

UNIT 5. CANADA AND THE USA

LESSON 1

1. a) 1. July 1, 1867; 2. February 15, 1965; 3. five times; 4. three times; 5. 1 million; 6. 63; 7. Beaver Tails; 8. 20 %; 9. a polar bear.

b) Students' own answers.

2. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. F; 5. T.

3. a) 1. d; 2. b; 3. a; 4. e; 5. c.

b) Suggested answers:

1. Одни люди гонятся за счастьем, другие его создают. 2. Не говори гоп, пока не перепрыгнешь. 3. Терпение горько, но его плоды сладки. 4. Прежде чем осуждать кого-то, возьми его обувь и пройди его путь. 5. Через ошибки других людей мудрецы исправляют свои собственные. / 1. Адны людзі гоняцца за шчасцем, іншыя яго ствараюць. 2. Не кажы гоп, пакуль не пераскочыш. 3. Цярпенне горка, але яго плады салодкія. 4. Перш чым асуджаць кагосьці, возьмі яго абутак і прайдзі яго шлях. 5. Праз памылкі іншых людзей мудрацы выпраўляюць свае ўласныя.

LESSON 2

1. a) 1. b; 2. h; 3. d; 4. g; 5. f; 6. a.

b) Students' own answers.

2. a) 1. c; 2. f; 3. d; 4. h; 5. a; 6. g; 7. b; 8. e.

b) 1. There was a sunset last night which was spectacular. 2. The view was magnificent, with picture windows putting the city of Athens at his feet. 3. The area has become a haven for people tired of the hectic pace of city life. 4. Every city has its own charm thanks to its type of buildings, streets width, surrounding areas and much more. 5. I decided to treat myself to a nice meal as a gift after getting such a good result on my exam. 6. The UK is a wonderful place to have a home — and London, its capital, is the nation's star attraction. 7. She was sick so I sent her some flowers to cheer her up. 8. Multicultural solutions are desired for both social and economic worlds.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 3

1. a) 1. magnificent; 2. breathtaking; 3. hectic; 4. cobblestone; 5. spectacular; 6. folksy; 7. laid-back; 8. multicultural; 9. varied.

b) 1. Cobblestone; 2. varied; 3. spectacular; 4. folksy; 5. hectic; 6. magnificent; 7. breathtaking; 8. laid-back; 9. multicultural.

2. a)

-ian	-an	-ese
Parisian, guardian, musician, historian, civilian	Roman, Haitian, Texan	Siamese, Bolognese, Portuguese

b) Students' own answers.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 4

1. a) 1. pitch; 2. rink; 3. elbow pads; 4. puck; 5. footwear / ice skates; 6. stick.

b) 1. F; Hockey players often wear elbow pads to protect themselves from injuries. 3. F; In lacrosse you can score a goal by sending a ball into your opponent's net. 4. F; People do boxing on a ring. 6. F; Professional players usually take part in the most important world championships.

2. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. F; 5. F.

3. a) Suggested answers:

1. Have you ever been on an ice rink? 2. Why might a person put on elbow pads? 3. Is there a football pitch near your home? 4. Have you ever scored a goal? 5. Do you play any sport as an amateur or as a professional?

b) Students' own answers.

c) Students' own answers.

LESSON 5

1. a) B.

b) 1. mountain; 2. cities; 3. tears; 4. plain; 5. life; 6. freedom; 7. law; 8. dream.

2. a) 1. i; 2. d; 3. c; 4. g; 5. k; 6. a; 7. b; 8. e; 9. f; 10. j; 11. h.

b) 1. T; 2. NI; 3. T; 4. T; 5. F; 6. NI; 7. T.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 6

1. a, b)

Possibility	Meaning	Modal verbs	Infinitive	Examples
under 50 %	possibility for present or future		V	5

Possibility	Meaning	Modal verbs	Infinitive	Examples
under 50 %	possibility for past	could / may / might	V _{ed} / V ₃	3
90 %	deduction based on present evidence	must	V	1
90 %	deduction based on past evidence	must	have V _{ed} / V ₃	2
99 %	logical improbability about the present	can't	V	4
99 %	logically impossible, about the past		have V _{ed} / V ₃	6

2. a) 1. can't; 2. could; 3. must; 4. could; 5. can't; 6. must; 7. could; 8. can't.

b) 1. It must be Kate. 2. I may be working too hard or not sleeping too well. 3. It could have been stolen while I was shopping. 4. He might not be the person we think he is. 5. The meeting can't have been good. 6. He can't be his son, they look completely different. 7. Sarah must have been so happy when she found out she was being promoted. 8. There might have been an accident or a strike.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 7

1. a) 1. c; 2. a; 3. e; 4. b; 5. d.

b) Students' own answers.

2. a) 1. f; 2. d; 3. a; 4. b; 5. c; 6. e.

b) 1. in a peaceful manner; 2. speak for their citizens; 3. hold a peaceful assembly; 4. equal rights; 5. express their political views; 6. censor the media.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 8

1. a) 1. d; 2. f; 3. a; 4. g; 5. b; 6. c; 7. e.

b) Students' own answers.

2. a) It's written from the point of view of a girl whose mother's voice is repeatedly going on in her head, which creates an emotional response with the reader.

b) Students' own answers.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 9

1. 1. amateur; 2. in a peaceful manner; 3. varied; 4. laid-back; 5. treated ourselves to a cheesecake; 6. multicultural environment; 7. breathtaking.

