

UNIT 1. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

1. Verbs

1. 1. is left, is forgotten. 2. are called. 3. shares. 4. are usually filled. 5. always support. 6. are badly treated. 7. spend. 8. is considered.
2. 1. am, Are. 2. do. 3. do. 4. is. 5. are. 6. does. 7. Does. 8 Are.
3. 2. call. 3. hear. 4. refers. 5. are used. 6. isn't always addressed. 7. know. 8. calls. 9. don't address. 10. is called.
4. 2. always. 3. ever. 4. For several weeks. 5. at the moment. 6. So far. 7. never. 8. still.
5. 1. quarrel. 2. hasn't fallen. 3. does Ann cry, Do you criticize. 4. always blame. 5. have been going. 6. Does anyone offend. 7. isn't taking. 8. am I telling.
6. 2. OK. 3. have always been needing – have always needed. 4. is having – has. 5. OK. 6. OK. 7. is liking – likes. 8. 'm thinking – think, are relying – rely. 9. OK.
7. 1. have, will keep. 2. Are you doing, are celebrating, will be, is going to be, is coming, arrives, I'm meeting / I'm going to meet. 3. is going to become, will make. 4. will give, are giving, Are you going to join, will be.
8. 2. haven't been doing. 3. have had. 4. will get. 5. help. 6. has been working. 7. do. 8. have been. 9. try. 10. say. 11. makes. 12. lose. 13. am not asking. 14. doesn't let. 15. says. 16. won't waste. 17. doesn't deserve. 18. is turning.

2. Articles. Pronouns

9. 2. a, -. 3. the, a, the. 4. the. 5. -, an. 6. -, -, -. 7. a, the, a.
10. 2. a. 3. a. 4. -. 5. the. 6. a. 7. a. 8. the. 9. -. 10. a. 11. -. 12. -. 13. a. 14. -. 15. a. 16. a. 17. -. 18. The. 19. -. 20. an. 21. -. 22. -. 23. the. 24. -.
11. Lily Potter was born into a normal family of Muggles and had an elder sister, Petunia by name. Lily never knew there was a magic world until Severus Snape, a wizard boy who lived nearby, told her about magic and helped her understand she was a witch. Her parents were proud of her and at the age of 11 she started Hogwarts. She was a good student and was often called the brightest witch of her age. She was fantastic at Potions. After Hogwarts she married James Potter. When they had a son, they made Sirius Black the godfather.
12. 2. none. 3. Neither. 4. any. 5. Both. 6. neither. 7. all, none. 8. Either. 9. none.

3. Prepositions. Particles

13. 2d, 3a, 4h, 5b, 6i, 7e, 8c, 9g.
14. 1. for. 2. with. 3. up, by, with. 4. on, with. 5. -, for. 6. from. 7. like, in, after. 8. up. 9. -, with. 10. in, -, with.

4. Word-building

15. 2. careful. 3. thoughtful. 4. wonderful. 5. successful. 6. beautiful. 7. helpful.
16. 1. disagreements. 2. disagreeable, disagree. 3. agreeable. 4. agree. 5. disagreeing, disagreeable. 6. agreement.

Progress Test 1

1. 1. ✗. 2. ✗. 3. ✗. 4. ✓. 5. ✗. 6. ✓.
2. 1. a. 2. the. 3. The. 4. -. 5. an. 6. a. 7. -. 8. a. 9. a. 10. -. 11. -. 12. the.
3. 1d, 2f, 3a, 4e, 5c, 6b.
4. 1. are going to send. 2. have been trying. 3. have decided. 4. try. 5. am crying. 6. will try.
5. *Students' own answers.*

UNIT 2. INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

1. Verbs

1. 2. took place. 3. is considered. 4. take place. 5. have been marking. 6. is marked. 7. mark. 8. has been. 9. are thinking.
2. 2. looks. 3. has just run. 4. has stopped. 5. is acting. 6. is holding. 7. wants. 8. is. 9. has done. 10. feel. 11. Has their friendship ended. 12. shows.
3. 2. could. 3. was. 4. ate. 5. ended. 6. started. 7. created. 8. lived. 9. liked. 10. pleased. 11. wasn't. 12. didn't have. 13. visited. 14. were. 15. ran. 16. saw. 17. could.
4. For that day students **prepared had prepared** three presents to give to their three best friends. When they **shared had shared** their presents among the classmates, Fiona was the only one who **didn't get hadn't got** a present! She felt terrible and started crying. She **made had made** so much effort, and in the end no one saw her as their best friend? This was exactly what Fiona **did had done** so many times to others. She realized that she never **was had been** a true friend to anyone, just a good companion and acquaintance. She **tried had tried** not to argue with anyone, she **tried had tried** to pay attention to everyone, but now she **found had found** out that that was not enough to create true friendship.
5. 2. hoped. 3. would become. 4. had never had. 5. had been. 6. broke. 7. was. 8. had given. 9. was. 10. was. 11. imagined. 12. was talking.
6. 2a, 3c, 4a, 5c, 6a, 7b, 8c, 9a, 10b, 11b, 12a, 13c, 14a, 15b, 16a.
7. 1. The giant learnt a lot about people and understood he had been selfish. 2. He also realized how he would make friends with people by eating and crying. 3. The giant decided that from that day on, he would watch the skies. 4. He made up his mind that he would eat some of the clouds when he saw that they were preparing a great storm. 5. He also promised that when he noticed a place with little water he would cry over it.
8. 2. does. 3. is. 4. Do. 5. Have, did. 6. did, were. 7. Are. 8. Would.
9. 2. should. 3. need. 4. mustn't. 5. can't. 6. don't have to. 7. shouldn't. 8. have to, can.

2. Articles. Pronouns

10. 1. -, -. 2. -, -. 3. -, -. 4. a. 5. a. 6. -, -. 7. -, an. 8. -.
11. 2. OK. 3. I enjoy spending a time with my friends. 4. OK. 5. A life is full of a beauty. 6. She was anything but a beauty: skinny, a red hair, a lot of freckles. 7. OK. 8. My friend is very good at a drawing. 9. We were filled with a wonder. 10. OK. 11. OK. 12. Don't judge Alice on such a short acquaintance.
12. 1. the, the, the. 2. -, -, a, -, a, -, -. 3. -, a, an. 4. -, -, -. 5. -, -, the. 6. A, a, a, a, -. 7. the, a, -. 8. -, the. 9. -, the, the.

