

UNIT 1

Ex. 1/a, p. 4.

1 - g, 2 - f, 3 - c, 4 - a, 5 - b, 6 - d, 7 - b, 8 - e, 9 - i.

Ex. 1.2, p. 5.

Last summer my family went to Spa, a world-famous resort in Belgium. I have never heard of it, but my mom used to tell me it was one of the best places with mineral springs. It was very interesting for me, because I have never been abroad before. When we arrived we settled in a small house with another family of three. The house was very convenient and we had everything we needed, especially a separate bathroom and a cooker.

The next day we went to the natural springs and were given a certain amount of water that we had to drink. It had a specific taste, but I liked it. The place was beautiful. Gardens everywhere! Pergolas and pavilion were comfortable with fruit in vases and water in bottles.

There were not many boys and girls there, so I could find a person of interest only on the third day. His name was Victor, he came from Montenegro. We spent a nice time together and I hope we'll be pen pals.

We were 9 days in Spa and I didn't want to come back, though there were not so many places of entertainment. I don't know if I became healthier, but my mum says she feels ten years younger. I'd love to visit that place again.

Ex. 2.1, p.6.

1) horse racing, 2) cycling, 3) mountain climbing, 4) figure skating, 5) swimming, 6) football, 7) volleyball, 8) chess, 9) hockey, 10) car racing, 11) scuba diving, 12) boating, 13) camping, 14) ski jumping, 15) windsurfing, 16) baseball.

Ex. 2.2, p. 7.

1) Michael Jordan, 2) Zinedine Zidane, 3) Vitalii and Volodymyr Klychko, 4) Andrii Shevchenko.

Ex. 3.1, p. 8.

1. My mom wanted me to eat health food but like all children I love crisps, hamburgers, hot dogs. So I ate not only health food.
2. Yes, I did. But I tried to do it not very often.
3. Yes, I did, but not very often.
4. My Granny did because I spent most of my summer holidays at her place.
5. Yes, I think so. Because I spent most of my time in the country at my grandmother's.
6. Frankly speaking, no. I stayed in bed late during my summer holidays.

Ex. 3.3, p. 8.

Here's an example of some products' profit and harm.

Banana — is very tasty and good for your health. It has very small amount of calories, so can be eaten by almost any person without any risks. However, this product is not very easily digested, so if you eat three or more bananas, you can get intoxicated and suffer a lot!

Nuts — are very rich in proteins and have a little bit of carbohydrates. The amount of proteins puts nuts on one level with meat, but of course, you have to eat many-many nuts to feel full. But be careful! If you don't chew nuts thoroughly, they can scratch you intestine and do a lot of harm to you!

Ex. 3.4, p. 8.

1. It was last September.
2. I saw a therapist and a dentist.

3. They found me healthy.
4. They wrote down all the information about me in my medical card.
5. They advised me to do more exercises and spend more time in the country.

**Ex. 3.5, p. 10.**

1) b, g, h, i; 2) c; 3) a, j, k, l; 4) e; 5) f; 6) d.

**Ex. 3.6, p. 10.**

It was a sunny day in summer. My friends and I went to the river to swim and sunbathe. First, everything was OK. We swam, sunbathed, dived and joked. But then I dived and injured my arm. I got scared when I got out of the water and saw my arm bleeding. My friends looked at me and stopped smiling. I was very pale at that moment. They provided me with first aid and took me to the hospital where I was examined by a surgeon in the emergency room. Then the surgeon gave some instructions to a nurse. The nurse bathed my wound, put a bandage on my arm and made me an injection. In some minutes she gave me some more medicines. I smiled, thanked her and left the hospital. My friends were waiting for me outside.

**Ex. 4.1, p. 11.**

comedy — f, commercial — i, documentary — d, fantasy — e, horror — c, romance — b, thriller — g, trailer — h, western — a.

**Ex. 4.2, p. 11.**

1. D, 2. B and C, 3. D, 4. C, 5. A, 6. C, 7. B.

**Ex. 4.4/a, p. 12.**

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

**Ex. 4.4/b, p. 12.**

4. School life.

## UNIT 2

**Ex. 1.2, p. 15.**

desert — a, island — d, lake — b, marsh — f, valley — e, steppe — c.

**Ex. 2.1, p. 16.**

1. Ukraine is larger than Great Britain.
2. Great Britain is situated in the western part of Europe and Ukraine is in the southeast of Central Europe.
3. Ukraine borders on Hungary, Slovakia, Poland, Bilorus, Russia, Romania and Moldova.
4. Ukraine is bounded by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.
5. Ukraine consists of 24 regions and one autonomous republic, Crimea.
6. Great Britain borders on France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Ireland.
7. Great Britain is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea.
8. Great Britain consists of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

**Ex. 3.1/b, p. 19.**

to flow — f, highlands — c, hill — b, lowlands — d, plain — a, relief — e.

**Speaker:** Professor Stepovyi.

Mountains cover not 55 %, but only 5 % of the whole area of Ukraine.

