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the Ministry for Emergency Situations of
the Republic of Kazakhstan**

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**English language practicum for students of
non-linguistic universities
Level A2**

Professional education

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English language practicum for students of non-linguistic universities. Level A2
практикумы жоғары оқу орындарының тілдік емес мамандықтарына арналған
«Шетел тілі» пәні (бакалавриат мамандықтары бойынша) Типтік оқу
бағдарламасының негізінде құрастырылып, шетел тілінің практикалық курсын
оқып жатқан курсанттарға арналған.

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АЛҒЫСӨЗ

Қазіргі әлемнің талаптары мен шындықтары барлық мамандардан шет тілін, дәлірек айтқанда ағылшын тілін білуді талап етеді. Шет тілін меңгеру адам ой-санасын кеңейтуге, қазіргі әлемнің филологиялық және әлеуметтік-мәдени құбылыстарын зерттеуге мүмкіндік береді. Бүгінгі таңда ағылшын тілі де жалпы қабылданған ғылым тілі болып табылады.

Ағылшын тілін шет тілі ретінде үйрену бірқатар негізгі оқу міндеттерін шешуге мүмкіндік береді, атап айтқанда:

- тыңдау, сөйлеу, мәтін түпнұсқасының мазмұнын егжей-тегжейлі оқып түсіну дағдыларын, сонымен қатар арнайы ақпаратты түсінуді дамыту;
- ағылшын тілді елдер мәдениетінің типтік құбылыстарына ерекше назар аудару;
- курсанттардың шығармашылық қабілеттерін, оқытудың саналы мотивтерін дамыту;
- оқытылатын тілдің еліне, оның халқына, дәстүрлеріне түсіністік пен мейірімді қатынасты дамыту.
- білім алушыларды грамматика негіздерімен таныстыру, ережелерден кейбір ауытқулар туралы түсінік беру, айырмашылықтарды көруге үйрету;
- ағылшын тілінде жазбаша және аудиотексттермен жұмыс жасау дағдыларын дамыту
- курсанттардың лингвистикалық ой-өрістерін кеңейту; ағылшын тілінде ауызша және жазбаша сөйлеуді меңгеру үшін қажет болған бұрын соңды үйренген тілдік материалды жалпылау;

Жоғарыда айтылғанның негізінде «English language practicum for students of non-linguistic universities. Level A2" әзірленді. Ол сонымен қатар курсанттарға және ағылшын тілін шет тілі ретінде үйренетіндердің барлығына қойылған міндеттерді шешуге мүмкіндік береді.

Авторлар оқу уақытын, сондай-ақ грамматикалық және лексикалық тақырыптар бойынша тестілерді тиімді пайдалануға мүмкіндік беретін глоссарий әзірледі, Бұл лингвистикалық материалды өз бетінше зерттеуге ғана емес, сонымен қатар сапалы өзін-өзі бақылауға да ықпал етеді.

Бұл практикум М. Ғабдуллин атындағы азаматтық қорғау академиясының курсанттарына., сондай-ақ барлық ағылшын тілін үйренушілерге ұсынылады.

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Реалии современного мира требуют от всех специалистов знания иностранного языка, а точнее английского языка. Владение им позволяет расширить кругозор, изучить филологические и социокультурные явления современного мира. На сегодняшний день английский является также общепринятым языком науки.

Изучение английского языка как иностранного позволяет решить ряд ключевых учебных задач, а именно:

- развивать навыки аудирования, говорения, чтения аутентичных текстов с общим охватом содержания, с детальным пониманием, пониманием особой информации;
- обратить особое внимание на типичные явления культуры англоязычных стран;
- развивать творческие способности у курсантов, осознанные мотивы обучения;
- развивать понимание и доброе отношение к стране изучаемого языка, её людям, традициям.
- ознакомить обучающихся с основами грамматики, дать представления о некоторых отступлениях от правил, научить видеть различия;
- развитие умений ориентироваться в письменном и аудиотексте на английском языке
- расширять лингвистический кругозор курсантов; обобщение ранее изученного языкового материала, необходимого для овладения устной и письменной речью на английском языке.

На основе вышеизложенных приоритетов был разработан «English language practicum for students of non-linguistic universities. Level A2», который также позволяет курсантам и всем изучающим английский язык как иностранный решить поставленные задачи.

Авторами был разработан глоссарий, что позволяет более эффективно использовать учебное время, а также тесты по грамматическим и лексическим темам с ключами, что способствует не только самостоятельному изучению лингвистического материала, но и проведению качественного самоконтроля.

Данный практикум рекомендуется для курсантов Академии гражданской защиты им. М. Габдуллина, а также всех изучающих английский язык.

FOREWORD

The realities of the modern world require all specialists to know a foreign language, or rather English. Possession of it allows you to broaden your horizons, study philological and sociocultural phenomena of the modern world. Today, English is also the generally accepted language of science.

Learning English as a foreign language allows you to solve a number of key educational tasks, namely:

- develop skills in listening, speaking, reading authentic texts with a general coverage of content, with detailed understanding of special information;
- pay special attention to typical cultural phenomena of English-speaking countries;
- develop creative abilities in cadets, conscious motives for learning;
- develop understanding and good attitude towards the country of the language being studied, its people, and traditions;
- familiarize students with the basics of grammar, give ideas about some deviations from the rules, and teach them to see differences;
- development of skills to navigate written and audio text in English;
- expand the linguistic horizons of cadets; generalization of previously studied language material necessary for mastering oral and written speech in English.

Based on the above priorities, "English language practicum for students of non-linguistic universities. Level A2" was developed, which also allows cadets and all students who learn English as a foreign language to solve the assigned problems.

The authors have developed a glossary, which allows for more efficient use of study time, as well as tests on grammatical and lexical topics with keys, which contributes not only to independent study of linguistic material, but also to conducting high-quality self-control.

This workshop is recommended for cadets of the Academy of Civil Defense named after. M. Gabdullin, as well as all for the students who learns English.

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UNIT 1

Topic: About Myself

Grammar: Noun. Countable and uncountable nouns. Articles: a/an, the

1. Read and translate active words and word combinations

a surgeon to work overtime	slim
charitable	smart
diverse	sociable
elegant	to be fond of
frankness	to graduate from the University
from time to time	to have a sense of humor
handsome	to lose one's temper
I'm usually calm/emotional/active...	to reach
in my opinion	to set high goals
politeness	to take photos
pretty	a bread-maker
senior	

2. Read and translate the text using the vocabulary.

ABOUT MYSELF

Text 1

Let me introduce myself. My name is Olga Ignatenko. I was born on the 15th of December 1997 in Moscow. I'm fifteen years old. I'm at 10-th grade.

I'm usually emotional and active person. My life is very diverse. I think that I have a charitable nature, because I always help people. I'm usually calm, but sometimes I can lose my temper and become either angry or sad. I like to laugh and joke. I have got a sense of humor. I'm hard-working and ambitious person. I set high goals for myself and I work hard to reach them. I'm sociable, so I have got a lot of friends. I appreciate people's honesty, frankness and politeness. I don't like when people are rude and aggressive.

Also, I have a big family. We are a family of four. My father's name is Sergey. He is 45. He works as a surgeon in a hospital. He is middle aged. He is a good-looking man, handsome, with dark brown hair just beginning to go grey. He is a very sociable person. What I don't like about my dad is that he is always busy. Very often he works overtime. He is a bread-maker in our family. My mother's name is Anna. She is three years younger than my father. She works as a teacher at a nursery school. My mother is rather slim and pretty, she is always elegant and smart. In short, she is a pleasant-looking woman of middle age. She always has a lot of work to do both at work and about the house. She is fond of her work and spends a lot of time there.

Alex is my elder brother. He is 8 years senior to me. So he is 23. He has graduated from the University and he is an economist by profession.

I have got some hobbies. I'm always very busy but when I'm free I like to read books. I think books help me to continue my education. In my opinion, books are a source of new and useful information. I enjoy reading books about life of famous people, but I hate reading detectives. I think it's just a waste of time. I also love music. My favorite types of music are dance music, hip-hop and rock. I like to draw. I study at art school and take lessons of painting there. I'm also a photographer. I like to take photos.

Sometimes I play different sport games. My favorite games are basketball, tennis and volleyball. I don't like to watch TV, but I do it from time to time. I often go for a walk or to the cinema with my friends or my boyfriend.

As for my future life, I want to be an architect and a designer. I am going to build the house of my dream!

Text 2

My name is Natalia. My surname is Govorova. I am 15. I was born in 1982 in Chelyabinsk. I live in a small town of Usinsk in the Komi Republic. My address is Fl at 116,19, Pionerskaya Street. My phone number is 4151. I am a pupil. I go to school Number 1. I am a good pupil. I do well in all subjects. They say that I am a hardworking person. To tell the truth, all school subjects come to me but sometimes I have to work long hours, for example, to do lessons in Physics or Chemistry, to write a composition or to learn a poem by heart. But my favourite subject is English. I spend a lot of time on it reading books, doing tests etc. Maybe English and learning it will be a part of my future career.

I like reading. I think comics and detective stories are much easier to read but I prefer to read novels historical or modern. I like music. My musical tastes are different, it depends on my mood. But I think every apple is good in its season. I play the piano and the guitar, not seriously but for my soul. Sometimes I like to listen to Russian classical music. My favourite composers are Chaikovsky and Mozart. I also like Russian folk songs but I don't like rock music. I don't have much time to watch TV but sometimes I spend an hour or two watching an interesting film or a news programme. In the evening I often read newspapers (our local ones) or magazines. I like fresh air and exercise. I wish I had more time for doing sports. But some aerobics in the morning, a swimming pool twice a week, a ski walk on a frosty day are of great help. Sports are fun.

I have a wide circle of interests. I'm very sociable, so I get on very well with people. I have many friends; most of them are my classmates. We spend a lot of time together going out to the cinema or to a disco party, speaking about lessons and music, discussing our problems. But most of all I like my family. We all are great friends and deeply attached to each other. That's all about me -

a person with her good and not very good traits of character, liking this and hating that. But it's interesting for me to live and to open new things.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. Can you tell personal information about Olga and Natalia?

2. Can you describe hobbies and interests of the girls?
3. Describe the characters.
4. Describe the appearance.
5. How do you understand the phrase “emotional and active person” ?
6. How do you understand the phrase “have got a sense of humor”?
7. Do you have a wide circle of interest?
8. How do you set high goals?

4. Make sentences using following phrases

Personal information:

I'm...

My name's...

My friends call me ...

You can call me ...

My full/ first/ last name is ...

I'm from ...

I come from ...

I was born and raised in...

I was born in ... but raised ...

I grew up in ... but now live in ...

I'm originally from ... but I'm now based in ...

I've been living in ... for ... years

I've spent the past few years in ... I spent my childhood in ...

Age

I'm over/ almost/ nearly ...

I'm in my early/ mid/ late forties

I'm nearly 20

I am around your age

I'm in my early forties

Hobbies and interests

I really like...

I love...

I enjoy...

I'm a big fan of...

In my free time I...

When I have some spare time I...

When I get the time, I...

5. Describe the pictures

About my family





About my hobby

6. Watch the video of two students talking about themselves in a speaking exam

7. Watch the video again and circle *True* or *False* for these sentences

- | | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Kelvin's interested in economics. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 2. Kelvin likes physics. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 3. Kelvin wants to study physics at university. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 4. Kelvin's ambition is to make money. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 5. Melissa's got a pet. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 6. Melissa enjoys studying maths. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 7. Melissa thinks it's useful to study accounting. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 8. Melissa likes Chinese | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |

8. Put these words in the correct order to make typical interview questions. Then, try answering them about yourself.

1. name ? What's your
2. spell your you surname ? do How
3. do Where ? you from come
4. you do Where ? live
5. you do to go school ? Which
6. in like you What ? doing do free time your
7. subject What's favourite school at ? your
8. you have sisters How got many brothers and ?
9. plans the your What ? for future are
10. about me your best Tell friend .

9. Read the tips below and tell about yourself.

My name's ...

I'm from ... / I live in ...

I was born in ...

I'm ... years old.
I go to ... school.
I like ... because ...
I don't like ... because ...
In my free time / After school, I ...
My best friends are ... because ...
My favourite (school subject, actor, pop group, sport) is ... because ...
I have ... brothers and sisters.
In the future, I'd like to ... because ...

Grammar: Noun. Countable and uncountable nouns.

One vowel, one consonant: cat-cats, bed-beds
 Words ending in ss, sh: glass-glasses, dish-dishes
 Words ending in ch: match- matches, watch-watches
 Words ending in x: box-boxes, fax-faxes
 Words ending in o: potato- potatoes, tomato-tomatoes
 Words ending in consonant and y: family-families
 Words ending in vowel and y: donkey- donkeys
 Words with final consonant f: knife-knives, leaf-leaves, life-lives,
 thief-thieves

Some nouns have irregular plurals or do not change:

man-men
woman-women
child-children
tooth-teeth
mouse-mice
foot-feet
sheep-sheep
fish-fish

Some words are always plural:

trousers/jeans/ shorts – a pair of trousers/jeans/ shorts

Countable and uncountable nouns: a, an, some, any, much, many

We can count countable nouns.

a bottle two bottles three bottles

Countable nouns – singular *a/an*

We use *an* before words beginning with a vowel.

I've got *an* umbrella. Have you got *a* chair?

Countable nouns – plural *some, any, not any*

We use **some** for statements *There are **some** chairs in the other room.*

We use **any** for questions *Are there **any** chairs in the other room?*

We can not count uncountable nouns.

some milk *some coffee* *some rice*
 All uncountable/mass nouns *some, any, not any*
 We bought **some** tea.
 Did you buy **any** tea?
 We didn't buy **any** tea.

Uncountable- much

There isn't much time.
 Is there much time?

Countable – many

There aren't many seats.
 Are there many seats?
 In informal statements, we use *a lot of*
 There is **lots of** time.
 There are **lots of** seats.
 In formal statements, we use *many*.
Many people believe in ghosts.
 Mr. Harrison visited Argentina *many* years ago.

Grammar: Articles.

We use the indefinite article (a,an):

- *with general descriptions*
 A footballer is a person who plays football.
 An apple is a type of fruit.
- *with a person's job*
 Mary is a doctor.
 I am an engineer.
- *with a person's character or status*
 Helen is a genius!
 Paul is a star.

We use the definite article (the):

- *with the unique objects and known references*
The moon circles around the earth.
 I am going to the shop.
- *with nationalities and other group of people*
The Spanish love dancing.
- *with adjectives to describe group of people*
The rich usually live in big houses.
- *with collective nouns*
 Call the police!
- *with geographical features*
the Atlantic Oceans, the Pacific Ocean
- *with musical instruments*
 Do you play the violin?

We use the zero articles:

- *with general statements*
Teachers work very hard.
- *with abstract ideas*
War is a terrible thing.
- *with food and drink*
I usually drink milk.
- *with languages*
Do you speak Turkish?
- *with countries, states, cities and streets*
Paolo comes from Italy.
My favorite European city is Tarragona.

Grammar exercises

1. Write the plural of each word in brackets.

1. Can you go to the shop? We need some (potato) _____.
2. Most (family) _____ enjoy going on holiday together.
3. Jack decided to make some (bookshelf) _____ for his bedroom.
4. Do you think you could help me wash the (dish) _____?
5. Sue bought three (box) _____ of chocolates.
6. In the afternoon we went to the zoo and fed the (monkey) _____.

2. Choose *some* or *any* for each space

1. There aren't _____ good restaurants in this town.
2. Don't worry about lunch. I've brought _____ sandwiches.
3. You need _____ scissors to cut the paper.
4. Have you got _____ brothers and sisters?
5. I think you owe me _____ money.
6. We'd like to stay longer, but we don't have _____ time.
7. Could you give me _____ information please?

3. Put in *the* where necessary. If you don't need *the*, leave the space empty.

1. I haven't been to _____ cinema for ages.
2. Sarah spends most of her free time watching _____ TV.
3. Do you ever listen to _____ radio?
4. _____ television was on, but nobody was watching it.
5. Have you had _____ dinner yet?
6. Lisa and I arrived at _____ same time.
7. What's _____ capital city of Canada?
8. _____ .What _____ do _____ you _____ want _____ for _____ breakfast?
9. I lay down on _____ ground and looked up at sky.

UNIT 2

Topic: Family Life

Grammar: Pronouns. Personal pronouns and possessive adjectives The Present Simple of to be

1. Read and translate active words and word combinations

a special unit of society	loneliness
advice	piece of happiness
be grateful	precious
be incomplete	so essential
be the most compassionate	the material part
complaints	the most important aspects
different characters	the foundation of your personality
emotional support	to be more independent
friendly environment	to find a compromise
good or bad mood	to imitate everything subconsciously
how to behave	to share emotions and experience
human nature	unhappy or unsuccessful family
in this respect	
live together under the one roof	

2. Read and translate the text using the vocabulary.

Text 1

It goes without saying that family is one of the most important aspects of our life. Everyone knows about this and every child is taught about this from the very first days. But have you ever thought why it is so essential and what role the family plays in everyone's life?

Firstly, the family is the foundation of your personality. It is your parents who start to teach you or to show you the example of how to behave and what is good/bad. You see what they do and how they speak and begin to imitate everything subconsciously.

Secondly, there is certainly the material part. Family protects you and provides you with home, food, clothes and so on. Children depend on their parents heavily and can't fend for themselves. So, in this respect, the presence of family is vital.

Thirdly, people of all ages have others needs, too. For example, emotional support. Who cheers you up when you feel upset? Who gives you some precious advice when you already believe nothing can be done? Of course, it's your family. Your mum is the one who will defend you in any situation. She will listen to all your complaints and problems and be the most compassionate of all.

Summarizing the above, we can see that the role of a family is crucial in all senses and we should be grateful for the fact that we have it cause without a family we would be incomplete and absolutely different people.

Text 2

Family is very important for every person. It's a special unit of society, which matters the most. The human nature has a need to always communicate, to have friends, partners and children, to share emotions and experience. So, loneliness is a bit unnatural for people. For this reasons everybody has a family. It isn't surprising that every achievement, piece of happiness, good or bad mood, it all depends on family relations. Family is the place where people spend most of their time, apart from regular work.

Family is originally created by two young people who meet, fall in love and get married. They gradually build their family life on certain values and priorities, which are more important for them. Husband and wife can create their happiness together. Often they decide to have children. When the family is big, everybody can have different characters. It doesn't mean that it's a bad, unhappy or unsuccessful family. They just need to learn to respect each other and to find a compromise. Mutual aid and rapport are also important. To build the right rapport people should communicate often and spend time together. In this way people can have a loving family with friendly environment.

Modern family life is a bit different from the way it was several decades ago. Earlier, several generations could live together under the one roof. There were also lots of children in each family, up to 15-20 and more. Nowadays, young people tend to be more independent and want to live separately from their parents and grandparents. They also have fewer children. The average family has 1 or 2 children. Marriages are also becoming rare. Many couples tend to live together without actually being husband and wife. Thus, modern families differ a lot from each other. However, they all have something in common: when all members in the family love, respect and understand each other, they will definitely find happiness in family life.

3. Answer and discuss the following questions

1. Why is the family one of the most important aspects of our life?
2. Why a family is called "a special unit of society"?
3. Who gives you some precious advice when you already believe nothing can be done?
4. Does your family play an important role in your life?
5. Do you agree with the phrase "So, loneliness is a bit unnatural for people."?
6. Why is a modern family life a bit different?
7. How many generations live in your house?
8. What do you think about "to be child free"?
9. How to keep your family safe from fire?

4. Watching the video "Fire is Everyone's Fight" on YouTube channel

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kuq89zVYWbE>

5. Watch the video again, make sentences with following words and phrases

1. a firefighter ['faɪə(r)fɑɪtə(r)] *n* - өртсөндирүші

2. mean [mi:n] *v* meant, meant – білдіру
3. in the whole [həʊl] world – бүкіл әлемде
4. to keep people safe *v* – адам өмірін сақтау
5. to make sure [tu:meɪk ʃʊə] *v* - қамтамасыз ету
6. to install [ɪn'stɔ:l] *v* - орнату
7. level [levl] *n* – деңгей, қабат
8. careful ['keəf(ə)l] *adj.* – сақ болу
9. to keep an eye [aɪ] on (someone or something) *v* – қарау, бақылау
10. to prevent [prɪ'vent] *v* – алдын алу
11. burn [bɜ:n] *n* – күйік; *v* - күйдіру
12. taught [ti:tʃ] *v* taught, taught – үйрету, оқыту
13. match [mætʃ] *n* сіріңке
14. lighter ['laɪtə] *n* оттық

6. Fill the gaps, using words from the box.

a firefighter / fight fires / to keep people safe / a firefighter/ keep an eye on/
installed smoke alarms/ safe from fire/ a safe place

When I was little, all I wanted to be was _____. It meant more to me than anything in the whole world. I wanted _____ from fire.

I'm 28 now and a project manager and I _____ every day by making sure they never start.

I _____ on every level of our home and inside every bedroom.

And I test them once a month to make sure they work. I'm careful in the kitchen and _____ what I fry to prevent cooking fires.

Most importantly, I want to keep my daughter _____ and burns.

I make sure she's at least 3 feet away from the stove or grill when I'm cooking.

And I taught her to tell me if she ever sees matches or a lighter so I can put them in _____. She's 4 now, and she says she wants to be _____, too. I tell her, "You can be, honey. You can be."

7. Make topic, use following points

How to keep your family safe from fire?

1. Install smoke alarms and always test them
2. Be careful in the kitchen
3. Keep children away from stove or grill
4. Teach them fire safety rules

Grammar: Pronouns. Personal pronouns and possessive adjectives

The Present Simple of to be

Pronouns

Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns. We often use them to avoid repeating the nouns that they refer to.

Possessives: pronouns

Subject	Object	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	-
we	us	our	ours
they	them	their	theirs

Possessive pronouns do **not** have an apostrophe:

*Is that car **yours/hers/ours/theirs**?(NOT *Is that car **your's/her's/our's/their's**?*)*

✓ We can use a possessive pronoun instead of a full noun phrase to avoid repeating words:

*Is that John's car? No, it's **mine**. (NOT *No, it's **[my-car]**.*)*

*Her coat is grey. **Mine** is brown. (NOT ***[My-coat]** is brown.*)*

The Present Simple of to be

Use the present simple of *to be*:

- with age: Carlos **is** fifteen. I **'m** fourteen.
- with an adjective: You **'re** right. It **'s** easy.
- with *this* and *that*: This **is** my bike. That **is** Helen's house.
- with nationality: They **are** Turkish. We **'re** French.
- with jobs: Jim **is** a dentist. Tony and Jill **are** teachers.

Statements

I am	He is	We are
I'm	He's	We're
You are	She is	They are
You're	She's	They're
	It is	
	It's	

Negative

I am not	He is not	We are not
I'm not	He isn't	We aren't
You are not	She is not	They are not
You aren't	She isn't	They aren't
	It is not	
	It isn't	

Yes /No Questions

Am I?	Is he ?	Are we.....?
Are you?	Is she?	Are they.....?
	Is it.....?	

Grammar exercises

1. Complete each sentence with am, is, or are

1. This _____ my family.
2. These _____ my parents.
3. Lucy _____ English.
4. We _____ in the garden.
5. This _____ her pen.
6. Maria and Anna _____ students.
7. My dog _____ happy.
8. I _____ happy.

2. Change the sentences into negative sentences

1. It's hot today.
2. I'm at home.
3. My friends are here.
4. You are a teacher.
5. We're at the cinema.
6. This is difficult.
7. Sam is happy.

3. Change the statements into questions

1. I'm late.
2. You're ill.
3. We're right.
4. He's fifteen.
5. It's cold.
6. The school is in this street.
7. My books are in your bag.

4. Choose the most suitable answer to each question

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. What's your name? | a) No, I'm Brazilian. |
| 2. Are you Portuguese? | b) I'm fifteen. |
| 3. Are you at school? | c) My name is Carlos. |
| 4. How old are you? | d) No, it's easy. |
| 5. Is English difficult? | e) Yes, I'm a student. |

5. Circle the correct word to complete the sentences.

1. Could **you** / **her** / **your** take a message, please?
2. They showed us all **they** / **their** / **ours** holiday photos last night.
3. I'm sorry but these seats are **my** / **their** / **ours** .
4. Sandy and **I** / **me** / **her** are going to the café.
5. Do you want **I** / **me** / **my** to turn this off?
6. I saw your sister's paintings yesterday. **She** / **They** / **Its** were very good.
7. They've got two babies and they take **they** / **their** / **them** everywhere.
8. Let **he** / **my** / **him** help you with that.

6. Complete the gaps with a word from the box.

I / I / me/ me/ me/ mine /you/ you /he/ She/ it/ its /we/ us /our

1. That's my brother's cup and this is _____. My grandmother gave it to _____.
2. Good morning. Can _____ help _____?
3. Ah, there's Jade's watch. Could _____ pass it to _____? I'll keep it safe.
4. That poor dog has lost one of _____ legs.
5. Look! I've got Poppy's phone number! She gave _____ it last night.
6. _____ don't mind where _____ go but _____ doesn't like the beach.
7. _____ never lets _____ watch TV after 9 p.m.
8. Do you like _____ new car? _____ is second-hand

7. Complete the sentences with a personal pronoun or a possessive adjective.

1. Has Jack left? He has forgotten _____ hat.
2. Some of them didn't give the teacher _____ homework.
3. I love these earrings! My friend gave _____ to me for my birthday.
4. She's probably hungry. Can you offer _____ something to eat?

5. When will we get _____ exam results?
6. Why are the cats making so much noise? Have you fed _____ yet?
7. If anyone phones for me, tell _____ I'll call them back.
8. It's not Daisy's! It's _____! My mum bought it for me.

UNIT 3

Topic: The Importance of Intergenerational Relationships

Grammar: Present Simple. Adverbs of frequency

1. Read and translate active words and word

a craft project	endless
a good experience	experiences
a new family keepsake	family members
a positive impact	grandchildren
a unique perspective	great-grandchildren
adult children	in constant contact
aging parents	knowledge
become limited by health or mobility	local schools
care throughout the generations	more stability
close-knit	negative influences
combination intergenerational relationships	provide assistance with
communicate	provide support
daily routines	Social media
different perspectives	technology
emotional health	to build strong family relationships

2. Read and translate the text using the vocabulary.

The Importance of Intergenerational Relationships

As society has changed over the years, so have relationships among families. Today, older adults are living longer, healthier lives than in the past, making staying connected to loved ones more important than ever. Plus, various studies have shown that these intergenerational relationships have a positive impact on all those involved.