13. 1. our. 2. your. 3. Mine, hers, my. 4. her, hers. 5. theirs, our. 6. mine, their.
14. 1. my, theirs. 2. yours, your. 3. ours. 4. hers. 5. your, your. 6. her, mine. 7. our, their, ours. 8. mine.

3. Prepositions. Particles

15. 2. OK. 3. with – up. 4. OK, OK, on – up, OK. 5. at – on. 6. OK, OK. 7. OK, for – to, OK. 8. OK, to – with. 9. off – in, OK.
16. 2. of. 3. as. 4. by. 5. in. 6. next to. 7. to. 8. until. 9. –. 10. off. 11. of. 12. for. 13. until. 14. on. 15. by.

4. Word-building

17. 1. unselfishness. 2. confidence. 3. trustworthiness. 4. loyalty. 5. misunderstanding. 6. irresponsibility. 7. Dishonesty, selfishness. 8. Depth, length, acquaintance. 9. Encouragement, difference.

Progress Test 2

1. 1. ✗. 2. ✓. 3. ✗. 4. ✗. 5. ✗. 6. ✓.
2. 1. a. 2. A. 3. the. 4. a. 5. a. 6. an. 7. the. 8. the. 9. the. 10. the. 11. –. 12. a.
3. 1. out. 2. up. 3. up. 4. along. 5. for. 6. in.
4. 1. promised. 2. would be. 3. had been sharing / had shared. 4. go. 5. try. 6. will die / has died.
5. *Students' own answers.*

UNIT 3. A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

1. Verbs

1. 1. eat. 2. show, use, is used. 3. are used, enjoy. 4. get. 5. decreases, passes. 6. eat, is designed. 7. is quickly made, is quickly served, is quickly eaten.
2. a) 2. did. 3. does. 4. would. 5. Are. 6. do. 7. was. 8. is. 9. has;
b) 2g, 3h, 4f, 5i, 6b, 7e, 8c, 9d.
3. 2b, 3c, 4b, 5a, 6a, 7b, 8c, 9c, 10a, 11b, 12c, 13a, 14b.
4. 2. took. 3. were making. 4. were discussing. 5. asked. 6. Has the Queen ever eaten. 7. see. 8. will ask. 9. is known. 10. doesn't care. 11. isn't served. 12. doesn't eat. 13. Is it allowed. 14. has been cooking. 15. has never made.

2. Articles. Adjectives. Adverbs

5. To understand **the** main difference let's look at **the** meaning of **the** adjectives. The adjective *fast* describes how long it takes to get **the** food ready to be eaten while **the** word *junk* shows that **the** food is rich in empty calories and has no nutritious value. The Merriam-Webster dictionary first recognized **the** term *fast food* in 1951. **The** term *junk food* appeared later, in **the** 1960s. It became popular during **the** following decade when **the** song "Junk Food Junkie" reached **the** top of **the** charts in 1976. **The** United States has

the largest fast food industry in the world and American fast food restaurants are located in over 100 countries. Though everyone is aware of the dangers of unhealthy food, Americans celebrate National Fast Food Day every year on November 16th. And that's not all. July 21st is known as National Junk Food Day and is dedicated to the foods that everyone loves to snack on.

6. 2. the. 3. the. 4. –. 5. –. 6. –. 7. –. 8. a. 9. –. 10. a. 11. the. 12. a. 13. –. 14. –. 15. –. 16. A. 17. the.
7. 2. wide. 3. high, high. 4. hard. 5. widely. 6. hardly. 7. deep. 8. highly.
8. 1. fewer, lower, higher, easiest, more. 2. most common, best, better, more expensive, healthier.
9. 2. seriously. 3. better. 4. more regularly, more effectively. 5. slowly. 6. most widely. 7. more deeply. 8. more peacefully.
10. 1. The riper the banana is, the more nutrients it has. 2. The more fruit and vegetables you eat, the better your mental health is. 3. The longer you boil your vegetables, the fewer vitamins are left. 4. The more physical activity you practise, the less risk of becoming overweight you take. 5. It's a myth that the more you sweat during the workout, the more fat you burn. 6. The more soda drinks and fast food children and teenagers have, the more likely they are to become overweight. 7. The more I learned about preservatives and additives in junk food, the more confidently I could say 'no' to it.
11. 2. the more. 3. the more. 4. the most important. 5. more easily than. 6. the lower. 7. the higher. 8. slower than. 9. better. 10. the most famous. 11. the best. 12. as much.

3. Prepositions. Particles

12. 1. to. 2. on. 3. in, with. 4. with. 5. of, in. 6. to. 7. in, during. 8. in, on, with. 9. with.
13. 2. in. 3. to. 4. together. 5. up. 6. across. 7. –. 8. through. 9. along. 10. back. 11. through. 12. to.
14. 2. –. 3. in. 4. to. 5. of. 6. for. 7. –. 8. –. 9. from. 10. of.

4. Word-building

15. 2. nutrients. 3. nutritious. 4. nutrient. 5. nutrients. 6. nutrient. 7. nutrition.
1. smokers. 2. smoking, smoke. 3. smokers, non-smokers. 4. smoked. 5. smoking.
16. 1. under-. 2. dis-. 3. in-, im-. 4. un-. 5. ir-. 6. un-, over-. 7. in-. 8. un-.

Progress Test 3

1. 1. ✓. 2. ✗. 3. ✓. 4. ✗. 5. ✗. 6. ✗.
2. 1. the. 2. a. 3. a. 4. the. 5. the. 6. the. 7. a. 8. the. 9. –. 10. a. 11. –. 12. an.
3. 1. harder. 2. hardly. 3. hard. 4. hardest. 5. hardly. 6. hard.
4. 1. Does it take. 2. Have you eaten. 3. Do you always eat. 4. become. 5. are talking. 6. is called.
5. *Students' own answers.*

