ENGLISH LAB

ENGLISH COURSE · BOOK 2

Elementary

A2

Talk about your life, the past and the future.
Grammar, vocabulary, listening and speaking.



Grammar | Vocabulary | Listening | Speaking

How to use this book

This is **Book 2 (Elementary, A2)** of the English Lab course. It continues Book 1. You can start this book if you know: the verb *be*, the present simple, *there is / are*, *can*, and about 600 basic words.

Это **вторая книга** курса. Инструкции к заданиям — на английском (они простые и повторяются), а сложные места грамматики объясняются **по-русски** в жёлтых рамках.

Every unit

Part	What you do
A Vocabulary	learn and practise new words
B Grammar	a step-by-step **Grammar guide** (in Russian), a quick check, a summary table and practice
C Listening	listen to conversations, interviews and stories
D Speaking	use the new language in pairs and groups
E Extra practice	error correction, translation and writing
Word list	English — Russian list of the new words
Check yourself	can-do statements

What you will learn in Book 2

- talk about the **present**: what you usually do and what you are doing now;
- tell stories about the **past** (past simple, regular and irregular verbs);
- **compare** things and places;
- talk about **plans** and the **future** (*going to, will, might*);
- talk about **experiences** (*Have you ever…?*);
- give **advice** and talk about **rules** (*should, have to*).

Listening

Tracks are numbered **2.01, 2.02…** (book 2). MP3 files will be added later; for now, use the **Audioscripts** at the end of the book. Listen (or have someone read the text) first — read the script only after you do the task.

Tips

- Keep a vocabulary notebook: word — translation — your own example.
- After each unit, write 5 sentences about yourself with the new grammar.
- Speak English aloud every day, even for 5 minutes: describe your day, what you see, your plans.

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Unit	Grammar	Vocabulary	Listening	Speaking	
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Study guide

Do this test before you start the book (or when you finish it). Choose the correct answer. In the **Answer key**, each answer has a unit number – if your answer is wrong, study that unit.
Входной тест: если вы ошиблись, проработайте урок, указанный в ключах.

1 Choose the correct answer: A, B or C.

1 Where _____ your brother work? A do · B does · C is
2 Who _____ next door? A lives · B does live · C do live
3 Look! It _____. A snows · B is snowing · C snowing
4 I _____ the answer. A don't know · B am not knowing · C not know
5 We _____ at home yesterday. A was · B were · C did
6 I _____ my room last weekend. A tidyed · B tidied · C was tidy
7 She _____ to the party. A didn't went · B didn't go · C not went
8 When _____ you meet your husband? A did · B have · C were
9 Moscow is _____ than Kazan. A more big · B bigger · C biggest
10 It's _____ hotel in the city. A the best · B the better · C the most good
11 Look at those clouds! It _____ rain. A will · B is going to · C is raining to
12 I _____ my dentist at 4 tomorrow – it's booked. A meet · B am meeting · C will meet
13 You _____ see a doctor. (advice) A should · B should to · C have
14 You _____ pay – it's free. A mustn't · B don't have to · C shouldn't
15 _____ you ever _____ to London? A Did, go · B Have, been · C Have, went
16 I _____ him last week. A have seen · B saw · C have saw
17 There aren't _____ people here. A much · B many · C a little
18 The coffee isn't _____. A enough hot · B hot enough · C too hot enough
19 I think it _____ rain tomorrow. A will · B is · C going
20 "I'm cold." – "_____ close the window?" A Will I · B Shall I · C Do I

How to learn vocabulary · Как учить слова

You need to meet a new word **7–10 times** before you remember it. These six habits help you learn words faster and use them correctly.
Чтобы запомнить слово, его нужно встретить 7–10 раз. Эти шесть привычек помогут учить слова быстрее.

1. Keep a vocabulary notebook · Ведите словарную тетрадь

Don't write only "word — translation". Write the word **with its partners** and **your own example**:

Word	Pronunciation / stress	Translation	Partners (collocations)	My example
decision	/dɪˈsɪʒn/ de**CI**sion	решение	**make** a decision, a difficult decision	I made a big decision last year.
heavy	/ˈhevi/ **HEA**vy	тяжёлый; сильный	heavy bag, **heavy rain**, heavy traffic	There's heavy traffic on Abai Street.

2. Learn words in groups · Учите словами-группами

Put words into **topics** (food, jobs), **pairs of opposites** (cheap ≠ expensive), **word families** (decide — decision — decisive) or **mind maps**. A group is easier to remember than a list.

3. Learn phrases, not single words · Учите фразы, а не отдельные слова

Learn **take** a photo (not *make*), **do** homework (not *make*), **heavy** rain (not *strong*). Russian speakers often translate word by word — learning the whole phrase prevents this.

4. Repeat at the right time · Повторяйте вовремя

Review new words **after 1 day, 3 days, 1 week and 1 month**. Use word cards (English on one side, your example on the other) or an app with spaced repetition.

5. Use the words · Используйте слова

Make your own sentences about **your life**. Use five new words when you speak or write today. A word you use is a word you keep.

6. Test yourself · Проверяйте себя

Cover the Word list at the end of a unit. How many words can you remember in two minutes? Which ones did you forget? Write those again.

UNIT 1

People

GRAMMAR	Question words · word order in questions · review of be and present simple	**VOCABULARY**	Describing people: appearance and personality
LISTENING	Getting to know a new colleague	**SPEAKING**	Getting to know someone

A Vocabulary Describing people

Appearance · Внешность

He's / She's...	tall · short · medium height · slim · overweight · good-looking · young · middle-aged · elderly
He / She has got...	long / short / curly / straight hair · fair / dark / red / grey hair · blue / brown / green eyes · a beard · a moustache
He / She wears...	glasses · a suit · casual clothes · a lot of jewellery

have got = have

In British English we often say **have got** for possession and appearance: She**'s got** (has got) blue eyes. I**'ve got** (have got) two sisters. **Have** you **got** a car? – Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**.
It means the same as *have*: She **has** blue eyes. **Do** you **have** a car?

Personality · Характер

friendly – дружелюбный · kind – добрый · funny – смешной, с юмором · clever – умный · lazy – ленивый · hard-working – трудолюбивый · shy – застенчивый · talkative – разговорчивый · generous – щедрый · patient – терпеливый · rude – грубый · serious – серьёзный

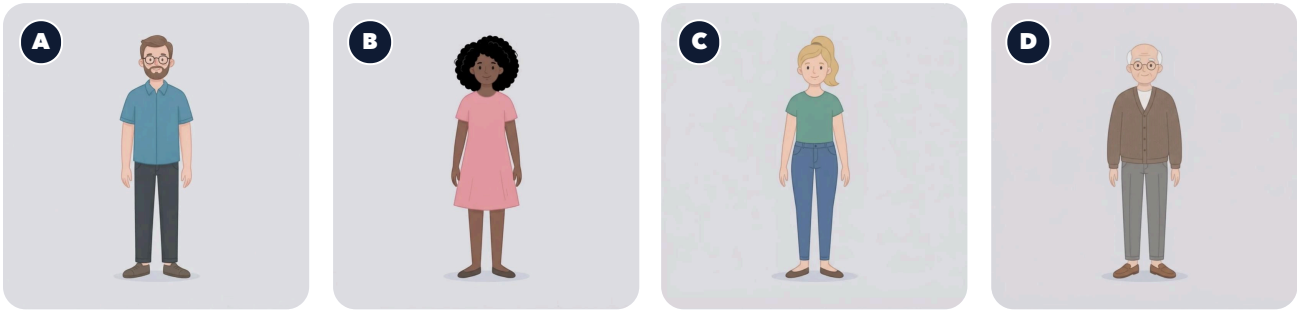
1 **Write the opposite personality adjective.**

1 hard-working ≠ _____
2 talkative ≠ _____
3 kind ≠ _____ (r…)
4 funny ≠ _____ (s…)

What is she like? / What does she look like?

What does she look like? – Как она выглядит? (внешность) → She's tall with long dark hair.
What is she like? – Какая она? (характер) → She's friendly and very clever.
like здесь – не «нравиться», а «какой, похожий на».

2 **Look at the people A-D. Read the descriptions and write the letter.**



1 He's tall. He's got short brown hair, a beard and glasses. _____
2 She's quite short. She's got curly black hair and she's wearing a dress. _____
3 She's young and slim. She's got fair hair in a ponytail. _____
4 He's elderly and bald. He wears glasses. _____

3 **Complete the descriptions with words from the boxes.**

1 My brother is 1 m 95. He's very _____.
2 Grandpa has a long white _____ on his chin (подбородок).
3 Leila never stops speaking. She's very _____.
4 My boss always helps people and gives presents. He's _____.
5 Marat waits calmly when there is a problem. He's very _____.
6 She has _____ hair – it isn't straight.

B Grammar Questions

GRAMMAR GUIDE **Questions: word order and question words**

1. Формула вопроса: Q · A · S · V

Question word (вопросительное слово) + **A**uxiliary (вспомогательный глагол) + **S**ubject (подлежащее) + **V**erb (основной глагол)

Q	A	S	V	
Where	**do**	you	live?	
What time	**does**	the film	start?	
Why	**are**	you	–	late?
How often	**do**	they	go	to the gym?
–	**Is**	she	–	married?

2. Какой вспомогательный глагол выбрать

Если в утверждении…	Вспомогательный глагол	Пример
be (am / is / are)	сам **be** выходит вперёд	She **is** tired. → **Is** she tired?
обычный глагол, I / you / we / they	**do**	You live here. → **Do** you live here?
обычный глагол, he / she / it	**does** (глагол без -s)	He works. → **Does** he work?
can	**can** выходит вперёд	You can swim. → **Can** you swim?

3. Вопросительные слова

What – что · **Where** – где · **When / What time** – когда / во сколько · **Who** – кто · **Why** – почему (ответ: Because…) · **How** – как · **Which** – который (выбор) · **Whose** – чей · **How old / How many / How much / How often / How long** – сколько лет / сколько (шт.) / сколько (неисч.) / как часто / как долго

4. Вопрос к подлежащему с who – без do

Если **who** – это тот, кто совершает действие, **do / does не нужен**:
Who lives with you? – My sister lives with me.
Сравните: **Who do** you live with? – I live with my sister. (здесь подлежащее – *you*)

5. Предлог в конце вопроса

В английском предлог часто стоит **в конце**: **Who** do you live **with**? · **Where** are you **from**? · **What** are you looking **at**?

Сравните с русским

В русском вопрос – это интонация: «Ты живёшь здесь?». В английском **меняется порядок слов** и появляется **do / does**. Без них вопрос неправильный: ~~Where you live?~~ ~~What she does?~~

4 **Quick check. Put the words in order.**

Быстрая проверка.

1 you / where / work / do / ? → _____
2 she / is / why / upset / ? → _____
3 lives / who / here / ? → _____
4 from / are / where / they / ? → _____
5 does / how often / he / call / you / ? → _____

SUMMARY · **Question words**

Question word	Asks about	Example
What	thing	What do you do?
Where	place	Where do you live?
When / What time	time	When is your birthday?
Who	person	Who is your best friend?
Why	reason	Why are you learning English? – Because…
How	way, condition	How do you get to work?
How old / How many / How much / How often / How long	age, number, amount, frequency, time	How often do you go to the gym?
Which	choice (из нескольких)	Which do you like, tea or coffee?
Whose	owner	Whose bag is this?

SUMMARY · **Word order in questions**

Question word	Auxiliary (be / do / does)	Subject	Verb	…
Where	**are**	you	–	from?
What	**do**	you	do	at the weekend?
How often	**does**	your sister	call	you?
–	**Are**	you	–	married?
–	**Do**	they	live	near here?

Remember: QUASI – Question word · Auxiliary · Subject · Infinitive (verb).

Порядок слов в вопросе

В русском вопрос часто отличается только интонацией: «Ты живёшь здесь?». В английском **обязательно** нужен вспомогательный глагол **перед подлежащим**: **Do** you live here?
С глаголом *be* – be переходит вперёд: You **are** tired → **Are** you tired?
Ошибка: ~~Where you live?~~ ~~What she does?~~ → **Where do** you live? **What does** she do?

