

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

7
КЛАСС

РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ-2

Ответы



Минск
«Аверсэв»

UNIT 5. SPORTS

LESSON 1

1. 1. athletics; 2. soccer / skiing; 3. fencing / skating / cycling; 4. gymnastics; 5. wrestling; 6. cycling / skating / fencing; 7. biathlon; 8. bowling; 9. skiing / soccer; 10. skating / cycling / fencing.

2. a) 1. He plays badminton. 2. They play basketball. 3. They go kart racing. 4. She does artistic gymnastics. 5. She does weightlifting. 6. He does athletics. 7. They go cycling. 8. They play bowling.

b) Students' own answers.

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

LESSON 2

1. 1. either, or; 2. Both, and; 3. both, and; 4. either, or; 5. Neither, nor; 6. both, and; 7. either, or; 8. neither, nor.

2. 1. In the morning he either goes jogging or does yoga. 2. He neither won nor lost. 3. He can play both volleyball and basketball. 4. He either goes to the gym or exercises at home. 5. She is neither competitive nor well-organised. 6. Badminton is played both indoors and outdoors.

3. 1. Yes, I do. / No, I don't. 2. Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. 3. Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. 4. Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. 5. Yes, I do. / No, I don't. 6. Yes, I would. / No, I wouldn't. 7. Yes, I am. / No, I am not. 8. Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

LESSON 3

1. 1. I enjoy jogging in summer. 2. My favourite leisure time activity is bowling. 3. Exercising makes me feel confident. 4. Competitions are always exciting. 5. I'm thinking of taking up athletics. 6. Keeping fit is good for your health. 7. My mum thinks weightlifting is boring. 8. I don't mind wearing trainers every day. 9. I'm doing yoga now. 10. I've never tried kart racing.

2. 1. doing; 2. Keeping; 3. improving; 4. exercising; 5. competing; 6. racing; 7. cycling; 8. Losing.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 4

1. a) A. agreeing; B. disagreeing.

b) 1. Neither am I. 2. So do I. 3. Neither can I. 4. So did I.

c) 1. I don't. 2. I can. 3. I'm not. 4. I have.

2. 1. So do I. 2. So do we. 3. I didn't. 4. I'm not. 5. Neither am I. 6. So would I.
7. Neither has mine. 8. So did I.

3. **Suggested answers:** 1. So do I. / I don't. 2. Neither have I. / I have. 3. So do I. / I don't. 4. Neither do we. / We do. 5. Neither can I. / I can. 6. So am I. / I am not. 7. So did I. / I didn't. 8. So would I. / I wouldn't.

LESSON 5

1. **Suggested answer:** This is the story of Alexei Grishin winning the first ever gold Winter Olympics medal for Belarus in 2010.

2. 1F, 2T, 3F, 4F, 5F, 6T, 7F.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 6

1. a. ✓ (True); b. False; c. False.

2. The European Games is a great sports event held every ~~two~~ four years in ~~Belarus~~ Europe.

Four continents have already had their continental games. First, the Pan American Games in 1937, then the Pacific Games, the ~~Australian~~ African Games and the Asian Games. The 1st European Games were held in Azerbaijan in ~~2013~~ 2015. The 2nd Games took place in Minsk in ~~winter~~ summer 2019. The symbol of the games was a ~~flax flower~~ "paparać-kvietka".

The ~~closing~~ opening ceremony at the Dinamo Stadium was held on 21 June. The audience saw a great show with Belarusian national traditions, the old legends and myths of the country.

About 4,000 sportsmen from ~~all over the world~~ 50 European countries participated in the 2019 European Games. The athletes competed in ~~all Olympic~~ 15 sports.

The 3rd European Games will take place in ~~Warsaw~~ Krakow, Poland in 2023.

3. **Suggested answers:** 1. judo; 2. athletics; 3. cycling; 4. figure skating; 5. championship; 6. jogging; 7. bowling; 8. silver.

LESSON 7

1. 2. are used; 3. is played; 4. are situated; 5. gives; 6. get; 7. ends; 8. is caught; 9. agree; 10. is not caught; 11. compete.

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

3. 1. bowling; 2. American football; 3. basketball; 4. tennis; 5. soccer; 6. volleyball; 7. Quidditch; 8. table tennis (ping-pong); 9. baseball.

LESSON 8

1. BDCA.

2. 1. winner — champion; 2. famous — legendary; 3. took part — participated; 4. sportsmen — athletes; 5. great — impressive; 6. top — highest.

3.

S	C	I	T	S	A	N	M	Y	G	\$	G	C	I
I	E	G	W	I	N	T	E	R	W	K	A	Y	C
V	O	L	L	E	Y	B	A	L	W	I	L	C	E
C	N	O	T	N	I	M	D	A	B	J	A	L	H
S	C	I	T	E	L	H	T	A	C	U	B	I	O
S	R	M	U	J	G	N	O	L	D	M	T	N	C
S	L	C	N	I	M	M	I	W	S	P	E	G	K
T	K	O	L	Y	M	P	I	C	S	N	K	R	E
T	T	E	F	E	N	N	I	S	W	S	\$	E	V
L	B	B	L	T	C	N	I	V	I	D	A	M	T
G	Y	U	L	E	L	L	M	M	E	M	B	M	P
A	G	O	L	S	T	O	I	C	G	G	E	U	S
K	L	A	B	T	O	O	F	Y	U	Y	C	S	T
C	N	I	L	R	U	C	N	S	L	T	I	M	L

LESSON 9

1. 1. is; 2. do; 3. do; 4. Are; 5. —.