2. 1. We didn't do anything when we could and now it must be too late. 2. I don't know why I am so tired these days; I guess I might have worked too hard. 3. To give the promotion to Harold was a bad idea — he can't know much about this company after only a year working here. 4. He can't have been in London on Saturday because I saw him in Newcastle.

3. a) 1. for; 2. up; 3. into; 4. hold; 5. share; 6. charm.

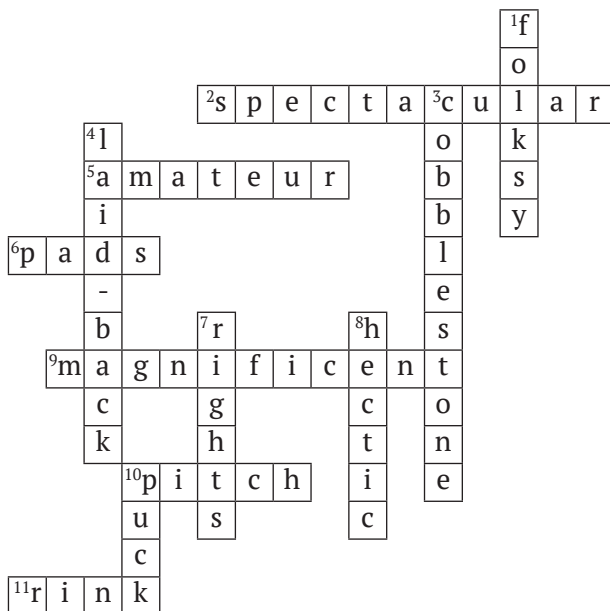
b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 10

1. a) 1. Julia might have finished writing in her diary. 2. The bank robbers can't have escaped. 3. Paul must be at the basketball match. 4. Helen can't be Irish, she's got a Scottish accent. 5. Your brother must have written that song. It's definitely his style. 6. George could be at the supermarket.

b) 1. She can't have left because we didn't see her go. 2. Leyla might have bought the bread. I'm not sure. 3. It's possible John may have gone to the pub. 4. Your friend is terribly late. He must have missed his train. 5. Samuel might not have gone to Berlin. He was ill yesterday. 6. Perhaps Andrew could have finished by now.

2.



3. 1. the; 2. you; 3. ✓; 4. ✓; 5. ✓; 6. when; 7. ✓; 8. ✓; 9. not; 10. be; 11. ✓; 12. can; 13. is; 14. ✓.

LESSON 11

1. a) C.
b) 1. E; 2. H; 3. B; 4. C; 5. A.
2. 1. b; 2. c; 3. a; 4. c; 5. b.
3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 12

1. a) 1. puck; 2. hectic; 3. charm; 4. equal; 5. treat; 6. into.
b) 1. in a peaceful manner; 2. varied; 3. amateur; 4. star attraction; 5. censor;
6. cheer her up.
2. a) 1. b; 2. d; 3. e; 4. c; 5. f; 6. a.
b) 1. You can't have finished already. 2. You might / could have left them in the car. 3. We only make local calls. It must be a mistake. 4. They might / could have climbed through the open window. 5. He might / could have got lost. 6. It can't be a plane.
3. Students' own answers.

UNIT 6. BELARUS

LESSON 1

1. a) 1. located; 2. has; 3. thick; 4. attractive; 5. to see; 6. broad; 7. peacefulness; 8. heaven; 9. landscape; 10. looking; 11. quiet; 12. want; 13. go; 14. view; 15. admiration; 16. rightly; 17. magnetic; 18. waiting for.
b) Suggested answers:
Belarusian landscape / Belarusian nature.
2. a) 1. The; 2. the; 3. an; 4. —; 5. The; 6. the; 7. —; 8. —; 9. the; 10. the; 11. —; 12. the; 13. the; 14. the; 15. the; 16. the; 17. the; 18. —; 19. the; 20. —; 21. —; 22. a.
b) 1. affectionately; 2. unofficial; 3. identity; 4. effortlessly; 5. endless; 6. amazing; 7. significance; 8. timeless; 9. warmth; 10. sincerity; 11. openness.