The Benefits of Engaging with Different Generations

The way we communicate with various family members can both strengthen our emotional health and allow us to better understand our own behaviors. That said, every family is different, which means every family interacts differently, too. Some are close-knit, in constant contact, and gladly provide support and care throughout the generations. On the other hand, some families live across countries or even across oceans, and may not have the opportunity to connect more than a handful of times throughout the year.

Intergenerational relationships refer to the chain of relationships between aging parents, adult children, grandchildren and even great-grandchildren. There's a certain reciprocity between each family member that benefits each of the generations. For instance, seniors have lived lives full of all kinds of experiences and can offer a wealth of knowledge and support to their grown children and grandchildren. Meanwhile, adult children often help their parents when they become limited by health or mobility, at the same time supporting their own younger children. Finally,

the youngest generation provides affection, happiness, and can often provide assistance with tasks that involve technology – have you ever seen how quickly a teenager can figure out a new cell phone or remote control?

It's easy to see how these intergenerational relationships present a cyclical pattern of love, care and support among each member of the family. Children and teens see enhanced social skills and more stability in their daily lives, which can help them do well in school and steer clear of negative influences. Likewise, seniors who are close to their children and grandchildren are often healthier, less lonely, and are more involved in the world around them.

These same benefits also apply to generations who are not related. Growing intergenerational friendships with others can offer a unique perspective on life, as the older generations help the younger ones learn what to expect in their futures and offer advice to ensure they're living their best lives. In turn, a younger person can help someone older be a little more adventurous, getting them out of their daily routines. Both parties can benefit from these different perspectives and approaches to life.

How to Build Family Relationships Among the Generations

Intergenerational relationships help strengthen families, the individuals and the community by bringing everyone together. If you're wondering how you can promote these relationships within your own family, start by scheduling regular family get togethers. Then, decide on some activities that will get everyone involved. For instance, teach your children and grandchildren your favorite card game or put a puzzle together. Let the kids show you how to play the newest video game or have them bring over some board games that are fun for all ages.

Other options to build strong family relationships include things like going to the movies together or enjoying a movie night in once a month, rotating movie choices among family members. Or, start a craft project that you can work on each time you get together until the end result is a new family keepsake.

If your family doesn't live nearby, you can still build your relationships by scheduling weekly phone calls or Skype sessions. Social media is another great way to stay in touch, and it allows you to share pictures and updates on your life and all you're enjoying. The possibilities, and the benefits you'll all enjoy, are endless.

Enhancing Your Relationships at Silver Maples of Chelsea

Silver Maples looks for opportunities for their residents to enjoy enriching connections between generations by partnering with local schools and service groups. "There's nothing like the enthusiasm of an elementary schooler or an interesting insight from a middle schooler to lift the energy in the room," says Emily Meloche, Director of Wellness & PR. "It's such a good experience for children to get to talk to and connect with an adult who is not their parent, teacher, or grandparent as there is so much to learn from members of other generations. It's an experience that is beneficial to both our resident and the student."

3. Answer and discuss the following questions

1. Is the intergeneration relationship important for you?
2. Are there a lot of Benefits of Engaging with Different Generations?
3. What does the phrase “the chain of relationships” mean?
4. What kind of affection can the young generation provide?
5. What kind of affection can the senior generation provide?
6. Who can help the young people to steer clear of negative influences?
7. How can we build strong family relationships?
8. What can we do, if our family doesn’t live nearby?

4. Watching the video “**The Role of Grandparents and Extended Family**” on YouTube channel <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u8PIf0xkUMM> (V3/1)

5. Watch the video again and complete the sentences

Emailing/especially/emotional/extended/support/benefits/unconditional/patience
/Family/agree /decisions/relationship

The parent-child _____ is a bond that lasts a lifetime, but other family have important roles to play aunts, uncles, cousins, and _____ grandparents. The relationship between grandparents and their grandchildren is second in _____ importance only to the relationship between parent and child.

One significant role that grandparents and _____ family members play is to provide extra support that children need when parents have to work, care for siblings, or just need a break. This can be sharing in childcare duties or just providing _____ and guidance. Healthy relationships with grandparents yield many _____ for children:

- Someone who offers _____ love;
- A mentor who can help with problems;
- Kindness, humor, and _____;
- _____ traditions;
- Learning about life lessons.

It's important for parents and extended family to _____ on their role in their children's lives. Grandparents need to remember that they are not the parents and _____ are not theirs to make.

Grandparents and family who live far away can maintain a close relationship by phone calls, writing letters, Skyping, and _____ between visits.

6. In groups, discuss one of these benefits for children:

Grandparents offer unconditional love.

Grandparents can help with problems.

Grandparents provide kindness, humor, and patience.

7. Look at the pictures and talk about relationships in the families



Grammar: Present Simple. Adverbs of frequency

The present simple describes general facts, repeated actions and habits, and things that are always true.

General facts

I **like** milk

Maria **plays** basketball.

They **speak** Turkish.

We **live** in Australia.

Repeated actions and habits

Harry often **arrives** late.

I **walk** to school every day.

I usually **get up** at 7.30.

My brother usually **walks** with me.

Things that are always true.

The sun rises in the east.

The earth goes round the sun.

Verbs ending *in o, s, ch, sh, x* add *-es* for the he/she/it form.

go-goes

miss-misses

watch-watches

wash-washes

relax-relaxes

Present simple: affirmative

I walk
You walk
We walk
They walk

He walks
She walks
It walks

Present simple: negative

I do not walk
You do not walk
We do not walk
They do not walk

He does not walk
She does not walk
It does not walk

Present simple: interrogative

Do I walk?
Do you walk?
Do we walk?
Do they walk?

Does he walk?
Does she walk?
Does it walk?

We often use the present simple with these frequency adverbs.

always	100%	Tim always wears jeans.
usually	80%	I usually go to bed at 9.30.
often	60%	Sue often goes to the cinema.
sometimes	40%	
never	0%	

Grammar exercises

1. Circle True or False for these sentences about the present simple.

1. We use it for talking about permanent states or situations. *True False*
2. We use it for things happening at the moment. *True False*
3. We use it for general facts (e.g. scientific facts). *True False*
4. We use it for talking about timetables (e.g. bus or lesson timetables). *True False*
5. We use it for future plans. *True False*
6. We use it for routines (e.g. things we do every day or week). *True False*
7. We use it for talking about likes and dislikes. *True False*
8. We use it for giving opinions (e.g. with the verbs think / believe). *True False*

2. Check your grammar: multiple choice – the present simple. Circle the best word to complete these sentences.

1. Jack *go / goes* to a film club on Wednesdays.
2. I *love / loves* reading in my free time.

3. They *don't / doesn't* usually see each other during the week.
4. The train *leave / leaves* at 6.30.
5. *Do / Does* Ollie play chess?
6. Daisy *like / likes* most sports.
7. We always *get up / gets* up at 7 o'clock.
8. What *do / does* you think of their new album?

3. Check your grammar: gap fill – the present simple Write the word in the correct form to fill the gaps.

1. Alfie _____ in London. (live)
2. _____ you go swimming a lot? (Do)
3. Sophie _____ in Thailand today. (be)
4. We _____ go to the same school. (do not)
5. I _____ old black and white films. (hate)
6. She _____ as a travel writer. (work)
7. My dad _____ breakfast before us. (have)
8. They _____ taekwondo on Tuesdays. (do)

4. Fill in the blanks with the simple present tense form of the verbs given in brackets

1. The Principal _____ to speak to Raj. (want)
2. The Earth _____ around the Sun. (revolve)
3. The baby _____ all day. (cry)
4. The flight _____ at 8 o'clock in the morning. (leave)
5. What _____ so good? (smell)
6. Hema _____ badminton every evening. (play)
7. Tony _____ to guitar lessons every Sunday. (go)
8. If it _____ today, we will get stuck. (rain)
9. The nurse _____ of my grandfather. (take care)
10. There _____ the topper of our school. (come)
11. I _____ up at 7:00 a.m. every day. (get)
12. Amy rarely _____ her room. (leave)
13. Cows _____ us milk. (give)
14. My granny _____ delicious lasagne. (cook)
15. The birds _____ all day long. (chirp)
16. The boys _____ hard to get good grades. (study)
17. The teacher _____ the parents today. (meet)
18. The movie _____ within a few minutes. (start)
19. The fluffy clouds _____ around. (move)
20. The dogs _____ at night. (bark)

UNIT 4

Topic: My house-my castle

Grammar: There is.../There are Prepositions of place.

1. Read and translate active words and word combinations

a bread maker	impractical
a lofty ideal	live together
bring home	lively
chestnut hair	my dearest people
close friends	person
curious	soul of the family
feels at home	tall
hardworking	the best place
hospitable	to tell me fairytales
household	well-built man
imagine my life	

2. Read and translate the text using the vocabulary.

I think, every person always dreams about a place where he can speak about his problems, chat with close friends, where he can feel happy and quiet. For me it is my family and my home. It is the best place in the world and my dearest people live here. My family is not large we are 4. I have a father, a mother and a brother. We all live together in a new flat.

My father is 45. He is a tall and wellbuilt man with short black hair and grey eyes. He is quiet and hardworking. Really, he is a bread maker of the family. Dad is handy with many things. His hobby is fixing everything at home.

My mother is very lively. She is life and soul of the family. She is the pleasant woman of forty with beautiful chestnut hair and dark brown eyes. She is a lofty ideal for me

My parents have been married for 20 years, they have much in common, in everyday life. Dad is impractical and needs mother to look after him. Parents have different views on music, books, films. For example, my father likes horror films and my father is a football fan and Mum doesn't like sports. But they try to have the same opinion about the education and upbringing of their children.

My brother is only 11. He goes to school. He is funny and curious. He is constantly asking many questions, often silly ones. But this only a moment -

I can't imagine my life without our little monster.

We all feel happy when we are together. In the evenings we often have little gatherings in the kitchen by the cup of tea, chatting, laughing and discussing the events of the day. Those evenings are the best of all.

But sometimes I have problems with my parents. They don't like the clothes I wear, the music I listen to and the friends I bring home. It's not easy to be a teenager.

In summer I visit my Granny. I love her when I was a child she used to tell me fairytales and stories of her life.

My parents are hardworking. They combine work with housekeeping. Mum manages our household very well. We all are in the habit of helping her to run the house. They say: "My home is a cozy place." Our relatives and friends like to come to our place. My parents are very hospitable, everybody feels at home in their flat. Really.

3. Answer and discuss the following questions

1. Where can we feel happy and quite?
2. Can you describe your family members?
3. Have you your own room?
4. Why is your house –your castle?
5. How often do you have guests?
6. Have you problems with your parents?
7. Is your home a cozy place?
8. Do you like to visit relatives and friends?

4. Watching the video “English listening practice – My flat” on YouTube channel <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CxOHUPTYEX8> (V4/1)

5. Watch the video again and match a line in A with a line in B

	A		B
1	Do you live in a house or in a flat?	A	I live on the 10 th floor.
2	Where is your flat?	B	Yes, I do.
3	What floor do you live on?	C	No, I used to live in a house.
4	Do you like living in a flat?	D	I live in a flat.
5	Have you always lived in a flat?	E	My flat is in high-rise.
6	Do you miss living in a house?	F	Two years now.
7	How big is your flat?	G	Yes, I think so, we are happy here.
8	How many rooms are there?	H	It's quite big actually.
9	How long have you lived there for?	I	I do miss having a garden in the summer.
10	Are you planning on staying there long?	J	Eight rooms altogether.

6. Listen to the dialogue and speak for the person “B”

7. Make your dialogue using phrases from the watched video.

Grammar: There is.../There are ...

Affirmative

We use *there is* to say that something exists or is in a place.

There is a bridge in the park.

We use *there is* for singular nouns and *there are* for plural nouns.

There is a restaurant in the station.

There are two cafés in the shopping centre.

We can say *there's* instead of *there is*. We often say this when we speak. But there is no short form for *there are*.

There is a restaurant in the station. > ***There's a restaurant in the station.***

There are two cafés. > ~~*There're two cafés.*~~

When we are speaking informally and make a list of things, we often use *there is* or *there's* instead of *there are*.

There's a café, a supermarket and a bus stop on my street.

(Instead of *There are a café, a supermarket and a bus stop on my street.*)

Negative

For negatives, we use *there isn't* or *there's not* (= *there is not*) for singular and *there aren't* (= *there are not*) for plural.

There isn't a pharmacy near the hotel.

There aren't any restaurants near the hotel.

We often use *there isn't a* + singular noun, *there isn't any* + uncountable noun and *there aren't any* + plural noun.

There isn't a café near here.

There isn't any milk.

There aren't any toilets in the park.

To show that the negative is important, we also often use *there is no* + uncountable noun and *there are no* + plural noun. (It is possible to use *there is no* + singular noun, but it's not as common.)

There's no milk.

There are no toilets in the park.

Questions

For questions, we say *Is there* for singular nouns and uncountable nouns and *Are there* for plural nouns.

Is there a café near here?

Is there any milk in the fridge?

Are there any toilets in the park?

To answer, we say *Yes, there is* (not ~~*Yes, there's*~~) or *No, there isn't*, or *Yes, there are* or *No, there aren't*.

Is there a café near here? Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

Is there any milk in the fridge? Yes there is. / No, there isn't.

Are there any toilets in the park? Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

Here is a summary of these forms.

Other verb tenses

We can use *there is* and *there are* in many other verb tenses.

There was a storm last night. (Past simple)

There were a lot of cars on the roads yesterday. (Past simple)

There will be a lot of people at the shopping centre tomorrow. (Future simple)

Prepositions of place

We can use the prepositions *in*, *on* and *at* to say where things are. They go before nouns.

*I am **in** the kitchen.*

*My dog likes sleeping **on** the sofa.*

*The children eat lunch **at** school.*

in

We use *in* to talk about a place that is inside a bigger space, such as a box, a house, a city or a country.

*The clothes are **in** the wardrobe.*

*The children are playing **in** the park.*

*There's a bookshop **in** the shopping centre.*

*My grandmother was born **in** Sweden.*

We also use *in* with other physical locations such as:

in the world

in water / the sea / a river / a lake / a pool

in the mountains / the countryside / a valley / the forest

in a car / a taxi

on

We use *on* to talk about location on a surface.

*The books are **on** the desk.*

*We live **on** the fifth floor.*

*There are pictures **on** the wall.*

*She likes to sit **on** the floor.*

We also use *on* for some types of public transport.

*He's **on** the bus now.*

*You can't make phone calls **on** a plane.*

*They go to school **on** the train.*

We also use *on* for lines (including rivers, borders, streets, etc.) and islands.

*London is **on** the River Thames.*

*The Pyrenees are **on** the border of Spain and France.*

*There's a market **on** James Street.*
*I'd love to live **on** the Isle of Wight.*

at

We use *at* in many common phrases, especially when we are talking about a place for a specific activity.

*I'm **at** work.*
*She's working **at** home today.*
*The children are **at** school.*
*See you **at** the train station!*
*They're **at** the supermarket.*
*I met him **at** a party.*

We also use *at* for addresses or exact positions.

*I live **at** 15 Craig Street.*
*She's sitting **at** a desk.*
*He's waiting **at** the entrance.*
*Please sit **at** the back of the room.*

Grammar exercises

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ two banks on the high street.
There is There are
2. _____ a beach very near the city centre.
There's There are
3. _____ any lakes near here.
There isn't There aren't
4. How many parks _____ in your city?
is there are there
5. _____ three restaurants on my street.
There are There is
6. _____ a café in the station?
Is there Are there
7. _____ schools in my neighbourhood.
There isn't any There are no
8. _____ two airports in the capital city.
There are There're
9. _____ any chairs in this room. Where can we sit?
There aren't There's not
10. _____ coffee. My sister drank it all.
There's no There is any
11. _____ ten people in my class.

There is There are

12. How many days _____ in a year?
are there is there

13. _____ any good restaurants in this town?
Are there Is there

14. It's very easy to visit us. _____ a train station near our house.
It is There is

15. _____ a lot of people at the shopping centre yesterday.
There are There were

16. _____ hospital in this city?! I'm surprised. A lot of people live here.
There is any There's no

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. They have lots of pictures _____ their fridge.
in on
2. We put the old books _____ a box.
at in
3. I just called him _____ work, and he wasn't there.
at on
4. I don't like to study _____ home. It's too noisy.
at in
5. Last summer we stayed in a cabin _____ a lake.
in on
6. My office is _____ the 20th floor, so I take the lift.
in on
7. I like to listen to music when I'm _____ the gym.
at on
8. There are important Roman ruins _____ Jordan.
at in
- On Friday mornings, I'm usually _____ school.
at in
9. Please put the flowers _____ the table.
in on
10. I'll meet you _____ the bus stop.
at in
11. They're going to meet _____ the café.
at on
12. Her flat is _____ the sixth floor.
at on
13. Buckingham Palace is _____ London.
at in
14. Their house is _____ the James River.
at on

6. Choose the most suitable word for each sentence.

kitchen dining room bedroom living room bathroom study

1. You usually sleep in this room.
2. You sit at your desk in this room.
3. You sit on the sofa and watch television in this room.
4. You take a shower in this room.
5. You eat in this room.

7. Complete each sentence. Use a word from the box.

armchair bathroom ceiling desk floor furniture upstairs window

1. Our house has two floors, and my bedrooms is _____.
2. If I stand on a chair, I can touch the _____.
3. Peter does his homework at his _____ in his bedroom.
4. I can't move in your room! There is too much _____.
5. From my _____, I can see the park at the end of the street.
6. Kate dropped a glass on the _____ and it broke.
7. Jack is in the _____. He's taking a shower.
8. When I read, I like sitting in a comfortable _____.

UNIT 5
Topic: Staying healthy
Grammar: Modal verbs

1. Read and translate active words and word combinations

go back to school	Make a difference
impossible	save money
be unhappy	healthy diet
make a mistake	good exercise
learn something new	hate the dentist
have too many things	Make an appointment
live longer	health problems
make friends	

2. Read and translate the text, using active words and phrases

STAYING HEALTHY: 16 THINGS TO DO BEFORE YOU'RE 60 YEARS OLD

1. Take a break

Take a break from work to do something different: go back to school, try a different job or travel to a different country. Make plans now.

2. Say "no"

It's difficult to say "no" when someone asks you to do a job. If you say "yes" to things that are impossible for you, then you will be unhappy, and more stressed.

3. Exercise

If you do more exercise, you feel better and look better.

4. Learn from your mistakes

When you make a mistake, see this as a chance to learn something new. Don't make the same mistake again.

5. Make things simple

People often have too many things. If you don't use it, or love it, then you don't need it!

6. Do some volunteer work

Help others and it helps you. Research shows that helping other people who need you makes you happier and live longer.

7. See the positive side

One American study showed that optimists live 7.5 years longer than pessimists. Happy people make friends more easily too.

8. Make a difference in society if you can vote, then you should.

9. Sleep well

We sleep more than 30% of our lives. Experts say you should have a good bed and sleep between seven and eight hours every night.

10. Save money

It's never too late to save money, and it needn't be a lot. Start early.

11. Eat well

A healthy diet, with lots of fruit and vegetables, protects you from health problems.

12. Quit

If you smoke, today is the best day to stop. Your body notices the difference in 24 hours.

13. Check your teeth

Many people hate the dentist, but if you don't go you will regret it later. Make an appointment with the dentist twice a year for a healthy smile.

14. Laugh more

According to an American doctor, if you laugh more, you will be healthier. A good laugh is good exercise.

15. Drink water

Because water makes you healthier, more beautiful and more relaxed.

16. Don't worry!

Don't feel bad about all the things you can't do- enjoy what you can do!

3. Work in pairs. Complete the sentences.

- If want to be happy at work, you should...
- If you want to live a long time, you shouldn't ...
- If you want to be happy when you are 60 years old, you should...

4. Read the text again. Which paragraphs talk about:

- a. food and drink _____
- b. exercise _____
- c. feelings _____
- d. cigarettes _____
- e. school _____
- f. money _____
- g. your teeth _____
- h. sleep _____
- i. politics _____
- j. work _____

5. Match the highlighted words to the definitions.

- a. _____ work for no money
- b. _____ to stop and relax for a short time
- c. _____ to feel bad about something you did
- d. _____ to stop doing something you did
- e. _____ opportunity

f. ____ put money in the bank for the future

6. Read the text again. Put a tick next to the things that you already do, or did in the past.

7. Work in pairs. Compare your list. Which are the same?

8. Watch the video “Picture of Health”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mzpCCqKBgWw&t=1240s>

9. Answer questions after watching the video

1. What happened to Helen?
2. How did she feel?
3. What did her friends advise her to drink and eat?
4. What medicine did she take?
5. What did Helen do when her friends left home?

10. What should you do if you have a flu? Learn the tips below.

- You should drink a lot of warm water.
- You shouldn't go out when you've got flu.
- You have to stay in bed.
- You must keep warm.
- Take aspirin.

11. Make sentences with following words and combinations

health – здравье - денсаулық

illness – болезнь - ауру

feel well - чувствовать себя хорошо – жақсы сезіну

feel ill - чувствовать себя больным – жаман сезіну

get sick – заболеть – ауырып қалу

toothache /'tu:θeik/ - зубная боль – тіс ауруы

go to the dentist - пойти к стоматологу

tolerate – терпеть - төзу

be scared – бояться – қорқу

headache - головная боль – бас ауруы

12. Complete each sentence. Use the words from the box.

bleeding broken dangerous fit ~~healthy~~ injured sore well

- 1 A healthy diet includes lots of fruit and vegetables.
- 2 John is very ill and won't come to school until he is
- 3 Helen's leg was so the doctor put it in plaster for a month.
- 4 It is to take more than four of these tablets in 24 hours.
- 5 George has cut his hand and it's
- 6 David keeps by doing exercises in the gym twice a week.
- 7 Edward walked all day in his new boots, and now his feet are
- 8 The bus crashed into a tree, but luckily nobody was

13. Match a word from the box to each picture. (1-8)

headache sore throat ~~back ache~~ broken arm
stomach ache cold fever dizzy



- | | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1 <u>back ache</u> | 5 |
| 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 7 |
| 4 | 8 |

Grammar: Modal verbs

Modals: ability and possibility

Can, can't, can not

- We use *can* when we talk about ability and possibility.
Can you ride a bike?
Sorry, but I can't come to your party on Friday.
I can't lift this table.
- *Can* is a modal auxiliary verb. We use a modal auxiliary with a verb infinitive.
- A modal auxiliary does not change its form.

Statements

I can swim	He can swim	We can swim
You can swim	She can swim	They can swim
	It can swim	

Negatives

I can't swim	He can't swim	We can't swim
You can't swim	She can't swim	They can't swim
	It can't swim	

Questions

Can I swim?	Can he swim?	Can we swim?
Can you swim?	Can she swim?	Can they swim?
	Can it swim?	

Modals: obligation

Must, have to, should

- We usually use *must* when we talk about necessary or important actions.
We *must* leave now.
We *must* remember to take our passports.

I must leave	He must leave	We must leave
You must leave	She must leave	They must leave
	It must leave	

Have to

- We use *have to* when we talk about a rule made for us by somebody else.
We **have to wear** a uniform at my school. (a rule)
When the lights are red, you **have to stop**. (a rule)

- *Have to* changes to *has to* for he ,she, it.
Paul **has to do** his homework now.
- We don't usually use *must* to make questions.
I **must leave** at 6.00. Do I **have to leave** at 6.00?

Should

- Should gives the speaker's opinion of what is a good thing to do.
You **should** check your work at the end of the lesson.
You **should** eat fruit every day.

Possibility or uncertainty –future time

Our team **might** win the basketball match. (It's possible)
I **may/might** see you next week. (I'm not really sure.)
I **may /might** not have time to finish tonight.

Grammar exercises

1. Put the words in order to form sentences

1. speak, languages, she, can, four.
2. can't, scooter, you, park, you're, the, outside, school.
3. how, you, swim, far, can?
4. you, hear, what, are, I, can't, saying.
5. understand, can, him, anybody?
6. can, metres, seconds, he, run, a, in, hundred, eleven.
7. can't, this, sleep, with, I, all, noise.
8. use, telephone, can, your, I?

2. Complete the gap with can, can't, could or couldn't

1. Sue _____ play the piano really well.
2. I _____ remember his name. do you know it?
3. You _____ take your driving test until you are 18.
4. We _____ go now. It's stopped raining.
5. We _____ go to the party because we went to a wedding.
6. Last week he _____ come to school because he was ill.
7. Not many people _____ run a marathon in less than three hours.
8. I _____ swim even when I was a baby.
9. You _____ install this program without a password.

3. Use the prompts and the correct form of *have to* to write sentences

1. we/ do/all the exercises
2. we/ not do/ exercise five
3. they/ arrive/ before 09.00

4. Joe/ not wear/ a uniform
5. Jane / go/ to the doctor today
6. my friends/ get/ home by 12.00
7. they/ not study/ music this year
8. I /go/ home now
9. you/ not get up/early
10. she /work/tomorrow

4. Use the prompts and the correct form of *must* to write sentences.

1. you/ do/all the exercises
2. we/not/shout in class
3. I / arrive/on time today
4. you/not tell/the others
5. you/answer/all the questions
6. we/plan/next weekend's trip
7. I /not forget/my mobile
8. they/leave/soon
9. Pierre/stop/exercising

5. Use the prompts and the correct form of *should* to write sentences.

1. we/ go/out for a meal sometimes
2. Martin/do/more sport
3. you/see/a dentist
4. you/not be/ rude to Chris
5. we/study/for the exam
6. I/not use/the computer so much
7. she/send/ me an e-mail
8. they/buy/him a present
9. he/ wear/smart clothes
10. the bus/ be/ on time

UNIT 6

Topic: Sport in my life

Grammar: Present continuous. To be going to...