5 **Put the words in the correct order.**

1 you / where / do / work / ? → _____
2 is / name / teacher's / what / your / ? → _____
3 does / brother / your / how often / play football / ? → _____
4 are / why / late / you / ? → _____
5 they / do / have / children / how many / ? → _____
6 like / do / music / what / you / kind of / ? → _____

6 **Complete the questions with a question word and do / does / is / are.**

1 _____ _____ your parents live? – In Shymkent.
2 _____ _____ you get to work? – By metro.
3 _____ _____ your favourite singer? – Adele.
4 _____ _____ your sister go to bed? – At about midnight.
5 _____ _____ you learning English? – Because I want to study abroad.
6 _____ _____ your new phone? – It was 300 dollars.

7 **Find and correct the mistake in each question.**

1 Where does she lives?
2 What time you get up?
3 Is your brother work in a bank?
4 How old your children are?
5 Do Tom like pizza?

C Listening A new colleague

8 2.01 **Sara meets a new colleague, Daniel, at work. Listen and tick the topics they talk about.**

- where he is from ☐ · his family ☐ · where he lives ☐ · his free time ☐ · his last job ☐ · his age ☐

9 2.01 **Listen again and answer the questions.**

1 Which department does Daniel work in?
2 Where does he live? Why does he like it?
3 Who does he live with?
4 What does he do at the weekend?
5 What does Sara do on Sundays?

D Speaking Getting to know someone

10 SPEAK **Write eight questions for a classmate you don't know well. Use different question words.**

- Where…? · What kind of…? · How often…? · Why…? · Who…? · Which…? · How long…?

11 SPEAK **Interview your partner. Then describe your partner to the class: appearance, personality, life.**

"This is Aruzhan. She's quite tall and she's got long dark hair. She's very friendly and funny. She lives in… She works as… In her free time she…"

Showing interest

Really? · That's interesting! · Me too. · Oh, I see. · How about you? · What about you?

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can describe a person's appearance and personality.
- ☐ I can make questions with the correct word order.
- ☐ I can ask and answer questions to get to know someone.

E Extra practice Questions · describing people

WORKBOOK

12 **Match the questions with the answers.**

1. What does she look like?	a. Because I need it for work.
2. What is she like?	b. She's tall with short fair hair.
3. How often do you see him?	c. My cousin Dana.
4. Why are you learning English?	d. She's very kind and funny.
5. Who is your best friend?	e. Twice a week.
6. Whose car is that?	f. It's my dad's.

13 **Complete the questions with the correct auxiliary: do, does, is or are.**

1 Where _____ your brother work?
2 _____ you tired?
3 What time _____ the film start?
4 Why _____ they laughing?
5 _____ your parents live near you?
6 How old _____ your grandmother?
7 What kind of films _____ you like?
8 _____ she got blue eyes? (careful!)

14 **Write questions for the answers. The underlined words are the answers.**

1 I live **in Karaganda**. → Where do you live?
2 She gets up **at 6:30**. → _____
3 They go to the cinema **once a month**. → _____
4 My teacher is **from Canada**. → _____
5 I like **jazz and rock**. (What kind of…) → _____
6 He's **28**. → _____
7 **My sister** is in the photo. → _____
8 It costs **$20**. → _____

15 **Complete the descriptions with one word.**

1 My uncle hasn't got any hair. He's _____. (лысый)
2 She's 1.55 m. She's quite _____.
3 He never helps at home and sleeps until 12. He's so _____!
4 My boss doesn't smile much. He's very _____.
5 Grandma has _____ hair now, but in the photo it's dark brown.
6 Tom is very _____ – he always wears a suit and a tie.

16 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 What means this word?
2 Where does live your sister?
3 How many brothers you have?
4 What is she look like?
5 Does he is married?
6 Who does live with you?

17 **Translate into English.**

1 Как выглядит твой брат? – Он высокий, у него тёмные волосы.
2 Какая у тебя сестра (по характеру)? – Она очень дружелюбная.
3 Почему ты учишь английский?
4 Как часто вы видите своих родителей?
5 Сколько лет вашему учителю?

18 **Writing. Describe a person you admire (80–100 words): appearance, personality, what they do and why you like them.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 1

appearance	внешность	**kind**	добрый
personality	характер	**clever**	умный
tall / short	высокий / низкий	**lazy**	ленивый
slim	стройный	**hard-working**	трудолюбивый
curly / straight hair	кудрявые / прямые волосы	**shy**	застенчивый
fair / dark hair	светлые / тёмные волосы	**talkative**	разговорчивый
beard / moustache	борода / усы	**generous**	щедрый
friendly	дружелюбный	**patient**	терпеливый

colleague	коллега
department	отдел
share a flat	снимать квартиру вместе

What does he look like?	Как он выглядит?
What is he like?	Какой он (по характеру)?

UNIT 2

Right now

GRAMMAR	Present continuous · present simple vs present continuous	**VOCABULARY**	Clothes · weather
LISTENING	Phone calls · a weather forecast	**SPEAKING**	Describing a photo

A Vocabulary Clothes and weather

Clothes · Одежда

T-shirt – футболка	shirt – рубашка	jumper / sweater – свитер
jeans – джинсы	trousers – брюки	shorts – шорты
dress – платье	skirt – юбка	suit – костюм
coat – пальто	jacket – куртка, пиджак	hat / cap – шляпа / кепка
shoes – туфли	trainers – кроссовки	boots – ботинки, сапоги
scarf – шарф	gloves – перчатки	socks – носки

put on (надеть) ≠ **take off** (снять) · **wear** – носить, быть одетым в · **try on** – примерять



T-shirt



jeans



dress



coat



hat



shoes



scarf



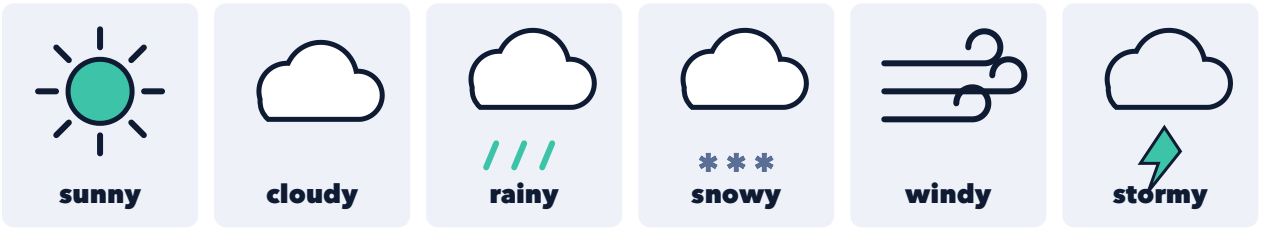
gloves

Clothes – say the words aloud

Weather · Погода

Noun	Adjective	
sun	**sunny** ☀	It's sunny.
rain	**rainy** 🌧	It's raining. / It's rainy.
snow	**snowy** ❄	It's snowing.
wind	**windy** 💨	It's windy.
cloud	**cloudy** ☁	It's cloudy.
fog	**foggy**	It's foggy.

Temperature: **hot** > **warm** > **cool** > **cold** > **freezing** (мороз). It's **minus ten** (−10°C). It's **25 degrees**.



1 **What do you wear...? Write three things for each situation.**

1 on a hot day at the beach: _____
2 on a freezing day in January: _____
3 to a job interview: _____
4 to the gym: _____

2 **Complete the sentences with weather words.**

1 Take an umbrella. It's _____.
2 I can't see the road. It's very _____.
3 My hat flew away! It's so _____ today.
4 It's _____. Let's go to the beach!
5 It's −20°C. It's _____!

3 **Look at the pictures. What are the people doing right now? Write sentences in the present continuous.**



1. She _____. 2. He _____. 3. He _____. 4. She _____. 5. He _____. 6. He _____.

B Grammar Present continuous

GRAMMAR GUIDE **Present continuous and present simple**

1. Present continuous – «процесс сейчас»

Используем для действий, которые происходят **в момент речи** или **в этот период** (временно):
Look! It**'s snowing**. · I**'m reading** a great book this week. · She**'s working** from home this month.

Present continuous – in progress now / around now



I'm reading a great book at the moment.

2. Как строим: be + глагол-ing

	+	–	?
I	I**'m** work**ing**	I**'m not** work**ing**	**Am** I work**ing**?
he / she / it	She**'s** work**ing**	She **isn't** work**ing**	**Is** she work**ing**?
you / we / they	They**'re** work**ing**	They **aren't** work**ing**	**Are** they work**ing**?

Правописание -ing: make → mak**ing** (убираем -e) · sit → sit**ting** (удваиваем) · lie → **lying**

3. Present simple – «обычно, всегда»

Привычки, расписание, факты, постоянные ситуации: I **work** in a bank. · It **snows** a lot in Astana.

4. Как выбрать время

Вопрос себе	Ответ	Время
Это происходит прямо сейчас / временно?	да	**Present continuous**
Это привычка, правило, факт?	да	**Present simple**

Слова-подсказки: **now, at the moment, today, this week, Look!, Listen!** → continuous · **always, usually, every day, on Mondays** → simple

5. Глаголы состояния – без -ing

Некоторые глаголы описывают **состояние**, а не действие, и обычно **не** используются в continuous:
like · love · hate · want · need · know · understand · believe · remember · mean · belong · seem
I **want** a coffee now. (не ~~I'm wanting~~) · **Do** you **understand**? (не ~~Are you understanding~~)

Сравните с русским

В русском одно настоящее время: «Я работаю». В английском два:
I work – я работаю (вообще, это моя работа) · **I'm working** – я работаю (сейчас, в данный момент).

4 **Quick check. Choose the correct form.**

Быстрая проверка.

1. Shh! The baby (sleeps / is sleeping).
2. I (don't know / am not knowing) the answer.
3. She usually (wears / is wearing) jeans.
4. What (do you do / are you doing) now? – I'm cooking.
5. It (rains / is raining) a lot in London.

SUMMARY · Present continuous: be + verb-ing

We use the present continuous for actions happening **now** (at the moment) or **around now** (these days).

+	–	?
I**'m** work**ing**.	I**'m not** work**ing**.	**Am** I work**ing**?
You / We / They **'re** wait**ing**.	You **aren't** wait**ing**.	**Are** you wait**ing**? – Yes, I am.
He / She / It **'s** rain**ing**.	It **isn't** rain**ing**.	**Is** it rain**ing**? – No, it isn't.

Spelling: make → mak**ing** · sit → sit**ting** · run → run**ning** · lie → l**ying**
Time words: **now**, **right now**, **at the moment**, **today**, **this week**, **these days**, **Look!**, **Listen!**

5 **Write sentences in the present continuous.**

1 Look! The children / play in the snow. → _____
2 I / not watch TV. You can turn it off. → _____
3 What / you / do? → _____
4 Shh! The baby / sleep. → _____
5 My parents / travel in Italy this week. → _____
6 it / rain / now? → _____

SUMMARY · Present simple or present continuous?

Present simple	Present continuous
habits, routines, facts	now, temporary situations
I **usually wear** jeans.	Today I**'m wearing** a suit.
She **works** in a bank.	She**'s working** from home this week.
always, usually, every day, on Mondays	now, at the moment, today, this week

State verbs are not usually in the continuous: like, love, hate, want, need, know, understand, believe, remember, mean, belong.
I **want** a coffee now. (not ~~I'm wanting~~) · Do you **understand**? (not ~~Are you understanding~~)

Два настоящих времени

В русском одно настоящее время: «Я работаю». В английском два:
I work – я работаю (вообще, обычно, это моя работа).
I'm working – я работаю (прямо сейчас / в этот период).
Спросите себя: «это привычка или процесс сейчас?»

6 **Choose the correct form.**

1 Mark (plays / is playing) tennis every Saturday.
2 Can you call back later? We (have / are having) dinner.
3 I (don't understand / am not understanding) this word.
4 Look! It (snows / is snowing)!
5 My brother usually (drives / is driving) to work, but this week he (takes / is taking) the bus.
6 What (do you do / are you doing)? – I'm a nurse.

7 **Complete the email with the verbs in the correct form.**

Hi Mum!
I _____ (1 write) to you from a café in Edinburgh. It _____ (2 rain) again – it _____ (3 rain) a lot here in autumn! I _____ (4 wear) the warm jumper you gave me. The course is great. We _____ (5 have) classes every morning, and in the afternoons we _____ (6 visit) museums. At the moment I _____ (7 wait) for my friend Lin. She _____ (8 not / like) the weather here!
Love, Asel

C Listening Where are you?

