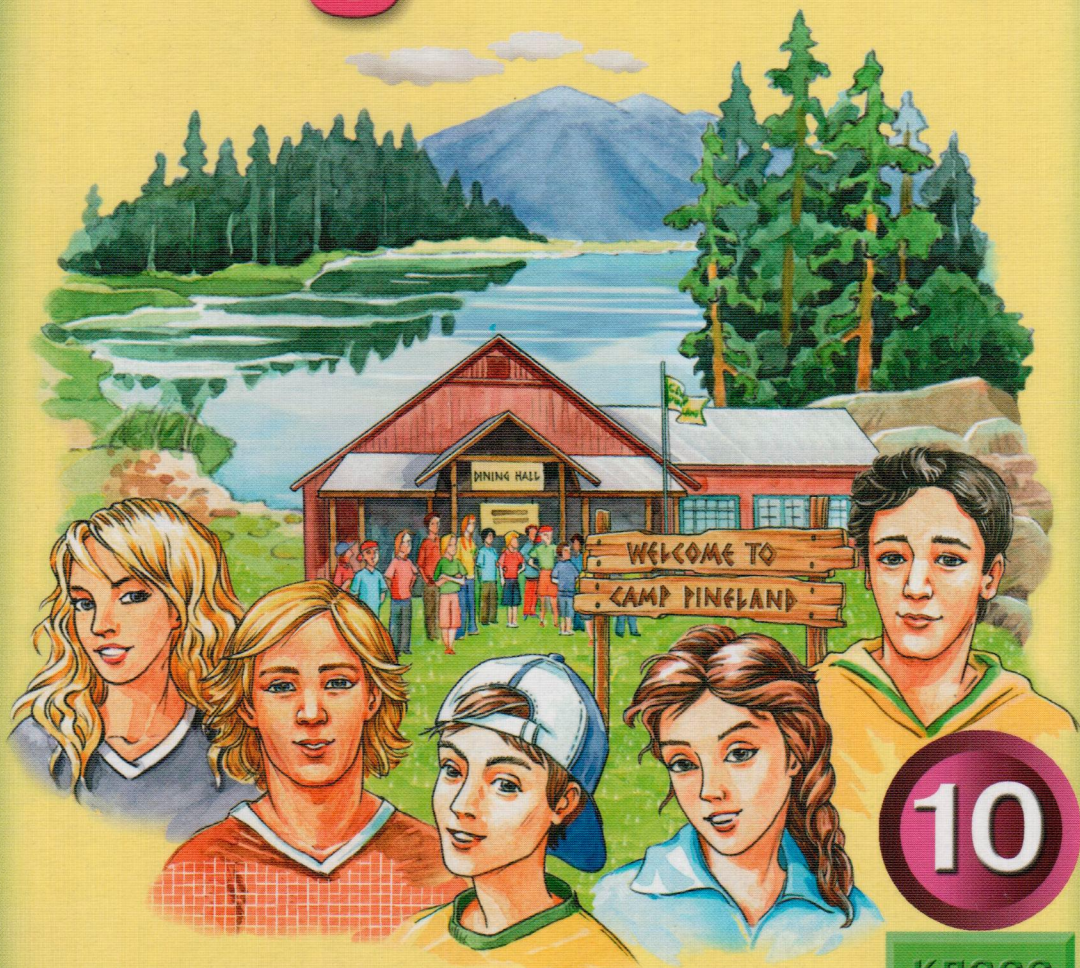


K. Kaufman M. Kaufman

Happy English.ru



10

класс

READING RULES AND PRONUNCIATION SYMBOLS

[u:] moon	[eə] air	[ɔ:] ball
[i:] tree	[ɜ:] her	[ʊ] bush, pull
[ɔ:] port, four	[i:] tea	[eə] there
[ʊ] book	[aʊə] tower	[ɑ:] dance, answer
[eɪ] name	[g] go	[ʃ] she
[kw] queen	[r] write	
[æ] bag	[h] hen	[ɑ:] car
[s] face	[ɜ:] work	
[i:] me	[k] kite	[tʃ] bench
[aɪ] kind, night, child	[ɔ:] walk	
[e] pen	[l] lamp	[dʒ] page
[i:] see	[ɪə] hear	
[aɪ] five	[m] man	[k] black
[ɜ:] turn	[n] know	
[ɪ] tin	[n] nine	[əʊ] famous
[ɜ:] girl	[eɪ] mail	
[əʊ] nose	[p] pencil	[eɪ] say, they
[ɔ:] water	[ɔ:] autumn	
[ɒ] dog	[r] rose	[θ] thin
[w] why	[ʃn] station	
[ju:] cute	[s] son	[ð] this
[ʌ] come, son, love, mother	[ɑ:] after	
[ʌ] bus	[t] ten	[ŋ] song
[h] who	[ɜ] measure	
[aɪ] my	[v] very	[i] happy
[eɪ] day	[ɑ:] father	
[j] yes	[w] wizard	[aʊ] house, town
[f] phone	[ɔ:] daughter	
[b] bed	[z] zoo	[əʊ] blow
[ɑ:] class, past, ask	[ju:] few	
[d] dad	[aʊə] our	[ɔɪ] boy
[eɪ] they	[tʃ] future	
[f] film	[ə] driver, actor	[ɪə] here
[eə] air	[e] head	

К. И. Кауфман, М. Ю. Кауфман

Английский язык

Счастливый английский.ru/
Happy English.ru

Учебник для 10 класса
общеобразовательных учреждений

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
Т И Т У Л
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PUBLISHERS

2010

**УМК “Счастливый английский.ру” / “Happy English.ru”
для 10 класса включает следующие компоненты:**

- учебник
- книгу для учителя
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- аудиоприложение (CD MP3)
- учебное пособие „Мистер Хэлп идет на помощь“
(серия „Проверь себя“)

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Учебник написан в соответствии с требованиями федерального компонента государственного стандарта общего образования и обеспечивает необходимый и достаточный уровень коммуникативных умений учащихся в устной и письменной речи, их готовность и способность к речевому взаимодействию на английском языке в рамках обозначенной в стандарте тематики.

ББК 81.2Англ-922

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1

Lessons 1, 2, 3

Meet the main characters of the book

Meet the main character of this book Lisa Korolyova. This year you are going to take part in all her adventures, learn English (just like her) and make a lot of new friends.



1 Read the information about Lisa.

Summer camp diary

1 June Moscow

Name:	Lisa Korolyova (my first name is actually Elisaveta but everyone calls me Lisa)
Age:	fifteen
Country and city:	Russia, Moscow
Height:	163 cm and still growing
Weight:	57 kg (54 kg when I'm on a diet)
Hair:	dark, long and curly
Eyes:	grey
Describe yourself in three words:	romantic, rebellious and smart
Favourite book:	"Lord of the Rings"
Favourite film:	can't decide between "Pokrovskie Vorota" (my favourite Russian film) and the American film "You've Got Mail"
Favourite thing:	my super cool mega red mobile phone
Favourite food:	pancakes with jam
Role model:	Anna Akhmatova
Dream:	to travel the world
Interests:	people, languages, travel, music, literature
Part-time job (if any):	staff member of the local newspaper

2 Listen to the words and expressions and repeat them after the speaker.

staff — штат фирмы, сотрудники

to have smth in common with smb — иметь что-либо общее с кем-либо

to describe smb / smth — описывать кого-либо, что-либо

to improve smth — совершенствовать, улучшать что-либо

to give smb the opportunity to do smth — давать кому-либо возможность что-либо сделать

to arrive at (a place) / in (a country, a city, a town, a village) —

приезжать, прибывать куда-либо / в (страну, город, деревню)

rebellious — зд. непокорный

smart — способный, сообразительный

3 Complete the questions and answer them.

1. How ... is the girl?

2. What's the girl's second ... ?

3. What country is she ... ?

4. What ... her height?

5. How much ... she weigh?

6. ... she ever been on a diet?

7. What colour ... her hair?

8. What colour ... her eyes?

9. ... is her favourite book?

10. ... is her favourite film?

11. ... is her favourite thing?

12. What does she ... to eat?

13. ... is her role model?

14. ... is her dream?

15. What ... is she in?

4 Say if you have got anything in common with Lisa.

Models: — We've got a lot in common. We both like music and pancakes.

— We've got nothing in common. For example, Lisa likes "Lord of the Rings" but I think this book is really boring.

5 Now ask each other the questions from Ex. 3 and answer them.

Model: How old are you? — *I'm fifteen.*

6 Report each other's questions to the class. Make your own comments. Which of the answers surprised you? Do you and the person you talked to have anything in common?



7 Read the page from Lisa's diary and find these words and expressions. Choose the most suitable Russian equivalent for them.

a stopover — 1. остановка по требованию
2. конец остановки
3. остановка с правом дальнейшего следования

a meeting point — 1. точка встречи
2. место встречи
3. место для встречающихся

a counsellor — 1. вожатый
2. специалист
3. консультант

a deal — 1. дело
2. сделка
3. договоренность

to catch a flight to San Francisco —
1. ловить самолет в Сан-Франциско
2. лететь в Сан-Франциско
3. стоять на листе ожидания в Сан-Франциско

to save up money — 1. копить деньги
2. сохранять деньги в безопасности
3. спасать свои деньги

to turn up — 1. выворачивать
2. появляться
3. выявлять

to be responsible for smth / smb —
1. отвечать за что-либо / кого-либо
2. отвечать чему либо / кому либо
3. быть надежным человеком

Diary of Camp Pineland

3 June London

Do you ever get the feeling that your life is just about to begin? I'm feeling like that right now as my younger brother Dima and I are standing in London's Heathrow International Airport. Dima and I are spending the summer at an American summer camp. Yes, that's right. London is just a stopover in our trip. It's also the meeting point for some campers who are flying to the USA from Europe.



At the moment we are waiting for our counsellor. He or she is going to come and take us to our plane to California. We are here sitting at the meeting point, wearing the T-shirts we have received from the camp so that the counsellor can recognize us easily.

The idea for our great trip started with a film I saw about a summer camp in America one winter evening. That's when I got the dream to go to one of those camps. Normally I do the same things every summer: I spend June with my granny in Saratov, then in July my parents and I go to Turkey and in August I get a lot of time to go out with my friends and get ready for the next school year. If you say, "That's not so bad," I'll tell you, "It's boring." It took me two years to make my dream happen — I found the camp, talked to my parents, saved up and then found out that I still didn't have enough money. Then I talked to my parents again. Finally, Dad offered to pay for most of the trip on condition that Dima could come with me! Dima is fourteen and this year our parents had nothing but trouble with him. He got involved with some bad kids at school, so no wonder Mum and Dad wanted to send him as far away from home as possible. Call me a bad sister, but I wasn't excited. I didn't want to spend this summer babysitting my bro, but that was the deal with Dad, so I had to live with it.

After all, it was going to be my perfect summer anyway, so I knew nothing could spoil it.



When we arrived in London two days ago, I was ready for my big adventure. I wanted to visit new places, improve my English and make new friends. Our mother's old friend works in London, so she gave us the opportunity to see this great city. We enjoyed every minute and didn't feel homesick at all. After all, London is only about a four-hour flight from Moscow. It's round the corner in comparison to California. But now as we are waiting in Heathrow, I'm starting to ask myself some scary questions. Will I be able to understand American English? What if I don't make any new friends? Will there be any wild animals in the woods around our camp? What if our counsellor doesn't turn up today?



Dima: Are you OK, Lisa? You're not acting like yourself.

Lisa: I know. I'm nervous. Where is our counsellor?

Dima: Just relax. Somebody will come soon. Do you want to read my magazine? It's cool.

Lisa: Thanks, little bro. I'm fine. I'm reading a very interesting book in English, but I just can't concentrate right now. Do you see those guys over there? They're wearing the camp T-shirts too.

Dima: Yeah, I see them. And they are looking for somebody also. Oh, look! They are coming over here now.

First boy: Excuse me, are you waiting for us? We are catching a flight to San Francisco.

Lisa: So are we. But we are waiting for our counsellor. By the way, my name is Lisa Korolyova. And this is my brother Dima. We are from Russia.



First boy: Pleased to meet you. I'm David Hunt. I'm not your counsellor, I'm a camper just like you, but I'm responsible for taking you to California. And this is my friend Charlie Rose.

Charlie: Hi, guys. Nice to meet you.

Dima and Lisa: Nice to meet you too.

8 Answer the questions.

1. Why is Lisa feeling that her life is just about to begin?
2. Where is she spending the summer?
3. Who is she waiting for?
4. Who is Lisa with?
5. How does Lisa usually spend her summer?
6. What made Lisa decide to go to summer camp?
7. What did Lisa want to go to the camp for?
8. Why did Lisa have to take her brother with her?
9. Was she happy about her Dad's plan?
10. Where did Dima and Lisa spend the first days of their trip?
11. Why is Lisa feeling nervous at the moment?
12. Is Lisa reading now?
13. Who did Lisa and Dima meet?



The Present Simple — The Present Progressive Revision

See the grammar comment on pages 228–236.

9 Read the text through again and find the following actions.

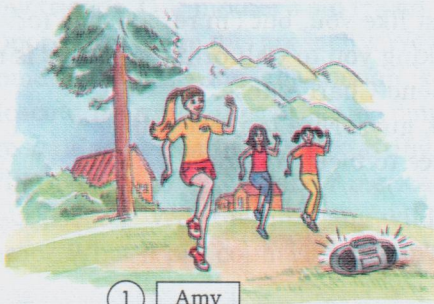
- a) действия, происходящие в момент речи
- b) действия, происходящие в настоящий период времени, но не в момент речи
- c) повторяющиеся и повседневные действия

В форме какого времени употребляются глаголы для описания этих действий?

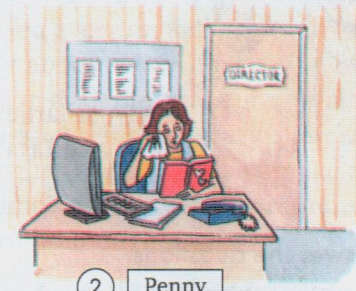
10 Meet the Camp Pineland staff. What do they do? What are they doing now?

Model: 1. What does Amy do? — *She is a dance teacher.*

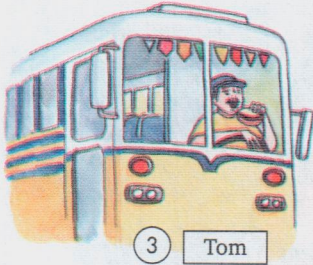
Is she dancing now? — *Yes, she is.*



1 Amy



2 Penny



3 Tom



4 Kate



5 Antonio



6 Rita



7 Andrew

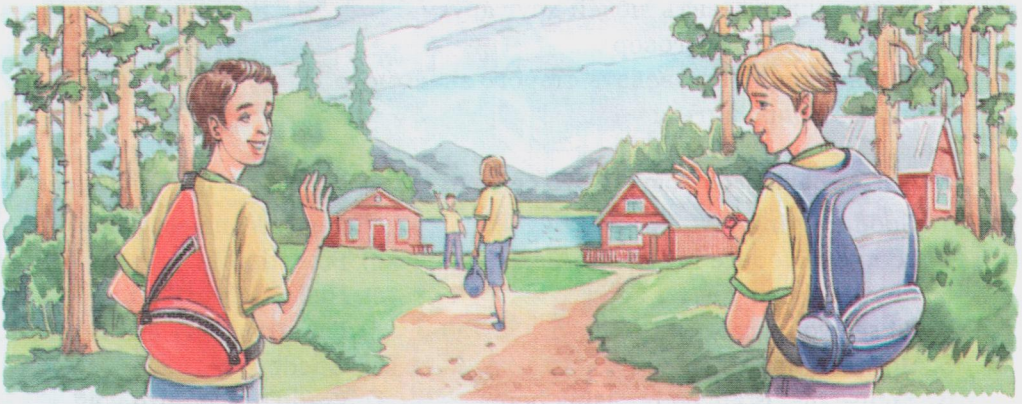
11 Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple or the Present Progressive.

1. You (be) always late for school. I'll have to speak to your parents.
2. We rarely (go out) on Fridays. We like to relax at home.
3. What (go) on? — Her little sister (play) with her new toy.
4. This month I (get up) very early.— What you (do)? — I (go) to aerobics class before school.
5. Normally Alice (be) very nice and helpful but this week she (be) really rude to everybody.

6. I'd like to introduce my friend Peter.— What you (do)? — I (be) a film director.— Wow, that's interesting. ... you (work) on anything at the moment?
7. Emily always (interrupt) me. It (drive) me mad. I (not know) why I (call) her my best friend.
8. At the moment I (try) to explain this rule to my friend, but she (not understand).
9. Watch out! It's our director.— ... he (see) us?

- 12 a) Describe your usual summer. Is it fun? Is it a bit boring? What do you want to do next summer? Write a for and against essay. Write 100–140 words.
- b) Describe your typical week. Are you doing anything differently this week? What is different? Why? Write a letter to your friend about it. Write about 100 words.

- 13 Read the dialogue between the two campers. Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple or the Present Progressive to complete the sentences.



Derek: Hi, Sam. Haven't seen you for ages. How are you?

Sam: Oh, Derek, is that you? It's been a long time since last summer. How are you?

Derek: I'm so happy to be back at camp. And how is your best friend Lucy?

Sam: Oh, Lucy is great. She is in college now. She (study) English Literature at Princeton University.

Derek: Wow! That's really far away. How ... you (keep) in touch?

Sam: We (not meet) very often, but she (write) lots of e-mails and I (phone) her regularly. I (not like) e-mails.

Derek: So where ... she (spend) her summer? You always (come) to camp together.

Sam: ... you (not know) her news?

Derek: No, what is it?

Sam: Lucy has found a summer job.

Derek: What ... she (do)?

Sam: She (work) with children.

Derek: Is she a teacher?

Sam: Not really. Actually, she's a counsellor in our camp.

So I (see) quite a lot of her these days.

Derek: How wonderful!

Sam: Isn't it? You can go and talk to her. She (welcome) new campers in their cabins. Goodbye then.

Derek: OK. See you soon!



14 Listen to the conversation and check your answers.

15 Look through the texts in Ex. 7 and Ex. 13 again and find out what the characters are saying in these situations.

1. нужно представиться
2. нужно представить людей друг другу
3. нужно начать разговор
4. нужно поприветствовать старого знакомого
5. нужно попрощаться

16 Match the sentences from the two columns and complete the mini-dialogues.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Good evening. | a) Pleased to meet you. |
| 2. Let me introduce my friend Alex. | b) Fine, thanks. |
| 3. I haven't seen you for ages. | c) Hello! |
| 4. I'll see you tomorrow then. | d) I'm afraid this seat is taken. |
| 5. How are you? | e) Goodbye! |
| 6. Excuse me, is anybody sitting here? | f) I didn't recognize you! |

17 What would you say in these situations?

1. You meet your neighbour's daughter in the street. She is at university in another town and she has been away for a year.
2. You are with your parents in a shop and you meet a girl from your class.
3. You are at the train station in London and you want to know which train goes to Edinburgh.
4. You are invited to a birthday party, but your cousin from another city has come for a visit on the same day. You take the cousin to the party.
5. You are at an international summer camp and you don't know anybody. Start a conversation with the person next to you.

Homework

- A Look at the pictures and write what the campers are doing at the moment.
Model: Some children are standing near the lake.



B What have you learnt about Camp Pineland from the pictures? Speak for about 1–1,5 minute.

Model: The camp is in the woods.

C From Lisa's first diary page find and write out five sentences with the verbs in the Present Simple and five sentences with the verbs in the Present Progressive. Then for each sentence, write as many questions as you can.

D Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences.

1. My friend is responsible (for / at) our football club.
2. Mary is saving (up / on) every penny. She wants to go abroad this summer.
3. Do you want to join (– / in) their club. It's always fun there.
4. Alice can't go with us. She has spent all her money (up / on) sweets.
5. I hope the bus turns (up / on) right now. We are running late.
6. You need to catch (up / –) a flight to Pulkovo if you want to see St Petersburg.
7. Where is Mary now? — I think she has just arrived (to / in) Tokyo.

E Say it in English.

1. Как зовут нашего вожатого? — Том.
2. Он летит из Москвы в Лос-Анджелес с остановкой во Франкфурте. Родители дали ему возможность провести лето в лагере.
3. Он сейчас в аэропорту Хитроу. Я жду его на месте встречи.
4. Тебе нравится жить в домике? — Я не знаю. Я первый раз еду в лагерь.
5. Я не могу тратить деньги на одежду. Я коплю на велосипед.
6. Твой друг хочет совершенствовать свой английский? Он может присоединиться к нашей группе.
7. Я надеюсь, автобус скоро появится. Мы замерзаем.

Lessons 4, 5, 6

Find your way at the airport

1 Listen to the words and expressions and repeat them after the speaker.

an aisle — проход (в самолете)

a pocket — карман

to be a pain in the neck — быть невыносимым

to get rid of smth — избавляться от чего-либо

to keep smth — зд. оставлять что-либо себе, не отдавать

to empty — опустошать
 on time — вовремя
 huge — огромный
 We can do without one. — Мы можем обойтись без этого.
 I don't mind. — эд. Мне все равно.
 It's our turn. — Наша очередь.
 a memory — память
 to blow up — взрывать
 scissors — ножницы
 to have access to the Internet — иметь доступ к Интернету
 to interrupt smb — перебивать кого-либо
 You're done. — Все готово.

2 Listen to the conversations and select a title for each one. There is one extra title which you should not use. What are the Russian equivalents for these titles?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) At the check-in desk | c) An electronic ticket |
| b) At the security check | d) Baggage and souvenirs |

3 Read the conversations below and match the English words and expressions with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a queue | преимущество |
| baggage | рейс |
| a trolley | пассажиры |
| a sign | знак |
| a written confirmation | письменное подтверждение |
| scales | тележка |
| excess weight | весы |
| departures | багаж |
| a boarding pass | перевес |
| a flight | вылет |
| liquids | очередь |
| passengers | посадочный талон |
| sharp objects | задержка вылета |
| a delay | острые предметы |
| an advantage | жидкости |
| to make a reservation | распаковывать |
| to check in | регистрировать(ся) |
| to charge | взимать плату |
| to unpack | бронировать |

At Heathrow Airport

1

David: Hey, how much baggage have you got? Shall I get you a trolley?

Dima: No, you needn't, thanks. We can do without one.

David: Well, we must get organized. Have you got your tickets and passports?

Lisa: Yes, we've got everything.

David: Great. Our flight number is 4495. Let's go to the check-in desk. I'm afraid we'll have to join this huge queue. Heathrow is known for its queues.

Charlie: What kind of ticket have you got?

Dima: Just a standard one. Why? Are there different types?

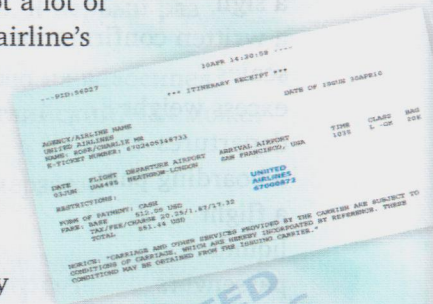


Charlie: Yeah. See, I've got an electronic ticket. It's got a lot of advantages. For one thing, it's always in the airline's computer system, so you can't lose it. Great, isn't it?

Dima: But how do you get an electronic ticket?

Charlie: Well, you don't even have to leave the house to get one. You can do it all online. Go first to the airline's site and make a reservation. Then if you are happy with the price, you pay for your ticket with a credit card. In the end they send you a written confirmation to your e-mail address, and you're done.

David: Another advantage of the electronic ticket is that there are often many special offers from different airlines online, so your ticket may be really cheap.



Dima: But you need your own credit card and that can be a problem.

And not everybody has access to the Internet...

Lisa: Sorry to interrupt you, but it's our turn.

2

Member of the airport staff: Can I see your ticket and your passport, please?

Lisa: Yes, here you are.

Member of the airport staff: Thank you. I'm just looking for your US visa... OK, here it is. That's fine. Have you got any baggage to check in?

Lisa: Just this suitcase.

Member of the airport staff: Please put it on the scales for me. *(after a pause)* Right. Twenty-six kilos! I'm afraid our weight limit is twenty-three kilos per person.

Lisa: I've got two really heavy books which I'm taking as souvenirs.

Member of the airport staff: Unfortunately, we'll have to charge you 25 pounds for your excess weight. Please go to that desk over there to pay the extra charge. *(after a pause)* Would you like to sit in the aisle or by the window?

Lisa: I don't mind. I'm travelling with my friends, so I just want to sit together with them.

Member of the airport staff: Oh! In that case, let me check you in all together. And why don't you put your heavy books in your friends' bags? Then you won't have to pay the extra 25 pounds.



Lisa: Thank you very much. This is very kind of you.
Member of the airport staff: Not at all. Here are your boarding passes. You are boarding at gate 27B. Boarding time is 13.00 and you mustn't be late. I advise you to get straight to the security check. I wish you all a pleasant flight!

3

Dima: Right. Where do we go from here?
Charlie: Here is the sign for *Departures*. Let's follow it.
Dima: How about a coffee before we go? I'm still not awake.
Charlie: No, let's hurry up! There are a lot of shops and cafés everywhere in Heathrow. We'll be able to have a coffee later. Remember, security checks take forever!
David: Yes, the security check may take us a long time and I want to be able to do my duty-free shopping. Things are a bit cheaper there and I need some souvenirs for my American friends.
Lisa: Here we are. Oh, no. There's another queue here.
David: We must get ourselves ready while we are waiting. We don't want the other passengers to have to wait for us! Take off your jackets! Empty your pockets! Get rid of all liquids.



Dima: Uh-oh. I've got a small bottle of juice. Do I need to get rid of it?
David: Yes, you do. No liquids are allowed in the hand baggage. So drink it up. Has anyone got any sharp objects?
Lisa: I've got a pair of scissors.

David: I'm afraid you'll have to throw them away. You'll be able to buy another pair when we get to California. Right, and I've got a laptop which I must unpack. They may want to examine it.

Charlie: Yes, and you may have to take off your shoes. These security officers are a real pain in the neck, aren't they?

David: You mustn't say that! These people work hard to make sure that your flight is safe and nobody tries to blow up the plane. After the security check, we go to passport control. It'll be quick. Then everybody may go where they want, but remember, we must get to our gate on time. We mustn't be late for boarding.

Lisa: Oh, no. Look at the information board! Our flight is delayed.

David: That's too bad. Let me find out how long the delay is.

4 Answer the questions.

1. What can Dima and Lisa do without?
2. What is an electronic ticket?
3. What are the advantages of having one?
4. How do you get an electronic ticket?
5. Why is it difficult for some people to get an electronic ticket?
6. What is the weight limit of the airline Lisa is flying with?
7. How much does the airline charge for excess weight?
8. Where does Lisa want to sit?
9. How can Lisa save her 25 pounds?
10. What is the boarding time of their flight?
11. How do the friends get themselves ready for the security check?
12. What else do the friends want to do at the airport?
13. Where do the friends have to go after the security check?
14. Is their flight on time?

5 Read the conversations again and answer the questions.

1. What can the friends do when they arrive at the airport?
2. What can't the friends carry through the security check?
3. What can happen if somebody has excess weight?
4. What can't happen to somebody who has an electronic ticket?
5. What must the friends do at the airport?
6. What mustn't the friends do at the airport?
7. What do the friends have to do at the security check?
8. What don't people with electronic tickets have to do?
9. What may the friends do after they go through passport control?
10. What may happen with any flight?

6 Read the grammar comment on pages 236–240 and correct false statements.

1. Глаголы, стоящие после *can*, *could*, *must*, *may* употребляются без частицы *to*.
2. Глаголы *can*, *could*, *must*, *may* изменяются по лицам и числам.
3. Глагол *must* может употребляться в форме Past Simple.
4. Отрицательная форма глагола *can* образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола.
5. Глагол *had to* означает “мог”.
6. Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения с глаголом *must* образуются без помощи вспомогательных глаголов.
7. Глагол *can* в форме Past Simple имеет форму *could*.
8. Отрицательная форма глагола *must* (*mustn't*) имеет значение строгого запрета.
9. Глагол *may* имеет значение разрешения.
10. Глагол *can* имеет и значение разрешения, и значение способности делать что-либо.

7 Look at the airport signs and discuss the following questions. Speak for 1 minute.

1. What can / can't one do at these places?
2. What must one do at these places?
3. What mustn't one do at these places?
4. What does one have to / doesn't have to do at these places?
5. What may happen at these places?

Use these expressions to talk about your own ideas.
Refer to the dictionary if necessary.

to check in, to put smth on the scales, to take off one's coat, to get out, to catch a bus or a taxi, to smoke, to get rid of sharp objects, to have a snack, to arrive in the country, to leave the country, to make a phone call, to get information, to buy tickets, to exchange currency, to get something to eat, to declare goods, to do shopping, to show a passport, to empty pockets, to report a missing bag, to join the queue, to carry liquids, to unpack, to get rid of any food, to take off one's shoes, to pay more than in the city, to meet friends



- 1 Buses and taxis  
- 2 Telephone box 
- 3 Exit 
- 4 Information desk 
- 5 Check-in 
- 6 Ticket office 
- 7 Bureau de change 
- 8 Meeting point 
- 9 Restaurant / Café 
- 10 Duty-free shop 
- 11 No smoking 
- 12 Arrivals 
- 13 Departures 
- 14 Lost property 
- 15 Customs / Security 
- 16 Passport control 
- 17 Trolleys 
- 18 Smoking area 

Model: At Customs one must *declare the goods* he's bringing into the country.
 At Customs one mustn't *hide anything*.
 At Customs one have to *unpack* his or her baggage.
 At Customs one usually doesn't have to *show a passport*.

8 Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences.

1. Don't forget to check (at / in) two hours before your flight.
2. If you don't throw these scissors (away / up), you'll be in trouble with the security check.
3. We'll have to get rid (of / off) these old newspapers.
Nobody needs them.
4. Hurry up! Your flight is (on / in) time.
5. I like to sit (by / in) the window, but I got a place (by / in) the aisle.
6. You don't have to take (off / away) your hat at passport control.