- 1. Read and translate active words and word combinations**
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| general belief | |
| a great distance | keep my body healthy and young |
| a compulsory subject | keeps a person in a good form |
| absolutely sure | liveliness |
| atmosphere of competitions | mobility |
| essential part | passive amateurs |
| football fields | play beach volleyball |
| get a real joy | professional |
| go in for sports | proudly |
| go regularly to swimming-pools | skating rinks |
| go to tennis courts | skiing stations |
| go to the gym | sport grounds |
| have free time | sport activity |
| imagine | stadiums |
| in conclusion | support of my partners |
| inactive people | swimming pools |
| jogging | unexpected balls |

2. Read and translate the text, using active words and phrases

Text 1

Sport is very important in our life. The general belief is that a person who goes in for sports can't be weak and ill. Physically inactive people get old earlier than those, who find time for sport activity. And of course good health is better than good medicine.

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. In our country sport is being widely popularized as well. The most popular kinds of sport are football, volleyball, basketball, tennis, figure-skating, aerobics, ping-pong and swimming. A lot of people are fond of jogging. In schools and colleges sport is a compulsory subject. Many young people attend sport sections. Some of them dream to become professional sportsmen.

As for me, I can't imagine my life without sport. In summer I go jogging every morning and when I have free time I attend swimming pool. In winter I like to skate with my friends. It's fun. Also I'm fond of aerobics. First of all aerobics helps to keep myself fit. It also attracts me because it resembles dancing. In conclusion I'd like to say that I'm absolutely sure that doing sports is the best way to keep fit. Sport makes our bodies strong, it prevents us from getting too fat, and makes us more self-organized and better disciplined.

Text 2

Sport has always been the essential part of a healthy mankind life. To my mind it helps us to keep our body strong, active and fit. And it also makes our personality disciplined, organized and optimistic. Fortunately sport is getting more popular in our country. Most people go to the gym several times a week; they are keen on jogging, playing football, hockey, volleyball, basketball or tennis. Quite a lot of people go regularly to swimming-pools, ski-centers and skating-rinks.

It's funny but there are some people who spend most of the time in front of TV watching football channels or figure-skating championships, for example. And they proudly call themselves devoted sportsmen. I think they are just passive amateurs and fans of some sports teams. And it goes without saying that watching sports events and doing sports are not the same things at all.

As for me, I've been fond of sports activities since my childhood. To tell the truth I prefer team games because I like feeling support of my partners in such games. Volleyball is my favorite. You have to be fast and give unexpected balls to your competitors on the other side of the net. At school I was the captain of our volleyball team and we took part in our city matches. I enjoyed the atmosphere of competitions and the sweet taste of our victories. Sometimes we lost, of course, but we tried to accept our defeat with dignity. And now when summer comes we often play beach volleyball.

I really can't imagine my way of life without sport. I like regular training. It keeps my body healthy and young.

Text 3

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities. Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volley-ball, football, body-building, etc.

All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields. Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activities in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country. In city, where I live, there are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity. As for me, I go in for table tennis (ping-pong). It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play, the more I like it. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes, I go to tennis courts.

Certainly, there's a great distance between my manner of playing and such favourites as Jim Courier, Stephan Edberg, Pete Sampras, Boris Becker, Per Korda, but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to play as well as our best players do.

3. Watch the video “SPORT in Our Life”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qgTIGPJRqQo>

4. Watch the video again and write down

- Individual sports
- Team sports

5. Answer questions to the video

1. What do professional athletes do?
2. What kind of individual goals do amateurs have?
3. What kind of individual sports do you like?
4. What kind of team sports do you like?

6. Talk about “Sport in your life”.

Grammar: Present continuous

Present continuous: affirmative

- Use the present continuous for actions happening at the moment.

I **am sitting** in my car. She's **watching** television.

- We form the present continuous with the present of be+ verb+ing

I **am** watching He **is** watching

I am waiting

He is waiting

We are waiting

I'm waiting

He's waiting

We're waiting

You are waiting

She is waiting

They are waiting

You're waiting

She's waiting

They're waiting

It is waiting

It's waiting

Spelling

- Verbs with two vowels and ending in one consonant, add –ing.
wait- waiting
- Verbs ending in e, drop e and add –ing.
make- making
decide-deciding
write- writing
- Verbs ending with one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant.

sit- sitting
swim-swimming
cut- cutting

- Verbs ending with ie, change ie to y.

lie- lying
tie-tying
die- dying

- Verbs ending in a vowel and y, add- ing.
stay-staying
play-playing
say-saying

Present continuous: negative and questions

Negative

I am not waiting
I 'm not waiting

He is not waiting
He isn't waiting
(He's not)
She is not waiting
She isn't waiting
(She's not)
It is not waiting
It isn't waiting
(It's not waiting)

We are not waiting
We aren't waiting
(We're not)
They are not waiting
They aren't waiting
(They're not)

You are not waiting
You aren't waiting
(You're not)

I'm not walking to school today.
I'm not drinking milk, I'm drinking cola.
They aren't playing football. They're playing rugby.

Questions

Am I waiting?
Are you waiting?

Is he waiting?
Is she waiting?
Is it waiting?

Are we waiting?
Are they waiting?

Wh-questions

What are you doing?
Where are you going?

To be going to: plans and predictions

Plans or intentions

When you decide to do something in the future you make a plan or have an intention. A plan can change, so it is not 100 certain.

Carol has bought her train ticket and booked her course.

She is going to study in France next month. (This is her plan or intention.)

Predictions from the situation

Sometimes we can see that something is going to happen.

Look out! Those books **are going to fall** on your head.

Statements

I'm going to cook

You're going to cook

He's going to cook

She's going to cook

It's going to cook

We're going to cook

They're going to cook

Negatives

I'm not going to cook

You aren't going to cook

He isn't going to cook

She isn't going to cook

It isn't going to cook

We aren't going to cook

They aren't going to cook

Yes /No –questions

Am I going to cook?

Are you going to cook?

Is he going to cook?

Is she going to cook?

Is it going to cook?

Are we going to cook?

Are they going to cook?

Wh-questions

What **are** you **going to** do in the summer?

When **are** you **going to** phone me? Is it **going to** rain?

Grammar exercises

1 Look at the pictures and write sentences.



1 I / eat
.....
I'm eating.



2 They / listen
.....



3 The teacher / come
.....



4 You / move
.....



5 It / rain
.....



6 We / sing
.....

2. Complete the sentences in the letter to Jim with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets:

Dear Jim,

We (1) (have) are having a terrible holiday. It (2) (rain) _____. I (3) (sit) _____ in the apartment. I (4) (watch) _____ TV. Tom and Peter (5) (play) _____ computer games, Alice (6) (read) _____ a book. Susan (7) (make) _____ a cup of coffee. The baby (8) (cry) _____. I want to go home.

See you soon,
George.

3. Change the sentences into negative sentences

1. It is raining.
2. Tim is studying.

3. We're talking.
4. You're listening to me.
5. Katherine is lying.
6. Anna's having a good time.
7. They are waiting for us.
8. I'm reading at the moment.

4. Change the statements into questions

1. I'm making a lot of noise.
2. Clare is reading.
3. You are watching the news.
4. It is snowing.
5. We are waiting in the right place.
6. You are sitting here.
7. David is enjoying his holiday.
8. The bus is stopping.

5. Correct each sentence or question. Use the correct present continuous form

1. I playing tennis with my best friend.
2. You're coming to the cinema tonight?
3. John and Mandy don't going to the beach.
4. Is Emma and Sam flying to America?
5. "Where's Ann?" "She is walk on the beach."
6. We not studying French at school this year.
7. You have a good time?
8. I aren't watching the TV. Turn it off.
9. Fred are eating a sandwich for his lunch.
10. Are waiting they for a bus?

6. Complete each sentence. Use *going to* and the verb in brackets

1. (you, buy) _____ a new bike?
2. Tom (not study) _____ a history.
3. I (buy) _____ some new shoes.
4. (Helen, travel) _____ by train.
5. What (buy) _____ at the shops?
6. Jim and Dinah (not get) _____ married.
7. Sam (take) _____ a holiday.
8. What time (you, phone) _____ me?
9. Where (we, eat) _____ tonight?
10. I (not give) _____ Dave a birthday present!

7. **Rewrite each sentence or question with *going to*.**

1. Joe plans to buy a new computer next year.
2. We don't plan to play tennis this weekend.
3. Does Nick plan to join the sports club?
4. What are your plans for next summer?
5. Look! That tree is about to fall over!
6. Do you plan to work hard this year?
7. I don't intend to get a new car.
8. The forecast for tomorrow is rain.
9. Do Mike and Pat plan to make sandwiches for the party?
10. I think it's about to snow.

UNIT 7

Topic: My leisure time

Grammar: Future forms. Prepositions of time.

1. Read and translate active words and word combinations

action films, comedies, musicals,	increase
age group	junk food
all the age groups	leisure time
boat-racing	national traditions
bullfighting	non-compulsory activities
bungee jumping	physical ability
cartoons	recreation
cheeseburgers	relaxation
climbing	social classes.
dog-racing	subcultures
entertainment	surfing
extreme sports	surfing the Internet
fear	thrillers
football matches	white-water rafting
have a good soundtrack	windsurfing
household duties	

2. Read and translate the text, using active words and phrases

Leisure is time spent in non-compulsory activities. Because leisure time is free from compulsory activities such as work, study, household duties, eating and sleeping, it is often referred to as 'free time'. The ideas of leisure and leisure time are thought to have emerged in the late 19th century with the rise of mechanized industry, when the increase in productivity of labour resulted in the fact that workers had some time to spend on themselves.

They started doing sports and visiting theatres. Since then the idea of leisure time and relaxation has been popular with all the age groups and social classes. Old and young, rich and poor have been using their free time for rest and entertainment. The ways people spend their leisure time normally differ according to the age group: middle-aged and old people normally prefer more passive kind of rest like watching TV or going to the theatre, or sometimes gardening, younger people enjoy more active pastimes like doing extreme sports, visiting night clubs and discos or travelling. However, the idea of active leisure like doing sports or travelling is gaining popularity with the older people, too.

So the basic leisure time activities of the young are travelling, doing sports including extreme sports, visiting discos and night clubs or more passive ways of recreation like listening to music or watching TV and videos, and surfing the Internet. Teenagers normally prefer to do extreme sports, that is sports featuring

speed, height and danger as they lead to the so-called 'adrenaline rush' in participants. They wish to push themselves to the limits of their physical ability and fear, and push the boundaries of a particular sport, such as bungee jumping, climbing, white-water rafting, surfing, windsurfing and many others. Their tastes in music are normally different kinds of popular music associated with youth subcultures, such as hard rock, hip-hop or rap, punk rock, psychedelic rock and the like. In watching TV and videos or going to the cinema, they prefer film genres which are full of action, movement, colour, cinema effects and have a good soundtrack. They normally like action films, comedies, musicals, thrillers and cartoons.

Sometimes the ways young people spend their free time varies according to the country, as they sometimes depend on national traditions. For example, in the USA young people normally like different types of popular culture which originated in their country like blues, different kinds of rock, country music and hip hop in music and pop art in fine arts. The sports they are doing are more often than not those which originated in America like baseball, auto-racing, basketball, and board-based recreational sports — surfboarding, skateboarding and snowboarding. American youngsters are fond of eating out and eat a lot of junk food like hamburgers and cheeseburgers and drink Coca-cola or Pepsi. British youngsters are really fond of watching football matches and sorts of races such as horse-racing, boat-racing and even dog-racing, as well as playing football, rugby and golf and taking part in races. They are really fond of pets and often spend some time in the evening taking their dog for a walk. In going out for the evening, they still prefer pubs to restaurants, bars and cafes. In music, their tastes are nearly the same as those of their American peers. In Germany young people prefer drinking beer when meeting their friends and spending much time doing various sports. In Spain many youngsters, as well as older people, are fond of watching bullfighting. In France they like listening to French chanson.

3. Make a list of as many sports and leisure activities as you can think of.

4. Write *play, go or do*

- _____ snowboarding
- _____ aerobics
- _____ volleyball
- _____ fishing
- _____ golf
- _____ jogging
- _____ basketball
- _____ football
- _____ yoga
- _____ mountain biking

5. Choose some of the sports or leisure activities from your list and complete the chat. Use a dictionary to look up any new words that you need.

Sport /Activity	People	Place	Equipment and clothes

6. Describe the pictures



7. Ask and answer questions with a partner

- What sports do you play?
- How often...?
- Where?
- What equipment...?
- Are you good at...?

8. Watch video on <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2p32l220EtU>

9. Write down Free Time Activities and make sentences using them.

Grammar: Future forms. Prepositions of time.

Statements

I will/ shall leave	He will leave	We will/shall leave
You will leave	She will leave	They will leave
	It will leave	

Negative

I won't be at school on Friday.

won't = will not

I won't leave	He won't leave	We won't leave
You won't leave	She won't leave	They won't leave
	It won't leave	

Questions

Will the shop be open tomorrow?

Will /shal I leave	Will he leave?	Will we leave?
Will you leave?	Will she leave?	Will they leave?
	Will it leave?	

Prepositions of time: in, at, on

Use the prepositions *in, on, at* to talk about time.

in + months, years, the morning/afternoon/evening

in March, ***in*** the morning

on + days, dates

on Monday, ***on*** January 16th

at + time of day

at four o'clock

We use ***at*** night, ***at*** noon, ***at*** midday, ***at*** midnight, **but *in*** the middle of the day, ***at*** the weekend (Br.Eng.), ***on*** the weekend (Am.Eng).

We use *at* with some special holiday:

at Christmas, ***at*** Easter

Grammar exercises

1. Complete each sentence or question. Use **will** or **won't** and the verb in brackets

1. I (choose) _____ the team next week.
2. You (not have) _____ a lot of time to answer the questions.
3. Mr Jones (be) _____ back at about 7.30.
4. Dimitry (not know) _____ the answer.
5. I'm sure Jane (like) _____ her birthday present.
6. you (give) _____ us any homework on Frayday?
7. There (not be) _____ any lessons tomorrow.
8. I expect lots of people (buy) _____ Alan White's new book.
9. we (see) _____ you tomorrow evening?
10. I think our team (win) _____ the match.

2. Put the verbs into the correct form (Future Simple). Use **will**.

Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:

1. You (earn) _____ a lot of money.
2. You (travel) _____ around the world.
3. You (meet) _____ lots of interesting people.
4. Everybody (adore) _____ you.
5. You (not / have) _____ any problems.
6. Many people (serve) _____ you.

7. They (anticipate) _____ your wishes.
8. There (not / be) _____ anything left to wish for.
9. Everything (be) _____ perfect.
10. But all these things (happen / only) _____ if you marry me.

3. Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Use will-future. Watch the punctuation and form sentences or questions

1. They _____ back by 6:30 pm. *(to be)*
2. _____ you _____ me? *(to help)*
3. When _____ I _____ you again? *(to see)*
4. His parents _____ him for being late. *(not/to punish)*
5. _____ they _____ the contract tonight? *(to sign)*
6. It _____ us three hours to get there. *(to take)*
7. _____ this concert _____ money for our school club? *(to raise)*
8. This van _____ with 8 people in it. *(not/to break down)*
9. The meeting _____ before tomorrow morning. *(not/to close)*
10. When _____ she _____ me a copy of her essay? *(to send)*

4. Complete the sentences with a preposition and a time word so that they are true for you.

1. I usually relax...
2. I watch television...
3. People in my country go on holiday...
4. My birthday is ...
5. My English class is...
6. The next day off is...

5. Work in pairs. Read your sentences to your partner. Ask *What about you?*

6. Choose at, in, on to complete the sentences.

1. See you _____ Friday.
2. I brush my teeth _____ the morning.
3. The match is _____ 4 o'clock.
4. We have lunch _____ midday.
5. I'm busy _____ the moment.
6. My parents always visit me _____ my birthday.
7. He was born _____ the 19th century
8. He usually goes on holiday _____ July
9. They always get together _____ Christmas.
10. You can come _____ the weekend.

7. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions of time.

1. The parent-teacher meeting is ____ 10 A.M.

2. I do not have any classes ____ Sunday.
3. This year it started to snow ____ November.
4. Yasmin's birthday is ____ the 31st of December.
5. The stars twinkle brightly ____ night.
6. I'll meet you ____ Thursday.
7. The principal is not present ____ the moment.
8. My mother will come back ____ minutes.
9. Dimple will visit her grandmother ____ March.
10. ____ 1857 the Sepoy Mutiny took place.
11. Yash's uncle passed away ____ Monday.
12. ____ winter, we prefer staying indoors.
13. ____ Sunday, they'll talk about the Pyramids on the National Geographic channel.
14. My uncle will arrive ____ the dinner time.
15. Tina had learnt to speak French ____ 6 weeks.

8. Read the sentences and identify the preposition of time.

1. My grandparents got married on 31st December 1957.
2. I will meet you at 6 o'clock on Sunday.
3. On a Christmas evening, we met in Amsterdam.
4. The train will leave at 5 a.m. on Sunday morning.
5. My vacation ends on Tuesday.
6. On 25th January, at 6:30 p.m., my niece was born.
7. Migratory birds fly to warmer places in the winter.
8. On my birthday, my mom bakes my favourite cookies.
9. "At 12 o'clock, the magic will start to fade," said the fairy godmother.
10. In the summer you should keep water bowls for birds.

UNIT 8
Topic: Travelling
Grammar: Degrees of adjectives

READING

1. Read and translate the text using the vocabulary.

advantage	on foot
backpack	open sea
coach	passport control
convenient	reason
deck	sea-sick
destination point	seat
disadvantage	spoil
domestic flight	sunrise
feel sick	sunset
hiking	tent
international flight	ticket control
liner	travel agency
luggage	travel on business
means	trip
native	

TRAVELLING

Travelling is the movement of people between distant geographical locations. There are many reasons for travelling. Some people travel on business, others travel to visit their families, but most people travel to see the world and different countries.

There are also a lot of ways of travelling. People can travel by car, by plane, by ship, by train, by coach or on foot. Travelling by plane is the fastest way of travelling. This is the best way to get to a foreign country fast. Modern planes are comfortable and it is very nice to fly to the destination point.

The most comfortable way of travelling is by ship. Modern liners have everything to make people feel nice and comfortable. There are swimming-pools, bars, restaurants and even shops on board a modern liner. People enjoy spending time on the deck looking at the ocean and talking. Sunsets and sunrises are beautiful in the open sea. There are some disadvantages of travelling by ship. The main disadvantage is that travelling by ship is the most expensive way of travelling. Tickets cost a lot and some people cannot afford them. Some people can be sea-sick and this is another disadvantage.

Travelling by train is rather popular now, too. People go from one city to another by train if the distance between them is too big, or if they do not have a car. Modern trains are also rather comfortable and travelling by train is convenient and cheap.

Travelling by coach to Europe is rather cheap. There are special international tours by coach when you travel through several countries. Instead of one foreign country, you can see a few of them. However, it also has disadvantages. Some people feel sick in coaches and their trip can be spoilt. It is also not very comfortable to sleep on a seat. Sometimes tourists do not have enough time to see the sights of this or that city.

My favourite way of travelling is travelling by car. I think this is one of the most comfortable means of travelling. You can enjoy the view looking through the window and this way of travelling is rather fast. You can travel to different cities and towns of your native country and even abroad.

In summer I like travelling on foot. This way of travelling is called hiking. I take a tent, backpacks, food and start walking. This kind of travelling is slow, but you spend a lot of time outside and you do not have to think about tickets. During such hikes, one can see a lot of interesting places and meet new people. It is so nice to sleep in a tent in the open air, too.

If you decide to travel by any means of transport you'll have to prepare for the trip. If you travel by plane, train or ship, you have to book tickets beforehand. You can do this over the phone or in a travel agency. If you travel by plane, you have to be at the airport two hours before an international flight and one hour before a domestic flight. The officers will check your luggage and you will have to get through the passport control. When you go by train, it is easier, because you have to go through ticket control only.

Travelling is always nice. It gives you an opportunity to see foreigners and interesting places. I love travelling!

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the ways of spending holidays?
2. What ways of travelling do you know?
3. What is the cheapest way of travelling / the most expensive one?
4. What is your favourite way of travelling?
5. What are the disadvantages of travelling by ship?
6. Which method of travel do you consider the safest? Why?
7. What are the pros and cons of low-cost air travel?
8. How do you think people will travel in the future?
9. Should the government in a country focus more on rail transports or road transports? Why?

LISTENING / SPEAKING:

- How often do you use public transport?
every day quite often not very often
- Which transport do you like to use? Why?

Buying a ticket

3. Stephen is buying a ticket at Singapore airport. Complete the conversation using these questions.

- How long does it take?
- Which platform does it leave from?
- Can I have a single to the city centre, please?
- What time's the next train?

Clerk: Next, please.

Stephen: c. Can I have a single to the city centre, please?

Clerk: A single? Of course, here you are.

Stephen: _____

Clerk: Usually about thirty minutes.

Stephen: _____

Clerk: The next train's at 3.15.

Stephen: _____

Clerk: Platform 3. Over there.

Stephen: Thank you.

Clerk: You're welcome.

4. Imagine you are at London King's Cross station. Listen to the ticket clerk and use the ideas below to have a conversation (L.8).

Example:

You hear: Next, please.

You say: a. I'd like a return ticket to Cambridge, please.

- Return ticket / Cambridge
- How much?
- How long / take?
- Next train?
- Which platform?

5. Listen to announcements a-d and complete the information (L. 8.1).

King's Cross station		
Train to	Time	Platform
a Edinburgh	7.45	
b York		
c Cambridge		
d Liverpool		

Did you know ... ?

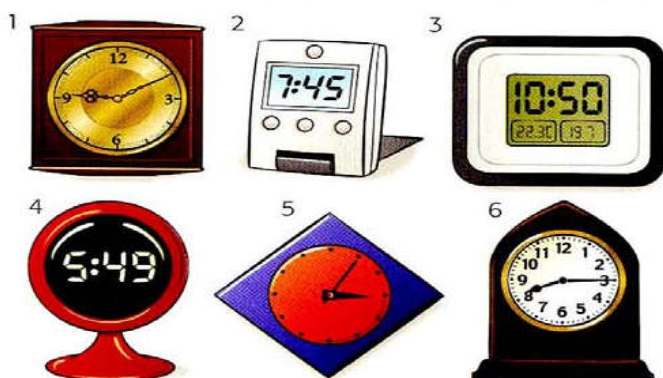
In the UK, the metro is called the *underground* or the *tube*. In the USA it is called the *subway*.

FOCUS ON understanding the time:

Look at three different ways you can say the time in English.
What time is it? / What's the time?

It is ...	a. <i>ten past twelve</i> b. <i>ten minutes past twelve</i> c. <i>twelve ten</i>	12:10
In American English people also say <i>ten after twelve</i>.		
Use prepositions 'at' when telling the time: At 2 o'clock we'll meet. a.m.- 00:00-11:59 p.m. – 12:00-23:59 Use preposition to: 12:45 = It's a <i>quarter to</i> 1 <i>pm</i>. Use preposition past: 12:30 = It's <i>half past</i> 12.		
IN the morning IN the afternoon IN the evening		AT noon AT night AT midnight

6. Listen to announcements e-j (L. 8.1). Match each announcement (e-j) to the correct time (1-6).



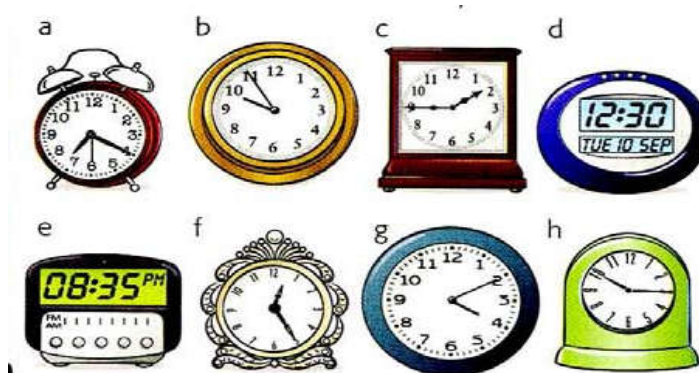
- e. 2....
- f.
- g.
- h.
- i.
- j.

7. Stacey works in South Africa. Look at her diary and listen to her talk about her day (L. 8.2). Write the times in the diary.