UNIT 4. THE WORLD OF FASHION

1. Verbs

1. 1. are wearing. 2. do you always come up. 3. do you get. 4. have never seen. 5. don't need, are already. 6. going to do. 7. look, won't. 8. have.
2. 2. did they appear. 3. was used. 4. goes back. 5. were first produced. 6. became. 7. added. 8. have put. 9. had got. 10. love. 11. provides. 12. has been. 13. will be.
3. 1. she, enjoys, herself, she chooses her, does her, her. 2. he wishes he. 3. I have, inspired them, with. 4. she'll stop. 5. he is our.
4. 1. R. A customer asks the shop-assistant to give her/him a bigger size. 2. C. Mum tells her naughty child to put on his gloves and scarf. 3. R. Gran asks her grandson not to wear these baggy jeans to school. 4. C. Mary tells her younger sister not to take her clothes. 5. R. Marry Poppins asks Michael to take off his coat and hang it up. 6. R. Dad asks his little son to zip up his jacket by himself. 7. C. An angry mum tells her child not to enter the room in these dirty boots.
5. 1. They ask customers not to wash the shoes and save on washing powder. 2. They ask customers to keep away from fire especially when wearing the jeans. 3. They ask customers to wash the sweater in cold to warm water or buy a new one. 4. They ask customers not to iron the sweater and not to dry clean it and not to feed it after midnight. 5. They ask customers not to dry clean the shorts and not to wear them for sumo wrestling. 6. They ask customers to wash this sweatshirt when dirty. 7. They ask customers not to iron the T-shirt on print or give it to mom. 8. They ask customers to take it easy, relax, eat, drink and be merry and not to diet but to smile for 100 % Christmas.
6. 1. Do you care about fashion? 2. Why are you wearing such dirty sneakers? 3. Is it important to wear fashionable clothes? 4. Will dark colours look good on me? 5. What kind of clothes are in fashion now? 6. When did you get dressed up last? 7. Is wearing a uniform a good idea? 8. How long have you been trying on your new clothes?
7. 1. The girls ask a fashion guru what he would advise them to wear to their school New Year party. 2. You ask me if I have a favourite place to shop for footwear. 3. Ann asks her cousins how they always know what accessories to choose to look stylish. 4. A customer wonders what the dress is made of. 5. A journalist asks Zaitsev why he decided to become a fashion designer. 6. A journalist asks us if we read fashion magazines and blogs regularly. 7. A woman wants to know if there are any skincare products for teenage boys. 8. Granny asks a teenager why she has to wear so much make-up.
8. 1. Ann says she doesn't know what to wear to the party. She asks Kim to help her. Kim asks Ann to show her what she has. She says she thinks Ann will look amazing if she puts on this sweet white lace top and these patterned skinny jeans. She asks Ann not to forget her sandals. 2. Tim asks Nick to tell him about his school uniform. Nick says that they don't have a uniform. He says that the dress code isn't very strict but they can't wear jeans or trainers. 3. A journalist asks a stylist if there are any rules about wearing clothes at a job interview for teens. The stylist asks teenagers to dress modestly and tastefully. He advises them not to wear a hoodie or flip-flops. He asks them to make sure anything they wear fits them well and not to wear anything that is too loose or too tight. He also asks them to avoid anything that looks too casual. 4. Mum says she likes Vivienne Westwood's advice about shopping for clothes. Her daughter wants to know what it says. The designer asks people to buy less, choose well and make it last. 5. A girl asks her boyfriend how the dress looks on her. Her boyfriend says that he doesn't really know how the dress looks on her but he knows that she is beautiful.

9. 2. I ask them what colours **do** they choose when they are happy. 3. The beauty guru asks teenage girls **to** be careful with the make-up they use. 4. We want to know if they **do** sell only casual clothes here. 5. A friend of mine **says** tells me that polka-dots are again in fashion. 6. I wonder **if** who can help me choose the outfit for the party. 7. Tom's mother asks him **to** not to put on his old jacket any more. 8. I ask my mum if **will** a big sweater will go well with skinny trousers. 9. He asks me who **is** my fashion icon is.

2. Articles. Adjectives. Pronouns

10. 1. the. 2. a, -. 3. a, -. 4. -, a. 5. the. 6. the, the. 7. the, the. 8. a.
11. **The** clothes can be made not only from **a** cotton, wool, or silk. A company in Taiwan produces a fabric from **the** an unlikely source: old coffee grounds (кофейная гуща). The amount used to make one cup of coffee is enough for three T-shirts. Right now, **a** the fabric is mostly used in sportswear. It has five times the UV protection of cotton.
Clothes from sour milk are the brainchild of **the** a German biologist and designer. The new fabric feels like **the** silk but is cheaper. It doesn't smell (don't worry!) and you can wash it just like anything else. It takes about six litres of **a** sour milk to produce a dress.
A pineapples are not only a tasty dessert. Pineapple leaves are commonly used to make traditional clothes in the Philippines. Not long ago they started making **the** a new material as an alternative to **a** natural leather.
12. 1. OK. 2. simple black short – simple short black, black elegant little – elegant little black
3. OK. 4. OK. 5. fashionable linen cream – fashionable cream linen, OK. 6. baggy warm
woolen – warm baggy woolen. 7. OK, OK. 8. expensive business grey – expensive grey
business.
13. 2. other. 3. the other. 4. others. 5. another. 6. others. 7. other. 8. others. 9. other.
14. 2. other. 3. Another. 4. others. 5. the other. 6. another. 7. the other. 8. The others.

3. Prepositions. Particles

15. a) 2. in. 3. on. 4. under. 5. in. 6. to. 7. up. 8. on. 9. up. 10. like;
b) 2f, 3c, 4a, 5j, 6i, 7d, 8g, 9e, 10h.
16. 1. in. 2. up. 3. with. 4. up. 5. in. 6. up. 7. off. 8. up. 9. out of. 10. with. 11. about, on.
12. of.

4. Word-building

17. 2. sporty. 3. attractive. 4. traditional. 5. timeless. 6. careful. 7. boring. 8. reliable. 9 easy.
18. 1. unfashionable. 2. sleeveless. 3. Fashionable. 4. uncomfortable. 5. suitable. 6. inexpensive.
7. comfortable, stylish. 8. unsuitable.

Progress Test 4

1. 1. ✗. 2. ✗. 3. ✓. 4. ✗. 5. ✓. 6. ✗.
2. 1. -. 2. The. 3. the. 4. a. 5. the. 6. a. 7. -. 8. a. 9. a. 10. the. 11. the. 12. an.
3. 1. of. 2. on. 3. up. 4. out of. 5. for. 6. with.
4. 1. costs. 2. has been making. 3. won't go. 4. are still made. 5. was invented. 6. has been.