The Crimean Mountains are in the south and the Carpathians are in the west of the country.

The reporter didn't write down that besides forest — steppe regions there are also steppes in Ukraine.

**Speaker: Professor Hillside.**

The Lowlands are not in the north and in the east of England, but in the south and in the east.

The Highlands are not in the east, but in the north-west of England.

Northern Ireland is not marshes. It is a lowland region surrounding an area of marshes.

The reporter didn't write down about the Cambrian Mountains in Wales and in the north of England.

**Speaker: Professor Vodnyi.**

The Dnipro flows not into the Sea of Azov, it flows into the Black Sea.

There are not 2,000 but about 20,000 lakes in Ukraine.

The reporter didn't mention the Danube, the longest river in Europe.

**Speaker: Professor Waterman.**

Loch Ness is not in Northern Ireland, it is in Scotland.

**Ex. 3.2, p. 19.**

1) plains, 2) not very high, 3) two, 4) more...than, 5) low than, 6) longer than.

**Ex. 4.1/b, p. 20.**

average — b, mild — d, humid — c, rainfall — a.

**Ex. 4.2, p. 21.**

1. B, 2. D, 3. A and B, 4. B, 5. B and C, 6. A, 7. C, 8. B, 9. D.

**Ex. 5.1/a, p. 23.**

1) дуб, 2) сосна, 3) ялина, 4) береза.

**Ex. 5.1/b, p. 23.**

1) беркут, 2) видра, 3) шпак, 4) ведр, 5) дрізд чорний, 6) дятел, 7) горобець, 8) чайка, 9) вільшанка.

**Ex. 5.4, p. 25.**

1. Asiatic Lion.
2. Indian Rhino.
3. in the west.
4. No, they are in the north, in the east and in the north-west of India.
5. Cobras and Indian Elephants.
6. in the east.

**Ex. 6.1, p. 25.**

kilt — a, bagpipes — a, bandura — b, harp — c, rose — d, daffodil — e, shamrock — f, thistle — g, snowball — h.

**Ex. 7.1/a, p. 28.**

This is a picture of my summer house in Prohorovka. I go there every summer and very often in winter. My grandparents live there and they are very happy every time we visit them.

On the foreground you can see a big fence of green color that is about three meters high. Near the gate we have to big brown benches. Very often we sit there in the evenings and chat with the neighbors and friends.

The center of the picture is our house and the orchard. You can see the yard clearly because my cousin climbed up the tree opposite the gate and made a photo from above. The house is big, with five rooms and the kitchen. It was build 32 years ago by my grandfather. Very often many of our relatives visit the place and we have a very good time together!

On the right, there are three apple trees, two pear trees, three cherries and one peach tree. When my granddad planted the peach tree three years ago, we thought

it would never take root, but it did! Last summer we had the first fruit and they were so tasty!

On the left, you can see a big nut tree. I like eating them when they are young and my granny makes the most delicious nut jam in the world! It's a long and complicated process, but the result is worth it! Beside the tree, there's a garage and a small barnyard. My grandparents keep some hens, two pigs and a she-goat. And there's an Alsatian named Bucks to guard them all.

I love our summer house very much and would like to have the one of my own some time later!

**Ex. 8.3/a, p. 30.**

Greeting — e, Body — c, Closing — b, Sender — f, Stamp — a, Mailing address — d.

**Ex. 8.3/b, p. 30.**

GREETING	BODY	CLOSING
What's up? Hi. Dear. I am writing to tell you.	I feel fine. The weather is How are you? I'm planning to. I have seen. As can as I can see. Seriously speaking. I hope you can help me. I play golf and tennis. I have been. Today it's sunny and warm. Is beautiful. As a rule.	Best wishes. Good-bye. Bye-bye. Miss you. Therefore. Do you miss me? Love, your. I am very happy. See you soon. Please, let me know. Lots of love. Best regards.

У цьому розділі ви маєте виконати завдання на вживання артикля *the* з різними назвами, а також на використання пасивного і активного стану.

**Вживання артикля *the***

Артикль *the* має багато виключень у використанні. З назвами країн, що складаються з двох або більше слів, потрібен *the*. Наприклад, The United States of America, The United Kingdom, але Great Britain пишеться без артикля, а також назви материків, островів, міст, сіл, вулиць і площ (Australia, Barbados, Kharkiv, Malinovka, Ivanova street, Freedom Square).

Назви гірських систем також пишуться з *the* — The Alps, the rocky Mountains, the Crimean Mountains. Але ж назви гірських вершин вживаються без артикля — Ben Nevis, Hoverla.

Назви океанів, морів, озер, річок, пустель і долин вживаються з артиклем — The Pacific Ocean, The Black Sea, The Baikal, The Dnieper, The Gobi Desert, The Great Lowland Valley.

