

Lessons 1-2

Ex. 1 p. 5

1. to learn about foreign countries; 2. to make friends; 3. to learn more about literature; 4. to take part in school sport competitions.

Ex. 7, p. 6

1. does, helps; 2. Have, learned; 3. Communicate; 4. Does; 5. Are, doing. am thinking; 6. was. Did not understand, was talking.

Ex. 2, p. 9

a) 1. Books; 2. Internet; 3. TV; 4. Newspapers; 5. Friends, relatives; 6. Advertisements; 7. Teachers.

Ex. 3, p. 9

b) Alex: Have you decided on a present yet?

Tom: I'd like to buy either a computer game or a CD.

Alex: Computer games lately will develop into a mass form of media. Children and teenagers will spend hours playing them.

Tom: Dan knows the right balance between work and leisure.

Alex: As far as I know he has a great number of computer games at home. Let's buy him a CD.

Tom: Who is his favorite singer?

Alex: Why don't we ask Ann?

Tom: OK.

Ex. 6, p. 11

1. Publishing; 2. Tape; 3. Broadcasting; 4. Disc; 5. Blogs; 6. Entertainment; 7. Podcast; 8. Media; 9. Computer games.

Ex. 7, p. 11

a) 1. Media; 2. Broadcasting; 3. Entertain; 4. Up-to-date; 5. Tape; 6. Blog; 7. Disc; 8. Computer games; 9. Podcast.

Ex. 2, p. 13

1. London. 2. Of the British press. 3. The Fleet Street. 4. Under the steel and brick of modern Fleet Street. 5. Has become the centre of world news because of the news agency Reuters which has its offices there. 6. "Fleet Street".

Ex. 3, p. 13

1. Freelance; 2. News; 3. Press; 4. Headquarters; 5. Strategically; 6. Attic; 7. Informed; 8. Let.

UNIT 1

Lessons 4-5

Ex. 3, p. 15

Ukrainian newspapers have articles on business and financial topics.

They also cover a wide range of topic: from cultural to political events and news.

Press in Ukraine gives information about political marathon, prominent citizens of Ukraine and, of course, about news form the world of show-business.

Ex. 6, p. 16

1. How many subscribers did our local newspaper have last year?

2. Current events are always highlighted on the front page of any newspaper.

3. I think she will keep us informed about the events tomorrow.

4. What intervals is this magazine published at?



5. New products and services are advertised in every issue of this newspaper.
6. Newsprint is the name of the paper on which newspapers are print.
7. Is this magazine sold worldwide?
8. Advertising is becoming more and more popular in Ukraine nowadays.

Ex. 7, p. 16

- a) Arguments and facts; 7 Days; Day; Kyiv Weekly; Telescope.
 1. Great; 2. State affairs, home news, weather forecast; 3. A lot; 4. In the news agent's; 5. Editions; 6. The postmen; 7. Different events all over the world.

Ex. 4, p. 18

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

Ex. 7, p. 18

Fashion, a lot of pictures.

Ex. 9, p. 19

The First Newspapers

The earliest newspapers were probably handwritten notices. They posted to be ready by the public. But the first true newspaper was a weekly newspaper. It started in Germany in 1609. It was called Strassburg Relation. The Germans were pioneers in newspaper publishing. Johannes Gutenberg, the man who developed the idea of movable type, came from Germany.

One of the first English-language newspapers, The London Gazette, was printed in England in 1665. "Gazette" is an old English word that means "official publication". Many newspapers today still use the word "gazette" in their names.

Ex. 4, p. 21

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

Ex. 6, p. 22

1. Sports, p. 6. 2. Weather, p. 11. 3. TV and radio, p. 10. 4. Editorial, p. 1. 5. Letters, p. 12. 6. Business, p. 5.

Ex. 8, p. 22

1. Publish; 2. Has collected; 3. Came; 4. Do, know; 5. Are visiting; 6. Have developed; 7. Has read; 8. Does discuss; 9. Has found.

Lesson 10

Ex. 4 (a), p. 24

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

Ex. 7, p. 26

"What a great ride" declared the British-born space tourist Richard Garriott today after safely touching down inside the Russian Soyuz capsule, \$30 million lighter for his 10-day stay on the International Space Station.

Wrapped in a blue blanket to combat the near-freezing temperature on the steppe in Kazakhstan, the American was greeted by his father, Owen Garriott, a retired Nasa astronaut who flew on the US space station Skylab in 1973.

"Hey, Papa-san," Mr. Garriott, 47, said as the pair shook hands. "How come you look so fresh and ready to go?" his 77-year-old father replied.

Alongside Mr. Garriott, a computer games billionaire, were the Russian cosmonauts Sergei Volkov and Oleg Kononenko. Mr. Volkov's father Alexander was also a former astronaut and was in space when the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. The pair are the first second-generation spacemen to fly together.

The Soyuz capsule came to rest in a puff of dust in a field 80 km (50 miles) north of the town of Arkalyk at 0336 GMT as planned. The craft, charred black

from its fiery re-entry into Earth's atmosphere, slowed its descent with a large parachute and fired special gunpowder engines to cushion its landing.

"I don't recall such a perfect landing as this one," Anatoly Perminov, head of Russia's space agency Roskosmos, said in Moscow. "We did everything that was possible and more, and the landing was just ideal. The crew feel fine."

The crew were then carried in special reclining chairs to an inflated medical tent for a scheduled check-up as they acclimatized to Earth's gravity.

The uneventful descent was a relief after recent technical problems caused unusually steep "ballistic descents" for the last two returning crews, putting them hundreds of miles off course and subjecting them to stronger gravitational force than in a usual.

On a Soyuz returning in May, the malfunction of an explosive bolt delayed the separation of the re-entry capsule from the rest of the ship. It forced the crew including a US astronaut and South Korea's first space traveler to endure a rough ride as the gyrating capsule descended facing the wrong way.