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

b) a) Not really. Sport is for boys and I'm bad at it anyway. Oh, is chess a sport? I took part in our annual school chess tournament in autumn. I got a bronze and I want to try again next year! So maybe I enjoy competing with others.

b) I used to go jogging every morning. But as I grow older, I like sleeping much better. And now, I just do yoga and go hiking with my dog.

c) I'm not really competitive. Not everyone has to join a team, and walking is enough exercise.

d) I often like watching individual sports. I watch all athletic championships and all athletic events at the Olympics.

e) Yes, I do! I really like fencing because my best friend is very good at that. I am his keen supporter.

f) I have never liked sports — neither watching nor playing them. What I hate most about sports is how much people talk about them. Every time some tournament comes around I have to find out about the teams, scores, records and names, or I will have nothing to talk about with most of the people I know.

g) I both exercise and eat healthy. I often go cycling and skate all around town and at the skate park. I drink water and never eat any kind of fast food.

h) Basketball. It's a great way of exercise and a great way to have fun with friends. You can play basketball either yourself or with your team. The basic equipment you need is a ball, a hoop and a pair of good trainers.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 10

1. 1. 21,097; 2. 2013; 3. 2018; 4. 1:11:24; 5. 40,000.

2. Students' own answers.

3. 1C, 2B, 3A.

LESSON 11

1. a) Football. Yes, they do.

b) A. an American football player; B. a soccer player.

2.

Sport	American football (gridiron)	Association football (soccer)
Countries	North America, Australia, Japan, etc.	worldwide

Sport	American football (gridiron)	Association football (soccer)
Equipment	helmets with face cages, shoulder pads, thigh and knee pads, gloves, elbow pads and boots	—
Ball	two pointed ends	round
The way to play	The game is centred on handling the ball, running with it and throwing it.	The ball has to be moved into the opponent team's goal area by kicking it.

3. 1T, 2F, 3F, 4F, 5F, 6T.

LESSON 12

1. a) 1. draughts; 2. weightlifting; 3. kart racing; 4. wrestling; 5. cycling; 6. gymnastics.

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

2. a) 1. He either does athletics or weightlifting. 2. Both teams lost against Leeds. 3. The match was both boring and long. 4. I am neither fat nor fit. 5. You could either try yoga or take some ballet classes. 6. I neither have time nor equipment to go skiing.

b) 1. is held; 2. gets; 3. take; 4. include; 5. is played; 6. are raised.

3. Students' own answers.

UNIT 6. TOWN AND VILLAGE

LESSON 1

1. a) 1. pedestrian; 2. ancient; 3. narrow; 4. multi-storey; 5. suburbs; 6. castle; 7. resident; 8. picturesque; 9. well-kept; 10. unspoiled; 11. monument; 12. restaurant.

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

2. 1. narrow; 2. multi-storey; 3. unspoiled; 4. polluted; 5. ancient; 6. well-kept; 7. crowded; 8. sandy; 9. expensive; 10. central.

3. a) 1. a; 2. The; 3. the; 4. a; 5. a; 6. the; 7. a; 8. —; 9. The; 10. the; 11. a; 12. —; 13. The; 14. a; 15. the; 16. —; 17. the; 18. the; 19. —; 20. the.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 2

1. 1. suburbs; 2. suburban; 3. polluted; 4. pollution, industrial; 5. industry; 6. residential; 7. residents, neighbourhood; 8. neighbour, friendly; 9. picturesque; 10. pictures, artists.

2. 1F, 2T, 3F, 4F, 5T, 6F, 7F, 8T.

3. a) 1. countryside; 2. can't stand; 3. heavy; 4. peaceful; 5. crowded; 6. built-up areas with lots of; 7. multi-storey; 8. picturesque; 9. unspoiled; 10. neighbours; 11. helpful; 12. Pollution; 13. residence; 14. industrial; 15. disadvantages; 16. close at hand; 17. transport system; 18. well-developed.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 3

1. 1. in; 2. in, at; 3. from; 4. in, by; 5. of; 6. by; 7. around; 8. on, of; 9. to, with; 10. in, on / at.

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

b) Students' own answers.

3. a) 1. Can I **ask** you some questions about the area you live in? 2. What's your neighbourhood like? 3. What **do you like** about your neighbourhood? 4. How long **have** you lived in this area? 5. When **did you move** to this area? 6. **Are there** any good sports facilities nearby? 7. What are local residents **like**? 8. **Is** there anything you don't like about your area? 9. **Is** your neighbourhood safe? 10. How **far** is your neighbourhood from the centre of the city / town?

