

# CONTENTS

<b>Topic 1. FAMILY RELATIONSHIP</b> .....	3
Vocabulary list .....	3
Vocabulary exercises .....	3
Grammar exercises .....	5
Test 1 .....	6

<b>Topic 2. MY FRIENDS</b> .....	8
Vocabulary list .....	8
Vocabulary exercises .....	8
Grammar exercises .....	10
Test 2 .....	12

<b>Topic 3. HEALTHY LIFESTYLE</b> .....	14
Vocabulary list .....	14
Vocabulary exercises .....	14
Grammar exercises .....	16
Test 3 .....	17

<b>Topic 4. SHOPPING</b> .....	19
Vocabulary list .....	19
Vocabulary exercises .....	19
Grammar exercises .....	21
Test 4 .....	22

<b>Topic 5. SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES</b> .....	24
Vocabulary list .....	24
Vocabulary exercises .....	24
Grammar exercises .....	25
Test 5 .....	27

<b>Topic 6. SPORT</b> .....	29
Vocabulary list .....	29
Vocabulary exercises .....	29
Grammar exercises .....	31
Test 6 .....	32

<b>Topic 7. TRAVELLING AND TRANSPORT</b> .....	34
Vocabulary list .....	34
Vocabulary exercises .....	34
Grammar exercises .....	36
Test 7 .....	39

<b>Topic 8. SCHOOL LIFE</b> .....	41
Vocabulary list .....	41
Vocabulary exercises .....	41
Grammar exercises .....	43
Test 8 .....	44

<b>Topic 9. CHOOSING A PROFESSION</b> .....	46
Vocabulary list .....	46
Vocabulary exercises .....	46
Grammar exercises .....	48
Test 9 .....	49

<b>Topic 10. ENVIRONMENT</b> .....	51
Vocabulary list .....	51
Vocabulary exercises .....	51
Grammar exercises .....	53
Test 10 .....	54

<b>Tests practice</b> .....	56
-----------------------------	----

<b>Appendix 1. Keys to exercises</b> .....	72
--	----

<b>Appendix 2. Sample answers</b> .....	85
---	----

<b>Appendix 3. Sample answers for test practice</b> .....	95
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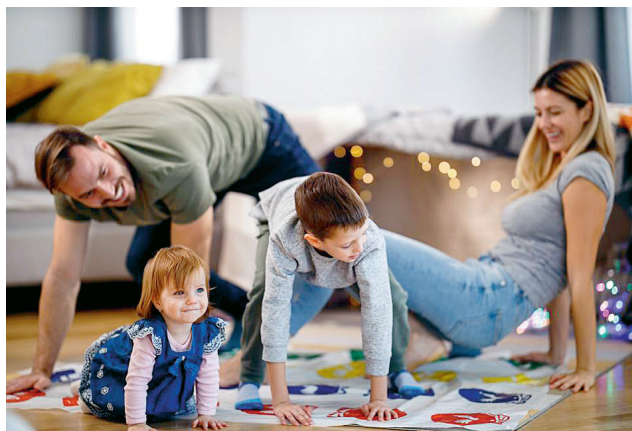
<b>Appendix 4. Grammar guide</b> .....	108
--	-----

<b>Appendix 5. Phrasal verbs</b> .....	165
--	-----

<b>Appendix 6. Irregular verbs</b> .....	171
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## VOCABULARY LIST

- although [ɔ:l'dəʊ] — хотя  
 at the age of — в возрасте  
 continuously [kən'tɪnjuəsli] —  
 непрерывно  
 despite doing / the fact  
 (that) —  
 несмотря на  
 (to) get married — жениться  
 (to) keep the house — вести  
 домашнее хозяйство / help  
 about the house —  
 помогать  
 по хозяйству  
 lack of attention — отсутствие внимания  
 (to) live separately — жить отдельно  
 (to) make a career — делать карьеру  
 (to) raise children — растить (воспитывать) детей  
 representative [ˌreprɪ'zentətɪv] — представитель  
 (to) start a family — обзавестись детьми  
 (to) suffer from — страдать от  
 (to) take care of smb — заботиться о ком-либо  
 whether ['weðə] — ли



## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

### 1. Complete the sentences. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

although, at the age of, continuously, despite, lack of attention,  
 representative, whether

1. He left school \_\_\_\_\_ 17.
2. He was the Queen's \_\_\_\_\_ at the ceremony.
3. He seemed undecided \_\_\_\_\_ to go or stay.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the sun was shining, it wasn't very warm.
5. He has lived and worked in France almost \_\_\_\_\_ since 1990.
6. Her voice was shaking \_\_\_\_\_ all her efforts to control it.
7. Modern teenagers tend to suffer from \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Make up a short story using all the word combinations given below.**

- (to) start a family
- (to) take care of smb
- (to) live separately
- (to) make a career
- (to) raise children
- (to) get married
- (to) keep the house

*Example:*

Hello, my name is Kate. I have a brother, who is an engineer. My brother and his girlfriend are going to get married and live separately. The girl wants to start a family as she needs to take care of someone. As for my brother, he prefers to make a career and earn money instead of raising children. I hope that they will manage to keep the house together and will be happy.

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**3. Ask questions to the sentences from the text. Start your questions with the words given in brackets.**

1. In the past girls used to get married at the age of 16. (When)

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2. Nowadays it is natural to get married at the age of 30. (Is)

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3. Relatives don't often meet one another as they tend to live separately. (Who)

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4. The representatives of an older generation suffer from lack of attention from their children. (What)

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5. There is also another difference between traditional and modern families. (Is)

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## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

### 1. Fill in the gaps with proper pronouns (See Grammar Guide).

1. My kitten washes its paws \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My relatives have moved to a new house and \_\_\_\_\_ do not often see each other now.
3. Whose daughter is Ann? — She is \_\_\_\_\_. I gave birth to her three years ago.
4. My grandparents live abroad and I write emails to \_\_\_\_\_ every other day.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ niece is a very intelligent girl. They are proud of \_\_\_\_\_ achievements at school.
6. I never help him to do his homework. He always does it \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. Complete the sentences with the phrases from the box.

twice as industrious as / easier / as clever as / less time / as strong as /  
the most talkative / much more caring

1. My younger brother is \_\_\_\_\_ my elder one.
2. My grandpa is not \_\_\_\_\_ my dad.
3. My aunt is \_\_\_\_\_ my niece.
4. Fortunately, our children spend \_\_\_\_\_ on playing computer games than their friends.
5. The previous generation was \_\_\_\_\_ in comparison with the current one.
6. Sasha is \_\_\_\_\_ girl in our family.
7. His stepfather is \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with than his mom.

### 3. Put the verbs in brackets in proper forms.

Julia and Alex \_\_\_\_\_ (to live) separately for a long time before they \_\_\_\_\_ (to get married). Two years ago, they \_\_\_\_\_ (to decide) to start a family as they really \_\_\_\_\_ (to want) to take care of their dearest and nearest. The young people \_\_\_\_\_ (to keep) the house together for

several months already and they \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) happy to help each other about the house. When they \_\_\_\_\_ (to meet) for the first time Alex \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) a career of a journalist and Julia \_\_\_\_\_ (to study) Chemistry at university. Neither of them \_\_\_\_\_ (to think) of raising children. But everything \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) different now.

## TEST 1

**TASK 1.** You are going to read the text aloud. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, and then be ready to read it aloud. Remember that you will not have more than 2 minutes for reading aloud.

In the past girls used to get married at the age of 16. Despite the fact that the girl was so young, she was already able to keep the house, take care of her husband and raise children. But people's style of life is changing. Nowadays it is natural to get married at the age of 30. The thing is that people prefer to make a career first and only after that start a family. There is also another difference between traditional and modern families. Today it is very unusual to find three generations living under one roof as they used to do in the past. Relatives live separately and don't often meet one another. The representatives of an older generation suffer from lack of attention from their children, although they try not to show it.