- a. breakfast with Mrs Jenson (ALC) 8:30.....
- b. meeting with Bob/Sean
- c. see Helen re sales report
- d. lunch with Dan Chester
- e. GEO international
- f. collect Janet from school

8. Match the times (1-8) to the clocks (a-h).

- 1. A quarter past ten h.....
- 2. Twenty five to nine
- 3. Seven twenty
- 4. A quarter to two
- 5. Ten past four



6. Twelve thirty
7. Nine fifty-five
8. Twelve twenty-five

FOCUS ON giving directions:

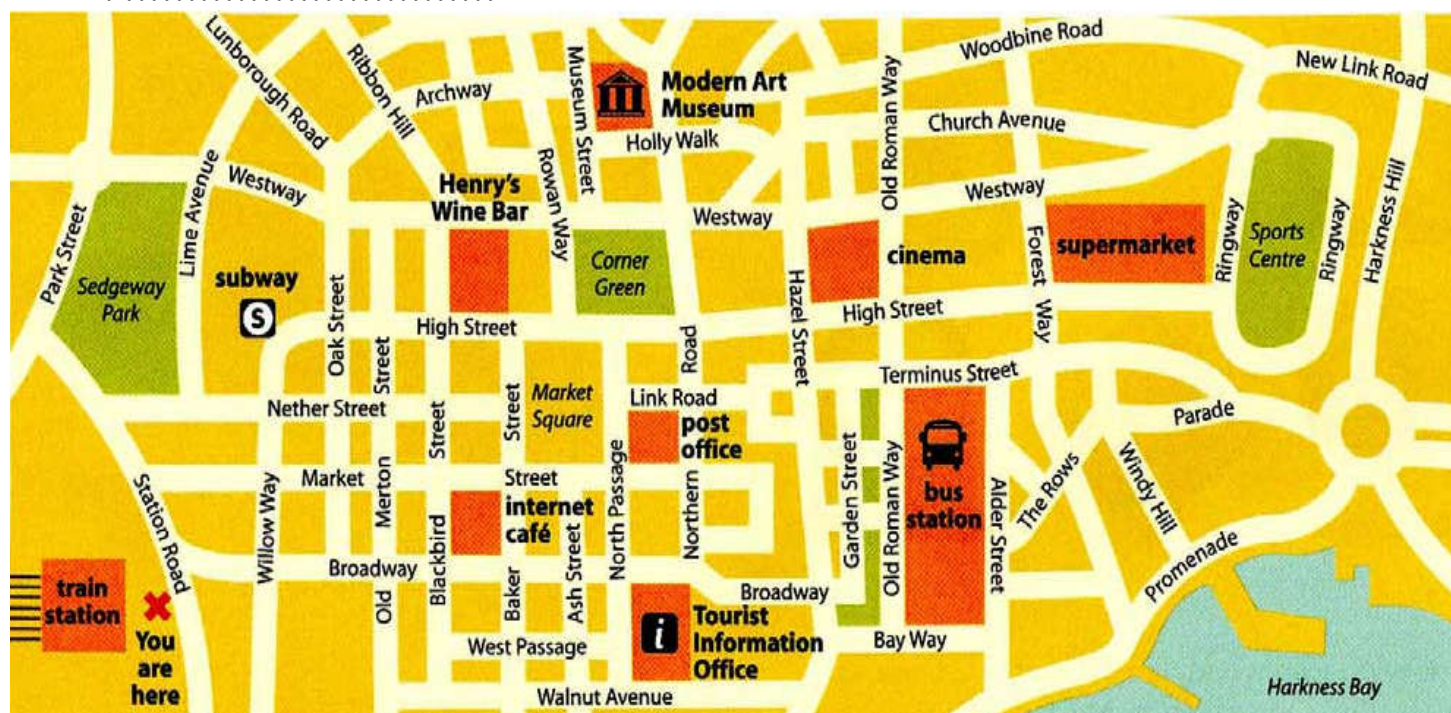
9. Use the words below to complete the expressions for giving directions.

miss along on far turn past

- a. Go*along*..... this road.
- b. right/left by the traffic lights.
- c. Go the bank.
- d. It's your right/left.
- e. It's not
- f. You can't it.

10. Look at the map and listen to conversations c-f (L. 8.3). Follow the directions and write the name of each place you arrive at. Begin at *You are here*.

- c. ..post office.....
- d.
- e.
- f.



Look at the following sentences and try to use them in finding your way.

Excuse me. Where is the bus station, please?
 Excuse me. I'm lost. How do I get to the art museum?
 Can you tell me where the Beach Hotel is, please?

11. Rearrange the words to make questions asking for directions.

a. you / me / tell / where / library / Can / the / is / please ?

Can you tell me where the library is, please?

b. get / to / city / How / I / centre / do / the ?

c. Tourist / Where's / please / Office / the / information?

d. the / hospital / me / tell / where / Can / please / you / is ?

12. Imagine you are lost. Ask for directions to these places.

Example: Can you tell me where the cinema is, please?

The cinema, the train station, the internet café, the nearest supermarket, the Tourist Information Office

13. Look at the map. Imagine you're at *You are here*. Listen to five people to ask for directions (L.8.4). Pause the recording after each one and give directions to the place.

Example: a.

Can you tell me where the subway is, please?

You say: *You turn right into Broadway, and then turn left into Willow Way. It's on the left.*

Extra practice!!!

Go to the BBC Learning English website and type 'train listen' in the search box. Press enter, and then click on a link that interests you. Find something to watch or listen to, and complete any exercise.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish>

Grammar: Degrees of adjectives

Group I

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
big	bigger	the biggest
small	smaller	the smallest
happy	happier	the happiest
nice	nicer	the nicest

Group II

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting

Group III (exceptions)

Positive degree	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
old	older elder	the oldest the eldest
far	farther further	the farthest the furthest
many	more	the most
little	less	the least

1. Read and find the adjectives in the text. Pay attention to 'than'.

Angel Falls is a waterfall in Venezuela. It is 979m from the top to the bottom and it is the highest waterfall in the world. It is 655m higher **than** the Eiffel Tower in Paris. In fact, Angel Falls is as high as three Eiffel towers, one on top of the other.

2. Decide if the statements are true or false.

1. Angel Falls is 655m high.
2. The highest waterfall in the world is in Venezuela.
3. The Eiffel Tower isn't as high as Angel Falls.
4. Three Eiffel Towers are the same height as Angel Falls.

'**than**' is used in a comparative degree

3. Complete the table.

Positive Form	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
deep		
	higher	
pretty		
		the most interesting
good		
	bigger	
		the largest
	worse	
happy		

4. Read and write sentences. Use the comparative, superlative forms of the adjectives.

1. GreenLand (2,130,800km²) / New Guinea (785,753km²) / Borneo (748, 168km²)
big
a. New Guinea / Borneo
New Guinea is bigger than Borneo.
b. GreenLand / of the three isLands
Greenland is the biggest of the three islands.

2. Mount Everest (8848m) / K2 (8611 m) / Mount Elbrus (5642m)

high

- a. K2 / Mount Elbrus
- b. Mount Everest / of the three mountains

3. Amazon (6400km) / Mississippi (3734km) / Orinoco (2410 km)

long

- a. Mississippi / Orinoco
- b. Amazon / of the three rivers

4. Pacific Ocean (10,924m) / Atlantic Ocean (8605m) / Indian Ocean (7725m)

deep

- a. Atlantic Ocean / Indian Ocean
- b. Pacific Ocean / of the three oceans

Other forms of comparison:

(not) as + adjective + as

Kelly is **as fast as** Maria.

Sheila **isn't as young as** Kate.

5. Complete with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1. I like Maths because it's _____ (easy) than Geography.
- 2. Go to the top of the hill to get the _____ (good) view of the city.
- 3. My car is _____ (old), but _____ (fast) than my father's.
- 4. Kate's room isn't as _____ (small) as Peter's.
- 5. I think that bungee jumping is _____ (dangerous) than rock climbing.
- 6. Tom is the _____ (bad) player in the school football team.
- 7. My backpack is as _____ (heavy) as yours.
- 8. I think that the _____ (interesting) place on earth is the Amazon forest.

6. Read. What do the sentences mean? Circle a or b.

- 1. The sofa isn't as comfortable as the armchair.
 - a. The sofa is more comfortable than the armchair.
 - b. The armchair is more comfortable than the sofa.
- 2. Today the sea isn't as cold as it was yesterday.
 - a. Today the sea is warmer than it was yesterday.
 - b. Yesterday the sea was warmer than it is today.
- 3. Janet is the most intelligent student in the class.
 - a. Janet is as intelligent as all the other students in the class.
 - b. Janet is more intelligent than all the other students in the class.

UNIT 9

Topic: Kazakhstan is my homeland
Grammar: Past Simple. Irregular verbs

READING

1. Read and translate the text.

anthem	multinational country
border	national significance
climate	nickel
copper	ocean
currency	population
desert	presidential system of government
determine	remoteness
divide (into)	rich (in)
forests	river
gain	semi-desert
gold	silver
head of the state	situate
independence	square kilometer
independent country	state language
iron	steppe
lake	tin
landlocked country	unitary state
lead	uranium
motherland	zink

KAZAKHSTAN

My motherland is Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan is an independent country. It is situated in the Central Asia.

Kazakhstan gained independence on December 16, 1991. Astana is the capital city of the country. The currency used in Kazakhstan is tenge. Kazakhstan has its own flag, anthem and national traditions and holidays.

The Republic of Kazakhstan is a unitary state with the presidential system of government. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the head of the state.

It is a multinational country with 130 different nationalities. Kazakh is the state language; Russian is an official one. The population of Kazakhstan exceeds 20 million people.

Total area of the country is 2.7 million square kilometers; the country is the ninth largest territory in the world. In the north and the west, the country shares border with Russia, with China in the east, with Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan in the south. The country is divided into 17 administrative zones and has 3 cities of national significance.

Kazakhstan is the largest landlocked country in the world. Most part of the country accounts for the desert - 44% and semi-deserts - 14%. Steppes occupy 26% of Kazakhstan's territory, while forests - only 5.5%. There are 8,500 rivers in the country. The Northeastern part of the Caspian Sea is a part of the country. The Aral Sea is divided between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. In Kazakhstan, there are 48,000 large and small lakes, among which are Balkhash, Zaisan and Alakol.

The remoteness of the country from the oceans determines the continental climate of the country. Kazakhstan has an "extreme" continental climate, with hot summers and very cold winters.

The country is rich in mineral resources such as copper, gold, iron, lead, nickel, silver, tin, uranium and zink with deposits of oil and natural gas.

2. Fill in the blanks using the active vocabulary.

1. Kazakhstan _____ in the centre of the Eurasian continent.
2. Kazakhstan is a _____ with population over 20 million people.
3. The _____ of Kazakhstan is 20 million people.
4. The 16th of December is an _____ of Kazakhstan.
5. Major _____ are Lake Balkhash, Lake Zaysan.

3. Read and define if the sentences are true or false.

Kazakhstan is the second largest country of the world.	True	False
Kazakhstan doesn't share its border with China.		
The country is rich in mineral resources.		
The population of the country is not expected to increase		
Residents are happy to share hospitality with their visitors.		
The official language is Kazakh.		
Russian is the language of international communication.		
The Republic of Kazakhstan is a unitary state with the presidential system of government.		

4. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is Kazakhstan located?
2. What countries does Kazakhstan border on?
3. What is the total area of Kazakhstan?
4. Kazakhstan is a multinational state, isn't it?
5. How many regions are there in Kazakhstan? What are they?
6. What is the climate of Kazakhstan?
7. How many rivers are there in the Republic of Kazakhstan? What are they?

8. What are the biggest lakes of Kazakhstan?
9. When did Kazakhstan gain its independence?

LISTENING / SPEAKING

5. Listen to the video “Kazakhstan: The Most Unique Country! | Cinematic Documentary Video” (0:20-2:25) and fill in the gaps with the words you hear. Then check your answers watching the video.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MzOM7o7E8s8>

Welcome to Kazakhstan!

Nestled in the heart of Central Asia Kazakhstan is the world's largest landlocked country. Surrounded by Russia, China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and the Caspian Sea it spans over 1. Its diverse geography encompasses stunning Landscapes from the Soaring peaks of the Tian Shan Mountains to the vast steppes, deserts and pristine lakes like Lake Balkhash and Lake Zaisan.

The name ‘Kazakhstan’ originates from the unique and characteristic word in the Turkish language meaning “2”. It was initially inhabited by nomadic tribes before becoming a “3” to many people and external powers including the Turkish and Russian peoples.

From the first century to the 4 the Turkic people launched many attacks on the nomadic ethnic groups in the region and eventually settled in the area. Hence the origin of the name Kazakhstan has roots in ancient Turkish.

In the 5 Kazakhstan witnessed an influx of approximately 6 who migrated to the country. Additionally around 7 from various backgrounds including Slavs, Germans, Jews and others also migrated to Kazakhstan.

The Kazakh people known for their warmth and hospitality are the Beating Heart of this Nation with a population of over 8. Kazakhstan is a culturally diverse Nation. It’s home to over 9. Kazakhs are the largest ethnic group followed by Russians, Uzbeks, Ukrainians and Tatars.

6. Look at the map and prepare a speech on the topic “Kazakhstan”.



Grammar: Past Simple. Irregular verbs

Verb ‘to be’ in the past: was (singular) / were (plural)

+ He **was** at work yesterday.

They **were** with me.

- He **was not (wasn’t)** at work yesterday.

They **were not (weren’t)** with me.

? **Was** he at work yesterday? – Yes, he **was**.

Were they with me? – No, they **weren’t**.

Where **was** she?

Past tense of regular and irregular verbs:

	Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
Affirmative	-d, -ed	V2
	I worked here. He played tennis. They invited me.	I wrote a letter. She came home. We drank water.
Negative	did not = didn’t+V	
	I didn’t work here. He didn’t play tennis. They didn’t invite me.	I didn’t write a letter. She didn’t come home. We didn’t drink water.
Interrogative	Did + subject + V?	

	Did I work here? Did he play tennis? Did they invite me?	Did I write a letter? Did she come home? Did we drink water?
Adverbs yesterday, the day before yesterday, ago, last week (time, month, year, etc.)		

Grammar exercises:

1. Look at the pictures and complete the questions and answers.



Helen: at the cinema



Nick: at work



Tom and Dan: at home



Liz and Jane: at school

1. at home yesterday?
Helen at home. She at the cinema.
2. at school yesterday?
Tom and Dan They
3. at home yesterday?
Nick He
4. at the cinema yesterday?
Liz and Jane They

2. Use the prompts to make questions and negative sentences (to be).

1. Jim / at home / last night.....?
2. you / at school / on Monday?
3. the cinema / open / on Sunday.....?
4. all your friends / at your party.....?
5. Kevin and Mel / at my party
6. Nick / in class yesterday
7. It / warm yesterday.....
8. We / at the match yesterday

3. Complete the paragraph with the past simple form of the verbs from the box.

arrive continue finish listen play start talk work

My first day at school

I remember my first day at school in 2001! I at 8.30 and lessons at 9.00. We from 9.00 to 12.00. The teachers to us a lot! Then we basketball for an hour. In the afternoon we the lessons and to the teacher carefully. Then at 3.30 the lessons It was a long and tiring day!

4. Change the sentences into negative and interrogative.

1. The Turkic people launched many attacks on the nomadic ethnic groups.
2. Kazakhstan witnessed an influx of approximately four hundred thousand Russians.
3. Kazakhstan adopted the Latin script for its national language.
4. Slavs, Germans, Jews and others also migrated to Kazakhstan.
5. This movie aimed to promote closer cultural ties with Turkic-speaking Nations.
6. The great Silk Road, an ancient trade route, passed through Kazakhstan.

5. Open the brackets using the verbs in the Past Simple Tense.

1. When (you, come) to this country?
2. Jack (not, wear) his raincoat.
3. Pat (leave) his coat in the hall.
4. How many pages (you, write)?
5. What (the teacher, say)?
6. (you, not, tell) us your name.
7. (you, go) to the basketball match yesterday?
8. Ann (not, know) the other girl's name.
9. Which books (you, take) to school?
10. (Jane, not, get) any letters.
11. Paula (eat) a sandwich.
12. Peter (know) the teacher well.

6. Complete the list. Use the words from the box.

sent got did knew ~~began~~ flew brought took went had came
told gave stood met made found wore drank ran

Verb	Past simple	Verb	Past Simple
Begin	...began...	Have	.....
Bring		Know	.....
Come		Make	.....
Do		Meet	.....
Drink		Run	.....
Find		Send	.....
Fly		Stand	.....
Get		Take	.....
Give		Tell	.....
Go		Wear	.....

Now check your answers. Look at the list of irregular verbs on page 121.

UNIT 10
Topic: Capital city - Astana
Grammar: Past Continuous

READING

1. Read and translate the text.

agency	expand
agricultural	fascinating
attempt	focus (on)
bank	formerly
base	impressive
become	invade
change	rapidly
defensive fortification	Siberian Cossacks
department	skyscraper
develop	subdivide
enormous	Virgin Lands Campaign
estimate	

ASTANA

Astana is a fascinating city in the midst of an enormous transformation. The capital city of Kazakhstan, Astana (formerly known as Akmola) took on its new role in 1997 and has been changing rapidly ever since. Founded in 1830, it was once a defensive fortification against the invading Siberian Cossacks. During the 1960s, Astana became the centre of the Virgin Lands Campaign, an attempt by the USSR to rapidly develop agricultural production to feed their expanding empire. Now, this city is distinctly modern. It is home to many impressive government buildings, such as the Presidential Palace, Parliament House and Supreme Court.

The city lies on the banks of the Ishim River in the north-central part of Kazakhstan, within the Akmola Region. A 2022 official estimate reported a population of 1,350,228 within the city limits, making it the second largest city in the country, after Almaty, which had been the capital until 1997. The city became the capital of Kazakhstan in 1997.

As the seat of the government of Kazakhstan, Astana is the site of the Parliament House, Supreme Court, Ak Orda Presidential Palace and numerous government departments and agencies. It is home to a range of futuristic buildings, including many skyscrapers.

Astana is subdivided into four districts: Almaty District, Yesil District, Saryarka District and Baykonyr District.

Astana is the second-coldest national capital in the world after Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, a position formerly held by Canada's capital, Ottawa. Astana has an extreme continental climate with warm summers and long, very cold, dry winters.

Astana's economy is based on trade, industrial production, transport, communication and construction. The city's industrial production is mainly focused on producing building materials, foodstuff and mechanical engineering.

The city has a variety of sports teams: association football team is the FC Astana of the Kazakhstan Premier League, several professional ice hockey teams and others.

2. Discuss the following questions.

1. When did Astana become a capital city? What was its former name?
2. When was the city founded?
3. What happened to Astana in 1960s?
4. What kind of city is Astana now?
5. Describe the place where Astana is situated.
6. What can you say about the climate, economy of the city?

3. Match the definitions from column A to the names of the sights from column B.

	A		B
1	the residence of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan	A	Museum of the Future
2	the largest mosque in Central Asia, completed in 2022	B	Gate of Eternal Land
3	a landmark architectural structure, erected in honour of the anniversary of independence of Kazakhstan on the idea of Nursultan Nazarbayev	C	Palace of Peace and Reconciliation
4	a building designed for diplomatic and other events of international level	D	Baiterek
5	a unique cultural, tourist and image project for Expo 2017	E	Kazakh Eli
6	a monument on Independence Square. The 91-meter stele is crowned with the Samruk bird.	F	"Ethnoaul National Cultural Complex"
7	the main attraction and symbol of Astana	G	Independence Palace
8	the spherical building "Nur Alem". Its height is 100 Imeters and its diameter is 80 meters	H	Khan Shatyr
9	the Congress Hall, designed for summits and congresses of representatives of traditional Kazakhstan and world religions.	I	Akorda
10	the largest shopping and entertainment center (considered to be the largest tent in the world)	J	Astana Grand Mosque

LISTENING / SPEAKING

4. Watch the video “Astana. Capital of Kazakhstan. Super Modern City.” on You Tube Channel (2:26-4:32) and put the sentences in the order you hear.

1. Because Kazakhstan is one of the major oil and gas producers. _____
2. It opened recently in August 2022. _____
3. It reminds me of Atlantis hotel in Dubai. _____
4. It was built in 2005 in a modern Oriental style. _____
5. It's 105 meters high and it symbolizes a mythical tree of life and a magical bird of Happiness named Samruk. _____
6. It's 2.2 kilometers long. _____
7. It's probably one of the most recognized symbols of Nur-Sultan. _____
8. The height of the Dome is 83 meters and the surrounding four minarets are 130 meters high. _____
9. Unusual Boulevard and it's always crowded and there's always something going on. _____

5. Choose one of the sights of Astana and speak about them.

Grammar: Past Continuous

Kind of a sentence	Subject	Auxiliary verb	Main verb
			V+ing
+	I, he, she, it	<i>was</i>	speaking
	We, you, they	<i>were</i>	reading
-	I, he, she, it	<i>was not = wasn't</i>	speaking
	We, you, they	<i>were not = weren't</i>	reading
	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Main verb
?	<i>Was</i>	I, he, she, it	speaking?
	<i>Were</i>	we, you, they	reading?

Short answers:

Was she talking to you? – *Yes, she was.* / *No, she wasn't.*

Were you sleeping when he came home? – *Yes, I was.* / *No, I wasn't.*

Adverbs

at 5 o'clock yesterday, at that time, when,
while, from 6 till 7 o'clock yesterday, all
day, the whole month

1. Look at the picture of a classroom at 2.00 yesterday. Complete each sentence about it using a verb from the box.



play football listen to music ~~read a book~~ write on the board draw
pictures look out of the window

Example: Anna was reading a book.

2. Write negative and interrogative sentences of the exercise 1.

3. Read the answers. Write a question for each answer.

1. Were you working last night?
Last night? No, I wasn't working last night.
2. Was?
Yes, that's right. Tim was waiting at the bus stop.
3.?
No, Mary wasn't talking.
4.?
Yes, that's right. Kate was wearing jeans.
5.?
Yes, Ali and Mehmet were playing football.
6.?
Raining? Yes, it was.

4. Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. (you, play) tennis with Paolo yesterday?

2. (Mary, have) lunch at one o'clock.
3. (we, watch) basketball all day.
4. Who (you, dance) with at the party last night?
5. (Some of the boys, look) out of the window.
6. (I, walk) home in the rain.

5. Read, look and answer the questions.

1. Was Fay taking her dog for a walk in the park at 5pm yesterday afternoon? (No → rollerblade)

No, Fay wasn't taking her dog for a walk. She was rollerblading.



2. Was Vicky talking on the phone at 7 pm last night? (No → have / shower)

3. Were the boys doing aerobics at the gym at 9 pm last Monday? (No → lift / weights)



4. Were the robbers stealing money at 11.30 pm last night? (No → steal / painting)

6. A. Match the questions with the answers.

1. What was Diane doing at 11 pm last night?	a. No. I was jogging in the park.
2. What did your sister do after school yesterday?	b. They were breaking into a bank.
3. Where was Danny?	c. She was surfing the net.

4. Were you exercising at home yesterday morning?	d. She stayed at home and relaxed.
5. What were the robbers doing?	e. He was hiding behind a tree.

B. Write three sentences about what you and your family were doing yesterday evening.

UNIT 11

Topic: Customs and traditions of the Kazakh people. National cuisine

Grammar: Present Simple or Present Continuous: more contrast

READING

1. Read and translate the text.

ancestors	hospitality
boundless steppes	identity
bride	matchmaking
bringing up	newlyweds
child-rearing	nomadic
conspire	payment
culture	permanent crossings
customs	related to
develop	relationships
distinctive	religious beliefs
generations	rites
groom	significance
honoured guests	survival skills

CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF THE KAZAKH PEOPLE

The Kazakhs are originally a nomadic people. Permanent crossings across the boundless steppes, life in small groups, and religious beliefs have created a unique combination of rites and customs that now comprise Kazakh traditions. Some traditions helped the Kazakh people develop practical survival skills, some had spiritual significance, some helped develop social relationships, and others became the basis of the Kazakh people's culture and identity. Traditions include being respectful to old people; being patriotic to the motherland; being honest; and learning to love mankind.

Hospitality traditions. Kazakhs are oriental people, for whom hospitality traditions are very important. Any guest, even an uninvited one, is offered Kazakh cuisine at the dastarkhan (the low table) and the best place in the yurt. Honoured guests are traditionally given shapan. Examples of guest receiving traditions: konakasy, konakkade, erulik, toy dastarkhan.

Wedding traditions. For Kazakh people weddings are particularly important events that are accompanied by a huge number of wedding customs and rituals. The parents of the future newlyweds start to conspire long before the wedding. Then comes matchmaking and the payment of the kalym (bride-price). The wedding itself is divided into two parts: the wedding in the bride's house and the wedding in the groom's house. Examples of wedding traditions: kudalyk, kuyruk bauyr, kyz uzatu, kelin tusiru, betashar.

Family traditions. Kazakh people practice special customs and traditions related to family relations and child-rearing. They abide by the principle of "zhety

ata”, according to which people should know the seven generations of their ancestors (on the father’s side, as Kazakh society is patrilineal). There are special rules for bringing up children, and significant events in children’s lives are accompanied by specific Kazakh rites. Among family traditions we can see the following ones: shildehana, besikke salu, besik toy, kyrkynan shygaru, tusau kesu, sundetke otyrgyzu, ashamayga mingizu.

Household and sports traditions. The daily life of the Kazakhs is filled with many small, but very interesting, traditions, which form a unique ethnic culture. Kazakh people use distinctive customs, household and sports traditions at home, on the street, and at important events. Various games, such as children’s street games and horse games, have also become folk traditions.

2. Answer the questions:

1. Are the Kazakhs originally a nomadic people?
2. What helped the Kazakh people develop practical survival skills?
3. What traditions of the Kazakh people do you know?
4. Can you name any traditions related to family ones?
5. Do you know something about konakasy, kyrkynan shygaru?
6. What sport traditions do you know? Give examples.
7. What do Kazakh people offer to their guests?

3. Define if the sentences are True or False.

1. Honoured guests are traditionally given konakasy.
2. Shildehana, besikke salu, besik toy are traditions related to family relations and child-rearing.
3. Children’s street games and horse games have become folk traditions.
4. An uninvited guest is not welcomed with respect.
5. Hospitality traditions are very important for Kazakh people.
6. According to traditions people shouldn’t be respectful to old people and patriotic to the motherland.

4. Match the national dish from column A to their definitions from column B.

A	B
<i>Beshbarmak</i>	fermented mares’ milk
<i>Kazy</i>	these little balls of fried dough, they are similar to a savoury oliebol or doughnut
<i>Kurt</i>	the camel’s milk
<i>Kymyz</i>	a cheese made from dehydrated sour cream
<i>Shubat</i>	the national dish of Kazakhstan means ‘five fingers’ referring to the fact that it is eaten by hand
<i>Baursak</i>	a traditional sausage made of fattened horsemeat, the fat is very rich and nourishing

LISTENING / SPEAKING

5. How often do you eat out?

What kind of restaurants do you like to go?

- expensive restaurants
- small, local restaurants
- family restaurants
- fast food restaurants

ORDERING MEAL IN A RESTAURANT

6. Listen to the sentences (L.11.1). Who do you think is speaking?

Tick ✓ Customer or Waiter.

- | | | |
|----|-------|---------------|
| a. | _____ | _____ ✓ _____ |
| b. | _____ | _____ |
| c. | _____ | _____ |
| d. | _____ | _____ |
| e. | _____ | _____ |
| f. | _____ | _____ |
| g. | _____ | _____ |
| h. | _____ | _____ |
| i. | _____ | _____ |

Did you know ...?

British English and American English are sometimes different.

AE		BE
appetizer	=	starter
entrée	=	main course
check	=	bill

7. Imagine you are a customer in a restaurant. Listen to the waiter's questions (L.11.2). Write them down and match each question (a-e) with a reply (1-5).