5. A girl asks her friend what she is going to wear to the party. Her friend says that she has lots of ideas but she hasn't decided on the outfit yet. The first girl says that she doesn't know what to do about her hair. She wonders if a side pony-tail will be all right. She asks her friend to ask her mum for her. Her friend asks her not to worry and says that she can always rely on her mum for advice.

UNIT 5. WEATHER

1. Verbs

1. 1. will fall. 2. rains, will be. 3. has, will have. 4. see, won't be, is. 5. will be, sing. 6. look, will put on. 7. will rain or snow, is. 8. will be, shines.
2. 1. sees. 2. will be, is. 3. washes. 4. want, will rain. 5. goes. 6. will stop. 7. is. 8. will work.
3. 2. am leaving. 3. am doing. 4. have been trying. 5. will help. 6. have had. 7. is going to get. 8. is blowing. 9. won't need. 10. will. 11. have you packed. 12. knows. 13. will start. 14. will text. 15. check.
4. 1. mark. 2. was calculated, was based, relies. 3. like, are paid, will be predicted. 4. started, were mentioned. 5. will predict.
5. 1. were. 2. are. 3. will be. 4. is. 5. will be, is. 6. are. 7. was. 8. will be.
6. 2. was born. 3. was first used. 4. isn't limited. 5. was linked. 6. was commonly known. 7. is called. 8. was considered. 9. was recorded. 10. was created. 11. was October temperature record set. 12. was broken. 13. were registered. 14. will the next record be established.
7. 2. date back. 3. used. 4. is used. 5. built. 6. are often equipped. 7. were first developed. 8. were perfected. 9. was known. 10. know. 11. appeared. 12. use. 13. was invented. 14. will be invented.

2. Articles. Adjectives. Pronouns

8. 1. the, -, a, --, -. 2. The, -, the. 3. the, -, the. 4. a, a. 5. The, the, -. 6. --, -. 7. --, --, --.
9. A snowflake is created when **an** extremely cold water droplet freezes onto **a** dust particle in **the** sky. From this, **an** ice crystal is formed. As it falls to **the** ground, water vapour freezes onto it forming a six-sided snowflake. Each one develops under slightly different atmospheric conditions. That's why they all have **a** unique look. **The** wide variety of snowflakes was discovered thanks to Wilson Alwyn Bentley. **A** farmer from Vermont, he came to be known as **the** world's expert on snow and is remembered as the 'Snowflake Man'. Bentley became interested in snowflakes as **a** teenager. With **a** microscope, he tried to depict **the** snowflakes through drawings but was never able to finish, as **the** snow would melt too quickly. Then after many unsuccessful experiments, he finally found **a** way of taking photos of snowflakes and became one of **the** first snowflake photographers. During his life he made more than 5,000 images of snowflakes.
10. 1. it. 2. There, it. 3. it. 4. It. 5. There. 6. it. 7. There, it. 8. There.
11. 2. OK. 3. **There** – It. 4. OK. 5. OK. 6. **It** – There. 7. OK, **there** – it. 8. **it** – there. 9. OK.
12. 1. The other. 2. another. 3. other. 4. the other. 5. other. 6. The other. 7. the others. 8. others.
13. 2. more popular than. 3. the coldest. 4. earlier than. 5. later. 6. as early. 7. the most severe. 8. as low. 9. warmer. 10. the closer. 11. the colder.

3. Prepositions

14. 1. with, with, with. 2. with, by, with. 3. by. 4. with. 5. by. 6. with. 7. with. 8. with. 9. by.
15. 1. between. 2. since. 3. on, during, until / till. 4. after, in, until / till. 5. since. 6. Since. 7. On, at, for, at, in. 8. –, during.

4. Word-building

16. 2. unreliable. 3. reliable. 4. reliably. 5. accurately. 6. rely. 7. accurate.
17. 1. basically, observations, predicting. 2. extremely, observations, meteorologists, observers. 3. predictions, powerful.

Progress Test 5

1. 1. ✗. 2. ✓. 3. ✗. 4. ✗. 5. ✓. 6. ✗.
2. 1. –. 2. –. 3. –. 4. –. 5. a. 6. the. 7. the. 8. the. 9. –. 10. the. 11. –. 12. –.
3. 1. in. 2. by. 3. at. 4. after. 5. At. 6. for.
4. 1. is sitting. 2. are shaded. 3. will fall. 4. has given. 5. will find out. 6. has been.
5. *Students' own answers.*

UNIT 6. CLIMATE

1. Verbs

1. 2. is known. 3. occurred. 4. experienced. 5. haven't had. 6. have been blowing. 7. has generally been covered. 8. understood. 9. was happening. 10. were able to. 11. erupted. 12. caused. 13. had entered. 14. was moving. 15. was felt.
2. 2. can't. 3. must. 4. can't. 5. might. 6. can't. 7. can't. 8. might.
3. 2B, 3A, 4B, 5A, 6B, 7B, 8C, 9A, 10B.
4. 1. have been. 2. be worried. 3. be facing. 4. have completely frozen. 5. have been burning. 6. sound.
5. 1. can't cause. 2. must have been. 3. may be broken. 4. can't be pouring. 5. may have brought. 6. must have been raining.
6. 1. No, they can't be blizzard safety tips. They must be heat wave safety tips. 2. There may have been an earthquake or a hurricane. Yes, there may have been a lot of injured people. 3. They must be talking about lightning. No, it can't be far away. 4. No, it can't have been a mistake. He may have thought that in October nature started preparing for spring. 5. Yes, the teacher must be telling kids about staying safe in a tornado. Yes, they may be in the USA. 6. It must have been raining. It may have been spring or autumn.
7. 2. may. 3. need. 4. should. 5. have to. 6. couldn't. 7. can. 8. mustn't. 9. could.
8. OK. Swimming during a thunderstorm is very dangerous because a nearby lightning strike **must** **may** kill or injure you. Any time you hear thunder, or see lightning, you **can** **should** get out of the water and into a safe place. You **can't** **must** have heard this common expression that lightning can't strike the same place twice. In fact, it **should** **can** and does. Another common misconception is that thunderstorms have to be nearby for lightning to

be a danger: it **may** can strike as far as 10 miles from any rainfall. Knowing these important lightning facts **need** can help you feel a little safer during a storm and tragedies can't **may** be avoided.