Mr. Garriott, who created the Ultima computer game series, spent time on the station conducting experiments including some whose sponsors helped pay for a trip he said cost him a large chunk of his wealth. He also took pictures of the Earth's surface to measure changes since his father did the same 35 years ago.

Lesson 11

Ex. 3, p. 28

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

Ex. 5, p. 28

Ramon Calderon, the Real Madrid president, has declared his club's pursuit of Cristiano Ronaldo officially over. The Spanish club spent much of last summer attempting to persuade Manchester United to sell their prized asset. However, despite Ronaldo making it clear he wanted to join Real, United refused to sell.

Despite missing out on the player, Calderon maintained Real would make a further attempt to sign Ronaldo, however, he now seems to have changed his mind. "It is forgotten, not only for January but forever," Calderon said. "We would only talk about it if Manchester decide they want to sell him."

"But the matter is over. We talked about it last season. Manchester decided not to sell the player and we don't want to do anything against a club like Manchester."

"The player decided to stay and we accept it. Madrid is not doing anything to disturb a 'friend club' like Manchester."

Lesson 13

Ex. 1, p. 31

1. How long has Fleet Street been the home of the British Press?
2. What do newspapers provide to the community by giving information at little cost?
3. Where does she usually find the information about current events?
4. What kind of information does "Ukrainian Observer" usually describe?
5. When did they read the editorial and discuss it in class?
6. How fast is the information distributed by the "Interfax-Ukraine"?

Ex. 2, p. 31

Some newsletters began during the Renaissance in Europe. Merchants spread handwritten documents that described the latest wars, economic news, and human-interest stories. After Gutenberg invented the printing press in the fifteenth century, printed newsletters have appeared in the late 1400s. Many "news sheets" in the 16th century even had illustrations.

Despite their popularity in Europe, newspapers had a rocky start in colonial America. A newspaper called The Public Occurrences was printed in Boston in 1690. Perhaps it documented things too publicly. The publisher was arrested by the authorities and all copies of the newspaper were destroyed.

Remember, this was before the Bill of Rights made freedom of the press a basic right in America.

Ex. 3, p. 31

A: Let's buy a magazine to read.

B: I don't know what magazine to choose.

A: The choice of interesting magazines is great.

What kind of articles are you interested in?

B: Magazines include articles on many subjects. I think Cool Magazine is interesting.

A: OK. They are finding some "how to" columns there. Experts write articles to give tips on how to do something.

B: I like your choice.

UNIT 2

Ex. 3, p. 35

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

Ex. 4, p. 35

A: Where are you from, Larysa?

B: I am from Kyiv.

A: Ah, Kyiv! That is a very beautiful city on the banks of the Dnipro River. What are you doing here, in Artek?

B: At the moment I'm both studying and having a rest. I am the President of the Students' Government in my school, that is why I have a chance to meet other school leaders from all over Ukraine here, in Artek.

A: Larysa, tell me, please, what do you think of your school life?

B: It is fantastic. There is always something new to learn every day. We enrich our knowledge about the surrounding world as well as practice our life skills.

A: Are there any things that you don't like about going to school?

B: No, there aren't. I like everything: my friends, teachers, the school building and the activities we have.

A: Enjoy your staying in Artek!

B: Thank you very much.

Ex. 5, p. 36

1. combines work and leisure; 2. to enrich knowledge; 3. happens; 4. have discussed; 5. to cope with; 6. gets on well; 7. got good knowledge; 8. are understanding and sympathetic.

Lessons 3-4

Ex. 4, p. 39

1. M. 2. N. 3. I. 4. M. 5. I. 6. N.

Ex. 8, p. 41

1. am checking; 2. works; 3. have checked; 4. was checking, came; 5. talk; 6. will run.

Ex. 4, p. 42

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

Educational System in Ukraine

Ukrainians have always shown a great concern for education. The right to education is stated in the constitution of Ukraine. It's ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools and higher education establishment. It is also ensured by the development of extramural and evening courses and the system of state scholarship and grants. Education in Ukraine is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive. The stages of compulsory schooling in Ukraine are: primary education for ages 6-7 to 9-10 inclusive; and senior school for ages 10-11 to 12-13 inclusive, and senior school for ages 13-14 to 14-15 inclusive. If a pupil of secondary school wishes to go on in higher education, he or she must stay at school for two more years. Primary and secondary school together comprise 11 years of study. Every school has a *core curriculum* of academic subjects, such as...

After finishing the 9th form one can go on to a vocational school which offer programmes of academic subjects and a programme of training in a technical field, or a profession.

After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium one can go into higher education. All applicants must take competitive exam. Higher education institution, that is institutes or universities, offer a 5-years programme of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields, as well as a graduate course and writes a thesis, he or she receives a candidates degree or a doctoral degree.

Higher educational establishments are headed by Rectors. Protectors are in charge of academic and scientific work. An institute or a university has a number of faculties, each specializing councils which confer candidate and doctoral degrees.

The system of higher and secondary education in Ukraine is going through a transitional period. The main objectives of the reforms are: to decentralize the higher education system, to develop a new financial mechanism, to give more academic freedom to faculties and students. All secondary schools, institutes and universities until recently have been funded by the state. Now there is quite a number of private fee-paying primary and secondary schools, some universities have fee-paying departments.

Ex. 3, p. 45

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

Ex. 4, p. 45

1. M. 2. E and Mth. 3. E. 4. E and Mth. 5. E and Mth. 6. M.

Ex. 7, p. 50

a) 1. primary school; 2. nursery school; 3. secondary school; 4. state school; 5. private school; 6. university;

1. 1. couple; 2. enjoyed; 3. made; 4. secondary school.

Ex. 9, p. 50

Educational System in Great Britain

Types of Schools

All British children must stay at school from the age of 5 until they are 16. Many of them stay longer and take final examination when they are 17 or 18. Before 1965 all children had to go through special intelligence tests. There were different types of state secondary schools and at the age of 11 children went to different schools in accordance of with the results of the tests.