- | | |
|---|---|
| a | 1. French onion soup, please. |
| b | 2. No, thanks. I'm full. I'll just have coffee, please. |
| c | 3. I'll have steak, please. |
| d | 4. I'll have a glass of mineral water, thank you. |
| e | 5. Yes, I am. Thank you. |

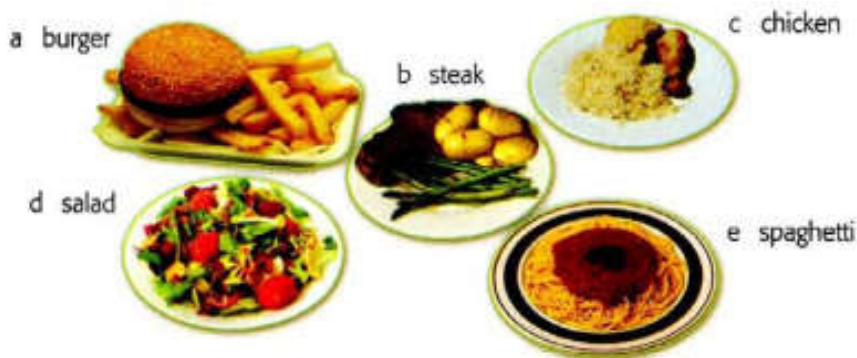
Read and learn the following questions that you may use in a restaurant.

Could I have a menu, please? What do you recommend? Do you have a set menu? What soft drinks do you have?	Can I have the bill, please? Is service included? What specials do you have today?
--	--

8. Listen to four people talk about their food in a restaurant (L.11.3). Look at the menu. Which dish is each person describing? Write out adjectives used to describe food.

- a. beef and vegetables
- b. _____
- c. _____





d. _____

9. Work in pairs. Imagine you are in a restaurant. Look at what your friends are eating. Ask them about their food.

Example: - *What's your soup like?*

- *It's very tasty.*

10. Watch the video “Astana. Capital of Kazakhstan. Super Modern City.” on You Tube Channel (17:25-19:50) and fill in the gaps with the words you hear.

Of course you got to try some local cuisine. We went to this restaurant called Saksaul. We are in Saksaul 1 _____. And now I'm going to be trying some local dishes. But let's start with the 2 _____. This is called kumys, it's 3 _____ and traditionally made from 4 _____. Let's try. If you like airan which is another 5 _____ you're going to love this. It has a sour taste but also it kind of reminds me of wine. I don't know why? Because of the sourness I guess, but it's really 6 _____.

- This is a house salad with olive oil. And this is our national delicacy. Horsemeat cuts: kazy, shuzhyk and zhaya.
- And it's all horse meat?
- Yes, that's right. Undercostal part of a horse.

What's usual about 7 _____ is that they use horse meat a lot in their dishes. It's a horse meat but just from different parts of the horse. So, let me try. It's 8 _____ I can't even tell the difference. Wow!

- This is syrne. Our national dish. It's made from young lamb marinated in cream sauce for 24 hours. It is stewed meat with boiled potatoes served with green and a pepper. Please enjoy!
- Dear guests, this is a sturgeon kebab. The fish is cooked on a brazier using charcoal. Onions and tomatoes on a side. Squeeze the lemon. And you'll enjoy it.
- Is the sturgeon from the Caspian Sea?
- Yes, it is. Enjoy yur meal!

Grammar: Present Simple or Present Continuous: more contrast

Present Simple		Present Continuous
+	Subject + V / V-s / V-es (singular, he, she, it) I <i>go</i> to school on Monday. She <i>watches</i> TV in the evening.	Subject + be (am, is, are) Ving I <i>am writing</i> a letter. He <i>is eating</i> a banana. They <i>are driving</i> home.
-	Subject + don't V / doesn't V I <i>don't go</i> to school on Monday. She <i>doesn't watch</i> TV in the evening.	Subject + be (am, is, are) not Ving I <i>am not writing</i> a letter. He <i>is not eating</i> a banana. They <i>are not driving</i> home.
?	Do / Does subject + V? Do I <i>go</i> to school on Monday? Does she <i>watch</i> TV in the evening?	Be (am, is, are) subject + Ving? <i>Am</i> I <i>writing</i> a letter? <i>Is</i> he <i>eating</i> a banana? <i>Are</i> they <i>driving</i> home?
Adverbs (time expressions)		
every day (morning, week, month, year, etc.); on Monday, Tuesday, etc.; in the morning, etc.; in January, February, etc.; in summer, autumn, etc.; always, usually, often, sometimes, never, seldom		now, at the moment

1. Write what people usually do on Saturday morning and what they are doing now, as in the example.

1. visit her friends / travel to Oxford - Sandy

Sandy usually visits her friends on Saturday morning but she is travelling to Oxford now.

2. clean his room / write e-mails – Henry

3. go shopping / go to the dentist – Elizabeth

4. play basketball / ride her bike – Vicky

5. watch TV / cook dinner – mother

6. read a book / surf the internet – brother

2. Complete with Present Simple or Present Continuous.

Tom is a farmer and he's got lots of work to do every day. He 1 _____ (get up) at 5 o'clock every morning and 2 _____ (have) a big breakfast. Then, he (3) _____ (feed) all the animals on the farm.

At the moment Tom (4) _____ (not do) any work. He is in his bedroom. He (5) _____ (wear) his pyjamas and he (6) _____ (read) a newspaper. Tom (7) _____ (love) living on the farm, but he (8) _____ (not like) getting up early in the morning.

3. Choose the best sentence for the situation.

1. A. I'm in the bathroom! I wash my hair.
B. I'm in the bathroom! I'm washing my hair.
2. A. This maths problem is difficult. Do you know the answer?
B. This maths problem is difficult. Are you knowing the answer?
3. A. Do you wait for the school bus? You're in the wrong place.
B. Are you waiting for the school bus? You're in the wrong place.
4. A. Look at that bike! It costs £ 350.
B. Look at that bike! It is costing £ 350.
5. A. Do you understand this exercise?
B. Are you understanding this exercise?
6. A. Sorry, I'm busy. I do my homework.
B. Sorry, I'm busy. I'm doing my homework.

4. Complete each sentence. Use the words in brackets. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. Richard (always, get up) _____ before 7.00.
2. Hurry up! The bus (wait) _____ for us!
3. Where (we, go) _____? This is the wrong road!
4. My friends (not believe) _____ my story.
5. Please be quiet! I (read) _____ a very interesting book.
6. (like, Susan) _____ horror films?
7. Maria (usually, sit) _____ at the front of the class.
8. Carlos can't talk to you at the moment. He (have) _____ a shower.
9. Please wait for a moment, Jane. I (talk) _____ to Susan.
10. This bike (cost) _____ a lot of money.

5. Choose the most suitable word or phrase for each space.

1. 'Someone _____ for you outside.' 'Who is it?'
a. waits b. is waiting c. waiting
2. 'What _____ of this book?' 'I think it's fantastic!'
a. do you think b. is you think c. you do think

3. _____ in ghosts?

a. Are you believe

b. Are you believing

c. Do you believe

4. Kate is busy. She _____ for a test.

a. is study

b. is studying

c. is studies

5. _____ a great time at the moment!

a. We are have

b. We're have

c. We are having

6. Tina usually _____ at 7.00.

a. get up

b. is getting up

c. gets up

UNIT 12

Topic: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Grammar: Gerund or Infinitive

READING

1. Read and translate the text.

aircraft	House of Commons
ascend	House of Lords
born	industrial
changeable	island
channel	isle
consist of	legislative body
constitutional monarchy	mild
death	occupy
develop	ocean
discussion	rule
famous	separate
flow	shipbuilding
hot	thanks to

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies the British Isles and consists of 4 parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The country has the population of 60 million people within the land area of 244 thousand square kilometers. The isles are washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and in the west and by the English Channel in the south. The UK is separated from continental Europe by the North Sea. Great Britain is separated from Northern Ireland by the Irish Sea and the North Channel.

There are many beautiful lakes and mountains in Scotland and England. The highest point in the Highlands is Ben Nevis (1 340 metres). The longest river flows in England, it is the Severn. The main attraction in the north of England is the Lake District. Thanks to the warm waters of Gulf Stream the island is very green and the British climate is mild. Local summers are rather hot and winters are not cold. As the weather is very changeable in Britain, it is the favourite topic for discussion with the British.

The capital of Great Britain is London. It stands on the Thames River. The country is a constitutional monarchy and officially the King is the Head of state. King Charles III ascended the throne on 8 September 2022 upon the death of his mother, Queen Elizabeth II.

But it is ruled by the Prime Minister and the government. The legislative body is the Parliament which consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The UK is a highly developed industrial state. The chief industries are shipbuilding, fishing and mining, production of aircraft equipment, electronics, textile

and chemicals. The country is the world's largest exporter of iron and steel goods. The most important industrial cities of Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Leeds, and Edinburgh.

A lot of famous people were born and lived in Great Britain. Among them are Shakespeare, Newton, Churchill, Paul McCartney, Joanne Rowling, Sting, David Beckham and many others.

2. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is the UK situated?
2. What countries does the UK consist of?
3. What is the population the UK?
4. What is the total area of the country?
5. What countries does GB border on?
6. What is the highest point in the country?
7. Can you name the main rivers of the country? Which is the longest one?
8. What river flows in London?
9. Who is the head of the country?
10. Who rules the country?
11. What can you say about the industry of the country?

3. Rearrange the words to make sentences.

1. The, the, million, country, of, 60, is, people, population.
2. The, the, in, in, are, and, by, Atlantic, isles, washed, the west, the north, Ocean.
3. The, the, in, is, attraction, main, the north, of England, Lake District.
4. Local, rather, hot, cold, and, are, summers, winters, are, not.
5. The, London, Britain, of, Great, capital, is.
6. The, is, the, and, world's, largest, steel, iron, country, exporter, of, goods.
7. A, Great, born, were, and, in, lot of, famous, people, Britain, lived.

LISTENING / SPEAKING

4. Watch the video 'All about the UK for Kids' on You Tube channel and do the following tasks (9:10).

A. Rearrange the titles in the order you hear.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| A. History of the United Kingdom | 1 _____ |
| B. What is Great Britain? | 2 _____ |
| C. Tourist landmarks and attractions | 3 _____ |
| D. Countries that make up the UK and its geography | 4 _____ |
| E. The beginning of the Anglo-Saxons | 5 _____ |
| F. Populations of the four countries | 6 _____ |
| G. Various terrain and climate of the UK | 7 _____ |

B. Watch the fragment of the video 'The beginning of the Anglo-Saxons' (5:18 – 6:28) and define if the facts are True (T) or False (F).

- A. German peoples known as Angles and Jutes didn't move to Britain.
- B. In 1485 Welsh Noble Henry Tudor claimed the crown and became Henry VII.
- C. Queen Elizabeth I was Henry Tudor's daughter.
- D. England was ruled only by Norman Invaders from the 900s to the 1400s.
- E. By the 1800s Britain was one of the most powerful nations in the world.
- F. It is estimated that over 130 languages are spoken in London.
- G. In the mid-20th century immigrants from countries in Africa, the Caribbean and Asia moved to Britain.

C. Listen to the fragment of the video 'Tourist landmarks and attractions' (6:29). Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases you hear.

Tourists from around the world travel to see many interesting landmarks and attractions. We have already mentioned (1)_____ which is located in Scotland. But there are lots of interesting places to visit. Big Ben is located in London; its actual name is (2)_____. Standing (3)_____ feet tall it is located at the North End of the (4)_____ which is where the two houses of Parliament meet. Stonehenge is a man-made circle of huge (5)_____. It is one of the world's most famous (6)_____ monuments and one of the most (7)_____, too. Another cool place to visit is the (8)_____ which is found in Northern Ireland. It is an area of about (9)_____ interlocking Basalt columns which were a product of an ancient (10)_____. If castles are your thing there's (11)_____ and (12)_____. The latter of which dates all the way back to the 13th century.

5. Speak about...

1. London	
2. The geographical position of the UK	4. Rivers, lakes and mountains
3. The government	5. The industry of the country

Grammar: Gerund or Infinitive

The gerund is the noun form of the verb, ending in -ing. We can use it as a subject or an object.

Subject:

Jogging is good fun.

Cycling is good exercise.

Speaking is forbidden during the examination.

Object:

Do you like **reading**?

Are you interested in **driving**?

Do you like **swimming**?

I can't stand **getting up** early.

Verbs followed by -ing
dislike, enjoy, fancy,
can't stand

Form

Verb	Gerund	Verb	Gerund
read	reading	eat	eating
run	running	swim	swimming
cycle	cycling	write	writing
play	playing	pray	praying
cry	crying	fly	flying

1. Complete each sentence with a gerund. Use the verb in brackets.

1. Kate is *good at* (run) _____.
2. (take) _____ a long walk is relaxing.
3. What do you *think of* (collect) _____ stamps?
4. (eat) _____ too much isn't healthy.
5. All my friends *like* (play) _____ basketball.
6. (shout) _____ at people is rude.
7. Is Harry *interested in* (sail) _____?
8. (cross) _____ the road here is dangerous.
9. Do you feel *like* (go) _____ to the cinema?
10. (jog) _____ is good for you.

2. Change the sentence so that it starts with a gerund.

1. It's tiring to study late at night. – *Studying late at night is tiring.*
2. It's hard to get up early.
3. It takes time to learn a language.
4. You are forbidden to park here.
5. It's interesting to visit other countries.
6. You are not allowed to walk.
7. It's wrong to copy other people!
8. It's relaxing to listen to music.

3. Complete each sentence using the gerund form of a verb and your own ideas.

drink listen read get up play
collect travel run write watch

1. Drinking lemonade is not allowed in the classroom.
2. _____ is a good way to relax.
3. _____ is a good way to learn a language.
4. _____ is bad idea, in my opinion!
5. _____ doesn't interest me very much.
6. _____ costs a lot of money.

Infinitive

An *infinitive* is a verbal, a verb form or construction that plays the role of a different part of speech in a sentence (noun, adjective, adverb). Although infinitives contain verbs, they cannot function as verbs. They do not convey a sense of tense on their own, and sentences containing them must include at least one finite main verb. Infinitives are formed by placing **to** in front of the base form of a verb. They are negated by placing **not** in front of them: *to* write, *not* to write, *to* read, *not* to read, *to* sleep, *not* to sleep.

The particle **to** is omitted if the Infinitive comes after the modal verbs (*can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *must*, *shall*, *should*, *will*, *would*), after the verbs *bid*, *let*, *watch*, *see*, *make*, *help*, and *hear* take and the constructs *had better* and *had rather* (an archaic form of “*would rather*”).

Verbs followed by infinitive +to
ask, choose, help, manage, offer,
refuse, want

4. Underline the correct words in each sentence.

1. I hate *walking* / *walk* in the rain.
2. I fancy *to go* / *going* to the cinema tonight.
3. Don't listen to Bob. He's talking *of* / *about* cars again.
4. Sue offered *to* / *at* find me a job.
5. Kevin can't stand *to cook* / *cooking*.
6. Harry believes *on* / *in* magic.
7. Carl doesn't want *to go* / *going* home yet.
8. We apologized *for* / *to* the noise made by children.

5. Rewrite each sentence beginning as shown. Do not change the meaning.

1. Jim said that he would pay for my ticket. – Jim offered *to pay for my ticket*.
2. Tony really doesn't like to play football. – Tony can't
3. Could you give me an explanation of this? – Could me?
4. 'Please wait', the teacher asked us. – The teacher asked us
5. You were in my dreams last night. – I dreamt
6. Carol would like to go to the cinema tonight. – Carol wants

6. Correct each sentence or question.

1. Do you fancy ~~to go~~ swimming tomorrow? – *Do you fancy going swimming tomorrow?*
2. We managed sailing home despite the bad weather.
3. She apologized stealing the money.

4. Tim paid to the sandwiches.
5. I want for visiting the museum this afternoon.
6. Sue doesn't enjoy to watch television.

7. Choose the most suitable for each space.



I want to tell you the story of a dream I had last night. I dreamt (1) _____ Australia. I was staying in Sydney with my uncle and aunt and we were going to drive across Australia by car. This was really strange

because I can't stand (2) _____ by car, I prefer trains. Anyway I refused (3) _____ get in the car and my uncle got very cross with me. He said he wanted (4) _____ to Perth and it would be adventure for us all. I tried to explain (5) _____ him that I was always sick in a car, but he wasn't listening (6) _____ me.

My aunt said I would enjoy (7) _____ across the desert, seeing all the animals and birds. I thought that maybe she was right so I apologized (8) _____ being rude and we all got in the car to drive across Australia.

When I woke up the next morning, my mom was talking (9) _____ her sister in Australia. My uncle and aunt were really planning to drive across the desert. It was so strange – do you believe (10) _____ dreams?

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. A about | B at | C for |
| 2. A travel | B travels | C travelling |
| 3. A to | B with | C in |
| 4. A going | B to go | C go |
| 5. A for | B about | C to |
| 6. A with | B to | C too |
| 7. A driving | B drive | C drives |
| 8. A at | B about | C for |
| 9. A to | B in | C at |
| 10. A with | B in | C about |

UNIT 13

Topic: Choosing a profession and career Grammar: Phrasal Verbs

READING

1. Read and translate the text.

be patient	make a choice
butcher	persuasive
carpenter	profound knowledge
choose	promotional prospect
decide	quick-thinking
earn	suitable for
graduate	suit
independent life	take into account
knowledge	to get smb.do smth.
make split-second decisions	traits of character

CHOOSING A PROFESSION AND CAREER

Finishing school is the beginning of an independent life for millions of school-leavers. It is the time to choose the future profession. Many roads are open before the graduates: technical schools, colleges and universities. Centuries ago there were only a few jobs: people were farmers, bakers, butchers or carpenters. Today there are thousands of different kinds of jobs, and new ones are constantly appearing.

When choosing a future career one should always consider different factors. One of them is getting satisfaction from a job. It's very important to choose a profession that suits your interests. Some people think that a job should be interesting and socially important. Some jobs are more suitable for men and others for women. For example, the professions of a secretary or a nurse are more suitable for women. A lifeguard, a firefighter or a pilot are more likely the jobs for men. You should also decide whether you want to work indoors or outdoors.

To make the right choice, you should take into account your traits of character. If you want to become a good doctor you must be patient, caring and kind. Teacher's work requires love for children, profound knowledge of subjects, and the ability to explain. A secretary has to be efficient and careful in order to do her work quickly and accurately. Salespeople need to be friendly and persuasive, to get people buy their products. Firefighters must be quick-thinking and able to work well under stress, as they are often required to make split-second decisions.

Another important factor in making a choice is money. There are highly paid jobs and low-paid jobs. It's not a secret that everybody wants to earn as much money as possible. Training, promotional prospects and conditions should be also taken into account.

2. Answer the questions.

1. When do people first start to think about profession?

2. What professions are suitable for men? What are for women? Are there jobs that are suitable for both?
3. What factors should we consider when choosing a job?
4. What is the main factor? Why?
5. What personal qualities should one have to be a firefighter?

3. Write down the qualities that people of the following professions should have.

a firefighter _____
 a doctor _____
 a teacher _____
 a secretary _____
 a salesperson _____

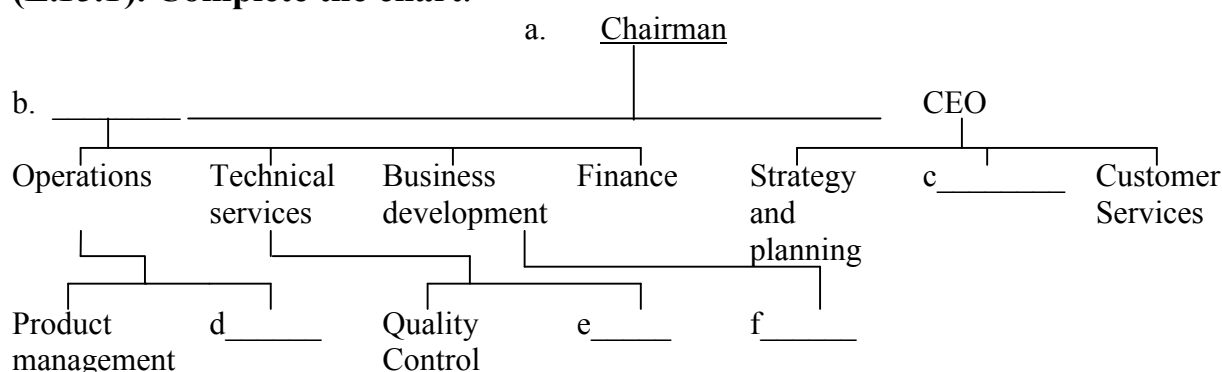
LISTENING / SPEAKING

Getting an overview

4. Colin Vickerstaff is a company director. He is speaking to a group of new graduate trainees. Listen and complete the company profile (L.13.1).

Company profile	
Name:	AGM industries
Established:	
Main activity:	
Headquarters:	
Turnover:	
No.of employees:	
Current market share:	

5. Listen as Colin describes the management organization of his company (L.13.1). Complete the chart.



6. **Describing a company. Study the language below that you can use to describe a company and its activities. Make notes of the words and expressions in *italics*.**

- The company was *founded / established* in ... / It is *based in* ...
- The *main activities* of the company are ...
- It *produces / supplies / exports / manufactures* ...
- It is *one of the leading* ... / *at the forefront of* ...
- It has an *annual turnover* in excess of ...
- It is *headed by* ...
- It is *organized into* three divisions / *made up of* five departments

7. **Prepare to describe a company you know. Make notes about its background, main activity, structure and organization, etc. Then describe the company in as much detail as you can.**

8. **Listen to four people talk about their jobs (L.13.2). Which department do you think each person works in?**

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Finance | B. Sales and Marketing | C. Human Resources |
| D. Public Relations | E. Research and Development | F. Customer Services |

Michiko _____ Carl _____ Youssry _____ Heidi _____

9. **Listen again and note any words or expressions that helped you to identify the department each person works in.**

Michiko Promoting the company, raise our profile, image

Carl _____

Youssry _____

Heidi _____

10. **A. Talking about your strength. Study these words and expressions you can use to describe your personal qualities.**

creative	flexible	reliable	methodical	well-organized
confident	determined	analytical	sociable	efficient

a good listener
 good with computers
 good at solving problems
 can overcome challenges
 can work under pressure
 able to meet deadlines
 good at communicating with people
 a good decision maker

B. Complete the personal profile using the words and expressions above, then talk about your strengths.

Personal profile

Personal qualities

I am _____

Abilities

I can _____

Grammar: Phrasal Verbs

These verbs consist of verb + adverb. Phrasal Verbs can stand alone (intransitive verbs) or they can be used together with an object.

- **Watch out.** There is a bike coming.

If there is an adverb in the sentence the phrasal verb can be put before or after the object.

- He **picked** the broken car **up**. or

- I **picked up** the broken car.

If you use the pronoun **IT** for the phrase **the broken car**, the pronoun has to go between the verb and the adverb.

- I picked **it** up.

Prepositional Verbs

These verbs consist of verb + preposition. The object has to go after the preposition. The object must not go between the verb and the preposition. Prepositional Verbs cannot be separated.

- He often **looks at** his photos.

incorrect: ~~He often looks his photos at.~~

Examples

Phrasal Verbs consist of **verb** + adverb or verb + preposition. The meaning of these combinations is mostly very different from the verb and the adverb or preposition alone.

Together with adverbs or prepositions the phrases have new meanings. Study the following examples:

look *after* – He often looks after his brother. (to take care of sb/sth)

look *back* – My grandfather likes to look back on his childhood. (to think about sth in the past)

look *down* – They look down on her because she didn't study at a university. (to think that sb is not as good as others)

look *for* – I'm looking for my watch. (to try to find sb/sth)

look *forward to* – She always looks forward to meeting him. (to be excited about sth that is going to happen)

look *in* – Could you look in on Peggy when you are in town? (to make a short visit)

look *out (for)* – Look out for George while you are in the club. (to try to spot sb/sth)

look *over* – Could you look over my report, please? (to review sth)

look up – You should look up the word in a dictionary. (to look for information – online or offline)

1. Complete each sentence with the following prepositions – for, in, in, with, on, under.

1. I work _____ a large international company.
2. I work _____ the sales department.
3. The colleagues I work _____ are very supportive.
4. I work mainly _____ our London office.
5. At the moment I'm working _____ a big project.
6. I have to work _____ very tight deadlines.

2. Use the following verbs (believe, fill, get, look, put, switch, take, throw, turn, try) and the prepositions (away, down, for, in, off, on, out) and form meaningful sentences.

EXAMPLE:

My parents are out. So I have to _____ my baby-brother.
My parents are out. So I have to **look after** my baby-brother.

1. Quick! _____ the bus. It's ready to leave.
2. I don't know where my book is. I have to _____ it.
3. It's dark inside. Can you _____ the light, please?
4. _____ the form, please.
5. I need some new clothes. Why don't you _____ these jeans?
6. It's warm inside. _____ your coat.
7. This pencil is really old. You can _____ it _____.
8. It's so loud here. Can you _____ the radio a little?
9. The firemen were able to _____ the fire in Church Street.
10. Does your little brother _____ ghosts?

3. Choose the correct preposition from the box and form meaningful sentences. LOOK

after / at / back on / down / forward to / in / out / round / through / up
--

1. Henry looked _____ the magazine quickly.
2. Look _____! There's a bus coming! It is going to hit you!
3. Did the doctor look _____ your leg?
4. She looked _____ from her book when she heard the noise.
5. We were looking _____ the shops when we were in Ashville.
6. They are looking _____ meeting their friends.
7. How do you feel when you look _____ your childhood?
8. John has to look _____ his younger brother.
9. Our boss looks _____ some people in his firm.

10. I look _____ on my child every now and then.

4. Choose the correct preposition from the box and form meaningful sentences. COME

across / back / down / from / off / in / out / over / through / on

1. He comes _____ Italy.
2. The blue car came _____ last.
3. Come _____! Try once more.
4. We came _____ home very late.
5. She came _____ some old letters in the cellar.
6. The price of computers is coming _____.
7. He is trying to come _____ these tablets.
8. The sun came _____ after the rain had stopped.
9. They came _____ to New Orleans last summer.
10. His birthday is coming _____ next week.