9. 2b, 3c, 4a, 5a, 6c, 7b, 8c, 9a, 10c, 11a, 12b, 13c, 14a.

2. Articles

10. 2. the. 3. –. 4. the. 5. –. 6. the. 7. –. 8. the. 9. the. 10. the.
11. In fact, it rains for 156 days **the** a year in **the** Britain. December 2015 was the wettest calendar month on record for **a** the country with **a** rainfall 91 per cent above normal. It was also the warmest December. Glasgow is the UK's wettest city with **the** an average of 170 days of **the** rainfall **the** a year. So which city is **a** the driest? It's Cambridge with "only" 107 rainy days a year. And **the** London is one of the driest cities in the country and it is not even in **a** the top 10 of the wettest capitals in Europe.

3. Prepositions

12. 1. –. 2. **with**. 3. **with**. 4. **for**. 5. **to**. 6. **from**. 7. **on**. 8. **between**.
13. 2. **by**. 3. **On**. 4. –. 5. –. 6. **from**. 7. **in**. 8. **to**. 9. **in**. 10. **at**. 11. **in**. 12. **In**. 13. **to**.
14. 2. **as**. 3. **in**. 4. **with**. 5. **with**. 6. **on**. 7. **into**. 8. **to**. 9. **for**. 10. **from**. 11. **to**. 12. **of**. 13. **In**.
14. **in**. 15. **for**. 16. **as**. 17. **of**. 18. **to**. 19. **from**. 20. **below**.

4. Word-building

15. 2. **possible**. 3. **safe**. 4. **predictable**. 5. **secure**. 6. **common**. 7. **bearable**.
16. 1. **shocking**. 2. **changeable**. 3. **disastrous**. 4. **disaster, destruction**. 5. **destroyed**. 6. **loss, lost, injured**. 7. **predictable**. 8. **frightened**. 9. **injuries**.

Progress Test 6

1. 1. ✓. 2. ✗. 3. ✓. 4. ✗. 5. ✗. 6. ✓.
2. 1. **The**. 2. –. 3. **the**. 4. **an**. 5. **the**. 6. **the**. 7. **a**. 8. **the**. 9. –. 10. –. 11. –. 12. **a**.
3. 1. **have noticed**. 2. **be frying**. 3. **have heard**. 4. **have been wondering**. 5. **be**. 6. **be kidding**.
4. 1. **is storming**. 2. **have mentioned**. 3. **was seen**. 4. **was returning**. 5. **died**. 6. **has been appearing**.
5. 1. They must be talking about February. 2, 3. *Students' own answers*.
1. The state must have been given such a nickname because it has a lot of sunny days.
2, 3. *Students' own answers*.

UNIT 7. LEISURE TIME

1. Verbs

1. 2. **should**. 3. **doesn't have**. 4. **need**. 5. **might**. 6. **can**. 7. **have**. 8. **can't**.
2. 1. **going, doing, gardening, to be**. 2. **to spend, reading**. 3. **playing, being, to use, be done, to connect**.

3. 1. So did I. / Oh, I didn't. 2. Nor do I. / Oh, I do. 3. So was I. / Oh, I wasn't. 4. Nor would I. / Oh, I would. 5. So have I. / Oh, I haven't. 6. Nor am I. / Oh, I am. 7. So do I. / Oh, I don't. 8. So can I. / Oh, I can't. 9. Nor will I. / Oh, I will.
4. 2. exhibits. 3. cover. 4. are divided. 5. was not encouraged. 6. is visited. 7. doesn't charge. 8. was exhibited. 9. was replaced. 10. started. 11. is hoped. 12. will encourage. 13. will return. 14. will be cast.
5. 1. Who do you usually spend your free time with? 2. What is your favourite outdoor pastime? 3. How long have you been doing it? 4. What did you do for fun last weekend? 5. Have you ever been a member of a club or society? 6. What encouraged you to take up a new hobby? 7. Are you satisfied with the leisure activities in your area? 8. Do you often suffer from boredom?
6. 2. isn't known. 3. started. 4. will argue. 5. has developed. 6. was brought. 7. was used 8. became. 9. learnt. 10. were passed. 11. surfaced. 12. had been created. 13. make. 14. will come. 15. are sent.
7. 1. The correspondent asks / asked the parents why they are / were worried. The parents say / said their children have / had fewer opportunities to play outside than they did / had done when young. 2. The teacher asks / asked a teenage girl what her parents think / thought of her hobby. The girl says / said that her parents like / liked it that she has / had taken up a hobby as it keeps / kept her out of trouble. 3. The journalist wants / wanted to know what the aim of the programme is / was. The minister tells / told him that this / that summer they want / wanted to inspire kids and families all over the country to get outdoors. 4. Ann asks / asked Jack why he loves / loved geocaching. Pete says / said he discovers / discovered places he has / had never been even though he has / had been there a million times. 5. The reporter asks / asked a teenage boy what type of leisure activities he enjoys / enjoyed taking part in. The boy says / said he spends / spent his free time fishing, playing video games, or hanging out with his friends.
8. 2a, 3a, 4b, 5c, 6a, 7c, 8c, 9a, 10a, 11b, 12a, 13b, 14c, 15b, 16a.

2. Articles. Adjectives. Pronouns

9. 1. –, the, the. 2. –. 3. The. 4. –, the. 5. –. 6. –, –. 7. The, –.
10. 2. the. 3. a. 4. –. 5. a. 6. –. 7. –. 8. a. 9. a. 10. –. 11. a. 12. an. 13. –. 14. –. 15. a. 16. –. 17. The. 18. –. 19. –. 20. a.
11. What do a philatelist, a numismatist and an arctophilist have in **the** common? 1) A philatelist is a person who collects and studies postage stamps. **The** philately is often called the King of hobbies. It all started in 1840 when Doctor Gray bought a few Penny Blacks the day they were issued just to mark **an** the event. 2) So he may be considered the first stamp collector. Twenty years later stamp enthusiasts finally got the name for **a** the hobby – timbromania. It meant a mania or passion for **the** stamp collecting. I think the word sounded more like a disease than **the** a hobby. 3) Luckily, in 1865 it was replaced with philately. Someone who collects and studies **the** coins, paper money or medals is a numismatist. 4) A collector of teddy bears is an arctophilist. So you see they all are **the** collectors. And I think you didn't know a collector of **the** refrigerator magnets is called a memomagnetist. That's OK, I didn't know it either.
12. 1. theirs. 2. her. 3. ours. 4. mine. 5. your, my, yours. 6. **Hers, our.**
13. 2. OK. 3. others – other. 4. OK. 5. OK. 6. another one – the other one. 7. **the others – others.** 8. **other ones – the other ones / the others.**
14. 1. larger than. 2. as much. 3. the most common. 4. easier than. 5. the more entertained, the more. 6. more often than, as carefully. 7. the most extreme. 8. the more bored, the more.