State schools are divided into the following types:

— Grammar schools. Children who go to grammar schools are usually those who show a preference for academic subjects, although many grammar schools now also have some technical courses.



— Technical schools. Some children go to technical schools. Most courses there are either commercial or technical.

— Modern schools. Boys and girls who are interested in working with their hands and learning in a practical way can go to a technical school and learn some trade.

— Comprehensive schools. These schools usually combine all types of secondary education. They have physics, chemistry, biology laboratories, machine workshops for metal and woodwork and also geography, history and art departments, commercial and domestic courses.

There are also many schools which the State doesn't control. They are private schools. They charge fees for educating children and many of them are boarding schools, at which pupils live during the term time.

After leaving school many young people go to colleges or further education. Those who become students at Colleges of Technology (called "Techs") come from different schools at different ages between 15 and 17.

The lectures at such colleges, each an hour long, start at 8.15 and end at 4.45 in the afternoon.

British Schools

Schooling is voluntary under the age of 5 but there is some free nursery school education before that age. Primary education takes place in infant schools for pupils ages from 5 to 7 years old and junior schools (from 8 to 11 years). Some areas have different systems in which middle schools replace junior schools and take pupils ages from 9 to 11 years.

Secondary education has been available in Britain since 1944. It is compulsory up to the age of 16, and pupils can stay at school voluntarily up to three years longer.

In 1965 non-selective comprehensive schools were introduced. Most local education authorities have now completely changed over to comprehensive schooling.

At the age of 16 pupils take school-leaving examinations in several subjects at the Ordinary level. The exam used to be conducted by eight independent examining boards, most of them connected with the university.

This examination could also be taken by candidates at a further education establishment. This exam was called the General Certificate of Education (GCE). Pupils of comprehensive school had taken the examination called the Certificate of Secondary Education either with or instead of the GCE.

A GCE of Advanced ("A") level was taken two years after the Ordinary level exam. It was the standard for entrance to university and to many forms of professional training. In 1988 both examinations were replaced by the more or less uniform General Certificate of Secondary Education.

The private sector is running parallel to the state system of education. There are over 2500 fee-charging independent schools in GB. Most private schools are single-sex until the age of 16. More and more parents seem prepared to take on the formidable extra cost of the education. The reason is the belief that social advantages are gained from attending a certain school. The most expensive day or boarding schools in Britain are exclusive public schools like Eton college for boys and St. James' school for girls.

Ex. 4, p. 52

1. a list of activities and announcements.
2. on school bulletin boards.
3. to see what your schedule will be and join later.
4. age, physical condition, marks and time.
5. list of after-classes activities.
6. try other clubs in the place where you live.

Ex. 5, p. 53

1. join.
2. to enjoy.
3. feel.
4. to keep.
5. joined.
6. to quit.
7. take up.
8. explain.
9. takes.
10. to plan.
11. improve.
12. rejoin.
13. think.
14. feel.

Lessons 10-11**Ex. 3, p. 54**

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

Ex. 5, p. 55

1. If he trains a lot he can win the school running competition.
He can win the school running competition if he trains a lot.
2. If I can't solve this problem I can ask my teacher for help.
I can ask my teacher for help if I can't solve this problem.
3. If you look tired why don't you have a rest?
Why don't you have a rest if you look tired?
4. If our class wins the school basketball competition we get a prize.
We get a prize if our class wins the school basketball competition.
5. If they keep the school rules they are good students.
They are good students if they keep the school rules.
6. If Ann gets higher test scores she is a monitor of our class.
Ann is a monitor of our class if she gets higher test scores.

Ex. 6, p. 56

1. Unless you come on time for the lesson you can't hear all the teacher's explanation.
2. Unless you are ready for the lesson you can't answer the teacher's question well.
3. Unless you wear a school uniform you aren't the best student in class.
4. Unless she pass her exam her parents can't be happy.
5. Unless I'm really late my father doesn't drive me to school in his car.
6. Unless we are busy we usually go to the cinema on Sundays.

Ex. 2, p. 58

Mark is 13 years old. He lives in Manchester and goes to a grammar school. Mark has always enjoyed using computers. He started using them three years ago. He uses it to write his English compositions. This year, Mark did very well in his school tests and, as a reward, his parents bought him a modem. A modem allows his computer to 'talk' over the telephone to other computers. Mark uses his modem for a few weeks now. He sends messages to his friends all over the world. He even plays computer games with his friends in Australia.

Ex. 3, p 58

1. If I have time I go to the cinema.
2. Unless Sue finishes her homework she can't play computer games.
3. Unless Bill learns the grammar rules he will make mistake.
4. Unless the school holidays start we can't have a rest.
5. If Steve doesn't improve his tests results he can't join the swimming club.
6. Unless they buy a modem they can't surf the internet.

Ex. 1, p. 62

1. "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" was written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
2. "The Lord of the Rings" was written by J. Tolkien.
3. "Oliver Twist" was written by Charles Dickens.
4. "Romeo and Juliet" was written by William Shakespeare.
5. "The Jungle Book" was written by Rudyard Kipling.

6. "Treasure Island" was written by Robert Louis Stevenson.
7. "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone" was written by Joanne Rowling.
8. "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" was written by Mark Twain.

Ex. 3, p. 64

1. F. 2. F. 3. F. 4. T.

Ex. 4, p. 64

1. B. 2. C. 3. A. 4. A. 5. C. 6. B.

Ex. 8, p. 64

As far as my inclinations are concerned, I am keen on reading in general and on reading science fiction in particular. I am mad about English. Everybody says that I am a good mixer; I am easy to get on with. This makes me think that my profession may have something to do with people. I like people, people with ideas, interesting people. I hope that in future I'll be lucky to meet good, kind, clever people in my life.

Ex. 4, p. 67

1. 5. 2. 1. 3. 4. 4. 2. 5. 3.

Ex. 6, p. 68

1. Will be shown. 2. Will be built. 3. Will be met. 4. Will be told. 5. Will be given. 6. Will be published.

Ex. 8, p. 69

1. Will be discussed. 2. Will be taken. 3. Will be written. 4. Will be made. 5. Will be used. 6. Will be included. 7. Will be visited.