8 2.02 **Listen to four phone calls. What is each person doing? Match.**

Speaker	Activity
1 Max _____	a. shopping for clothes
2 Aigerim _____	b. waiting at the airport
3 Ben _____	c. cooking dinner
4 Grandma _____	d. sitting in a traffic jam (пробка)

9 2.03 **Listen to the weather forecast. Complete the table.**

City	Weather	Temperature
London	_____	12°
Astana	snowy	_____
Madrid	_____	24°
Tokyo	_____	_____

D Speaking Describing a photo

Describing a picture

In this photo / picture I can see... · **On the left / On the right / In the middle / In the background...**
A man is...ing. · **She's wearing...** · **It looks cold / hot.** · **I think they're...** (я думаю, они...)

10 SPEAK **Find a photo on your phone (people, a street, a party). Describe it to your partner for one minute. Use the present continuous.**

"In this photo I can see my friends at a picnic. On the left my friend Dina is sitting on the grass. She's wearing a yellow dress. In the middle two boys are playing the guitar. The weather is sunny..."

11 SPEAK **Ask and answer.**

- What are you wearing today? What do you usually wear at the weekend?
- What's the weather like today? What's your favourite weather?
- What are your family doing right now, do you think?
- Are you reading a good book / watching a good series these days?

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can talk about clothes and the weather.
- ☐ I can use the present continuous for actions now.
- ☐ I can choose between the present simple and the present continuous.
- ☐ I can describe a photo.

E Extra practice Present simple and continuous · clothes · weather

WORKBOOK

12 **Write the -ing form.**

1. make → _____ 2. sit → _____ 3. study → _____ 4. swim → _____ 5. lie → _____ 6. write → _____ 7. stop → _____ 8. play → _____

13 **Look at the situations. Write what the people are doing now.**

1 Ali / sit / in a café / drink / coffee → Ali is sitting in a café. He's drinking coffee.
2 The children / play / in the garden → _____
3 I / not / work / today → _____
4 It / snow / in the mountains → _____
5 We / wait / for the bus → _____
6 Mum / talk / on the phone → _____

14 **Write questions in the present continuous and give short answers.**

1 you / listen / to me? (✓) → Are you listening to me? – Yes, I am.
2 it / rain? (✗) → _____
3 your brother / study / at the moment? (✓) → _____
4 they / have / dinner? (✗) → _____
5 what / you / read? → _____

15 **Present simple or continuous? Complete the sentences.**

1 I usually _____ (wear) jeans, but today I _____ (wear) a dress.
2 Listen! Someone _____ (sing) in the next room.
3 My father _____ (not / drink) coffee.
4 "Where's Tom?" – "He _____ (have) a shower."
5 Water _____ (boil) at 100 degrees.
6 We _____ (stay) with friends this week because our flat is being painted.
7 _____ you _____ (know) that man?
8 Why _____ you _____ (laugh)? What's funny?

16 **State verbs. Find and correct the mistakes. Two sentences are correct.**

1 I'm not understanding this exercise.
2 She's wearing a beautiful coat today.
3 This bag is belonging to my sister.
4 Are you wanting some tea?
5 We're having lunch at the moment.
6 I'm knowing the answer!

17 **Clothes and weather. What do you wear when...?**

1 it's freezing → _____
2 it's raining → _____
3 it's very hot and sunny → _____
4 you go to a wedding → _____

18 **Translate into English.**

1 Посмотри! Идёт снег.
2 Обычно я хожу на работу пешком, но на этой неделе я езжу на машине.
3 Что ты сейчас делаешь? – Я готовлю ужин.
4 Она не понимает по-французски.
5 Какая сегодня погода? – Холодно и ветрено.

19 **Writing. You are on holiday. Write a message to a friend (60–80 words): where you are, the weather, what you're wearing, what you're doing now and what you usually do every day there.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 2

clothes	одежда
trousers	брюки
jumper	свитер
dress	платье
skirt	юбка
suit	костюм
coat	пальто
trainers	кроссовки
boots	ботинки, сапоги
scarf	шарф
gloves	перчатки
wear	носить (одежду)
put on / take off	надеть / снять
try on	примерять
weather	погода
sunny / rainy / windy / cloudy / foggy	солнечно / дождливо / ветрено / облачно / туманно
warm / cool / freezing	тепло / прохладно / морозно
degree	градус
traffic jam	пробка
forecast	прогноз
at the moment	в данный момент
background	задний план

UNIT 3

Yesterday

GRAMMAR	was / were · past simple: regular verbs · ago, last, yesterday	**VOCABULARY**	Time expressions · weekend activities
LISTENING	A weekend away · a lost passport	**SPEAKING**	Your last weekend

A Vocabulary Past time expressions

When? · Когда?

yesterday – вчера	yesterday morning / afternoon / evening	**the day before yesterday** – позавчера
last night – вчера вечером / ночью	**last** week / month / year	**last** Monday / summer
two days **ago** – два дня назад	a week **ago**	ten years **ago**
in 2019 · **in** May	**on** Saturday · **on** 5 June	**at** 7 o'clock · **at** the weekend

last и ago

last без *the* и без предлога: **last** week (на прошлой неделе), не ~~in the last week~~.
ago ставится **после** периода: three days **ago** (три дня назад).
last night – вчера вечером, а **yesterday night** почти не говорят.

1 **Today is Friday 15 May 2026, 6 p.m. Write the time expression.**

1 Thursday 14 May → _____
2 Wednesday 13 May → _____
3 May 2025 → _____
4 Friday 15 May, 9 a.m. → _____ (this…)
5 15 May 2016 → _____ (… ago)
6 Thursday 14 May, 11 p.m. → _____

Weekend activities

stay at home · visit relatives (родственников) · tidy the flat (убирать) · watch a series · walk in the park · play video games · chat with friends online · cook a big lunch · study for an exam · travel to the mountains · relax · work

GRAMMAR GUIDE was / were and the past simple (regular verbs)

1. was / were – прошедшее время глагола be

Подлежащее	+	–	?
I / he / she / it	**was**	**wasn't**	**Was** it good?
you / we / they	**were**	**weren't**	**Were** they at home?

I **was** tired. · We **were** at the cinema. · **There was** a party. · **There were** a lot of people.
Я родился → **I was born** in 2000.

Past simple – finished action, finished time



I watched a film yesterday.

2. Past simple – законченное действие в прошлом

Используем, когда действие **закончилось** и мы знаем (или понимаем) **когда**: yesterday, last week, in 2020, two days ago.
I **watched** a film yesterday. · She **called** me last night.

3. Правильные глаголы: + -ed

Правило	Пример
+ **ed**	work → work**ed**, play → play**ed**
-e → + **d**	live → live**d**, dance → dance**d**
согласная + y → **ied**	study → stud**ied**, tidy → tid**ied**
короткий гласный + согласный → удваиваем	stop → sto**pped**, plan → pla**nned**

Форма **одинаковая для всех лиц**: I / she / they **worked**.

4. Отрицание и вопрос: did / didn't + глагол без -ed

–	?	Краткий ответ
I **didn't** (did not) **work**.	**Did** you **work**?	Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.

did уже показывает прошедшее время, поэтому глагол – в начальной форме: ~~didn't worked~~ → didn't **work**.

5. Произношение -ed

/t/ – work**ed**, watch**ed** · /d/ – play**ed**, liv**ed** · /ɪd/ – **только после t и d**: want**ed**, need**ed**

6. Слова-подсказки

yesterday · last night / week / year · … **ago** (two days ago) · in 2015 · when I was a child

Запомните

- Не смешивайте was и обычный глагол: ~~I was clean my room~~ → I **cleaned** my room.
- **last** – без *the* и без предлога: **last** Monday (не ~~in the last Monday~~).

2 Quick check.

Быстрая проверка.

1. We (was / were) at home yesterday.
2. I (studyed / studied) all evening.
3. Did you (watch / watched) the match?
4. She (didn't call / didn't called) me.
5. I saw him two days (ago / last).

SUMMARY · was / were (past of be)

+	–	?
I / He / She / It **was** at home.	I **wasn't** (was not) tired.	**Was** it good? – Yes, it **was**. / No, it **wasn't**.
You / We / They **were** late.	They **weren't** (were not) here.	**Were** you at work? – Yes, we **were**. / No, we **weren't**.

Where were you yesterday? · **I was born** in 1999. (Я родился…)

3 Complete with was, wasn't, were or weren't.

1. I _____ at the cinema last night. The film _____ very good – I loved it!
2. "_____ you at home on Sunday?" – "No, I _____. I _____ at my grandmother's."
3. The shops _____ open on the holiday, so we stayed at home.
4. Where _____ your parents born?
5. It _____ cold yesterday – it was 25 degrees!

SUMMARY · Past simple: regular verbs (+ -ed)

+	–	?
I / You / He / She / We / They **watched** TV.	I **didn't** (did not) **watch** TV.	**Did** you **watch** TV? – Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.

Spelling: work → work**ed** · live → liv**ed** · stop → stop**ped** · study → stud**ied** · play → play**ed**

Did – помощник прошедшего времени

Прошедшее время одинаковое для всех лиц: I / she / they **worked**.
В вопросе и отрицании помогает **did**, а глагол возвращается в начальную форму: She **didn't work** (не ~~didn't worked~~). **Did** you **watch**…? (не ~~Did you watched~~).

SUMMARY · **Pronunciation of -ed**

/t/	/d/	/ɪd/ (extra syllable)
work**ed**, stopp**ed**, watch**ed**, look**ed**	play**ed**, liv**ed**, call**ed**, stay**ed**	want**ed**, need**ed**, visit**ed**, start**ed**

Only after **t** or **d** do we say -ed as /ɪd/: want-**id**, need-**id**.

4 2.04 **Listen and write the verbs in the correct column: /t/, /d/ or /ɪd/.**

cooked · cleaned · decided · walked · arrived · waited · finished · tidied

5 **Complete the text with the past simple of the verbs.**

Last Saturday I _____ (1 stay) at home. In the morning I _____ (2 tidy) the flat and _____ (3 wash) my clothes. My sister _____ (4 call) me at twelve and we _____ (5 decide) to meet for lunch. We _____ (6 walk) to a new café near the river. I _____ (7 not / like) my soup, but the dessert was great. In the evening I _____ (8 watch) three episodes of a series and _____ (9 chat) with friends online.

6 **Write questions about last weekend. Then ask a partner.**

1 you / stay / at home? → Did you stay at home?
2 you / watch / a film? → _____
3 where / you / have / dinner on Saturday? → _____
4 it / rain? → _____
5 what time / you / wake up / on Sunday? → _____

C Listening A weekend away

7 2.05 **Alina talks to her colleague Tom on Monday morning. Listen. Was her weekend good or bad?**

8 2.05 **Listen again. True (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.**

1 Alina travelled with her sister.
2 They booked a hotel by a lake.
3 The room was warm.
4 On Saturday it rained all day.
5 They walked in the mountains on Sunday.
6 Tom cleaned his flat.

D Speaking Your last weekend

9 SPEAK **Think about your last weekend. Make notes. Then tell your partner. Your partner asks questions.**

- Where were you? Who were you with?
- What did you do on Saturday / Sunday? What did you cook / watch / visit?
- Was it a good weekend? Why / why not?

Reacting to news

Good news: **That sounds great / lovely!** · **Lucky you!**
Bad news: **Oh no!** · **What a pity!** · **That's terrible!**
To continue: **What happened?** · **And then?** · **What did you do?**

10 SPEAK **Memory test. When were you last...? Ask and answer.**

- ...at a party? · ...in another city? · ...really tired? · ...late for something? · ...very happy?

"When were you last at a party?" – "Two weeks ago. It was my cousin's birthday."

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can use **was / were** and the past simple of regular verbs.
- ☐ I can say -ed endings correctly.
- ☐ I can talk about my last weekend and react to other people's news.

E Extra practice was / were · past simple regular

WORKBOOK

11 **Write the past simple.**

1. visit → _____ 2. stop → _____ 3. try → _____ 4. dance → _____ 5. play → _____ 6. plan → _____ 7. study → _____ 8. arrive → _____ 9. enjoy → _____ 10. chat → _____

12 **Complete the conversation with was, were, wasn't or weren't.**

A: Where _____ (1) you last night? I called you three times.
B: I _____ (2) at the theatre with my parents.
A: _____ (3) the play good?
B: No, it _____ (4). It _____ (5) very long and boring. And the seats _____ (6) comfortable at all!
A: Oh dear. _____ (7) your parents happy?
B: Yes, they _____ (8). They loved it!