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

c) Students' own answers.

LESSON 4

1. 1. traffic lights; 2. pedestrian crossing; 3. crossroads; 4. roundabout; 5. ruins of a castle; 6. railway station; 7. monument; 8. chemist's.

2. 1. If you want **to** get to the park, turn right **at** the first crossroads. 2. Kate asked a policeman **for** directions to the railway station and he offered to show her the **way**. 3. Can you **tell** me the way **to** the ruins of the castle? 4. There is **a** chemist's **on** the corner of my street. 5. Drive out of the car park and **turn right at** the roundabout. 6. There is a sweet shop next **to** the Art Gallery. **The** shop is famous for its chocolate. 7. If you **get** lost, you **should ask** someone the way. 8. Walk **straight** ahead and then take **the** second turning left. 9. The school is located far **from** my house, so I have

to **take** the bus. 10. If you want to get to the cathedral, keep on walking till the **crossroads**. You will see it **on** your right.

3. a) 1. 1) lost; 2) ask; 3) get; 4) Excuse; 5) way; 6) far; 7) corner; 8) down; 9) turn; 10) crossroads; 11) turning; 12) past; 13) take; 14) opposite.

2. 1) me; 2) right; 3) to; 4) wrong; 5) centre; 6) front; 7) pedestrian; 8) other; 9) take; 10) runs; 11) get off; 12) miss; 13) follow; 14) in.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 5

1. 1. The Middle Ages continued from about the 5th to the 15th century. 2. Families lived in tiny houses without all their animals. 3. There was a hole in the roof to let the smoke from the open fire out of the house. 4. Most people didn't travel because they were afraid of strangers. 5. The cities in the Middle Ages were very different from modern cities. 6. It wasn't easy to get the name 'city'. 7. A place was called a 'city' if it had a cathedral or a university. 8. Rich city-dwellers lived in multi-storey buildings.

2. 1. with; 2. with; 3. by; 4. with; 5. by; 6. by; 7. by; 8. with.

3. a) 1. was ruled; 2. was used; 3. were built; 4. was very well protected; 5. was surrounded; 6. were guarded; 7. was called.

b) 1. Public lavatories were designed by Roman engineers. 2. The world's first high-rise apartments were built by the Romans. 3. Wood was chopped by slaves. 4. The pool wasn't used for swimming. It was used by the Romans to decorate their gardens. 5. The main meal was eaten in the afternoon. 6. Ready-cooked snacks were bought from roadside fast food stalls.

c) Students' own answers.

LESSON 6

1. a) 1. landfills; 2. car fumes; 3. waste; 4. rubbish; 5. ban; 6. traffic lights; 7. traffic jams; 8. suburban areas; 9. residents; 10. entertainment facilities; 11. biodegradable.

b) 1. waste; 2. rubbish; 3. biodegradable; 4. ban; 5. landfills; 6. traffic lights; 7. traffic jams; 8. car fumes; 9. suburban areas; 10. entertainment facilities.

2. 1. Most modern cities **were** built on the banks of a river. 2. Hundreds of trees **are** planted in city parks to reduce pollution. 3. The new Art Gallery **will be** opened next month. 4. A lot of soldiers **were** killed during WWII. 5. New ways of producing energy **will be found** in the future. 6. A lot of money **is** spent every year to improve the city public transport system. 7. Newspapers and cans **will** be recycled into new things in the future. 8. Piles (кучи) of rubbish were **left** in the street after the

celebration. 9. A new film will be **shown** at the local cinema next month. 10. Beautiful handmade souvenirs are **sold** near the Town Hall.

3. a) 1. Do you see; 2. knows; 3. is predicted; 4. will live; 5. will become; 6. will be planted; 7. will also be designed; 8. will be connected; 9. will analyse; 10. will be taken; 11. will be installed; 12. will also be controlled; 13. will be banned; 14. will recycle; 15. will be created.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 7

1. a) 1. to suffer; 2. to be mentioned; 3. date back; 4. the most famous sight; 5. to be founded; 6. to explore; 7. to be occupied; 8. heavy traffic; 9. to hold events; 10. to be located.

b) 1. suffer; 2. was founded; 3. heavy traffic; 4. was first mentioned; 5. to explore; 6. holds, events; 7. dates back; 8. was occupied; 9. is located; 10. the most famous sights.

2. 1. 13th; 2. The Castle is in ruins now; 3. the Bug River; 4. a museum; 5. 862; 6. a concert hall; 7. in 1021; 8. Slavyanski Bazar; 9. It's easy; 10. by a park.

3. a) 1. located; 2. banks; 3. borders; 4. mentioned; 5. capital; 6. occupied; 7. occupied; 8. founded; 9. sights; 10. dates back; 11. sight; 12. built; 13. destroyed; 14. museum.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 8

1. 1. dozen; 2. million; 3. thousand; 4. hundreds; 5. dozens; 6. millions; 7. Thousands; 8. hundred.