9 Read the pairs of verbs and nouns. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given at the end.

to check in — check-in

to receive — reception

to arrive — arrival

to board — boarding

to depart — departure

to confirm — confirmation

to reserve — reservation

1. It's hard to get tickets to London at this time of the year, but I made a ... months in advance. RESERVE
2. ... hasn't started yet. We've got a lot of time for some shopping. BOARD
3. Your plane hasn't ... yet. ARRIVE
4. Her ... was a great surprise for all of us. ARRIVE
5. Please don't forget to ... your plans before you leave. CONFIRM
6. The train is ready for ... Please stay clear of the doors. DEPART
7. After ... everybody went to have some breakfast. CHECK IN

10 Listen to Jack's story and mark these statements true or false.

1. Jack always has enough time for everything at the airport.
2. Jack thinks that trolleys are not difficult to operate.
3. There are usually huge queues to the check-in desk.
4. At the check-in desk Jack often has to throw away some personal items.
5. A lot of people do nothing to get ready for the security check.
6. Jack's flights are always delayed.
7. If Jack's flight is delayed, he likes to spend his time in the duty-free shop.
8. If Jack's flight is on time, he runs straight to the gate.
9. There are no more unpleasant surprises once Jack gets to the gate.
10. Jack hates airports.

11 Act out the short dialogues.



1. At the information desk

Passenger: Спросите, где можно зарегистрироваться на рейс.

Member of the airport staff: Ответьте, что это можно сделать у стойки регистрации.

Passenger: Спросите, вовремя ли вылетает рейс 308.

Member of the airport staff: Ответьте, что этот рейс задерживается.

Passenger: Спросите, где нужно показывать паспорт.

Member of the airport staff: Ответьте, что паспорт нужно показывать на стойке регистрации и на паспортном контроле.

2. At the café

Student: Вы вылетаете в Лондон с классом. Вы голодны. Попросите у учителя разрешения сходить в кафе и купить что-нибудь перекусить.

Teacher: Дайте разрешение и попросите купить для вас бутерброд и напиток. Скажите, что времени мало и нужно пройти таможенный контроль.

3. At the check-in desk

Member of the airport staff: Спросите, где хотел бы сидеть пассажир: в проходе или у окна?

Passenger: Ответьте, что вам все равно и вы хотите сидеть рядом со своими друзьями. Спросите, можно ли зарегистрировать вас всех вместе.

Member of the airport staff: Ответьте согласием. Попросите всех поставить багаж на весы. Выдайте всем посадочные талоны и попросите не опаздывать.

4. At the security check

Passenger: Спросите, можно ли взять с собой бутылку воды.

Security officer: Ответьте отказом. Скажите, что воду с собой брать нельзя.
Попросите снять пальто и вынуть все из карманов.

Passenger: Спросите, нужно ли снимать обувь.

Security officer: Ответьте, что не нужно. Попросите разрешения открыть сумку. Спросите, есть ли в ней острые предметы.

Passenger: Ответьте, что у вас есть небольшой ножик.

Security officer: Скажите, что нож придется выбросить.

Homework

A Read the story and fill in the gaps with these words. Make sure you put the verbs in the right form.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. delay | 10. baggage | 19. throw away |
| 2. information board | 11. unpack | 20. join |
| 3. arrive | 12. on time | 21. check-in desk |
| 4. empty | 13. excess | 22. security check |
| 5. gate | 14. get rid of | 23. charge |
| 6. turn | 15. take off | 24. take |
| 7. passport control | 16. duty-free | 25. get ready |
| 8. trolley | 17. passengers | 26. board |
| 9. boarding | 18. queue | 27. queue |



Hi! I'm Jack and I travel a lot, so I know airports well. It's a funny thing about airports. You have to (1) ... with a lot of time in advance, so you always think that there will be time to have a snack and do some shopping, but in reality you never have time to do anything.

The first thing you need to do is to find a (2) ... because your (3) ... is usually heavy and you can't always manage it all by yourself. But it's not always easy to find a trolley, and it's even more difficult to operate one. Many times I have run over someone's feet with my trolley. So in the end you ruin somebody's shoes and often get some very angry looks from the other (4) ...

Then you have to (5) ... a huge queue to the (6) ... and when you

finally get to it, you often discover that you've got (7) ... weight and they want to (8) ... you a lot of money for it. Then you try to (9) ... some of the weight. You (10) ... all of your magazines, sweets and some other personal items.

When you finally manage to check in, your next stop is the (11) It usually (12) ... a long time, because there are so many people who don't get ready for it. They just stand in the (13) ... for twenty minutes and look around. Then they have to (14) ... their pockets, (15) ... their jackets and (16) ... their laptops. I don't understand why people look surprised when it's their (17) After all, it is always the same routine. Why don't they use those twenty minutes to (18) ...?

Finally, you look at the information board to see whether your flight is (19) If it is, then you usually find out that you are almost too late, so you run to (20) ... where you quickly show your passport and then go straight to the (21) But if the flight is (22) ..., you think that you don't have to hurry. So you sit down, enjoy a cup of coffee or even have a meal and then go on to do some (23) ... shopping. But when you check your flight information at the (24) ..., you notice that the (25) ... has already started. You panic and run quickly to the gate. They usually have something nice for you there too: either another security check or a huge (26) ... to (27) ... the plane. Airports really do drive me mad.



B Answer the questions.

1. What doesn't Jack like about airport trolleys?
2. What doesn't Jack like about the check-in desk?
3. What doesn't Jack like about the security check?
4. What usually happens when Jack's flight is delayed?
5. What usually happens when Jack's flight is on time?

- C** a) You can tell from Jack's story that he is a pessimist. Write a similar story about airports but this time as an optimist. Start with:

All of my big trips usually start at the airport and it is one of my favourite places to be.



- b) If you have travelled by plane tell about your experience. If you have never travelled by plane before, write about where you would like to go and why. Also say what you would like to do at the airport.

D Put these mini-dialogues into English.

1. Нам нужно встретить папу. Мы не должны опаздывать.— Ты прав. Пойдем прямо к зоне прилетов.
2. Тебе купить чай или кофе? — Мне все равно. Ты можешь купить любой напиток.
3. Новые правила — это что-то невыносимое.— Да, с меня взяли 20 фунтов за багаж.
4. Тебе нужно избавиться от острых предметов.— Я не могу выбросить эти ножницы. Они не мои.
5. Я не люблю магазины беспошлинной торговли. Они очень дорогие.
6. Давайте возьмем тележку и пойдем регистрироваться. У вас нет перевеса?
7. Наш рейс задерживается. Пойдемте перекусим.
8. Нам нужно идти в зону вылетов. На паспортном контроле всегда огромные очереди.
9. Мне нравится летать. У путешествия самолетом много преимуществ.

E Fill in the gaps with the right form of the verbs. Use *can*, *could*, and *will be able*.

1. ... she ... to meet us tomorrow?
2. Why ... nobody phone me yesterday?
3. How many pages ... he read in an hour?
4. What ... you do if your flight is delayed?
5. When he was younger, he ... play tennis very well.

F Look at the pictures and express possibility. Use *may* and the words in brackets.



(to get in trouble with the security officers)



(to be delayed)



(to miss the plane)



(to pay for excess weight)



(to get lost)

G Fill in the gaps with the right form of the verbs. Use *must*, *have to* or *need*. Sometimes more than one variant is possible.

- Will I ... speak French to them? I don't speak it at all.
- Who ... wash up after dinner in your family?
- Do you ... get up so early every day?
- Must I answer now? — No, you You can phone me tomorrow.
- My brother is not a good cook, but sometimes he ... cook dinner for the whole family.
- You ... watch this film. It's very good.
- I like weekends. At weekends my parents ... work and can spend the whole day with us.
- You ... open this door. It's broken and you may hurt yourself.

1 Listen to the words and expressions and repeat them after the speaker.

a pay phone — телефон-автомат

a digit — цифра

a coin — монета

change — мелочь

a domestic call — звонок внутри страны

to accept smb / smth — принимать кого-либо / что-либо

to cost a fortune — стоить целое состояние

2 a) Listen to the conversations and put the events in the right order.
Which of these events didn't take place?

1. The friends phoned the camp.
2. The friends asked somebody how to use a pay phone.
3. Lisa and Dima phoned their parents.
4. Dima used a mobile phone.
5. David talked to a member of the camp staff.
6. The camp director phoned the friends and explained the situation to them.
7. The counsellor turned up with four other people.
8. Lisa cried and wanted to fly back home.

b) Read the conversations and check your answers.

At San Francisco
International Airport, USA

1

Lisa: God, that was a long journey. Where is our counsellor?

Dima: I don't know. I think something is wrong. Nobody is here to meet us. What are we going to do now?

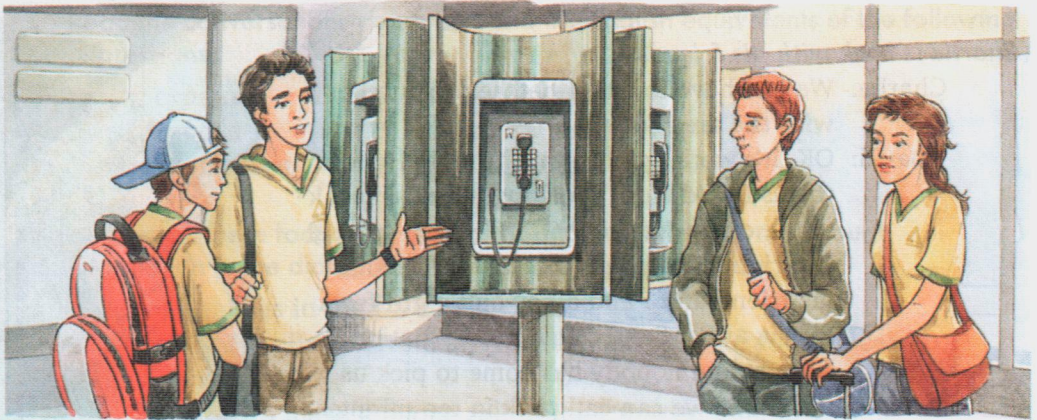
David: We must phone the camp. Have you got the phone number?

Dima: Yes, it's (001) (559) 322-4510. I'll use my mobile phone.

Lisa: No, Dima, it will cost us a fortune. Let's use a pay phone. There should be one around here.

David: I found one! Does anybody know how to use it?





Charlie: I hope the pay phones here are similar to the British ones. Let's see. This telephone accepts only cards. We don't want to use this one. But here is the one that accepts coins. This one is what we need. Has anybody got any coins?

Lisa: I'll go and get some change. How much do we need?

David: We don't need much, it's a local call. What's the number again?

Dima: It's (001) (559) 322-4510.

David: Oh, that should be easy. 001 is the country code, so we don't need that. And in England we start every domestic call with 0. So I'm dialling 0559-322-4510. ...This is strange. There's no tone. Maybe the number is wrong.

Charlie: Or maybe we are doing something wrong. We are not in England, David. The American system may be different. We are going to spend the whole day here if we don't ask for help.

2

(Charlie is talking to a woman.)

Charlie: Excuse me, could you tell us how to use this pay phone?

Woman: I'm afraid I'm in a hurry. But you can ask the man in the uniform over there. He works at the airport. He should be able to help you.

3

(Charlie is talking to a member of the airport staff.)

Charlie: Excuse me, do you know how to make domestic phone calls from this pay phone?

Man: Yes, of course. First dial 1, then the area code and then the seven-digit phone number. Here, let me have a look at your number. See, there are ten digits here. The first three are the area code.

4

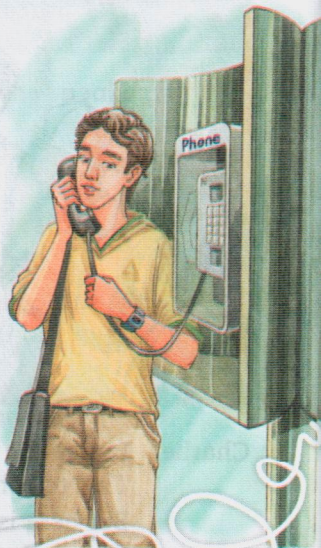
(Charlie is back with his friends.)

Charlie: We just have to dial 1 before the number with the area code.

David: OK. It's working. I've got through. Hello, this is David Hunt speaking. Could I speak to the camp director? OK, I'll wait. *(pause)* Oh, right. Could you please tell him that my friend and I and a boy and a girl from Russia are at San Francisco International Airport and nobody has come to pick us up. ...Yes, we can call back in ten minutes. Thanks! Talk to you soon.

Charlie: What did they say?

David: They are going to locate the camp director. I'll phone them back in ten minutes.



5

(Dial tone and phone ringing.)

David: Hello. This is David Hunt.

Camp director: Hello, this is John Barrow, Camp Pineland Director. I'm sorry you had to wait. My line was busy. I have just spoken to your counsellor. His name is Andrew Pride. He is at the airport. He is meeting four other campers. Their plane arrives at 4 p.m., so stay where you are. I hope Andrew gets to you soon. And don't worry. I promise the camp bus won't leave without you.

6

(A minute later.)

Lisa: So it's another hour at the airport. I'll phone Mum then. She is leaving for Kaliningrad tomorrow and we won't be able to phone her there.

Dima: Why is she going there?

Lisa: Dima, how could you forget! Our granny will be eighty next week. The whole family is planning a huge celebration.

Dima: Well, say hello to Mum from me then. I'll go and have a look around.



3 Read the conversations again and find the English equivalents of the following expressions.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. код страны | 4. линия занята |
| 2. код города | 5. набирать номер |
| 3. дозваниваться | 6. перезванивать кому-либо |

4 Now mark these facts true, false or not stated (if there is not enough information in the dialogues). Correct the false statements.

- All pay phones in the US accept coins.
- If somebody calls you from an American pay phone, you can call this person back.
- If you want to make a phone call in the US to another area code, you have to dial 1 first.
- The country code of the US is 001.
- If you want to make a domestic call in the UK, you need to dial 001 first.
- In the US you can use a pay phone to call any country but you have to use a credit card or have enough coins.



5 Read David's first telephone conversation again. Try to imagine what a member of the camp staff said to him.

A woman: Hello! Pineland Camp.

David: Hello, this is David Hunt speaking.
Could I speak to the camp director?

A woman: ...

David: OK. I'll wait.

A woman: ...

David: Oh, right. Could you please tell him that my friend and I and a boy and a girl from Russia are at San Francisco International Airport and nobody has come to pick us up?

A woman: ...

David: Yes, we can call back in ten minutes.

A woman: ...

David: Thanks! Talk to you soon.

A woman: ...

6 Listen to the conversation and check your answers.

7 Work in pairs. Use this information to make up phone dialogues.



1. (Anna — Kate)

Anna is calling Kate to invite her to her birthday party. Kate answers the phone. She is very happy about the party and promises to come.

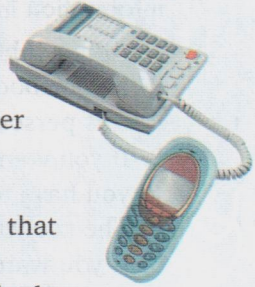
2. (Mary — John's mother)

Mary is calling her classmate John to tell him that instead of Maths they are going to have Literature tomorrow. But John is out. His mother answers the phone.



3. (Jane Grey's mother — school director)

Jane's mother is calling the director to tell him that Jane is ill. The director's secretary answers the phone. She says the director is talking to somebody else. The secretary asks Jane's mother to call back.



8 Read the conversations again and find the sentences that contain the following information:

- обещания и решения, принятые в момент речи;
- предположения относительно будущих событий;
- заранее намеченные планы, для осуществления которых совершены определенные действия;
- действия, которые с большой вероятностью или неизбежно произойдут в будущем;
- действия, запланированные в соответствии с графиком, расписанием;
- планы, желания, намерения;
- будущие действия, которые, возможно, произойдут, а возможно, и нет.

9 a) Answer the questions.

Для выражения каких будущих действий используются глаголы:

1. в форме the Future Simple?
2. в форме the Present Progressive?
3. в форме the Present Simple?
4. конструкция *to be going to*?

b) Read the explanation and check your answers.



Способы выражения будущих действий

Будущие действия можно выразить с помощью **the Present Progressive Tense**, **to be going to**, **the Present Simple Tense** и **the Future Simple Tense**.

The Present Progressive Tense употребляется:

- для выражения заранее запланированных действий, которые произойдут в будущем:

I am leaving tomorrow.— Я уезжаю завтра.

We are going to the cinema to night.— Мы идем в кино сегодня вечером.

- когда говорящий выражает намерение сделать что-либо в будущем, употребляется **to be going to** (собираться сделать что-либо):

My friend has invited me to his birthday party. I'm going to buy a present for him.— Мой друг пригласил меня на день рождения. Я собираюсь купить ему подарок.

To be going to также употребляется для выражения большой вероятности или неизбежности совершения действия в будущем, когда уже есть доказательства того, что они сбудутся в ближайшем будущем:

Look at Rita! She is going to cry.— Посмотри на Риту! Она сейчас заплачет.

The Present Simple Tense употребляется:

- для выражения действий, которые произойдут в соответствии с графиком или расписанием:

The train arrives at 6 o'clock.— Поезд прибывает в 6 часов.

- для выражения будущих действий в придаточных предложениях времени и условия:

I'll phone him if I have time.— Я позвоню ему, если у меня будет время.

We'll tell him about the letter when he comes.— Мы расскажем ему о письме, когда он придет.

The Future Simple Tense употребляется:

- для выражения будущих действий, которые, возможно, произойдут, а возможно, и нет:

One day we'll meet again.— Когда-нибудь мы встретимся снова.

- для выражения предположения относительно будущих действий:

In ten years she'll become a famous singer.— Через 10 лет она станет знаменитой певицей.

- для выражения обещаний и решений, принятых в момент речи:
A: *What are you doing?* — Что ты делаешь?
B: *I'm cleaning the floor.* — Я мою пол.
A: *I'll help you.* — Я помогу тебе.
- С глаголами **hope, think, believe**:
I think Granny will come on Monday. — Я думаю, бабушка придет в понедельник.
I hope she'll sing tonight. — Я надеюсь, она будет петь сегодня вечером.
- С наречиями **probably, perhaps**:
Perhaps he'll phone tomorrow. — Возможно, он позвонит завтра.

10 Put the verbs in brackets in the right form and complete the sentences.

1. Have you planned everything for tomorrow's party? — Yes. Jason (buy) chocolates and biscuits, Sara (bake) a cake and Morris (decorate) the flat.
2. What (do) you tomorrow? — I'm not sure. I think I (stay) at home and relax.
3. It (rain) soon. Look at those grey clouds.
4. Don't sit on this chair. You (fall).
5. Mary (be) five next week. We (have) a big party. — Who ... you (invite)?
6. When ... this bus (leave)? — I don't know. I (go) and have a look.
7. I have just seen Sam. ... he (be) in this evening? — No, he (leave) for Tomsk tonight.
8. Are you ready? Hurry up! We (be) late.
9. Where can I listen to Paul McCartney? — He (give) the last concert in Moscow tonight and after that he (fly) to Paris.

11 Talk about yourself.

1. What are you going to do tonight / tomorrow?
2. Have you got any set plans for this / next weekend?
3. What do you think you'll do next summer?
4. Who do you want to be when you grow up?

- Model:**
1. What are you going to do tonight / tomorrow? — *Tonight my mother and I are going to tidy up the flat.*
 2. Have you got any set plans for this / next weekend? — *Not really. Maybe we'll go to the swimming pool. / Yes. My brother and I are going on an excursion. We bought the tickets two months ago.*
 3. What do you think you'll do next summer? — *Next summer I'll probably find a part-time job.*
 4. Who will you be when you grow up? — *I think I'll be a doctor when I grow up.*

12 Imagine that you've got a guest from abroad. Offer help in these situations.

Model: I'm thirsty.— *I'll bring you some water.*

1. I'm cold.
2. I'd like to see your town.
3. I haven't got any cash.
4. I need a taxi to the airport.
5. I can't find my mobile phone.
6. I'd like to take some pictures of this beautiful building.
7. I'd like to take a shower.

13 Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple, the Present Progressive, the Future Simple or use *to be going to* and complete the conversation.



Mother: Hi, John. How are you?

John: Hi, Mum. It's great to hear from you.

Mother: What (do)?

John: Actually, I (get) ready for dinner.

Mother: Shall I call back later?

John: Oh, no. I (go) to dinner with Steven and he (be late), as always.

Mother: Your cousin Steven? Great! And how are things in New York?

John: I (work) and (study) as usual. This month we (work) on a new project. It's really interesting.

Mother: ... you (get) any rest at all?

John: Yes, Mum. I (have) a little holiday next week. It's all planned. Steven and I (go) to Niagara Falls for two days.

Mother: Wow, that's exciting.

John: Yes, and Mary is going to join us too. She (arrive) from Florida on Friday.

Mother: What are you going to do there?

John: On Saturday we (see) the falls on the Canadian side. We ... probably (walk) under the falls. There is also a boat that takes you as near to the falls as you can get.

Mother: Are you going to take this boat? It might be dangerous.

John: I don't know yet. I (have a look) at it first.



Mother: And what are you going to do on Sunday?

John: We ... (go) to the Canadian side of the falls. From that side you can see them all really well.

Mother: Right. That all sounds great, but don't let me keep you on the phone for so long. You'll be late for your dinner.

John: That (be) a change for Steven. I'm always on time.

Mother: (*laughs*) Have a good dinner, dear. Bye!

John: OK, bye, Mum! I (try) to phone you soon.

14 Listen to the speaker and check your answers.

Homework

A Read the following phrases. Then put them in the table.

1. I'm afraid he / she is out at the moment.

2. The line is busy.

3. Can you call him / her back?

4. Can he / she call you back?

5. Can I take a message?

6. Hello, this is ... speaking.

7. Could I speak to ... , please?

8. Could you take a message?

9. Would you like to leave a message?

10. Wait a minute. I'll put you through.

11. Hold on. I'll go and see if he / she is in.

12. Just a minute. I'll connect you.

13. I'd like to speak to... — Speaking.

14. Don't hang up. I'm looking for a pen and a piece of paper.

Как начать телефонный разговор	
Как сказать, что позвать кого-либо к телефону в данный момент невозможно	
Как попросить подождать	
Что можно предложить, если позвать кого-либо к телефону в данный момент невозможно	
Как попросить принять сообщение	

B Put the verbs in brackets in the right form to complete the sentences.

1. You (see) Peter again. He (not leave) until Monday.
2. What a great birthday present! Your mother (be surprised).
3. Look at the sky. It (rain) today.
4. Alice should work harder. She (get) another bad mark in English.
5. You must be ready by half past two. Your train (leave) at three.
6. A: Shall I drive you to the train station?
B: Thanks. We (take) a taxi. It (come) at a quarter to three.
7. A: The phone is ringing.
B: I (answer) it.
8. A: I'm hungry.
B: I (get) you something to eat.
9. A: I (go) to the cinema tonight.
B: I (go) with you.
A: Great idea! It (be) fun!

C Say it in English.

1. Я встречаюсь с Майклом во вторник. Он прилетает из Москвы.
2. Вы собираетесь готовиться к тесту? Он будет очень трудным.
3. У меня упала ручка! — Я подниму ее!
4. Закрывай чемодан! Мы опять опоздаем!
5. Может быть, Джон приедет на Новый год.
6. Этим летом я планирую поехать в лагерь. — А твоя мама согласится?
7. Что ты собираешься делать вечером? — Пока не знаю, может быть, буду смотреть телевизор.
8. Через месяц твоей сестре исполнится пять лет. Что ты ей подарить? — Она получит от мамы куклу, так что я, наверно, подарю для нее кровать.

1 Listen to the words and expressions and repeat them after the speaker.

PIN (Personal Identification

Number) code — пароль доступа

cash — наличные деньги

a cash machine — банкомат

the confirm button — кнопка

подтверждения

to enter smth — зд. вводить что-либо

to look away — отворачиваться

to take out — снимать (деньги)

to lend smth to smb — одалживать кому-либо что-либо (давать в долг)

to borrow smth from smb — одалживать что-либо у кого-либо (брать в долг)

Never mind.— Ничего страшного.

2 Listen to the conversation and say:

1. what David was going to do.
2. what David is actually doing.
3. if David had the time for a snack.

3 Read the conversation and check your answers.

At San Francisco
International Airport, USA
"Murphy's Law"

David: I'm going to the snack bar.

Charlie: Don't go away, David. The counsellor will turn up as soon as you leave. It's "Murphy's Law".

Dima: What's "Murphy's Law"?

Charlie: It's a saying that means "If anything can go wrong, it will go wrong."

David: But we don't know if he'll come back in five minutes or in an hour and I'm hungry. Doesn't anybody want something to eat?

Dima: I'd like a sandwich, but I haven't got any cash on me.

David: I can lend you some money if you want.

Lisa: Thank you, but my brother and I try not to borrow money from people. In fact, I've got a credit card. I just don't know how to use it.

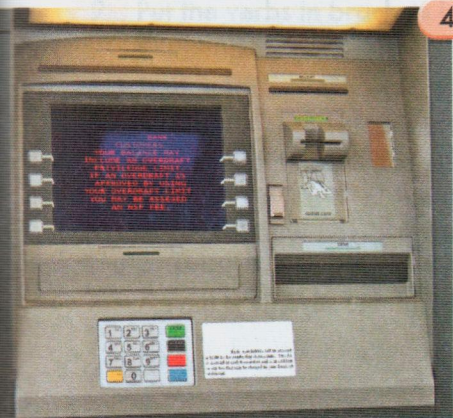
David: I'll show you how to use it if you come with me.

Lisa: That'll be great, thanks.

David: Right. Here is the machine. Insert your card into the machine. Choose the language. Now enter your PIN code. Do you remember yours?



- Lisa: No, but Mum has written mine in my notebook. She does everything for me. I can't stop her.
- David: You should remember your PIN by heart. If somebody finds it in your notebook, they can take your money. Now I'll look away and you enter your PIN. And don't forget to press the confirm button at the end.
- Lisa: Right. I'll tell you as soon as I'm ready... Oops! I've made a mistake. The machine is asking me whether I want to try again.
- David: Say yes, just try again, but be very careful this time. If you enter the wrong PIN number three times, the cash machine won't return your card.
- Lisa: But I'm afraid to try again. If the machine swallows my card, I'll have no money at all.
- David: But you haven't got any cash. What will you do when you need to buy something?
- Lisa: All right, all right, I'll try again. *(A minute later)* They accepted my PIN. What do I do next?
- David: Choose the sum of money you want to take out. Then wait for your card and your cash.
- Lisa: *(collects the cash)* Wow, that was easy! Let's go and get something to eat.
- David: I think it's too late. "Murphy's Law" is at work.
- Lisa: Why? What's happened?
- David: Well, it's good news. Our counsellor has arrived and has brought four more campers with him.
- Lisa: I'm sorry you won't have the time to buy a snack because of me.
- David: Never mind. Let's hope they'll give us some dinner when we get to the camp.



4 Read the conversation again and find the English equivalents of the following expressions:

1. вставлять карточку
2. выбирать язык
3. вводить пароль доступа
4. брать в долг
5. давать в долг
6. „проглатывать“ карточку
7. нажимать на кнопку подтверждения
8. помнить пароль доступа наизусть
9. иметь наличные деньги
10. принимать пароль доступа

5 Answer the questions.

1. What does David want to do?
2. What is “Murphy’s Law”?
3. Does David believe in “Murphy’s Law”?
4. Does Dima borrow any money from David? Why? / Why not?
5. What is Lisa’s problem?
6. Where do David and Lisa go first?
7. What does Lisa need to do to get her money?
8. What has Lisa’s mother done wrong?
9. Why doesn’t Lisa want to enter her PIN code a second time?
10. Does Lisa manage to get some money?
11. Does David get his snack?

6 Mark these facts true, false or not stated (if there is not enough information in the conversation). Explain your answers using the information from the conversation.

1. American and British cash machines are very similar.
2. You need a PIN code if you want to take money from a cash machine.
3. Nobody should know your PIN code because they can use it to take your money.
4. A cash machine will usually give you some money but won’t return your card.
5. If you enter the wrong PIN code three times, the cash machine won’t return your card.
6. A cash machine in the USA won’t give you more than 500 dollars in 24 hours.

7 Think of the right words or expressions to complete the sentences.

1. I never ... money from anybody.
2. Don’t lend your money ... Derek. He never returns it.
3. I’m really sorry about this mistake.— Never... You’ll do better next time.
4. I can’t pay you now. I haven’t got any ... on me.
5. Do you know your ... code? You need to know it if you want to get some
6. My father doesn’t want to ... money ... the bank. He says he’ll have to pay back more.

7. Who will ... me some money? I'll pay you back tomorrow.
8. We are late ... of Kate. She couldn't find her bag.
9. I waited and waited for my friend, but she never ... up.

8 a) Read the text "Murphy's Law" again and find the following:

1. Сложноподчиненные предложения, содержащие придаточные предложения условия.
2. Сложноподчиненные предложения, содержащие придаточные предложения времени.
3. Сложноподчиненные предложения, содержащие изъяснительные придаточные предложения.

b) Write the sentences you have found into your copybooks. How will you put them in Russian?

c) Answer the questions.

1. В какой форме употребляются глаголы в главных предложениях, выражающих будущие действия?
2. В какой форме употребляются глаголы в придаточных предложениях времени, выражающих будущие действия?
3. В каких предложениях вместо необходимого по смыслу будущего времени (the Future Simple) используется настоящее (the Present Simple)?
4. Следует ли использовать настоящее время (the Present Simple) вместо будущего (the Future Simple) в придаточных изъяснительных предложениях, выражающих будущие действия?

d) Read the grammar comment on page 244 and check your answers.

9 Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple or the Future Simple. Explain your choice.

1. If you (listen) to me, you (make) the right decision.
2. I'm not sure if Mike (arrive) tomorrow. He hasn't phoned yet.
3. She (not pass) the exam unless she (start) her revision right now.
4. Mum (not worry) unless somebody (tell) her about it.
5. Mary (phone) you when she (be) ready to go out.
6. Tom (not go home) until he (finish) this task.
7. You'll have to ask her if she (join) us tomorrow.