**TASK 2.** You are going to take part in a telephone survey. You have to answer six questions. Give full answers to the questions. Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

**Electronic assistant:** Hello! It's the electronic assistant of the family centre *My Lovely Family*. We kindly ask you to take part in our survey. We need to find out how students feel about relations in their families. Please answer six questions. The survey is anonymous — you don't need to give your name. So, let's get started.

1. Is your family big or small? How many members are there in your family?

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2. How much time do you usually spend with your family?

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3. Do you have brothers or sisters? How many if any?

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4. Where do you usually go together with your family?

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5. What do you do to help your parents about the house?

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6. What would you recommend to teenagers who have problems with their parents?

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■ **TASK 3.** You are going to give a talk about your family. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).

**Remember to say:**

- whether your family is big or small;
- where you usually go together with your family members;
- what family traditions you have;
- what your attitude to family traditions is.

**You have to talk continuously.**

## TEST 1

**TASK 1.** You are going to read the text aloud. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, and then be ready to read it aloud. Remember that you will not have more than 2 minutes for reading aloud.

The 1920s was an exciting time for inventions. Some of the things invented around that time changed the lives of millions of people, and some of those inventions are still widely used today. For example, television was invented by a Scottish man, John Logie Baird. The first televised pictures were sent over a short distance in 1924, and his invention was formally demonstrated at the Royal Institute two years later. The pictures on the screen were not clear, but the viewers could see that they were human faces, and they could see their eyes opening and closing. In 1928, images were sent from Britain to America. In the same year, the first colour images were sent. The first 'seeing-in sets' were sold that same year. For £25 people could watch moving images that were sent from a broadcasting station.

**TASK 2.** You are going to take part in a telephone survey. You have to answer six questions. Give full answers to the questions. Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

**Electronic assistant:** Hello! It's the electronic assistant of the teenage magazine *My House*. We kindly ask you to take part in our survey. We need to find out what students think about household chores. Please answer six questions. The survey is anonymous — you don't need to give your name. So, let's get started.

1. Is it important for children to do jobs around the house? Why or why not?

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2. What household chores are you responsible for in your family?

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3. What type of housework is your favourite one?

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4. What are your least favourite household chores?

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5. How often do you tidy your room?

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6. What domestic appliances do you use to keep your home clean?

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**TASK 3.** You are going to give a talk about friendship. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).

**Remember to say:**

- whether it is important to have friends;
- where people can meet their friends;
- what qualities a real friend should have;
- what your attitude to loneliness is.

**You have to talk continuously.**

## TEST 2

**TASK 1.** You are going to read the text aloud. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, and then be ready to read it aloud. Remember that you will not have more than 2 minutes for reading aloud.

Another interesting invention of the 1920s was the polygraph, or lie detector. It was invented in 1921 by a Californian policeman, John Larson. He used the ideas of other psychologists to make a machine that measured people's heart rate, breathing and blood pressure while they were asked questions. The experts believed that sudden changes in these measurements showed that someone was lying. Although this invention is well-known, it can't really detect lies. Marston tried to use measurements from his polygraph in a court case in 1923, but they weren't accepted as evidence and never have been since then. However, polygraphs are still used by some police forces and the FBI because many people believe they work, so they tell the truth to avoid the machine.



## TOPIC 1 FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

## 1. Key

1. at the age of
2. representative
3. whether
4. Although
5. continuously
6. despite
7. lack of attention

## 3. Key

1. *When* did the girls use to get married in the past?
2. *Is* it natural to get married at the age of 30 nowadays?
3. *Who* doesn't often meet one another as they tend to live separately?
4. *What* do the representatives of an older generation suffer from?
5. *Is* there another difference between old and modern families?

## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

## 1. Key

1. itself
2. we
3. mine
4. them
5. Their
6. himself

## 2. Key

1. as clever as
2. as strong as
3. as industrious as
4. less time
5. much more caring
6. the most talkative
7. easier to

## 3. Key

Julia and Alex *had lived* separately for a long time before they *got married*. Two years ago, they *decided* to start a family as they really *wanted* to take care of their dearest and nearest. The young people *have been keeping* the house together for several months already and they *are* happy to help each other about the house. When they *met* for the first time Alex *was making* a career of a journalist and Julia *was studying* Chemistry at university. Neither of them *was thinking* of raising children. But everything *is* different now.

## TOPIC 1. FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

## ■ TASK 2 Sample answer

1. Is your family big or small? How many members are there in your family?  
*My family is rather big, there are five of us in the family.*
2. How much time do you usually spend with your family?  
*Actually, I don't spend much time with my family, as my parents are often busy. Still, we try to find at least two or three hours on weekdays to spend together.*
3. Do you have brothers or sisters? How many if any?  
*You know, I have a brother and a sister. My brother is two years older than me. He is 17. And my sister is 3 years old. She goes to a nursery school.*
4. Where do you usually go together with your family?  
*My family and I usually go to the cinema or to the theatre together. Sometimes we go on different tours around our country.*
5. What do you do to help your parents about the house?  
*I have some duties about the house. I mop the floor, vacuum clean, throw out rubbish.*
6. What would you recommend to teenagers who have problems with their parents?  
*If you ask me, I would recommend teenagers who have problems with their parents to discuss all problems together and seek compromise.*

## ■ TASK 3 Sample answer

I am going to give a talk about my family.

Everyone knows that the family is the biggest treasure in our lives. As for my family, it's rather big, as I have my senior brother Tim and my baby-sister Anna. We enjoy spending our free time together. We usually go to the cinema or to the theatre together. In winter we like to go to a skating rink, in summer we go swimming in the river. Also, we have our own family tradition. Every year we celebrate the anniversary of our parents' wedding. On the 7th of July we go to our dacha and cook delicious meat and set off fireworks. As for my attitude to family traditions, I think every family should have traditions to unite family members. That's all that I wanted to say about my family. Thank you for your attention.

### TEST 1

- **TASK 2** You are going to take part in a telephone survey. You have to answer six questions. Give full answers to the questions. Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

**Electronic assistant:** Hello! It's the electronic assistant of the teenage magazine *My House*. We kindly ask you to take part in our survey. We need to find out what students think about household chores. Please answer six questions. The survey is anonymous — you don't need to give your name. So, let's get started.

1. Is it important for children to do jobs around the house? Why or why not?  
*I think it's very important for children to do jobs around the house because they learn how to keep the house clean and tidy.*
2. What household chores are you responsible for in your family?  
*As for me, I'm responsible for washing the dishes and mopping the floor in my family.*
3. What type of housework is your favourite one?  
*My favourite housework is dusting the furniture because I can listen to my favourite music while dusting.*
4. What are your least favourite household chores?  
*My least favourite household chores are vacuuming and ironing. I hate these duties.*
5. How often do you tidy your room?  
*I tidy my room once a week. I do it on Saturday.*
6. What domestic appliances do you use to keep your home clean?  
*I use a vacuum cleaner and a dishwasher and a washing machine to keep my home clean.*

- **TASK 3** You are going to give a talk about friendship. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).

**Remember to say:**

- whether it is important to have friends;
- where people can meet their friends;
- what qualities a real friend should have;
- what your attitude to loneliness is.

**You have to talk continuously.**

CONTENTS /  
СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Noun .....	108
Articles .....	112
Pronouns .....	113
Adjective. Adverb. Degrees of Comparison .....	122
Verb. Active Voice .....	125
Verb. Passive Voice .....	136
Sequence of tenses .....	139
Reported Speech .....	144
Types of questions .....	146
Infinitive .....	147
Complex Object .....	148
Complex Subject .....	150
Gerund .....	151
Modals .....	153
Conditionals .....	154
I wish... ..	156
Prepositions .....	157

## NOUN / ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

## ПАДЕЖИ

Существительные в английском языке имеют два падежа — общий и притяжательный.