LESSON 2

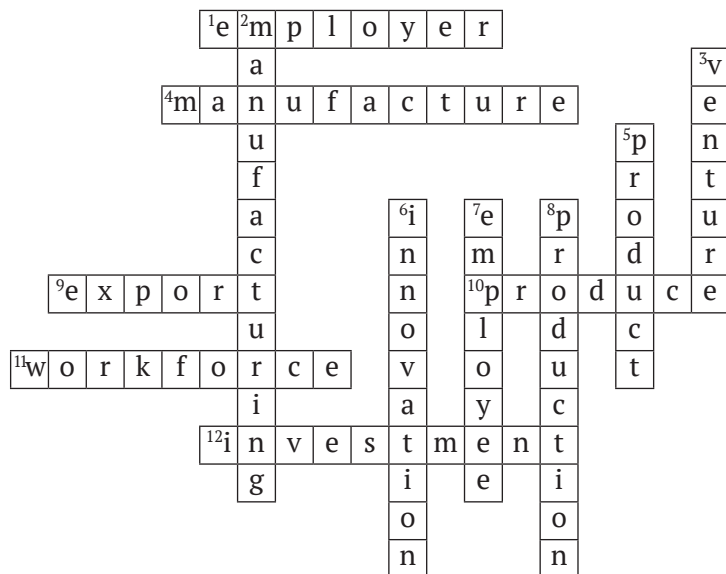
1. 1. Executive power; 2. Judicial power; 3. Legislative power.
2. **a)** 1. a; 2. b.
b) 1. efficiently; 2. effectively; 3. effective; 4. effectively; 5. efficiently; 6. effectively; 7. efficient; 8. efficiently, effectively.
c) 1. Efficiently; 2. effectively.
3. **a)** Suggested answers:
 1. Belarus is a presidential republic with Alexander Lukashenko as the current president.
 2. The president is elected by the people for a 5-year term of office.
 3. Any Belarusian citizen over the age of 18 can vote in the elections.
 4. The National Assembly consists of two chambers.
 5. The deputies of the House of Representatives are elected by the people.
 6. The Council of the Republic is a regional representative body with 64 members — 56 are elected by local councils and 8 are selected by the President.
 7. The government, known as the Council of Ministers, is appointed by the President and is accountable to both the President and the parliament.
 8. Local power is represented by locally elected councils of deputies and executive committees.
 9. The court system includes the Constitutional Court and universal jurisdiction courts.
 10. The Constitutional Court is composed of 12 legal experts (with six judges appointed by the President and the other six elected by the Council of the Republic).
 11. The Presiding Judge is directly appointed by the President (with the approval of the Council of the Republic).
 12. Universal courts deal with civil, criminal, administrative, economic, and military cases.
 13. The Constitution of Belarus was adopted in 1994 and amended in 1996, 2004, and 2022 through national referendums.
 14. It is the Fundamental Law of the country.

LESSON 3

1. **a)** 1. End poverty in all its forms, everywhere. 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
b) 7. affordable, reliable; 8. growth, employment; 9. inclusive, industrialisation, innovation; 10. inequality; 11. settlements; 12. consumption, production.
c) 13. Take; 14. use; 15. Protect, manage, combat; 16. Promote, provide, build; 17. Strengthen.
2. Students' own answers.

LESSON 4

1.



2. a) 1. Belaruskali is well known. 2. Belaruskali enjoys world recognition. 3. Belaruskali strengthens its position. 4. Belaruskali is committed to innovation. 5. Belaruskali is the leading employer.

b) 1. exporters; 2. producers; 3. production; 4. construction; 5. manufactured; 6. export; 7. production; 8. venture; 9. workforce; 10. investment; 11. manufacturing; 12. innovation. 13. employer; 14. Production; 15. service.

c) Students' own answers.

LESSON 5

1. a) Students' own answers.

b) A. When we think about the enormous influence **on** an architect can have on both the physical world and **as** the depths of our souls, one **of** name stands out: Leonid Levin (1936—2014). His works bring back not only memories of past events but also tell **of** stories of human lives, making us feel the **then** tragedy, agony, and pain that people had to live through. L. Levin's creations **and** evoke a burning desire **as** to prevent history from repeating itself. L. Levin's list of creations is truly extraordinary, **and** with his most famous works dedicated to **in** the Great Patriotic War.

c) B. 1. creations; 2. prestigious; 3. reminder; 4. suffering; 5. countless; 6. losses / loss.

E. 1. exceptional; 2. countless; 3. charming.

d) C. 1. to; 2. of; 3. of; 4. of; 5. during; 6. of;

D. 1. of; 2. in; 3. of; 4. of; 5. of; 6. during; 7. into; 8. in; 9. of; 10. of; 11. of; 12. amid; 13. of; 14. with; 15. of; 16. At; 17. of; 18. of; 19. Through; 20. of; 21. of; 22. to; 23. of; 24. in; 25. of; 26. to; 27. of.

e) Suggested answers:

A. It's amazing how much an architect can influence the world. B. It's shocking how much pain and how many losses people suffered during the GPW. C. It's unbelievable what horrible crimes people can commit. D. It's shocking how hard the fate of children was during the war. E. It's impressive how much this architect's work can tell the world about the ruthless nature of war.

LESSON 6

1. a) A. Aryna Sabalenka; B. Victoria Azarenka; C. Natalia Zvereva; D. Maxim Mirnyi.

b) A. 1. outstanding; 2. admirable; 3. strong;

B. 4. extraordinary; 5. a permanent; 6. important; 7. incomparable;

C. 8. phenomenal; 9. sensational / amazing; 10. powerful;

D. 11. excellent; 12. special; 13. amazing; 14. aspiring.

c) E. 1. have set; 2. serve; 3. exist; 4. continue; 5. inspire; 6. put.

d) A2, B4, C3, D1.

2. a, b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 7

1. 1. 4; 2. 14; 3. 11; 4. 6; 5. 4.

2. a) A3, B1, C2.

b) A strong character is a bright game!

3. Athletics, volleyball, modern pentathlon, shooting, rhythmic gymnastics, beach soccer, basketball 3×3, mini-football, wrestling, beach volleyball, handball, swimming, Thai boxing, boxing, judo, sambo, field hockey, weightlifting, archery, karate.

4. At the II CIS Games, Belarusian athletes won 236 medals — 48 gold, 78 silver and 110 bronze. The Belarusian team was the second after Russia.

5. Suggested answers:

Before the II CIS Games, which took place in Belarus from 4 to 14 August 2023, the organising committee had done a lot of work. A lot of effort had been put into

the preparation for the event. A logo and a mascot had been designed, a slogan had been made, venues and 11 cities had been chosen for the games, and the games had been advertised. Athletes from different countries had been invited. Accommodation had been prepared for athletes, coaches, referees, sports journalists, and foreign fans. About 1,000 volunteers had been found. Security measures had been taken, and a special visa-free entry into the country had been introduced for guests / visitors / fans and sports competitors / athletes / participants.