10 Read the story about “Murphy’s Law” and mark these sentences true or false.

1. “Murphy’s Law” was invented by a scientist after a series of tests.
2. “Murphy’s Law” was just a joke that the team at Edwards Air Force Base liked.
3. People talked about “Murphy’s Law” when they wanted somebody to be very careful.
4. Their belief in “Murphy’s Law” didn’t help the team in their work.
5. Journalists liked the story about “Murphy’s Law”.

For your information

“Murphy’s Law” gets its name from Captain Edward A. Murphy, an engineer who worked on a very challenging project at Edwards Air Force Base in 1949. One day, he noticed that a technician, who was known for his mistakes, had just made another one. Captain Murphy said, “If there is any way to do something wrong, this guy will find it.”

Since then the team members always thought about the worst possible scenario when they got ready for a new experiment. They called it “Murphy’s Law”. When the project was over, the pilots and engineers always mentioned this “law” in their interviews. They said it had helped them in their work because it made them extra careful. Soon after that, Murphy’s Law appeared in a lot of magazines and newspapers and became famous. Nowadays there are a lot of witty statements that are similar to Murphy’s Law. They are made up by different people all over the world.



11 Say what you think. Speak about 1,5 minute.

1. Is “Murphy’s Law” usually true?
2. Is “Murphy’s Law” for optimists or for pessimists?
3. In which situations / jobs is “Murphy’s Law” useful?
4. In which situations / jobs is “Murphy’s Law” useless?

- 12 a) Put the verbs in brackets in the right form and complete the "laws" that are similar to Murphy's.



1. If there (be) two queues, yours always (move) slower.
2. Just when you (think) things cannot get any worse, they (do).
3. If you (put) something in a very safe place, you ... never (find) it again.
4. If a lot of different things (can) go wrong, they ... all (go) wrong at the same time.
5. If you (put) on your new shoes for the first time, you (have to) walk miles.
6. As soon as you (learn) all the rules, they (change) again.
7. If you (throw) something away, you (need) it an hour later.

b) Which of them do you find true / not true?

- 13 Make questions for these answers.

1. You need to dial the country code first and then the area code.
2. The country code for Russia is 7.
3. The pay phone is just round the corner down the street.
4. You can get something to eat at the snack bar.
5. There is a cash machine in the bank across the road.
6. The bus to Moscow leaves at ten o'clock.
7. I'm afraid there is no café in this building.
8. I have no idea. This mobile phone is different from mine.

- 14 Role-play. A — the host. B — a guest from abroad. In turns ask each other questions and answer them. Extra information for the host is on page 46.

Model:

B Information for the guest:

You are English in Russia and you want to phone home. You've got the telephone number 0044 123 9743764, but whenever you dial it, you get the message "The number you have dialled has not been recognized."

A Information for the host:

In Russia every international call starts with 810 instead of 00.



Excuse me. I'm having a problem with this telephone number. I want to phone home, but whenever I dial the number, I get the message "The number you have dialled has not been recognized".

Oh, I know, this happens a lot. Most international codes start with 00. But in Russia we dial 810 instead. So you have to dial 810 first, then 44 for England and finally 123 9743764.



B Information for the guest:

1. You are in England. You are invited to the party but you don't know when to come or what to take with you.
2. You are Russian and you want to phone a city in England. You've got the telephone number 0044 123 9743764, but whenever you dial it, you get the message "The number you have dialled has not been recognized".
3. You are in the US. You don't know how to use the cash machine.
4. You are in your host's kitchen. You don't know how to make tea.
5. You don't know how to send an e-mail from your host's computer.
6. You want to know how to get to the nearest restaurant from your host's house.
7. You don't know how to use your host's CD player.

- 15 Listen to the dialogues and check your answers.

Homework

A Fill in the gaps with the right prepositions where necessary.

1. He is very careful with his bike. Don't try to borrow it ... him. He won't let you.
2. You shouldn't lend your money ... strangers.
3. We've missed a great party because ... Jane. She had to babysit her little brother.
4. Have you got any money ... you? If not, I can lend ... you some.
5. It's getting late. I hope your friend will turn ... soon. I can't wait anymore.
6. You must return this parcel now, or they will charge ... you for it.

B Translate the sentences into English.

1. Не нужно одалживать ему свои книги. У него их достаточно.
2. Я не люблю одалживать людям свои вещи. А ты?
3. Извини, я потерял твой номер телефона.— Ничего страшного.
4. Мне нужна мелочь, я хочу позвонить.
5. Мы не можем больше ждать. Боюсь, что твой брат так и не появится.
6. Мы опоздаем из-за тебя. Вечно ты забываешь адрес!
7. Не пытайся воспользоваться его карточкой! Ты не знаешь его пароля доступа.
8. Мне нужны наличные. Где банкомат?

C Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple or the Future Simple. Explain your choice to the class.

1. Ask Dad if he (speak) to your teacher. I don't know if I (have) the time to do it myself.
2. My friend is not sure if he (go) out with us tomorrow. He's got a lot to do.
3. I (not work) tomorrow unless you (ask) me to.
4. Leave her a message if she (be) not in.
5. My friends (go) hiking as soon as it (get) warm.
6. He (enter) his PIN code after he (see) this message.

D Write your own "Murphy's Laws". Prepare to share them with your classmates. Talk about which laws are the funniest.

A**Information for the host:**

1. In England it's polite to arrive 10 or 15 minutes late. You can recommend a box of sweets, souvenirs from Russia.
2. No country code for domestic calls. Dial 0 before a local telephone number. You don't need this 0 only when you phone from abroad.
3. Insert your card into the machine. Choose the language. Enter your PIN code. Press the confirm button and choose the sum of money you want to take out. Wait for your card and your cash.
4. Turn the kettle on. Open this cupboard and take any mug you like. Sugar and tea bags are on the same shelf. The spoons are in this cupboard.
5. Open the Outlook Express programme (this yellow symbol on the desktop). Press the *new message* button and write your e-mail. Don't forget to write the e-mail address in the top field. Press the *send / receive* button.
6. There is a restaurant nearby on the right side of the road. Give directions.
7. Press the *on / off* button to switch it on. Then press the *open / close* button and put in your CD. Press the *close* button again. Press the *play* button.

Lessons 12, 13**Test yourself****Homework****A Prepare for your project "At an international airport".**

This summer your friend got really lucky. He / She is going to Turkey with his family for two weeks. From Turkey your friend is flying straight to the UK where your friend is spending a month with his / her pen friend. It's the first time he / she is going abroad and he / she doesn't speak very good English.

The adventure is going to start at Antalya Airport. He / She is flying alone and will be met by a host family at Heathrow Airport. He / She has got a bit of small change, a credit card which he / she has never used before and the telephone number of the host family. Prepare detailed instructions for him / her for the following situations.

- He / She is at Antalya Airport alone.
What should he / she do? What questions may he / she have? What might people say to him / her? What must he / she be careful about?

- He / She has arrived in the UK.
What should he / she do?
What questions may he / she have? What might people say to him / her?
What must he / she be careful about?
- Nobody has met him / her.
How can he / she use the phone? How can he / she phone friends in the UK?
Where should he / she offer to meet them? How can he / she phone relatives in Russia? How can he / she take out money from the cash machine?

In these instructions you can use some Russian if you need to translate some of the English phrases for your friend, and use a lot of pictures if you can.

Lessons 14, 15

Project "At an international airport"



- 1 Make a presentation of your project.
- 2 Listen to your classmates' presentations and mark each presentation according to these points.
 - a) How good was the overall presentation?
 - b) Did they use some good pictures? Did the pictures help you understand the material better?
 - c) Was the presentation informative enough?
 - d) Has your classmate chosen an unusual and interesting form for his / her presentation?
 - e) Were there any grammar mistakes?
 - f) Were there any factual mistakes?
- 3 Discuss the presentations and choose the best ones.

Lessons 16, 17, 18

Homereading

"A Retrieved Reformation" by O. Henry (see Workbook 1)

Your active vocabulary

At the airport

a telephone box
an exit
an information desk
a check-in desk
a ticket office
bureau de change
a café
a restaurant
a duty-free shop
no smoking
lost baggage
customs
a smoking zone
to arrive in / at
gate
a passport control
to unpack smth
on time
to take off
duty-free
a passenger
to throw smth away
to join smb / smth
security check
to get ready for smth
to board a plane
to save up
a queue

baggage
a trolley
a sign
a written confirmation
scales
excess weight
arrivals
departures
a boarding pass
a flight
liquids
sharp objects
an aisle
to get rid of smth
to keep smth
on time
a delay
an advantage
to make a reservation
to check in
to charge money
to catch a flight
to miss a flight

Making phone calls

a pay phone
to accept coins
a digit
small change

a domestic call
a country code
an area code
a tone
to dial a number
the line is busy
to get through
to phone back
to swallow a coin

Using a cash machine

a PIN code
to accept
cash
to collect the cash
to enter the wrong
PIN number
a cash machine
the confirm button
to enter a card
to swallow a card
to insert a card
to choose the
language
to lend
to borrow
to press a button

2

Lessons 1, 2

Do you have a friend?

1 Listen to the words and expressions and repeat them after the speaker.

- a poster — зд. стенгазета
 to feel awkward — чувствовать себя неловко
 to have a laugh — смеяться
 to turn to smb for help — обращаться к кому-либо за помощью
 to have a good sense of humour — иметь хорошее чувство юмора
 to whisper — шептать
 to share smth with smb — делить что-либо / делиться чем-либо
 obviously — очевидно
 since — зд. поскольку
 as — когда, в качестве, так как
 to rely on smb — полагаться на кого-либо
 breathtaking — захватывающий дух
 to nod — кивать
 to be about to do smth — собираться сделать что-либо

2 Read a page from Lisa's diary and do the task in Ex. 3.

On the way to Camp Pineland...

4 June Somewhere in California

"We strongly recommend to take our bus to the camp since lifelong friendships sometimes start there and then." This is what our camp brochure said. So when we got to the bus, Dima and I sat in the very centre and got ready to make new friends.

Four new campers introduced themselves to us. There was Daniel from Australia, Pauline from New York, Lukas from Germany and Mary from Canada. We talked about our flights to the USA for a while but soon everybody got quiet. David and Charlie were still talking to each other in very fast English while Daniel was sleeping in the corner. A German boy was sitting in the front of the bus. He was obviously enjoying the





brehtaking views of the mountains. Mary, the Canadian, was listening to her MP3 player and Pauline was reading a teen fashion magazine. I waited and waited, but nothing, absolutely nothing interesting happened on the bus. Dima was sitting next to me. He was listening to his favourite pop music which drives me mad, but still I was glad he was there with me. It's strange, but I was thinking about my best friend back home and how much I was already missing her.

My best friend is Natasha. We didn't click straight away. I still remember the first day she came to school really well. Our first lesson was Literature. I was in the middle of answering a question when the door opened and Natasha came in with our school director. I immediately forgot what I wanted to say and got a bad mark. I was very angry with this new girl and became even angrier when I was told I had to share a table with her. I like to sit alone, but I soon realized that it was lucky to have the new girl nearby.

Natasha was very smart and got really good marks from the start. However, she didn't show off. In fact she seemed to feel awkward about her good marks. She often whispered the right answer to me when I turned to her for help. I was very grateful to Natasha, but when I tried to talk to her about her good marks and how cool she had been, she just nodded and walked away.

I think Natasha felt a bit lonely. The other girls didn't bully her, but they didn't ask her to join our games either. Natasha spent every break alone in the classroom. She read books and ate her usual sandwich. It was that sandwich that actually started our friendship.

Natasha's mum made her a huge sandwich every day. She put a bit of everything from the fridge in it: sometimes a bit of egg, some cheese and ham, some tomatoes, onions and cucumbers and a bit of mayonnaise. Once I even noticed some potatoes in it. Some of the girls found those sandwiches very funny and giggled behind Natasha's back. I feel ashamed of myself now when I remember that I often giggled with them.

I was really good at drawing. I always drew little pictures for our class's poster. They were usually very funny and they weren't supposed to be mean. So that month I drew a big picture of our class. I drew myself in my usual outfit which was already too short for me, and I drew my friend Sveta with mice on her head because she loves animals, and of course I drew Natasha with her big sandwich and a book. During the break my classmates were having a laugh at my picture and I noticed that Natasha was laughing with them too. She obviously had a good sense of humour.

The next day I was the first to come to school. As I was passing my poster, I noticed that somebody had changed it. Natasha's sandwich had been filled with rubbish: fish tails, bones, tins and plastic bags. I needed to do something before anyone else could see it. But just as I was about to change it with my pencil, Natasha walked into the classroom. She looked at the poster and then at the pencil in my hand and ran out of the room.

She didn't come to school the next day, so I decided to phone her. But she hung up on me when she heard my voice, so I called her again "Natasha, please listen to me. I didn't draw all that rubbish," I started to say quickly.

"It doesn't matter, Lisa," she answered sadly.

"It matters to me," I said. "It's OK," Natasha said. "I believe you. I have to go now. Bye!"

I felt disappointed, however I didn't want to hang up. "Wait!" I said. "If you believe me, there is a chance that one day we will be friends." Natasha was really surprised with my words and slowly she started getting really interested in the conversation. On the phone she was more relaxed and we talked



for the whole evening. Now I realize that on that day I found my best friend in the world. It's not that we always agree with each other about everything — of course not. We sometimes fall out over the smallest thing, but then we can't go to sleep until we make up. I know that I can always rely on Natasha and that she will never let me down. We've always stuck together since that day. That's what matters.

And then my thoughts were interrupted. The bus stopped. We had arrived at Camp Pineland.



3 Match the words and expressions from the text with their meanings.

1. to frighten or hurt someone
 2. to feel unhappy because somebody is far away
 3. to be friends for a very long time
 4. to feel bad about oneself for doing something wrong
 5. to be important to somebody
 6. to continue to help each other in any situation
 7. to like each other from the very beginning
 8. to laugh quietly in a childish way
 9. to quarrel
 10. to have the same opinion
 11. to feel upset because your hopes didn't come true
 12. not to help somebody in a difficult situation
 13. to be friends again
 14. to be unkind
 15. to show that you are better than other people
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) to have a lifelong friendship | i) to make up with someone |
| b) to click straight away | j) to matter |
| c) to agree with each other | k) to let someone down |
| d) to be mean | l) to giggle |
| e) to feel disappointed | m) to miss someone |
| f) to feel ashamed of oneself | n) to show off |
| g) to fall out | o) to bully somebody |
| h) to stick together | |



4 Listen to the speaker, check your answers and learn to pronounce these words and expressions correctly.

5 Match the Russian sentences with their English equivalents from Lisa's diary in Ex. 2.

1. Мы настоятельно рекомендуем поехать в наш лагерь автобусом, поскольку именно там и тогда завязывается дружба на всю жизнь.

2. Мы не сразу поладили.

3. Наташа не воображала. На самом деле, казалось, что она чувствует себя неловко из-за своих хороших оценок.

4. Мне стыдно за себя, когда я вспоминаю, что часто хихикала вместе с ними.

5. Они всегда были очень смешными, и не предполагалось, что они будут оскорбительными.

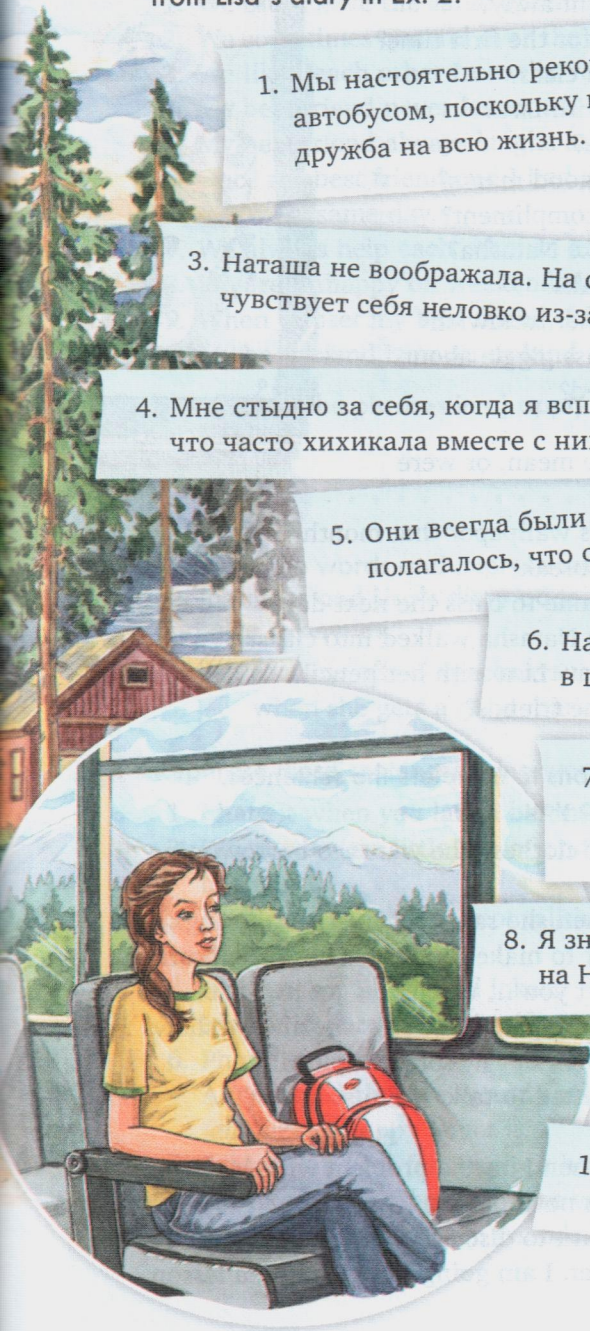
6. На следующий день я пришла в школу первой.

7. Иногда мы ругаемся из-за ерунды, но потом мы не можем лечь спать, пока не помиримся.

8. Я знаю, что всегда могу положиться на Наташу, и она меня не подведет.

9. Это имеет значение.

10. С того дня мы всегда держимся вместе.



6 Answer the questions about Lisa and Natasha's story.

1. Did Lisa and Natasha click straight away?
2. How did Lisa and Natasha meet for the first time?
3. When did Natasha come to Lisa's class?
4. Why did Natasha share a table with Lisa?
5. What did Lisa like about Natasha?
6. How did Natasha feel about her good marks?
7. How did Natasha react to Lisa's compliment?
8. Did the other girls in the class like Natasha?
9. What did Natasha do during breaks?
10. What did Natasha's mum put in her sandwich?
11. What did the girls from Lisa's class giggle about?
12. Did Lisa laugh too? What changed?
13. What was Lisa good at?
14. Were her pictures supposed to be mean, or were they supposed to be funny?
15. What did Lisa draw for the class's wallpaper that month?
16. What was happening during the break?
17. What did Lisa notice when she came to class the next day?
18. What was Lisa trying to do when Natasha walked into class?
19. What did Natasha do when she saw Lisa with her pencil?
20. How did Lisa and Natasha become friends?



7 Fill in the gaps with the right prepositions to complete the sentences. Use the page from Lisa's diary to help you.

1. My sister and I always fall ... over clothes. She wants to borrow mine all the time.
2. I don't agree ... my best friend when she says that poetry is boring.
3. Alice's mother always relies ... her to make dinner for her little brother.
4. I'm glad that your friends didn't let you ... when you got in trouble.
5. Ann doesn't want to invite Kate to the party. She says she always shows
6. What happened? — Maggie and I fell out ... some stupid film. She wanted to see it, but I just wanted to talk.— I'm sure you'll make ... soon.
7. My brother is a very smart boy. When I have a problem with Maths, I always turn ... him for help. He's never let me ... so far.
8. Is Tom angry ... you? He didn't want to discuss it.
9. This boy bullies ... my little brother. I am going to teach him a lesson.

8 a) Rephrase these sentences using the words and expressions from the diary.

1. We often have the same opinion about things.
2. We sometimes quarrel over the smallest things.
3. We liked each other from the very start.
4. My best friend never leaves me alone in a difficult situation.
5. My best friend always laughs at funny jokes.
6. Once my best friend and I had a big fight but we were friends again that very same day.
7. We always help each other in any situation.
8. We are unhappy on weekends because we don't see each other.
9. When I upset my best friend, I feel very bad about myself.
10. My best friend is never unkind to anybody.

b) Which of the phrases in a) apply to you and your best friend?

Homework

A Translate the words and expressions from Ex. 3 into Russian. Use the explanations and Lisa's diary page. Write them down in your copybooks and give examples.

Model: to show off — красоваться, рисоваться (e.g., She always shows off when she gets a good mark.)

B Rephrase these sentences using words and expressions from the diary page.

1. I hate it when you laugh behind my back in that childish way.
2. When we were little, we often fought over her bike. She didn't want to share it.
3. I noticed that you are not talking to each other. When will you be friends again?
4. Our teacher likes good jokes.
5. It's not important to him if we come a bit later.
6. Phone your friend. Don't be so unkind.
7. Alice hoped that we would come to her party, but we couldn't, and she felt very unhappy about it.
8. Andrew and his father often have the same opinion about things.
9. We liked each other from the very beginning.
10. Masha and I have been friends for a very long time.

C Translate these sentences into English.

1. Мы с моим другом никогда не ссоримся.
2. Вы должны помириться сегодня. Завтра Маша уезжает.
3. Не приводи с собой Мишу. Он всегда воображает.
4. Мы с кузеном сразу понравились друг другу. Это было началом нашей дружбы.
5. Вчера ты подвела меня, постарайся помочь мне сегодня.
6. Отец очень разочарован. Тебе должно быть стыдно.
7. Я могу на тебя положиться? — Конечно, я всегда тебе помогу.
8. Скажи мне, кто над тобой издевается? — Это Петя. Он недобрый.

D Put the verbs in brackets in the right form to complete the dialogues. Use the Future Simple, the Present Simple, the Present Progressive or the Future with *going to*.



1

Girl: ... you (know) Daniel?

Boy: Is he the guy who won "The Green City" competition?

Girl: Yes, he planted one thousand trees last year!

Boy: That's amazing. So what's his prize?

Girl: They (send) him to a cool summer camp in the States. And they (pay) for the whole trip. Isn't he lucky?

Boy: Yes, I'm sure he (look) forward to it.

2

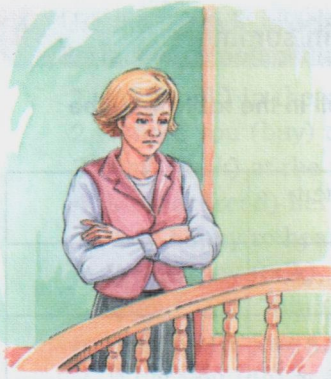
Lukas: What's up, Mum?

Mother: Don't ask me what's up, Lukas. I've just spoken to your English teacher Mr Grey. He says you have failed every single test this year, so you'll have to repeat the year!

Lukas: Rubbish, Mum. My English is all right.

Mother: No, it's not, young man. And it will have to get better before it's too late. You (go) to the States to Camp Pineland. I've got it all planned. And this autumn you (write) another test for Mr Grey and I promise you (pass) it this time.





Mother: What (go on) here, Pauline? Switch this music off now!

Pauline: Mum, you're home early today. We (get) ready for a party.

Mother: That's lovely, but you need to do something first, don't you remember?

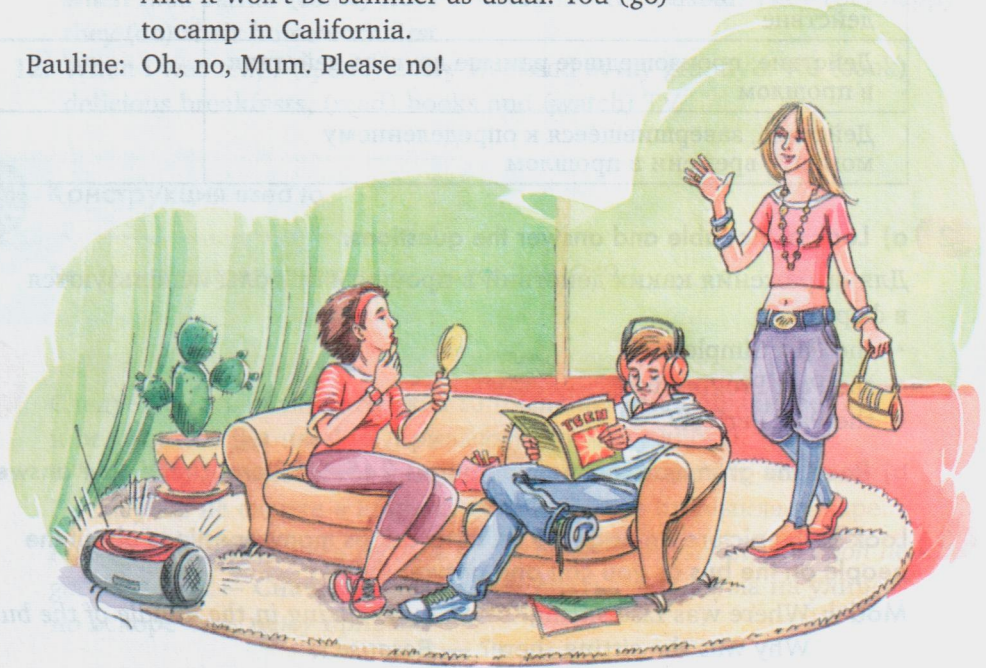
Pauline: No, what?

Mother: Today is your turn to pick up your younger sister from school. And her lessons (finish) in five minutes.

Pauline: Oh, no! How could I forget? But I can't go, Mum. I'm sorry. We (go) to Jake's party tonight. Everybody is going to be there. It's the coolest party this spring. Claire and Simon (come) all the way from Washington.

Mother: You should be ashamed of yourself. All you think about are these parties and clothes. Maybe it's all my fault, but now it's time to correct it. This summer you (not go) to any parties. And it won't be summer as usual. You (go) to camp in California.

Pauline: Oh, no, Mum. Please no!



E Prepare to retell Lisa and Natasha's story. Use Ex. 6 as a plan.

- 1 Look through the text in Ex. 2 of Lessons 1, 2 and fill in the table with the sentences which contain:

Действие, произошедшее в прошлом в определенное время	
Действия, произошедшие одно за другим в прошлом	
Повторяющиеся в прошлом действия, которые более не происходят	
Действие, происходившее в определенный момент времени в прошлом	
Описание обстановки, на фоне которой происходили события повествования	
Два и более равных по длительности действия, происходившие в прошлом одновременно	
Действие, продолжавшееся в прошлом в тот момент, когда произошло другое более краткое действие	
Действие, произошедшее раньше другого действия в прошлом	
Действие, завершившееся к определенному моменту времени в прошлом	

- 2 a) Look at the table and answer the questions.

Для выражения каких действий в прошлом глаголы используются в форме:

- the Past Simple?
- the Past Progressive?
- the Past Perfect?

b) Read the grammar comment on pages 245–255 and check your answers.

- 3 Look at the picture on page 50. In turns ask as many questions about the people on the bus as you can and answer them.

Model: Where was Lisa sitting? — *She was sitting in the middle of the bus.*

Why was she sitting there? — *Because...*

4 Use the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple, the Past Progressive or the Past Perfect to complete the sentences.

1. We (walk) in the woods when the weather (change). It (start) to rain.
2. Where you (buy) this jacket? — I (get) it from Zara last month.
3. Ann (look) at the notice, (laugh) and (go) away.
4. Mother (read) her morning newspaper when Jim (phone). She (not be) very happy to hear from him.
5. While they (talk), I quietly (get out) of the house and (run) over to my friend Tom. Tom (hide) behind a big tree.
6. Before Moscow Alice (visit) Perm and Ufa.
7. What you (do) at 8 o'clock in the morning yesterday? I (phone) you, but nobody (answer).— I (take) a shower. I (not hear) you.
8. That morning I (want) to do some extra work. I (get up) early, (have) a quick breakfast and (go) to my office. When I (arrive), I realized that I (leave) my keys.
9. The film already (start) when I (switch) the TV on.
10. While Jane (look) out of the window, her friend Ben (take) pictures of her.
11. The girls (do) their homework and (go) out. They (play) in the garden when their father (come) from work earlier than usual. They (be) happy they (do) their homework first.
12. When I was ten, I (spend) every weekend at my granny's. We (cook) delicious breakfasts, (read) books and (watch) TV.



Конструкция used to

See the grammar comment on pages 248–249.



Следует уметь различать **used to** (бывало / имел обыкновение) и **be used to / get used to** (привыкнуть к чему-либо):

Why don't you go to Egypt in summer? — I'm not used to the heat.

Почему вы не ездите в Египет летом? — Я не привыкла к жаре.

First Peter couldn't sleep because of the noise in the street, but soon he got used to it.— Сначала Петя не мог спать из-за шума на улице, но вскоре он к нему привык.

5 Make changes to this story. Use *used to* or *would* where it is possible.

Model: Natasha spent every break alone in the classroom.— *Natasha used to spend every break alone in the classroom.*

Natasha's Mum made her a huge sandwich every day. She put a bit of everything from the fridge in it: sometimes a bit of egg, some cheese and ham, some tomatoes, onions and cucumbers and a bit of mayonnaise. Once I even noticed some potatoes in it. Some of the girls found those sandwiches very funny and giggled behind Natasha's back. I feel ashamed of myself now when I remember that I often giggled with them.

I was really good at drawing. I always drew little pictures for our class's poster. They were usually very funny and they weren't supposed to be mean.



6 Try to answer these questions for the characters.

1. Why did Natasha react to Lisa's compliment without any enthusiasm?
2. Why did Natasha eat such a strange sandwich?
3. Why did Lisa like to sit alone?

Make up stories for your answers. Write 4–6 sentences.

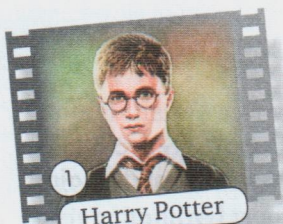
Models:

1. Natasha: In my old school I used to be the best in Literature.
2. Natasha's mother: When Natasha was little, she used to be a very bad eater.
3. Lisa: I used to have two best friends.