13 **Make the sentences negative and then make questions.**

1 She cooked dinner. → She didn't cook dinner. / Did she cook dinner?
2 They watched the match. → _____
3 He called his mum. → _____
4 You tidied your room. → _____
5 It rained yesterday. → _____

14 **Complete the text with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.**

Last summer my friend and I _____ (1 travel) to Turkey. We _____ (2 arrive) in Istanbul late at night and _____ (3 stay) in a small hotel near the old town. The next day we _____ (4 visit) the Blue Mosque and _____ (5 walk) along the Bosphorus. In the evening we _____ (6 try) Turkish food – I _____ (7 love) it! We _____ (8 not / want) to go home.

15 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 I was go to the park yesterday.
2 Did you watched the film?
3 She didn't liked the food.
4 We were stay at home last weekend.
5 Where you were yesterday?
6 I studyed English last night.

16 **Write ago, last or yesterday.**

1 I saw him two days _____.
2 We moved here _____ year.
3 Where were you _____ morning?
4 She called me _____ night.
5 They got married ten years _____.

17 **Translate into English.**

1 Вчера я был дома весь день.
2 Ты смотрел футбол в субботу? – Нет.
3 Мы прибыли в Лондон две недели назад.
4 Фильм был не очень интересный.
5 Где вы были в прошлые выходные?

18 **Writing. Write about your last weekend (80 words). Use at least eight regular verbs in the past simple.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 3

yesterday	вчера	**last night**	вчера вечером
the day before yesterday	позавчера	**last week**	на прошлой неделе

ago	назад
was / were	был(а) / были
born	рождённый (I was born – я родился)
stay at home	оставаться дома
tidy	убирать
relatives	родственники
relax	отдыхать, расслабляться
book (a hotel)	бронировать
arrive	прибывать
happen	случаться
decide	решать
terrible	ужасный
lovely	чудесный
What a pity!	Как жаль!
That sounds great!	Звучит здорово!

UNIT 4

Life stories

GRAMMAR	Past simple: irregular verbs · questions and negatives	**VOCABULARY**	Life events
LISTENING	The story of a famous person · a grandmother's story	**SPEAKING**	Telling a life story

A Vocabulary Life events

Life events · События жизни

be born – родиться	**grow up** – вырасти
go to school / university – пойти в школу / университет	**leave school** – окончить школу
graduate (from university) – окончить вуз	**get a job** – устроиться на работу
fall in love – влюбиться	**get married** – пожениться
have children – родить детей	**move** (to a new city / house) – переехать
start a business – открыть бизнес	**retire** – выйти на пенсию
become famous – стать знаменитым	**die** – умереть

1 **Put the life events in a logical order (1–8).**

- _____ get married
- _____ go to university
- _____ be born
- _____ retire
- _____ get a job
- _____ fall in love
- _____ grow up
- _____ have children

B Grammar Irregular verbs

GRAMMAR GUIDE **Past simple: irregular verbs, negatives and questions**

1. Что такое неправильные глаголы

У многих частых глаголов прошедшее время образуется **не** с -ed, а по-своему: go → **went**, see → **saw**, buy → **bought**. Их нужно выучить (таблица – в конце книги).

2. Утверждение: особая форма

I **went** to Paris. · She **bought** a car. · We **had** a great time. · They **met** at university.

3. Отрицание и вопрос – как у правильных глаголов

did / didn't + начальная форма (никаких went / bought после did!)

+	–	?
She **went** home.	She **didn't go** home.	**Did** she **go** home?
They **won**.	They **didn't win**.	**Did** they **win**?
I **saw** him.	I **didn't see** him.	Where **did** you **see** him?

4. Вопрос к подлежащему – без did

Who won the match? (не ~~Who did win~~) · **What happened**? (не ~~What did happen~~)

5. Как учить неправильные глаголы

Группами по звучанию:
-ought / -aught: buy–bought, think–thought, bring–brought, teach–taught, catch–caught
-ew: know–knew, grow–grew, fly–flew, throw–threw
-t: leave–left, meet–met, feel–felt, lose–lost, spend–spent
не меняются: put–put, cut–cut, cost–cost, hit–hit

Сравните с русским

В русском прошедшее время меняется по родам: «он пошёл, она пошла». В английском форма **одна для всех**: he / she / they **went**.

Запомните

- ~~He didn't went~~ → He didn't **go**.
- ~~When you started?~~ → When **did** you start?

2 Quick check.

Быстрая проверка.

1. We (meet / met) in 2019.
2. Did you (buy / bought) bread?
3. She (didn't won / didn't win).
4. Who (wrote / did write) this book?
5. Where (you went / did you go) last summer?

SUMMARY · **Past simple: irregular verbs**

Many common verbs are **irregular** – the past form doesn't end in -ed. You need to learn them.

Verb	Past	Verb	Past	Verb	Past
be	was / were	go	**went**	have	**had**
do	**did**	get	**got**	make	**made**
see	**saw**	come	**came**	become	**became**
buy	**bought**	think	**thought**	teach	**taught**
take	**took**	give	**gave**	write	**wrote**
leave	**left**	meet	**met**	feel	**felt**
know	**knew**	grow	**grew**	win	**won**
say	**said**	tell	**told**	find	**found**
begin	**began**	eat	**ate**	drink	**drank**
sell	**sold**	speak	**spoke**	fall	**fell**

Negatives and questions are the same as regular verbs: **did / didn't + verb**: She **went** home. → She **didn't go** home. **Did** she **go** home?

Неправильные глаголы

Учите неправильные глаголы **группами по звучанию**: buy–bought, think–thought, bring–brought, teach–taught (все на «-ought / -aught»); know–knew, grow–grew, throw–threw.
Учите по 10 глаголов в день и **говорите** их вслух в предложениях: *Yesterday I went…, I saw…, I bought…*

3 **Write the past simple.**

1 go → _____
2 meet → _____
3 buy → _____
4 write → _____
5 leave → _____
6 become → _____
7 take → _____
8 feel → _____

The bookseller from Almaty

Erlan Seitkali **was born** in a small village near Almaty in 1958. His parents were teachers and their house was full of books. Erlan **grew up** reading adventure stories. He **left** school at 17 and **went** to university in Almaty, where he studied history.
After university he **got** a job in a library. There he **met** Saule, a young student. They **fell** in love and **got** married in 1983. They **had** two children.
In 1995 Erlan **lost** his job. It was a difficult time, but he **didn't give up**. He **took** all the old books from his home and **sold** them at a market. People loved his stall (прилавок), and a year later he **opened** a small bookshop. Today "Seitkali Books" has twelve shops. Erlan **retired** in 2020, but he still visits his first shop every Saturday.

4 **Read the text and answer the questions.**

1 Where was Erlan born?
2 What did his parents do?
3 What did he study at university?
4 Where did he meet his wife?
5 What happened in 1995?
6 What does he do every Saturday now?

5 **Make the sentences negative. Then write the correct information.**

1 Erlan grew up in London. → Erlan didn't grow up in London. He grew up in a village near Almaty.
2 He left school at 15. → _____
3 He met Saule at a market. → _____
4 They had three children. → _____
5 He opened a café. → _____

6 **Write questions for the answers.**

1 _____ – In 1983. (When / get married?)
2 _____ – Twelve. (How many shops / have now?)
3 _____ – Because he lost his job. (Why / sell books at the market?)
4 _____ – In 2020. (When / retire?)

C Listening A grandmother's story

7 2.06 **Listen to Mia interviewing her grandmother for a school project. Put the events in order (1–6).**

- _____ moved to Canada
- _____ met her husband at a dance
- _____ was born in Poland
- _____ worked as a nurse
- _____ learned English
- _____ had her first child

8 2.06 **Listen again and complete the sentences with years or numbers.**

1 She was born in _____.
2 She came to Canada at the age of _____.
3 After _____ years her English was quite good.
4 Grandpa stood on her foot _____ times.
5 They got married in _____.

D Speaking Telling a life story

Sequencing a story

First / At first... · Then... / After that... · Two years later... · When he was 20... · In the end / Finally...

9 SPEAK **Choose a person (a family member or a famous person). Make notes about their life. Tell your partner their story in 2 minutes. Use the past simple and sequencing words.**

10 SPEAK **Ask your partner about their life.**

- Where were you born? Where did you grow up?
- What was your first school like? Did you like it?
- When did you start working / studying here?
- What was the best year of your life? Why?

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can use 30+ irregular past forms.
- ☐ I can make past simple questions and negatives.
- ☐ I can tell the story of a person's life.

E Extra practice Irregular verbs · past questions

WORKBOOK

11 **Write the infinitive.**

1. bought → buy 2. thought → _____ 3. taught → _____ 4. made → _____
5. told → _____ 6. found → _____ 7. spoke → _____ 8. ate → _____ 9. knew → _____ 10. sold → _____

12 **Complete the sentences with the past simple of a verb from the box: go · see · have · write · win · meet · leave · take**

1 We _____ a great time at the party.
2 Shakespeare _____ *Romeo and Juliet*.
3 I _____ my wife at university.
4 Our team _____ the match 3–1.
5 She _____ home at 7 and _____ the bus to work.
6 They _____ to Paris for their honeymoon.
7 I _____ a very good film last night.

13 **Write questions about the past. Use the question words.**

1 you / go / last summer (Where) → Where did you go last summer?
2 you / buy / at the market (What) → _____
3 the film / start (What time) → _____
4 she / leave / the party early (Why) → _____
5 you / meet / at the station (Who) → _____
6 it / cost (How much) → _____

14 **Complete the story with the past simple (positive or negative).**

When I was 18, I _____ (1 leave) home and _____ (2 go) to university in Almaty. At first I _____ (3 not / know) anybody, and I _____ (4 feel) very lonely. Then one day I _____ (5 meet) a girl called Saule in the library. She _____ (6 give) me her notes from a lecture, and we _____ (7 become) friends. We _____ (8 not / get) married – but she's still my best friend!

15 **Life events. Put the words in the correct form.**

1 My parents _____ (get) married in 1995.
2 I _____ (be) born in a small town in the north.
3 My grandfather _____ (retire) when he was 63.
4 She _____ (grow) up in Russia but now lives in Canada.
5 They _____ (move) to a new flat last year.

16 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 I buyed a new phone yesterday.
2 When you met your husband?
3 She didn't went to work.
4 He teached me to drive.
5 Did they won the match?

17 **Translate into English.**

1. Я родился в 2001 году.
2. Где вы выросли?
3. Она окончила университет и нашла работу в банке.
4. Мы не видели его вчера.
5. Что ты купил ей на день рождения?

18 **Writing. Write a short biography (100 words) of a person in your family or a famous person. Use at least ten irregular verbs.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 4

life	жизнь	**retire**	выйти на пенсию
be born	родиться	**become (became)**	стать
grow up (grew up)	вырасти	**lose (lost)**	потерять
leave school (left)	окончить школу	**sell (sold)**	продавать
graduate	окончить вуз	**give up (gave up)**	сдаваться
get a job (got)	получить работу	**village**	деревня
fall in love (fell)	влюбиться	**market**	рынок
get married	пожениться	**later**	позже
move	переехать	**in the end**	в конце концов

UNIT 5

Cities

GRAMMAR	Comparative adjectives · superlative adjectives	**VOCABULARY**	Adjectives for places · places in a city
LISTENING	Two cities · a city tour	**SPEAKING**	Comparing places

A Vocabulary Describing cities

Adjectives for places

big ≠ small	modern ≠ old / historic (исторический)
busy (оживлённый) ≠ quiet (тихий)	clean ≠ dirty (грязный)
safe (безопасный) ≠ dangerous (опасный)	cheap ≠ expensive
exciting (захватывающий) ≠ boring (скучный)	beautiful ≠ ugly
crowded (многолюдный) · polluted (загрязнённый) · friendly · green (много зелени)	

Places in a city

square – площадь · bridge – мост · river – река · market – рынок · cathedral / mosque – собор / мечеть · castle – замок · tower – башня · skyscraper – небоскрёб · old town – старый город · shopping mall – торговый центр · port – порт · park

1 Complete the sentences with an adjective from the box.

1 There are lots of cars and factories, so the air is very _____.
2 You can walk at night here – it's very _____.
3 There are too many people in the metro. It's always _____.
4 Nothing happens in my town. It's really _____.
5 This street has very old buildings. It's the _____ part of the city.