5. Choose the correct preposition from the box and form meaningful sentences. GET

along / back / down / away / off / in / out / together / through / up

1. When we got _____ to the room, she had already left.
2. The police let him get _____ with only a \$10 ticket.
3. Look! Our plane is getting _____ now.
4. Students have to get _____ when the teacher comes in.
5. We have to get _____ for our presentation on Friday.
6. Please return the book when you got _____ it.
7. My father stopped the car and got _____.
8. Does Ken get _____ with his parents?
9. We couldn't get _____ what the teacher said.
10. They got _____ the bus and walked to school.

6. Choose the correct phrasal verbs to complete these sentences.

1. If you make a mistake, keep calm and _____. Don't panic.
a) come on b) call for c) bring up d) carry on
2. I'll _____ you after work. I have booked a table at 7.
a) come on b) call for c) check out d) be over
3. I'm glad that the quarantine _____ now.
a) breaks down b) is over c) checks out d) carries on
4. The thieves _____ and stole all the equipment.
a) checked out b) called for c) broke up d) broke in

5. Nobody knows why they _____. They seemed in love and perfect for each other.

a) brought up b) broke up c) checked out d) broke down

6. The boat's engine _____ and they spent two agonizing weeks out at sea.

a) carried on b) broke up c) checked out d) broke down

7. Many grandparents _____ their grandchildren because their parents can't take care of them. a) break up b) bring up c) are over d) come on

8. _____, we're going to be late for the movies!

a) carry out b) come on c) bring out d) check out

9. They are going to _____ a study in order to reduce air pollution.

a) check out b) carry out c) bring up d) break down

10. When he was _____ of the hotel, he realized he didn't have his credit card.

a) coming on b) carrying out c) calling for d) checking out

UNIT 14

Topic: Academy life

Grammar: Past Simple and Past Continuous: more contrast

READING

1. Read and translate the text.

affordable	machine tools
be equipped with	metalworking
carry on	noisy
chat	one-storeyed
conduct	prepare
course of study	rearrange
currently	research work
be enrolled	tasty
full-time students	up-to-date equipment
industrial automation	

TOM'S ACADEMY

Hello everyone!

Let me tell you about my Polytechnical Academy. I am really glad that I study here. It is one of the finest country's higher educational institutions. Many famous people have graduated from my Academy, and not only engineers or scientists, but many outstanding writers, actors, showmen and politicians. Studying at our Academy gives a solid background in all spheres of knowledge and prepares for practical work.

Our Academy is quite large and old. It was founded in the 19th century by the famous Russian inventor Vladimir Komarov. First it was a small department of a large University, but later it was rearranged into an independent institution. Nowadays it is a large school where more than 5000 students are currently enrolled. About 3000 students are full-time students, and the rest are part-time students.

The course of study at my academy lasts five years. There are many faculties in my academy. Here are some of them: the faculty of industrial automation robotics, the faculty of plastics, the faculty of machine tools and the faculty of metalworking.

Our academy is large and we have several buildings. One of the buildings is for lectures and seminars only. There are many large halls there so that students of 3-4 groups together can fit in there. And that is more than 100 people. The acoustics in such large halls is very good but sometimes it is very noisy when students chat during the lecture.

We have two laboratory buildings which are equipped with up-to-date equipment and there students can carry on lab works and conduct various experiments. Many students from my group do their own research work.

There are several cafes at the academy. My favorite one is situated in a separate one-storeyed building and people say that this is the oldest canteen or student's café. The food there is tasty and very affordable.

There are also several dormitories or hostel buildings where students from other cities live.

2. Answer the questions.

1. Where did Tom study?
2. When was the Academy founded? Who was the founder?
3. How many students are enrolled?
4. How long does the course of study last?
5. Are there any cafes or canteens at the academy?
6. What can you say about the buildings of the academy?

3. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

1. Larger schools are better than smaller ones.
2. It is impossible to enter university if you haven't attended preparatory courses.
3. The best professors are the oldest ones.
4. It is better to live in a dormitory or in a student hostel than to rent an apartment.
5. Professors always know more than students and teaching instructors.

LISTENING / SPEAKING

4. **Watch the video “My University” on YouTube channel.**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QFKCs7NTWw8>

5. **Write out the verbs in the Past Tense from the video and give their first forms.**

6. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Мұнда көптеген танымал лингвистер оқыды. / Здесь учились многие известные лингвисты.
2. Біз испан грамматикасының барлық аспектілерін зерттедік. / Мы изучили все аспекты испанской грамматики.
3. Мен компьютерде дәрістер жаздым. / Я писал лекции на компьютере.
4. Біз университеттің алдында топтық суретке түстік. / Мы сделали групповое фото перед университетом.
5. Мен көп уақытымды кітапханада өткіздім. / Большую часть времени я проводил в библиотеке.
6. Мен шет тілдерін оқыдым. / Я изучал иностранные языки.

7. Give negative and interrogative forms of the following sentences.

1. I had many classes in this lecture hall.
2. I particularly enjoyed the lectures on English literature.
3. I improved my pronunciation.
4. I did a lot of writing here.
5. Every day I spent 30 minutes in the gym.
6. I received my diploma.

8. Tell about:

- a) your secondary school (college);
- b) the faculty of your university;
- c) your favorite teacher at school.

9. Do you know?

1. When was your Academy established?
2. Who was the first Chief?
3. Can you name brave, courages, honorable generals, firefighters, rescuers among the graduates of your academy?
4. How many people are currently enrolled?

Grammar: Past Simple and Past Continuous: more contrast

Past Simple		Past Continuous
+	Subject + V-ed, -d / V2 I <i>went</i> to school on Monday. She <i>watched</i> TV in the evening.	Subject + was / were Ving I <i>was writing</i> a letter. He <i>was eating</i> a banana. They <i>were driving</i> home.
-	Subject + didn't V I <i>didn't go</i> to school on Monday. She <i>didn't watch</i> TV in the evening.	Subject + was / were not Ving I <i>was not writing</i> a letter. He <i>was not eating</i> a banana. They <i>were not driving</i> home.
?	Did subject + V? Did I <i>go</i> to school on Monday? Did she <i>watch</i> TV in the evening? What did you do yesterday?	Was / Were subject + Ving? <i>Was</i> I <i>writing</i> a letter? <i>Was</i> he <i>eating</i> a banana? <i>Were</i> they <i>driving</i> home? What were you doing at that time?
Adverbs (time expressions)		
yesterday, the day before yesterday, ago, last week (time, month, year, etc.)		at 5 o'clock yesterday, at that time, when, while, from 6 till 7 o'clock yesterday, all day, the whole month

1. Underline the correct verb form in each sentence.

1. While I *was doing* / *did* my homework, I had a good idea.

2. Jim *was breaking / broke* his leg when he was playing golf.
3. When I arrived, I *was doing / went* into the kitchen.
4. We *were finding / found* an old box while we were digging in the garden.
5. I *was seeing / saw* an old friend while I was waiting for the train.
6. While I *had / was having* a bath, the phone rang.

2. Open the brackets using the verbs in Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. Chris (eat) _____ spaghetti every day last week.
2. When I (come) _____ into the room, two boys (play) _____ football.
3. Peter (turn on) _____ the TV, but nothing (happen) _____.
4. While we (run) _____ in the park, Mary (fall over) _____.
5. While I (listen) _____ to music, I (hear) _____ the doorbell.
6. I (break) _____ my pen while I (do) _____ my homework.

3. Read the paragraph. Choose the most suitable word for each space.

Last week my friend Sandy and I (1) _____ to go to the beach on the bus. While we (2) _____ for the bus, it suddenly _____ to rain. We (4) _____ summer clothes, and we (5) _____ an umbrella. While we (6) _____ there in the rain, Sandy's mother (7) _____ past, so we (8) _____ to her. Luckily, she (9) _____ us, and (10) _____ us home in the car.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A decided | B was deciding | C were deciding |
| A were waiting | B waiting | C was waiting |
| A start | B was starting | C started |
| A was wearing | B wore | C were wearing |
| A weren't having | B had | C didn't have |
| A stood | B were standing | C standed |
| A drove | B driving | C drove |
| A were waving | B waved | C was waving |
| A noticing | B noticed | C didn't notice |
| A took | B take | C took |

4. Read and answer the questions.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 pm, Phil wasn't doing his homework...



- ✓ He was playing computer games when he kicked the table.
- ✓ Phil's dad was washing the car when a vase hit him on the head.
- ✓ Phil's mom was planting flowers when she fell over and sprained her ankle.

1. What was Phil doing in his room?
2. What was Phil's dad doing when the vase fell on his head?
3. What was Phil's mother doing when she fell over?
4. What happened to her?

5. Write sentences using Past Simple, Past Continuous and WHEN.

1. Linda / vacuum / she / break / vase.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Jones / drive / to work / they / have / accident.
3. My mother and I / plant / vegetables / my friends / arrive.
4. Jerry / make / salad / he / cut / finger.
5. Tina / walk / park / she / find / € 10.
6. The girl / eat / a sandwich / the monkey / scare / her.

6. Complete the text with the Past Simple or the Past Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

I (walk) _____ home from school yesterday when I (meet) _____ my cousin Jake. He (want) _____ to play football so we (go) _____ to the park. At the park, we (see) _____ our friend Mario. He (try) _____ to climb a tree. He (climb) _____ higher when he (fall) _____ and (sprain) _____ his wrist. It (be) _____ quite bad so I (go) _____ for help. I (run) _____ home to get my mum when I (fall) _____ and (break) _____ my ankle. In the end, Jake (call) _____ for an ambulance and they (take) _____ Mario and me to hospital.

7. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. I was sleeping when _____.
2. _____ they crashed.
3. _____ I fell and broke my leg.
4. I was kicking a ball in the garden _____.

UNIT 15

Topic: About Firefighters

Grammar: Types of questions

READING

1. Read and translate the text.

apprenticeship programs

driver's license

emergency

fire departments

fire hydrant

fire safety

firefighter

hose

maintain

pump

put out

require

requirement

rescue

road accident

spread

survivor

trap

treatment

under supervision

ABOUT FIREFIGHTERS

Firefighters are trained to control and put out fires. Firefighters must work quickly as a team to keep fires from spreading. They connect hoses to fire hydrants and operate pumps to power the hoses to help control the fire. They may also need to rescue people who are trapped inside burning buildings. Firefighters may remain at the scene of an emergency for days, rescuing survivors and helping with medical treatment.

Firefighters also respond to nonfire emergencies, such as road accidents and medical emergencies. In addition to their roles in emergency situations, firefighters conduct drills and training, clean and maintain their equipment, prepare reports on emergencies, and provide public education on fire safety.

There are many requirements for becoming a firefighter in the United States. To apply for entrance into a fire academy, candidates need a high school diploma or the equivalent, be at least 18 years old, and have a driver's license. They also have to pass three tests (written, physical, and psychological) and an interview. If all these exams are passed, then candidates enter an apprenticeship, or training period. Some fire departments have apprenticeship programs that last up to four years. These programs combine classroom instruction with training under the supervision of experienced firefighters.

Some firefighter positions require medical training. For these positions, firefighters need to be certified as emergency medical technicians.

The requirements for becoming a firefighter in Canada are similar to the United States. In Canada, firefighters attend a fire school. Each province or territory has its own requirements, so firefighting students usually train in the province or territory where they want to work.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What are the first duties of firefighters?

2. How do they put out fires?
3. Why may they remain at the scene of an emergency for days?
4. What else do the firefighters do except extinguishing fires?
5. What are requirements for becoming a firefighter in the US?
6. Do you know the requirements for becoming a firefighter in your country?
7. Is medical treatment required everywhere?

3. Translate the following into English.

1. Өрт сөндірушілер өртті бақылайды және сөндіреді. / Пожарные контролируют и тушат пожар.
2. Өрт сөндірушілер тез жұмыс істеуі керек. / Пожарные должны работать быстро.
3. Олар өрт жердерін өрт гидранттарына қосады. / Они подключают рукава к пожарным гидрантам.
4. Олар жанып жатқан ғимараттардың ішінде қалған адамдарды құтқарады. / Они спасают людей, оказавшихся внутри горящих зданий.
5. Өрт академиясына түсуге өтініш беру үшін үміткерлерге орта мектеп дипломы қажет. / Чтобы подать заявку на поступление в пожарную академию, кандидатам необходим диплом средней школы.
6. Кейбір шәкірттік бағдарламалар төрт жылға дейін созылады. / Некоторые программы ученичества длятся до четырех лет.
7. Өрт сөндірушілердің кейбір лауазымдары медициналық дайындықты қажет етеді. / Некоторые должности пожарных требуют медицинской подготовки.
8. Канадада өрт сөндірушілер өрт сөндіру мектебіне барады. / В Канаде пожарные посещают пожарную школу.

4. Make up sentences with the following words and expressions.

put out the fire, keep fire from spreading, control the fire, road accident, maintain equipment, rescue people, fire safety, fire department, under the supervision, be certified

5. Watch the video on You Tube Channel about the firefighters' work in Chicago. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gNEW_klvqqk&t=79s

6. Watch again (1:05) and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

hurt your neck	be brave	~~fire department~~	terrified of snakes
cover your ears	sledge	kindergarten	stop moving

- (1) Fire department
- Hey buddy, buddy, hang on, okay? Hey, (2) _____. I don't want you to (3) _____, okay bud?
- Watch his neck
- He's easy! We straighten it all the way.
- Hey, you got a (4) _____, Archie?
- Snakes
- Snakes? What do you like? What do you (5) _____ anacondas or pythons?
- Anacondas.
- Yeah I'm a... I'm an anaconda man myself.
- What about your mom?
- God no, I'm (6) _____.
- Find an anchor point tied off right.
- Hey give me a (7) _____.
- Secure.
- The arc air torch is on this way yeah.
- Hey Archie, what are you in uh?
- (8) _____
- I need you to (9) _____ and calm okay? You can do that for me right?
- Okay listen, this is gonna be really loud okay, so I want you to (10) _____
_____. You do that for me all right? Be brave. You're doing great.

Grammar: Types of questions

There are 5 main types of questions in the English language.

➤ General questions (yes / no questions):

For example: Do you play football with your brother?

Did Megan wash the dishes yesterday?

➤ Special questions (wh-questions):

For example: How many days a week do you work?

What will you do tomorrow?

➤ Alternative questions (or-questions):

For example: Are you planning to buy shoes **or** a shirt?

Do you want to buy a car **or** a truck?

➤ Disjunctive questions (tag questions):

For example: He is your brother, **isn't he**?

They looked for a house, **didn't they**?

I couldn't tell the truth, could I?

➤ Subject questions (who, what/which questions):

For example: **Who** broke the window two days ago?

What student works smart at school and enjoys learning?

Word Order in English Questions

	00	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Question word	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Predicate	Object	Adverbial modifier of Place	Adverbial modifier of time	
			They	spend	their holidays	at the seaside	in summer.	
Tag question			They	spend	their holidays	at the seaside	in summer,	don't they?
Subject question	Who	-	-	spends	holidays	at the seaside	in summer?	
Yes/no question		Do	they	spend	their holidays	at the seaside	in summer?	
Alternative question		Do	they	spend	their holidays	at the seaside or in the forest	in summer?	
Special question	Where	do	they	spend	their holidays	-	in summer?	
	When	do	they	spend	their holidays	at the seaside?	-	
	What	do	they	spend	-	at the seaside	in summer?	
	What	do	they	do	-	at the seaside	in summer?	

Who? What? Which? Whose? Whom? Why? When? Where? What time?
 What colour?
 How? How many? How much? How long? How far? How come?

1. Make general questions:

1. the, you, take, out, do, rubbish?
2. lately, has, homework, Gerry, his, forgotten?
3. the, did, you, like, food?
4. pasta, eat, don't, you?
5. have, ever, gone, you, fishing?
6. any jobs, he, at home, to do, have, does?
7. ever, visited, Rita, has, Italy?
8. your, hotel, near the beach, was?
9. nice, a, time, did, they, have?

2. Make question to these sentences and write them down.

- 1) The book is on the table. (Where?)
- 2) The pupils are on the lesson. (General)
- 3) She is writing an exercise. (What?)

- 4) I cooked dinner for my parents yesterday. (Why?)
- 5) The shop is visited by thousands of people. (Alternative: museum?)
- 6) Her dogs are eating. (Whose?)
- 7) There are some cushions on the sofa. (What colour?)
- 8) My friend has been to Germany twice. (How many times?)
- 9) The book helps to understand people. (Tag)
- 10) The neighbours were on holidays last month. (When?)
- 11) We've just bought the house. (Who?)
- 12) The statue was made of marble. (What...of?)
- 13) Mike has a sister. (General)

3. Ask alternative questions to these sentences:

1. Goldfish live in fishbowls/cages. – Do goldfish live in fishbowls or in cages?
2. Parrots can talk/swim.
3. Canaries/parrots can sing.
4. Simon had a hamster/cat last year.
5. Budgies/crows are colorful birds.
6. Betsy kept rabbits/cats last summer.
7. Rabbits/goldfish can hop.
8. Sue likes kittens/puppies.
9. Bob walks his dog/turtle every evening.

4. Read the following statements and fill in the gaps using correct question tags.

1. Juhi is from Mumbai, ____?
2. We are late for the movies, ____?
3. Sam isn't a good boy, ____?
4. I was wrong about this, ____?
5. Andrew was present at the school yesterday, ____?
6. You have done your homework, ____?
7. Please stop talking, ____?
8. I am afraid Tim is very sick, ____?
9. Sheena won't mind if I use her book, ____?
10. The girl is playing the piano, ____?
11. Patrick will come to the seminar tonight, ____?
12. Rita never acts so rudely, ____?
13. Sam isn't a student, ____?
14. It is very humid today, ____?
15. Laura is beautiful, ____?

5. Put 5 different questions to the text "About Firefighters".

GLOSSARY

A

absolutely sure	мүлде сенімді	абсолютно уверен
action films	экшн фильмдері	боевики
adult children	ересек балалар	взрослые дети
advantage	артықшылық	преимущество
affordable	қол жетімді	доступный
age group	жас тобы	возрастная группа
agency	агенттік	агентство
aging parents	қартайған ата-аналар	стареющие родители
agricultural	ауыл шаруашылығы	сельскохозяйственный
aircraft	ұшақ	самолет
all age groups	барлық жас топтары	все возрастные группы
ancestors	ата-бабалар	предки
anthem	әнұран	гимн
apprenticeship programs	шәкірттік бағдарламалар	программы ученичества
ascend	көтерілу	восходить
atmosphere of competitions	бәсекелестік атмосферасы	атмосфера соревнований
attempt	тырысу	пытаться

B

backpack	рюкзак	рюкзак
bank	жағалау	берег
based (on)	негізделген	основанный на
be enrolled	тіркелген болу	быть зачисленным
be equipped with	Жабдықталған болу	быть оснащенным
be fond of	ұнату	нравиться, любить
<i>be grateful</i>	риза болуы	быть благодарным
<i>be incomplete</i>	толық емес болу	быть неполным
be more independent	көбірек тәуелсіз болыңыз	быть более независимым
be patient	шыдамды болу	быть терпеливым
<i>be the most</i>	ең жанашыр болыңыз	будь самым
<i>compassionate</i>		сострадательным
be unhappy	бақытсыз болу	быть несчастным
become	болу	становиться
become limited by health or mobility	денсаулығы немесе қозғалғыштығы бұзылады	стать ограниченным по здоровью или подвижности
best place	ең жақсы жер	лучшее место
boat-racing	қайық жарысы	гонки на лодках
border	шекара	граница
born	туған	рожденный

boundless steppes	шексіз дала	бескрайние степи
bread maker	нан машинасы	хлебопечка
bread-maker	асыраушы	кормилец
bride	қалыңдық	невеста
bring home	үйге әкел	принести домой
bringing up	тәрбие	воспитание
build strong family relationships	берік отбасылық қарым-қатынастарды құру	построить крепкие семейные отношения
bullfighting	коррида	коррида
bungee jumping	банджи секіру	прыжки с тарзанки
butcher	қасапшы	мясник
С		
care throughout the generations	ұрпаққа қамқорлық	забота на протяжении поколений
carpenter	ағаш ұстасы	плотник
carry on	жалғастыру	продолжать
cartoons	мультфильмдер	мультфильмы
change	өзгерту	изменять
changeable	өзгермелі	переменчивый, изменчивый
channel	арна	канал
charitable	қайырымдылық	доброжелательный
chat	сөйлесу, араласу	общаться
cheeseburger	чизбургер	чизбургер
chestnut hair	қоңыр шаш	каштановые волосы
child-rearing	балаларды тәрбиелеу	воспитание детей
choose	таңдау	выбирать
climate	климат	климат
climbing	альпинизм	альпинизм
close friends	жақын достар	близкие друзья
close-knit	ұйымшыл	сплоченный
coach	туристік автобус	туристический автобус
comedies	комедия	комедии
communicate	қарым-қатынас жасау	общаться
<i>complaints</i>	шағымдар	жалобы
compulsory subject	міндетті пән	обязательный предмет
conduct	жетекшілік ету	руководить
consist of	тұрады	состоит из
conspire	қастандық	заговор
constitutional monarchy	конституциялық монархия	конституционная монархия
convenient	ыңғайлы	удобный
copper	мыс	медь

course of study	оқу курсы	курс обучения
craft project	қолөнер жобасы	ремесленный проект
culture	мәдениет	культура
curious	қызық	любопытный
currency	валюта	валюта
currently	қазіргі уақытта	в настоящее время
customs	әдет-ғұрыптар	обычай
D		
daily routines	күн тәртібі	распорядок дня
death	өлім	смерть
decide	шешу	решать
deck	палуба	палуба
defensive fortification	қорғаныс бекінісі	оборонительное укрепление
department	бөлімше	отделение
desert	шөл	пустыня
destination point	баратын жер	место назначения
determine	анықтау	определять
develop	дамыту	развивать
different characters	эртүрлі кейіпкерлер	разные персонажи
different perspectives	эртүрлі көзқарастар	разные точки зрения
disadvantage	кемшілік	недостаток
discussion	талқылау	обсуждение
distinctive	айрықша	отличительный
diverse	алуан түрлі	разнообразный
divide (into)	бөлу	разделить (на)
dog-racing	тазы жарысы	собачьи бега
domestic flight	ішкі рейс	внутренний рейс
driver's license	жүргізуші куәлігі	водительское удостоверение
E		
earn	ақша табу	зарабатывать
elegant	талғампаз	элегантный
emergency	төтенше жағдай	чрезвычайная ситуация
emotional health	эмоционалды денсаулық	эмоциональное здоровье
<i>emotional support</i>	эмоционалды қолдау	эмоциональная поддержка
endless	шексіз	бесконечный
enormous	үлкен	громадный
entertainment	ойын-сауық	развлечение
essential part	маңызды бөлігі	существенная часть
estimate	бағалау	оценивать
expand	кеңейту	расширять

experiences	тәжірибе	опыт
extreme sports	экстремалды спорт түрлері	экстримальные виды спорта
F		
family members	отбасы мүшелері	члены семьи
famous	белгілі	известный
fascinating	сүйкімді	очаровательный
fear	қорқыныш	страх
feel sick	жүрек айну	тошнить
feels at home	үй сияқты сезінеді	чувствует себя как дома
find a compromise	ымыраға келу	найти компромисс
fire department	өрт сөндіру бөлімі	пожарная часть
fire hydrant	өрт гидранты	пожарный гидрант
fire safety	өрт қауіпсіздігі	пожарная безопасность
firefighter	өрт сөндіруші	пожарный
flow	ағын	поток
focus (on)	назар аударыңыз (қосулы)	сосредоточиться (на)
football fields	футбол алаңдары	футбольные поля
football match	футбол матчы	футбольный матч
forest	орман	лес
formerly	бұрынғы	бывший
<i>foundation of personality</i>	тұлғаның негізі	основа личности
frankness	ашықтық	откровенность, искренность, прямота
friendly environment	достық орта	дружелюбная среда
from time to time	кейде	время от времени
full-time students	күндізгі бөлім студенттері	студенты дневного отделения
G		
gain	алу	получать
general belief	жалпы пікір	общее мнение
generation	ұрпақ	поколение
get a real joy	шынайы қуанышқа ие болыңыз	получить настоящую радость
get smb.do smth.	біреуді мәжбүрлеу	заставить кого-л. сделать что-л.
go back to school	мектепке қайту	идти обратно в школу
go in for sports	спортпен айналысу	заниматься спортом
go regularly to swimming-pools	бассейндерге үнемі бару	регулярно ходить в бассейны
go to tennis courts	теннис корттарына барыңыз	пойти на теннисные корты
go to the gym	спортзалға бару	ходить в тренажерный

gold	алтын	зал
good exercise	жақсы жаттығу	золото
good experience	жақсы тәжірибе	хорошее упражнение
good or bad mood	жақсы немесе жаман көңіл-күй	хороший опыт
graduate	түлек	хорошее или плохое настроение
graduate from the University	университетті бітіру	выпускник
grandchildren	немерелері	заканчивать университет
great distance	ұзақ қашықтық	внуки
great-grandchildren	шөберелері	большое расстояние
groom	күйеу	правнуки
Н		
handsome	әдемі	жених
hardworking	еңбекқор	красивый (о мужчине)
hate the dentist	тіс дәрігерін жек көру	трудолюбивый
have a good soundtrack	жақсы саундтрек бар	ненавидеть дантиста
have a sense of humor	юмор сезіміне ие болу	иметь хороший саундтрек
have free time	бос уақытыңыз болады	иметь чувство юмора
have too many things	тым көп нәрсе бар	иметь свободное время
head of the state	мемлекет басшысы	иметь слишком много вещей
health problems	денсаулық проблемалары	глава государства
healthy diet	дұрыс тамақтану	проблемы со здоровьем
hiking	туризм (жорық)	здоровая диета
honoured guest	құрметті қонақ	туризм (поход)
hose	жең	почетный гость
hospitable	қонақжай	рукав
hospitality	қонақжайлылық	гостеприимный
hot	ыстық	гостеприимство
House of Commons	Қауымдар Палатасы	горячий
House of Lords	Лордтар Үйі	Палата Общин
household	шаруашылық	Дом Лордов
household duties	шаруашылық міндеттер	хозяйство
<i>how to behave</i>	өзін қалай ұстау керек	домашние обязанности
human nature	адам табиғаты	как себя вести
I		
I'm usually	Мен әдетте сабырлы /	Я обычно спокойная,
calm/emotional/active...	эмоционалды /	эмоциональная,
identity	белсендімін...	активная...
	тұлға	личность

imagine	елестету	представлять себе
imagine my life	менің өмірімді елестетіңіз	представь мою жизнь
<i>imitate</i>	еліктеу	имитировать
impossible	мүмкін емес	невозможный
impractical	практикалық емес	непрактичный
impressive	әсерлі	впечатляющий
in conclusion	қорытындылай	в заключение
in constant contact	тұрақты байланыста	в постоянном контакте
in my opinion	менің ойымша	по моему мнению
inactive people	белсенді емес адамдар	неактивные люди
increase	арттыру	увеличивать
independence	тәуелсіздік	независимость
independent country	тәуелсіз ел	независимая страна
independent life	тәуелсіз өмір	независимая жизнь
industrial	өнеркәсіптік	промышленный
industrial automation	индустриялық автоматтандыру	индустриальная автоматизация
intergenerational relationships	ұрпақтар арасындағы қатынастар	отношения между поколениями
international flight	халықаралық рейс	международный рейс
invade	басып кіру	вторгаться
iron	темір	железо
island, isle	арал	остров
J		
jogging	жүгіру	бег трусцой
junk food	зиянды тағам	нездоровая пища
K		
keep body healthy and young	денені сау және жас ұстау	сохранить тело здоровым и молодым
keeps a person in a good form	адамды жақсы күйде ұстау	держат человека в хорошей форме
knowledge	білім	знание
L		
lake	көл	озеро
landlocked country	теңізге шыға алмайтын ел	страна, не имеющая выхода к морю
lead	қорғасын	свинец
learn something new	жаңа нәрсе үйрену	узнавать что-то новое
legislative body	заң шығарушы орган	законодательный орган
leisure time	бос уақыт	свободное время
liner	лайнер	лайнер
live longer	ұзағырақ өмір сүріңіз	жить дольше
live together under the	бір шаңырақ астында	жить вместе под одной

one roof	бірге өмір сүру	крышей
live together	бірге тұру	жить вместе
liveliness	жандылық	живость
lively	жанды	оживленный
local schools	жергілікті мектептер	местные школы
lofty ideal	жоғары идеал	высокий идеал
loneliness	жалғыздық	одиночество
lose one's temper	ашулану	потерять самообладание
luggage	багаж	багаж

