə'pɔɪntmənt] зустріч за домовленістю

### Part B

**destroy** [dɪ'strɔɪ] руйнувати  
**double-decker** (bus) [ˌdʌbl'dekə] двоповерховий автобус  
**founder** ['faʊndə] засновник  
**modern** ['mɔ:dən] сучасний  
**over there** ['əʊvə ðeə] он там  
**playwright** ['pleɪraɪt] драматург  
**quality** ['kwɒlətɪ] якість  
**quarrel** ['kwɒrəl] сваритися, сперечатися  
**route** [ru:t] маршрут  
**journey** ['dʒɜ:nɪ] подорож  
**entrance ticket** ['entrəns] вхідний квиток  
**audioguide** ['ɔ:diəʊ gaɪd] аудіогід  
**safe** [seɪf] безпечний  
**chestnut (tree)** ['tʃesnʌt] каштан  
**deep** [di:p] глибокий  
**fire department** ['faɪə dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] пожежний відділок  
**sightseeing** ['saɪt,si:ɪŋ] огляд визначних місць

### Part C

**action film** ['ækʃən] пригодницький фільм  
**cartoon** [kɑ:'tu:n] мультфільм  
**cast** [kɑ:st] склад акторів  
**western** ['westən] вестерн



## A

**Abbey** ['æbi] абатство, монастир  
**abbreviation** [əˌbriːvi'eɪʃn] аббревіатура  
**able** ['eɪbl]: **be able to do sth.** мати змогу щось робити, могли  
**about** [ə'baʊt]:  
 1. про  
**about you** про тебе  
**about yourself** про себе  
**What about you?** Як щодо тебе?  
**What is the story about?** Про що ця історія?  
 2. близько, приблизно  
**about 300** близько 300  
**above** [ə'boʊv] над, зверху  
**accept** [ək'sept] приймати  
**access** ['ækses] доступ, прохід  
**across** [ə'krɒs]: через  
**across the street** через вулицю  
**act** [ækt] грати(у виставі), акт  
**action** ['ækʃn] дія  
**action film** пригодницький фільм  
**active** ['æktɪv] активний  
**activity** [æk'tɪvəti] діяльність, активність  
**free-time activities** дозвілля  
**actor** ['æktə] актор  
**add (to)** [æd] додавати  
**address** [ə'dres] адреса  
**adjective** ['ædʒɪktɪv] прикметник  
**admire** [əd'maɪə] захоплюватися  
**advantage** [əd'vɑːntɪdʒ] перевага  
**adventure** [əd'ventʃə] пригода  
**adverb** ['ædvɜːb] прислівник  
**advice** [əd'vaɪs] порада  
**afraid** [ə'freɪd]: **be afraid** боятися  
**after** ['ɑːftə]: після  
**after breakfast** після сніданку  
**after that** після того  
**afternoon** [ˌɑːftə'nun] день, по обіді  
**in the afternoon** вдень  
**on Saturday afternoon** в неділю вдень  
**again** [ə'geɪn] знову  
**again and again** знову й знову  
**against** [ə'genst] проти  
**age** [eɪdʒ] вік

**... is your age** ... вашого віку  
**ago** [ə'gəʊ] тому, назад  
**two days ago** два дні тому  
**agree** [ə'griː] **agree with sb.** погоджуватися  
**air** [eə] повітря  
**aisle** [aɪl] прохід між рядами (в театрі)  
**album** ['ælbəm] альбом  
**alive** [ə'laɪv]: **be alive** живий  
**all** [ɔːl] увесь, усі  
**all around her** усе навколо неї  
**all day** цілий день  
**all over Britain** в усій Британії  
**all the time** увесь час  
**allow** [ə'laʊ] дозволяти  
**be allowed to do sth.** дозволено щось робити  
**almost** ['ɔːlməʊst] майже  
**alone** [ə'ləʊn] сам, один  
**along** [ə'lɒŋ] вздовж, по  
**along the street** по вулиці  
**aloud** [ə'laʊd] вголос  
**read aloud** читати вголос  
**already** [ɔːl'reɪdɪ] вже  
**also** ['ɔːlsəʊ] також  
**always** ['ɔːlweɪz] завжди  
**amazing** [ə'meɪzɪŋ] дивовижний  
**ambulance** ['æmbjələns] швидка допомога  
**and** [ænd] і, та  
**angry** ['æŋɡri]: **angry with sb** сердитий на  
**animal** ['ænɪml] тварина  
**announcement** [ə'naʊnsmənt] оголошення  
**another** [ə'nʌðə] інший  
**answer** ['ɑːnsə]:  
 1. відповідати  
**answer the question** відповідати на запитання  
 2. відповідь  
**any** ['eni] будь-який, якийсь  
**Are there any ...?** чи є (якісь)... ?  
**There aren't any ...** немає (ніяких) ...  
**anybody** ['eniɒdɪ] хто-небудь  
**anyone** ['eniwʌn] хто-небудь  
**anything** ['eniθɪŋ] що-небудь