B Grammar Comparing

GRAMMAR GUIDE **Comparatives and superlatives**

1. Сравнительная степень – сравниваем два предмета

«больше, дешевле, интереснее» + **than** (чем): Almaty is **bigger than** Shymkent.

2. Превосходная степень – один из группы

«самый большой» → **the** + -est / **the most**: Tokyo is **the biggest** city **in** the world.

3. Как образовать

Прилагательное	Сравнительная	Превосходная
короткое (1 слог): cheap, tall	cheap**er**	**the** cheap**est**
на -e: nice, safe	nice**r**	**the** nice**st**
гласный + согласный: big, hot	bi**gger**	**the** bi**ggest**
на -y: busy, easy, happy	bus**ier**	**the** bus**iest**
длинное (2+ слога): expensive, beautiful	**more** expensive	**the most** expensive
неправильные: good / bad / far	**better / worse / further**	**the best / the worst / the furthest**

4. Равенство и неравенство: as ... as

as big as – такой же большой, как · **not as big as** – не такой большой, как
The bus is**n't as fast as** the metro. (= the metro is faster)

5. Насколько больше: much / a bit

much / far bigger – гораздо больше · **a bit / a little** bigger – немного больше

Сравните с русским

«чем» → **than** (не *that* и не *then*). «Он выше **меня**» → He's taller **than me**.
«самый … **в** мире / в городе» → **in** the world (не ~~of the world~~).

Запомните

- Не используйте *more* и *-er* вместе: ~~more bigger~~ → **bigger**.
- ~~the most good~~ → **the best**; ~~badder~~ → **worse**.

2 **Quick check.**
Быстрая проверка.

1. Moscow is (more big / bigger) than Kazan.
2. It's (the most expensive / the expensivest) hotel in town.
3. My English is (better / gooder) now.
4. The train isn't as fast (than / as) the plane.
5. Today is (much / very) colder than yesterday.

SUMMARY · **Comparative adjectives**

Adjective	Rule	Comparative
one syllable: cheap, old, tall	+ **-er**	cheap**er**, old**er**
ends in -e: safe, nice	+ **-r**	saf**er**, nic**er**
one vowel + one consonant: big, hot	double + **-er**	big**ger**, hot**ter**
ends in -y: busy, easy	**-ier**	bus**ier**, eas**ier**
two+ syllables: modern, expensive	**more** + adj	**more** modern, **more** expensive
irregular	good → **better** · bad → **worse** · far → **further**	

than: Almaty is **bigger than** Astana. Is London **more expensive than** Paris?
Negative: My town is **less** busy **than** the capital. / My town is**n't as** busy **as** the capital.

Сравнение

«чем» = **than**: Он выше, **чем** я → He's taller **than** me.
Не используйте *more* и *-er* вместе: ~~more bigger~~ ✗ → **bigger** ✓.
Короткие слова – *-er*, длинные – *more*. **good → better, bad → worse** надо запомнить.

3 **Write the comparative form.**

1 small → _____
2 dirty → _____
3 beautiful → _____
4 hot → _____
5 good → _____
6 interesting → _____
7 bad → _____
8 safe → _____

4 **Compare. Write sentences with than.**

1 A taxi / a bus (expensive) → A taxi is more expensive than a bus.
2 The Thames / the Volga (long – the Volga is longer) → The Volga _____
3 Summer in Dubai / summer in Moscow (hot) → _____
4 My new flat / my old flat (good) → _____
5 Living in a village / living in a city (quiet) → _____

SUMMARY · **Superlative adjectives**

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
cheap	cheaper	**the** cheap**est**
big	bigger	**the** big**gest**
busy	busier	**the** busi**est**
expensive	more expensive	**the most** expensive
good / bad / far	better / worse / further	**the best** / **the worst** / **the furthest**

Tokyo is **the biggest** city **in** the world. · It's **the best** restaurant **in** town. · This is **the most beautiful** place I know.

5 **Complete with the superlative.**

1 Mount Everest is _____ (high) mountain in the world.
2 This is _____ (expensive) hotel in the city – one night costs $900!
3 January is _____ (cold) month in Kazakhstan.
4 That was _____ (bad) film I've ever seen.
5 Who is _____ (funny) person in your family?
6 The metro is _____ (fast) way to get around.

C Listening Two cities

6 2.07 **Kairat lived in Istanbul and now lives in Berlin. Listen. Which city does he prefer to live in?**

7 2.07 **Listen again. Write I (Istanbul) or B (Berlin).**

1 bigger and busier _____
2 quieter and greener _____
3 cheaper food _____
4 friendlier people _____
5 darker and colder in winter _____
6 safer and cleaner _____

D Speaking Comparing places

8 SPEAK **Compare two cities or towns you know. Talk about: size, prices, people, weather, transport, things to do.**

"I think Astana is more modern than Almaty, but Almaty is greener and more beautiful because of the mountains…"

9 SPEAK **Class quiz. In pairs, write five superlative questions about your country or the world. Ask another pair.**

- What's the longest river in Kazakhstan? · What's the most popular sport in Brazil? · Which is the biggest country in Africa?

10 SPEAK **Ask and answer about your town.**

- What's the best place to eat? · the most interesting museum? · the most beautiful street? · the busiest area? · the best time of year to visit?

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can describe places with a range of adjectives.
- ☐ I can use comparatives and superlatives.
- ☐ I can compare two cities and say which I prefer.

E Extra practice Comparatives and superlatives

WORKBOOK

11 **Complete the table.**

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
cheap	cheaper	the cheapest
big	_____	_____
happy	_____	_____
modern	_____	_____
good	_____	_____
bad	_____	_____
far	_____	_____
nice	_____	_____

12 **Compare the two hotels. Write sentences with the adjectives.**

	Hotel Sun	Hotel Star
Price	$90	$150
Distance to the beach	2 km	200 m
Rooms	300	40
Built in	2023	1960

1 (expensive) → Hotel Star is more expensive than Hotel Sun.
2 (close to the beach) → _____
3 (big) → _____
4 (modern) → _____
5 (cheap) → _____

13 **Complete with the superlative and in or of.**

1 It's _____ (old) building _____ the city.
2 July is _____ (hot) month _____ the year.
3 She's _____ (good) student _____ the class.
4 That was _____ (bad) day _____ my life!
5 Which is _____ (popular) sport _____ your country?

14 **Complete the sentences with as … as or not as … as.**

1 My brother is 1.80 m. I'm 1.80 m too. → I'm _____ (tall) my brother.
2 The bus takes 40 minutes. The metro takes 20. → The bus isn't _____ (fast) the metro.
3 Paris is expensive. London is more expensive. → Paris isn't _____ (expensive) London.
4 The book was good, and the film was good too. → The film was _____ (good) the book.

15 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 Moscow is more big than Almaty.
2 This is the more expensive restaurant in town.
3 My English is gooder than last year.
4 She's taller that her mother.
5 It was the baddest film I've ever seen.
6 Today is more hot than yesterday.

16 **Translate into English.**

1 Астана холоднее, чем Алматы.
2 Это самая высокая гора в Казахстане.
3 Метро быстрее автобуса.
4 Мой новый телефон лучше старого.
5 Какой самый интересный город в вашей стране?

17 **Writing. Compare your town with another town or city you know (80–100 words). Use at least four comparatives and two superlatives.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 5

busy	оживлённый, занятый
quiet	тихий
safe / dangerous	безопасный / опасный
modern / historic	современный / исторический
crowded	переполненный
polluted	загрязнённый
exciting / boring	захватывающий / скучный
square	площадь
bridge	мост
river	река
skyscraper	небоскрёб
traffic	движение (транспорта)
cost of living	стоимость жизни
public transport	общественный транспорт
polite	вежливый
prefer	предпочитать
than	чем
better / the best	лучше / лучший
worse / the worst	хуже / худший

REVIEW

Review: Units 1–5

GRAMMAR	Questions · present simple and continuous · past simple · comparatives and superlatives	**VOCABULARY**	People · clothes · weather · life events · cities
LISTENING	A city break	**SPEAKING**	Comparing and describing

How to use the Review

Do the test without looking at the units. Check your answers and count your points. Less than 70% in a section? Go back to those units and redo the Extra practice.

A Grammar Units 1–5

1 Put the words in order to make questions. (5 points)

1 you / where / born / were / ? → _____
2 does / what / your / do / sister / ? → _____
3 are / reading / what / you / ? → _____
4 did / last / where / go / you / summer / ? → _____
5 look / does / what / like / he / ? → _____

2 Choose the correct form. (8 points)

1 I usually (walk / am walking) to work.
2 Shh! The baby (sleeps / is sleeping).
3 She (doesn't like / isn't liking) cold weather.
4 We (saw / have seen) a great film last night.
5 When (did you move / you moved) here?
6 My grandparents (got / were get) married in 1970.
7 It (was / were) very cold yesterday.
8 (Did / Were) you at work on Monday?

3 Complete with the past simple of the verbs. (8 points)

Last year my brother _____ (1 decide) to visit Japan. He _____ (2 fly) to Tokyo and _____ (3 spend) two weeks there. He _____ (4 not / speak) Japanese, but people _____ (5 be) very helpful. He _____ (6 eat) sushi every day and _____ (7 take) hundreds of photos. He _____ (8 come) home with a suitcase full of souvenirs.

4 **Complete with the comparative or superlative. (6 points)**

1 Almaty is _____ (big) than Shymkent.
2 This is _____ (good) pizza in the city!
3 Flying is _____ (expensive) than taking the train.
4 Who is _____ (old) person in your family?
5 Today is _____ (bad) than yesterday – it's raining again.
6 The Caspian is _____ (large) lake in the world.

B Vocabulary Units 1–5

5 **Write the word. (8 points)**

1 the opposite of *lazy* → h_____
2 the opposite of *talkative* → s_____
3 you wear them on your hands in winter → g_____
4 you wear them for sport → t_____
5 very cold → f_____
6 many people, cars and noise → b_____
7 to finish university → g_____
8 to stop working when you are old → r_____

C Listening A city break

6 2.08 **Listen to Nina telling a friend about a weekend in Prague. Answer the questions. (6 points)**

1 How did Nina travel to Prague?
2 What was the weather like?
3 Where did she stay?
4 What did she do on Saturday evening?
5 What was the most beautiful place?
6 Is Prague more expensive than her city?

D Speaking Describing and comparing

7 SPEAK **Talk for 1–2 minutes about one topic. Your partner asks two questions.**

- A person in your family: appearance, personality, life story.
- Your last holiday or weekend away.
- Two cities you know: compare them.

Score

- ☐ Grammar: _____ / 27 · Vocabulary: _____ / 8 · Listening: _____ / 6
- ☐ **Total:** _____ **/ 41.** 35+ excellent · 29–34 good · under 29 — revise Units 1–5.

UNIT 6

Plans

GRAMMAR	be going to · present continuous for future arrangements	**VOCABULARY**	Holidays · travel
LISTENING	Holiday plans · booking a trip	**SPEAKING**	Making plans and arrangements

A Vocabulary Holidays and travel

Holiday collocations

go abroad (за границу) · on holiday · camping · sightseeing (осматривать достопримечательности)	**stay** in a hotel / with friends / at a campsite
book a flight / a hotel / a table	**pack** a suitcase (собирать чемодан)
take photos / a taxi / a trip	**hire** (rent) a car / a bike (арендовать)
spend time / money / a week	**check in** / **check out** (заселиться / выселиться)
visit a museum / relatives	**buy** souvenirs

Travel

passport · visa · ticket · luggage (багаж) · boarding pass (посадочный талон) · flight (рейс) · departure / arrival (вылет / прилёт) · return ticket (туда и обратно) · one-way ticket · beach · resort (курорт) · guidebook

1 Complete with the correct verb.

1 We're going to _____ a car and drive along the coast.
2 Don't forget to _____ your suitcase tonight!
3 I want to _____ three nights in Rome.
4 Let's _____ the hotel online – it's cheaper.
5 You need to _____ two hours before the flight.
6 We _____ sightseeing all day yesterday.