Ex. 6, p. 80

1. Was made. 2. Will be returned. 3. Was studied. 4. Learned, studied. 5. Is, have remained. 6. Have you read.

Ex. 3, p. 83

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

Ex. 1, p. 84

1. T. 2. T. 3. T.

Ex. 3, p. 84

1. B. 2. B. 3. A. 4. B.

Ex. 1, p. 87

1. Will be learned. 2. Will be written. 3. Will be given. 4. Will be published. 5. Will be visited. 6. Will be drawn.

Ex. 3, p. 87

Ernest Hemingway, an American writer, was born on July 21, 1899. His parents have encouraged his many creative beginnings. His mother taught him music and took him to concerts, art galleries and operas. His father taught him practical skills, like how to build fires, how to use an axe, and how to tie fishing flies.

By the age of three, he knew stories about many great men in American history, and he collected cartoons of the Russian-Japanese war. He belonged to a nature study group. Ernest liked writing and could spell well. His parents taught him to value physical courage.

Ernest showed an interest in writing when he was 12. He wrote stories about heroes having high-action adventures. In high school he wrote for the school's weekly newspaper. He also took up canoeing. His motto was 'be afraid of nothing'.

Ernest was an unusual child. No one was too surprised when he grew up to be an exceptional writer.

Ex. 5, p. 88

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, «Mark Twain», was born in Florida, Missouri on November 30, 1835 to a Tennessee country merchant, John Marshall Clemens and Jane Lampton Clemens. He was the sixth of seven children. He was born two weeks after the closest approach to Earth of Halley's Comet.

When Twain was four, his family moved to Hannibal a port town on the Mississippi River that would serve as the inspiration for the fictional town of St. Petersburg in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. At that time, Missouri was a slave state in the Union, and young Twain became familiar with the institution of slavery, a theme he later explored in his writing.

In March 1847, when Twain was 11, his father died of pneumonia. The following year, he became a printer's apprentice. In 1851, he began working as a typesetter and contributor of articles and humorous sketches for the *Hannibal Journal*, a newspaper owned by his brother, Orion. When he was 18, he left Hannibal and worked as a printer in New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati. He joined the union and educated himself in public libraries in the evenings, finding wider sources of information than he would have at a conventional school. At 22, Twain returned to Missouri. On a voyage to New Orleans down the Mississippi, the steamboat pilot, Horace E. Bixby, inspired Twain to likewise pursue a career as a steamboat pilot. Twain meticulously studied 2,000 miles (3,200 km) of the Mississippi for more than two years before he received his steamboat pilot license in 1859.

Missouri was a slave state and considered by many to be part of the South, and was represented in both the Confederate and Federal governments during the Civil War. When the war began, Twain and his friends formed a Confederate militia.

Twain and his brother traveled for more than two weeks on a stagecoach across the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains, visiting the Mormon community in Salt Lake City along the way. These experiences became the basis of the book *Roughing It*, and provided material for *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*. Twain's journey ended in the silver-mining town of Virginia City, Nevada, where he became a miner. Twain failed as a miner and found work at a Virginia City newspaper, the *Territorial Enterprise*. On February 3, 1863, he signed a humorous travel account «LETTER FROM CARSON».

Twain then traveled to San Francisco, California, where he continued as a journalist and began lecturing.

Twain met Charles Langdon, who showed him a picture of his sister Olivia; Twain claimed to have fallen in love at first sight. They met in 1868, were engaged a year later, and married in February 1870 in Elmira, New York. The couple lived in Buffalo, New York from 1869 to 1871. Twain owned a stake in the Buffalo Express, and worked as an editor and writer. Their son Langdon died of diphtheria at 19 months.

In 1871, Twain moved his family to Hartford, Connecticut, where starting in 1873 he arranged the building of a dramatic house for them, which local admirers saved from demolition in 1927 and eventually turned into a museum focused on him.

During his years in Hartford, Twain became friends with fellow author William Dean Howells.

Twain made a second tour of Europe, described in the 1880 book *A Tramp Abroad*. His tour included a visit to London where, in the summer of 1900, he was the guest of newspaper proprietor Hugh Gilzean-Reid. He returned to America in 1900, having earned enough to pay off his debts.

In 1906, Twain began his autobiography in the *North American Review*. Oxford University awarded him a Doctorate in Letters a year later.

Twain died of a heart attack on April 21, 1910 in Redding, Connecticut, one day after the comet's closest approach to Earth.

Ex. 5, p. 91

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

Ex. 7, p. 92

1. You will be definitely enchanted by contemporary music.
2. People will be accompanied by music through the ages.
3. Positive emotions will be arisen by this piece of music.
4. Own music patterns will be followed by every musician.
5. Nature will be considered as a source of inspiration by musicians.
6. Our problems will be washed away by good music.
7. The rhythm of his drum will be taped out by him.

Ex. 8, p. 92**Teenagers Listening To Music**

All teenagers love music. It's often music parents hate, played at maximum decibels.

Music is a shared bond between teenagers. It gives them an identity, a feeling of belonging to a group.

I want my parents to try to be reasonable. If they shout "Turn off that ghastly noise" I will feel it's an attack on me because the teenagers love and identify with the music strongly.

Try to understand our music, even if you don't like it.

The Effects of Music on Teenagers' is enormous, they show all their emotions.

When teenagers listen to music, does it make them depressed? Does listening to music make them happy? Some people think it does affect them and others do not. Regardless if the person likes music or not it is involved some way in that person's life; whether it's by playing an instrument, listening to songs on the radio, studying music, or even by hearing a song being played in a store. When listening to music teenagers are effected by it, and music can help to change a teen's emotions, both positively and negatively.

In the human brain there is a chemical called EEG when activated, changes a person's emotions. According to a recent study, "the positive affect is associated with greater relative left frontal EEG activation and negative affect is associated with greater relative right frontal EEG activation".