LESSON 8

1. a) Suggested answers:

Ivye Tomato festival — a new tradition to enjoy!

b) A. 1. is; 2. is; 3. was held; 4. has been organised; 5. is; 6. are grown; 7. are often exported; 8. are; 9. is; 10. are dedicated; 11. is; 12. taste; 13. go.

B. 14. is; 15. are; 16. take; 17. are; 18. wear; 19. don't care; 20. throw; 21. are specially selected; 22. are not bruised or hurt; 23. fight; 24. take; 25. is.

2. a) Suggested answers:

Ivyevsky pomidor 2023: an unforgettable festival! / Ivyeuski pamidor 2023: feel the vibes! / Ivye Tomato festival 2023: a day to remember!

b) 1. B. *Representatives of four faiths live here on one land.*

2. D. *There was a carnival procession, a competition for the largest grown tomato, a "Tomato Family" competition, an epic tomato battle, a foam disco.*

3. A. *It is 20 centimetres longer than the last year's treat.*

4. C. *After all, the champion Signor Tomato of Ivyevshchina weighed as much as 1 kilogramme 810 grams.*

3. 1. What does the event celebrate? Why? 2. How is it usually celebrated? 3. When did the festival take place in 2023? 4. Where did the celebration begin? Why? 5. What did the programme of the festival include? 6. What new records were set at the festival?

4. a) Students' own answers.

LESSON 9

1. a) 1. the 50th anniversary; 2. International Rhythmic Gymnastics Tournament; 3. Animayovka International Festival; 4. International Trade Fair BelTexIndustry; 5. Tractor Show; 6. Lady Expo; 7. Golden Hit Song; 8. Auto Expo.

A3, B1, C2

b) 1. took; 2. celebrated; 3. was showing; 4. were performed; 5. took; 6. is; 7. enjoyed; 8. had been founded; 9. is; 10. is; 11. focused; 12. offered; 13. is; 14. could

see / saw; 15. arranged; 16. participated; 17. was; 18. took; 19. was held; 20. is; 21. offered; 22. included; 23. brought; 24. was; 25. were able; 26. had.

2. a) Cultural life in Belarus is diverse and fascinating. The events include music festivals, theatre performances, expos and exhibitions, sporting and professional competitions, trade shows and fairs.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 10

1. a) 1. salaries; 2. socially; 3. employees; 4. economy; 5. payments; 6. base amount; 7. increase.

b) a) the Belarusian Ministry of *Labour and Social Security*; b) *the Council of Ministers* of the Republic of Belarus.

c) The base amount plays a crucial role in the tariff system. It is used to calculate salaries, bonuses, pensions, scholarships, social payments, as well as taxes and fines. Fines range from 0.1 to 500 base amounts.

2. a) A. the 345-metre Dzerzhinsky Hill (Dzyarzhynskaya Hara).

b) A. 1. a; 2. the; 3. the; 4. the; 5. the; 6. —.

B. 7. The; 8. —; 9. the; 10. the; 11. —; 12. the; 13. —.

C. 14. —; 15. —; 16. the; 17. —; 18. the; 19. the; 20. —; 21. the; 22. a; 23. the; 24. a; 25. the; 26. the; 27. a; 28. —.

c) D. 29. of; 30. by; 31. of; 32. of; 33. with; 34. in; 35. for.

E. 36. for.

LESSON 11

1. 1. adventurous — полная приключений / поўная прыгод; 2. bountiful — обильная / багатая; 3. cosmopolitan — космополитная / касмапалітная; 4. dynamic — динамичная / дынамічная; 5. enchanting — очаровательная / чароўная; 6. fascinating — увлекательная / займальная; 7. glorious — славная / слаўная; 8. hospitable — гостеприимная / гасцінная; 9. innovative — новаторская / наватарская; 10. jubilant — ликующая / радасная; 11. kaleidoscopic — калейдоскопическая / калейдаскапічная; 12. lush — пышная / пышная; 13. magnificent — великолепная / цудоўная; 14. noble — благородная / высакародная; 15. opulent — богатая / багатая; 16. picturesque — живописная / маляўнічая; 17. quaint — причудливая / мудрагелістая; 18. radiant — сияющая / зіхатлівая; 19. serene — безмятежная / ціхамірная; 20. thriving — процветающая / квітнеючая; 21. unforgettable — незабываемая / незабыўная; 22. vibrant — яркая / яркая; 23. wonderful — чудесная / цудоўная; 24. xenial ['zi:niəl] — радушная /

сардэчная; 25. youthful — молодежная / маладзёжная; 26. zealous ['zeləs] — ревностная / дбайная.

LESSON 12

1. 1. GDP (Gross Domestic Product); 2. Income; 3. retiree; 4. representative; 5. national anthem; 6. Sovereignty; 7. Approval; 8. Export; 9. Vote.

2. Suggested answers:

1. It is exciting to see how technology has transformed the way we live nowadays. 2. It's surprising that the Internet has changed our shopping habits a lot. 3. It is important to get at least 8 hours of sleep every night. 4. It is difficult to predict the long-term effects of climate change on our planet. 5. It is unbelievable how much information is available to us today.