**Вживання пасивного стану**

Пасивний стан вживається, коли інформація про дію є важливішою, аніж інформація про її виконавця. Також, виконавець може бути не названий, якщо: а) він невідомий, б) зрозуміло з контексту хто він/вона, в) він не важливий.

Пасивний стан утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова *to be* + 3-тя форма смислового дієслова: *am (is, are, was, were, have been, has been, will be) + done smth.* *I was told she was recovering.*

Виконавець дії (людина або хтось інший) відзначається прийменником *by*.

Але іменник, що означає знаряддя або предмет виконання дії, вживається з *with*. *The text was read by my friend. The box is covered with a towel.*

ВІСНЕНЬОУ

**Ex. 10.2, p. 34.**

1. Ukraine is bounded by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.
2. Polissia is a region in the north of Ukraine.
3. Roman-Kosh is the highest mountain in the Crimean Mountains.
4. The longest river in Ukraine is the Dniro.
5. Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine.
6. The west of Ukraine is mountainous but the east is not.
7. The state of Ukraine is situated in Europe.
8. The Trent is one of the most important rivers of England.
9. In the east, Great Britain is bounded by the North Sea.
10. London, the capital of the United Kingdom, stands on the Thames.
11. The Loch Lomond is one of the most beautiful lakes in Scotland.
12. The Rio Grande flows on the border between the United States and Mexico.
13. Times Square is the central square in New York City.
14. Fifth Avenue is the street which is famous for its expensive shops.
15. The British Isles are separated from the Continent by the English Channel.

**Ex. 10.3, p. 34.**

The British Isles lie off the north-west coast of continental Europe.  
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.  
Britain occupies the greater part of the British Isles. The largest of the islands is Great Britain.  
The main areas of high land are in Scotland and Wales. In England, there's a range of hills called the Pennines. The highest mountains in Scotland and Wales are Ben Nevis and Snowdon. The longest rivers are the Severn and the Thames.

**Ex. 10.4, p. 34.**

1. America was discovered by Christopher Columbus.
2. About half of the United States' territory is covered with mountains.
3. Southern parts of England are rarely covered with snow.
4. Warm air is brought to Great Britain by Gulf Stream.
5. The Great Lakes in the north of the USA are connected by natural channels.
6. The territory of the USA is bounded by two oceans in the west and in the east.
7. Scotland is separated from England by the Cheviots.
8. The Great Wall of China is called a wonder of the modern world by many people.

**Ex. 10.5, p. 34.**

1. Great Britain is situated in the north-west of Europe.
2. Ukraine is bounded by two seas in the south.
3. The Carpathian Mountains are covered with forests.
4. The people of Great Britain are called the British.
5. Great Britain is separated from the continental Europe by the English Channel.
6. The territory of the UK is divided onto four parts.
7. The national bird of Great Britain is called robin.
8. More than 200 languages are spoken in London.
9. Scottish kilts are worn by men.
10. Nearly all forests in Great Britain are cut down.

**Ex. 10.6, p. 35.**

- visited, told, had attacked, gave, was finished, was, was guarded, was, lived,  
watched, checked, wanted, had to go, served, were called, was, were, guarded, was  
attacked, ran, lit, could be seen, was not used, is.

**Ex. 11.1, p. 35.**

1. A, 2. A, 3. B, 4. A, 5. B.

**UNIT 3**

**Ex. 1.2, p. 41.**

1) clothes, daily activities, how they feel about the flight; 2) it gets swollen; 3) to have vitality and be fit; 4) not to float out of them; 5) so that the food wouldn't be spilled and spread all over the spaceship; 6) special space underwear and uniform. No, they don't wash them; 7) yes, they can.

**Ex. 2.5, p. 43.**

**A Family Trip**

Our family have been dreaming about a trip the whole year. At last summer came and everything was ready. We got up early in the morning, took everything we had prepared for our trip and put it into the car boot. Then we put on beachwear, got into the car and started. We had been traveling for three hours when suddenly we stuck into a traffic jam. But we didn't upset and were in a good mood looking forward to a good rest. At last we reached the beach. The sun was shining brightly and the water was very warm. We all were happy. We played beach volley-ball and mom sunbathed under the beach umbrella. She put some suntan lotion on her body not to get sunburned. Mom advised us to do the same, but we didn't. So we got red. Besides, Nick was stung by a jellyfish and it hurt him badly. He felt unhappy. Very soon our rest came to an end and we had to leave. We got into our car with all our things and went home. On our way home a disaster came. Our car broke down on the motorway and it took our dad a lot of time to mend it. So when we came home it was midnight.

**Ex. 3.3, p. 45.**

1. D, 2. A, 3. E, 4. F, 5. B, 6. C.

**Ex. 4.2, p. 47.**

1. F, 2. T, 3. T, 4. T, 5. F, 6. F, 7. F, 8. T, 9. T.

**Ex. 4.4/b, p. 48.**

by the way — 2, everyone — 4, forever — 1, forward — 5, I hate it! — 6, Oh, my God! — 7, See you later! — 3, pictures — 13, Congratulations! — 8, Got to go! — 9, What's up? — 14, How is it going? — 10, laughing out loud — 11, people — 12, because — 15, I don't know — 17, Thank you — 18, on the other hand — 19, please — 20, same here — 16, Talk to you later — 21.