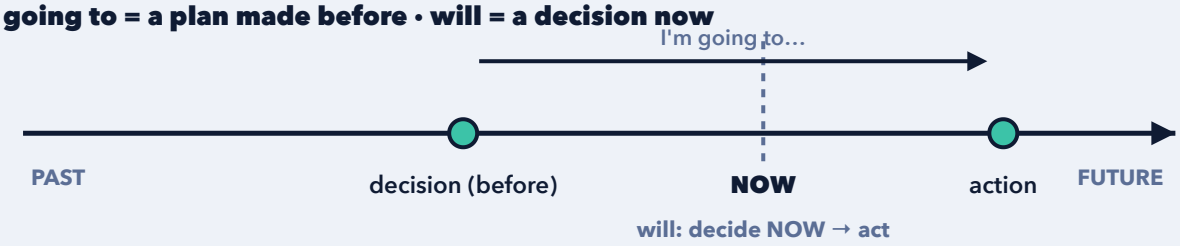
GRAMMAR GUIDE

Future plans: be going to and the present continuous

1. be going to – намерение, решение уже принято

Используем, когда **уже решили** что-то сделать:
I**'m going to** learn Spanish this year. · We**'re going to** buy a car.

going to = a plan made before · will = a decision now



I'm going to study medicine. / The phone's ringing – I'll get it!

2. Как строим: be + going to + глагол

+	–	?
I**'m going to** visit my aunt.	I**'m not going to** stay at home.	**Are** you **going to** come?
She**'s going to** study law.	She **isn't going to** fly.	What **is** he **going to** do?

3. going to – прогноз по признакам

Если мы **видим** доказательство сейчас: Look at those clouds – it**'s going to** rain! · Be careful – you**'re going to** fall!

4. Present continuous – договорённость

Если всё **организовано**: есть время, место, другие люди, запись в календаре:
I**'m meeting** Asel at 6 tomorrow. · We**'re flying** to Antalya on Saturday.

5. Как выбрать

Ситуация	Форма
Я решил, но ещё ничего не организовал	**going to**: I'm going to look for a new job.
Всё договорено, назначено	**present continuous**: I'm having an interview on Monday.
Вижу признаки – будет	**going to**: She's going to cry.

Часто подходят оба варианта: We're going to fly / We're flying to Turkey on Monday.

6. Слова-подсказки

tomorrow · tonight · next week / month / year · this summer · on Saturday · in two years

Сравните с русским

«Я собираюсь…» = **I'm going to…**
«Я завтра встречаюсь с…» – в русском тоже настоящее время! В английском так же: I**'m meeting**…

tomorrow.

2 Quick check.

Быстрая проверка.

1. Look at the sky! It (is going to rain / rains).
2. I (am meeting / meet) the doctor at 4 tomorrow – I have an appointment.
3. She's going to (buy / buys) a new phone.
4. (Are you going to / Do you going to) invite Tom?
5. We (are not going / not going) to stay in a hotel.

SUMMARY · be going to – plans and intentions

+	–	?
I **'m going to** visit my aunt.	I **'m not going to** stay at home.	**Am** I **going to**…?
He / She **'s going to** learn Spanish.	She **isn't going to** fly.	**Is** she **going to** travel? – Yes, she **is**.
We / They **'re going to** buy a car.	They **aren't going to** move.	**Are** you **going to** rent a car? – No, we **aren't**.

We also use **going to** for predictions with evidence: Look at those clouds – it**'s going to** rain!
Time words: tomorrow, tonight, next week / month / year, this summer, in two years.

3 Write sentences with going to.

1. I / book a hotel tonight → _____
2. we / not / travel by train → _____
3. what / you / do this summer? → _____
4. my brother / start university in September → _____
5. they / have a party? → _____
6. Be careful! You / fall! → _____

SUMMARY · Present continuous for arrangements

We use the present continuous for **fixed arrangements** with a time and place (often with other people, in a diary):
I'm meeting Asel at 6 tomorrow. · **We're flying** to Antalya on Saturday. · What **are you doing** this evening?

going to или present continuous?

going to – намерение, решение уже принято: *I'm going to learn to drive* (собираюсь).
present continuous – договорённость, всё организовано: *I'm meeting the doctor at 10* (записан).
Часто подходят оба варианта: *We're going to fly / We're flying to Turkey on Monday.*

4 **Look at Dana's diary. Write sentences with the present continuous.**

Day	Plan
Monday	7 p.m. – dinner with Marat
Wednesday	10 a.m. – dentist
Friday	play tennis with Zarina
Saturday	fly to Dubai, 6 a.m.

1 On Monday evening she's having dinner with Marat.
2 On Wednesday _____
3 On Friday _____
4 On Saturday _____

C Listening Holiday plans

5 2.09 **Listen to three friends talking about their summer plans. Complete the table.**

	Where?	Who with?	What are they going to do?
Liam	_____	his girlfriend	_____
Zara	Kazakhstan	_____	_____
Omar	_____	alone	_____

6 2.10 **Listen to a phone call to a travel agency. Correct the mistakes in the booking.**

BOOKING	
Name:	Mrs Helen Park
Destination:	Rome
Dates:	12–19 June
People:	3 adults
Hotel:	near the beach

D Speaking Making plans

Making arrangements

Are you free on...? · What are you doing on...? · Would you like to...? · How about...? / Why don't we...?
I'd love to. · Sorry, I can't. I'm meeting... · What time? Where shall we meet? · See you then!

7 SPEAK **Write your plans for next week in a diary (leave two evenings free). Then call classmates and arrange to do three things together: the cinema, a coffee, sport, a concert...**

A: Are you free on Thursday evening?
B: Sorry, I'm going to the gym. How about Friday?
A: Friday's fine. Would you like to see the new film?

8 SPEAK **Tell your partner about your plans: next weekend, next summer, in five years.**

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can talk about holidays and travel.
- ☐ I can use **going to** for plans and predictions.
- ☐ I can use the present continuous for arrangements and make plans with friends.

E Extra practice going to · present continuous for the future

WORKBOOK

9 **Write sentences with going to (+ or –).**

1 I / visit / my grandparents / this weekend (+) → I'm going to visit my grandparents this weekend.
2 She / buy / a new car (–) → _____
3 We / learn / to ski / this winter (+) → _____
4 They / stay / in a hotel (–) → _____
5 He / study / medicine (+) → _____

10 **What's going to happen? Write predictions with going to.**

1 The sky is very dark. (rain) → It's going to rain.
2 He's running very fast towards the bus. (catch it) → _____
3 She's carrying too many plates. (drop them) → _____
4 It's 8:55 and the exam starts at 9. Tom is still at home. (be late) → _____

11 **Write questions with going to. Then answer them about you.**

1 What / you / do / tonight? → _____
2 Where / you / go / on your next holiday? → _____
3 you / watch / anything good this week? → _____
4 When / you / finish / this book? → _____

12 **Complete the phone conversation with the present continuous.**

A: Hi, Marat! What _____ (1 you / do) on Saturday?
B: In the morning I _____ (2 play) football with my brother, and in the afternoon we _____ (3 have) lunch with our parents. Why?
A: Some friends and I _____ (4 go) to the lake on Sunday. Would you like to come?
B: Sorry, I can't. My cousin _____ (5 arrive) from Moscow on Sunday morning and I _____ (6 meet) her at the airport.

13 **Holiday vocabulary. Complete with one word.**

1 We need to _____ our suitcases tonight – the taxi comes at 5 a.m.
2 Don't forget your _____ – you can't fly without it!
3 Let's _____ a car and drive along the coast.
4 You have to _____ out of the hotel by 12.
5 We _____ two weeks in Thailand last year.
6 I bought some _____ for my friends – a small bag and a magnet.

14 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 I going to visit my aunt.
2 Are you going to go out tonight? – Yes, I'm.
3 She's going to buys a car.
4 What you are doing tomorrow?
5 We going to the cinema on Friday – we have the tickets.

15 **Translate into English.**

1 Я собираюсь выучить испанский в этом году.
2 Что ты делаешь завтра вечером? – Я встречаюсь с друзьями.
3 Мы не собираемся оставаться в отеле.
4 Посмотри на него! Он сейчас упадёт!
5 Она улетает в Дубай в субботу.

16 **Writing. Write an email to a friend about your plans for the next holiday (80–100 words): where, who with, how you're travelling, where you're staying and what you're going to do.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 6

holiday	отпуск, каникулы
abroad	за границей, за границу
go sightseeing	осматривать достопримечательности
book	бронировать
pack	собирать (чемодан)
suitcase	чемодан
luggage	багаж
hire / rent	арендовать
flight	рейс, перелёт
passport	паспорт
check in / check out	регистрироваться / выселяться
souvenir	сувенир
resort	курорт
campsite	кемпинг
island	остров
sail	плыть под парусом
on my own	один, самостоятельно
arrangement	договорённость
Are you free...?	Ты свободен…?

UNIT 7

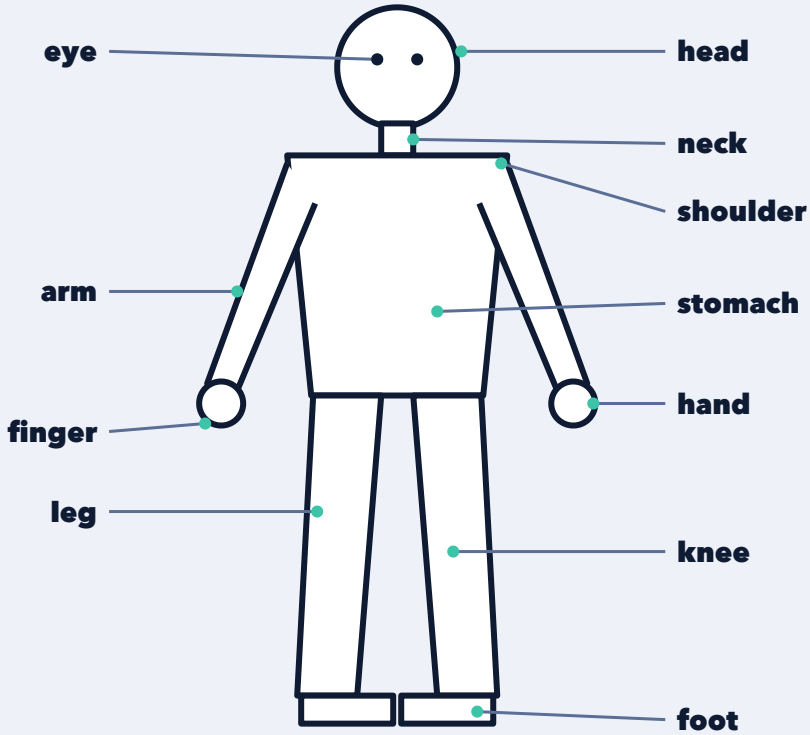
Health

GRAMMAR	should / shouldn't · have to / don't have to · adverbs of manner	**VOCABULARY**	The body · illness and symptoms
LISTENING	At the doctor's · a radio phone-in	**SPEAKING**	Giving advice

A Vocabulary The body and illness

The body · Тело

head · face · eye · ear · nose · mouth · tooth (teeth) · neck · shoulder · arm · hand · finger · back · stomach (живот) · leg · knee (колено) · foot (feet) · heart (сердце)



Parts of the body

Symptoms · Симптомы

I've got **a headache** – болит голова	I've got **a cold** – простуда
I've got **a stomach ache** – болит живот	I've got **the flu** – грипп
I've got **a toothache / backache**	I've got **a temperature** – температура
I've got **a sore throat** – болит горло	I've got **a cough** – кашель
My leg **hurts**. – Нога болит.	I **feel sick**. – Меня тошнит.
I **feel tired / dizzy** – устал / кружится голова	I **broke** my arm. – Я сломал руку.

Как сказать «болит»

Английский использует **have got + болезнь**: *I've got a headache* (букв. «у меня есть головная боль»).
Или **hurt**: *My back hurts* (спина болит). Без артикля: ~~I've got headache~~ ✗ → **a** headache ✓. Но: **the** flu.