2. 1. The Opera House is one of the famous **sights** in Sydney. 2. It is an impressive piece of **architecture**. 3. This building was designed by a Danish **architect**. 4. It is definitely worth **visiting**. 5. Many different concerts, performances and events are **held** here. 6. There is even some **entertainment** for children. 7. We have **done** a lot of sightseeing since we arrived in New York. 8. New parts of the park will **be** developed next year.

3. a) 1. wrote; 2. travelled; 3. explore; 4. sights; 5. architecture; 6. worth; 7. designed; 8. architects; 9. tallest; 10. view; 11. observation; 12. spectacular; 13. events; 14. miss.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 9

1. a) 1f, 2e, 3g, 4j, 5b, 6a, 7h, 8c, 9i, 10d.
b) 1. double-decker buses; 2. hop on / hop off bus tour; 3. observation deck; 4. go sightseeing; 5. guided tour; 6. get on and get off at different stops; 7. go on a guided tour; 8. listen to an audio guide; 9. explore a city; 10. spectacular landmark.
2. 1T, 2T, 3F, 4T, 5T, 6F, 7F, 8T.
3. 1a, 2b, 3d, 4c, 5l, 6f, 7j, 8m, 9g, 10k, 11i, 12n, 13o.

LESSON 10

1. 1. residents; 2. an architect; 3. car fumes; 4. a landfill; 5. urban; 6. rural; 7. a multi-storey building; 8. entertainment facilities; 9. modern conveniences; 10. leisure activities.

2. Suggested answers:

1. The Amish live in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio.
2. The Amish live in traditional houses, which usually have two storeys.
3. The Amish do not use modern conveniences, such as electricity, cars, or modern technology.
4. The Amish enjoy simple leisure activities like hunting, fishing, camping, bird-watching, board games, reading and sewing. They also like visiting their friends and neighbours. Leisure time is typically time spent with others.
5. At the ages of 16–18 Amish teenagers are allowed to explore modern society. They have a chance to go to the outside world for the first time. This time is called Rumspringa.
6. Amish teenagers are surprised by the height of multi-storey buildings and a wide choice of food which is sold in supermarkets. The children are shocked by the constant noise of heavy traffic and overcrowded streets.
7. Such things as art galleries or pop music concerts are absolutely new for Amish teenagers. They do not exist in the Amish communities because they don't think they are important.
8. The Amish are not completely against any kind of technology. They just think more carefully about possible effects technology can have on their lifestyle before using it. For the Amish their family relationships and community values are more important than modern conveniences.

3. a) 1. A Town Under One Roof; 2. A Town in the Rock; 3. A Cave Town; 4. A Town Where You Can't Die.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 11

1. 1c, 2a, 3b, 4b, 5a.
2. 1T, 2F, 3T, 4F, 5T, 6F.

LESSON 12

1. a) 1. in; 2. at; 3. around; 4. on / at; 5. for; 6. at; 7. —; 8. to; 9. from; 10. on; 11. on; 12. in.

b) 1. pedestrians; 2. picturesque; 3. neighbourhood; 4. entertainment facilities; 5. landfills; 6. guide.

2. a) 1c, 2a, 3c, 4b, 5a, 6c.

b) 1. **Millions** of tourists come to London every year. 2. Three **million** people attended Slavyanskiy Bazar in Vitebsk. 3. Will a new bridge **be** built over the river? 4. Special privileges were given **by** the king or queen. 5. These sights are definitely worth **visiting**. Don't miss them! 6. There **are new** green parks in our residential area.

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

UNIT 7. HIT THE ROAD!

LESSON 1

1. 1. —; 2. —; 3. —; 4. the; 5. —; 6. the; 7. —; 8. The; 9. The; 10. the; 11. the; 12. the; 13. —; 14. the; 15. —; 16. —; 17. the.

2. 1. About two hours. 2. Czechoslovakia. 3. The Czech Republic. 4. Czechia. 5. To make it easy for businesses and sports teams to use the name on products and clothes. 6. Yes, millions of tourists come to visit Prague every year. 7. Yes, the Vltava River. 8. Students' own answers.

3. 1. single; 2. round-trip; 3. return; 4. adult; 5. one-way.

LESSON 2

1. 1. in time; 2. to catch; 3. flights; 4. luggage; 5. on time; 6. to see him off; 7. to check in; 8. one-way (James Bond).

2.

Timetables, routines and schedules	Personal arrangements, fixed plans	Intentions, predictions based on facts	Promises, predictions
1, 5, 7	4, 9, 10	2, 6	3, 8

3. a) 1. I'll get; 2. 'm flying; 3. are going to be; 4. leaves; 5. won't catch.
b) 1C, 2E, 3A, 4B, 5D.