М

machine tools	станоктар	станки
maintain	қолдау	поддерживать
make a choice	таңдау жасау	делать выбор
make a difference	айырмашылық жасау	сделать разницу
make a mistake	қателесу	сделать ошибку
make an appointment	қабылдауға жазылу	записаться на прием
make friends	достасу	заводить друзей
make split-second decisions	бірнеше секунд ішінде шешім қабылдау	принимать решения за доли секунды
matchmaking	құда түсу	сватовство
<i>material part</i>	материалдық бөлігі	материальная часть
means	құрал	средство
metalworking	металл өңдеу	металлообработка
mild	жұмсақ	мягкий
mobility	ұтқырлық	мобильность
more stability	көбірек тұрақтылық	больше стабильности
<i>most important aspects</i>	ең маңызды аспектілері	самые важные аспекты
motherland	Отан	Родина
multinational country	көпұлтты ел	многонациональная страна
musicals	мюзиклдер	мюзиклы
my dearest people	менің ең қымбатты адамдарым	мои самые дорогие люди

N

national significance	ұлттық маңызы	национальное значение
national traditions	ұлттық дәстүрлер	национальные традиции
native	туған	родной
negative influences	теріс әсерлері	негативные влияния
new family keepsake	жаңа отбасылық сыйлық	новый семейный подарок
newlyweds	жас жұбайлар	молодожены
nickel	никель	никель
noisy	шулы	шумный

nomadic	көшпелі	кочевой
non-compulsory activities	қосымша әрекеттер	необязательные действия
О		
occupy	орналасу	занимать
ocean	мұхит	океан
ocean	мұхит	океан
on foot	жаяу	пешком
one-storeyed	бір қабатты	одноэтажный
open sea	ашық теңіз	открытое море
Р		
passive amateurs	пассивті әуесқойлар	пассивные любители
passport control	паспорттық бақылау	паспортный контроль
payment	төлем	оплата
permanent crossings	тұрақты ауысулар	постоянные переходы
person	адам	человек
persuasive	сендірерлік	убедительный
physical ability	физикалық қабілеттілік	физическая возможность
piece of happiness	бақыттың бір бөлшегі	кусочек счастья
play beach volleyball	жағажай волейболын ойнау	играть в пляжный волейбол
politeness	сыпайылық	вежливость, учтивость, обходительность
population	халық	население
positive impact	оң әсер етеді	положительное влияние
<i>precious advice</i>	асыл кеңес	драгоценный совет
prepare	дайындау	подготовить
presidential system of government	президенттік басқару жүйесі	президентская система правления
pretty	әдемі	хорошенькая, симпатичная (о женщине)
professional	кәсіби	профессиональный
profound knowledge	терең білім	глубокое знание
promotional prospect	жарнамалық перспектива	рекламная перспектива
proudly	мақтанышпен	гордо
provide assistance with knowledge	біліммен көмектесу	помочь знаниями
provide support	қолдау көрсету	предоставить поддержку
pump	сорғы	насос
put out	сөндіру	потушить
Q		
quick-thinking	жылдам ойлау	быстрое мышление

R

rapidly	жылдам	быстро
reach	жету	достигать
rearrange	қайта құру	переставить
reason	себеп	причина
recreation	демалыс	отдых
related to	қатысты	относится к
relationships	қатынас	отношение
relaxation	демалыс	релаксация
religious beliefs	діни сенім	религиозное верование
remoteness	қашықтық	удаленность
require	талап ету	требовать
requirement	талап	требование
rescue	құтқару	спасать
research work	зерттеу жұмысы	поисковая работа
rich (in)	бай	богат (на)
rites	ғұрыптар	обряды
river	өзен	река
road accident	көлік апаты	автокатастрофа
rule	басқару	править

S

save money	ақша үнемдеу үшін	экономить деньги
sea-sick	теңіз ауруы бар	иметь морскую болезнь
seat	автобус креслосы	зд. кресло автобуса
semi-desert	жартылай шөл	полупустыня
senior	аға	старший, старше
separate	бөлек	отдельный
set high goals	биік мақсаттар қою	ставить высокие цели
share emotions and experience	эмоциялар мен тәжірибелермен бөлісу	поделиться эмоциями и опытом
shipbuilding	кеме жасау	судостроение
Siberian Cossacks	Сібір казактары	Сибирские казаки
significance	мағынасы	значение
silver	күміс	серебро
situate	орналастыру	располагать
skating rinks	роликтер	катки
skiing stations	шаңғы станциялары	лыжные станции
skyscraper	зәулім ғимарат	небоскреб
slim	арық	стройный, изящный
smart	жақсы киінген, сәнді,	хорошо одетый,
	талғампаз	модный, изящный
sociable	көпшіл	общительный
social classes	әлеуметтік таптар	социальные классы

social media
soul of the family
special unit of society
spoil
sport grounds
sport activity
spread
square kilometer
stadiums
state language
steppe
subcultures
subdivide
suitable for
sunrise
sunset
support of partners
surfing
surfing the Internet
surgeon
survival skills
survivor
swimming pools

әлеуметтік медиа
отбасының жаны
қоғамның ерекше бірлігі
бүлдіру
спорт алаңдары
спорттық белсенділік
тарату
шаршы шақырым
стадиондар
мемлекеттік тіл
дала
субмәдениеттер
бөлу
жарамды
күннің шығуы
күн батуы
серіктестердің қолдауы
серфинг
интернетті шарлау
хирург
тірі қалу дағдылары
тірі қалған
бассейндер

социальные медиа
душа семьи
особая ячейка общества
портить
спортивные площадки
спортивная деятельность
распространение
квадратный километр
стадионы
государственный язык
степь
субкультуры
подразделять
подходить для
восход
закат
поддержка партнеров
серфинг
серфинг в Интернете
хирург
навыки выживания
выживший
бассейны

T

take into account
take photos
tall
tasty
technology
tell fairytales
tent
thanks to
thrillers
ticket control
tin
traits of character
trap
travel agency
travel on business

ескеру
фотоға түсіру
жоғары
дәмді
технологиялар
әңгімелер айту
шатыр
арқасында
триллер
билетті бақылау
қалайы
мінез ерекшеліктері
тұзақ
туристік агенттік
іссапарға бару

принимать во внимание
фотографировать
высокий
вкусный
технологии
рассказывать сказки
палатка
благодаря
триллеры
билетный контроль
олово
черты характера
ловушка
туристическое агенство
отправляться в
командировку
уход
поездка

U

treatment
trip

күтім
сапар

under supervision	бақылауда	под наблюдением
unexpected balls	күтпеген шарлар	неожиданные шарики
unhappy or unsuccessful family	бақытсыз немесе жұмыс істемейтін отбасы	несчастливая или неблагополучная семья
unique perspective	бірегей перспектива	уникальная перспектива
unitary state	унитарлық мемлекет	унитарное государство
up-to-date equipment	заманауи жабдыктар	современное оборудование
uranium	уран	уран
V		
Virgin Lands Campaign	Тың жерлердегі науқан	Кампания на целинных землях
W		
well-built man	жақсы құрылған адам	хорошо сложенный мужчина
white-water rafting	рафтинг	рафтинг
windsurfing	виндсерфинг	виндсерфинг
work overtime	артық жұмыс істеу	работать сверхурочно
Z		
zink	мырыш	цинк

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IRREGULAR VERBS

	Infinitive	Past Simple (V2)	Participle II (V3)	Аудармасы	Перевод
1.	arise	arose	arisen	көтерілу	подниматься
2.	awake	awoke	awoken	ояту	пробуждать
3.	be	was (were)	been	болу	быть
4.	bear	bore	born	босану, тасымалдау	рожать, переносить
5.	beat	beat	beaten	ұру	бить
6.	become	became	become	болу	становиться
7.	begin	began	begun	бастау	начинать
8.	bend	bent	bent	еңкею	наклонять
9.	bet	bet	bet	бәс тігу	заключать пари
10.	bind	bound	bound	байланыстыру	связывать
11.	bite	bit	bitten	тістеу	кусать
12.	bleed	bled	bled	қан кету	кровоточить
13.	blow	blew	blown	үрлеу	дуть
14.	break	broke	broken	сындыру	ломать
15.	breed	bred	bred	жануарларды өсіру	разводить животных
16.	bring	brought	brought	әкелу	приносить
17.	build	built	built	салу	строить
18.	buy	bought	bought	сатып алу	покупать
19.	catch	caught	caught	ұстау	ловить
20.	choose	chose	chosen	таңдау	выбирать
21.	cling	clung	clung	жабысу, жармасу	цепляться
22.	come	came	come	келу	приходить
23.	cost	cost	cost	тұру (ақшалай бағасы туралы)	стоить
24.	cut	cut	cut	кесу	резать
25.	deal	dealt	dealt	істес болу	иметь дело
26.	dig	dug	dug	қазу	копать
27.	do	did	done	істеу	делать
28.	draw	drew	drawn	сурет салу, тарту	рисовать, тянуть
29.	drink	drank	drunk	ішу	пить
30.	drive	drove	driven	көлік жүргізу	водить автомобиль
31.	eat	ate	eaten	тамақтану	кушать
32.	fall	fell	fallen	күлау	падать

33.	feed	fed	fed	тамақтандыру	кормить
34.	feel	felt	felt	сезіну	чувствовать
35.	fight	fought	fought	күресу	бороться
36.	find	found	found	табу	находить
37.	flee	fled	fled	қашу	сбегать
38.	fly	flew	flown	ұшу	летать
39.	forbid	forbade	forbidden	тыйым салу	запрещать
40.	forget	forgot	forgotten	ұмыту	забывать
41.	forgive	forgave	forgiven	кешіру	прощать
42.	freeze	froze	frozen	мұздату	замораживать
43.	get	got	got (gotten)	алу	получать
44.	give	gave	given	беру	давать
45.	go	went	gone	бару	идти
46.	grow	grew	grown	өсу	расти
47.	hang	hung	hung	ілулі	висеть
48.	have	had	had	бар	иметь
49.	hear	heard	heard	есту	слышать
50.	hide	hid	hidden	жасыру	прятать
51.	hit	hit	hit	соққы беру, ұру	ударять, попадать
52.	hold	held	held	ұстау	держать
53.	hurt	hurt	hurt	ауырсыну	причинять боль
54.	keep	kept	kept	сақтау	сохранять, соблюдать
55.	know	knew	known	білу	знать
56.	lay	laid	laid	қою	класть
57.	lead	led	led	жетелеу, лидер болу	вести, лидировать
58.	learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	үйрену, білу	учиться, узнавать
59.	leave	left	left	кету	покидать, оставлять
60.	lend	lent	lent	қарызға беру	давать взаймы
61.	let	let	let	рұқсат ету	позволять
62.	lie	lay	lain	жату	лежать
63.	light	lit	lit	жарық қосу	зажигать, освещать
64.	lose	lost	lost	жоғалту	терять
65.	make	made	made	жасау	делать, мастерить
66.	mean	meant	meant	білдіру, мәнді болу	значить
67.	meet	met	met	кездесу, танысу	встречать, знакомиться

68.	pay	paid	paid	төлеу	платить
69.	put	put	put	қою	класть, ставить
70.	read	read	read	оқу	читать
71.	ride	rode	ridden	атқа міну	ездить верхом
72.	ring	rang	rung	қоңырау шалу	звонить
73.	rise	rose	risen	өсу, көтерілу	возрастать, подниматься
74.	run	ran	run	жүгіру	бежать
75.	say	said	said	айту	сказать
76.	see	saw	seen	қарау	видеть
77.	seek	sought	sought	іздеу	искать
78.	sell	sold	sold	сату	продавать
79.	send	sent	sent	жіберу	посылать
80.	set	set	set	орнату	устанавливать
81.	shake	shook	shaken	шайқау	трясти
82.	shine	shone	shone	жарқырау	светить, сиять
83.	shoot	shot	shot	ату	стрелять
84.	show	showed	shown	көрсету	показывать
85.	shrink	shrank	shrunk	кішірейту	сжиматься
86.	shut	shut	shut	жабу	закрывать, затворять
87.	sing	sang	sung	ән айту	петь
88.	sit	sat	sat	отыру	сидеть
89.	sleep	slept	slept	ұйықтау	спать
90.	slide	slid	slid	сырғанау	скользить
91.	smell	smelt	smelt	иістену, иіскеу	пахнуть, нюхать
92.	speak	spoke	spoken	сөйлеу	говорить
93.	spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)	әріптеп айту немесе жазу	произносить или писать по буквам
94.	spend	spent	spent	жұмсау, уақыт өткізу	тратить, проводить время
95.	spill	spilt (spilled)	spilt (spilled)	қю	разлить
96.	spin	spun	spun	айналдыру	крутить
97.	split	split	split	бөлу	разделять, раскалывать
98.	spoil	spoilt (spoiled)	spoilt (spoiled)	бүлдіру	портить
99.	spread	spread	spread	кеңейту, тарату	разворачивать, распространять
100.	stand	stood	stood	тұру	стоять

101.	steal	stole	stolen	ұрлау	воровать
102.	sting	stung	stung	шағу	жалить
103.	stink	stank	stunk	сасу	вонять
104.	strike	struck	struck	ереуілдеу, соққы беру	бастовать, ударять
105.	swear	swore	sworn	ант беру, тілдесу	клясться, ругаться
106.	sweep	swept	swept	сыпыру	подметать
107.	swell	swelled	swollen (swelled)	ісіну	опухать
108.	swim	swam	swum	жүзу	плавать
109.	take	took	taken	алу	брать
110.	teach	taught	taught	оқыту	обучать
111.	tear	tore	torn	жырту	рвать
112.	tell	told	told	айту	рассказывать
113.	think	thought	thought	ойлау	думать
114.	throw	threw	thrown	лақтыру	бросать
115.	understand	understood	understood	түсіну	понимать
116.	wake	woke	woken	ояну, ояту	будить
117.	wear	wore	worn	кию (киім)	носить (одежду)
118.	win	won	won	жеңу	побеждать
119.	wind	wound	wound	орау, иілу	обматывать, изгибаться
120.	write	wrote	written	жазу	писать

GRAMMAR TESTS

Unit 1: Noun. Countable and

uncountable nouns. Articles: a/an, the

1. They usually spend their holidays in _____ mountains.

- a) the
- b) no article
- c) a
- d) this
- e) that

2. Los Angeles has _____ ideal climate.

- a) an
- b) no article
- c) the
- d) some
- e) any

3. This is _____ best Mexican restaurant in the country.

- a) no articles
- b) an
- c) any
- d) the
- e) some

4. I can't live on _____ 500 dollars a month.

- a) the
- b) no article
- c) some
- d) any
- e) a

5. Someone call _____ policeman!

- a) no article
- b) the
- c) a
- d) –
- e) an

6. Someone call _____ police!

- a) the
- b) some
- c) any
- d) an
- e) a

7. He is _____ real American hero.

- a) a
- b) –
- c) an
- d) the
- e) no article

8. I don't like _____ dogs, but I like my brother's dog.

- a) a
- b) some
- c) the
- d) this
- e) no article

9. I haven't seen him in _____ five years.

- a) no article
- b) the
- c) any
- d) a
- e) an

10. Kobe Bryant is _____ basketball player.

- a) the
- b) a
- c) an
- d) –
- e) no article

Unit 2: Pronouns. Personal pronouns and possessive adjectives.

1. Complete the sentence:

Is that car ____?

- a) yours
- b) mine
- c) your's
- d) yourself
- e) my

2. Be careful with that knife.

You might cut ____

- a) yours
- b) mine
- c) your's
- d) yourself
- e) my

3. This is the house ____ Jack built.

- which
- who
- who's
- whom
- whose

4. They asked ____ to come but we didn't accept.

- a) my
- b) your
- c) his
- d) it
- e) us

5. Why did you give him the plant? It is ____

- ours
- he
- they
- you
- our

6. Is this your laptop? No, it is ____

- a) theirs
- b) he
- c) they
- d) you
- e) my

7. Where is ____ hat?

- a) me
- b) we
- c) him
- d) your
- e) mine

8. Ivan took this photo ____

- a) myself
- b) yourself
- c) ourselves
- d) himself
- e) yourselves

9. I will answer the question ____

- a) myself
- b) yourself
- c) ourselves
- d) itself
- e) himself

10. This work will be more interesting if John does it ____

- a) myself
- b) yourself
- c) ourselves
- d) himself
- e) itself

Unit 3: Present simple. Adverbs of frequency.

1. David _____ chocolate.

- a) live
- b) like
- c) love
- d) likes
- e) lives

2. I usually _____ to school by bus.

- a) go
- b) went
- c) goes
- d) gets
- e) get

3. It never _____ in this city.

- a) snow
- b) snows
- c) rain
- d) rains
- e) gets

4. Carol gets up early _____.

- a) always
- b) never
- c) sometimes
- d) often
- e) every day

5. We _____ have a holiday in August.

- a) usually
- b) every summer
- c) already
- d) yet
- e) now

6. Our teachers _____ smoke.

- a) doesn't
- b) don't

- c) smokes
- d) does not
- e) no

7. _____ David ride a bike?

- a) Do
- b) Be
- c) Is
- d) Does
- e) Don't

8. My friends _____ live near my house.

- a) lives
- b) does
- c) do
- d) doesn't
- e) don't

9. Kate _____ oranges.

- a) likes
- b) like
- c) love
- d) don't like
- e) don't love

10. Jim and Helen _____ go to the theatre.

- a) already
- b) now
- c) at the moment
- d) often
- e) every day

Unit 4: There is.../there are

Prepositions of place.

1. Choose the right verb: There ... a fire extinguisher in the room.

- a) are
- b) aren't
- c) is
- d) were
- e) weren't

2. Choose the right verb: There ... two smoke alarms and a fire extinguisher in the room.

- a) are
- b) is
- c) was
- d) isn't
- e) wasn't

3. Translate the sentence: Бөлмәдә не бар? / Что в комнате?

- a) What is there in the room?
- b) What isn't there in the room?
- c) What was there in the room?
- d) How many rooms are there?
- e) Why is the room there?

4. Make the interrogative form: There is a ladder on the fire truck.

- a) Was there a ladder on the fire truck?
- b) Are there ladders on the fire truck?
- c) Were there ladders on the fire truck?
- d) Is there a ladder on the fire truck?
- e) Will there be a ladder on the fire truck?

5. Make the interrogative form: There are three stages in the development of a fire.

- a) There were three stages in the development of a fire.

b) There were not three stages in the development of a fire.

c) There are not three stages in the development of a fire.

d) Were there three stages in the development of a fire?

e) Are there three stages in the development of a fire?

6. Make the negative form: There is a fireman in the department.

a) There isn't a fireman in the department.

b) Is there a fireman in the department?

c) There wasn't a fireman in the department.

d) Was there a fireman in the department?

e) What is there in the department?

7. Make the negative form: There are five classes of fires.

- a) There are five classes of fires.
- b) Are there five classes of fires?
- c) There aren't five classes of fires.
- d) There were five classes of fires.
- e) There weren't five classes of fires.

8. Put the words in the correct order: *there, smoke, house, much, our, is, in.*

- a) In our house is much smoke there.
- b) There is much smoke in our house.
- c) Much smoke there is in our house.
- d) There is smoke much in our house.
- e) There is in our house much smoke.

9. Translate the sentence 'Ғимаратта 20-дан астам жарақаттанған адам бар. / В здании есть более 20 раненых людей'.

- a) There are more than 20 injured people in the building.

- b) There is more than 20 injured people in the building.
- c) There were more than 20 injured people in the building.
- d) There was more than 20 injured people in the building.
- e) There will be more than 20 injured people in the building.

10. Which of the sentences is not correct?

- a) Why didn't you call me yesterday?
- b) There is much smoke in the room.
- c) The coffee is very hot. Be careful.
- d) There is a lot of books at home.
- e) He has betrayed you many times.

Unit 5. Modal verbs: Modal verbs: can, could, may, might

1. ... I borrow your pen? Mine doesn't work.

- a) May
- b) Needn't
- c) Ought
- d) Have to
- e) Might

2. I ... go to the bank. I haven't got any money.

- a) might
- b) may not
- c) must
- d) mustn't
- e) may

3. Lizzie ... spell her name before she was three.

- a) can
- b) might
- c) must
- d) may
- e) could

4. You ... pay the bills today.' 'I know. I promise I won't forget.'

- a) must
- b) would
- c) shall
- d) be to
- e) dare

5 ... you drive?' 'Yes, but I haven't got my own car.'

- a) Must
- b) Have to
- c) Can
- d) May
- e) Shall

6. I ... answer the questions. They are very easy.

- a) should
- b) may
- c) could
- d) can
- e) must

7. ... I have my test on Tuesday?

- a) may
- b) need
- c) can't
- d) had to
- e) couldn't

8. Andy _____ listen to his father because he is giving him very good advice about work.

- a) didn't have to
- b) must
- c) can't
- d) had to
- e) won't

9. A: Ken's bus ride from Moscow took more than 16 hours. It was a really long trip.

B: He _____ be exhausted now.

- a) must
- b) had to
- c) couldn't
- d) needn't
- e) ought to

10. When you pick up heavy objects from the floor, you _____ bend your knees not to hurt yourself.

- a) didn't have to
- b) have been able to
- c) had to
- d) must
- e) can't

Unit 6: Present continuous. To be
going to...

1. What ... he doing now?

- a) be
- b) is
- c) are
- d) was
- e) were

2. The boys.....playing in the yard.

- a) was
- b) is
- c) are
- d) being
- e) be

3. Choose the sentence in Present Continuous

- a) I go home
- b) He's reading an interesting book
- c) We read book
- d) I like swimming
- e) They are students

4. Are going home?

- a) it
- b) he
- c) she
- d) we
- e) its

5. Where are our children? It's quiet at home. – They (to play) in the garden.

- a) are playing
- b) is playing
- c) were playing
- d) was playing
- e) has played

6. He (not to work), he (to swim) in the river now.

- a) isn't working / are swimming
- b) aren't working / is swimming

- c) isn't working / is swimming
- d) am not working / swims
- e) aren't working / are swimming

7. Where is Akhmet? – He (to repair) his car.

- a) are repairing
- b) isn't repairing
- c) have repaired
- d) repairs
- e) is repairing

8. I _____ to the city center.

- a) driving
- b) am driving
- c) is driving
- d) are driving
- e) were driving

9. He _____ to music now.

- a) are listening
- b) is listening
- c) listening
- d) am listening
- e) was listening

10. Mr Smith is busy. He _____ on the phone.

- a) talking
- b) is talking
- c) am talking
- d) are talking
- e) were talking

Unit 7: Future forms: will, going to, present continuous for the future.

1. I think our team ____ the match.

- a) wills choose
- b) will choose
- c) shall win
- d) will win
- e) wills wins

2. Lots of people ____ read Michael White's new book.

- a) be
- b) shall
- c) will
- d) shall be
- e) shalls

3. I am sure Jim ____ be late.

- a) will be
- b) won't
- c) doesn't be
- d) don't be
- e) shall be

4. I'm sure. You won't ____ any problems.

- a) has
- b) haves
- c) have
- d) had
- e) hads

5. I expect it ____ take long.

- a) will be
- b) doesn't be
- c) don't
- d) won't
- e) shall be

6. ____ the train be late?