3. Prepositions. Particles

15. 2. to. 3. at. 4. after. 5. up. 6. on. 7. next to. 8. during. 9. At. 10. down. 11. In. 12. before. 13. at. 14. for.
16. 1. on, out with. 2. for, at, –. 3. in. 4. in, after. 5. for. 6. on. 7. –. 8. on, at.

4. Word-building

17. 1. meaningful. 2. recreational. 3. attractive. 4. enjoyable. 5. interested. 6. beautiful, expensive. 7. dedicated. 8. stressful.
18. 1. bored. 2. boredom. 3. bore. 4. boredom. 5. boring. 6. bores. 7. bored.

Progress Test 7

1. 1. ✓. 2. ✗. 3. ✗. 4. ✓. 5. ✗. 6. ✓.
2. 1. a. 2. the. 3. the. 4. The. 5. a. 6. a. 7. –. 8. –. 9. –. 10. a. 11. the. 12. the.
3. 1. for. 2. of. 3. for. 4. from. 5. on. 6. in.
4. 1. has been collecting. 2. caught. 3. was earning. 4. would be. 5. was forced. 6. is still looking for.
5. *Students' own answers.*

UNIT 8. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

1. Relative pronouns and Relative Clauses

1. 1. She was waiting for the train which was late. 2. She was waiting for the train. 3. She was waiting for the train, but it was late. 4. He invented electronic television and applied for a television patent in 1923. ✓ 5. Though he didn't know that other scientists had been working on the television, he made excellent progress. 6. Zvorykin left Russia for the United States in 1918.
2. Steve Jobs was a pioneer in the microcomputer revolution which / that hit the world in the 1970s. 3. Mark Zuckerberg is the person who / that founded Facebook. 4. Nickolai and Pavel Durov were the people whose idea was to launch Telegram – an instant messaging service. 5. Twitter is an online news and social networking service whose users post messages known as 'tweets'. 6. Larry Page and Sergei Brin are the people who / that founded Google – the world's largest Internet company. 7. Facebook messenger is a messaging app and platform which / that was originally developed as Facebook Chat in 2008.
3. a) 1) It's one of two or more children who have common parents.
2) It's someone who hurts or frightens someone else.
3) It's something found in meat which your body needs to grow.
4) It's a person who you know a little.
5) It's the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere.
6) It's time when you are not working.
7) It's a mass of snow that is falling down a mountainside.
8) It's a leather accessory which is worn around the waist.
b) 1) sibling; 2) bully; 3) protein; 4) acquaintance; 5) humidity; 6) leisure; 7) avalanche;
8) belt.

4. Suggested answers.

1. A lingua franca is a language that is used for communication between people whose languages are different.
2. An addict is someone who is unable to stop using or doing something harmful.
3. A message is a piece of verbal, written or recorded communication which is sent to someone who can't be contacted directly.
4. A wire is a cable which carries power or signals from one place to another.
5. A peer is someone who is of the same age or status as you.
6. A computer mouse is a hand-operated electronic device which controls the cursor on your computer screen.
7. A CEO is the highest-ranking person in a company who is responsible for taking important managerial decisions.
8. A fad is an activity or topic of interest that is popular only for a short time and of which people get tired very quickly.

5. Suggested answers.

1. What do you call a person who wastes time or resources?
 2. What do you call a machine which was invented for a particular purpose?
 3. What do you call a place which is far away in distance?
 4. What do you call a thing which is light and small enough to be easily carried or moved?
 5. What do you call a thing which is able to be bought or used?
 6. What do you call a thing that is used to connect electrical equipment to a power supply?
 7. What do you call something that uses radio signals instead of wires to connect computers, mobile phone, etc. to each other?
6. 2. Once there were three little pigs that lived in three different houses. 3. He had a bright idea which changed the world. 4. The discovery that he made started competition between them. 5. The technology that he has invented is revolutionary. 6. I've lost the recipe that you gave me. 7. The Internet is a global data communications system that provides connectivity between computers.
7. 1. My sister has a Brazilian friend, whose name I can't remember. 2. They have a beautiful villa by the ocean where I would like to stay for the summer. 3. His family live in a small flat which / that has only two rooms. 4. I have a classmate whose father works as a pilot. 5. Where's the book which / that used to be here. 6. Here's the money (that / which) you wanted to borrow. 7. There's that cozy hotel (that / which) we stayed in last summer / There's that cozy hotel where we stayed last summer.
8. 2. which / that. 3. that / which. 4. which. 5. that. 6. which. 7. that / which. 8. which / that. 9. when. 10. whose. 11. that / which. 12. which / that.
9. 2. who. 3. which. 4. who. 5. that. 6. which. 7. where / in which. 8. that / which. 9. that / which.
10. 1. b) I showed him a new Beyoncé's video, which he downloaded immediately. 2. a) Zvorykin, who was originally from Russia, spent most of his life in the United States. 3. b) Mark Zuckerberg married Priscilla Chan, whom he met at a party in Harvard. 4. a) This is Andrew, who is my sister's classmate. 5. a) I've just received a phone call from Lucy, who used to live next door.
11. 1. Tania, who speaks English, Russian and German, works as a tour guide in London. ND
2. We often go to visit our friends in Vilnius, which is only 100 miles away. ND
3. He works for a company that makes mobile phones. D
4. Alex, whose job involves frequent trips to London, knows a lot about the history of Britain. ND
5. We stayed at the tiny country hotel which / that Brenda recommended to us. D

6. We stayed at the King George Hotel, which Brenda recommended to us. ND
 7. He thinks this device, which is very expensive, is a fad. ND
- 12.** 2c. I did most of the boring work, which was unfair. 3f. He failed his exam, which was quite unexpected. 4b. He received the Nobel Prize, which was mind-blowing. 5a. The weather was very warm, which was unusual for November. 6g. She sent me an invitation, which was very kind of her. 7e. I missed the last bus to town, which was horrible.