LESSON 3

1. 1. travel; 2. trip; 3. voyage; 4. outing; 5. tour; 6. flights; 7. journey; 8. guided tour.
2. 1. guides; 2. visitors; 3. sights; 4. guided tour; 5. Book.
3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 4

1. 1. The Thames. 2. Yes, it did. 3. Sir Christopher Wren. 4. In Hyde Park.
5. 98 metres above the ground. 6. 14 tons. 7. 19 state rooms, 52 bedrooms, 188 staff bedrooms, 92 offices, 78 bathrooms. 8. Battle of Trafalgar. 9. lifesize.
2. 1. coach; 2. leave; 3. arrive; 4. take; 5. royal; 6. surrounded; 7. tickets; 8. on;
9. in advance; 10. miss; 11. landmark.
3. a) 1. stretch; 2. view; 3. events; 4. giant; 5. available; 6. get around; 7. landmarks.
b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 5

1. 1b, 2f, 3d, 4c, 5e, 6a.
2. 1. —, the, the, —; 2. The, —, —, the; 3. the, —, —, —, —; 4. —, the, the, the, —, —, —; 5. The, —; 6. —, the; 7. The, the, —, —; 8. —, —.
3. ...*When I boarded the flight from Brussels to Warsaw, I realised that I was very lucky with my **travelling companion**. Anita turned out to be a famous **animal rights** activist. We talked about animals non-stop on the plane. I'll never forget her speaking about elephants in India. She said they are wonderful animals in the wild, but they can turn into **pests** if they destroy the local people's crops.*
*When we landed in Warsaw, she said that her final **destination** was Minsk. What a **coincidence**! I was travelling to Minsk too! Moreover, my Polish friend **picked us up** at the airport and took us all the way to Warsaw Central train station. We had several more hours to talk about animals...*

LESSON 6

1. 1. itinerary; 2. the; 3. —; 4. —; 5. Royal; 6. —; 7. —; 8. probably; 9. the; 10. will become; 11. will be.

2. 1. is making; 2. visited; 3. will carry out; 4. will go; 5. have invited; 6. will also have; 7. will probably speak.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 7

1. 1. are you doing; 2. I'm going; 3. does the film begin; 4. are you going with; 5. 'll join; 6. are you meeting; 7. 'll get; 8. 's going to rain.

2. 1. have a lot in common; 2. was named after; 3. Both; 4. whereas; 5. similar; 6. liveable; 7. nicknames; 8. While; 9. was named after; 10. whereas.

3. **Suggested answers:** 1. 650. 2. Only the American Birmingham. The British namesake specialises in health care. 3. Boston. 4. It is a very liveable city. 5. It is very similar to a British city. 6. In the USA, not in the UK. 7. After the Duke of York. 8. Not really. New York is a huge city, but York is a small one.

LESSON 8

1. 1C, 2E, 3I, 4B, 5A, 6G, 7F, 8D, 9H.

2. 1. —; 2. —; 3. the; 4. the; 5. the; 6. the; 7. —; 8. —.

3. 1F, 2F, 3F, 4F, 5T, 6F, 7NI.

LESSON 9

1. 1. travelling; 2. journey; 3. trip; 4. tour; 5. business trip; 6. guided tour; 7. itinerary; 8. schedule; 9. timetable; 10. book; 11. arrive; 12. check-in; 13. miss.

2. a) 1. will come; 2. arrives; 3. do; 4. does; 5. are; 6. will stop; 7. will get; 8. am going; 9. has.

b) 1. 'm going to see; 2. 'm going; 3. 'll travel; 4. I'll have; 5. leaves.

3. Students' own answers.

Article <i>the</i>	No article
4A. Unique buildings: <i>the Peace Palace</i>	4B. Town / person + place: <i>Noordeinde palace</i>
5A. Names with 'of'	5B. Most streets: <i>Widjdesteeg Street</i>
6A. Names of languages with the word 'language': <i>the German language</i>	6B. Names of languages: <i>Dutch, Spanish, English, French, Latin</i>

3. a) 1F, 2T, 3F, 4T, 5NI, 6F, 7NI, 8T.

b) **Suggested answers:** 1. To make the whole country popular with tourists, not only Holland, which is made of the two provinces. 2. Because Holland is only a small part of the Netherlands. 3. Dutch is a 'cousin' of the Old English. 4. Amsterdam. 5. Queen Maxima, because her name in Latin means 'the greatest'. 6. Four: Spanish, English, Dutch and some French. 7. The Hague is the only name of a city which is used with the definite article. The city is also the seat of the Dutch parliament, the king's workplace and it has two international courts. 8. In the Noordeinde Palace.

LESSON 12

1. 1. tickets; 2. adult; 3. one-way; 4. return; 5. destination; 6. catch.

2. 1. see (me) off; 2. arrive; 3. on time; 4. stretching; 5. trip; 6) journey; 7. travelling companion; 8. itinerary; 9. schedule; 10. destination; 11. luggage; 12. window seat.

3. 1. —; 2. the; 3. the; 4. the; 5. the; 6. —.

4. 1. I'm picking up / 'm going to pick up; 2. is coming back; 3. arrives; 4. is arriving; 5. Are you going; 6. I'll give.

5. a) 1B, 2E, 3I, 4F, 5H, 6G, 7A, 8C, 9D.

b) **Suggested answers:**

Kenya and Tanzania are so different, but, at the same time, they have a lot in common.