3. 1. has been opened / has opened; 2. has been done; 3. has been caught; 4. has already increased; 5. have been delivered; 6. had eaten; 7. had not been finished; 8. had been approved; 9. had been captured; 10. had not completed.

4. Students' own answers.

UNIT 7. TOURISM

LESSON 1

1. 1. perspective; 2. pace; 3. insights; 4. vacation; 5. setting; 6. batteries; 7. wonders; 8. breaks; 9. relief; 10. rut; 11. view; 12. situation.

2. 1. rejuvenating, escaping, expanding, having; 2. backpacking, relaxing; 3. meeting, making; 4. getting, experiencing; 5. exposing; 6. navigating, dealing; 7. interacting, understanding.

3. a) 1C, 2D, 3B.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 2

1. 1. nomad; 2. digital nomad; 3. holiday-maker; 4. guide; 5. solo traveller; 6. pilgrim; 7. backpacker; 8. globetrotter.

2. 1. backpackers; 2. solo traveller; 3. guide; 4. digital nomads; 5. nomads; 6. holiday-makers; 7. globetrotter; 8. pilgrim.

3. 1. out; 2. in; 3. off; 4. on; 5. to; 6. for, out; 7. for; 8. to.

LESSON 3

1. 1. to determine; 2. abandoned; 3. dramatic; 4. overrated.
2. 1. swoon; 2. come; 3. request; 4. glorify; 5. plan; 6. break; 7. give.
3. a) 1. middle of nowhere (a chance to disconnect; remote corners);
2. underrated (aren't on everyone's radar); 3. affordable (budget-friendly); 4. beaten track; 5. remote (hidden gems, wildlife); 6. expensive (offer luxury and exclusivity; pricey); 7. overcrowded (overwhelming).
b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 4

1. 2. to get good prices; 3. to go on all-inclusive holidays; 4. to have worry-free vacations; 5. to look forward to adventure vacations; 6. to make lifelong friends; 7. to meet high standards; 8. to offer various activities; 9. to try new activities.
2. 1. tip; 2. fare; 3. fee; 4. tax; 5. price; 6. cost.
3. a) 1A, 2H, 3C, 4J, 5G, 6I, 7F, 8B, 9E, 10D.
b) Pros: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8; cons: 3, 5, 7, 9, 10.

LESSON 5

1. 1. cannot stand; 2. look forward; 3. —; 4. so excited; 5. don't mind; 6. the idea; 7. skill; 8. the possibility; 9. interest; 10. the opportunity; 11. —; 12. curious, passionate.
2. 1. affordability; 2. unspoiled / unspoilt; 3. endless; 4. survival; 5. beaten; 6. accommodation; 7. pilgrimage; 8. attractions; 9. captivating; 10. Exploration.
3. a) Barbara — b; Maria — a; Leo — e; Nigel — c.
b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 6

1. 1. b; 2. b; 3. b; 4. a; 5. a; 6. a.
2. 1. e; 2. f; 3. d; 4. c; 5. b; 6. a.
3. a) 1. a; 2. h; 3. c; 4. i; 5. d; 6. f; 7. b; 8. g; 9. e.
b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 7

1. a) authentic experiences; challenge yourself; get confused; judge others; practice empathy; seasoned travellers.

b) 1. seasoned travellers; 2. authentic experiences; 3. judge others; 4. Practice empathy; 5. Challenge yourself; 6. get confused.

2. 1. Authentic — genuine; 2. beforehand — in advance; 3. bubble — comfort zone; 4. develop — evolve; 5. generally — tend to; 6. perspective — viewpoint.

3. 1. b (explore for yourself); 2. d (you're not enjoying it, make the most of it); 3. a (intuition); 4. c (compare prices, discounts); 5. e (they, patient and understanding); 6. g (true or accurate, reliable resources); 7. f (painful, unpleasant).

LESSON 8

1. 1. through; 2. over; 3. on; 4. up; 5. of; 6. on.

2. 1. visually; 2. surroundings; 3. adventurous; 4. independence; 5. breakthrough, determined; 6. bothered.

3. a) 1. a; 2. d; 3. e; 4. b; 5. c.

b) 1. scenic; 2. cuisine; 3. gem; 4. avid; 5. jet lag.

LESSON 9

1. a) 1. a; 2. i; 3. d; 4. j; 5. c; 6. h; 7. b; 8. f; 9. k; 10. e; 11. g; 12. l.

b) 1. “Wellness Getaway: Recharge and Rejuvenate on Your Next Holiday”; 2. “Try Something New: Adventure Holidays on the Rise”; 3. “Digital Detox: Disconnect from Technology on Your Next Holiday”; 4. “Tips for Safe Solo Travel in Unfamiliar Places”; 5. “Eco-Friendly Escapes: Sustainable Holidays Gain Popularity”; “Sustainable Travel: How to Reduce Your Carbon Footprint”; 6. “Off the Beaten Path: Unique Cultural Experiences for Travellers”; 7. “Digital Nomads Embrace Virtual Reality Tours and Experiences”.

2. a) 1. authentic; 2. appetite; 3. experiences; 4. appreciate; 5. familiar; 6. immerse; 7. pace; 8. rigid; 9. hassle; 10. opportunities; 11. heritage; 12. buff; 13. fascinating; 14. unique.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 10

1. 1. However; 2. Moreover; 3. thus; 4. As a result of; 5. Besides; 6. and; 7. On the one hand, on the other hand.