**Ex. 4.4/c, p. 48.**

- People use abbreviation to shorten certain long names, terms and notions, such as IBM (International Business Machine), DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid). Sometimes people use abbreviations just to save time and efforts when speaking or writing something.
- Well, many people use them: doctors, scientists, historians, stock dealers, etc. Even ordinary people use them to shorten the words and sentences.
- It's OK to use abbreviations in different papers that are not official, in conversation, either informal or when the audience understand what the speaker is talking about.
- They not allowed in official documents, course papers and diploma papers (unless they are necessary), signs in public places and roads and other places where abbreviations may lead to misunderstanding.

**Ex. 7.1, p. 53.**

1. At the seaside,
2. windsurfing and fishing,
3. one person in each picture,
4. the first man is young and the second one is middle-aged,
5. in the first picture the man is windsurfing, in the second picture the man is fishing,
6. a special costume and a windsurfing are needed for the man in the first picture; a fishing line or a fishing net is needed for the second activity,
7. courage, ability to make quick decisions and overcome difficulties are needed to go windsurfing; patience is needed for fishing,
8. the result of windsurfing is getting pleasure; the result of fishing is catching fish and getting pleasure;
9. they are water activities,
10. background is different.

**Ex. 8.2/a, p. 55.**

- 1) to state the date, 2) to greet the person you're writing to, 3) to mention their last letter and something in it, 4) to give you main news, 5) to continue with your news, 6) to a reason for ending the letter, 7) to close the letter, 8) to express your feelings or wishes, 9) to sign the letter.

**Ex. 8.5, p. 57.**

The date is usually written in the top right-hand corner of a letter.  
After the greeting coma is put.  
Each part in a letter must be a new paragraph.  
After the closing coma is put.

Пряма мова -- це чужа мова, передана дослівно від імені того, кому вона належить.

*My mom says, "Please, bring me the notebook".*

Непряма мова передає зміст сказаного, але не точні слова, а інформацію.

*My mom asks me to bring her the notebook.*

Оскільки в непрямій мові зміст передається іншою людиною в іншому місці та в інший час, деякі слова змінюються, як це показано в вправі 2, сторінка 60. Найголовніше, що ви маєте запам'ятати, це обов'язкове використання Sequence of Tenses, коли ви перетворюєте пряму мову на непряму в минулому часі, або коли йдеться о різних часах.

*She told me, "Are you free on Friday?" — She asked me if I was free on Friday.*

*She told me, "Have you been free all this time?" — She asked me if I had been free all that time.*

*She tells me, "Were you free yesterday?" — She asks me if I was free yesterday.*

*She told me, "Will you be free tomorrow?" — She asked me if I would be free the next day.*

У реченнях, які мають умовність зручно використовувати прийменники *if/whether*, які означають *чи*.

*Frida asked, "Will you be free on Tuesday?" — Frida asked if I would be free on Tuesday. — Фріда запитала, чи я вільний у вівторок.*

Треба запам'ятати також, що такі слова як *must/have to, can, may, will, needn't* змінюються на *had to, could, might, would, didn't need to/didn't have to*. Але коли ці слова відтворюються у прямій мові, вони мають залишатися незмінними.

**Ex. 10.2, p. 60.**

- 1) there, 2) the week before, 3) then/at the time/right away, 4) that/the, 5) that day, 6) the next day, 7) the day before/the previous day, 8) that morning, 9) that night, 10) the week after/the next week.

**Ex. 10.3, p. 60.**

1. Sara says people on that planet can be just like us.
2. Ron says he wants to make new friends there.
3. Vira says they hope to meet the aliens the next day.
4. Lin says they have a lot of work this day.
5. Megan says she will send a letter to her parents the next week.
6. Rich Spaceman states that they are proud of their team's success.
7. John Curious promises to inform us of the news the next day.

**Ex. 10.4, p. 60.**

1. Rich Spaceman said they were looking forward to the news from space.
2. Megan said they had taken pictures of that planet the day before.
3. Vira said she had never seen such flowers before.
4. Ron said he wanted to send a picture of that planet to his brother.
5. Ali said they were getting ready for a meeting with aliens then.
6. Sara asked us to prepare to land on that planet.
7. Megan asked not to use knives and forks in their spaceship.

**Ex. 10.5, p. 60.**

- 1) enjoyed, 2) don't know, 3) said, 4) to, 5) am, 6) this.

**Ex. 11.1, p. 61.**

1. o, l; 2. p, r; 3. g, q, k; 4. a, c; 5. e; 6. m, b; 7. i, d; 8. h, s; 9. n, j, f.

**Ex. 11.2, p. 62.**

- 1) bean, 2) be, 3) to, 5) is, 6) to, 7) with, 8) in, 9) at, 10) with, 11) on.