7 a) Listen to the characters' explanations and check your ideas.

b) Answer the questions.

1. Why was Natasha's friend disappointed?
2. What did Natasha decide to do in the new school?
3. What made Natasha's mother angry?
4. What decision did Natasha's mother make?
5. Why did Lisa and her friend use to fall out?
6. What idea did Lisa have?



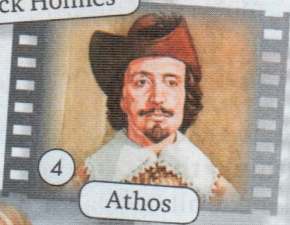
1 Harry Potter



2 Dubrovskiy



3 Sherlock Holmes



4 Athos



5 Gerda



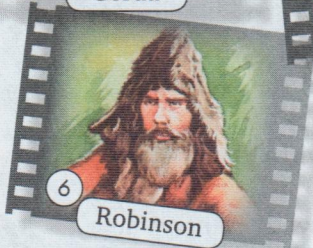
7 d'Artagnan



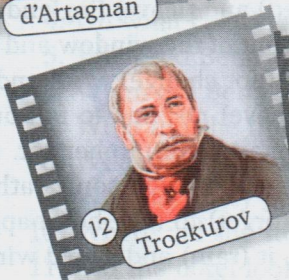
8 Kai



9 Friday



6 Robinson



12 Troekurov



11 Doctor Watson



10 Hermione Granger

8 Pair work. In turns ask and answer questions about friends and friendship. Use these ideas.

1. The day we met.
2. How we became friends.
3. Why I like / liked my best friend.
4. How we spend / used to spend time together.
5. How we fell out and made up / never made up.
6. Why we'll always stick together / never be friends again.

9 Report your classmate's answers to the class.

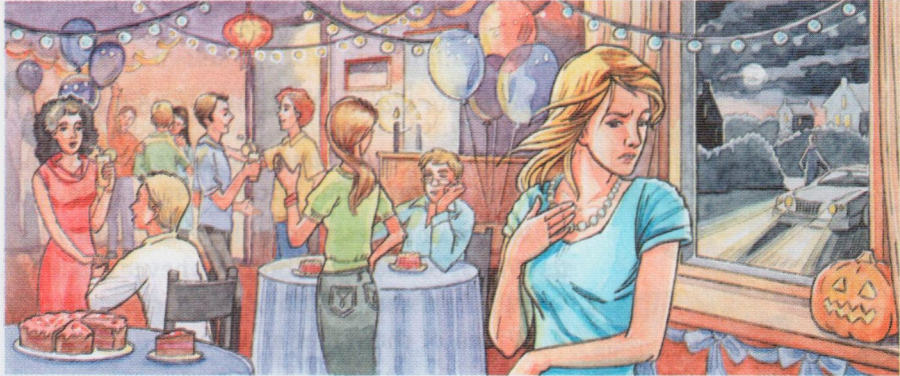
10 Look at the pictures and find pairs of friends. Answer the questions about these people.

1. Which of them used to be enemies?
2. Which of them fell out and never made up?
3. Which of them had no other friends?
4. Which of them met at school?

11 Group work. Choose one couple which you think represents the idea of friendship best of all. Create the story of their friendship. Start with how they met and include how their friendship was tested and how they stuck together.

Homework

- A Write a story how you and your best friend fell out. Alternatively, you can write about someone else's quarrel. In the end give reasons for and against each of the friends.
- B Read the story and put the verbs in the right form to complete the sentences.



It all started as a great Halloween party in the house of her old friend Jenny who lived in Scotland. One day Jenny (think) that it would be a great idea to organize a real Halloween party and invite all her classmates. Betty (be) Jenny's best friend, but at first she (be not) sure about this party. Betty (not want) to see Derek, her ex-boyfriend who (be) the soul of their gang at school. So Jenny (promise) not to invite him and Betty (agree) to come.

The party was lovely. A lot of people (come) from different parts of the world. It was interesting to find out that Simon (move) to France and Gregory and Kate (get married) and (leave) England for Italy. Betty (have) a great time when she (look) out of the window and (see) Derek. He (get) out of his cool sports car. He (not change) at all and (look) as handsome as he (do) at school. Betty (have) no time to fall out with Jenny — she (tiptoe) out of the living room and (run) to her car.

An hour later she still (drive) through some rather wild countryside. She (be) so angry that she (forget) to take her map, and she (not know) where she (be). It (get) dark, it (rain) and a cold wind (blow). Betty's car (run) out of petrol. Her best friend (let) her down. Betty (be) scared and tired. She understood that she (be) lost. Suddenly she (see) a light in the darkness and in a minute Betty (stop) in front of a little hotel. Next to the

hotel there was a very old graveyard with a small church. "This is exactly what one needs on Halloween night. I'm sure the owner of this hotel is going to tell me that it has belonged to a family of vampires for the last eight hundred years," Betty (think) to herself as she (look) around. At that moment the door (open) and a tall old man (come) into the light. "The night is cold and wet," he said to Betty and smiled. "Do come in."



As Betty (walk) in, she was greeted with a warm smile by the hostess. The woman (understand) everything immediately. "What would you like to eat?" she asked. "We've got a fish pie or lamb chops for dinner." Betty (not mind) and in a minute the old man (lay) the table and his wife (warm) up some food. "Don't worry, darling," the old woman said. "You won't have to eat your dinner alone. Our grandson Derek (be) back any minute. He (spend) this week with us. This afternoon his classmate Peter (phone) and (tell) him about some party which was just round the corner. Our Derek (go) just to say hello to his old friends, but he won't be long. He is such a lovely young man, our Derek. I'm sure you (like) him."

C Give the story a name and write your ending.
What did Betty say / think to herself?

D Answer the questions.

1. Who was Jenny?
2. Why did Betty come to Scotland?
3. Whose idea was the party?
4. On what condition did Betty come?
5. What did Betty find out about her old friends?
6. When did Betty see Derek?
7. What did she think when she saw him?
8. What happened after Betty left the house?
9. Why did Betty get lost?
10. Where did she stop?
11. Did the hotel look welcoming or scary?
12. Were the hosts nice to Betty?
13. Who did the hosts expect for dinner?
14. Did Jenny let Betty down?

1 Read the words and expressions and repeat them after the speaker.

a cabin — зд. летний домик в лагере

a bunk — узкая койка

a cabinmate — сосед по домику

to cheer up — приободряться

to cheer smb up — ободрять кого-либо

to belong to smb — принадлежать кому-либо

to fit in — зд. приспособливаться, привыкать

to split smb up — зд. разделять кого-либо

to grin — широко улыбаться

honest — честный

the Mohicans — могикане (индейское племя)

the Cherokee — ирокезы (индейское племя)

shabby — зд. ветхий, убогий

spare — лишний, запасной

2 Listen to Lisa's diary page and answer the questions.

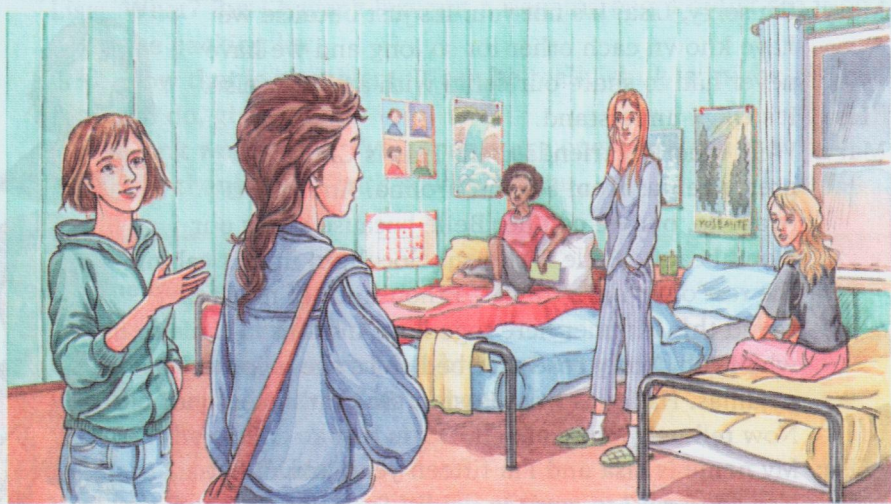
1. What is Lisa unhappy about?
2. How many girls are there in Lisa's cabin?
3. Are all the girls from Lisa's cabin American?
4. Are there any dangers in the camp?

3 Read Lisa's diary page for detail.

4 June Camp Pineland

"Dima and I got split up the moment we arrived. To make it worse, they've taken away our mobile phones. Why? Because they think it'll help us fit in more quickly. It's one of the most important rules of the camp. So now Dima and I won't even be able to exchange text messages to cheer each other up. And how will I know if he gets in trouble?"





This is what I was thinking to myself as one of the camp girls was taking me to my cabin. It's called "Cherokee" after the Indian tribe. I was getting really tired of walking when we finally stopped at the door of a rather shabby-looking cabin. Behind the door I heard two loud voices talking excitedly.

- Oh, no! What have they done?
- They've split us up!
- They've put Jennifer in the Mohicans and we've got a new girl in our cabin!
- It's Meredith Nutt who did this.
- Yes, that woman has hated us since we met years ago.
- How could she do this? We have been going to this camp since we were ten and we have always been together.
- Calm down, Belle. The camp can't always do what we want. I'm sure they tried their best.

At that moment, the girl who had taken me to the cabin, pushed the door open. I walked in and looked at the girls — my cabinmates. A very pretty African-American girl was sitting in the corner. Next to her there was a very tall and thin girl in pyjamas. She had a long nose, a big mouth and very clever eyes. The bed at the window belonged to a very beautiful blond who hardly turned in my direction and then, to my surprise, the fourth girl in the room was Mary, the Canadian. She grinned nervously when she saw me.

Mary: I'm sorry, Lisa. It's not you. It's just because we have known each other for so long and we have never had to share our cabin with anybody else.

Lisa: It's OK. I understand.

Mary: Well, meet my friends then. This is Cindy, our pretty genius from South Carolina. And this is Arabella, but we call her Belle because she is our blond beauty. Belle is the only local girl in this cabin, the rest of us have travelled thousands of miles to spend this summer here together. And this is Hailey who is obviously ready for bed since she is in her pyjamas. Hailey is from Boston. So that's everyone! Now tell us about yourself.

Lisa: My name is Lisa and I'm fifteen years old. What else can I say?

Hailey: Have you really come all the way from Russia?

Lisa: Yes, I have.

Belle: That's exciting. My parents used to tell me that there were bears in the streets of Russian cities and towns. Is this true?

Lisa: No! We don't have bears in our streets.

Mary: Well, the funny thing is that here we do — at least at camp sometimes.

Lisa: Are you joking?

Belle: Not at all. Have you had a look at the camp yet?

Lisa: Not yet. It had got dark by the time we arrived.

Mary: But hasn't the Crunch spoken to you?

Lisa: Do you mean Mrs Nutt, the head counsellor? No, she hasn't. When I saw her, she just told me to go to this cabin. That was it.

Hailey: Well, just wait for tomorrow. She is going to make her big speech about all the dangers at camp. She'll frighten you to death, trust me on that. *(yawns)* And now it's time for me to go to bed. It was a really big day today.

Lisa: Umm... is this really where we... sleep?

Mary: That's your bunk, Lisa. Just put your sleeping bag on top of it and you're done.



Lisa: What? But I haven't brought a sleeping bag. I didn't see it on the packing list.

Mary: Now that is a problem. It can be really chilly at night... What do we do, girls?

Belle: Don't worry, Lisa. I've got an extra one. Here you are.

Lisa: Oh, thank you. That's so kind of you.

4 Answer the questions.

1. Which cabin is Lisa in?
2. Can she communicate with her brother? Why? / Why not?
3. Why did they take away Lisa's phone?
4. Who are the cabins named after?
5. Who are Lisa's cabinmates?
6. What do the girls look like? Which of them are pretty?
7. Are the girls happy to have a new cabinmate? Why? / Why not?
8. Is Lisa happy to be in the cabin with these girls? Why? / Why not?
9. What dangers doesn't Lisa know about?
10. What surprises the girls?
11. What does "the Crunch" do?
12. Do the campers like her?
13. What did one of the girls give Lisa?

5 Fill in the gaps with the right prepositional verbs in the right form.

to let smb down, to show off, to fall out, to fit in, to cheer up, to split up, to share, to stick together, to cheer smb up

1. It's always hard to ... when you are new in a group.
2. Last year I ... a cabin with a girl called Jane. This year she's my cabinmate again.
3. My best friend always knows how to ... me ... when I'm sad.
4. My brother and I often ... over small unimportant things.
5. My friend has never ... me ... yet.
6. Our History teacher had to ... us ... because we were giggling in the classroom.
7. I don't like those girls. They think that they are the most beautiful in the class and ... their pretty clothes all the time.
8. My friend and I always ... in difficult situations.
9. Tom was homesick at first, but he ... after he met John.

6 Look through the text and fill in the table with the sentences which contain:

Действие, которое завершилось совсем недавно, и его результат все еще ощущается (след)	
Действие, которое началось в прошлом и все еще продолжается	
Действие, которое завершилось в прошлом, но результат этого действия видим сейчас (Важен результат, а не когда совершилось действие)	
Действие, произошедшее в еще не истекший период времени	
Действие, которое происходило в точно указанный момент времени в прошлом	

7 Make your own conclusions (выводы).

1. В каких случаях употребляется the Present Perfect?
2. В каких случаях употребляется the Present Perfect Progressive?
3. В каких случаях the Present Perfect употребляется вместо the Present Perfect Progressive?
4. В каких случаях употребляется the Past Simple?

8 Read the grammar comment on pages 255–261 and check your answers.

9 Look through the diary page (Ex. 3) again and find the facts to support or contradict these statements.

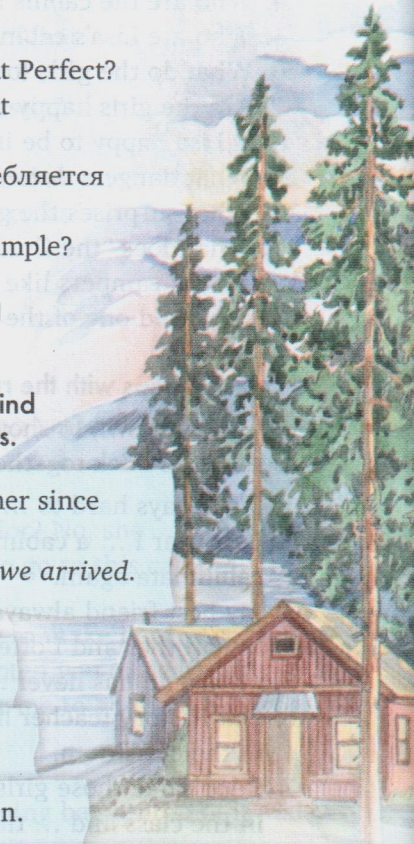
Model: Dima and Lisa haven't seen each other since they got to the camp.
Dima and I got split up the moment we arrived.

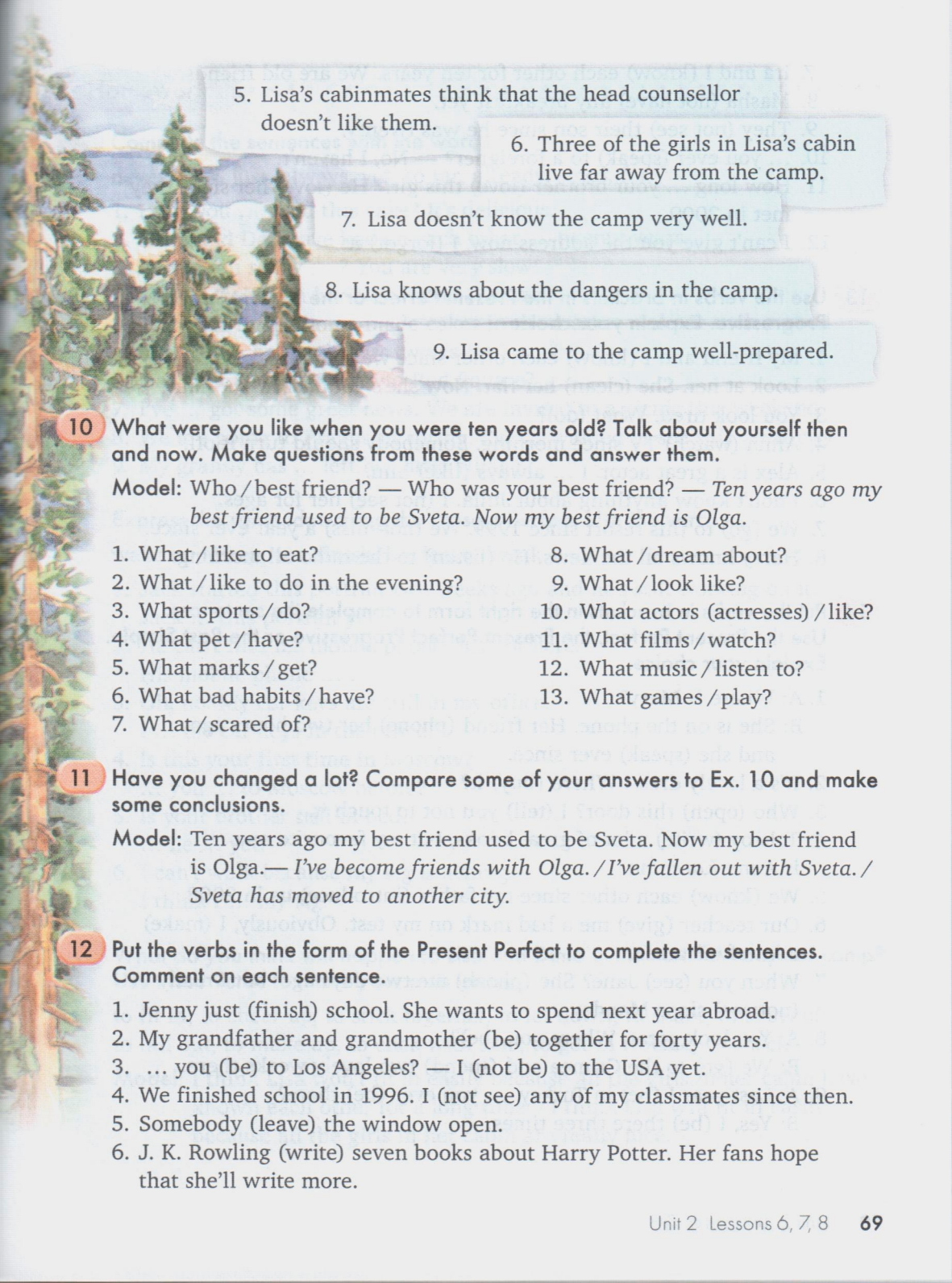
1. Dima and Lisa can't exchange text messages.

2. Lisa's new cabinmates are old friends.

3. Some of Mary's old friends are in another cabin.

4. Another new girl is in the cabin with Lisa.





5. Lisa's cabinmates think that the head counsellor doesn't like them.

6. Three of the girls in Lisa's cabin live far away from the camp.

7. Lisa doesn't know the camp very well.

8. Lisa knows about the dangers in the camp.

9. Lisa came to the camp well-prepared.

10 What were you like when you were ten years old? Talk about yourself then and now. Make questions from these words and answer them.

Model: Who / best friend? — Who was your best friend? — *Ten years ago my best friend used to be Sveta. Now my best friend is Olga.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. What / like to eat? | 8. What / dream about? |
| 2. What / like to do in the evening? | 9. What / look like? |
| 3. What sports / do? | 10. What actors (actresses) / like? |
| 4. What pet / have? | 11. What films / watch? |
| 5. What marks / get? | 12. What music / listen to? |
| 6. What bad habits / have? | 13. What games / play? |
| 7. What / scared of? | |

11 Have you changed a lot? Compare some of your answers to Ex. 10 and make some conclusions.

Model: Ten years ago my best friend used to be Sveta. Now my best friend is Olga. — *I've become friends with Olga. / I've fallen out with Sveta. / Sveta has moved to another city.*

12 Put the verbs in the form of the Present Perfect to complete the sentences. Comment on each sentence.

1. Jenny just (finish) school. She wants to spend next year abroad.
2. My grandfather and grandmother (be) together for forty years.
3. ... you (be) to Los Angeles? — I (not be) to the USA yet.
4. We finished school in 1996. I (not see) any of my classmates since then.
5. Somebody (leave) the window open.
6. J. K. Rowling (write) seven books about Harry Potter. Her fans hope that she'll write more.

7. Ira and I (know) each other for ten years. We are old friends.
8. Masha (not have) any breakfast yet.
9. They (not see) their son since he was twenty.
10. ... you ever (speak) to a foreigner? — No, I haven't.
11. How long ... your brother (love) this girl? He (love) her since they met in 2009.
12. I can't give you the address now. I (forgot) it.

13 Use the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Progressive. Explain your choice.

1. My friend and I (know) each other since we were kids.
2. Look at her. She (clean) her flat. Now she's got dust in her hair.
3. You look tired. What (do)?
4. Anna (watch) TV since morning. Somebody should turn it off.
5. Alex is a great actor. I ... always (like) him.
6. I don't know anything about Julia. I (not see) her for ages.
7. We (go) to this resort since 1999. We (not miss) a year ever since.
8. Harry knows all the news. He (listen) to the radio all morning.

14 Put the verbs in brackets in the right form to complete the sentences. Use the Present Perfect, the Present Perfect Progressive or the Past Simple. Explain your choice.

1. A: Where is Mary?
B: She is on the phone. Her friend (phone) her two hours ago and she (speak) ever since.
2. It's a lovely dress. Where (buy) it?
3. Who (open) this door? I (tell) you not to touch it.
4. Tolstoy (write) a lot of great books, but my favourite one is *Anna Karenina*.
5. We (know) each other since my father (introduce) us in 2008.
6. Our teacher (give) me a bad mark on my test. Obviously, I (make) a lot of mistakes.
7. When you (see) Jane? She (phone) me two days ago, but I really (not see) since Monday.
8. A: You look great. Where you (be)?
B: We (go) to the Crimea and (spend) two lovely weeks there.
9. A: Last year I (be) in Turkey. ... you ever (be) there?
B: Yes, I (be) there three times.

Homework

A Complete the sentences with the words:

never, ever, just, always, yet, so far, already, since, for

1. Have you ... tried this cake? It's delicious.
2. Mum and Dad have known each other ... twenty years.
3. Aren't you ready ... ? You are very slow!
4. Mary hasn't seen her best friend ... June.
5. This idea to sell home-made cakes in the market was not such a good one. ... we have sold just two cakes.
6. Has your friend ... been to Red Square?
7. I've ... got some great news. We are invited to a picnic this weekend.
8. We are going to Prague in spring. I've ... wanted to see this great city.
9. My granny has ... left her little village.

B Express the same idea using the Present Perfect. Use the verbs:

wake up, disappear, finish, be, leave, break

1. Jack started this portrait two weeks ago and he's still working on it.
Jack ... this portrait yet.
2. He can't find his mobile phone. It's not here.
His mobile phone
3. Oh, no. My car keys are still in my office.
I ... my car keys in the office.
4. Is this your first time in Moscow?
... you ... to Moscow before?
5. Is your brother still in bed?
... he ... yet?
6. I can't walk because my leg is aching.
I think I ... my leg.

C What do you think will happen to Lisa and Dima in the next few days of camp? Use these verbs to make your own ideas.

to fit in, to cheer up, to stick together, to let down, to share, to show off,
to fall out, to make up, to click with smb, to get in trouble, to check

Model: I think Lisa won't fit in easily because all the girls in her cabin have known each other for a long time. /I think Lisa will fit in easily because all the girls in her cabin are really nice.

- 1 Read the words and expressions and repeat them after the speaker.

spirit — дух

jealousy — ревность

to bump into smb — наткнуться на кого-либо

to shake hands — пожимать руки

to hug — обнимать, обниматься

to clap smb — хлопать кого-либо

to get along with smb — ладить с кем-либо

to sign up — записываться (например, на курсы)

to sort out — улаживать, утрясать (проблемы)

to notice smb / smth — замечать кого-либо / что-либо

miserable — несчастный

trustworthy — надежный, заслуживающий доверия

easygoing — покладистый, с легким характером

shy — застенчивый, робкий

loyal — преданный, верный

You are fun to be around. — С тобой весело.

besides — кроме того

instead — вместо

- 2 Listen to the page from Lisa's diary and answer the questions about Lisa's first morning at camp.

1. Did Lisa have a quiet and peaceful morning?
2. What was Lisa thinking about the other campers when they were all greeting each other?
3. What did Lisa decide to do about the situation with Dima?
4. Who did Lisa meet?
5. What did David understand about Lisa?
6. How did David help Lisa?

- 3 Read the page from Lisa's diary and check your answers.



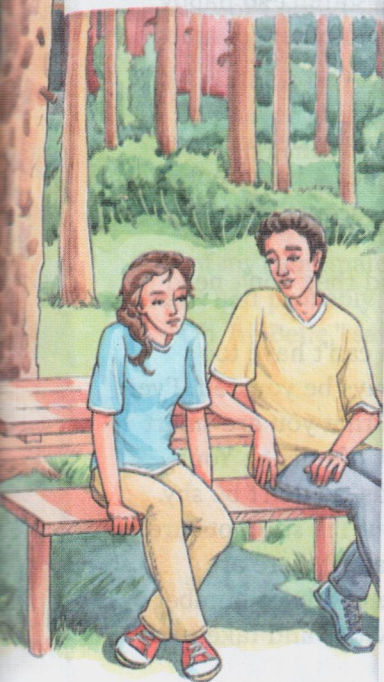
5 June Camp Pineland

When I woke up, my cabinmates had already got dressed. I noticed that Mary had put on a very cool T-shirt and a pair of very tight jeans and Belle was looking at her with jealousy. I quickly got dressed and ran to the dining hall. I was hoping to see Dima and ask him about his first night in his cabin.

The dining hall was full of people. Everybody was hugging, shaking hands, and clapping each other on the back. I got the impression that all the campers had known each other for a long time. I felt very lonely.

After a very basic breakfast of eggs, orange juice and hot chocolate, I decided to wait for Dima and discuss how we would meet, but instead I bumped into David. He told me that Dima had finished his breakfast earlier, but he hadn't had time to wait for me. I got a bit upset. My little bro had never been my best friend, but he was the only person I knew in this camp. I wondered how he was feeling. Didn't he want to talk?

Obviously I looked totally miserable, so David smiled and sat down next to me.



David: Look, Lisa. Let me tell you about your brother. He is in one of the boys' cabins called Dakota and you can visit him in your free time. Follow his example — look for friends. I myself have spent every summer of my life in different camps since I was seven. So I know it's hard in the beginning. May I give you some advice?

Lisa: Thanks, David, I'd like that.

David: OK, so here goes piece of advice number 1: Don't worry about your brother — he'll be fine and if he gets in trouble, you can be here to sort his problems out. Think about the fact that you are lucky to have him so near, and don't get jealous if one day you'll find out that your little brother has become the most popular guy in camp.

Lisa: Of course, I'd be so happy for him. I'm really not a jealous type, you know.



David: OK. Good for you. Piece of advice number 2: Say “hello” to everybody. I know it’s hard to believe, but if you just say “hello” and introduce yourself, it can be enough to start a new friendship. Other campers are feeling the same way and are looking for new friends too. So don’t wait too long. Start now or it’ll be a lot more difficult later. And that brings us to piece of advice number 3: Start looking for friends in your cabin. You are going to spend most of your time at camp with your cabinmates, so do your best to

get to know them. Try to find things that you have in common: tell your cabinmates about yourself and ask them questions. Be sympathetic, be friendly, be easygoing, be trustworthy and most of all — be fun to be around.

Lisa: But here is the problem, David. My cabinmates aren’t so happy to have me in the cabin. They have known each other for many years.

David: Were they nasty or unfriendly to you?

Lisa: No, they were nice. One of them even lent me her sleeping bag.

David: You see? By the way, my piece of advice number 4 is: Accept help. If you let somebody help you, you may become friends later because of it.

Lisa: But all my cabinmates are already friends and they don’t need any new ones.

David: I’ve seen situations like this all the time. You can’t have too many friends. Piece of advice number 5: Always be yourself. I’ve only known you for a day, but I have noticed that you are smart and fun to be around. I’m sure you have a lot of talents. Your personality is what will help you make friends, so don’t be shy.

Lisa: Yeah, I know. I’ll try to follow your advice, but I’m still not sure.

David: Even if you don’t find close friends in your cabin, there are always other people in other cabins. So piece of advice number 6 is: Catch the spirit. Sign up for different activities and take part

in all the cool games that Pineland offers. There are a lot of clubs for you to join: “Newspaper”, “Nature”, “Football”, “Art”, “Music”, “History”, wild animals and others. Be in the centre of all the events: when people do something together and have common interests, they usually get along and become friends.



Lisa: But I get the impression that everybody in this camp has known each other forever.

David: Oh, but this is not true. Last year I myself came here for the first time but I made great new friends and kept in touch with them during the school year. Now, listen. My final and very important piece of advice number 7 is: When in Rome, do as the Romans do. Find out about the history and traditions of Camp Pineland. Learn the camp songs, the camp jokes and the camp dances. And most importantly, learn the unwritten rules: be loyal to your cabin, never speak badly about them and never praise another cabin, be prepared to share your clothes and snacks, and don't even think of smiling at somebody else's boyfriend. That would be the **WORST MISTAKE EVER**.

When David finished this last sentence, we both noticed Belle and the rest of my cabinmates. The shocked expressions on their faces let me know that I had probably just made the **WORST MISTAKE EVER**.

“Oh, hi, Belle,” said David with surprise, “Hi, girls. Where've you been?”