В общем падеже существительное не имеет окончаний. Притяжательный падеж образуется путем прибавления *-s* или одного апострофа *'*. Суффикс притяжательного падежа произносится по тем же правилам, что и суффикс множественного числа существительных.

Суффикс *'s* прибавляется к существительным в единственном числе, а также к тем существительным во множественном числе, которые образуют его не по общему правилу: *boy's, girl's, men's, children's*.

Апостроф *'* прибавляется к существительным во множественном числе, которые образуют его по общему правилу: *workers'*. Имена собственные, оканчивающиеся на *-s, -ss, -x*, в притяжательном падеже пишутся только с апострофом, но к ним может прибавляться и *'s*. В обоих случаях окончания притяжательного падежа произносятся как [ɪz]. Сравните: *Charles' club, St James's Park, Boris's toys*.

Verbs	Translation
be back	вернуться, возвращаться
be off	1) уходить, уезжать; 2) быть свободным, неработающим
be out	отсутствовать, не быть дома, на месте
be over	закончиться
be up	1) проснуться; 2) бодрствовать; 3) подниматься
be up to	1) собираться, намереваться что-либо сделать; 2) зависеть от
blow out	1) задувать; 2) погасить
blow up	1) взорваться; выйти из себя; 2) взрывать
break down	сломать(ся)
break in	1) вмешиваться в разговор; 2) врываться, вламываться
break into	вламываться
break off	1) прервать(ся); 2) отделить(ся)
break out	1) вспыхивать; 2) разразиться
break up	1) прекращать; 2) расставаться; расходиться
burst out	1) воскликнуть; 2) разразиться (смехом и т. п.); 3) вырваться
call back	перезвонить
calm down	успокаивать(ся)
carry on	продолжать заниматься чем-либо
carry out	выполнять, осуществлять (план, приказ, обещание и т. п.)
catch up	догнать, настичь, наверстать
check in	(за)регистрироваться
check out	1) проверять, выяснять; 2) выписаться из
clean up	чистить(ся), убирать(ся), приводить в порядок
come across	натолкнуться на, случайно встретить
come along	1) идти вместе, сопровождать; 2) приходить, появляться

Infinitive	Past Tense	Past Participle	Translation
be [bi:]	was / were [wɒz / wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	быть
bear [beə]	bore [bɔ:]	born(e) [bɔ:n]	рождать
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten ['bi:tən]	бить
become [br'kʌm]	became [br'keɪm]	become [br'kʌm]	становиться
begin [br'gɪn]	began [br'gæn]	begun [br'gʌn]	начинать
bite [baɪt]	bit [bɪt]	bitten ['bɪtən]	кусать
blow [bləʊ]	blew [blu:]	blown [bləʊn]	дуть
break [breɪk]	broke ['brəʊk]	broken ['brəʊkən]	ломать
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	приносить
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]	строить
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt (burned) [bɜ:nt (bɜ:nd)]	burnt (burned) [bɜ:nt (bɜ:nd)]	сжигать
burst [bɜ:st]	burst [bɜ:st]	burst [bɜ:st]	лопаться
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	покупать
can [kæn]	could [kʊd]	been able to [bɪn 'eɪbəl tə]	мочь
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	ловить
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃəʊz]	chosen ['tʃəʊzn]	выбирать
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]	приходить
cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	стоить
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	резать
deal [di:l]	dealt [delt]	dealt [delt]	иметь дело
dig [dɪg]	dug [dʌg]	dug [dʌg]	копать
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	делать
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	рисовать
dream [dri:m]	dreamt (dreamed) [dremt (dri:md)]	dreamt (dreamed) [dremt (dri:md)]	мечтать