**UNIT 4**

**Ex. 1.1/b, p. 67.**

- 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

The astronauts miss their school because the teachers there could help them at any moment.

**Ex. 1.3, p. 67.**

1. F, 2. T, 3. F, 4. F, 5. T, 6. T, 7. T, 8. T, 9. F, 10. F, 11. T.

**Ex. 2.1/a, p. 68.**

- 1) початкова освіта, 2) середня освіта, 3) державні школи, 4) приватні школи, 5) денні школи, 6) школи-інтернати, 7) змішана школа, 8) середня класична школа, 9) загальноосвітня школа, 10) школа нарізного навчання.

Grammar schools are selective, but comprehensive schools do not select pupils on the basis of ability.

**Ex. 2.2, p. 69.**

1. c, e, f, l; 2. a, d, l, m; 3. b, c, d, g, i, n; 4. d, c, d, e, f, g, i, n, o.

**Ex. 2.3, p. 69.**

Amanda — there are several variants for this girl. First, she can get educated at home with the help of her parents. Second, she can learn distantly via Internet, if she has all necessary equipment, of course. And third, even though this kind of education is not stated in the above exercise, she can go to a boarding school. It's far from home and her relatives, but she will probably get the best education there.

**Ex. 3.2, p. 70.**

The highest grade is A and the lowest grade is F.

The highest grade in Ukrainian schools is 12 that corresponds to grade A in British schools, and the lowest one is 1 that corresponds to grade F.



**Ex. 4.2, p. 72.**

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

**Ex. 4.3, p. 73.**

- 1) The Little Prince, 2) The Three Musketeers, 3) The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, 4) Peppi Longstockings, 5) Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone, 6) The Prince and the Pauper, 7) Treasure Island.

**Ex. 2.4/a, p. 73.**

1. A book review is what the book is about.
2. To give some basic information about the book.
3. Editors write book reviews.
4. We can get from a book review the information about the content of the book.

**Ex. 2.4/b, p. 73.**

1. It is set in an imaginary country.
2. The main character is a hobbit named Frodo Baggins.
3. Other characters are Gandalf, a wizard, Ring — wraiths, their master Sauron.
4. The main problem the characters have to solve is to find the way of destroying the ring which has unusual powers that change everything.
5. The characters manage to solve the main problem.
6. The author of the review enjoys the book.

**Ex. 5.2/a, p. 75.**

- 11, 6, 4, 2, 8, 10, 16.

**Ex. 6.2, p. 76.**

- setting* — at first, one day/morning, to begin with;  
*main events* — after a while, it all happened last summer, soon, suddenly;  
*ending* — in the end, finally.

**Ex. 6.3, p. 77.**

The story happened two years ago in winter, during the holidays. I was in a village with my grandparents. One day my friends there offered to go fishing on a frozen pond. I have never done that before so agreed immediately. My grandparents were against it, but I convinced them I would be ok and they let me go.

Two days later we went to the pond early in the morning. The weather was frosty, but we were happy and were looking forward to having much fun. There were four of us and we had all necessary equipment.

At first everything was excellent. We made holes in the ice and within an hour we had some three-four fish each. Soon, one of my friends, Dima, decided to go along the bank to stretch his legs and pick up some cane. He was walking on the edge of the bank and then suddenly slipped and slid down. He hit the ice heavily and his legs broke it, so the next moment his feet were in the water. The ice on the bank was so slanting and flat that when he tried to move or stand up, he was slowly sliding down more. My other friend Oleh cried to Dima that he should lie there still or he would go into the water completely. Then Oleh told us to take off our coats, we tied them by the sleeves and threw one of the ends to Dima. After a while, we managed to pull him up.

He was cold and we started collecting our things to go home. In the end, everything finished OK, we just got a bit scared and Dima got his legs frozen a little. Now, two years later we recall this incident with a smile.

**Ex. 8.2, p. 80.**

1. My friend asked me to take those books from the school library.
2. Mom asks me to go out with the dog.
3. The teacher tells me not to eat during the lesson.

4. The teacher asked us to finish the test quickly.
5. He told me to take the bus, which was waiting in the parking lot.
6. The tutor says I must register this morning.
7. Allen's parents ask him not to walk too far from their place.
8. Granny orders me to wash my hands immediately!
9. Ihor asks Max to open the window.
10. The neighbor asks Fanny to give the letter to her dad.
11. Dad says to Jay to help his brother.

**Ex. 8.3, p. 81.**

- 1) The old lady asked me, 2) The officer ordered, 3) He reminded, 4) She warned, 5) Bob suggested, 6) They begged, 7) He suggested, 8) She advised, 9) The doctor told me.