Ex. 9, p. 95

1. Will be asked. 2. Were told. 3. Are usually checked. 4. Is mentioned seldom. 5. Was not allowed. 6. Was shown.

Ex. 1 (a), p. 96

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

Ex. 4 (a), p. 98

1. B. 2. D. 3. C. 4. A.
- (b) 1. Bagpipes. 2. French horn. 3. Violin. 4. Piano.

Ex. 8, p. 99

1. Cathy says that she wants to become a pop star.
2. Kyrylo says that music helps people to express themselves.
3. Svitlana says that she has always dreamt of playing the piano.
4. Kims says that she enjoys their traditional folk music.
5. Peter says that his favorite group has already recorded a new album.
6. Oksana says that she's going to participate in the school concert.

Ex. 6, p. 102

1. Has been singing. 2. Gave. 3. Took part. 4. Wanted. 5. Saw. 6. Has been dreaming. 7. Has had.

Ex. 3, p. 104

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

Ex. 8, p. 106

1. Went. 2. Was. 3. Sang. 4. Told. 5. Was. 6. Loved. 7. Were. 8. Knew. 9. Sang. 10. Showed. 11. Were. 12. Finished. 13. Knew. 14. Saw. 15. Was.

Ex. 3, p. 108

1. Has been built. 2. Has been found. 3. Has been awarded. 4. Has been recorded. 5. Has been attended. 6. Has been warmly received. 7. Has been used.

Ex. 4, p. 108

1 — B, Julia. 2 — A, Ryan. 3 — C, Helen.

Ex. 5, p. 109

1. What have been bought as souvenirs?
2. How have new facts about music in the past been bought?
3. What have been discovered recently?
4. What about has a good report been prepared by one of my classmates?
5. Whom has a good report about modern music been prepared by?
6. What has been organized in Lviv?
7. Where has the music festival been organized?

Ex. 1, p. 109

1. F. 2. F. 3. T. 4. T.

Ex. 4, p. 111

1. Is. 2. Picked up. 3. Began. 4. Were. 5. Has Won. 6. Has toured. 7. Writes. 8. Is. 9. Has become. 10. Was.

Ex. 5, p. 111

Antonio Lucio Vivaldi (March 4, 1678 — July 28, 1741), nicknamed *il Prete Rosso* («The Red Priest»), was a Venetian priest and Baroque music composer, as well as a famous virtuoso violinist; he was born and raised in the Republic of Venice. The *Four Seasons*, a series of four violin concerti, is his best-known work and a highly popular Baroque piece.

Antonio Lucio Vivaldi was born in Venice, the capital of the Republic of Venice. He was baptized immediately after his birth at his home by the midwife. His father, Giovanni Battista, a barber before becoming a professional violinist, taught him to play violin and then toured Venice playing the violin with his young son.

Vivaldi had a medical problem that he called the tightening of the chest (probably some form of asthma). His medical problem, however, did not prevent him from learning to play the violin, composing, or taking part in many musical activities. However, he could not play wind instruments due to his lack of breath. At the age of 15 in the year of 1693, he began studying to become a priest. In 1703, at the age of 25, Vivaldi was ordained a priest and was soon nicknamed *il Prete Rosso*, «The Red Priest», probably because of his red hair.

In September 1703, Vivaldi became *maestro di violino* (master of violin) at an orphanage called the *Pio Ospedale della Pieta* (Devout Hospital of Mercy) in Venice.

Shortly after his appointment, the orphans began to gain appreciation and esteem abroad, too; Vivaldi wrote most of his concertos, cantatas, and sacred music for them. In 1704, the position of teacher of *viola all'inglese* was added to his duties as violin instructor.

In 1709, he lost his job. It was during these years that Vivaldi wrote much of his music, including many operas and concerti. In 1705, the first collection (Connor Cassara) of his works was published. This was a resounding success all over Europe,

and was followed in 1714 by *La stravaganza* (Opus 4), a collection of concerti for solo violin and strings.

In February 1711, Vivaldi and his father went to Brescia, where his setting of the *Stabat Mater* (RV 621) was played as part of a religious festival. In 1718, Vivaldi began to travel. Despite his frequent travels, the *Pieta* paid him to write two concerti a month for the orchestra and to rehearse with them at least five times when in Venice. The *Pieta*'s records show that he was paid for 140 concerti between 1723 and 1733.

In 1717 or 1718, Vivaldi was offered a new prestigious position as *Maestro di Cappella* of the court of the prince Phillip of Hesse-Darmstadt, governor of Mantua. He moved there for three years and produced several operas. He was in Milan, presenting the pastoral drama *La Silvia* and again the next year with the oratorio *L'adorazione*. The next big step was a move to Rome in 1722, where his operas introduced the new style and where the new pope Benedict XIII invited Vivaldi to play for him. In 1725, he returned to Venice, where he produced four operas in the same year.

It is also in this period that he wrote the *Four Seasons*, four violin concertos depicting natural scenes in music. During his time in Mantua Vivaldi became acquainted with an aspiring young singer, Anna Tessieri Giro, who was to become his student, protégée, and favorite prima donna. Anna, along with her older half-sister Paolina, became part of Vivaldi's entourage and regularly accompanied him on his many travels.

In 1730, accompanied by his father, he traveled to Vienna and Prague, where his opera *Farnace* was presented. Vivaldi's life, like those of many composers of the time, ended in financial difficulties. On July 28 he was buried in a simple grave at the Hospital Burial Ground in Vienna. Vivaldi's funeral took place at St. Stephen's Cathedral, where the young Joseph Haydn was then a choir boy.

Ex. 1, p. 113

1-a. 2-b. 3-a.

Ex. 2, p. 113

1. Two tickets were bought to the concert yesterday.
2. A new disc will be brought by my friend tomorrow.
3. Musical instruments are sold in this shop.
4. This famous violin has been stolen recently.
5. This opera will be staged at the beginning of the next season.
6. Musical festivals are often participated by my mother.