4 Which of these things did David advise to do / not to do / didn't mention at all?

Model: to find friends in the cabin — *David advised Lisa to find friends in the cabin.*

- to be herself
- to be ready to sort out the problems of new friends
- to be fun to be around
- to sign up for different activities
- to learn the camp songs by heart
- to let people down
- to try to make friends with somebody's boyfriend
- to wait until somebody says "hello"
- to accept help from other people
- to be friendly
- to join clubs
- to get jealous if somebody is popular
- to find things in common with other people
- to tell other people about herself
- to be active
- to show her talents
- to show off
- to be loyal to her cabin
- not to try to make friends outside her cabin
- to spend more time with her brother
- to ask counsellors for help

Ask Mr Help



Вопрос: Я перевел выражение: *piece of advice number 1* как *совет номер один*. Однако я не уверен в правильности этого перевода. Меня смущает слово *piece*. Зачем оно здесь?

Ответ: Твой перевод абсолютно правильный. Напоминаю, существительное *advice* в английском языке является неисчисляемым и не имеет формы множественного числа в отличие от русского языка.

Поэтому в английском языке, когда требуется указать количество, перед **advice** ставится **a piece of**.

Например: *one piece of advice* — один совет, *two pieces of advice* — два совета и так далее.

Сравните: *All her advice is always useful.* — Все ее **советы** всегда полезны.

5 Translate the sentences into English.

1. Мне нужен только один совет.
2. Я получил от друга несколько советов.
3. Я проигнорировал его совет. Это было глупо.
4. Волшебник дал мальчику три совета.
5. Я не знаю, что делать. Посоветуй мне что-нибудь.

6 What can you do with this advice? Cross the odd ones out.

make, receive, get, give, lend, borrow, follow, speak, ignore, present, find, listen to

7 Find the advice that David gave to Lisa and say:

1. How many pieces of advice did David give to Lisa?
2. Which of the advice do you think is more / less useful?
3. Has Lisa already made some mistakes?
4. Has Lisa done anything right?
5. What is Lisa's main problem? Do you agree that it is a problem?
6. Which advice will be the easiest / most difficult to follow?

- 8** Complete the sentences using the words that describe people's character. Look up the words you don't know in the dictionary.

miserable, jealous, friendly, trustworthy, open, loyal, active, fun to be around, smart, helpful, boring, mean, honest, ambitious, cheerful, shy, imaginative, sympathetic, easygoing, lazy, moody, independent, competitive

1. Someone who doesn't like to do anything is
2. Someone who wants what other people have is
3. Someone who you can always believe is
4. Someone who feels awkward in the company of other people is
5. Someone who is always full of new ideas is
6. Someone who always wants to be the first is
7. Someone who can understand other people's feelings is
8. Someone who likes to do things on his own is
9. Someone who always tells the truth is
10. Someone who doesn't like to lose is
11. Someone who is unhappy is
12. Someone who has no secrets is
13. Someone who can make you laugh is
14. Someone who is rarely in a good mood is
15. Someone who'll never let you down is
16. Someone with whom you feel comfortable from the minute you meet is
17. Someone who is very clever is
18. Someone who is always in a good mood is
19. Someone who bullies people is
20. Someone who doesn't do or know anything interesting is
21. Someone who is always busy doing something is
22. Someone who is there for you if you need a hand is
23. Someone who is nice and polite is

- 9** What should a new camper be / not be if he / she wants to find friends? Explain your opinion.

Model: I think a new camper shouldn't be shy. It's hard to get to know a shy person, so a lot of people will quickly give up and leave him / her alone.

- 10** What qualities are the most important in a friend for you? Why? Are they different from the qualities you listed in Ex. 9?

- 11 Talk about your own experience. Have you ever been new in a camp / in a new class / in a new town / in a new group of people? What problems did you have? Did you manage to fit in and find friends in the end? What helped you?

Homework

A Fill in the gaps with the right prepositions.

1. Thank you. You helped me sort ... my problem with History.
2. If you want to meet new people, you must sign ... for different clubs.
3. If Lisa doesn't cheer ... , people will think that she's boring.
4. I was really surprised when I bumped ... him in the new shopping centre.
I thought he was in London.
5. I can't wake ... early by myself so I need an alarm clock.
6. Jane is very active. She takes part ... everything: dancing, singing, sports. How does she find the time?
7. Let's hurry It's time for dinner.
8. Susan is fun to be She has a great sense of humour.
9. I haven't got much in common ... my brother. We find it hard to understand each other.
10. Kate and her cousin don't get ... very well. Don't make them sit next to each other.

B Use the suffixes to make adjectives from these words. Use a dictionary to check your answers.

-less, -ful, -ous, -y, -ing, -ive, -ic, -able

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. act, create, imagine | 5. bore, excite, depress |
| 2. fun, wit, mood, sun | 6. sympathy, history, drama |
| 3. ambition, danger, fame | 7. fruit, help, care |
| 4. hope, beauty, wonder | 8. access, read, eat |

C Translate these sentences into English.

1. Советы нашего учителя всегда очень полезны. Следуй им и получишь отличную оценку за тест.
2. Я дал тебе три совета, но ты меня не слушал.
4. Мой друг получил от своего дяди несколько советов. Они помогли ему решить проблему с банком.
5. Не ходи завтра в кино. Это мой тебе совет.
6. Джон не дал мне никаких советов. Вместо этого он пошел со мной в школу.

- D Write your own 3–4 pieces of advice for people who want to make new friends.

Lessons 11, 12

Camp Pineland — traditions and rules

- 1 Read the page from Lisa's diary and put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

5 June *Camp Pineland*



I spent the rest of the day alone. The idea of going back to my cabin was scary. Surely Belle and her fiends wouldn't want to talk to me after they (see) me with David.

I (return) to my cabin just before the opening ceremony to change my clothes. When I entered the room, Mary (run) up to me. "Finally!" she (exclaim).

"Where you (be)? We (wait) for you. C'mon, get dressed and don't forget to wear something warm. There'll be a cookout instead of our usual dinner." To my surprise, all my cabinmates were quite friendly and even (give) me advice on what to wear. I (not understand) anything, but I (have) no time to think. We (have to) hurry up and go to the ceremony.

The ceremony (take) place just outside the dining hall. It (start) with raising the flag which (remind) me of our summer camps in Russia where we (use to) do the same thing. And then everybody (start) singing.

It (be) a camp song and most of the campers (know) it by heart. I (look) around to see how many new people there (be) and soon (realize) that I was not the only one. I (cheer) up and (decide) to ask Mary to write the words of the song down for me. Then the camp director (step) into the centre and (welcome) everybody to a new year in Camp Pineland. I (like) his speech. It (be) short and witty. When the director (finish) his speech, a tall woman with grey hair (take) his place. She (look) familiar and I (remember) that I just (see) her yesterday. It (be) Meredith Nutt, the head counsellor. I (hear) a sigh next to me. It was Mary. She (whisper) into my ear: "We call her the Crunch. She is the most pompous person I ever (know) and her speech is always the longest. So prepare to sit here for a while. Every year we (play) a little game. Each of us (write) one of the Crunch's favourite words on a list and we (count) how many times she (say) them during her big speech. The one whose word (get) mentioned the most times is the winner. My pick this year is: *pride*. Just count the words with me. Belle (choose) *lifelong friendships*, Hailey (take) *supervision*, and Cindy, *safety*."

2 Listen to the text and check your answers.

3 Put the questions for these answers.

1. Because she thought that her cabinmates had become her enemies.
2. Because they had seen her with David.
3. The girls were friendly and helpful.
4. They advised her to wear some warm clothes.
5. It took place just outside the dining hall.
6. Lisa used to raise the flag in the camp in Russia.
7. It was the song.
8. Because Lisa realized that she was not the only new person in the camp.
9. The camp director was.
10. His speech was short and witty.
11. She was tall and had grey hair.
12. Her speech was the longest.
13. Each of them writes one of the Crunch's favourite words on the list and they count how many times she says them during her big speech. The one, whose word gets mentioned the most times, is the winner.
14. Belle has chosen *lifelong friendships*, Hailey has taken *supervision*, and Cindy, *safety*.

4 Listen to the Crunch's speech and say which subjects she doesn't mention.

safety	her own childhood in the camp
discipline	famous campers
romance	the territory of the camp
camp history	cabins
camp traditions	camp activities

5 Read the text of the speech. Then put the missing sentences in the correct place to complete the speech.

Model: (1) — d)

- a) However, we also know how this wonderful tradition is misunderstood by some of the campers.
- b) Just look around you, campers, and you'll be amazed by the breathtaking beauty of the mountains, the coolness of the lake and the freshness of the air.
- c) My safety classes are every Monday and Friday at 11 a.m.
- d) Our camp has been a proud member of the American Camp Association for over 40 years.
- e) Each of the cabins is designed for five campers and one counsellor.
- f) I do hope that each and every one of you will work hard to prepare yourselves for this challenging activity.
- g) For example, some of the new camps don't allow parents to send any food or snacks to their children.

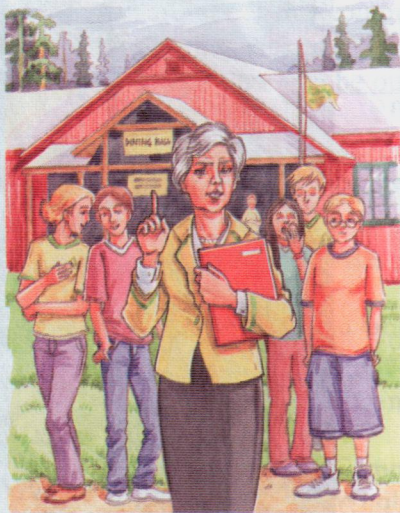
And then there came the speech. It was a bit long and very boring, but for new campers it was also very informative. The worst thing about it was that there were some words that I didn't understand.

"Hello boys and girls! Welcome to another wonderful and unforgettable summer at Camp Pineland. I have no doubt that each and everyone of you will make us proud this year.

I am aware that this year we've got a lot of young adults from all over the world. So let me fill you in on some very important camp information.

Pineland was founded in 1950. (1) Tradition is what we value most of all. Many of the campers' parents used to be Pineland campers themselves. Some of our camp songs have been a tradition for nearly 60 years.

Pineland consists of 40 cabins. (2) Notice that there is no electricity in your cabins. We believe that campfires and flashlights will make your



camp adventure even more exciting. Our small cabins are a part of the camp's philosophy. Each summer a cabin becomes a new family under the supervision of a counsellor who helps the campers start lifelong friendships. Boys' and girls' cabins are located on different sides of the camp. I'd like to warn our senior campers that regular inspections will be carried out to make sure that nobody goes out for romantic walks in the darkness.

Camp Pineland is located in a unique and beautiful place. (3) However, be reminded that the lake is out of bounds for everybody without a counsellor and anybody caught there alone will be sent straight back home. As usual, this summer you'll have a chance to hike in the mountains. (4)

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that Camp Pineland is in the Sierra Nevada which means that black bears still live here. So I am personally going to teach the campers some safety rules. (5)

Camp Pineland's administration has always had traditional camp values. (6)

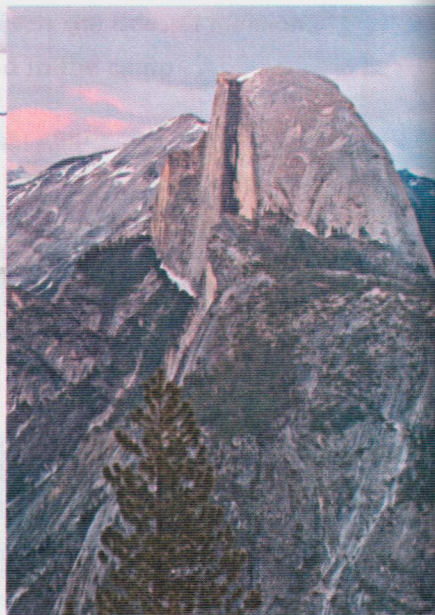
We are proud to inform you that we understand how much fun it is for a camper to receive a box of cookies or sweets from home. (7) So be aware that I am personally going to collect all your parcels and make sure that only healthy snacks in safe quantities are given to you on special occasions.

Your days at camp will be busy and structured and I hope that as always this summer we'll see a lot of personal growth."

As soon as the Crunch finished, the campers started moving impatiently. It was time for the cookout and nobody wanted to wait any longer. And then I saw Dima. He was talking to some other boys, using gestures when he didn't know the right word. His new friends seemed to understand him really well. Dima noticed me and gave me a big smile. He was obviously enjoying the camp more than I was.

For your information

The Sierra Nevada (Spanish for "snow-covered mountain range") is a mountain range located in the US state of California.



6 Look through the text and find the suitable translation for these words and expressions.

1. to fill somebody in on smth
 - a) дать дополнительную информацию
 - b) заполнять что-либо
 - c) записывать кого-либо куда-либо
2. young adults
 - a) молодые взрослые
 - b) несовершеннолетние
 - c) подростки
3. to be aware of smth
 - a) знать
 - b) догадываться
 - c) узнавать
4. to be out of bounds (о территории, месте)
 - a) быть за территорией лагеря
 - b) быть запрещенным
 - c) быть заповедным
5. cookout
 - a) приготовление на открытом воздухе
 - b) пикник на открытом воздухе с приготовленной на огне едой
 - c) сковородка
6. supervision
 - a) наблюдение
 - b) хорошее зрение
 - c) контроль
7. to value
 - a) оценивать
 - b) ценить
 - c) платить
8. personal growth
 - a) личный рост
 - b) личностный рост
 - c) взросление

7 Rephrase the underlined parts of these sentences using the words from Ex. 6.

Model: We were in trouble because our teacher caught us outside the school territory. — *We were in trouble because our teacher caught us out of bounds.*

1. These books will be interesting for teenagers.
2. Mum organizes a barbecue every first weekend of the summer.

3. Our new teacher didn't know that our class had visited London this summer.
4. I've heard about this computer programme, but I've never used it myself. So I'm asking Nick to tell me more about it.
5. Nobody is allowed to be outside the territory of the camp at night.

8 Find these words, or the words with the same root, in the text. Say who has won the competition: Mary, Belle, Cindy or Hailey?

camp, person, friend, warm, fresh, dark, pride, challenge, active, safety, tradition, inspect, supervise

9 Pair work. What have you learnt about Camp Pineland from Meredith Nutt's speech? In turns ask and answer questions about Camp Pineland.

Model: Is Pineland an old camp? — *Yes it is. It was founded in 1950.*

10 What information about Camp Pineland surprised you? What information did you find interesting? What else would you like to know about this camp and the area where it is located?

Homework

A Which part of speech are these words? Put them in the right column and complete the table. Consult the dictionary if necessary.

Adjective	Noun
fresh	freshness

freshness, activity, helpful, careful, hopeless, childish, interesting, funny, practical, importance, jealousy, likeable, dangerous, happiness, realistic, sunny, friendly, favour, value

B Which suffixes are used to form these words? Give more examples for each suffix in your copybooks.

Model: freshness — *ness*

Examples: darkness, happiness, goodness

C Compare Camp Pineland with a camp you have visited or heard about. What is the same? What is different?

Lessons 13, 14

Test yourself

Homework

- A** Prepare for your project "Friends for life?". Write about a story of friendship either from your own life or from a book or a film.
- Introduce the friends and describe them. Supply pictures or photos if possible.
 - Write about how the friends met and whether they clicked from the very beginning or not.
 - Write about the adventure they went through together and how this adventure tested their friendship.
 - What qualities did each of the friends show?
 - How did the story end? Did the friends stay loyal to their friendship?
 - What did you learn from the story and why did you choose it?

Lessons 15, 16

Project "Friends for life?"

- 1** Make a presentation of your project.
- 2** Listen to your classmates' presentations and mark each presentation according to these points.
 - a) How good was the overall presentation?
 - b) Are there any good pictures? Did the pictures help understand the material better?
 - c) Was the presentation informative enough?
 - d) Has the speaker chosen an unusual or interesting form for his / her presentation?
 - e) Were there any grammar mistakes?
 - f) Were there any factual mistakes?
- 3** Discuss your presentations and choose the best ones.



Lessons 17, 18, 19

Homereading

"The Stockbroker's clerk" (extract) by Arthur Conan Doyle (see Workbook 1)

Your active vocabulary

Teenage relations

to make friends with somebody
to have a lifelong friendship
to click straight away
to agree with each other
to be mean to people
to feel disappointed
to feel ashamed of oneself
to fall out with somebody
to stick together
to make up with somebody
to matter
to let somebody down
to giggle
to miss somebody
to bully somebody
to feel awkward
to have a laugh
to turn to somebody for help
to have a good sense of humour
to rely on somebody

How to fit in in a camp life

to be oneself
to be ready to sort out the problems of new friends
to be fun to be around
to sign up for different activities
to learn the camp songs by heart
to let people down
to try to make friends with somebody's boyfriend
to wait until somebody says "hello"

to accept help from other people
to be friendly with people
to join clubs
to get jealous if somebody is popular
to find things in common with other people
to be active
to show talents
to show off
to be loyal to a cabin
to try to make friends outside one's cabin
to ask counsellors for help
to feel lonely
to cheer up
to cheer somebody up
to fit in
to split somebody up
to get to know somebody
to have much / little in common
to get along with somebody
to learn the unwritten rules
to speak badly about cabinmates
to praise another cabin
to be prepared to share one's clothes and snacks
to think of smiling at somebody else's boyfriend
to catch the spirit
to take part in all the cool games
to be in the centre of all the events
When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

- 1 Read the page from Lisa's diary and say what problem is being solved on this day.

7 June *Camp Pineland*

It's been two days since I came to camp. And things are getting better. I'm totally amazed by the beautiful natural wonders of California. I've swum in the lake and I've been fed a ton of American snacks. However, a lot of important things still haven't been done. This morning all the campers were asked which clubs they wanted to join. Everybody in our cabin knew the answer, but I didn't. So I was advised to visit a couple of clubs and see what they are like. Today all the international campers are invited to the Geography Club. We have been asked to give a talk about our countries. I don't know what topic to choose. Our country is so big that I'll need a whole evening to cover everything. I wanted Dima to help me get ready for our presentation, but he's got no time. He has already joined the Climbers Club, so right now he is being taught how to climb a tree. Do you think that's an interesting activity? I don't.



- 2 Find the Russian equivalents for the following sentences from the text. What have all these sentences got in common grammatically?

1. And things are getting better. I'm totally amazed by the beautiful natural wonders of California.
2. I've been fed a ton of American snacks.
3. However, a lot of important things still haven't been done.
4. This morning all the campers were asked which clubs they wanted to join.



5. So I was advised to visit a couple of clubs.
6. Today all the international campers are invited to the Geography Club.
7. We have been asked to give a talk about our countries.
8. He is being taught how to climb a tree.

3 Answer the questions.

1. What has Lisa been amazed by?
2. What has she been fed?
3. What hasn't been done yet?
4. What question were all the campers asked?
5. What was Lisa advised to do?
6. Where are all international campers invited today?
7. What have the campers been asked to do?
8. What is Dima doing?
9. What country will be represented by Lisa and Dima?



The Passive Voice

See the grammar comment on pages 261–265.

4 Change these sentences into the Passive Voice.

Model: Jane received this letter on Monday.— *This letter was received by Jane on Monday.*

1. They built this house ten years ago.
2. All her classmates are listening to Lena's report now.
3. Our teacher will give us a lot of homework for next week.
4. Somebody has broken the window.
5. When I entered the room, mother was washing the floor.
6. The writer died in 1998, he hadn't finished his last book.
7. We call this dog Ginger because he's got red fur.
8. I hope they'll give Kate a quick answer.
9. At 5 o'clock yesterday my friend was talking to Mary on the phone.

5 Pair work. What would you tell about Russia if you had only a little time? Would you talk about its geography, history and politics, or would you concentrate on cities and villages, scientists, sportsmen, writers and space achievements?

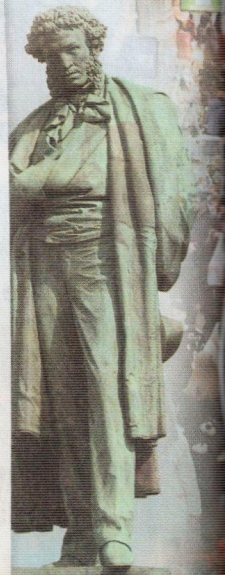
6 Lisa and her brother are preparing for their presentation of Russia. They have some interesting facts about their country.

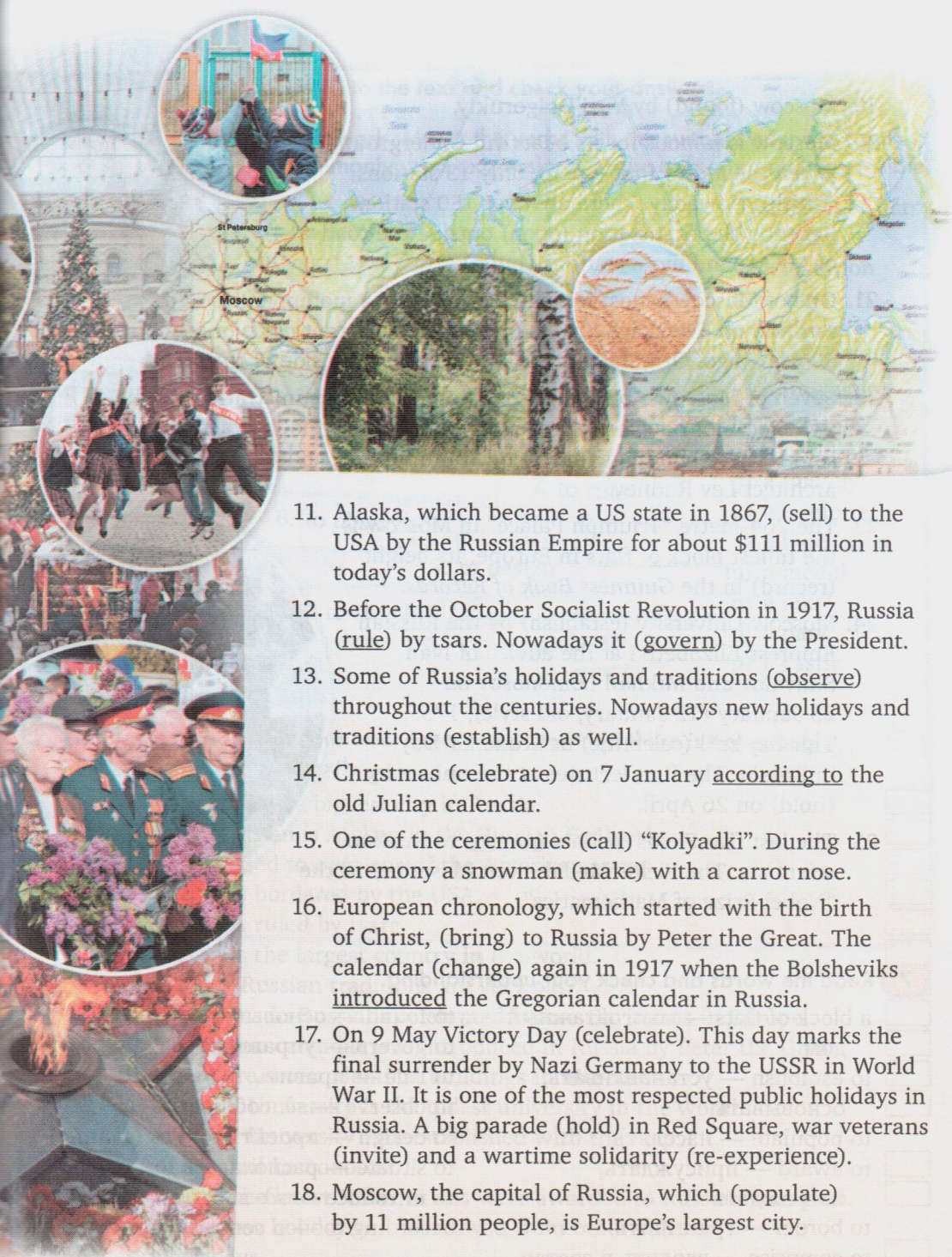
a) Read the facts and use the context to guess the meaning of the underlined words.

b) Put the verbs in brackets in the right form of the Passive Voice.

Model: About one-eighth of the land area of the Earth (take) by Russia, the world's largest country.— *About one-eighth of the land area of the Earth is taken by Russia, the world's largest country.*

1. Forty-two per cent of the territory of Europe and nineteen per cent of the territory of Asia (take up) by Russia, the largest country in the world.
2. Russia (populate) by 142 million people.
3. The Russian Federation (establish) in 1991.
4. Russian is the official language of the country, although more than a hundred languages (speak) in its territory.
5. Russian (write) with the Cyrillic alphabet, not the Latin alphabet which (use) by most Western countries.
6. Russia (comprise) of 83 federal regions.
7. About seventy-five per cent of the population of Russia (make up) of people of Slavic origin, such as Russians, Byelorussians and Ukrainians.
8. The territory of Russia (make up) of 11 time zones.
9. Russia (border) by North Korea, Mongolia, China, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, Belarus, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland and Norway. Russia is also not very far from Japan, Turkey, Denmark, Sweden, and the US state of Alaska.
10. Russia and the USA (separate) by just 4 kilometres at their nearest points.





11. Alaska, which became a US state in 1867, (sell) to the USA by the Russian Empire for about \$111 million in today's dollars.
12. Before the October Socialist Revolution in 1917, Russia (rule) by tsars. Nowadays it (govern) by the President.
13. Some of Russia's holidays and traditions (observe) throughout the centuries. Nowadays new holidays and traditions (establish) as well.
14. Christmas (celebrate) on 7 January according to the old Julian calendar.
15. One of the ceremonies (call) "Kolyadki". During the ceremony a snowman (make) with a carrot nose.
16. European chronology, which started with the birth of Christ, (bring) to Russia by Peter the Great. The calendar (change) again in 1917 when the Bolsheviks introduced the Gregorian calendar in Russia.
17. On 9 May Victory Day (celebrate). This day marks the final surrender by Nazi Germany to the USSR in World War II. It is one of the most respected public holidays in Russia. A big parade (hold) in Red Square, war veterans (invite) and a wartime solidarity (re-experience).
18. Moscow, the capital of Russia, which (populate) by 11 million people, is Europe's largest city.

19. Moscow (found) by Yuri Dolgorukiy.
20. Moscow is famous for its beautiful Underground. When the Metro first (open), only 13 stations (finish). Nowadays there are over 150 stations. Recently the first station (open) outside the road of MKAD and more stations (build).
21. One of Moscow's most famous monuments, a monument to Pushkin on Tverskaya Street, (move) to its current place only about 50 years ago. Originally it (situate) on the other side of the street.
22. Seven of Moscow's buildings: two hotels, two administrative buildings, two blocks of flats, and Moscow State University, look exactly the same. These buildings (order) by Stalin himself and (design) by the architect Lev Rudnev.
23. The 264-metre "Triumph Palace" in Moscow is the tallest block of flats in Europe. Its height (record) in the *Guinness Book of Records*.
24. Moscow University (establish) by the Russian Empress Elizabeth I at the advice of Ivan Shuvalov and Mikhail Lomonosov on 25 January (12 January, old style), 1755. This day still (celebrate) as Students' Day in Russia. The first lectures at the university (hold) on 26 April.
25. The last five Fields Medals (award) to Russian scientists. The Fields Medal often (describe) as the "Nobel Prize of Mathematics".



7 Read the words and check your understanding.

a block of flats — многоэтажный дом

to establish — устанавливать, основывать

to populate — населять

to award — присуждать, награждать

to border — граничить

to comprise — входить в состав

to found — основывать

to govern — управлять

to rule — править

to observe — зд. соблюдать

to design — проектировать (здание)

to situate — располагать

to introduce — зд. вводить

according to — в соответствии с



8 Listen to the text and check your answers.

9 Pair work. Match the verbs with the suitable nouns to form commonly used expressions. Make as many pairs as possible.

1. to establish

2. to populate

3. to award

4. to border

5. to found

6. to govern

7. to rule

8. to observe

9. to design

10. to situate

11. to celebrate

- a) a block of flats
- b) a prize
- c) a tradition
- d) a city
- e) a country
- f) a town
- g) a university
- h) a territory
- i) a building
- j) a holiday
- k) an empire
- l) a federation
- m) a medal
- n) a lake
- o) a park
- p) a castle

10 Mark these statements true, false or not stated (if there is not enough information in the text).

1. Moscow is the biggest city in Russia.
2. Only Russian is spoken in the Russian Federation.
3. Russia used to own one of the American states.
4. Russia is bordered by the USA.
5. Russia is ruled by tsars.
6. Russia is the largest country in the world.
7. A lot of Russian traditions are very old.
8. Christmas in Russia is celebrated before Christmas in Europe.
9. The Julian calendar was introduced in Russia by Peter the Great.
10. There are seven identical buildings in Moscow.
11. Moscow University is the oldest university in the world.
12. Moscow University was established with the help of Mikhail Lomonosov.
13. Five of the latest Nobel Prizes were awarded to Russian scientists.
14. Some new holidays are borrowed from other cultures nowadays.

11 Pair work. Discuss the facts which were used by Lisa and Dima. (You don't have to use the Passive Voice in all your answers.)

1. Which of the facts will be interesting / uninteresting for their camp friends?
2. Which of the important facts are missing?
3. Where do you feel there is not enough information?
4. What facts about Russia would you advise to add?

Homework

A Translate these sentences into English.

1. Ключи потеряли неделю назад, а новые еще не сделали.
2. Когда вы пришли, работа была уже закончена.
3. Письмо уже написано, но еще не отправлено.
4. Это здание будет построено в следующем году.
5. Сейчас в нашем городе открывается новый университет. Туда пригласили лучших преподавателей.
6. Эта страна населена англичанами.
7. Мой родной город был основан Юрием Долгоруким.
8. В 1935 году в Москве строилось метро.

B Write questions to each of the statements in Ex. 6.

C a) Read the advice of Mr Help, then complete the sentences with the right parts of speech. Use the suffixes: *-tion*, *-ment*, *-er* or conversion (конверсия).

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. I hope the ... of this college will attract young people to our town. | ESTABLISH |
| 2. The ... of this country is mainly English-speaking. | POPULATE |
| 3. And our ... goes to Miss Helen Grove. | AWARD |
| 4. It happened on the Canadian | BORDER |
| 5. Last year we celebrated the ... of our city museum. | FOUND |
| 6. The ... passed a new law. | GOVERN |
| 7. The ideal ... of the new block of flats makes them very expensive. | SITUATE |
| 8. I liked this place from the | START |
| 9. May I invite you to the ... of my 20th birthday? | CELEBRATE |

Ask Mr Help



Вопрос: К сожалению, я не помню что такое конверсия.