**Ex. 8.4/b, p. 81.**

1. The waitress suggested I sat over there.
2. Mike said he might go to Spain again.
3. Sara said she had to finish that report.
4. He said he might see John.
5. The teacher reminded us to get ready for the test.
6. My friend said I didn't have to do it then.
7. Our boss suggested we wouldn't come the next day.
8. Dad said I would go to school the next day.
9. The policeman said he could not solve that problem.
10. The tutor said we were free then.
11. The principal suggested the students went on a field trip.
12. The nurse told me my parents should come the next day.

**UNIT 5**

**Ex. 1.2/a, p. 88.**

- 1) засоби масової інформації, 2) аудиторія, 3) передплатувати, 4) трансляції.

**Ex. 1.2/b, p. 88.**

Newspapers -- buy, publish, read, use, advertise;  
 Magazines — buy, publish, read, use, advertise;  
 Radio — advertise, broadcast, hear, listen, tell;  
 Television — advertise, appear, hear, tell, listen;  
 Internet — advertise, appear, link, use, read.

**Ex. 1.2/c, p. 88.**

Newspapers — correspondent, journalist, newswriter;  
 Magazines — correspondent, graphic artist, journalist, newswriter, photojournalist;  
 Radio — commentator, news editor, reporter;  
 Television — actor/actress, camera operator, commentator, director, journalist, correspondent, lighting specialist, news editor, producer, reporter;  
 Internet — designer, engineer.

**Ex. 2.1/b, p. 89.**

- 1) щоденні газети, 2) щотижневі газети, 3) національна газета, 4) місцева газета, 5) спеціальна (галузева) газета, 6) повноформатна газета, 7) таблоїд, 8) електронні газети.

**Ex. 2.2/a, p. 90.**

editorial — e, feature article — g, column — b, classified ad — d, news item — a, comic strip — c, gossip column — f.

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**Ex. 2.4, p. 91.**

- That is not true. Of course, they can write almost about anything, but there are certain restrictions that even journalists should keep to. For instance, about some intimate personal/family issues, political or scientific secrets, news and articles having cynical, unjust or simply rude information.
- There's no need to control the press. Of course, there are governmental newspapers and magazines, but most of the printed media are private. Government shouldn't enforce its power in the private media, because any time the press do something wrong, there are laws and Constitution to call this or that periodical to account and even sue or ban it according to certain laws.
- Unfortunately, it's not true. Modern papers are rivals and in constant competition in search of their public and sources of profits. However, there are serious periodicals that mostly deal with the news that is true and reliable and there are tabloids, or yellow press, which publish rumors, unchecked news or even invented stories and their main purpose is to sell as many copies as possible to earn money.

**Ex. 3.2, p. 92.**

- 1) sitcom (situational comedy), 2) DIY program, 3) game show, 4) documentary, 5) reality TV, 6) cartoon, 7) chat show, 8) soap opera, 9) breakfast television, 10) news broadcast.

**Ex. 3.3/a, p. 93.**

Castaway — d, Freaky Eaters — f, American Idol — a, Friends — c, The World — e, Imagine — b.

**Ex. 4.1/b, p. 94.**

- a) World Wide Web, b) forums, c) webpage, d) chatroom, e) e-mail, f) instant messaging, g) Internet, h) blog, i) hyperlink.

**Ex. 4.3/a, p. 95.**

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

**Ex. 6.1, p. 98.**

- 1) to register, 2) username in this service, 3) a secret combination of letter and/or numbers, 4) groups of files, 5) to press a button.

**Ex. 6.2, p. 98.**

- a) who the user got the message from, b) the owner's login, c) the name of the email service, d) the names of folders, e) what the messages are about, f) when the messages were received, g) the heading of that message (subject, author, addressee), h) the content of the selected message.

**Ex. 6.3/a, p. 99.**

1. F, 2. T, 3. T, 4. T, 5. F, 6. F, 7. F, 8. F, 9. F.

<b>ПОЯСНЕННЯ</b>	Present Perfect вживається для вираження дії, яка відбувалась у недавньому минулому і має зв'язок з теперішнім часом. <i>Mom. I have done my homework. Can I go for a walk?</i>
	Present Perfect також, використовується для підкреслення загальної дії або явища, коли час неважливий. <i>I have completed my duties and am happy now. That man have made a trip around the world!</i>
	Present Perfect також вживається, коли дія або явище почалося у минулому, але продовжується до цього часу. <i>Our family have lived in this house for 35 years! He hasn't won the tournament since 2001.</i>

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Треба запам'ятати, що Present Perfect вживається для підкреслення дії, яка хоч і закінчилася, але в період, який ще не закінчився.

*I have sent the letter today. We have met him in Odesa this week.*

Найскладніше розрізнити вживання Present Perfect і Past Simple. Past Simple чіткіше вказує на минулий час, тобто якщо навіть дата чи час невідомі, ми розуміємо з контексту, що дія відбувалася в минулому.

*We watched that film two weeks ago. He forgot about the meeting.*

**Ex. 8.2, p. 102.**

1. He asked me if I had ever been to Alaska.
2. He asked me what it liked.
3. He asked me when I had been there.
4. He asked me who else had been with me there.
5. He asked me if it had been cold.
6. He asked me how long I had stayed there.
7. He asked me if I would go there again.