1 **What's the problem? Match.**

1. I ate too much cake.	a. I've got a toothache.
2. I can't eat – my tooth hurts!	b. I've got a stomach ache.
3. My nose is red, and I'm sneezing (чихаю).	c. I've got a sore throat.
4. It hurts when I swallow (глотаю).	d. I've got a cold.
5. My temperature is 39°C.	e. I've got a temperature.

B Grammar Advice and obligation

GRAMMAR GUIDE **should · have to · adverbs of manner**

1. should / shouldn't – совет

should = «стоит, следует» (это хорошая идея) · **shouldn't** = «не стоит»
You **should** see a doctor. · You **shouldn't** eat so much sugar. · **Should** I take an aspirin?
После should – глагол **без to**: ~~should to go~~ → should **go**. Для всех лиц одинаково: he **should** (не ~~shoulds~~).

2. have to – необходимость, обязанность

have to / has to = «нужно, приходится» (правило, закон, ситуация):
I **have to** work on Saturday. · She **has to** take this medicine. · **Do** you **have to** wear a uniform?
Прошедшее: **had to** – I **had to** stay in hospital.

3. don't have to – не обязательно

don't / doesn't have to = «не нужно, можно не делать»:
You **don't have to** pay – it's free. · She **doesn't have to** get up early on Sunday.

4. Сравнение

	Значение	Пример
should	совет	You **should** rest.
have to	обязательно	You **have to** show your ticket.
don't have to	не обязательно	You **don't have to** come.

5. Наречия образа действия – «как?»

Прилагательное описывает **предмет**: a **careful** driver. Наречие описывает **действие**: He drives **carefully**.

Прилагательное	Наречие
slow / quick / careful	slow**ly** / quick**ly** / careful**ly**
easy / happy	eas**ily** / happ**ily**
good	**well** (!)
fast / hard / early / late	**fast / hard / early / late** (не меняются)

Запомните

- ~~She speaks English very good~~ → very **well**.
- ~~He have to~~ → He **has to**.
- **hardly** ≠ hard: He works **hard** (усердно) / He **hardly** works (почти не работает).

2 **Quick check.**
Быстрая проверка.

1. You (should / should to) see a dentist.
2. She (have to / has to) work tomorrow.
3. You (don't have to / shouldn't) pay – it's free.
4. Please drive (careful / carefully).
5. He plays tennis very (good / well).

SUMMARY · **should / shouldn't – advice**

You **should** see a doctor.	Тебе **следует** / стоит…
You **shouldn't** (should not) eat so much sugar.	Тебе не стоит…
Should I take an aspirin? – Yes, you **should**. / No, you **shouldn't**.	

After **should** – verb without *to*: You should **go** (not ~~should to go~~).
Other advice: **Why don't you** stay in bed? · **I think you should**… · **I don't think you should**…

3 **Give advice with should or shouldn't.**

1 I've got a terrible headache. (take an aspirin) → You should take an aspirin.
2 I feel very tired. (go to bed so late) → _____
3 I've got a sore throat. (drink hot tea with honey) → _____
4 My back hurts. (carry heavy bags) → _____
5 I want to lose weight. (eat fast food) → _____
6 I've got a toothache. (see a dentist) → _____

SUMMARY · have to / don't have to – obligation

I **have to** work on Saturday.	это необходимо (правило, обязанность)
She **has to** take this medicine twice a day.	
You **don't have to** come. It's optional.	**не обязательно**, нет необходимости
Do you **have to** wear a uniform? – Yes, I **do**.	
Past: I **had to** stay in hospital for a week.	пришлось

don't have to ≠ mustn't

don't have to – «не обязательно»: You **don't have to** pay, it's free (можно не платить).
(В книге 3 вы узнаете **mustn't** – «нельзя».) Не путайте их!

4 **Complete with the correct form of have to or don't have to.**

1 Doctors _____ work at night sometimes.
2 It's Sunday tomorrow! I _____ get up early.
3 My father _____ take medicine for his heart every day.
4 _____ you _____ wear a suit at work?
5 Last year I broke my leg and I _____ (past) use crutches (костыли) for two months.
6 You _____ book a table – the café is never busy.

SUMMARY · Adverbs of manner · Как?

Adjective	Adverb	Example
slow	slow**ly**	Please speak **slowly**.
careful	careful**ly**	Drive **carefully**.
healthy	health**ily**	Eat **healthily**.
good	**well**	She sings very **well**.
fast / hard / early / late	**fast / hard / early / late**	He works **hard**.

Adjective + noun: a **careful** driver. Verb + adverb: He drives **carefully**.

5 **Adjective or adverb? Choose.**

1 My grandfather is very (healthy / healthily). He eats (healthy / healthily) and walks every day.
2 Please listen (careful / carefully) to the doctor.
3 She speaks English very (good / well).
4 I had a (bad / badly) cold last week.
5 He ran (fast / fastly) to catch the bus.

C Listening At the doctor's

6 2.11 **Listen to a conversation at the doctor's. Answer the questions.**

1 What are the patient's symptoms?
2 When did they start?
3 What does the doctor say she should do?
4 What doesn't she have to do?

7 2.12 **Listen to a radio phone-in about sleep. Write three pieces of advice the doctor gives.**

D Speaking Giving advice

8 SPEAK **Role-play at the doctor's. Student A is a patient: choose a problem. Student B is the doctor: ask questions and give advice. Then change.**

- **Patient:** I've got… · It started… · It hurts when… · Do I have to…?
- **Doctor:** What's the problem? · When did it start? · You should… · You shouldn't… · You don't have to…

9 SPEAK **Problems page. Read the problems and give advice in groups. Which advice is the best?**

1 "I'm always tired, but I sleep 9 hours."
2 "I want to get fit, but I hate gyms."
3 "I'm very stressed before exams."
4 "I spend 7 hours a day on my phone."

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can talk about health problems and symptoms.
- ☐ I can give advice with **should / shouldn't**.
- ☐ I can talk about obligation with **have to / don't have to**.
- ☐ I can use adverbs like **carefully, well, fast**.

10 **Body and health. Complete the words.**

1 I can't walk – my k_ _ e hurts.
2 I ate too much. I've got a st_ _ _ _ _ ache.
3 Open your m_ _ _ h and say "Ah".
4 I need to see a dentist. My t_ _ _ h hurts.
5 I've got a s_ _ e throat.
6 My temperature is 39. I think I've got the f_ _.

11 **Give advice with should or shouldn't and the words in brackets.**

1 "I'm always tired." (go to bed earlier) → You should go to bed earlier.
2 "I've got a cough." (smoke) → _____
3 "My eyes hurt." (look at your phone so much) → _____
4 "I want to be healthier." (eat more vegetables) → _____
5 "I've got an exam tomorrow." (go to the party tonight) → _____

12 **Complete with the correct form of have to (+, –, ? or past).**

1 In my job I _____ wear a uniform. It's a rule.
2 You _____ bring food – there's a lot at the party.
3 _____ your brother _____ work at weekends?
4 Last night I _____ stay late at the office.
5 She _____ (not) get up early on Sunday.
6 We _____ show our passports at the border yesterday.

13 **Complete with an adverb made from the adjective in brackets.**

1 Please drive _____ (careful).
2 She speaks English very _____ (good).
3 He finished the test _____ (quick).
4 The children played _____ (quiet).
5 I work very _____ (hard).
6 Speak more _____ (slow), please.

14 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 You should to see a doctor.
2 I've got headache.
3 She have to work tomorrow.
4 Do I must take this medicine?
5 He drives very careful.
6 You don't should eat so much sugar.

15 **Translate into English.**

1. У меня болит спина.
2. Тебе стоит больше отдыхать.
3. Мне не нужно идти на работу завтра.
4. Вчера мне пришлось пойти к врачу.
5. Он очень хорошо играет в теннис.

16 **Writing. A friend writes: "I'm stressed and I sleep badly. What should I do?" Write a reply with five pieces of advice (60–80 words).**

WORD LIST · UNIT 7

health	здоровье
body	тело
head / neck / back / stomach / knee	голова / шея / спина / живот / колено
tooth / teeth	зуб / зубы
foot / feet	ступня / ступни
headache	головная боль
sore throat	боль в горле
cough	кашель
cold	простуда
flu	грипп
temperature	температура
hurt	болеть, причинять боль
feel sick	тошнить
medicine	лекарство
tablet	таблетка
rest	отдыхать
patient	пациент
advice	совет
should	следует
have to	нужно, приходится
carefully	осторожно

UNIT 8

Experiences

GRAMMAR	Present perfect: ever / never · present perfect vs past simple	**VOCABULARY**	Experiences · past participles
LISTENING	Have you ever…? · an amazing trip	**SPEAKING**	Talking about experiences

A Vocabulary Experiences

Experiences · Опыт

fly in a helicopter / a hot-air balloon	**ride** a horse / a camel / a motorbike
climb a mountain	**swim** in the ocean / with dolphins
see a famous band live / the Northern Lights	**eat** sushi / something very strange
meet a famous person	**win** a competition / a prize
lose your wallet / your passport	**break** your arm / your leg
sleep in a tent / under the stars	**run** a marathon
go skydiving (прыжок с парашютом)	**try** a new sport

SUMMARY · Past participles · Третья форма глагола

Regular verbs: past participle = past simple (**-ed**): visit → visit**ed** → visit**ed**
Irregular verbs:

Verb	Past simple	Past participle
be	was / were	**been**
do	did	**done**
go	went	**gone / been**
see	saw	**seen**
eat	ate	**eaten**
fly	flew	**flown**
ride	rode	**ridden**
swim	swam	**swum**
win	won	**won**
meet	met	**met**
lose	lost	**lost**
break	broke	**broken**
write	wrote	**written**
take	took	**taken**
drive	drove	**driven**

1 **Write the past participle.**

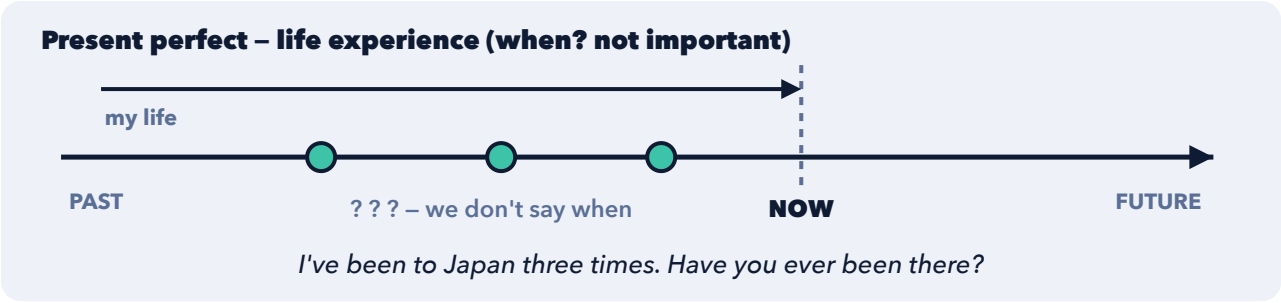
1 buy → _____
2 drink → _____
3 speak → _____
4 sleep → _____
5 give → _____
6 make → _____

B Grammar The present perfect

GRAMMAR GUIDE **Present perfect: experiences**

1. Когда используем

Present perfect – для **жизненного опыта**: что человек делал **когда-либо в жизни**, когда – **не важно и не говорим**.
I**'ve been** to Japan. (я бывал в Японии) · She**'s never eaten** sushi. · **Have** you **ever** ridden a horse?



I've been to Japan three times. Have you ever been there?

2. Как строим: have / has + 3-я форма глагола (past participle)

	+	–	?
I / you / we / they	I**'ve** (have) **seen** it.	I **haven't seen** it.	**Have** you **seen** it?
he / she / it	She**'s** (has) **seen** it.	She **hasn't seen** it.	**Has** she **seen** it?

Краткие ответы: **Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.** · **Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.**

3. Третья форма (past participle)

Правильные глаголы: = прошедшее (-ed): visit → visited → **visited**
Неправильные: see → saw → **seen** · eat → ate → **eaten** · go → went → **gone / been** · fly → flew → **flown** (3-я колонка таблицы в конце книги)

4. ever и never

ever – «когда-либо» (в вопросах): Have you **ever** been to London?
never – «никогда»: I've **never** been to London. (never уже отрицание – not не нужен!)