2. 1. milestone; 2. rough waters; 3. destination; 4. way; 5. discovering; 6. voyage.

3. a) 1. e; 2. f; 3. g; 4. d; 5. b; 6. c; 7. a; 8. h.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 11

1. a) 1. “Elsewhere”; 2. “The Bucket List: 1,000 Adventures Big & Small”; 3. “Peak”.

b) 1. a rucksack; 2. battered; 3. spine-tingling; jaw-dropping; 4. longitude; 5. latitude; 6. unputdownable; 7. juvenile detention; 8. itinerary; 9. summit; 10. dramatically.

2. 1. F, it describes destinations and activities around the world; 2. T; 3. F, it could be a present for travellers of all ages; 4. F, it's his father who asks him to climb Everest; 5. T; 6. F, it's the right book; 7. F, it tells 9 stories; 8. T; 9. T.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 12

1. a) 1. unspoiled / unspoilt; 2. Affordable; 3. overcrowded; 4. overrated; breathtaking; 5. adventurous.

b) 1. explore; 2. on; 3. beaten; 4. footprint; 5. off; 6. appreciate.

2. a) 1. Choosing greener transportation; 2. The idea of immersing myself; 3. The backpackers usually don't mind camping; 4. I'm excited about the prospect of travelling; 5. I am not surprised that she is thinking about volunteering; 6. We enjoyed travelling on our own.

b) 1. cannot stand; 2. skill; 3. look; 4. proud; 5. opportunity; 6. interest.

3. Students' own answers.

UNIT 8. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

LESSON 1

1. 1. grassroots; 2. humanitarian; 3. mutual; 4. joint; 5. cooperation; 6. embassy; 7. favourable; 8. gain.

2. 1. establish; 2. cooperation; 3. humanitarian; 4. embassy; 5. Joint; 6. Favourable; 7. grassroots; 8. mutual.

3. a) 1d; 2c / g; 3h; 4e; 5c / g; 6a / g; 7f; 8b.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 2

1. a) 1. annual; 2. fostered; 3. introduced; 4. showcase; 5. forum; 6. contemporary.

b) 1a — b; 1b — a; 2a — b; 2b — a; 3a — a; 3b — b; 4a — c; 4b — a; 4c — b; 5a — b; 5b — c; 5c — a; 6a — b; 6b — a; 6c — c.

2. a) 1. forum; 2. fosters; 3. contemporary; 4. favourable; 5. cooperation; 6. joint; 7. mutual; 8. showcases; 9. introduces; 10. gained.

b) When is the TIBO Forum held? How long does it last? What is its venue? / Where is it held?

3. a) 1. **been**; 2. **a** (before 'little'); 3. **also**; 4. **it**; 5. **the** (before 'place'); 6. **which** (before 'are'); 7. **such**; 8. **is** (before 'held'); 9. **both**; 10. **will**.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 3

1. a) 1. **joined** — joint; 2. **invite** — introduce; 3. **share** — foster; 4. **joint** — mutual; 5. **brought** — gained; 6. **community** — forum; 7. **gain** — showcase; 8. **grassroots** — contemporary.

b) 1. F; 2. F; 3. T; 4. T; 5. T; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T.

2. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 14.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 4

1. a) 1. enlisted; 2. enlighten; 3. entrust; 4. enrich; 5. enables; 6. enforce; 7. encodes; 8. enslave; 9. enlarge; 10. encourages.

b) 1. in-; 2. em-; 3. en-; 4. in-; 5. em-; 6. in-; 7. en-; 8. em-; 9. En-; 10. em-.

2. a)

ICH type	ICH element
Oral traditions and expressions	Proverbs, riddles, tales, legends, myths, epic songs and poems, charms, chants
Performing arts	Music, pantomime, songs, dance and theatre
Social practices, rituals and festive events	Initiation rites, burial ceremonies, seasonal carnivals, harvest celebrations, wedding ceremonies
Knowledge and practices concerning nature and universe	Traditional methods of agriculture, of architecture, of cattle-breeding, healing traditions, cuisine
Knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts	Musical instrument production, pottery, embroidery, wood work, jewellery

b) Students' own answers.

3. a) 1. **the** (before 'felting'); 2. **many**; 3. **had**; 4. **the**; 5. **of** (before 'words'); 6. **up**; 7. **being**; 8. **of**; 9. **which**; 10. **had**; 11. **on**.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 5

1. 1. cooperation; 2. joint; 3. favourable; 4. annual; 5. contemporary; 6. foster; 7. mutual; 8. enriched.

2. a) 1. What are World Expos designed to showcase? 2. When did Belarus present its first national pavilion at the World Expo? 3. How many countries took part in Expo 2020? 4. Where was the Belarus Pavilion located? 5. What was celebrated on 22 November? 6. What events included in the business programme of the national pavilion were held once a month? 7. Who created the installation "Tree of Knowledge"? 8. What category was the national pavilion mentioned in?

b) 1f; 2h; 3b; 4g; 5d; 6e; 7a; 8c.

c) Students' own answers.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 6

1. a) 1. overseas, gain, immerse, homestay; 2. sign, fosters, comfort zone, ensure; 3. sign, Culture shock, immerse, overseas.

b) Students' own answers.

2. a) 1. be able to; 2. can; 3. could; 4. couldn't; 5. can't.

b) 1. can't, can, will be able to; lack of ability, informal request, ability (in a situation); 2. could; criticism of a past action; 3. Could; polite request; 4. can't; impossibility; 5. can, can't; asking for permission, prohibition; 6. could; suggestion; 7. was able to; ability (in a situation); 8. could; possibility; 9. can; possibility (=generalisation); 10. couldn't; the highest possibility (=exaggeration).