Ex. 3, p. 113

1. Is played.
2. Studied.
3. Is loved.
4. Has been composed.
5. Will be opened.
6. Greeted.

Ex. 4, p. 114

1. This film has already been seen by our class.
2. Have you ever been to the Opera House?
3. He has never played the flute.
4. We have already listened to the new hit of Ruslana.
5. Has your mood been improved by this music?
6. I have been taken to the concert by my friend.

Ex. 5, p. 114

1. This concert has not been played before.
2. Has this concert been played before?
3. I was not offered a ticket to the concert of Volodymyr Hryshko.
4. Were you offered a ticket to the concert of Volodymyr Hryshko?

5. The audience didn't admire the charming music at the concert last Sunday.
6. Did the audience admire the charming music at the concert last Sunday?
7. The biography of the outstanding composer Petro Chaikovsky won't be told to us in English.
8. Will the biography of the outstanding composer Petro Chaikovsky be told to us in English?
9. We aren't always inspired by music.
10. Are we always inspired by music?

Ex. 3, p. 117

1. Very. 2. Quite. 3. Really, a little. 4. A little, quite.

Ex. 4, p. 117

1. I'm slightly sensitive.
2. My friend is really hard-working.
3. I find Chinese quite difficult.
4. He isn't a rude person at all.
5. She is shy a little.
6. He is very attentive to his friends.

Ex. 6, p. 118

1. Where do you come from?
2. How big is your family?
3. What school do you study at?
4. What are your favorite school subjects?
5. What free time activities are you interested in?
6. What countries have you visited?

Ex. 7, p. 118

I am afraid it is not so easy to speak about myself. The trouble is, that I am still young, that is why there is not much to speak about.

To begin with, I am a person aged 13. My full name is Oksana. But surely nobody addresses me this way. They call me Ksiysha for short. I was born on the twenty-ninth of October 1995 to a family of a teacher and an engineer. I have a brother, 5 years my senior. I am happy to have an elder brother who is my best friend on the one hand and on the other-a person who is much older than myself, so I can always turn to him with my troubles. It is a pity there are only four of us in the family. I like big friendly families but nowadays there is a tendency to have very few children or no children at all.

I am a very busy person: I go to school, so I have to do a lot of things-doing exercises, reading texts, cramming something by heart, doing sums, working in different studies and so on; I try to be a good daughter, I have to do some work about the house -cleaning, washing up, cooking; I do my best to be a true friend, so I meet my friends as often as I can possibly manage, I try to give them a helping hand if they want it, we go to parties together or just for a walk once in a while.

The next thing I'll tell you about my likes and dislikes. I have already mentioned something about what I like. Besides this I like traveling, especially by car; I enjoy walking in the forest, I am fond of drawing. What I dislike is quarrelling with people. I cannot stand rude unbalanced people who are ready to fly into rage very easily; those who do not keep their promises; those who are not punctual. That will do for all this. I think.

In conclusion I'd like to say that in future I'll manage to make a good wife, an efficient specialist, a careful mother, a good human being.

Ex. 2, p. 119

- 1 - C. 2 - D. 3 - A. 4 - E.

Ex. 4, p. 121

Activities/Names	Dan	Ann	Maksim
travelling			+
Listening to music			
drawing		+	
Going to the theatre and cinema		+	
Playing computer games	+		
Chatting online	+		
Doing sports	+		+
Going out with friends			

Ex. 5, p. 121

1. Dan and Maksim. 2. Dan. 3. Dan. 4. Ann. 5. Ann. 6. Maksim.

Ex. 1, p. 123

- 1 — A. 2 — D.

Ex. 8, p. 123

Hobby is a person's favorite occupation. People usually choose hobbies according to their interests. They collect stamps, toys, coins, cars, books.

When I was a child of ten I collected dresses for my Barbie. It was so interesting to draw them. My Mother helped me to sew them at first. Then I started to make them myself. At school I had a lot of girl-friends who admired my collection. Some of them liked my ideas and soon we decided to organize the club of new fashion for Barbies.

My hobby was both interesting and useful. I asked my parents to take me to the course of sewing. There I was taught how to cut out a pattern, how to join the details. At first it was so difficult but I did my best. My doll and then I had original and nice dresses. Now all Barbie's clothes are in the box waiting for other children.

My hobby influenced the choice of my future career. I am going to enter the Academy of Art and Design. Having an interesting profession as well as an interesting hobby will make my life twice more interesting.

Ex. 3, p. 125

- The weather in a certain area over many years.
- The day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere.
- The temperature of the air, the amount of sunshine, and rainfall, and the wind speed and directions.
- Means it is not very hot or very cold, or very wet or too dry.
- Variations.
- The wind more often comes from the south-west.

Ex. 5, p. 125

1. Does. 2. Is. 3. Is, is. 4. Does. 5. Has. 6. Is. 7. Will. 8. Have. 9. Do. 10. Are, are.

Ex. 5, p. 127

- Ann told not to forget to take an umbrella with me because it was going to rain.
- Steve said that it didn't usually rain hard in September there.
- Pamela said that they didn't usually get so much snow in December.
- Ramona told Jack not to put a warm sweater on.
- Dennis told me that I had soaked wet and asked to give him my jacket and hat to dry.
- Sue said that it was too windy for a picnic.
- Mr. Stevenson said that the weather had already changed that day.
- Mrs. Brown asked me to put the right clothes into my suitcase.

Ex. 6, p. 127

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Spring months are March, April and May. This season is especially welcome because everything awakens from its long winter sleep. In spring the changes in nature are especially striking: the weather is getting gradually warmer, the days got longer; the trees begin to bud and a bit later new fresh leaves appear on them. Sometimes it rains out not very hard and the rains, especially in May, are very useful for agriculture. The sun shines brightly. The grass is green and a lot of flowers peep out from the grass. They are bluebells, violets and snowdrops, the sight of which makes our hearts beat quicker. In early spring all the migratory birds begin to return. They twitter and sing sweetly on the branches of the trees.