2. Articles

- 13.** 2. media. 3. radio. 4. television. 5. the email. 6. the telephone. 7. the mobile phone. 8. the computer.
- 14.** 2. -. 3. -. 4. The. 5. the. 6. -. 7. the. 8. The. 9. -.
- 15.** 1. the knife, the axe and the sword (in no particular order). 2. a knife, a fork and a spoon (in no particular order). 3. The computer. 4. The tiger. 5. a tiger. 6. The tomato. 7. a tomato. 8. The pen, the sword. 9. A pen. 10. the pen, the pencil.

3. Word-building

- 16.** a) un-: uncomfortable, unaware, unable, unpopular, unlucky, unimportant;
 in-: inconvenient, incomplete, invisible, incorrect;
 dis-: disagreeable, dishonest, disrespectful;
 ir-: irresponsible, irrational, irrelevant;
 il-: illogical, illegible, illegal, illiterate;
 im-: impolite, impossible, immature, immoral.
 b) 1. incorrect, incorrect. 2. unaware, unable.

17.

care — careless	penny — penniless
home — homeless	dollar
end — endless	breath — breathless
point — pointless	sleeve — sleeveless
use — useless	friend — friendless
age — ageless	driver — driverless
thought — thoughtless	voice — voiceless
meaning — meaningless	cloud — cloudless
cord — cordless	wire — wireless

- 18.** 2. addicting. 3. addicted. 4. addict. 5. addictive. 6. addictive. 7. addicted. 8. addictive. 9. addiction.

Progress Test 8

1. The wheel. 2. The Internet. 3. The Morse code. 4. The laser. 5. The typewriter. 6. The television.
1. who. 2. that / which. 3. where. 4. whose. 5. when. 6. whom.
1. motionless. 2. indecisive. 3. incorrect. 4. unreliable. 5. ineffective. 6. wireless.
1. The place where we go for our holidays is becoming more and more crowded. (no commas).
 2. Do you remember the name of the city in **that** which / where the earthquake struck?

3. My childhood is the time where when I was very happy and carefree. 4. The company for whom which he worked was not interested in his inventions. 5. My uncle, that who you met at the party, is getting divorced. 6. Our neighbour, which whose garden is smaller than ours, has a very big dog.
5. *Students' own answers.*

UNIT 9. SCHOOL MATTERS

1. Verbs

1. 2. Asking. 3. to analyse. 4. doing. 5. (to) participate. 6. discuss. 7. to deal, to change. 8. share / discuss. 9. to do, to attend.
2. 2. starts. 3. get. 4. will have. 5. am going to sit. 6. am looking. 7. want. 8. get. 9. are going to discuss. 10. will become. 11. gets. 12. will give. 13. is practising. 14. am seeing. 15. is studying. 16. are going. 17. will take. 18. are meeting. 19. going. 20. will come. 21. leaves.
3. 2. woke up. 3. looked. 4. realised. 5. had overslept. 6. had forgotten. 7. was. 8. started. 9. took. 10. would arrive. 11. would spend. 12. was going. 13. would buy. 14. had already packed. 15. arrived. 16. said. 17. was / had been blocked. 18. would take. 19. could she.
4. 2. broke. 3. are. 4. to teach. 5. have already grown. 6. has. 7. wants. 8. explained. 9. became. 10. went. 11. had begun. 12. was invited. 13. was. 14. will perform. 15. announced. 16. Is Mr Boo coming / Will Mr Boo come. 17. has been working. 18. will be. 19. has prepared. 20. was playing. 21. was listening. 22. had never heard. 23. was presented. 24. said.
5. 2. have practised. 3. try. 4. play. 5. have skipped.

6. *Suggested answer.*

- Bella should have talked to someone. She shouldn't have spent the breaks alone. She oughtn't to have argued with her form tutor about the school uniform. She shouldn't have used her mobile in her Maths lesson. She ought to have gone to the class meeting after lunch.
7. 2. shouldn't / oughtn't to. 3. can't. 4. might / could / may. 5. should / ought to / must. 6. should / ought to / can / could. 7. must / could / might / may. 8. should / ought to. 9. can. 10. must / could / might / may. 11. shouldn't / oughtn't.

2. Articles. Adjectives. Pronouns

8. 2. –. 3. the. 4. the. 5. the. 6. –. 7. –. 8. The. 9. the. 10. the. 11. the. 12. the. 13. a. 14. the. 15. a. 16. the. 17. –. 18. a. 19. a. 20. the. 21. –. 22. –. 23. the. 24. –. 25. –.
9. 1. hardly, hard. 2. late, lately, late. 3. high, highly, high. 4. deeply, deep, deep.
10. 1. others. 2. another. 3. others. 4. another. 5. the other. 6. others. 7. the others.
11. 1. the more efficient. 2. earlier. 3. disappointed. 4. the most honest. 5. more slowly / slower. 6. the latest. 7. the most widely.