Both Kenya and Tanzania are republics. / Both in Kenya and Tanzania most people speak English. / Both in Kenya and Tanzania you can see a lot of wildlife, etc.

Kenya is similar to Tanzania in its wildlife. etc.

While Kenya is smaller than Tanzania, it is, probably, more amazing, etc.

Kenya is named after Mount Kenya, whereas Tanzania is named after two local states — Tanganyika and Zanzibar, etc.

UNIT 8. TRAVELLING

LESSON 1

1. a) 1E, 2A, 3F, 4D, 5H, 6C, 7I, 8B, 9G.

b) 1. Never show your teeth if you can't bite. 2. —. 3. A tree doesn't move unless there is wind. 4. Don't cross the water if you can't see the bottom. 5. —. 6. Don't tell a secret to anybody if you don't want the whole world to know it. 7. No joy can be perfect unless it is shared with a friend. 8. Unless you can live longer, live deeper. 9. It's no use waiting for your ship to come if you haven't sent one out.

2. 1. are, do (R); 2. travel, behave (R); 3. Learn, go (R); 4. travel, will be (P); 5. is, want (R); 6. want, ask (R); 7. don't take, are (R).

3. a) 1. unless — if; unless — if / aren't — are; will have — have; 2. unless — if; 3. don't want — want; 4. will damage — damage; unless — if.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 2

1. 1. won't be, book; 2. go, will visit; 3. will leave, will forget, help; 4. will advise, want; 5. arrive, are asked; 6. will benefit, travel; 7. will spoil, are armed; 8. dream, are.

2. 1. when, if; 2. unless; 3. When; 4. when; 5. when; 6. unless; 7. If.

3. a) 4, 7.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 3

1. 1. be at a crossroads — a; 2. take someone for a ride — d; 3. drive somebody mad — f; 4. live out of a suitcase — e; 5. off the beaten track — c; 6. hit the road — b.

2. 1. takes ... for a ride; 2. hit the road; 3. off the beaten track; 4. lives out of a suitcase; 5. were at a crossroads; 6. drives ... mad; 7. hit the road.

3. a) *off the beaten track*: **for**: 4, 5, 8, 13; **against**: 2, 9, 12; *popular destinations*: **for**: 3, 7, 10; **against**: 1, 6, 11, 14.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 4

1. a) *Ride*: a scooter, a bike, a camel, a bus ✓. *Drive*: a bus, a car, a tractor. *Fly*: a plane, a hot air balloon, a helicopter. *Take*: a bus ✓, a plane ✓, a ferry ✓.

b) Students' own answers.

2. 1. overcrowded, unreliable, long-distance; 2. inconvenient; 3. convenient, short-distance; 4. inconvenient, empty; 5. reliable; 6. crowded; 7. inefficient.

3. a) picture 1 – L; picture 2 – SF.

b) 1L, 2L, 3SF, 4L, 5SF, 6L, 7L, 8L, 9SF.

LESSON 5

1. 1. shore, beaches; 2. coast; 3. banks; 4. seaside; 5. shore; 6. coast; 7. beaches; 8. shore.

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

b) Don't buy souvenirs made from turtle shells, sea lion teeth, lava rock and seashells, when you are visiting the Galapagos Islands.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 6

1. 1. a) If you don't write down her telephone number, you'll forget it. b) You'll forget her telephone number unless you write it down. 2. a) If you don't go away, I'll call the police. b) I'll call the police unless you go away. 3. a) You'll cut yourself if you don't stop playing with that knife. b) You'll cut yourself unless you stop playing with that knife. 4. a) It'll take ages to get to the airport if you don't take a taxi. b) It'll take ages to get to the airport unless you take a taxi. 5. a) I won't catch the train if you don't wake me up at six. b) I won't catch the train unless you wake me up at six. 6. a) You'll be late for the bus if you don't start packing now. b) You'll be late for the bus unless you start packing now. 7. a) You won't see anything if you don't take a window seat. b) You won't see anything unless you take a window seat.

2. 1D, 2A, 3B, 4C.

3. Travel safety: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10. **Transport safety:** 2, 5, 9.

LESSON 7

1. 1. are you doing; 2. are going; 3. have been talking; 4. Would you like; 5. are you going to get; 6. was shown; 7. goes; 8. travels; 9. will take; 10. are you going to get; 11. is going to book; 12. say; 13. 'll be; 14. 'll phone; 15. know.

2. 1. Do you have; 2. I'll probably stay; 3. are going; 4. will be; 5. doesn't want; 6. are going to take / are taking; 7. haven't planned; 8. will decide; 9. get; 10. are going to do; 11. will take; 12. is; 13. is; 14. is covered; 15. will be / is; 16. will enjoy; 17. come.

3. ... we ~~finally go~~ *are finally going* to Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve it ~~is taking~~ *will take* about two hours. We ~~are doing~~ *are going to do* a lot of hiking I don't think Mum ~~agrees~~ *will agree* to take when we ~~will get~~ *get* back home ...

