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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.

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)

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

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

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

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

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 old 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?

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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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) врваться, 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) проверить, 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:tɪn]	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 ['bɪtɪn]	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 [kæʃ]	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