**Ex. 8.3, p. 102.**

1. Yesterday Vi asked me if Max flew to London two weeks ago.
2. Yesterday Robert asked me if I was leaving next Friday.
3. Yesterday Bob asked me if I thought it would rain the next day.
4. Yesterday Barbara asked me whether she had to do the homework that week.
5. Yesterday Jennifer asked me where I was playing football.
6. Yesterday Nancy asked me about the reason I hadn't gone to New York the previous summer.
7. Yesterday Sis asked me who had given me the book the day before.

**Ex. 8.4, p. 103.**

1. She asked where her umbrella was.
2. Martin asked us how we were.
3. He asked if he had to do it.
4. The mother asked her daughter where she had been.
5. She asked her boyfriend which dress he liked the best.
6. She wanted to know what they were doing.
7. He wanted to know if I was going to the cinema.
8. The teacher wanted to know who could speak English.
9. She asked me how I knew that.
10. My friend asked me if Caron had talked to Kevin.
11. He wanted to know what the time was.
12. He wanted to know where they had lived.
13. He asked her if she would be at the party.
14. She asked me if I could meet her at the station.
15. She wanted to know the reason I didn't help her.
16. He asked me if I had seen that car.
17. The mother asked the twins if they had tidied up their room.

**Ex. 8.5, p. 103.**

1. Could you tell me where the toilets are?
2. Do you know if I can park here?
3. Could you tell me how long the film lasts?
4. Do you know how often the buses run?
5. Do you know if we are allowed to smoke?
6. Could you tell me the time the flight is?
7. Could you tell me the cost of the ticket?

## UNIT 6

### Ex. 1.4/b, p. 110.

ragtime, jazz, swing, boogie-woogie, rock'n'roll, hippie music.

### Ex. 2.1, p. 110.

*string instruments* — cello, harp, fiddle, violin, piano, banjo.

*percussion instruments* — xylophone, cymbal gong, maracas, piano, tambourine.

*woodwind instruments* — clarinet, flute, recorder.

*brass instruments* — French horn, trumpet, trombone.

### Ex. 2.2, p. 111.

1) orchestra, 2) ensemble, 3) band, 4) group, 5) band, 6) quartet, 7) orchestra.

### Ex. 3.2, p. 113.

1) Michael Jackson, 2) Beyonce, 3) Brian Adams, 4) Eminem, 5) Shakira, 6) Jon Bon Jovi.

### Ex. 3.3, p. 114.

A — 5, B — 4, C — no answer, D — 3, E — no answer, F — 1, G — 2.

### Ex. 3.4, p. 114.

1. F, 2. F, 3. T, 4. F, 5. F, 6. T, 7. T, 8. T, 9. T.

### Ex. 4.2/a, p. 115.

1. Nowadays we can hear music almost everywhere: in the street, in shops, in public transport, in parks, etc. That is because more and more sound producing devices are available, such as mp3 players, telephones with mp3 players, portable stereo CD-recorders. And if the music played is pleasant for the ears, then it's always welcome in any place.

2. Absolutely right! Tastes differ and they are personal. Of course, some people, even in a class, may love the same genres and trends, but a personal attitude to music is doubtless!

3. Absolute truth! This point is close to the sixth one as when music is nice it can give us strength and encourage us to do something, to act efficiently. But when music is too loud or unpleasant, it can give us headaches, stomach aches, and simply be a real nuisance.

4. That is correct. We like what attracts us because of different reasons. Even when we hear some piece of music for the first time, we can fall in love with it for it appeals to us by its melody, words or both!

5. Truth it is! Music has a healing effect and many people know that. Even when you are at home feeling sad, you can listen to some wonderful pieces and get better in mood. Many hospitals all over the world use music to play in the wards or halls of the building to help people recover.

6. Certainly, that is without doubt. Our ears are affected harmfully by the sounds that exceed 80-85 decibels, for instance, busy traffic sounds. Many types of music are played over the safe limit of 85 decibels and lots of people, especially teenagers, listen to this music for a very long time. Be careful!

### Ex. 5.3, p. 118.

*Sam:* Hi, Lee! How about going to the philharmonic hall tomorrow.

*Lee:* No, I am not really fond of classical music. I think it's boring.

*Sam:* Then let's go to a jazz concert?

*Lee:* Good idea, Sam! why don't we invite Mark to go with us?

*Sam:* Hi, Mark! We're going to the jazz concert tomorrow. Would you like to come with us?

*Mark:* Jazz concert? No, I don't want to go. I suggest we go to a rock festival.

*Sam:* Rock festival sounds fun! Hey, Mark, since you live near the box office, could you pick up the tickets for us? We'll pay you back tomorrow.

*Mark:* Well, okay, but you have to pay me back. What tickets would you like to get?

*Lee:* I'd prefer not too far from the stage. It's not fun.