LESSON 8

1. 2. When was Polotsk founded? 3. The Cathedral of Saint Sophia has been destroyed, hasn't it? 4. How many chimneys are there in Khatyn memorial? 5. Why is Brest Fortress the largest tourist attraction in Brest? 6. Was the fortress rebuilt after the war? 7. Where is Pripyatsky National Park situated? 8. Can tourist go anywhere in the park?

1. Belovezhskaya Pushcha; 2. the National Library of Belarus; 3. Lida Castle.
3. Students' own answers

LESSON 9

1. a) Because there are a lot of geysers and glaciers.
b) 1B, 2C, 3E, 4A.
c) 1T, 2F, 3T, 4F, 5F.
2. 1. are interested, is; 2. is; 3. come, will stay; 4. are, will be; 5. Come, want; 6. see, won't understand; 7. will get, go.
3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 10

1. a) It was a Harry Potter black cab tour. They enjoyed it because their driver knew a lot about the film and its shooting. He also had a DVD player to show some scenes from the movie before they actually visited the location. They took a lot of pictures.

b) 1. ~~travel~~; 2. ~~needs~~; 3. ~~reliable~~; 4. ~~driving~~; 5. ~~have~~; 6. ~~convenient~~; 7. ~~ride~~; 8. ~~empty~~.

2. a) 1. What is the London Underground called? 2. How many stations does the London Underground have? 3. When was the first metro built? 4. How many journeys are made on the London Underground each year? 5. What kind of transport has become the symbol of London? 6. How many buses are there in London? 7. How long have night buses been running in London? 8. What colour taxis can you see in London?

- b) 1B, 2H, 3D, 4F, 5E, 6C, 7A, 8G.
3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 11

1. a) Yes. Yes, she does.

b) DAFBHECG.

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

3. 1. A bike tour because they had to ride on the 'wrong' side of the road. 2. The elder son likes music, the younger one hates museums. 3. No, they couldn't go to Shakespeare's Globe. They managed to do only 2 activities out of 3—4 on their list. 4. On foot, by bike and underground. 5. They are beautiful and free. And children can play while their mother can relax.

LESSON 12

1. a) 1. ~~travel~~; 2. ~~buy~~; 3. ~~river~~; 4. ~~a bike~~; 5. ~~seasick~~; 6. ~~view~~.

b) 1. backpacked; 2. track; 3. empty; 4. crowded; 5. seasick; 6. quest.

2. a) 1. if; 2. unless; 3. when; 4. unless; 5. When; 6. if.

b) 1. want; 2. will throw; 3. is; 4. break; 5. will arrest; 6. will find.

3. Students' own answers.

UNIT 9. ENGLISH

LESSON 1

1. a) Students' own answers.

b) *Keep Calm and Carry On* was a motivational poster produced by the British government in 1939 in preparation for World War II.

2. **Suggested answer: Keep calm and learn** English, because it is: the language of travelling, the language of information technologies, the original language of great books, films and songs, the language of business, a world language you can use to speak with people from other countries.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 2

1. a) 1. google; 2. frustrated; 3. enrich; 4. fluently; 5. skill; 6. dictionary; 7. enthusiastic; 8. subtitles; 9. speech; 10. desire.

b) speaking skills, strong desire, enrich vocabulary, online dictionary, English subtitles, frustrated with smth, enthusiastic about smth, speak fluently, the teacher's speech, google lyrics.

2. a) Suggested answers: reunite, rewrite, reread; usefulness, weakness, stubbornness; lovely, daily, cowardly; endless, helpless, useless; helpful, useful, successful.

b) 1. beautiful; 2. thankful; 3. homeless; 4. hopeless; 5. friendly, kindness, attentiveness; 6. shyness; 7. reunite, refresh; 8. colourful / colorful; 9. hopeful, weekly; 10. redo.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 3

1. polyglot.

2. 1. can; 2. is able to; 3. can; 4. are able to; 5. can't; 6. can; 7. will be able to.

3. a) 1. could / was able to; 2. can't / am not able; 3. can't; 4. can't; 5. can / are able to; 6. can't; 7. can / are able to; 8. can / are able to; 9. can; 10. can / is able to.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 4

1. 1. grown-ups; 2. from cover to cover; 3. desire, borrow; 4. Teenagers; 5. chatterbox; 6. learn by heart; 7. return.

2. a) Students' own answers.

b) 1. "Yes, I can"; 2. should; 3. about; 4. with; 5. reread; 6. helpful; 7. can't; 8. can.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 5

1. a) Participate! Respect others! On task mood! Get good vibes. Revise regularly! Enrich your vocabulary! Speak up! Set goals!

b) Students' own answers.

2. 1. Do you have to; 2. can't; 3. can; 4. has to; 5. have to; 6. can; 7. can; 8. must / have to; 9. mustn't / can't; 10. can; 11. should / must; 12. should.

3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 6

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

b) 1. needs inspiration; 2. handed in their exercise books; 3. distracted my attention; 4. handed out the books; 5. will put off / have put off the school conference; 6. due date; 7. Go ahead; 8. made up / have made up / am making up a short play.