**Anyway, ...** ['eniweɪ] в будь-якому випадку...

**appear** [ə'piə] з'являтися

**apple** ['æpl] яблуко

**appointment** [ə'pɔɪntmənt] зустріч за домовленістю

**April** ['eɪprəl] квітень

**aquarium** [ə'kwɛəriəm] акваріум;

**arch** [ɑ:tʃ] арка

**architect** ['ɑ:kitekt] архітектор

**architecture** ['ɑ:kitektʃə] архітектура, будівля

**area** ['eəriə] територія, район

**argue** ['ɑ:gju:] сперечатися

**argument** ['ɑ:gjumənt] суперечка

**arm** [ɑ:m] рука

**armchair** ['ɑ:mtʃeə] крісло

**around** [ə'raʊnd] навколо

**arrive** [ə'raɪv] прибувати

**art** [ɑ:t] мистецтво

**article** ['ɑ:tɪkl] стаття

**artist** ['ɑ:tɪst] художник, митець

**as** [æz], [əz] як

**as in the example ...** як у прикладі

**as many as ...** так багато, як

**as soon as** як тільки

**ash** [æʃ] попіл

**ask** [ɑ:sk] ставити запитання, запитувати

**ask a question** поставити запитання

**ask sb. the way** запитати, як пройти до

**ask sb. to do sth.** попросити когось щось зробити

**asleep** [ə'sli:p]: **be asleep** спати

**at** [æt], [ət] в, о, на

**at 7 o'clock** о 7 годині

**at first** спочатку

**at home** вдома

**at lunchtime** у день

**at night** вночі

**at school** у школі

**at the moment** зараз, у цей момент

**at the weekend** на вихідних

**ate** [et], [eit] *див. eat*

**attack** [ə'tæk] нападати, атакувати

**attach (photos)** [ə'tætʃ] прикріплювати (фотографії) до електронного листа

**attentive** [ə'tentɪv] уважний

**attract** [ə'trækt] привертати увагу

**attraction** [ə'trækʃn] атракціон, визначна пам'ятка

**audience** ['ɔ:diəns] публіка, аудиторія

**audioguide** ['ɔ:diəu gaɪd] аудіогід

**August** ['ɔ:gəst] серпень

**aunt** [ɑ:nt] тітка

**author** ['ɔ:θə] автор

**autumn** ['ɔ:təm] осінь

**available** [ə'veɪləbəl] доступний

**number you are calling is not available** – цей номер не відповідає

**away** [ə'weɪ] геть, не тут

**go away** іди геть

**he is away** його тут немає

**awful** ['ɔ:fl] жахливий

## B

**back** [bæk]:

1. спина
2. назад
3. захисник (у спорті)

**backboard** ['bækbo:d] баскетбольний щит

**background** ['bækgraʊnd] фон

**bacon** ['beɪkən] бекон

**bad** [bæd] поганий, неякісний

**bag** [bæg] сумка

**school bag** портфель

**bake** [beɪk] пекти, запікати

**baked potato** [beɪkt] печена картопля

**ball** [bɔ:l] м'яч

**banana** [bə'nɑ:nə] банан

**band** [bænd] музична група

**bank** [bæŋk] берег (річки)

**barman** ['bɑ:mən] бармен

**basketball** ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] баскетбол

**be** [bi] **was/were, been** бути

**became** [bi'keɪm] *див. become*

**because** [bi'kɔ:z] тому що

**become** [bi'kɒm], **became, become** ставати

**bed** [bed] ліжко

**go to bed** лягати спати

**bedroom** ['bedru:m] спальня