*Mark:* I agree with Lee. I think we should be closer to the stage at rock concerts.

**Ex. 6.1, p. 119.**

Last year I and my friends were in Crimea in mid-May and enjoyed our trip very much! The weather was wonderful, weather in the sea refreshing, but most of all we liked the jazz festival that was held in the suburbs of Feodocia.

There were about thirty singers, guitarists, drum-players and other musicians that played brilliantly, though jazz music is not simple. Every day the concert began in the evening around 8 p.m. Many fantastic jazz men participated in the concert, most of them played every day short pieces. Several artists not only played, but danced, and made some sort of sketch show on the scene, which was very exciting! The stage design was very simple, no posters, no extraordinary lighting, no special effects – I guess that was because people in jazz didn't like anything artificial, they play what they feel and like.

Although the sound, the songs, the guitar solos and drum players were very good, the most spectacular performance was by a trumpet player Saskia Laroo from the Netherlands. She was dressed like some fairy, her appearance was very attractive, her voice enchanted and spelled the audience! I didn't remember the titles of her pieces, but it didn't matter. After the concert was over and we returned back home, I surfed Internet, found her works and downloaded them. But in fact, I don't know if I would like Laroo's pieces of music unless I saw her brilliant live performance. Now, every time I hear her music I automatically imagine Laroo on the stage, holding the mic and spreading her spell on me.

**Ex. 6.2/a, p. 119.**

1) general information, 2) start of the concert, 3) the performance, 4) audience reaction, 5) end of the concert.

**Ex. 8.2/a, p. 124.**

1) tell, 2) remind, 3) agree, 4) advise, 5) refuse, 6) ask, 7) promise, 8) wonder, 9) invite, 10) admit.

**Ex. 8.2/b, p. 124.**

1. A policeman told to Christopher to stop shouting.
2. Anna reminded Janet not to forget to sign the form.
3. Daughter agreed to do the washing-up.
4. A doctor advised his patient to go to bed.
5. A man refused to give his money to a robber.
6. Martin asked Nancy if anyone had rung him an hour ago.
7. Mother promised her kid to punish him if he didn't behave.
8. Robert wondered about the time the office would close that evening.
9. Simon invited Susan to join him for lunch.

**Ex. 9.1, p. 125.**

- ✓ 1 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in Salzburg, Austria. Mozart's  
2 father, Leopold Mozart, was one of Urope's (Europe's) leading musical teachers.  
He was
- ✓ 3 a successful compose of instrumental music. Leopold gave up composing  
4 when his son's outstanding musical talents became clear. Leopold, proude (proud) of

- 5 Wolfgang's achievements, gave him intensive musikal (musical) training, including
- 6 instruction in clavier, violina (violin), and organ.
- 7 Leopold was Wolfgang's only teacher (teacher) in his
- 8 earliest years (years).
- 9 Later, his familie (family) made several European
- 10 jorney (journey) in which the children were shown as
- 11 phenomenal. During those trips, Mozart meet (met)
- 12 a lot of musishians (musicians) and got acquainted with
- 13 the warks (works) of other composers.
- 14 Mozart enjoyed billiards and dansing (dancing). He
- 15 kept pets (a canary and a dog), and a hors (horse) for
- 16 riding. Wolfgang worked very hard. Wen (When)
- 17 compousing (composing), he often made sketches and
- 18 drafts but they haven't been keep (kept).

**Ex. 9.2, p. 126.**

1. T, 2. F, 3. T, 4. T, 5. F, 6. T, 7. T, 8. F, 9. T.

**UNIT 7**

**Ex. 1.3/b, p. 132.**

- 1) Have you ever baked; 2) Are you invited; 3) has just been found; 4) has been; 5) haven't ridden; 6) have been.

**Ex. 2.4/b, p. 134.**

1. Mark said he would see me in the office.
2. Emma says the conference will take place next week.
3. Chris asked if I would go to the cinema with him.
4. Doctor said I would have to be there at three o'clock the following afternoon.
5. Emily promised that she would call me if she heard anything.
6. TV host says it will be hot tomorrow.
7. Mrs White said she would stay at home next weekend.
8. Debby promised to meet him at the station and show him the way.
9. Mother promised she would buy that book for me.
10. Grandma said she would bake that cake for the party.
11. Sam says he will ask the teacher to explain the rule to him.
12. Jim said he would spend his holidays in Spain next summer.
13. Vivian was sure she would receive the grant next year.
14. Tad says they will combine lectures and practical classes for us.
15. Susan said she would be able to study as close to home as possible.

**Ex. 4.2, p. 137.**

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

**Ex. 4.4/b, p. 138.**

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

**Ex. 4.5/b, p. 138.**

- 1) say, will scream; 2) will be, doesn't come; 3) will miss, go; 4) will you stay, takes off; 5) arrive, will phone; 6) will open, stops; 7) will wait, finish; 8) get; 9) invites; 10) will bring, is.