2—3. Students' own answers.

LESSON 7

1. a) 1. skinny; 2. able; 3. rescue; 4. languages; 5. will; 6. desire; 7. fond; 8. both; 9. responsibility; 10. attend.

b) 1. So am I. / I'm not. 2. So will I. / I won't. 3. Neither have I. / I have. 4. So do I. / I don't. 5. So do I. / I don't. 6. Neither do I. / I do. 7. So have I. / I haven't.

2. If he enters university, he will start his own business. If he starts his own business, he will be rich. If he is rich, he will open a school for poor children. If he opens a school for poor children, they won't have to work. If they don't have to work, they will enrich their life. If they enrich their life, Adul will be pleased.

3. a) 1. am; 2. have been teaching; 3. attend; 4. saw; 5. were speaking; 6. was; 7. were able to; 8. helped; 9. can; 10. will need; 11. is; 12. have to; 13. want; 14. are; 15. aren't; 16. is; 17. improves; 18. gets; 19. will mean; 20. have done; 21. are waiting; 22. leads.

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 8

1. a) 1. worm; 2. heart; 3. cover; 4. put-downs; 5. frustrated; 6. piece; 7. revise.

b) 1. piece; 2. frustrated; 3. worm, cover, cover; 4. heart; 5. revise; 6. Put-downs. 2. 1. cake; 2. nut; 3. bird, owl; 4. worm; 5. wise. Students' own answers.

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

b) Students' own answers.

LESSON 9

1. 1. by; 2. behind, up; 3. to; 4. of, up, in; 5. off, of; 6. in, on; 7. out; 8. in, down; 9. up; 10. up.

2. 1b, 2c, 3c, 4a, 5a, 6d, 7b, 8a, 9d, 10c, 11d, 12c.

LESSON 12

1.

¹ r	e	c	¹² i	t	e				
	² h	a	n	d	o	u	t	s	
³ f	r	u	s	t	r	a	t	e	d
		⁴ s	p	e	e	c	h		
		⁵ d	i	s	t	r	a	c	t
			⁶ b	o	r	r	o	w	
			⁷ h	e	a	r	t		
			⁸ d	a	t	e			
⁹ s	u	b	t	i	t	l	e	s	
			¹⁰ c	o	v	e	r		
¹¹ f	l	u	e	n	t				

2. a) 1. at; 2. behind; 3. in; 4. off; 5. to; 6. in; 7. out; 8. up; 9. about; 10. at; 11. up; 12. in.

b) 1. has learnt; 2. speaks; 3. began; 4. is learning; 5. goes; 6. will be able.

3. Students' own answers.

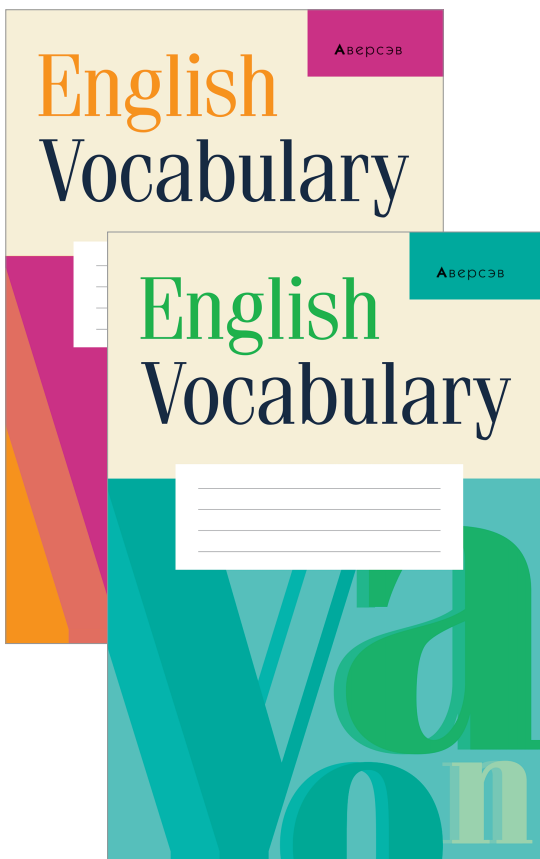


Английский язык в таблицах и схемах

Л. Г. Воробьева, Н. В. Федосеева

В пособии в виде таблиц и схем изложены грамматические правила английского языка за курс средней школы (5—11 классы). Материал проиллюстрирован примерами. Адресуется учащимся учреждений общего среднего образования, абитуриентам, желающим систематизировать свои знания, а также широкому кругу лиц, изучающих английский язык на курсах или самостоятельно.

В книге размещены QR-коды, которые позволяют получить доступ к дополнительному материалу по различным темам.



English Vocabulary

Издания представляют собой тетради для ведения словаря, необходимого учащимся 3—11 классов при изучении английского языка. Они состоят из таблицы с колонками для записи слов на английском языке, их транскрипции и перевода. В пособиях также приведены основные правила по грамматике английского языка, владение которыми поможет избежать наиболее часто допускаемых ошибок.



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