Summer months are June, July and August. It is the hottest season of the year. Sometimes the heat is unbearable. The days are the longest. Everybody enjoys summer with its cloudless sunshine, with its gardens and meadows full of flowers. It sometimes rains and everybody enjoys warm summer rain which cools the air and lays the dust. The grass and the foliage on the trees are green again. Everything looks fresh and bright.

In summer many people leave town and spend the hottest time in the country or at the seaside. They like to go for long walks in the woods, gather flowers, mushrooms and berries.

After summer autumn comes. The autumn months are September, October, November. The warm days of early autumn are called «Indian Summer». The fruits are ripe and may be gathered in. In autumn the days become shorter and the nights longer. The leaves turn yellow, brown and red. The earth is covered with fallen leaves. Sunny days are rare. There is either a thin continuous rain, called a drizzle or it pours and the English people say: It's raining cats and dogs. Everything looks gloomy.

The last season we are to speak about is winter. The winter months are December, January and February. The days are short and gloomy. The sky is pale. The sun shines rarely, it sets early and rises late. This is a season of snow-storms, severe frosts, bitter winds. Sometimes it is slippery and one must be careful when crossing the road. The rivers and lakes are covered with thick ice.

In conclusion we can say that spring is the season of ploughing and sowing; summer brings us berries, first fruits and vegetables; autumn is the season of harvesting — it is the season of plenty; winter is the season of preparatory work in agriculture.

Ex. 3, p. 129

1. T. 2. T. 3. T. 4. F.

Ex. 7, p. 130

She says that she has visited Scotland last year but has never been to Northern Ireland.

He says that he is English and his native language is English.

I say him to give me a book about the places of interest in Great Britain.

The teacher tells them that they will have a meeting with their friends from Scotland.

My mum says that the day is going to be nice tomorrow.

Sam says that there is no rain forecast for the coming week.

Ex. 6, p. 133

1. Is situated. 2. Is washed. 3. Did you read. 4. Took. 5. Were watching, rang. 6. Is known.

Ex. 2, p. 134

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

Ex. 3, p. 135

1. E. 2. I. 3. S. 4. W. 5. E. 6. E. 7. I. 8. S. 9. I, S. W. 10. W.

Ex. 5, p. 136

1. Learned. 2. Do...Wear. 3. Hopes, will travel. 4. Are talking. 5. Feels, has won. 6. Have been looking. 7. Were reading, rang. 8. Had drawn, came.

Ex. 5, p. 139

1. Olena said that she wanted to visit her pen-friend who lived in Great Britain.
2. Taras said that he had never been to Northern Ireland.
3. Inna said that she was reading an interesting book about England then.
4. Petro said that he had visited Wales the previous year.
5. Ivan said that he had worn a kilt when he had been in Scotland.
6. Brian said that he would watch a rugby match the following Saturday.

Ex. 6, p. 142

The National dendrological park "Sofiyivka" is an outstanding masterpiece of landscape architecture of end of the 18-th — the beginning of the 19-th centuries, the monument of landscape architecture of Ukraine, included into the National Register of the National Culture Achievement, the museum of nature and landscape art.

In the list of 7 miracles of Ukraine, which was determined in summer of 2007, the dendrological park "Sofiyivka" reasonable was awarded first place.

The National dendrological park "Sofiyivka" NAS of Ukraine is a scientific research institution of NAS of Ukraine and has been recognized as a scientific centre. The main directions of work are plant introduction, acclimatization, biodiversity preservation, landscape park building.

At the same time, "Sofiyivka" — is a unique, romantic landscape park, a hand-made monument of human genius. Not only one generation of owners has changed, though today it yields to no one in this respect owing to the efforts of the workers of all historical periods of the park. According to its maintenance and restoration works a special attention is paid to preserving and recreating the original outlook of the park with preserving historical trustworthiness of its elements accordingly to archival materials and in obedience to Florence Charter.

Annually the park is visited by about 600 thousand visitors not only from Ukraine, but all over the world. There is a fantastic and rich culture program for the guests of "Sofiyivka". First of all, there are qualified excursions which are conducted in Ukrainian, Russian, English, German, Polish and other languages. A walking tour can be varied a ride in a carriage along the alleys, exciting voyage in the underground river Aheront by boat, but also you can enjoy a voyage in the Upper and Lower ponds in the steamboat "Sofia", ferry boats, gondolas, and catamarans.

Ex. 2, p. 143

1. B. 2. A. 3. C. 4. D. 5. E.

Ex. 3, p. 145

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

Ex. 4, p. 145

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

Ex. 5, p. 146

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. —, the, — | 6. A, —, —, the, the |
| 2. —, —, —, —, —, —, —, — | 7. —, the, — |
| 3. The, —, — | 8. — |
| 4. — | 9. The, —, —, a, the, — |
| 5. The, the | 10. The, the, the, the, the, the, the |

Ex. 3, p. 148

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

Ex. 6, p. 148

1. Said. 2. Told. 3. Said. 4. Told. 5. Said. 6. Told.

Ex. 1, p. 150

1. The teacher says that Great Britain consists of four parts.
2. The pupil answers that he has never been to Scotland and he thinks that he will go there next year.
3. John says that he was staying at the Hilton Hotel.
4. She told us that she was in London the previous year and his friends in London sometimes invited him to spend holidays with them.
5. Ann says that she doesn't go to the south every year.
6. She claims that Severn is the longest river in Great Britain.

Ex. 2, p. 150

1. He told me that I would see my friends before I left Kyiv.
2. Ann told Mike that she was going to stay in Lviv for a month.
3. Mary told Peter that she had never visited the famous park in Uman.
4. She told me to find a few pictures of the Carpathians.
5. The teacher told us that there were many rivers in Ukraine.
6. She explained them that they had learned about the geographical position of Ukraine at the previous lesson.