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 7

1. 1. You can't travel; 2. You could; 3. we can; 4. I was able to; 5. can't have signed up; 6. couldn't understand; 7. can be caused; 8. could change; 9. Can I postpone; 10. could have gone.

2. 1. have been dreaming; 2. can; 3. was offered; 4. didn't have; 5. have never regretted; 6. had never considered; 7. gives; 8. means; 9. deals; 10. come; 11. will be.

3. a) 1. How useful was the exchange to you? 2. What was the most challenging thing for you? 3. What amazed you most during your exchange programme? 4. What are you going to miss most about your exchange country? 5. What would you say to young people who are not sure about signing up for an exchange programme?

b) 1C, G; 2B; 3D, F, H; 4A, J; 5E, I.

LESSON 8

1. An application letter: 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 16. A letter to introduce yourself to your host family: 2, 3, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

2. 1. ~~Dear Mr~~ — Dear Mr + last name / Dear Sir or Madam; ~~I'm~~ — I am; 2. ~~I'm~~ — I am, ~~I'd~~ — I would, ~~Cheers~~, — Sincerely, ~~Bobby~~ — Robert (full first name); 3. ~~My dear host family~~ — Dear host family; 4. ~~Hello~~ Professor Johnson — Dear Professor Johnson, ~~I'm~~ — I am; 5. ~~Dear Mrs Lucy, Mr Jack and Miss Polly~~ — Dear host family, ~~I am~~ — I'm; 6. ~~I am~~ — I'm; ~~Best wishes~~ — Kind regards; 7. ~~Thanks~~ — I thank you, ~~Looking~~ — I am looking; ~~Marianne~~ — Marianne + last name.

3. a) from a motivation letter; official style / its language is very official.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 9

1. a) 1. Intangible; 2. safeguarding; 3. revived; 4. rite; 5. joint; 6. immerse; 7. ensure; 8. collaborate.

b) 1. c; 2. a; 3. b; 4. c; 5. a; 6. c; 7. b; 8. b.

2. 1. could go; 2. Can you do; 3. wasn't able to / couldn't contact, could have told; 4. can make, can't; 5. Could you make; 6. couldn't ask, will / 'll be able to see; 7. can't be; 8. can be; 9. can't smoke; 10. could be.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 10

1. 1. OK; 2. OK; 3. ~~with~~ — between; 4. ~~out of~~ — in; 5. ~~to~~, ~~with~~ — to; 6. OK; 7. ~~in to~~ — up for; 8. ~~on~~ — at; 9. OK; 10. ~~at~~ — from.

2. 1. immerse; 2. mutual; 3. cooperation; 4. jointly; 5. favourable; 6. revive; 7. collaborate; 8. favourable; 9. introduces.

3. A. 1. as; 2. far; 3. to; 4. been; 5. also;

B. 6. by; 7. which; 8. all; 9. being.

LESSON 11

1. 1E; 2B; 3F; 4A; 5D.
2. 1. F; 2. T; 3. T; 4. NI; 5. F.
3. a) Suggested answers:

1. on the campus of Sterling University in Scotland; 2. three weeks; 3. children aged 12 to 17 from different nations and backgrounds; 4. gaining invaluable life skills, learning about other cultures, making long-lasting friendships, and becoming part of our diverse global family; 5. 3 hours of academic studies in the morning, a creative or sporting activity in the afternoon, structured evening activities and fun activities and day trips at the weekend.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 12

1. a) 1. ensure; 2. favourably; 3. immersion; 4. embody; 5. revival; 6. introduction.
b) 1. fosters; 2. joint; 3. intangible; 4. rites; 5. showcase; 6. forum.
2. 1. up for; 2. of; 3. in, with; 4. on, to; 5. out of; 6. at; 7. in; 8. of.
3. Students' own answers.

UNIT 9. NATIONAL CHARACTER

LESSON 1

1. Suggested answers:

a) ambitious, caring, inventive, law-abiding, modest, open-minded, respectful, straightforward;

b) arrogant, anxious, assertive, harsh, shallow, submissive, stereotyping, generalizing.

2. Students' own answers.

3. Suggested answers:

1. It is said / believed / expected that anxious people always worry about their health, possible danger and what not. 2. It is said / believed that caring people are kind and helpful. 3. It is said / believed / expected that law-abiding people respect the law and obey it. 4. It is said / believed / that modest people don't like to talk about themselves. 5. It is said / believed that shallow people are not interested in serious ideas or strong feelings. 6. It is said / believed that tolerant people accept someone else's point of view without criticising it.

LESSON 2

1.



2. Students' own answers.

3. a) Suggested answers:

1. He is said to know six foreign languages. He is considered multilingual.
2. Peter is known to be very ambitious.
3. John is thought to be very shallow and not to be interested in serious things.
4. My granny is known to be very progressive and to want to know everything about modern technologies.
5. Jane is said to be very modest and never to speak about her achievements.
6. Young people are not always expected to be agreeable.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 3

1. a)

Superman vs. King Arthur

The Brits and the Americans: similar to each other or different from one another?

It's such a difficult question. People argue who said, "England and America are two countries separated by the same language." Some people think it was Oscar Wilde, some other — it was Bernard Shaw. Why does this seem to be true?