- a) be
- b) shall
- c) will

- d) shall be
- e) shalls

7. I'm sure it ____ rain.

- a) will be
- b) won't
- c) doesn't be
- d) don't be
- e) shall be

8. I'll fly to Scotland ____.

- a) last summer
- b) ago
- c) next week
- d) never
- e) yesterday

9. It's very cold today, so Tom ____ on a winter coat.

- a) shall put
- b) wills put
- c) will put
- d) put
- e) puted

10. Mary ____ her parents this evening.

- a) will visit
- b) shall visit
- c) wills visit
- d) shals visit
- e) visited

Unit 8: Degrees of adjectives

1. Put the adjective in superlative degree: James is ... runner in his class.

- a) fastest
- b) more faster
- c) faster
- d) most fast
- e) the fastest

2. Put the adjective in superlative degree: This is ... scenery I have ever seen.

- a) the beautifullest
- b) beautifuller
- c) the most beautiful
- d) more beautiful
- e) beautifullest

3. Put the adjective in comparative degree: He is ... his brother.

- a) more taller than
- b) tallest than
- c) the most tallest
- d) taller than
- e) the tallest

4. Use the right construction: Jack is ... Mike.

- a) not so clever than
- b) as not clever as
- c) not as clever as
- d) not as clever than
- e) the cleverest

5. Put the adjective in superlative degree: You are ... singer in the band!

- a) the worst
- b) a bad
- c) worse
- d) the baddest
- e) more worse

6. Put the adjective in superlative degree: 'Chic!' is ... restaurant in our city.

- a) the expensivest
- b) the more expensive
- c) expensive
- d) the most expensive
- e) expensiver

7. Put the adjective in comparative degree: There is nothing ... than taking trips.

- a) so exciting as
- b) the most exciting
- c) more exciting
- d) excitinger
- e) as exciting

8. Put the adjective in superlative degree: Is Fuji ... mountain in Japan?

- a) the most highest
- b) the highest
- c) higher
- d) high
- e) more higher

9. Use the right construction: Gold is ... silver.

- a) more valuable than
- b) as valuable as
- c) more valuable
- d) valuable
- e) the most valuable

10. Choose the right form of the adjective: This river is as ... as that river.

- a) the longest
- b) longer
- c) long
- d) more long
- e) the most long

Unit 9: Past Simple

1. I ... a movie *yesterday*.

- a) saw
- b) see
- c) seen
- d) have seen
- e) has seen

2. *Last year*, I ... to Korea.

- a) didn't travelled
- b) wasn't travel
- c) didn't travel
- d) wasn't travelled
- e) haven't traveled

3. ... you ... dinner *last night*?

- a) Does ... have
- b) Did...had
- c) Had...had
- d) Do ... have
- e) Did...have

4. Where ... you *yesterday*?

- a) had been
- b) was
- c) had been being
- d) were
- e) are

5. Choose the sentence in the Past Simple Tense.

- a) She has three children.
- b) He went to the city by car.
- c) You are helping the rescuers now.
- d) I was speaking on the phone at that time.
- e) We shall go to the cinema this week.

6. Sue... her car *last year*.

- a) has sold
- b) sells
- c) sold

d) sold

e) sell

7. I ... work, ... to the beach, and ... a nice place to swim.

- a) have finished, walks, finds
- b) finishes, walks, finds
- c) finish, walk, find
- d) finished, walked, found
- e) finished, walk, find

8. Betty ... shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.

- a) was
- b) are
- c) been
- d) were
- e) to be

9. A wasp ... me *yesterday*.

- a) stings
- b) stunged
- c) stung
- d) sting
- e) stinged

10. I ... a telephone call two minutes ago.

- a) had
- b) will have
- c) has
- d) have
- e) to have

Unit 10: Past Continuous

1. Samat and Marat (to drive) along the road when the accident happened.

- a) were driven
- b) were driving
- c) was driving
- d) drove
- e) has driven

2. When I arrived she ... (to have) dinner.

- a) are having
- b) is having
- c) were having
- d) was having
- e) had

3. ... she (to play) chess with my son when you came in yesterday?

- a) was she playing
- b) did she play
- c) were you playing
- d) were she playing
- e) has she played

4. Nelly ... on the phone when her boss came in.

- a) is talking
- b) talked
- c) had talked
- d) was talking
- e) had been talking

5. Choose Past Continuous:

- a) to be reading
- b) were reading
- c) am reading
- d) are reading
- e) is reading

6. Choose the sentence in the Past Continuous Tense.

- a) They planted the trees last Sunday.

b) They were watering the flowers at that time.

c) She has three children.

d) I was speaking on the phone at that time.

e) We go to the cinema every week.

7. At two o'clock this afternoon they ... lunch at work.

- a) did have
- b) had
- c) had had
- d) were having
- e) had been having

8. What ... you ... when the accident took place?

- a) was doing
- b) were doing
- c) did do
- d) had done
- e) had been doing

9. We.....along the beach when we heard a cry for help.

- a) was walking
- b) walked
- c) had walked
- d) were walking
- e) had been walking

10. Lynne ... as she was cleaning the windows.

- a) were singing
- b) sang
- c) had sung
- d) had been singing
- e) was singing

Unit 11: Present Simple, Present Continuous

1. He ... (get up) at 5 o'clock every morning.
 - a) gets up
 - b) get up
 - c) gets up
 - d) getting up
 - e) has got up
2. We ... (have) a big breakfast now.
 - a) having
 - b) is having
 - c) have
 - d) are having
 - e) were having
3. He ... (feed) all the animals on the farm every hour.
 - a) feeds
 - b) are feeding
 - c) feed
 - d) were feeding
 - e) to feed
4. At the moment Tom ... (not do) any work.
 - a) was not doing
 - b) does not do
 - c) is not doing
 - d) are not doing
 - e) do not do
5. He ... (wear) his pajamas every time he goes to bed.
 - a) wearing
 - b) wears
 - c) not wears
 - d) wear
 - e) not wear
6. What are you doing?
 - a) You are in the bathroom! You wash your hair.
 - b) I'm in the bathroom! I wash my hair.
 - c) I'm in the bathroom! I'm washing my hair.

- d) I was in the bathroom! I'm washing my hair.
- e) He is in the bathroom! He's washing his hair.

7. What? How much does it cost?
 - a) Look at that bike! It costs £ 350.
 - b) Look at that bike! It is costing £ 350.
 - c) Look at that bike! It cost £ 350.
 - d) Look at that bike! It is cost £ 350.
 - e) Look at that bike! It costed £ 350.

8. Choose the correct sentences.
 - a) Do you wait for the school bus? You're in the wrong place.
 - b) Is you waiting for the school bus? You're in the wrong place.
 - c) Are she waiting for the bus? You're in the wrong place.
 - d) Are you waiting for the school bus? You're in the wrong place.
 - e) Was you waiting for the school bus? You're in the wrong place.

9. How do they usually get there?
 - a) They are going on foot now.
 - b) They are flying there every day.
 - c) They usually take a bus.
 - d) They will take a taxi home.
 - e) They drove home last night.

10. Where is he? What is he doing?
 - a) He were at home. He was listening to music.
 - b) She was at school. She is learning English.
 - c) He is in the garden. He waters the flowers.
 - d) He is in the garage. He is washing his car.
 - e) She is with her friend. They are eating ice-cream.

Unit 12: Gerund, Infinitive

1. Choose the most suitable answer: I like...

- a) drew
- b) draw
- c) draws
- d) drawn
- e) drawing

2. Choose the most suitable answer: ... is good fun.

- a) jogging
- b) to jog
- c) jog
- d) is jogging
- e) jogs

3. Choose the most suitable answer: Kate is good at

- a) run
- b) has run
- c) to run
- d) running
- e) will run

4. ... a long walk is relaxing.

- a) taken
- b) taking
- c) to take
- d) having taken
- e) took

5. What do you think of ... stamps?

- a) collect
- b) to collect
- c) collected
- d) collecting
- e) will collect

6. Carl doesn't want ... home yet.

- a) to go
- b) go
- c) going

d) went

e) gone

7. Sue offered ... me a job.

- a) find
- b) to find
- c) finding
- d) has found
- e) found

8. Jim offered ... *for my ticket*.

- a) paying
- b) pay
- c) to pay
- d) paid
- e) pays

9. I need ... some vegetables for dinner.

- a) bought
- b) have bought
- c) buy
- d) to buy
- e) buying

10. Carol would like ... to the cinema tonight.

- a) to go
- b) going
- c) gone
- d) have gone
- e) go

Unit13: Phrasal Verbs

1. The firemen were able to ... the fire in Church Street.

- a) throw away
- b) take off
- c) put on
- d) get up
- e) put out

2. They are looking ... meeting their friends.

- a) for
- b) forward to
- c) back on
- d) after
- e) through

3. She came ... some old letters in the cellar.

- a) In
- b) back
- c) across
- d) down
- e) out

4. Does Ken get ... with his parents?

- a) along
- b) back
- c) together
- d) through
- e) down

5. I'll ... you after work. I have booked a table at 7.

- a) come on
- b) call for
- c) check out
- d) be over
- e) break down

6. Many grandparents ... their grandchildren because their parents can't take care of them.

- a) break up
- b) bring up
- c) are over
- d) come on
- e) come in

7. Nobody knows why they They seemed in love and perfect for each other.

- a) brought up
- b) broke up
- c) checked out
- d) broke down
- e) checked in

8. I'm glad that the quarantine ... now.

- a) breaks down
- b) is over
- c) checks out
- d) carries on
- e) look for

9. You should ... the word in a dictionary.

- a) look up
- b) look over
- c) look down
- d) look in
- e) look after

10. He often ... his brother.

- a) look up
- b) look over
- c) look down
- d) look in
- e) looks after

Unit 14: Past Simple, Past Continuous

1. When I ... into the room, two boys ... football.

- a) come, playing
- b) come, were playing
- c) came, were playing
- d) came, was playing
- e) came, are playing

2. While we ... in the park, Mary

- a) run, fall over
- b) running, falling over
- c) was running, fell over
- d) run, was falling over
- e) were running, fell over

3. While I ... to music, I ... the doorbell.

- a) listening, hearing
- b) was listening, heard
- c) were listening, was hearing
- d) was listened, was heard
- e) listen, hear

4. I ... my pen while I ... my homework.

- a) break, doing
- b) broke, was doing
- c) breaking, was doing
- d) broke, doing
- e) was breaking, was doing

5. I ... home from school yesterday when I ... my cousin Jake.

- a) was walking, met
- b) were walking, met
- c) walking, meeting
- d) walk, meet
- e) walked, met

6. He ... higher when he

- a) climbing, falling
- b) climb, fall

c) was climbing, fell

d) was climbing, was falling

e) climbed, fell

7. I (run) _____ home when I (fall) _____ and (break) _____ my ankle.

- a) run, fall, break
- b) was running, fell, broke
- c) was running, was falling, was breaking
- d) running, falling, breaking
- e) ran, fell, broke

8. He ... computer games when he ... the table.

- a) was playing, kicked
- b) playing, kicking
- c) play, kick
- d) played, was kicking
- e) was playing, was kicking

9. Phil's dad ... the car when a vase ... him on the head.

- a) was washing, hit
- b) wash, hit
- c) washing, hitting
- d) was washing, was hitting
- e) washed, was hitting

10. Phil's mom ... flowers when she ... and ... her ankle.

- a) planted, fell over, sprained
- b) plant, fall over, sprain
- c) was planting, fell over, sprained
- d) planted, was falling over, sprained
- e) was planting, fell over, was spraining

Unit 15: Types of questions

1. Make a special question: The book is on the table. (Where?)

- a) Where the book is?
- b) Where is the book on the table?
- c) Where is the book?
- d) What is on the table?
- e) What is there on the table?

2. Make a special question: She is writing an exercise. (What?)

- a) What is she doing?
- b) What is she writing?
- c) Is she writing an exercise?
- d) What she is writing?
- e) She is writing an exercise, isn't she?

3. Make a special question: We've just bought the house. (Who?)

- a) Who has bought the house?
- b) What have we bought?
- c) What are you buying?
- d) Have you just bought the house?
- e) We've just bought the house, haven't we?

4. Make a tag question: The book helps to understand people.

- a) The book helps to understand people, don't it?
- b) The book helps to understand people, didn't it?
- c) The book helps to understand people, doesn't it?
- d) The book helps to understand people, isn't it?
- e) The book helps to understand people, wasn't it?

5. Make a general question: The pupils are at the lesson.

- a) Where are the pupils?

b) Who is at the lesson?

c) The pupils are at the lesson, aren't they?

d) Are the pupils at the lesson or at home?

e) Are the pupils at the lesson?

6. Make a general question: Mike has a sister.

- a) Mike has a sister, hasn't she?
- b) Does Mike have a sister?
- c) Does Mike have a sister or a brother?
- d) What does Mike have?
- e) Who has a sister?

7. Make an alternative question: The shop is visited by thousands of people.

- a) The shop is visited by thousands of people, isn't it?
- b) The shop is visited by thousands of people, wasn't it?
- c) Who visits the shop?
- d) What do people visit every day?
- e) Is the shop or the museum visited by thousands of people?

8. Choose the best alternative: Rita never acts so rudely, _____?

- a) does she
- b) did she
- c) doesn't she
- d) is she
- e) isn't she

9. Choose the best alternative: Laura is beautiful, _____?

- a) is she
- b) was she
- c) isn't she
- d) wasn't she
- e) does she

10. Choose the best alternative: You have done your homework, _____?

- a) have you
- b) do you

- c) don't you
- d) are you
- e) haven't you

KEYS TO GRAMMAR TESTS

Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	A	A	D	B	C	A	A	E	A	B
2	A	D	A	E	A	A	D	D	A	D
3	D	A	B	E	A	B	D	E	A	D
4	C	A	A	D	E	A	C	B	A	D
5	A	C	E	A	C	D	A	B	A	D
6	B	C	B	D	A	C	E	B	B	B
7	D	C	B	C	D	C	B	C	C	A
8	E	C	D	B	A	D	C	B	B	C
9	A	C	E	D	B	C	D	A	C	A
10	B	D	A	D	B	D	D	B	D	E
11	C	D	A	C	B	C	A	D	C	D
12	E	A	D	B	D	A	B	C	D	A
13	E	B	C	A	B	B	D	B	A	E
14	C	E	B	B	A	C	B	A	A	C
15	C	B	A	C	E	B	E	A	C	E

Lexical test

1. Translate into English
“университеті бітіру/ закончить
университет”

- a) to graduate from the University
- b) to graduate at the University
- c) to go to the University
- d) to enter the University
- e) to finish at the University

2. Translate into Kazakh or Russian
“*in my opinion*”

- a) кез келген жағдайға / на всякий случай
- b) менің ойымша / по моему мнению
- c) менің жағымнан / с моей стороны
- d) өз қалауыңыз бойынша / на ваше усмотрение
- e) әдепкі /по умолчанию

3. I have a _____ nature.

- a) big
- b) large
- c) charitable
- d) white
- e) terrible

4. I have got a sense of _____

- a) time
- b) sound
- c) proud
- d) humor
- e) elegant

5. He is a _____ in our family.

- a) maker
- b) bread
- c) cook
- d) fred
- e) bread-maker

6. Translate into English “эмоциялар
мен тәжірибелермен бөлісу/
поделиться эмоциями и опытом”

- a) to share emotions and experience
- b) emotional support
- c) friendly environment
- d) be grateful
- e) be incomplete

7. Translate into English

“эмоционалды қолдау/
эмоциональная поддержка”

- a) to share emotions and experience
- b) emotional support
- c) friendly environment
- d) be grateful
- e) be incomplete

8. Firstly, the family is
the _____ of your personality.

- a) foundation
- b) friendly environment
- c) be incomplete
- d) be grateful
- e) human nature

9. Family protects you and provides
you with _____, _____ and _____.

- a) home
- b) food
- c) clothes
- d) home, food
- e) home, food, clothes

10. Who gives you some precious
advice when you already believe
nothing can be done?

- a) friends
- b) neighbors

- c) family
- d) girlfriend
- e) Employer

11. Children and teens see enhanced _____.

- a) social skills
- b) love
- c) care
- d) support
- e) stability

12. Other options to build strong family relationships include things like going to the movies together or _____.

- a) aging parents
- b) great-grandchildren
- c) become limited by health or mobility
- d) provide assistance with knowledge
- e) enjoying a movie night in once a month

13. Translate into English “оң әсер етеді / положительное влияние”

- a) a positive impact
- b) family members
- c) emotional health
- d) a new family keepsake
- e) daily routines

14. Translate into English “эмоционалды денсаулық / эмоциональное здоровье”

- a) a positive impact
- b) family members
- c) emotional health
- d) a new family keepsake
- e) daily routines

15. _____ refer to the chain of relationships between aging parents,

adult children, grandchildren and even great-grandchildren.

- a) different perspectives
- b) a unique perspective
- c) daily routines
- d) negative influences
- e) intergenerational relationships

16. Translate into English “біре тұрады / вместе жить”.

- a) person
- b) close friends
- c) the best place
- d) my dearest people
- e) live together

17. Translate into English “асқақ мұрат/ высокий идеал”.

- a) soul of the family
- b) hospitable
- c) feels at home
- d) household
- e) a lofty ideal

18. Translate into English “қонақжай/ гостеприимный”.

- a) soul of the family
- b) hospitable
- c) feels at home
- d) household
- e) a lofty ideal

19. Dad is handy with many things.

- a) household
- b) lofty
- c) handy
- d) close
- e) best

20. My parents are _____.

- a) hardworking
- b) travel
- c) love

- d) support
- e) believe

21. If you do _____, you feel better and look better.

- a) impossible
- b) be unhappy
- c) make a mistake
- d) learn something new
- e) more exercise

22. If you say “yes” to things that are impossible for you, then you will be _____, and more _____.

- a) unhappy, stressed
- b) stressed
- c) unhappy
- d) impossible
- e) happy

23. We sleep more than _____ of our lives.

- a) 50%
- b) 20%
- c) 40%
- d) 30%
- e) 25%

24. A healthy diet, with lots of fruit and vegetables, protects you from _____.

- a) health problems
- b) be unhappy
- c) make a mistake
- d) learn something new
- e) more exercise

25. When you make a mistake, see this as a _____ to learn something new.

- a) hate the dentist
- b) live longer
- c) chance

- d) make friends
- e) impossible

26. The _____ is that a person who goes in for sports can't be weak and ill.

- a) general belief
- b) inactive people
- c) sport activity
- d) jogging
- e) a compulsory subject

27. Translate into English

“қорытындысында / в заключение”.

- a) absolutely sure
- b) in conclusion
- c) have free time
- d) essential part
- e) go to the gym

28. Translate into English “маңызды бөлігі / существенная часть”.

- a) absolutely sure
- b) in conclusion
- c) have free time
- d) essential part
- e) go to the gym

29. What unites people of different classes and nationalities?

- a) sport
- b) time
- c) free
- d) holiday
- e) sea

30. What time is spent in non-compulsory activities?

- a) extreme sports
- b) leisure time
- c) household duties
- d) increase
- e) relaxation

31. Translate into English “ұлттық дәстүрлер/ национальные традиции”.

- a) fear
- b) national traditions
- c) junk food
- d) cheeseburgers
- e) bullfighting

32. Translate into English “зиянды тағам/ зиянды тағам”.

- a) fear
- b) national traditions
- c) junk food
- d) cheeseburgers
- e) bullfighting

33. Sometimes the ways young people spend their free time varies according to the

- _____.
- a) age
 - b) wage
 - c) food
 - d) mood
 - e) country

34. American youngsters are fond of

- _____.
- a. eating out
 - b. eat up
 - c. ate up
 - d. ating out
 - e. eaten up

35. In Spain many youngsters, as well as older people, are fond of watching bullfighting.

- a) climbing
- b) household duties
- c) surfing
- d) bullfighting
- e) dog-racing

36. Translate the phrase: көлікпен саяхаттау / путешествовать на машине

- a) travel in car
- b) travel on car
- c) travel by car
- d) travel at car
- e) travel car

37. Give the opposite word of ‘advantage’:

- a) disadvantage
- b) opportunity
- c) luggage
- d) different
- e) coach

38. Give the synonym of the word ‘convenient’:

- a) beforehand
- b) cheap
- c) popular
- d) foreign
- e) comfortable

39. Translate the phrase ‘be sea-sick’:

- a) тұмаулату / грипповать
- b) теңіз ауруымен ауыру / болеть морской болезнью
- c) ұшақпен ұшу / летать самолетом
- d) халықаралық рейс / международный рейс
- e) билет құны / цена билета

40. Give the opposite of ‘international flight’:

- a) travel by plane
- b) travel by air
- c) open sea
- d) domestic flight
- e) modern liner

41. What is the population of Kazakhstan?
- over 10 million
 - over 15 million
 - over 20 million
 - over 11 million
 - over 16 million
42. What is the state language in Kazakhstan?
- French
 - German
 - English
 - Kazakh
 - Chinese
43. Name the largest lake of Kazakhstan.
- Balkhash
 - Alakol
 - Tengiz
 - Zaisan
 - Ainakol
44. What is the symbol of peace on the State Flag of our Republic?
- the sky
 - the moon
 - the earth
 - the sun
 - the eagle
45. When did Kazakhstan gain its Independence?
- on the 16th of December
 - on the 30th of August
 - on the 4th of June
 - on the 6th of July
 - on the 1st September
46. What is the capital of Kazakhstan?
- Kokshetau
 - Pavlodar
 - Almaty
 - Astana
 - Kyzylorda
47. Akmola was renamed to Astana in ...:
- March 1998
 - May 1998
 - May 1997
 - March 1996
 - May 2000
48. "Astana" is the Kazakh word for:
- population
 - republic
 - capital
 - people
 - river
49. When was Astana founded?
- in 1824
 - in 1830
 - in 1924
 - in 1930
 - in 1900
50. Astana is subdivided into:
- Almaty District, Yesil District, Saryarka District and Baykonyr District
 - East End, West End, North End, South End
 - Saryarka District and Baykonyr District
 - Almaty District and Yesil District
 - East End and West End
51. What helped the Kazakh people develop practical survival skills?
- honoured guests
 - toy dastarkhan
 - boundless steppes
 - religious beliefs

e) traditions

52. The Kazakhs are originally a _____ people.

- a) wild
- b) nomadic
- c) settled
- d) organic
- e) originally

53. Choose the extra tradition, which is not related to a family one.

- a) shildehana
- b) besikke salu
- c) besik toy
- d) kyrkynan shygaru
- e) kokpar

54. Honoured guests are traditionally given _____.

- a) shapan
- b) payment
- c) kyz uzatu
- d) kudalyk
- e) the kalym

55. Kazakhs are oriental people, for whom _____ traditions are very important.

- a) nomadic
- b) settled
- c) hospitality
- d) religious
- e) organic

56. Parts of London are the City, the West End and ...

- a) the Severn
- b) the Thames
- c) the Big ben
- d) the East end
- e) the Downing street

57. The main rivers of the UK are the Thames, the Severn and ...

- a) the Volga
- b) the Mersey
- c) the Syrdaria
- d) the Rain
- e) the Irtysh

58. What countries does the UK consist of?

- a) England and Wales
- b) England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
- c) Scotland and Northern Ireland
- d) England, Wales, Scotland and Iceland
- e) England, Wales, Scotland and London

59. What is the land area of the United Kingdom of Great Britain?

- a) 244 thousand square kilometers
- b) 60 thousand square kilometers
- c) 300 thousand square kilometers
- d) 255 thousand square kilometers
- e) 37 thousand square kilometers

60. Who is the Head of Great Britain?

- a) the President
- b) the Queen
- c) the King
- d) the Emperor
- e) the Prime Minister

61. Give synonym to the word 'graduate':

- a) enter
- b) finish
- c) stop
- d) study
- e) learn

62. Translate into English ‘тапқыр / сообразительный’:

- a) friendly
- b) persuasive
- c) caring
- d) efficient
- e) quick-thinking

63. If you want to become a good doctor you must be ...

- a) love children, have the ability to explain
- b) efficient and careful
- c) patient, caring and kind
- d) friendly and persuasive
- e) quick-thinking and able to work well under stress

64. Translate into English ‘терең білім / глубокое знание’:

- a) promotional prospect
- b) profound knowledge
- c) traits of character
- d) split-second decisions
- e) low-paid jobs

65. What personal qualities should one have to be a firefighter?

- a) love children, have the ability to explain
- b) efficient and careful
- c) patient, caring and kind
- d) friendly and persuasive
- e) quick-thinking and able to work well under stress

66. Give synonym to the word ‘up-to-date’:

- a) large
- b) industrial
- c) modern
- d) independent
- e) various

67. Give synonym to the phrase ‘research work’:

- a) laboratory work
- b) up-to-date equipment
- c) industrial work
- d) investigation work
- e) control work

68. What is the opposite of the word ‘noisy’:

- a) quite
- b) happy
- c) quiet
- d) beautiful
- e) different

69. Give synonym to the word ‘affordable’:

- a) acceptable
- b) comfortable
- c) dangerous
- d) safe
- e) educational

70. Give synonym to the word ‘dormitory’:

- a) house
- b) hotel
- c) cottage
- d) hostel building
- e) apartment

71. Firefighters must work ...

- a) quickly
- b) easy
- c) lazily
- d) differently
- e) happy

72. Give synonym to the phrase ‘put out’:

- a) fire extinguisher

- b) pump
- c) fire hydrant
- d) extinguish
- e) emergency

73. Translate into English 'күтқару / спасать':

- a) Secure
- b) Safe
- c) Rescue
- d) Fight
- e) Help

74. What else do the firefighters do except extinguishing fires?

- a) respond to nonfire emergencies
- b) clean and maintain their equipment
- c) prepare reports on emergencies
- d) provide public education on fire safety
- e) all answers are correct

75. Translate into English 'жең / рукав':

- a) hose
- b) pump
- c) helmet
- d) gloves
- e) trousers

KEYS TO LEXICAL TESTS

№	ANSWER	№	ANSWER	№	ANSWER
1	A	26	A	51	E
2	B	27	B	52	B
3	C	28	D	53	E
4	D	29	A	54	A
5	E	30	B	55	C
6	A	31	B	56	D
7	B	32	C	57	B
8	A	33	E	58	B
9	E	34	A	59	A
10	C	35	D	60	C
11	A	36	C	61	B
12	E	37	A	62	E
13	A	38	E	63	C
14	C	39	B	64	B
15	E	40	D	65	E
16	E	41	C	66	C
17	E	42	D	67	D
18	B	43	A	68	C
19	C	44	A	69	A
20	E	45	A	70	D
21	E	46	D	71	A
22	A	47	B	72	D
23	D	48	C	73	C
24	A	49	B	74	E
25	C	50	A	75	A

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