Ответ: Конверсия — это способ образования новых слов другой части речи без изменения формы слова.

Например: *finish* — конец, *to finish* — заканчивать;
clean — чистый, *to clean* — чистить.

b) Write your own examples of words built with the help of suffixes *-tion*, *-ment*, *-er* and conversion.

D Imagine that you are a student from abroad. Write down 4–5 questions about Russia and be ready to ask them in the class.

E Prepare for the project. Think about what information about Russia would be interesting to tell your friends from abroad.

Lessons 3, 4

What country is described?

- 1 Role-play. Take turns to ask and answer the questions you have prepared at home (Ex. D). If you can't answer your friend's question write it down and ask the class.
- 2 Read the words and guess their meaning. Then listen to the speaker and pronounce them correctly.

gas

nickel

aluminum

climate

immigration

an exporter

a prairie

a province

a federation

a parliamentary democracy

a constitutional monarchy

multicultural

federal

3 Read the words and repeat them after the speaker.

whatever — что бы ни
volume — объем
a waterfall — водопад
a citizen — гражданин
natural resources — природные ископаемые
oil — нефть
an igloo — куполообразное жилище канадских эскимосов из снежных плит
timber — древесина
lead — свинец
a tribe — племя
population density — плотность населения
presence — присутствие
independence — независимость
exploration — исследование (географическое), освоение
unity — единство
a dominion — территория, владение
government — правительство
to survive — выживать
to gain smth — получать что-либо
to preserve smth — сохранять что-либо
legislative — законодательный
regardless of smth — независимо от чего-либо
to nickname smb / smth — давать кому-либо / чему-либо прозвище
a tie — связь
a heartbeat — сердцебиение
a whale — кит

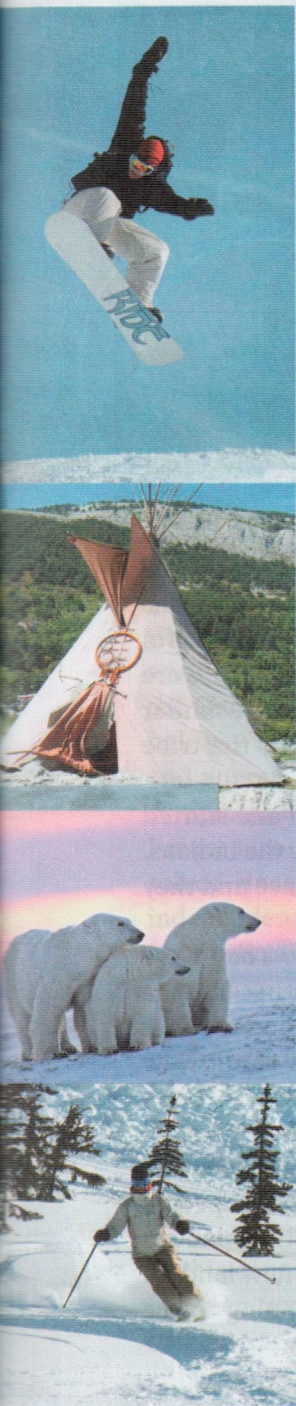


Conjunction (Союз)

See the grammar comment on pages 266–267.

4 What would you like to know about a certain foreign country? Ask your questions using your own ideas and your active vocabulary from Ex. 2 and 3.





- 5 Read the story for detail. As you read, try to be the first to guess what country is being described. Then try to guess what names of places are missing and fill in the gaps.

Hi, everyone. I'm from...

My country is huge. You just have to think of its territory, the size of its great lakes, the volume of its world-famous ... Falls, the height of its mountains or even just the size of the whales that live there.

It's very rich. And I'm talking about both the natural resources and the people. Think of the oil, gas, timber, gold, nickel, aluminum and lead — we've got them all, and in huge quantities. Besides, we produce 15% of the world's diamonds. So our citizens have a very high standard of living.

It's full of contrasts, with one of the largest territories in the world and a very small population, polar bears and blooming gardens, igloos and skyscrapers.

It's got something for everyone. Try to live in the rhythm of the crazy heartbeat of cities like T... and M... , which offer the world's best quality of life. If that's too fast for you, go for a quiet history tour of St John's in Newfoundland. Are you a sports type? Then choose between hiking, skiing or snowboarding in the mountains of our national parks.

We are multicultural. Since our country welcomes immigration, more and more people come to live here every year. You can eat in a Russian restaurant in our capital or get a hot Sicilian pizza in the snow-covered Yukon. And you will feel as if you are in Russia or in Italy. Oh, and I forgot to tell you: in our country, you can speak either English or French. Both languages are official.

Would you like to know why? Then let me tell you about some of the facts from our history.

In spite of the fact that the climate is so cold, the aboriginal people, or First Nations, had lived there for thousands of years before the Europeans came. A lot of



Samuel de Champlain

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the names of our cities and lakes came from their language. The name of our country ... comes from the Iroquoian word *kanata* which means *villages*. The name of one of our Great Lakes, Ontario, means “beautiful lake” in the language of the Iroquoian. Two other Great Lakes were called ... and ... after the tribes that used to live in that area. A similar story can be told about our capital which was called ... after the tribe of Odaawaa.

In 1603 the French explorer Samuel de Champlain arrived and started the colonisation of the country. As the colonists were helped by the Indians, they managed to survive. Their territory was called New France and they established some of our major cities: ... and

The English were generally uninterested in this country. They were more attracted to the warmer lands in the south, which later became the first thirteen colonies of the USA. But in 1756 the colonies had to enter the Seven Years' War which started in the Old World. As a result New France fell, and the British General Wolf established British rule there. Although my country became a British colony, the first wave of British immigration didn't come until the American Revolution. After the Thirteen Colonies declared their independence from Britain, about 50,000 people who stayed loyal to the British crown (we call them Loyalists) moved here. Later the British started a very active exploration of the new land. In 1787 they founded ... (from the Iroquois word *tkaronto*, meaning “place where trees stand in the water”).



Queen Victoria



Oh, I completely forgot to tell you about our capital city, It was chosen by the English Queen Victoria on December 31, 1857. At that time it was neither big nor important. The choice surprised the people so much that they made a lot of jokes about it. One joke has it that when the Queen was asked to make her choice, she simply stuck a pin on a map halfway between the most important French and English cities ... and ... and announced the place for our capital. Thus the capital became a good compromise between the French and English population. Unfortunately, I must also tell you that this English-French problem has still not been solved since a lot of people in the French province ... still want to gain independence from the rest of the country. In ... they made French the only official language. I think it's because our country is still a British dominion. The ties between my country and Great Britain are not only historical. Look at our money or our stamps and you will be reminded of Great Britain. We even have a queen. You'll probably be surprised if I tell you that her name is Queen Elizabeth II. Yes, the English Queen, not another one. Thus, our country is both a parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy. Our form of government and its legislative system came from Great Britain too.

In spite of all our disagreements, there are more things that unite us in this country, and this idea is symbolised in our flag. A red maple leaf between two red stripes symbolizes the unity of all our citizens regardless of their race, religion or beliefs.

- 6 Use these place names and fill in the gaps in Ex. 5. Some names can be used more than once.

The USA, Niagara, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec City, Ottawa, Erie, Huron, Canada

- 7 Listen to the first part of the story and check your answers. Which information has been added by the speaker? Tick all the right answers.

- a) information on the country's territory
- b) information on the country's oil reserves
- c) information on the country's borders
- d) information on the country's aboriginal people
- e) information on the country's exports
- f) information on the country's culture
- g) information on the country's oldest town
- h) information on the country's population density
- i) information on the country's first settlers
- j) information on the country's architecture

- 8 Look through the text of Ex. 5 and find the sentences that contain the following conjunctions and adverbs:

in spite of, so, since, so that, besides, thus, neither... nor, either... or, both... and, as, although

- 9 Find the Russian equivalents for these sentences. Pay special attention to the translation of the conjunctions and adverbs.

- 10 Choose the right answers to complete the sentences.



CANADA

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Canada is the ... country in the world. | 2. The capital of Canada is |
| a) largest | a) Toronto. |
| b) smallest | b) Montreal. |
| c) second largest | c) Ottawa. |

3. The name of the country was given
 - a) by First Nations.
 - b) by the French.
 - c) by the Vikings.
4. First Nations are
 - a) the French people who came to Canada in 1603.
 - b) the Americans who came after the American Revolution.
 - c) the aboriginal people of Canada.
5. The thirteen colonies later became
 - a) the first states of the USA.
 - b) the biggest part of Canada.
 - c) the English part of Canada.
6. Canada is world known for its
 - a) warm climate.
 - b) rich natural resources.
 - c) ties with Great Britain.
7. The official language(s) of Canada
 - a) is French.
 - b) is English.
 - c) are both English and French.
8. French is mostly spoken in
 - a) Quebec.
 - b) Toronto.
 - c) all of Canada.
9. Loyalists are
 - a) the English who came to Canada after the American Revolution.
 - b) the French who came to Canada after the French Revolution.
 - c) First Nations who were loyal to the Europeans during various wars.
10. Canada is
 - a) a British dominion.
 - b) an American colony.
 - c) an independent state.
11. The official head of state in Canada is
 - a) the president.
 - b) the prime minister.
 - c) the British king or queen.
12. Nowadays one of the biggest problems is that
 - a) Canada wants to gain independence from Great Britain.
 - b) Quebec wants to gain independence from the rest of Canada.
 - c) Canada wants to gain independence from the USA.
13. The symbol of Canada is
 - a) the pine tree.
 - b) the maple leaf.
 - c) the polar bear.

11 Choose the suitable conjunction or adverb to complete the sentences. Sometimes both answers are possible.

1. (In spite of / However) a very nice climate, this country doesn't grow much wheat.
2. (Both / Since) Kate and Jeremy like tomatoes. (However / So) Kate eats them in only a salad.
3. Her parents didn't welcome her friends (although / in spite of) the fact that Jenny asked them to.

4. Neither Jane (nor / or) her husband is a good swimmer.
(So / Therefore) when the waves got higher, they got out of the water.
5. (Since / So) Monday was a public holiday, all the shops were closed.
6. First Nations lived in Canada for thousands of years. (So / Both) a lot of Canadian towns have got aboriginal names.
7. His friend was (so / as) brave (that / and) he didn't run away when they were attacked by the dog.
8. He was happy to see us (as if / in spite of) we were his best friends.
9. (Either / Both) Granny (or / and) mother has taken the key. It was on the table when I left.
10. Alex is very good at Mathematics. (Besides / So) he speaks English and German.
11. Mary is my best friend (since / unless) she's never let me down.
12. The population of Moscow is more than 11 million people.
(Thus / Moreover) it is the largest city in Russia.
13. (Although / Since) this city is very big and old, it is not the country's capital.

12 Change the sentences to the Passive Voice using the verbs in brackets.

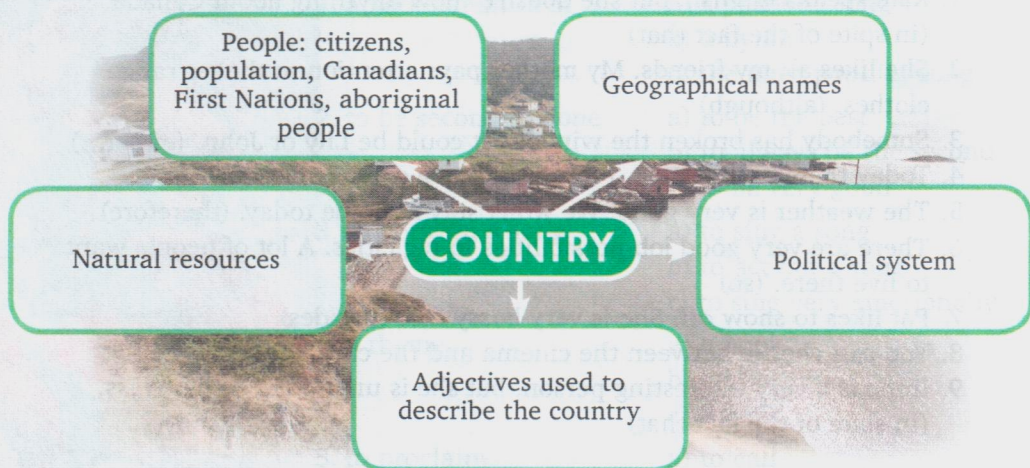
Model: In our country you can speak either English or French.

Both languages are official. (speak) — *In our country both English and French are spoken as official languages.*

1. A lot of the names of our cities and lakes came from the language of First Nations. (give)
2. Besides, we produce 15% of the world's diamonds. (produce)
3. In spite of the fact that the climate is so cold, the aboriginal people, or First Nations, had lived there for thousands of years before the Europeans came. (populate)
4. In 1603 the French explorer Samuel de Champlain started the colonisation of the country. (start)
5. The French established some of our major cities: Quebec City and Montreal. (establish)
6. In 1787 the English settlers founded Toronto. (found)
7. The choice surprised the people so much that they made a lot of jokes about it. (surprise)
8. Each Canadian province also has its own government which makes all the important decisions. (make)
9. In Quebec they made French the only official language. (make)

Homework

- A a) Copy this scheme into your copybooks and fill it in with the words from the text in Ex. 5.



- b) Prepare a similar description for Russia.

- B Look through the text (Ex. 5) and find the sentences in the Passive Voice. Translate them into Russian.

- C Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Today a new film by Tarantino is on,...
 2. Canada is a big country...
 3. Either Alice...
 4. Neither his dog...
 5. As this country has rich natural resources...
 6. Both Andrew...
 7. The girl was so happy when she saw a dog...
 8. Ann looked...
- a) its people are rich too.
 - b) that her parents allowed her to take it home.
 - c) as if she was going to the party.
 - d) and his sister are citizens of Armenia.
 - e) however, it has one of the smallest populations in the world.
 - f) so we should go and watch it.
 - g) nor mine can jump over this wall.
 - h) or her best friend will come to help you in the garden.

D Change and / or combine the sentences using the words in brackets.

Model: I don't like cheese. Mary doesn't like it either. (neither... nor) —
Neither Mary nor I like cheese.

1. Kate speaks English, but she doesn't know anything about Canada. (in spite of the fact that)
2. She likes all my friends. My mother pays attention to their strange clothes. (although)
3. Somebody has broken the window. It could be Lily or John. (either...)
4. Today there's no dessert. I forgot to buy a cake. (since)
5. The weather is very good. We won't stay at home today. (therefore)
6. There are very good job possibilities in big cities. A lot of people want to live there. (so)
7. Pat likes to show off. She is very bossy too. (besides)
8. You can choose between the cinema and the café. (either... or)
9. Irene is a very interesting person, but she is unpopular in her class. (in spite of the fact that)

E What do you associate Canada with? Write 3–4 sentences.

Lessons 5, 6, 7

"The Maple Leaf Forever"



Эмфатические конструкции

Когда нужно выделить какой-нибудь член предложения, используются обороты: **It is ... that / It was ... that, It is ... who / It was ... who.**

В этом обороте используется член предложения, на котором делается акцент.

Например, если в предложении *Аня пригласила его друзей в дом* надо выделить, что именно *Аня*, а никто другой, пригласила его друзей в дом, то подлежащее *Аня* ставится между *It was* и *who*.

It was Ann who invited his friends to the house.— Именно Аня пригласила его друзей в дом.

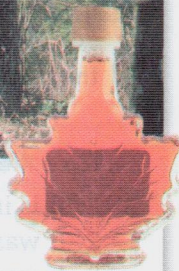
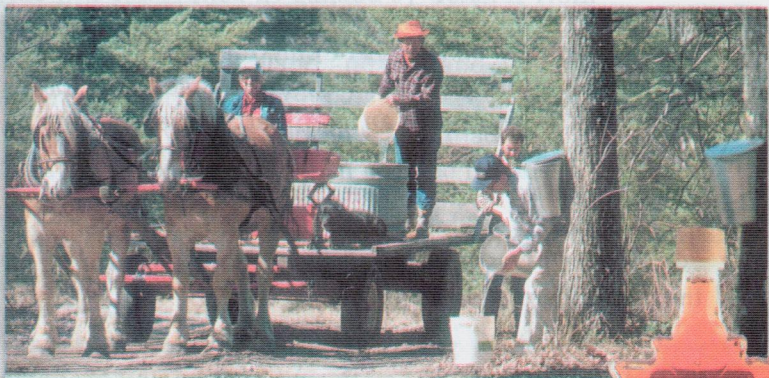
It was in the park that we met yesterday.— Именно в парке мы встретились вчера.

It is her brothers who support her.— Именно братья поддерживают ее.



1 The presentation of Canada isn't over yet. Another Canadian, Jeremy Higgins, has got something to add. Read his story and find the best variant in the right column to describe the words and expressions in the left column.

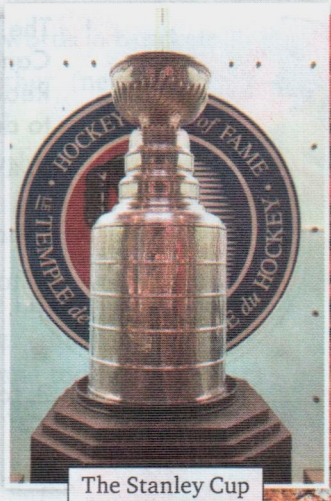
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. a national anthem | a) a patriotic song |
| | b) a hymn |
| | c) the most popular song |
| 2. to be second to none | a) to be the best |
| | b) to always be the second |
| | c) to be very good |
| 3. to perform a song | a) to sing a song |
| | b) to act out a song |
| | c) to sing very emotionally |
| 4. a theme | a) a book |
| | b) an object |
| | c) a topic |
| 5. to proclaim | a) to call |
| | b) to find |
| | c) to say |



Of course, there is a maple leaf on our flag, but for a lot of Canadians, our flag is not the only thing they associate a maple leaf with. Many think of our maple syrup for it is in Canada that 85 % of the world's maple syrup is produced.

Another important association with the maple leaf is Canadian hockey which is second to none in the world.

I come from Toronto, the home of the Toronto Maple Leafs, our famous hockey club. The Toronto Maple Leafs is one of the Original Six professional teams of the National Hockey League, and their old arena was called Maple Leaf Gardens. It was this hockey temple that brought our Leafs eleven Stanley Cups. Unfortunately, the last game was played there in 1999 and then it was closed. My father was there, but he doesn't like to talk about it as the Leafs lost that game. I still see tears in his eyes when he remembers the emotional closing ceremony when our national song "The Maple Leaf Forever" was performed.



The Stanley Cup

This brings us to another association with the maple leaf. "The Maple Leaf Forever" is a song, which, I think, should be our national anthem. It was in 1867, the year of Canada's Confederation, that the song was written by a school teacher from Toronto. His name was Alexander Muir. A song was needed to unite the nation, so a patriotic poetry contest was held. Although "The Maple Leaf Forever" got only the second place, it became very popular with English Canada and for many years, it was used as an unofficial national anthem. Alexander Muir became famous as well. He always said that it was a big maple tree next to his house that gave him the idea. It was not until 1980 that another song, "O Canada", was proclaimed the national anthem of the country.



2 Give the Russian equivalents for the following sentences.

1. It is in Canada that 85% of the world's maple syrup is produced.
2. It was this hockey temple that brought our Leafs eleven Stanley Cups.
3. It was in 1867, the year of Canada's Confederation, that the song was written by a school teacher from Toronto.
4. He always said that it was a big maple tree next to his house that gave him the idea.
5. It was not until 1980 that another song, "O Canada", was proclaimed the national anthem of the country.

3 Answer the questions.

1. Where does Jeremy come from?
2. What does Jeremy associate with the maple leaf?
3. What is Jeremy's most important association with it?
4. What does Jeremy think about Canadian hockey?
5. In which city is "The Maple Leafs" team based?
6. What is the NHL?
7. Is "The Maple Leafs" team a member of the NHL?
8. How many Stanley Cups has the team got?
9. What is Maple Leaf Gardens?
10. What song was sung at its closing ceremony?
11. Is "The Maple Leaf Forever" the national anthem?
12. Who wrote this song?
13. When was it written?
14. Did it win the contest?
15. What is the official national anthem of Canada today?

4 Read the facts below. Listen and read the text of the song "The Maple Leaf Forever" and say which facts are reflected / not reflected in the song?

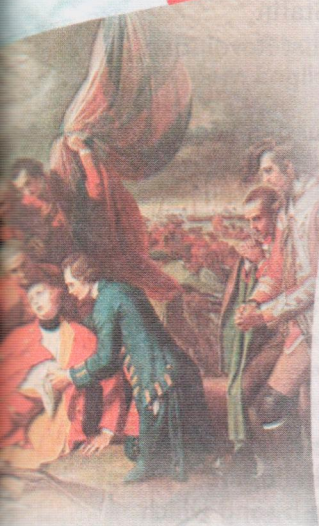
1. The British rule was established in Canada by General Wolf.
2. General Wolf was British.
3. A lot of people from Scotland, Ireland and England live in Canada.
4. A lot of people from France live in Canada.
5. A lot of people from all over the world live in Canada.
6. The old enemies Irish, Scots and English became friends in Canada.
7. Canada is a British dominion.
8. English Canadians are proud to be a British dominion.
9. There was a war on Canadian territory.
10. There was a war between Canada and the USA.
11. Canada sent its soldiers to fight in Europe during World War II.
12. English Canadians remember and love their historical motherland — Great Britain.
13. Canada is ruled by the British monarch.
14. The territory of Canada stretches from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean.
15. Canada is the largest country on the continent of North America.
16. The French and the British became one nation under the maple leaf.

The Maple Leaf Forever

1. In Days of yore, from Britain's shore,
Wolfe, the dauntless hero came,
And planted firm Britannia's flag,
On Canada's fair domain.
Here may it wave, our boast, our pride,
And joined in love together,
The thistle, shamrock, rose entwine,
The Maple Leaf forever!
Chorus:
The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf forever!
God save our King (Queen), and Heaven bless,
The Maple Leaf forever!
2. At Queenston Heights and Lundy's Lane,
Our brave fathers, side by side,
For freedom, homes, and loved ones dear,
Firmly stood and nobly died;
And those dear rights which they maintained,
We swear to yield them never!
Our watchword evermore shall be,
The Maple Leaf forever!
3. Our fair Dominion now extends
From Cape Race to Nootka Sound;
May peace forever be our lot,
And plenteous store abound:
And may those ties of love be ours
Which discord cannot sever,
And flourish green o'er freedom's home
The Maple Leaf forever!
4. On merry England's far-famed land,
May kind Heaven sweetly smile;
God bless Old Scotland evermore,
And Ireland's Emer'ld Isle!
Then swell the song, both loud and long,
Till rocks and forest quiver,
God save our King (Queen), and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf forever!



5 Read the Russian translation of the song and check some of your answers.



Кленовый лист навеки

1. Мы славу Вольфу пропоем —
Отважному герою.
Он водрузил британский флаг
Над нашею землею.
Трилистник и чертополох
на нем в любви сердечной,
И розы стебли оплели
Кленовый лист навечно!

Припев:

Кленовый лист — наш добрый знак,
Кленовый лист — вперед!
Пусть вечно царствует монарх
и клена лист цветет!

2. В боях при Лунди, Квинстон Хайтс
Отцы наши стояли,
За дом, свободу и любовь
Дрались и умирали.
И то, за что лилась их кровь,
Хранить клянемся вечно;
И тот же все у нас пароль:
Кленовый лист навечно!

3. С пролива Нутка к мысу Рейс
Раскинулась Канада,
Пусть будет мирным наш удел,
Нам большего не надо.
И пусть мы будем жить в любви,
В спокойствии беспечном;
Наш дом свободы осени
Кленовый лист навечно!

4. Господь, храни наш дальний дом,
Его солдат, матросов,
Шотландию благослови
и Изумрудный остров.
Мы вместе песню пропоем,
Пусть слышат горы, реки...
Пусть вечно царствует монарх,
Кленовый лист навеки!

Перевод Марианны Кауфман

6 A competition. Look closely at the words of the song and think about why this song never became Canada's official national anthem? Be the first to write your answer and pass it to your teacher.

7 Fill in the gaps with the right facts.



Sergey Mikhalkov, Sergey Mikhalkov and G. El-Registan, Stalin, 2000, *The Russian People's Prayer*, after the October Socialist Revolution, until 1944.

1. It was ... who wrote the modern State Anthem of the Russian Federation.
2. It was in ... that the modern anthem was adopted.
3. It is ... that was used as the national anthem before the October Socialist Revolution. This song was known by everybody as "God Save the Tsar!".
4. It was ... that "The Internationale" was chosen as a new anthem.
5. It was not ... that "The Internationale" was replaced by a new anthem.
6. It was ... who approved the new anthem in 1944.
7. It was ... who wrote the lyrics for the anthem in 1944.

8 Group work. Talk about Russia. What is our national anthem? Who wrote it? Did our country use to have any other national anthems in the last 100 years? What is your favourite Russian patriotic song? Why? Is there a song which could be called an unofficial national anthem of Russia? Give reasons for and against it.

- 9 Discuss your answers to Ex. 6. Your teacher will tell you whose answers are politically correct. Then read this piece on political correctness.

For your information

The term "political correctness" or PC is not new to Western and particularly American society. To be politically correct means to behave and speak in such way that you don't offend anyone. For example, as a man you wouldn't tell a dirty joke about women in front of a woman or you wouldn't make fun of a particular ethnic group to a person who was part of that ethnicity. In the past we called this politeness but nowadays it's called "political correctness". The idea to show respect to everybody is good, but as it so often happens, people soon started to overdo it. Many American men never open a door for a woman, or offer to pay for her in a restaurant anymore because they don't want to offend her. You may ask: How can opening a door offend anybody? Some women think that if a man opens a door for a woman, he demonstrates to her that he thinks she is weak and can't take care of herself.

Political correctness has changed the language too. Older people are not called "old" anymore because it may offend them, so they are officially called "senior citizens". But a lot of people think political correctness is nonsense. In fact, the term is sometimes used ironically, especially when somebody uses awkward language instead of more traditional words to describe someone.

- 10 This is a list of politically correct expressions which are generally used in modern English. Try to match these expressions with their more traditional equivalents.

Model: an old person — a senior citizen

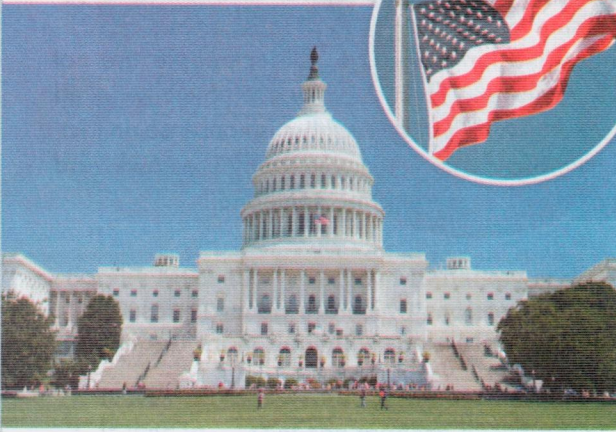
- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. a peacekeeper | a) a soldier on a mission abroad |
| 2. a rainforest | b) a postman |
| 3. an African American | c) an invalid |
| 4. a law enforcement officer | d) a slow learner |
| 5. a differently abled person | e) a mad person |
| 6. a Native American (US) | f) a Negro |
| 7. a differently sized person | g) a jungle |
| 8. a mentally challenged person | h) a fat person |
| 9. an intellectually challenged person | i) an Indian |
| 10. a letter carrier | j) an immigrant |
| 11. a newcomer | k) a policeman / a policewoman |

Homework

- A Write your own translation of "The Maple Leaf Forever".
- B Compare Canada and Russia. What have the two countries got in common? Start your phrases with *both... and, neither... nor, although, since*.
- C Prepare for your project. Write about the USA. Use the information from *Happy English.ru* Grade 9 and these facts.

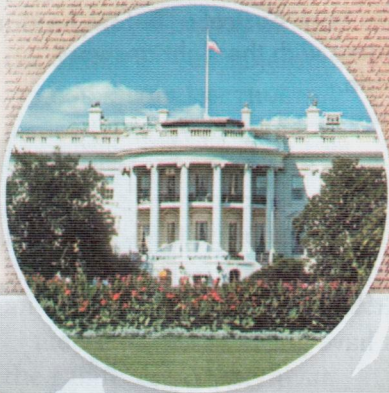
Model: Full name: The United States of America — *The full name of the country is the United States of America.*

The United States of America



Political system:	Democracy
Head of state:	President
Capital city:	Washington, DC
Independence Day:	July 4, 1776 (previously a British colony)
Largest Cities:	New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia, Phoenix, San Antonio, San Diego, Dallas, San Jose
Border Countries:	Canada, Mexico
Oceans:	Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Pacific Ocean
Population:	308,278,000 (January 2, 2010)

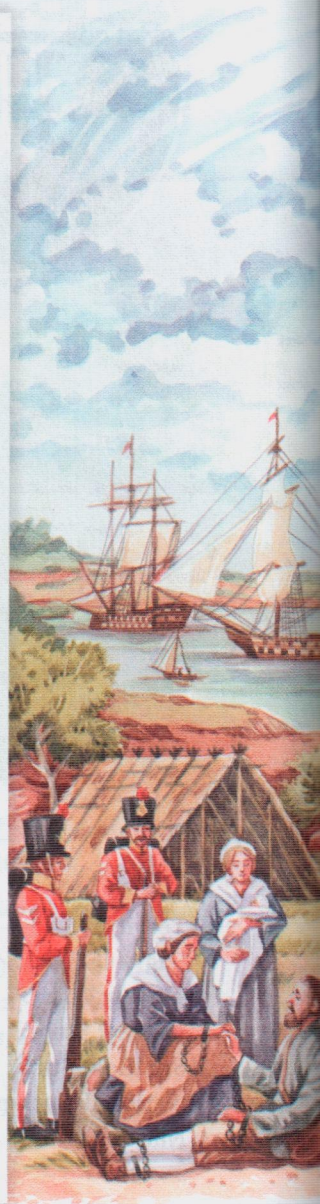
The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.