What is soccer to one, is football to the other. What is jelly to one, is jam to the other. What is cookie to one, is biscuit to the other. Both countries seem to enjoy these differences.

Americans love to replace every British 's' with a 'z', just as the British 'zed' becomes the American 'zee'.

As we all know, a regular Briton's stiff upper lip always comes in the way whenever they try to become a little affable (приветливый, любезный / ветлiвы, ласкавы). Here's a little gem from American humorist and poet Ogden Nash that shows this:

"Every Englishman is convinced of one thing, viz.: That to be an Englishman is to belong to the most exclusive club there is."

While the American sympathises with a fellow American's misfortune, the British will simply make jokes at a fellow Brit's expense. Being humble is rather typical for an average Brit, whereas an American is someone who likes to view things through rose-tinted glasses.

Also, a nice, warm cup of tea fixes everything in Great Britain, just like Oprah does in the United States.

What do people read in both countries or how are these two great nations different from the literary point of view? The British wizards against the American vampires. Bellatrix against Victoria. Voldemort against James. Hermione against... oh well, let's just not go there at all.

British sense of humour lives, eats, and breathes irony. It thrives on sarcasm. The Brits revel in self-deprecation, and happily consider it to be a way of life. Americans, on the other hand, like to keep things safe, and punctuate their humor with an apology, keeping all sensibilities intact. Well, most of the time. Until Homer Simpson arrives on the scene...

So you see, the British and the Americans differ at so many levels, and yet, are quite similar to one another. But these quirks lend a charming twist to this transatlantic cultural war, making it more delightful.

b) Students' own answers.

2. Students' own answers.

LESSON 4

1. **a)** 1. are; 2. is; 3. was; 4. are; 5. is; 6. go; 7. watch; 8. is; 9. lives; 10. is.

b) 1. was; 2. were; 3. has; 4. have; 5. has; 6. is; 7. is; 8. is.

2. According to legends, Robin Hood is one of the romantic heroes of the Middle Ages.

He, as everybody **knows**, lived in Sherwood Forest. Robin Hood **remains** a hero because he took the money from the rich and gave it to the poor. People **do** not want to think that Robin Hood and his men were not most law-abiding people because they were very generous to the poor. People believe that all rich people **were** nasty at that time. On the other hand, some of Robin Hood's enemies **were** really bad people who robbed the poor. His greatest enemy was the sheriff of Nottingham who **was** extremely dishonest, arrogant, ambitious and materialistic.

The legends also **say** that Robin Hood “**loves** no man in the world so much as his king”. According to one tale King Richard the Lion-Hearted went in disguise to Sherwood Forest to test Robin Hood’s loyalty and later granted him a royal pardon.

3. Students’ own answers.

LESSON 5

1.

A	B	C	D
Expressing opinion	Agreeing with an opinion	Partial agreement	Disagreeing with an opinion

2. b)

General Point of View	Personal Point of View	Making concessions
We use these words and phrases to express a point of view that is generally thought by people.	These words and phrases are used to express your point of view.	To achieve balance in any essay, it is useful to incorporate opinions that are different from your own.
It is thought that...; Some people say that...; It is considered...; It is generally accepted that...; Of course, many / some people argue...	In my experience... As far as I’m concerned... Speaking for myself... It seems to me that... My impression is that... In my opinion... Personally, I think... I’d suggest that... I’d like to point out that... I strongly believe that... What I mean is...	Though, although, as, all the same, at the same time, nonetheless, however, nevertheless, in spite of, despite

c) Clarifying an opinion.

3. Students’ own answers.

LESSON 6

1. Students’ own answers.

2. Suggested answer:

able to accept what other people say or do even if you do not agree with it.

3. Fifth, second, forth, first, third.

LESSON 7

1. Students' own answers.
2. a) b.
3. a, b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 8

1. Students' own answers.
2. Students' own answers.
3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 9

1. Students' own answers.
2. A. Narrative; B. Argumentative; C. Descriptive; D. Expository.
3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 10

1. 1. B; 2. C; 3. A; 4. D.
2. 1. introduction; 2. main idea; 3. reasons; 4. one; 5. conclusion.
- 3.

Essay structure	Idiom
1. Introducing the topic	To begin with, as an introduction, to start with, (personally) I think, I believe, in my opinion, as I see it, as far as I'm concerned, it is clear that.
2. Introducing the main arguments	Firstly, secondly, finally (final main argument).
3. Adding extra points to the arguments	In addition, besides, moreover, furthermore, what is more, also.
4. Contrasting ideas	Whereas, however, actually, on the other hand, in fact.
5. Expressing consequence	So, therefore, as a consequence, as a result, that is why.
6. Giving examples	For example, for instance, such as, like.
7. Expressing conclusion	In conclusion, to sum up, to finish.

LESSON 11

1. Students' own answers.
2. a) Students' own answers.
b) Students' own answers.
3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 12

1. a) Students' own answers.
b) Suggested answers:
 1. How long is Independence Avenue and what places does it pass through?
 2. What personal quality are British people sure to have? 3. How much tea are Brits supposed to drink on average per day? 4. When is Maslenitsa Week celebrated in Belarus, and what traditions are associated with it? 5. What is England famous for?
 6. What is supposed to be a favourite topic of conversation between Brits?
 2. 1. for / to, around; 2. of; 3. as, of, as, in / around; 4. for, in, at / from, in, into;
 3. Students' own answers.