Ex. 3, p. 150

1. Said. 2. Told. 3. Said. 4. Told. 5. Said. 6. Told.

Ex. 4, p. 150

1. Had. 2. Is associated. 3. Are based. 4. Is. 5. Is played. 6. Reflect. 7. Were.
8. Were associated. 9. are accompanied. 10. Are. 11. Participate. 12. Cultivate.
13. Was developed. 14. Attained. 15. Has.

Ex. 6, p. 152

Hutsulshchyna is rich in people's trades, customs, and tradition. The centers of the people's trades are Kosiv and Yavoriv. Famous engravers, ceramists, weavers, and embroiders live there. Their works are exhibited in museum all over the world. Embroidery of Hutsulshchyna is one of the most famous kinds of people's art. It is a general Slavic tradition to embroider the clothes. Hutsul embroidery is remarkable for its colour and technique. Hutsul embroidery as a rule uses geometrical ornament. When people meet guests they put bread and salt on the embroidered towel.

Another popular tradition is ornamenting (decorating) eggs during Easter holidays. Such eggs were usually ornamented by women and girls and rarely by boys and men. Hutsul customs and ceremonies from the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century are preserved nowadays. The family and calendar holidays are Christmas, Easter, Green Holidays, and Spas. Before Green Holidays the Ukrainian people usually decorate their houses and fences with green branches of time trees. There are many ceremonies connected with these holidays such as shchedrivka, carol singing and hayivky.

Family customs and ceremonies mark the most important events in the life of a man: the birth of a baby, marriage, death. For instance, a bride embroiders a towel and the young couple stands on it during the wedding church service.

Ex. 2, p. 158

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

Ex. 3, p. 158

1. Edits. 2. Sprang. 3. Turnips. 4. Passageway. 5. Instinct. 6. Relieved. 7. Cane.
8. Banging.

Ex. 6, p. 159

1. b. 2. c. 3. b. 4. b.

Ex. 7, p. 159

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

Ex. 9, p. 160

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

Ex. 2, p. 164

1. Schooling. 2. In advance. 3. Argue. 4. Arrangement. 5. Rarely. 6. To care. 7. To enter. 8. To adore. 9. Fear.

Ex. 4, p. 164

1. Starting school.
2. Care much, education.
3. To make the proper arrangements in advance.
4. Raised her voice.
5. Rarely, adored.

Ex. 7, p. 165

1. A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. B. 5. C. 6. A.

Ex. 8, p. 166

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

Ex. 10, p. 166

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

Ex. 11, p. 166

1. At five or even just before.
2. A brick building called Crunchem Hall Primary School.
3. A mild and quiet person who never raised her voice.

Ex. 2, p. 170

1. Chatterbox — a person who talks all the time.
2. A library — a place where there are a lot of books and you can borrow them without paying money.
3. A librarian — a person who works in the library and helps you to choose books.
4. To introduce — to tell somebody your name and give some general information about you.
5. To borrow — to take something for a short period of time and then to give it back.
6. To read from cover to cover — to read from the beginning to the very end.
7. To learn by heart — to learn something (a poem, a story) so that you can remember it very well.

Ex. 3, p. 170

1. To introduce. 2. To learn by heart. 3. To borrow. 4. A chatterbox. 5. A library. 6. A librarian.

Ex. 4, p. 170

1. Chatterbox. 2. Taught. 3. Library. 4. Cover to cover. 5. Introduced. 6. Borrow.

Ex. 6, p. 171

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

Ex. 8, p. 171

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

Ex. 9, p. 172

1. B.

Ex. 10, p. 172

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

Ex. 12, p. 172

1. By the age of one and a half her speech was perfect and she knew as many words as most grown-ups.
2. Because she could read a lot of interesting books.

Ex. 2, p. 177

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

Ex. 3, p. 177

1. The conductor, an audition. 2. Measures. 3. Triangle. 4. Stand partner. 5. Stick. 6. Bars, trombone. 7. The Rehearsal. 8. Charged.

Ex. 5, p. 178

1. B. 2. B. 3. A. 4. B. 5. A. 6. C. 7. B. 8. B.

Ex. 7, p. 179

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

Ex. 8, p. 179

1. A.

Ex. 9, p. 180

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

Ex. 10, p. 180

1. He played wrong.
2. She was really good at playing the cello.

Ex. 2, p. 184

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

Ex. 3, p. 184

1. Gave up the idea. 2. Sincerely. 3. Was extremely apt for. 4. An acting technique. 5. An encore. 6. Nightingale. 7. Managed to. 8. To persuade.

Ex. 5, p. 185

1. B. 2. C. 3. A. 4. C. 5. A. 6. C. 7. C. 8. B.

Ex. 6, p. 186

1. B.

Ex. 8, p. 186

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

Ex. 9, p. 187

1. She was talented and hard-working.
2. In striving to radiate love.

Ex. 16, p. 188

1. A Canadian singer-songwriter, record producer, actress and instrumentalist.
2. 1978 in a small town Victoria.

3. Playing the Hawaiian guitar, studying the English language and literature, mathematics and programming, acting techniques.
4. Play the guitar, trombone, ukulele.
5. A writer and write novels or poems.
6. She first appeared on stage in a serious show.
7. In her easy-going life, she is not afraid of being herself, not afraid of experiments and she trusts her own views.
8. "I have always dreamt to do something of importance in my life. Sometimes it seems to me that I want to become something like Mona Lisa, Indira Gandhi and Mother Teresa at the same time".

Ex. 2, p. 191

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

Ex. 3, p. 191

1. Hatchet. 2. Pouch, shots, powder. 3. Savages. 4. Pen, Stakes. 5. Vines.

Ex. 5, p. 191

1. B. 2. C. 3. B. 4. B. 5. A. 6. B.

Ex. 7, p. 192

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

Ex. 8, p. 193

1. b.

Ex. 10, p. 193

1. large, open fields, green with grass and sweet with flowers, fine woods with many strange trees and vines, many green parrots.
2. This side of the island was much more beautiful than that where his castle was.