- Territory:** 3,615,123 sq mi (9,375,720 sq km)
- Highest Point:** Mt McKinley, Alaska, 20,320 ft (6194 m) above sea level
- Lowest Point:** Death Valley, California, 282 ft (86 m) below sea level
- Largest State:** Alaska
- Smallest State:** Rhode Island
- National Anthem:** The Star-Spangled Banner
- National flag:** The Star-Spangled Banner (nickname "Stars and Stripes")

- 1 The next camper, Daniel Sanderson, comes from Australia. Before he starts his presentation, try to complete the sentences with the right answers. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- Australia is
 - a country.
 - a continent.
 - an island.
- The capital of Australia is
 - Sydney.
 - Melbourne.
 - Canberra.
- When we've got summer, Australians have got
 - winter.
 - summer.
 - spring.
- The head of state in Australia is
 - the prime minister.
 - the President.
 - the British monarch.
- Australia was discovered by
 - James Cook.
 - Christopher Columbus.
 - Ferdinand Magellan.
- The first European settlers in Australia were
 - convicts.
 - pilgrims.
 - poor people.
- Australians are very good
 - scientists.
 - sportsmen.
 - builders.
- The Australian Outback is
 - a mountain in the heart of the continent.
 - a lake which is the lowest point of the country.
 - a large territory beyond the urban areas.
- One of the biggest problems in Australia is
 - the crocodile.
 - bush fire.
 - the cold winter.
- Uluru is
 - a lake.
 - a rock monolith.
 - a river.
- The largest and oldest city in Australia is
 - Sydney.
 - Melbourne.
 - Canberra.



2 Read the words and expressions and repeat them after the speaker.

the bush — неводеланная земля,

покрытая кустарником

the outback — отдаленная,

необжитая местность

a snowflake — снежинка

the Southern hemisphere —

Южное полушарие

a convict — зд. каторжник

a background — происхождение

an understatement — преумень-

шение

the rainforest — джунгли

an appearance — внешность

a descendant — потомок

“The Thorn Birds” — „Поющие

в терновнике“ (название книги)

to fascinate — зд. вызывать

глубокий интерес

to judge — судить

to emphasize — подчеркивать,

делать особое ударение

(на факте, мысли)

tough — зд. суровый, полный

лишений

awesome — восхитительный

vast — огромный

giant — гигантский

amazingly — удивительно,

поразительно

by far — намного, гораздо

3 Read the dialogue and check your answers to the questions in Ex. 1.

Daniel: Hi, everybody. My name is Daniel. I'm going to represent a country, an island and a continent all at the same time. You are very welcome to ask questions as I speak, because I only want to tell you about things you really want to

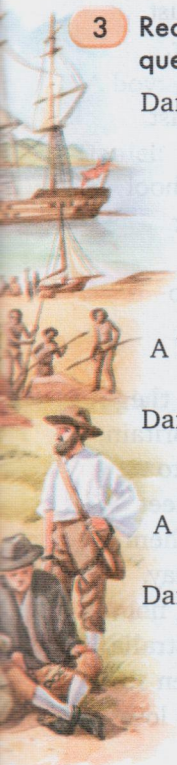
know, not bore you to death. Let me start with our flag. In my opinion, it gives you all the basic information about my country.

A boy: I see that the British flag is on it, so does it mean that Australia used to be a British colony?

Daniel: It certainly does. Australia was discovered by the British explorer James Cook in 1770. By the way, Australia is still a monarchy and our head of state is the British monarch.

A girl: I have always been quite fascinated by the strange snowflakes on your flag. What exactly do they mean?

Daniel: That's a good question. Actually, they aren't snowflakes — they are stars. They form the Southern Cross which emphasizes the fact that Australia is situated in the Southern hemisphere. The largest star, which has seven points, represents all Australian states and territories.





A boy: So does it mean that it is freezing cold in Australia now when we've got summer in the Northern hemisphere?

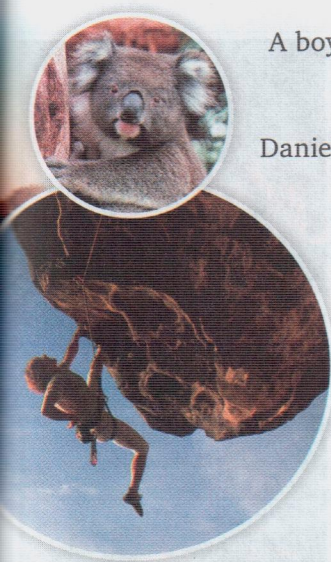
Daniel: Not exactly. The climate in Australia is rather mild, so it's never very cold, but yes, it is winter in Australia between June and August.

A boy: But then mustn't you be at school now? We've got school in winter. Don't you?

Daniel: You are absolutely right. I did stay at home in June, July and August until I left school last year. Summer holidays in Australia start in December and our school year starts in February, so Australian school children don't have a lot of opportunities to travel in your summer months.

A boy: In the USA they say that about 22 million Americans are related to the first 102 Pilgrims who arrived on the Mayflower. Who are the Australians related to?

Daniel: It's very interesting. A lot of Australians are related to convicts. At the time when Australia was discovered, crime was a big problem in Britain, so prisons were packed with people. The solution they found was to send prisoners to the far colonies. On 26 January 1788 the First Fleet of 11 ships arrived in Sydney Harbour with 1,500 people, half of them convicts. Nowadays this day is celebrated as Australia's National Day. For me that shows that Australians are proud of their background, not ashamed of it. By 1868 160,000 men and women had come to Australia as convicts. There were free settlers too, but most of them had been so poor and unhappy in their own countries that they had nothing to lose there. So we do have a very tough background.



A boy: So maybe it is this rebellious and tough background that makes Australians so good at sports. Every Olympic Games the whole world admires Australian athletes.

Daniel: If you ask me, when people say that Australians like sports, it is a huge understatement.

A lot of Australians are practically born in the water as most of the country is a huge beach. As soon as they learn to walk, they glue themselves to surfboards or jump into kayaks and boats and spend hours or even days in the water. When they get older, they need more of a challenge. So they dive into the Great Barrier Reef and swim together with crocodiles, huge sharks and giant sea snakes. Some Australians prefer to risk their life in the rainforests which, by the way, are not populated just by koalas. In the Australian woods you can come across by far the most dangerous snakes and spiders in the world.

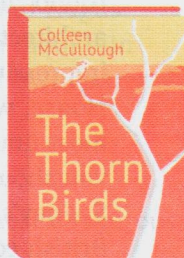
Whatever you can think of: parachute jumping, cycling on mountain bikes, walking in the outback — Australians do have their own extreme way of doing it all.

Right ... are you still with me? Let's go on then.

A boy: I have heard that Australians have their own meaning for the word "outback". Can you tell us what it is?

Daniel: The Australian Outback or the Australian Bush is a vast territory beyond the urban areas. The heart of the Australian Outback is called the Red Centre which takes its name from the red soil of the desert. It is in the Red Centre that you can find Uluru, our most famous rock monolith. Uluru, which used to be better known as Ayers Rock, is an iconic image of the Australian Outback located in the Northern Territory in the very heart of the continent.

A girl: Oh, that reminds me of the book "The Thorn Birds". I read it a couple of years ago. It's written by Colleen McCullough if I'm not mistaken. I was particularly impressed by the description of the bushfire which brought so much death and destruction. Hopefully these fires are something of the past.



Daniel: Unfortunately, this isn't true. In fact, we do have to deal with bushfires nearly every summer when temperatures rise and rain is rare. I myself live in Sydney, so bushfires don't usually affect me. I didn't use to give them much thought. But last year I spent my holidays in a small town in the Yarra Valley. Soon

after I returned home, news came that this town had been completely destroyed by a bushfire. About ten people were killed. I was horrified as I remembered the nice owner of our hotel and how she had looked after us in her house. Then I thought about the friendly family who lived next to the hotel. All of them could be dead. So I started listening to the news really carefully. I was relieved when I heard that the people I knew were alive. I suppose it shows that when something happens in a place you know, you take other people's problems much closer to heart.

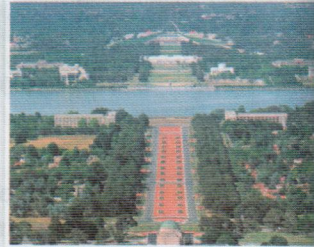
A boy: Look, you still haven't told us anything about your city, Sydney. I've heard it's awesome. I suppose it is also the capital of Australia, right?

Daniel: It is indeed Australia's oldest and largest city. Nearly a quarter of all Australians live there. However it is not the capital. The capital of Australia is Canberra.

A girl: So does life in Sydney resemble life in the Yarra Valley?

Daniel: Not at all. Sydney, of course, is a very Australian city with its amazing beaches and bright sun, but it offers a lot more than that. In my city you can always leave a sandy beach and dive into the world of museums, theatres, festivals and galleries, or choose among the thousands of fantastic restaurants and bars which are open round the clock. Sydney is world famous for its architecture. I'm sure you've seen pictures of our impressive Sydney Harbour. The Sydney Opera House, which is situated there, is to me by far the most unusual opera house in the world. However, you shouldn't judge Sydney just by its appearance. Sydney's people are the proud descendants of British convicts who built this beautiful city and started new lives here, not as convicts but as Australians.

Well, I think that covers everything. Thank you for listening. Have you got any more questions?



4 a) Read the grammar explanation.



Эмфатические конструкции (продолжение)

Эмфатические конструкции используются и в том случае, когда нужно подчеркнуть значимость действия, выраженного основным глаголом. В таких случаях в the Present Simple перед основным глаголом употребляется форма **do** или **does**, а в the Past Simple — **did**; основной глагол ставится в форме инфинитива без частицы **to**. В этом случае на *do, does* и *did* падает ударение. В соответствующих русских предложениях выделение действия передается с помощью слов *же, ведь, на самом деле*, а также интонации:

Why didn't you phone me yesterday? — Почему Вы не позвонили мне вчера?

*But I **did** phone you. You were not in.* — Но я же звонил, но Вас не было на месте.

It's a pity you don't know Gregory. — Жаль, что вы не знаете Грегори.

*But I **do** know him.* — Но я ведь знаю его.

Выделение действия, выраженного основным глаголом, стоящим в форме времен, которые имеют в своем составе вспомогательный глагол, возможно с помощью интонации. Ударение падает на вспомогательный глагол:

Why haven't you read this text? — Почему Вы не прочитали этот текст?

*But I **have** read it.* — Но я же читал его.

b) Write the Russian equivalents for the following sentences.

1. You are absolutely right. I did stay at home in June, July and August.
2. Whatever you can think of: parachute jumping, cycling on mountain bikes, walking in the outback — Australians do have their own extreme way of doing it all.
3. Sydney offers a lot more than that.
4. You take other people's problems much closer to heart.
5. In the Australian woods you can come across by far the most dangerous snakes and spiders in the world.
6. The Sydney Opera House, which is situated there, is in my opinion by far the most unusual opera house in the world.
7. Uluru is an iconic image of the Australian Outback located in the Northern Territory in the very heart of the continent.

- 5 Read these statements. Do you agree or disagree with them? Use notional (основной) or auxiliary (вспомогательный) verbs for emphasis.

Model: Australians are good at sports.— *I agree. Australians are good at sports. / I don't agree. Australians are not good at sports.*

Australians like sports.— *I agree. Australians do like sports. / I don't agree. Australians do not like sports.*

1. Australia is in the Northern hemisphere.
2. Australians have a very tough background.
3. Australians are ashamed of their background.
4. The whole world admires Australian athletes.
5. Australians spend a lot of time in the water.
6. The Australian Outback is wild and dangerous.
7. When the people he knew got into trouble, Daniel felt unhappy.
8. Canberra is the largest city in Australia.
9. Sydney has a lot of interesting museums.

- 6 Listen to the speaker and check your answers in Ex. 5. Repeat the sentences. Pay close attention to the emphasized words.

- 7 Open the brackets and compare Australia with Canada. Use *a bit*, *much* and *a lot*.

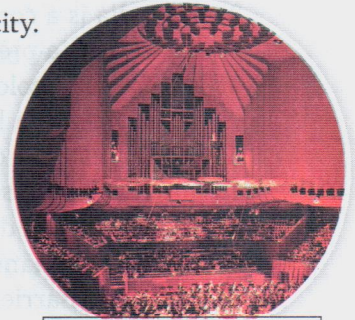
Model: Canada is ... (big) than Australia.— *Canada is much bigger than Australia.*



1. Australia is ... (small) than Canada.
2. Canada is ... (cold) than Australia.
3. Australians are ... (good) swimmers than Canadians.
4. Australia ... (young) than Canada.
5. Australian koalas are ... (friendly) than Canadian polar bears.

8 Read these statements and say which of them are facts and which of them are just opinion.

1. In my opinion, it gives you all the basic information you need to know about my country.
2. Sydney is indeed Australia's oldest and largest city.
3. Hopefully these fires are something of the past.
4. It is in the Red Centre where you can find Uluru, our most famous rock monolith.
5. I suppose it shows that when something happens in a place you know, you take other people's problems a lot closer to heart.
6. Sydney is world famous for its architecture.
7. I have heard that Australians have their own meaning for the word "outback".
8. On 26 January the First Fleet of 11 ships arrived in Sydney Harbour with 1,500 people, half of them convicts.
9. The Sydney Opera House, which is situated in Sydney Harbour, is to me by far the most unusual opera house in the world.
10. In the Australian woods you can come across by far the most dangerous snakes and spiders in the world.
11. For me that shows that Australians are proud of their background, not ashamed of it.
12. The largest star on the Australian flag, which has seven points, represents Australian states and territories.
13. If you ask me, when people say that Australians like sports, it is a huge understatement.
14. It's written by Colleen McCullough, if I'm not mistaken.
15. I've heard Sydney is awesome.
16. The climate in Australia is rather mild, so it's never very cold.



The Sydney Opera House

9 Fill in the table with the sentences from the text of Ex. 3 which express people's opinion.

Sentence	The impression it gives	The facts
The Sydney Opera House, which is situated in Sydney Harbour, is to me by far the most unusual opera house in the world.	The Sydney Opera House is by far the most unusual opera house in the world.	There is an Opera House in Sydney. The Opera House is situated in Sydney Harbour.

10 Mark these statements true, false or not stated (if there is not enough information in the text of Ex. 3). Use your answers in Ex. 8, 9 to help you.

1. There is some information about Australian history on the Australian flag.
2. Australia is a continent.
3. Australia is a presidential republic.
4. It is freezing cold in Australia when we've got summer in the Northern hemisphere.
5. The largest star on the Australian flag represents the six Australian states and territories.
6. All Australians do some kind of sport.
7. Some Australians spend most of their life in the water.
8. The Great Barrier Reef can be a dangerous place.
9. Salt-water crocodiles are dangerous animals.
10. Sydney is the largest city in the country.
11. The Sydney Opera House is the most unusual building in the world.
12. A lot of Australians are the descendants of convicts.
13. A lot of Americans are the descendants of the pilgrims who were on the Mayflower.
14. A lot of Americans say that they are the descendants of the pilgrims who were on the Mayflower.
15. Bushfires are still a big problem in Australia nowadays.
16. Canberra is much smaller than Sydney.
17. The book "The Thorn Birds" is written by Colleen McCullough.

11 Rephrase these sentences using the words in brackets instead of the underlined words.

Model: I can tell you that this new film is absolutely fantastic. (awesome) —
I can tell you that the new film is awesome.

1. I have always been interested in the history of this little town. (be fascinated by)
2. It is really cold in Russia in winter. (freezing)
3. It is never very cold in my country. (mild)
4. The stars on the flag are for our states. (represent)
5. If he says that this house is fairly large, he's not telling you like it is. (make an understatement)
6. He lives far away from any urban area in Australia. (the outback)
7. Uluru is one of the symbols of the Australian Outback. (iconic image)

8. I felt better when I heard that my little brother was back home.
(be relieved)
9. These people put their lives in danger every day. It's their job. (to risk)
10. Did you say that your new school is like a university? (to resemble)

12 Describe your impressions.

1. What facts about Australia particularly impressed you?
2. What fascinates you about Australia?
3. Would you like to visit this country?
4. Which part(s) would you go to?
5. What would you do there?

Homework

A Rephrase these sentences. Use auxiliary verbs and / or underline the words that show intonation.

Model: I really phoned you at 5 o'clock. You just didn't answer.— *I did phone you at 5 o'clock. You just didn't answer.*

1. Mary really likes animals. She couldn't hurt your cat.
2. Alice really worked hard to save up for this holiday.
3. Kate is really a very good singer. She is just very shy.
4. I really have spoken to him. Why don't you believe me?
5. They really speak Esperanto with each other. Isn't that fascinating?
6. Sam really tried to help, but he came too late.

B Rewrite these sentences. Use *a bit, much, a lot* or *by far*.

Model: My dog is five and my sister's dog is two.— *My dog is a lot older than my sister's dog.*

This dress is really beautiful. I prefer it to all my other clothes.—
This dress is by far the most beautiful thing I have.

1. Jane is 1,63 m tall and her best friend is just 1,60 m.
2. My bag cost 500 roubles, but my shoes cost 1,000 roubles.
3. Canada is a big country, but its population is small.
4. Russia is the biggest country in the world. The next country Canada is a lot smaller.
5. Alice is the best student in our class. I can't compare her with anybody.
6. The population of Sydney is about 3,000,000 people. The population of Canberra is about 30,000.
7. The maple leaf is a well-known symbol of Canada. Other Canadian symbols are not so well-known.

C Look through Daniel's presentation on Australia and find the words and expressions he used to structure his presentation. Give examples according to the list he prepared for himself.

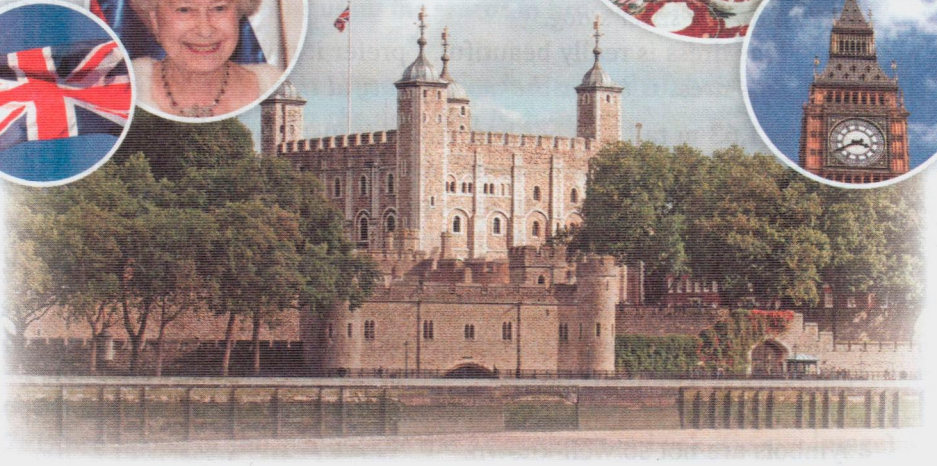
1. Say hello.
2. Introduce yourself.
3. Give the topic of your presentation.
4. Tell the audience to ask questions.
5. Check if the classmates are still listening.
6. Illustrate your points.
7. Answer the questions with enthusiasm.

D Use the words and expressions from Ex. C and prepare a short presentation on any of the following topics:

- a) The history of the Australian flag
- b) Australian hobbies
- c) The Australian Outback
- d) The cities of Australia

E Prepare your next project on Britain. Write some facts about each of these topics:

1. The British flag
2. British history
3. British cities
4. British people and their traditions



What achievements of your country are you proud of?

1 Listen to the words and expressions and repeat them after the speaker.

an achievement — достижение

a spaceship — космический
корабль

a foster family — приемная семья

a missionary — миссионер

a generation — поколение

a society — общество

slavery — рабство

an orphan — сирота

a value — ценность, духовная
ценность

to abolish smth — запрещать что-
либо

to raise smb — растить,
воспитывать кого-либо,
поднимать

to wipe smth out — стирать,
уничтожать что-либо

to integrate — интегрировать
legal / illegal — законный /
незаконный

shameful — постыдный

equal — равный

a touchy subject — больной
вопрос

2 The counsellor offers the campers to play a game. The players are Lisa from Russia, Daniel from Australia, Mary from Canada, David from England, and Belle from the USA. Read the rules of the game with the counsellor.



Counsellor:

The game is called “My country has done it”. Each player gets 5 stones. Every person must say something that his / her country has done which makes him / her proud. However, it should be something that they think other countries haven’t done. So if another player can say, “My country has done it as well, he / she can keep the stone. But if another player’s country hasn’t done it, he / she must put one of the stones into the centre. When a player has got no more stones, he / she is out of the game. The player who still has the stones when everybody else doesn’t is the winner.

- 3 What achievements of their countries would you suggest for Lisa, Belle, David, Mary and Daniel?
- 4 Match the countries with the things that make the players proud. Sometimes more than one match is possible.

1. the UK
2. the USA
3. Russia
4. Canada
5. Australia



1. This country has one of the oldest parliaments in the world. It is also sometimes called the Mother of Parliaments.
2. A citizen of this country invented the telephone.
3. This country has never had a Civil War.
4. This country has never had a revolution.
5. The first nuclear power station in the world was opened in this country.
6. This country has more inland waters and lakes than any other country in the world.
7. The Internet was invented in this country.
8. It was in this country that the first president was elected.
9. This country sent the first sputnik to orbit.
10. This country is home to one of the oldest universities in the world.
11. Basketball was invented in this country.
12. This country is home to a lot of unique animals which don't live anywhere else.
13. This country has the highest quality of life in the world.
14. This country's hockey team has always been one of the best in the world.

5 Read the conversation and say what Mary, David, Belle and Lisa are proud of. Who is ashamed of some of the events in his / her country? What are they ashamed of?

Counsellor: Let's start with you, Lisa.

Lisa: Russia has got a lot of achievements which are recognized all over the world, but I think the most wonderful thing we have done was to build the first spaceship and to send a man to space.

Belle: You were the first, of course, but the USA has done it too. So I'm keeping my stone.

David: My country hasn't done it yet. But I don't think we need so many spaceships anyway. It is much wiser to spend money on health and education. Here is my stone.

Mary: We haven't done it either. Here is my stone.

Daniel: Take mine too. Australia hasn't built a spaceship yet either. And I think we should. You'll be surprised, but the Russian scientist Sergey Korolyov is my role model. He had a dream to fly to the space and he fulfilled it, although nobody believed it was possible. His story is fascinating.

Belle: OK. My turn. A citizen of my country first landed on the moon.

Lisa: Here is my stone. We haven't done it yet.

David: Nobody else has done it, right? So each of us should put in a stone.

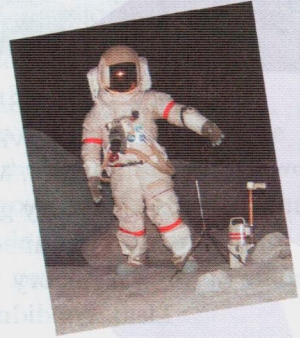
Now it's my turn. Although my country is an island, we, together with France, have made a tunnel connecting Britain to the continent. The Channel Tunnel which was opened in 1994 is the second-longest tunnel in the world. Amazing, isn't it?

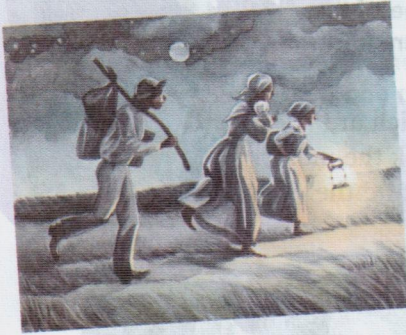
Lisa: I couldn't agree more. This is a real wonder. We haven't got a tunnel like that. Here is my stone.

Belle: We haven't done anything like that either, and I agree it was an awesome project.

Mary: Neither has Canada, but not everybody needs a tunnel like that.

Daniel: That's exactly what I think. I don't think we need a tunnel like this. Here's my stone.





Mary: All the achievements that have been mentioned are great. I'd like to speak about something which is less impressive, but not less important. I think the greatness of a country is also in how it treats the old, the poor and the weak. I'm proud that my country didn't only free its slaves but also gave them equal rights. Moreover, it helped the slaves from the USA in times when slavery there was still legal. To me this shows that Canada is a real democracy which has true respect for everybody's rights and freedoms.

Belle: The USA also freed its slaves, but it didn't happen until after the Civil War. I come from South Carolina, one of the Southern states. My great-grandfather used to have slaves. He was not a very good master and his slaves often tried to run away to Canada. I think this is a very shameful part of our family history. Here is my stone.

Lisa: We didn't have many slaves from Africa in Russia, but a lot of Russian people themselves used to be slaves until 1861. Although slavery was abolished in Russia, in my opinion, it happened too late. Here is my stone.

David: I believe there wasn't any real slavery in modern England. However, I'm sure there's also some law which makes slavery illegal. So I think I can keep my stone.

Counsellor: May I interrupt here? I'm not sure I agree with you. What about the British colonies? Those colonies had slavery and they were part of Great Britain. I think you need to give us your stone, David. Now what about you, Daniel? There weren't any real slaves in Australia, were there?

Daniel: We didn't have real slavery, it's true. But what we had was probably in some ways worse. Have you ever heard about the stolen generations?

David: Yeah, I've read something about aboriginal children who were brought up by church missionaries, but that was ages ago, right?



Daniel: The truth, that not everybody knows, is that a large number of aboriginal children were taken from their own parents until 1970. By that time about 100,000 aboriginal children had been either taken away by government officials, or simply stolen from their own families. When the children were removed from their homes, they were usually very young, so they didn't remember their parents. They were told that that they had been orphans. Later those children were raised by foster families or church missionaries.



Mary: But how could the government explain these actions?

Daniel: The Australian government said that it was trying to help. The European Australians had decided that the aboriginal people were not fit to raise their own children. The government also said that this policy would help the aboriginal children to integrate into Western society. However, in reality the government just wanted to wipe out the aboriginal culture.

Lisa: And the easiest way to kill a culture is to interrupt the connection between generations.

Daniel: Exactly. Children of the stolen generations didn't know their own language and didn't even remember the faces of their own mothers.

Belle: But what happened to these children when they grew up? Anyway when those children grew up, they all got a good education, good jobs and became useful members of society.

Daniel: I can't agree with you here. What you are talking about is our Western values. But we need to understand that our values are NOT universal. I'll tell you one story that happened to me. Before we moved to Sydney, our family had lived in the outback. One day I was playing in the garden when an old aboriginal woman came up to me. She smiled and started to sing. I jumped on my feet and ran away. "Mum, help!" I shouted, "There is a dark, scary woman in the garden!" Mum hurried to the garden while I stayed inside.

That night Mum cried a lot, but she refused to tell me why.

Only years later she told me that the woman had been her mother, my Granny.

Belle: That's awful! But why didn't she introduce you to each other?

Daniel: It was the first time they had ever met. When my mother was two, she got ill and Granny brought her to the hospital. Later Granny was told that her daughter had died, but she didn't believe it. She started looking for her child and she didn't give up even 30 years later. When they met on that day, they couldn't even talk to each other properly because Mum didn't speak a word of her mother tongue and Granny's English was very poor. Soon after that, we left for Sydney. That's the end of my story. Here is my stone.

Counsellor: Thanks, Daniel. It is obviously a touchy subject for you. (pause) Well, it looks like it's time for dinner. Hurry up, everyone, or we'll be late.

6 Answer the questions.

1. What is Lisa proud of?
2. Do a lot of countries have spaceships?
3. A citizen of which country landed on the moon?
4. Which country managed to connect itself to the continent?
5. What countries are connected by the Channel Tunnel?
6. What does Mary think makes a country great?
7. What is Mary proud of?
8. Why did American slaves run away to Canada?
9. What is Belle ashamed of?
10. What is a touchy subject for Daniel?
11. What are the stolen generations?
12. What happened to the aboriginal children?
13. How did the Australian government explain its actions?
14. What is the easiest way to kill a culture?
15. Why does Daniel take the story of the stolen generations so close to heart?
16. What lesson should everybody learn from Daniel's story?
17. Why did the counsellor try to change the topic?

7 Which of these achievements are more / less important to you? What other facts from the Russian history make you proud?

8 Group work. Form groups of 4–5 players. Play the game "I have done it". The rules are the same as in Ex. 2.

Model: A: I have been to Turkey.

B: Me too. So I keep my stone.

C: I haven't yet, but we are going next year. Here is my stone.

Homework

- A** Copy this table into your copybooks. Fill it in with the words and expressions from the text of Ex. 5.

Как высказать мнение	Как выразить согласие	Как выразить несогласие	Как вежливо перебить говорящего или резко сменить тему
I think we should build a spaceship.	Exactly.		

- B** Supply the missing words according to the parts of speech indicated. Copy the words into your copybooks and translate them into Russian.

Model: achievement — (verb) ...
achievement — (verb) to achieve

explanation — (verb) ...	scientific — (noun) ...
to govern — (noun) ...	to fascinate — (adjective) ...
slave — (noun) ...	to amaze — (adjective) ... , (noun) ...
legal — (adjective with an opposite meaning, noun) ...	to impress — (adjective) ... , (noun) ...
to abolish — (noun) ...	to connect — (noun) ...
great — (noun) ...	to integrate — (noun) ...
interruption — (verb) ...	democratic — (noun) ...
	to respect — (noun) ... , (adjective) ...

- C** What part of speech do you need in each sentence? Use the right suffixes or prefixes, if necessary, and fill in the gaps in the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. I think Lena is a bit lazy. If she works hard, she can ... more. | ACHIEVEMENT |
| 2. I want you to show more ... to your grandfather. | RESPECT |
| 3. If you ... me again, I'll stop talking altogether. | INTERRUPTION |
| 4. Tell me more about snowboarding. I find this subject | FASCINATION |
| 5. She is a very clever girl and knows how to make a good | IMPRESS |
| 6. ... research has explained how it will be possible to fly to other planets. | SCIENCE |
| 7. ... is illegal in most countries nowadays. | SLAVE |
| 8. The UK is a ... country, although it's a monarchy. | DEMOCRACY |
| 9. I saw the results of her tests and they aren't very | IMPRESSION |

D Write an essay of 200–250 words.