3. Prepositions. Particles. Conjunctions

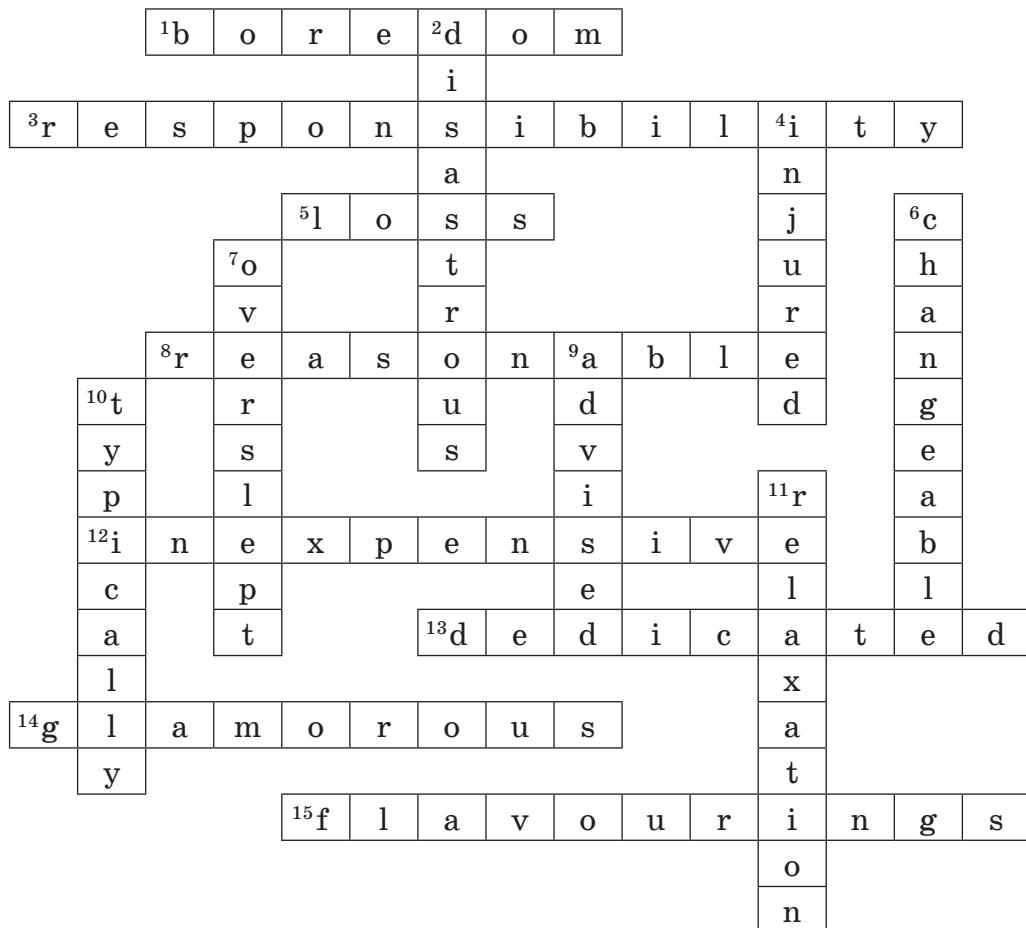
12. a period of time – 3, 4 (for), starting at a particular point in the past and continuing until now – 5 (since), because – 1 (as / since), 2 (for), while – 6 (as).
13. 2. As / Since. 3. As. 4. for, since, for. 5. As / Since, since. 6. for. 7. As.

14. 2. with. 3. about. 4. through. A: 5. of. 6. with. 7. in. 8. with. B: 9. by. 10. about. 11. on. 12. from. 13. with. 14. on. 15. on. C: 16. into. 17. at. D: 18. of. 19. up with. 20. in. 21. with. E: 22. during. 23. for. 24. back.

4. Word-building

15. 1. unreliable. 2. unfair. 3. dishonest. 4. inefficient. 5. insecure. 6. impossible. 7. undiscovered. 8. disagrees. 9. misunderstanding. 10. impatient. 11. unavoidable. 12. unbearable. 13. illegal.

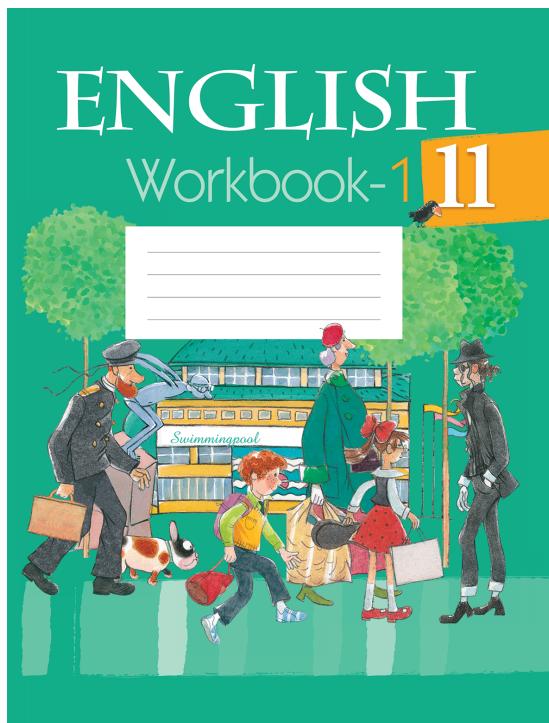
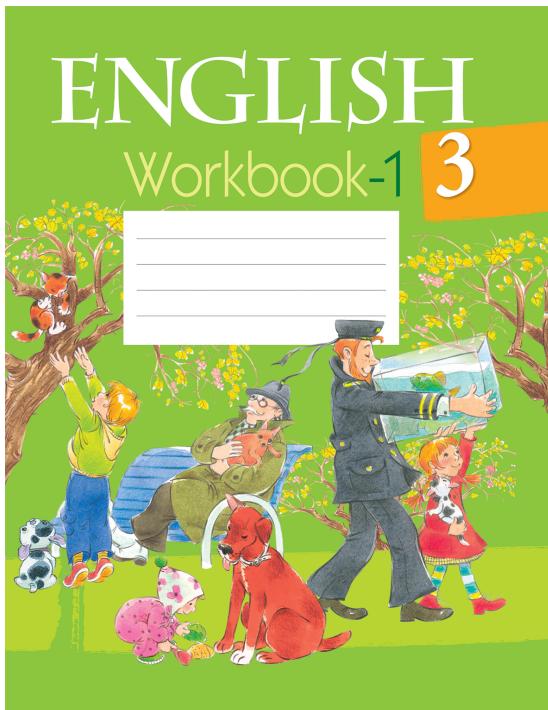
16.



Progress Test 9

1. ✓. 2. ✗ (will finish – finishes). 3. ✓. 4. ✗ (inefficient – inefficient). 5. ✗ (offend – offended). 6. ✗ (hardly – hard).
 1. an. 2. -. 3. the. 4. -. 5. a. 6. a. 7. a. 8. -. 9. the. 10. The. 11. the. 12. the.
 1. in. 2. hardly. 3. in-. 4. un-. 5. for. 6. on. 7. the other. 8. a. 9. another. 10. since. 11. the deeper. 12. advice.
 1. are celebrating / are going to celebrate. 2. will have. 3. doesn't rain. 4. have met. 5. was wearing. 6. had made.
 - Suggested answer.*

You shouldn't be afraid of tests. You shouldn't have skipped your English lesson yesterday. You ought to have done your homework. You should have told someone where you were going. You should discuss your problems with your parents. You ought to ask for help.



Английский язык. 3 класс. Рабочая тетрадь-1

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Английский язык. 11 класс. Рабочая тетрадь-1

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