1. Start your essay with the words: “Although a person’s values are important to him / her, they are not universal”. Give reasons for and against this position. Illustrate your point with a story from real life.
2. Alternatively, start your essay with the words: “Although every culture is different, there are universal values”. Give reasons for and against this position. Illustrate your point with a story from real life.

Lessons 12, 13

Test yourself

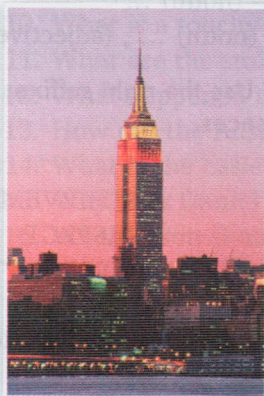
Homework

- A** Prepare for your project. Choose between the UK, the USA or Russia. Concentrate on subject that interests you: its people and traditions, its geography and climate, its cities or achievements. Illustrate your presentation with pictures.

Lessons 14, 15

Project “I’ll tell you about this country”

1 Make a presentation of your project.



- 2** Listen to your classmates’ presentations and mark each presentation considering these points.
- a) How good was the overall presentation?
 - b) Were there any good pictures? Did the pictures help understand the material better?

- c) Was the presentation informative enough?
- d) Has the speaker chosen an unusual or interesting form for his/her presentation?
- e) Were there any grammar mistakes?
- f) Were there any factual mistakes?

3 Discuss your presentations and choose the best ones.

Lessons 16, 17, 18 Homereading

"Three men in a boat: To say nothing of the dog" (extract)
by Jerome K. Jerome (see Workbook 2)

Your active vocabulary

Countries of the world

to establish smth
to populate smth
to award smth
to border smth
to found smth
to govern smth
to rule smth
to observe smth
to design smth
to situate smth
to introduce
smb to smb / smb
to smth
according to
smb / smth
volume
a waterfall
a citizen
natural resources
oil
timber

lead
a tribe
population density
presence
independence
exploration
unity
a dominion
government
to survive
to gain
to preserve smth
legislative
regardless of smth
the Southern
hemisphere
a convict
a background
an understatement
a rainforest
an appearance
a descendant

to fascinate
to judge smb / smth
to emphasize smth
tough
awesome
vast
giant
amazingly
an achievement
a spaceship
a generation
society
slavery
an orphan
value
to abolish smth
to raise smb
to wipe smth out
to integrate
legal / illegal
shameful
equal
a touchy subject

4

Lessons 1, 2

The clubs and how to select them

- 1 Read the sentences from Lisa's next diary page and guess what it is going to be about.

1. Members of the club write articles about their adventures and the whole camp discusses them.

2. He was just trying to be polite when he talked to me about my problems on the first day.

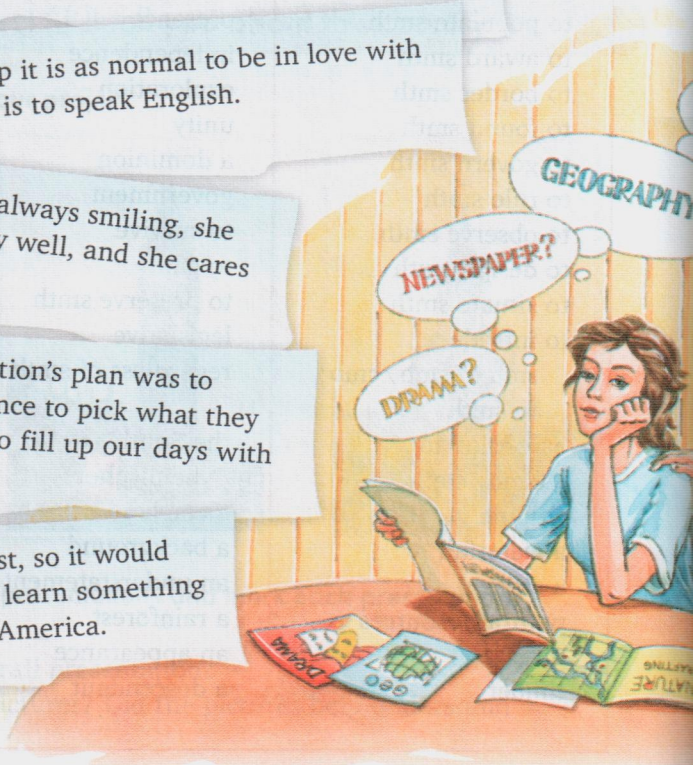
3. One day there'll be a swimming competition on the lake, another day everybody will be focused on a fresh issue of our camp newspaper.

4. In our camp it is as normal to be in love with David as it is to speak English.

5. She is always beautiful, always smiling, she can sing and dance really well, and she cares about her friends.

6. The camp administration's plan was to give everybody a chance to pick what they really liked, not just to fill up our days with different activities.

7. I'm going to be a journalist, so it would be a great opportunity to learn something new about journalism in America.



2 Read the words and expressions and repeat them after the speaker.

an issue — зд. выпуск

a highlight — основной момент, гвоздь программы

wilderness — девственная природа

a heart-throb — любимец, предмет обожания

Yosemite National Park — Национальный парк Йосемити

to chat — болтать

to be around — быть рядом

to go out with smb — встречаться с кем-либо

to be in love with smb — влюбляться, быть влюбленным
в кого-либо

to make up for smth — компенсировать что-либо

to swap — меняться

to drag — тащить

to give away — отдавать, дарить,

to be delighted — быть счастливым, радостным

to care about / for smth / smb — зд. любить, питать интерес к чему-
либо, кому-либо

casually — небрежно

3 Read Lisa's diary and find the most suitable places for the sentences from Ex. 1.

NATURE?



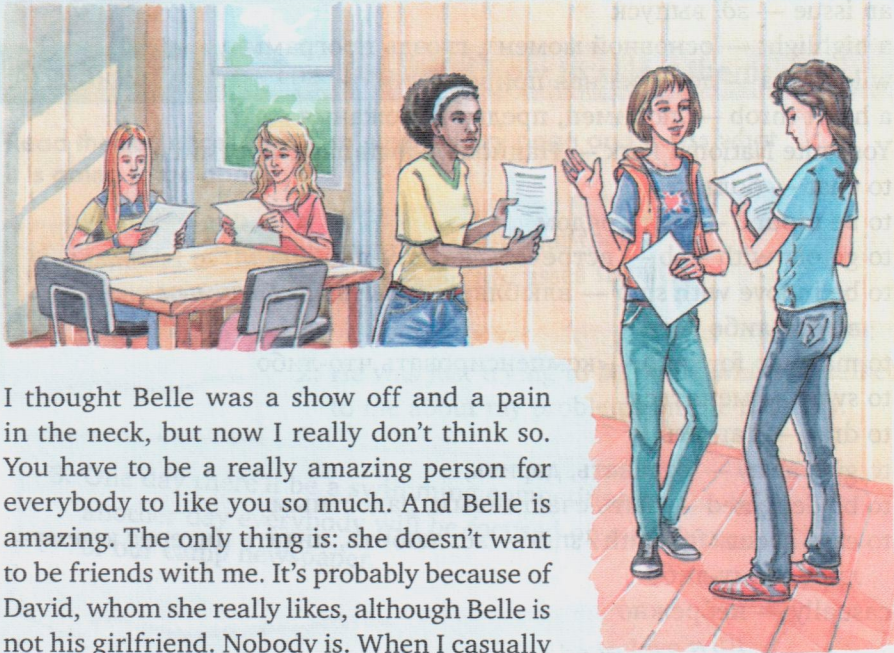
20 June Camp Pineland

I don't know how my first two weeks at camp have flown by so quickly.

Now I am absolutely sure that to go to this camp was the best decision I have ever made.

Our days are packed with fun activities that are all different.

I can't say that I'm the most popular girl in the camp but I've got to know quite a lot of people and Mary and I are becoming close. Cindy and Hailey are also all right when Belle is not around. Belle rules our cabin. When she laughs, the other girls laugh with her. And when she is unhappy with something, my cabinmates gather round her and ask her what's wrong and try to make her feel better. At first



I thought Belle was a show off and a pain in the neck, but now I really don't think so. You have to be a really amazing person for everybody to like you so much. And Belle is amazing. The only thing is: she doesn't want to be friends with me. It's probably because of David, whom she really likes, although Belle is not his girlfriend. Nobody is. When I casually chatted with David on our flight to California, little did I know that I was enjoying *the* David, the famous heart-throb of Camp Pineland. When I realised who he was, I felt angry with myself, because I too had started to like him and though we might go out, I was mad to think so. David is too cool to go out with me. Anyway I didn't need his attention, so I decided not to talk to him. He didn't seem to care, and all was fine until we found ourselves in the same club.

The clubs and how to select them are a very important part of life in Camp Pineland. There was a real battle to get into the popular ones. We were given forms to fill in. In these forms we had to tick which clubs we wanted and then we were informed whether we got what we chose. Nature is by far the most interesting club. It is also the most difficult club to get into. At first I didn't understand why all campers wrote down Nature Club as their first choice. Were all the campers interested in flowers and trees? I was lucky to have Mary nearby. "Don't be silly! Choose Nature!" she whispered to me. "People wait forever to get into that club. You may get it because you are new." So I ticked Nature and Newspaper. Newspaper was actually my first choice.

When I got my form back, I saw that I was given Drama, the least popular club, and Nature, probably to make up for Drama. I sighed with disappointment and my bunkmates asked me what I got. When I told them, Cindy got excited. "I got Newspaper and Native American Art," she said. "So we can swap if you want." I opened my mouth to agree, but Mary dragged me aside.

"What are you doing?" she asked. "The main thing about Nature Club is that its members go hiking. And it isn't just a one-day picnic — it's a cool four-day adventure in the Yosemite wilderness, one of the most beautiful national parks in the world. Nature Club includes a lot of activities: horse riding, swimming, Native American history and even newspaper. It is the highlight of the whole camping season. Don't give it away! Besides, I got Nature Club too, so we can be in it together," she said.

So I agreed to be a part of the Nature Club and went to the first club meeting. I was delighted to see my brother Dima there. There were also a few other people I knew: Daniel from Australia, Claudia from Italy and Lukas from Germany. The counsellor was about to start the meeting when the door opened again and David and Belle entered the room and greeted everybody with their famous million-dollar smiles.



The Infinitive (Инфинитив)

Инфинитив представляет собой неличную форму глагола, которая только называет действие, не указывая ни лица, ни числа, ни наклонения. Инфинитив соответствует в русском языке неопределенной форме глагола:

to play — играть, сыграть, *to send* — посылать, послать

Формальным признаком инфинитива является частица **to**, которая не имеет самостоятельного значения:

He likes to travel. — Он любит путешествовать.

Отрицательная форма инфинитива образуется с помощью частицы **not**, которая ставится перед ним:

"To be, or not to be: that is the question." — "Быть или не быть — вот в чем вопрос".

- 4 Look through Ex. 1 and the story and find the sentences which contain the infinitive.

Функции инфинитива в предложении

В предложении инфинитив может выполнять следующие функции:

- подлежащего

To sleep in the open air is very useful.— Спать на открытом воздухе полезно.

- части составного именного сказуемого

His task was to help them.— Его задачей было **помогать** им.

- дополнения

He promised to come in time.— Он обещал **приехать** вовремя.

- обстоятельства цели

She took a taxi to be on time.— Она взяла такси, **чтобы не опоздать**.

- обстоятельства следствия со словами **too** (слишком), **enough** (достаточно)

Your tea is too hot to drink now.— Ваш чай слишком горячий, **чтобы пить** его сейчас.

I've known him long enough to trust him.— Я знаю его достаточно давно, **чтобы доверять** ему.

- определения

В этой функции инфинитив всегда стоит после определяемого существительного:

I'm looking for a book to read.— Я ищу книгу, **которую можно почитать**.

Перевод предложений, содержащих инфинитив, на русский язык

Инфинитив в функции подлежащего, части составного сказуемого, дополнения, обстоятельства цели, следствия в большинстве случаев передается в русском языке существительным или инфинитивом:

To read is the best way to learn about the world.— **Чтение** — лучший способ узнавать об окружающем мире.

Our plan is to go to Spain.— Наш план — **поехать** (поездка) в Испанию.

He went to the shop to buy a present for his wife.— Он пошел в магазин, **чтобы купить** подарок для своей жены.

Однако инфинитив в функции определения чаще переводится определительным придаточным предложением с глаголом долженствования, а также прилагательным, причастием, существительным или личной формой глагола (в зависимости от контекста):

She's got a small flat to sell.— У нее есть маленькая квартира, которую нужно продать.

I'm going to the party. Can you recommend a dress to wear? — Я иду на вечеринку. Ты можешь порекомендовать мне платье, которое можно надеть?

I've got a lot of work to do.— У меня много работы, которую надо сделать.

This stone is hard to find.— Этот камень трудно найти.



Ask Mr Help

Вопрос: Как же правильно перевести предложение: *To sing is a very interesting hobby?* *Петь* — это очень интересное хобби. или *Пение* — это очень интересное хобби?

Ответ: По сути верны оба перевода, но предпочтение надо отдать тому, которое лучше звучит по-русски: *Пение* — это очень интересное хобби.

Как видно из предыдущих примеров, перевод предложений, содержащих инфинитив, в большинстве случаев возможен с помощью неопределенной формы глагола, однако иногда требуется изменение структуры всего предложения.

Например: *You are foolish to believe her.*— Ты глупец, если веришь ей.

5 Определите функцию инфинитива в этих предложениях.

1. To go to this camp was the best decision I have ever made.
2. David is too cool to go out with me.
3. I was given Drama, the least popular club and Nature, probably to make up for Drama.
4. In our camp it is as normal to be in love with David as it is to speak English.
5. I was mad to think so.
6. I opened my mouth to agree.
7. The camp administration's plan was to give everybody a chance to pick what they really liked.
8. I decided not to talk to him.
9. It is also the most difficult club to get into.

6 Think of a suitable Russian equivalent for each of the sentences of Ex. 5.

7 Answer the questions about Lisa's story.

1. What was the best decision Lisa had ever made?
2. How do the campers spend their days?
3. Has Lisa become very popular?
4. Who is Lisa getting close to?
5. Who is the most popular girl in Lisa's cabin?
6. Does Lisa think that Belle is a pain in the neck?
7. What is so special about Belle?
8. Who does Belle like?
9. Is David going out with anybody?
10. Why did Lisa decide not to talk to David?
11. Does Lisa like David?
12. What is the most difficult club to get into?
13. Why is it so popular?
14. Did Lisa get a place in the Nature Club?
15. What club was Lisa's first choice?
16. Who did Lisa see at the club's first meeting?

8 Fill in the gaps with the words and expressions below to complete the sentences.

fill in, make up, fall in love, give away, go out, be around, care for

1. Helen was sorry because she didn't help her mother clean the flat.
The next day she cooked dinner for the family to ... for it.
2. Father told me not to ... all of his old books.
3. Kate got so disappointed with her boyfriend that she decided not to ... again.
4. Tom was given a form to
5. Alice came back home to ... while her sister was cooking dinner.
6. Mike wants to ... with Clare, but she doesn't like him.
7. My friend doesn't have a lot of free time. He's got an old granny to

9 a) Put questions to the sentences from Ex. 8. Start with these question words.

Model: 1. Why did Helen cook dinner?

- | | | |
|---------|--------|------------------------|
| 2. What | 4. Why | 6. What |
| 3. What | 5. Why | 7. What kind of granny |

b) Translate your questions and answers into Russian.

10 Rephrase the words in the sentences using these words and expressions.

to swap, to be delighted, to make up for something, to be around, to chat, to go out with somebody

Model: Do you want to take my book and give me yours? — *Do you want to swap?*

1. Ann is Jack's girlfriend.
2. I was extremely happy to hear the news.
3. Sorry I couldn't come to your birthday party. I want to give you this cake to compensate for it.
4. You are never here when I need you.
5. Jessie is my best friend. We often sit in my room and talk about everything under the sun.
6. Alice advised me to give my dress to her and take hers.

11 Talk about yourself.

Model: My most difficult promise to myself was not to be late for school again. I tried hard, but unfortunately I couldn't keep it.

1. What was the best decision you have ever made?
2. What was the most difficult promise somebody has given you?
3. What was the most difficult promise you have had to give?
Did you keep it?
4. What do you want/hope/dream to do after you finish school?
5. What do you need to do to fulfil your dream?

Homework

A Fill in the table with the sentences from the text (Ex. 3) which contain the infinitive.

Инфинитив в функции подлежащего	
Инфинитив в функции составного именного сказуемого	
Инфинитив в функции определения	
Инфинитив в функции дополнения	
Инфинитив в функции обстоятельства цели	
Инфинитив в функции следствия	

B Translate the sentences from Ex. A into Russian.

C Lisa got a letter from somebody who doesn't speak very good Russian. The letter is in Russian, but Lisa has to work hard to understand it. Help Lisa translate the letter back into English. Who do you think this letter is from?

Привет Лиза,
Я хочу написать это письмо в русский, чтобы показать, что я интересуюсь.
Я хочу посмотреть, что ты наслаждаешься твоей жизнью в лагере.
Это хорошо. Я хочу быть твоим другом. Я думаю, я хочу пасть в любовь с тобой. Можем мы ходить наружу? Или ты думаешь, я недостаточно хороший, чтобы быть твоим другом? Я буду приходить к озеру под дубом разговаривать в 12 часов. Если ты решишь не приходить, я буду понимать.
D.

D Fill in the gaps with the right prepositions or conjunctions.

1. Little Tom gave ... all his toys and started to cry.
2. I can't come to your party, but I'll invite you to mine to make ... for it.
3. Jack goes ... with Kate. He really cares ... her.
4. Jane is in love ... her best friend Peter. She doesn't want to talk about it.
5. You'll need to fill ... this form before you can join our club.
6. Kate smiled ... my friend and he stopped for a chat.

Lesson 3

Lisa gets the letter



Инфинитивный оборот Сложное дополнение / Complex Object

Инфинитив в сочетании с существительным или местоимением в объектном падеже образует инфинитивный оборот — сложное дополнение.

Сложное дополнение состоит из существительного в именительном падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже, за которыми следует инфинитив:

His mother wants Peter to help her in the garden. — Мама хочет, чтобы Питер помог ей в саду. (Сложное дополнение состоит из существительного Peter и инфинитива to help.)

His mother wants him to help her in the garden. — Мама хочет, чтобы он

помог ей в саду. (Сложное дополнение состоит из местоимения *him* и инфинитива *to help*.)

На русский язык сложное дополнение переводится придаточными изъяснительными предложениями, которые вводятся союзами *что, чтобы, как*. При этом местоимение в объектном падеже переводится на русский язык местоимением в именительном падеже:

Jack didn't want them to know the truth.— Джек не хотел, чтобы они узнали правду.

I would like him to translate this text by himself.— Я хотел бы, чтобы он перевел этот текст сам.

Сложное дополнение употребляется:

- после глаголов, выражающих желание:

to want — *I want you to learn English.*— Я хочу, чтобы ты изучал английский.

to expect — *I expect her to come on time.*— Я ожидаю (надеюсь), что она придет вовремя.

to like в сочетании с **would** — *He would like us to read this book.*— Он хотел бы, чтобы мы прочитали эту книгу.

- после глаголов чувства и восприятия:

to hear — *Mother heard her son get up.*— Мама услышала, как ее сын встал с кровати.

to see — *We all saw you leave.*— Мы все видели, что ты уехала.

to watch — *Friends watched their train arrive at the station.*— Друзья наблюдали, как их поезд прибывает на станцию.

to feel — *Ann felt something touch her leg.*— Анна почувствовала, что что-то коснулось ее ноги.

Обратите внимание на то, что после этих глаголов инфинитив употребляется без частицы **to**.

Инфинитив также употребляется без частицы **to**:

- после глаголов **to make** (заставлять) и **to let** (позволять):

She makes her son clean his room every day.— Она заставляет сына убирать комнату каждый день.

Don't let your daughter come home late.— Не позволяйте Вашей дочери приходить домой поздно.

Однако если глагол **make** стоит в страдательном залоге, то инфинитив употребляется с частицей **to**:

Helen was crying because she was made to come back.— Хелен плакала, потому что ее заставили вернуться.

1 Give Russian equivalents for these sentences.

1. What would you like me to do?
2. Jane made me buy this dress. I think she was right to do so.
3. Don't let him fall. He'll hurt himself.
4. Father wants me to help him in the garden.
5. Our teacher expects us to get good marks in our exams.
6. I felt something touch my hand and shouted.
7. Who saw him leave the room?
8. Little Terry was made to give all his toys away.

2 Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences. Use to before the infinitives if necessary.

1. Don't make me ... do it. I can't.
2. Why do you expect Tina ... have such a good voice?
3. Your mum must let you ... visit us more often.
4. Have you ever been made ... eat something you don't like?
5. I'd like you ... come more often.
6. We both saw her ... smoke in the garden.
7. I trained my dog well. I didn't want it ... get lost.

3 Read the page from Lisa's diary.

21 June Camp Pineland

I got the letter and I couldn't believe my eyes when I saw "D" at the end. Could it really be from David? I wanted it to be from him so much! I decided to meet him. There was only one problem. Our counsellor Jenny doesn't let anybody go out of the cabin after lights out (после отбоя). What I was going to do was very wrong ... and Jenny was so sweet — she didn't expect me to let her down and deceive her in this way. If I got caught outside the cabin at night, she'd be in deep trouble with the Crunch. On the other hand, David expected me to come. I couldn't let him down, could I?

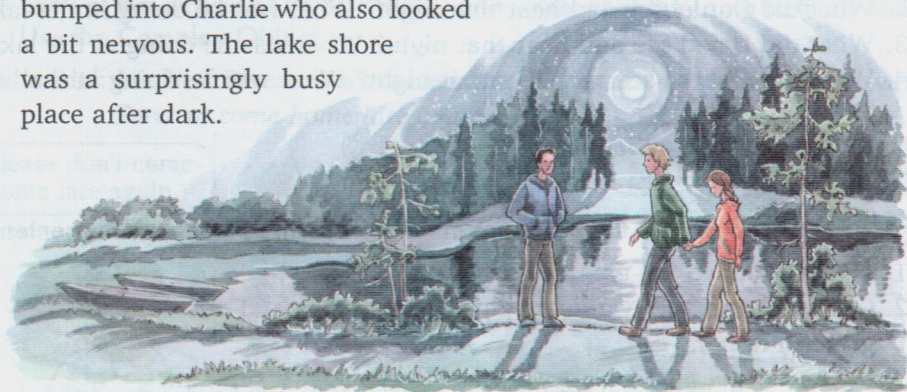
That night I put on my best outfit and went to bed early. Everybody thought I was asleep, but I wasn't. I watched all my bunkmates go to their beds, I heard them talk in sleepy voices and finally everything got quiet. I still had time, so I decided to wait a bit more just to make sure everybody was really asleep. Then I saw Belle get out of her bed. She was fully dressed as well!





Where was she going? Belle looked round and quietly walked out of the cabin door. I thought it was time for me to go too, so I followed her after a few minutes. I didn't want Belle to see me, so I watched her leave until she was out of sight. Then I ran straight to the lake. I sat under a huge tree and waited for David. Suddenly I heard somebody. My heart fell when I saw Daniel, the guy from Australia. A lot of girls like him, but I think he is too tough. Dima told me that Daniel once made him swim across the lake, and my brother is not a very good swimmer. At first I didn't want him to see me, so I tried to hide

myself behind the tree, but Daniel noticed me right away and came up to me. "Hi," he said. To be honest, he looked really surprised. He probably didn't expect me to come when he wrote his stupid letter. "What are you doing here after lights out? Your counsellor wouldn't like you to be here, you know?" he went on. "Besides, it might be dangerous because this area is full of wild animals. I'll walk you back to your cabin." Before I had the time to think of a good answer, Daniel took my hand and made me follow him. We hadn't walked a few steps when I saw David. He was walking in our direction, but then he stopped half-way and turned around. He was obviously looking for Belle, and I certainly wasn't going to help him. I was heartbroken and needed some time alone. A few minutes later we bumped into Charlie who also looked a bit nervous. The lake shore was a surprisingly busy place after dark.



- 4 Find the sentences with the Complex Object in the diary and translate them into Russian.

5 Mark these statements true, false or not stated (if there is not enough information in the story). Support your answers with the information from Lisa's diary.

1. Lisa wanted the letter to be from David.
2. Lisa received a letter from David.
3. Lisa received a letter from Daniel.
4. Lisa's counsellor doesn't let campers leave the cabin after lights out.
5. Lisa went to the lake because she thought that David was expecting her.
6. Lisa expected David to come to the lake.
7. Lisa saw Belle run to the lake.
8. Lisa didn't want Belle to see her.
9. Belle didn't want anybody to see her.
10. Nobody made Lisa come to the lake.
11. Daniel saw Lisa sitting under a tree.
12. Lisa didn't want Daniel to notice her.
13. Lisa didn't let Daniel notice her.
14. Lisa was made to go back to her cabin.
15. David didn't expect Lisa to be outside the cabin at night.
16. A lot of people in Camp Pineland break the rules.

6 Answer the questions. Use Lisa's diary and your own imagination.

1. What did Lisa see and hear that night at the lake?
2. What did Daniel see and hear that night? What was he doing at the lake?
3. What did David see and hear that night? What was he doing at the lake?
4. What did Charlie see and hear that night? What was he doing at the lake?

Homework

A Open the brackets. Put the pronouns in the right form to complete the sentences.

1. I want (you) to tell me the truth.
2. Our teacher made (we) learn this rule by heart and now we are grateful to her.
3. My father doesn't let (I) go out in the evening. It's not fair!
4. I heard (she) open the door, but I pretended to be asleep.
5. The Browns are not at home tonight. Mike saw (they) leave earlier.
6. I would like (he) to be my friend, but he is too cool.
7. Susan expected (it) to start this morning.

B Fill in the gaps with the right forms of the verbs.

make, let, expect, would like, want, hear, watch

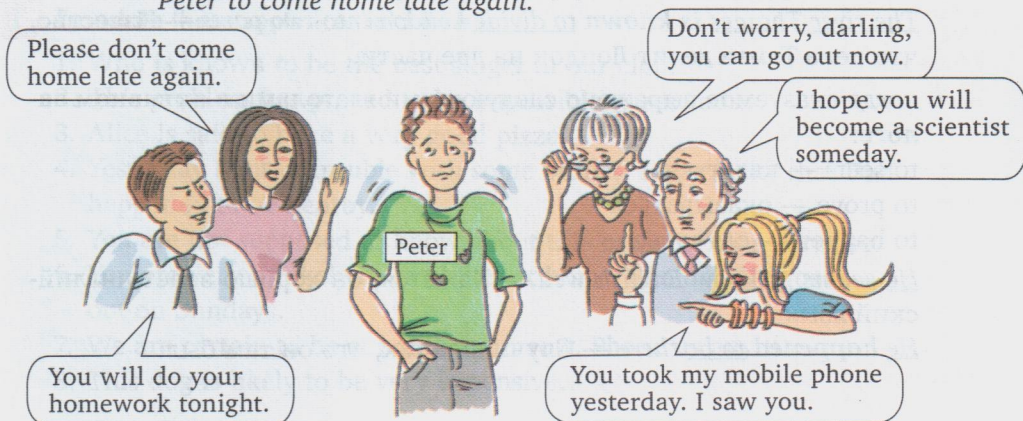
1. Who has ... you do this? I'm sure it wasn't your idea!
2. Dad never ... me use his car alone. He says it is illegal.
3. When does Mary ... her friends to come to visit her?
4. Alice hid herself in the bushes. She ... her brother leave the house and then followed him.
5. Nobody ... the dog to find its family after three months of travelling across the country.
6. Diana is a good singer.— ... you ... her sing?
7. Her family ... her to become a doctor, but she chose to be a teacher instead.

C Open the brackets. Use to before the infinitives if necessary.

1. What made you (play) this stupid joke? — Alex made me ... do it.
2. I saw Mary (jump) into the river.— She did it ... impress her friends.
3. This is a great present ... receive.— Mum helped me ... choose it.
4. Why don't you let your son ... make his own decisions? — We are sending him abroad ... learn English and that's final.
5. We heard Father ... open the door and ... come in. Then we watched him ... enter the room. He was so happy ... be home again. Mother went to get him something ... eat.
6. Alice didn't want to leave. She was made ... do so.

D Look at the picture of Peter's family and write what they said to him yesterday. Use the Complex Object.

Model: Mother: Please don't come home late again.— *Mother didn't want Peter to come home late again.*



- E What do you think really happened at the lake? Who expected to see whom? Who was the letter signed "D" really from? Use your imagination and write a story from the point of view of David, Daniel or Charlie.

под дуб разговаривать
в 12 ночь. Если ты
решить нет приходить,
я буду понимать.

D.

Lessons 4, 5

Yosemite National Park



Инфинитивный оборот Сложное подлежащее / Complex Subject

Этот оборот выступает в роли сложного подлежащего и состоит из существительного или личного местоимения в именительном падеже и инфинитива:

Richard seems to know this girl.— Кажется, Ричард знает эту девушку.

Оборот сложное подлежащее употребляется:

- когда сказуемое выражено следующими глаголами в **страдательном залоге**:

to know — знать, полагать

to report — сообщать

to say — говорить, полагать

to suppose — предполагать

to believe — полагать, считать

to think — полагать, думать

My friend is supposed to finish this work tomorrow.— Предполагается, что мой друг закончит эту работу завтра.

The river Thames is known to divide London into two parts.— Известно, что река Темза делит Лондон на две части.

- когда сказуемое выражено следующими глаголами в **активном залоге**:

to seem — казаться

to prove — оказываться

to happen — случаться

He seems to know English well.— Кажется, он хорошо знает английский язык.

He happened to be there.— Случилось так, что он там был.