5. Present perfect или past simple?

Present perfect – опыт, без времени	Past simple – когда именно, подробности
Have you ever **been** to Turkey?	**When did** you **go**?
Yes, I**'ve been** there twice.	I **went** there **last summer**. It **was** great.

Если есть **точное время** (yesterday, last year, in 2020, ago) – только **past simple**.

6. been или gone?

been to – побывал и вернулся · **gone** to – уехал и сейчас там: Tom's **gone** to the shop. He'll be back soon.

Сравните с русским

В русском нет такого времени – мы говорим «Я был в Японии». В английском, если не говорим **когда**, нужен present perfect: I**'ve been** to Japan.

2 **Quick check.**

Быстрая проверка.

1 (Have you ever been / Did you ever go) to Paris?
2 I (have seen / saw) this film last week.
3 She (has never tried / has never try) sushi.
4 I've (never / not never) been abroad.
5 "Where's Dina?" – "She's (been / gone) to the bank."

SUMMARY · Present perfect: have / has + past participle

We use the present perfect to talk about **experiences in our life up to now** – we don't say **when**.

+	–	?
I / You / We / They **'ve** (have) **been** to Paris.	I **haven't** (have not) **seen** that film.	**Have** you **ever ridden** a horse? – Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**.
He / She / It **'s** (has) **met** a famous actor.	She **hasn't tried** sushi.	**Has** he **ever won** a prize? – Yes, he **has**. / No, he **hasn't**.

ever = in your life (в вопросах) · **never** = not ever: I**'ve never flown** in a helicopter.

been или gone?

He's been to London – он бывал в Лондоне (и вернулся).
He's gone to London – он уехал в Лондон (и сейчас там).
Для опыта используем **been**: *Have you ever been to Japan?*

3 **Write sentences with the present perfect.**

1 I / never / ride / a camel → I've never ridden a camel.
2 my parents / be / to China → _____
3 you / ever / eat / horse meat? → _____
4 she / never / lose / her keys → _____
5 Tom / ever / meet / a famous person? → _____
6 we / not / see / the new Star Wars film → _____

SUMMARY · **Present perfect or past simple?**

Present perfect – experience, no time	Past simple – finished time, details
Have you **ever been** to Turkey?	**When did** you **go**?
Yes, I **have**. I**'ve been** there twice.	I **went** there last summer.
	It **was** wonderful. We **stayed** in Antalya.

We often **start** a conversation with the present perfect and **continue** with the past simple for the details. With a finished time (yesterday, last year, in 2020, ago) – always **past simple**: I **saw** him yesterday (not ~~I've seen him yesterday~~).

4 **Choose the correct form.**

1 (Have you ever been / Did you ever go) to a rock concert?
2 I (have seen / saw) Coldplay in London in 2023.
3 My brother (has broken / broke) his leg three times in his life!
4 She (has visited / visited) her grandmother last weekend.
5 "Have you tried Korean food?" – "Yes, I (have / did). I (have had / had) it last night."
6 We (have never been / never went) to Japan, but we'd love to go.

5 **Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs.**

A: _____ you ever _____ (1 go) skydiving?
B: Yes, I _____ (2). I _____ (3 do) it two years ago in Dubai.
A: Really? What _____ (4 be) it like?
B: Amazing! But I _____ (5 be) very scared before the jump.
A: I _____ never _____ (6 do) anything like that!

C Listening Have you ever...?

6 2.13 **Listen to Dina and Josh playing a game called "Have you ever...?". Who has done these things? Write D (Dina), J (Josh) or B (both).**

1 ridden a camel _____
2 been on TV _____
3 eaten insects _____
4 run a marathon _____
5 lost a passport _____

7 2.13 **Listen again. Complete the details.**

1 Dina rode a camel in _____.
2 Dina was on a _____ show.
3 Josh tried fried _____ in Mexico.
4 Dina has done a _____-kilometre race.
5 Josh lost his passport at _____ airport.

D Speaking Talking about experiences

8 SPEAK **Write six "Have you ever...?" questions. Ask different students. When someone says "Yes, I have", ask past simple questions to get details.**

A: Have you ever met a famous person?
B: Yes, I have.
A: Who did you meet? Where was it? What did you say?

9 SPEAK **Two truths and a lie. Tell your group three experiences (two true, one false). The group asks questions and guesses the lie.**

"I've swum with dolphins. I've broken my nose. I've been to Brazil."

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can use the present perfect to talk about life experiences.
- ☐ I can choose between the present perfect and the past simple.
- ☐ I can ask "Have you ever…?" and follow up with questions.

E Extra practice Present perfect · past simple

WORKBOOK

10 **Write the past simple and the past participle.**

Verb	Past simple	Past participle
go	went	gone / been
see	_____	_____
eat	_____	_____
write	_____	_____
take	_____	_____
fly	_____	_____
drink	_____	_____
work	_____	_____

11 **Complete with the present perfect.**

1 I _____ (never / be) to Japan.
2 _____ you ever _____ (try) Indian food?
3 My sister _____ (visit) twenty countries.
4 We _____ (not / see) that film.
5 _____ your father ever _____ (lose) his wallet?
6 They _____ (never / ride) a horse.

12 **been or gone?**

1 "Where's Tom?" – "He's _____ to the shop. He'll be back soon."
2 I've _____ to Paris three times.
3 Have you ever _____ to a rock concert?
4 My parents aren't here. They've _____ to Turkey for two weeks.

13 **Complete the conversation. Use the present perfect or past simple.**

A: _____ (1 you / ever / be) to Georgia?
B: Yes, I _____ (2). I _____ (3 go) there last year.
A: Where _____ (4 you / stay)?
B: In Tbilisi. We _____ (5 rent) a flat in the old town.
A: _____ (6 you / try) khachapuri?
B: Of course! I _____ (7 eat) it every day. It _____ (8 be) delicious!

14 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 I have seen him yesterday.
2 Did you ever eat sushi?
3 She has went to London.
4 I never have been to Africa.
5 Have you visited Rome last year?

15 **Translate into English.**

1 Ты когда-нибудь летал на вертолёте?
2 Я никогда не был в Лондоне.
3 Она потеряла паспорт в прошлом году.
4 Мы видели этот фильм три раза.
5 Когда ты познакомился с ним?

16 **Writing. Write about three interesting experiences you have had (100 words). For each one, use the present perfect first, then add details in the past simple.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 8

experience	опыт, впечатление
ever	когда-либо
never	никогда
been to	бывал в
climb	взбираться
ride	ездить верхом
win a prize	выиграть приз
lose (lost)	терять
break (broke, broken)	ломать
tent	палатка
marathon	марафон
skydiving	прыжки с парашютом
insects	насекомые
taste	на вкус; пробовать
scared	испуганный
uncomfortable	неудобный
unfortunately	к сожалению
miss a flight	опоздать на рейс
amazing	потрясающий

UNIT 9

Eating out

GRAMMAR	much / many / a lot of / a few / a little · too / too much / enough	**VOCABULARY**	Restaurants · cooking
LISTENING	In a restaurant · a food blogger	**SPEAKING**	Ordering and complaining

A Vocabulary Restaurants and cooking

Cooking · Как готовят

boil – варить (eggs, rice, pasta)	**fry** – жарить на сковороде (eggs, fish)
bake – печь (bread, cake)	**grill** – жарить на гриле (meat, vegetables)
roast – запекать (chicken, potatoes)	**raw** – сырой (raw fish in sushi)
spicy – острый	**sweet / salty / sour / bitter** – сладкий / солёный / кислый / горький
fresh – свежий	**delicious** – очень вкусный · **tasty** – вкусный

In a restaurant

starter (закуска) · main course (основное блюдо) · dessert (десерт) · the menu · the bill (счёт) · a tip (чаевые) · a waiter / waitress · a table for two · vegetarian (вегетарианский) · to order · to book a table · to recommend (рекомендовать)

1 **Match the dishes with the cooking verbs.**

1. eggs _____ 2. a birthday cake _____ 3. a steak _____ 4. chips _____ 5. a Sunday chicken _____

a. bake · b. fry · c. grill · d. roast · e. boil

2 **Complete the sentences.**

1 In Japan people eat _____ fish – it isn't cooked.
2 This curry is too _____ for me! I need some water.
3 Could we have the _____, please? We want to pay.
4 In the USA you usually leave a 15–20% _____.
5 I don't eat meat. Do you have any _____ dishes?

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Quantity: much, many, a lot of, a few, a little · too / enough

1. Сначала решите: можно ли посчитать?

Исчисляемые: eggs, tomatoes, people, cars → **many / a few**
Неисчисляемые: water, salt, time, money → **much / a little**

2. Большое количество

	Исчисляемые	Неисчисляемые
+ (утверждение)	**a lot of** eggs	**a lot of** salt
– и ?	**many**: not many eggs, How many eggs?	**much**: not much salt, How much salt?

В утвердительных предложениях обычно говорят **a lot of** (не ~~I drink much water~~).

3. Небольшое количество

a few + исчисляемые = несколько: **a few** tomatoes
a little + неисчисляемые = немного: **a little** oil

4. too – «слишком» (это плохо)

too + прилагательное	The soup is **too hot**.
too much + неисчисляемое	There's **too much** salt.
too many + исчисляемое	There are **too many** people.

5. enough – «достаточно»

прилагательное + enough: The room isn't **big enough**. (enough **после** прилагательного!)
enough + существительное: We don't have **enough chairs**.

Сравните с русским

«Достаточно большой» → big **enough** (порядок обратный!).
«Слишком много людей» → too **many** people (люди – исчисляемое).

3 **Quick check.**

Быстрая проверка.

1. How (much / many) sugar do you take?
2. I have (a few / a little) friends in London.
3. There are (too much / too many) cars in the city.
4. The coffee isn't (enough hot / hot enough).
5. Add (a few / a little) salt.

SUMMARY · **How much? How many?**

	Countable (plural)	Uncountable
big quantity	**a lot of / lots of** eggs	**a lot of / lots of** cheese
in – and ?	**many**: I don't eat **many** sweets. How **many** apples?	**much**: I don't drink **much** coffee. How **much** sugar?
small quantity (some)	**a few** tomatoes (несколько)	**a little** milk (немного)
zero	**no** eggs / **not any** eggs	**no** bread / **not any** bread

much / many / a lot of

В утвердительных предложениях обычно говорят **a lot of**: I drink **a lot of** water (а не ~~much water~~).
much / many – в вопросах и отрицаниях: Do you drink **much** water? I don't drink **much** water.
a few (= несколько, для исчисляемых) – **a little** (= немного, для неисчисляемых).

4 **Choose the correct word.**

1. How (much / many) bread do we need?
2. There aren't (much / many) restaurants in my village.
3. I eat (a lot of / much) vegetables.
4. Can I have (a few / a little) milk in my coffee?
5. We invited (a few / a little) friends for dinner.
6. Hurry up! We haven't got (much / many) time.

SUMMARY · **too / too much / too many / (not) enough**

too + adjective	The soup is **too hot**. (слишком)
too much + uncountable	There's **too much salt** in it.
too many + countable	There are **too many people** here.
adjective + **enough**	The room isn't **warm enough**. (достаточно)
enough + noun	We haven't got **enough chairs**.

5 **Complete with too, too much, too many or enough.**

1. I can't drink this coffee. It's _____ sweet.
2. There are _____ tourists in the city centre in summer.
3. Is your steak cooked _____? – No, it's still raw.
4. You eat _____ sugar. It's bad for your teeth.
5. We can't buy that cake – we haven't got _____ money.
6. The music is _____ loud. I can't hear you!

C Listening In a restaurant

6 2.14 **A couple are in a restaurant. Listen and write what they order.**

	Starter	Main course	Drink
Nadia	_____	_____	_____
Peter	_____	_____	_____

7 2.14 **Listen again. What is the problem? What does the waiter do?**

8 2.15 **Listen to a food blogger. Is she positive or negative about the new café? Write three things she says about it.**

D Speaking Ordering and complaining

Restaurant language

Customer: Could I have…? · I'll have… · What do you recommend? · Could we have the bill, please? · Excuse me, this … is too… / isn't … enough.
Waiter: Are you ready to order? · What would you like? · Anything to drink? · I'm very sorry. I'll bring you another one.

9 SPEAK **Work in groups of three: a waiter and two customers. Create a menu together. Order a three-course meal. Make one polite complaint.**

10 SPEAK **Discuss.**

- What's the best restaurant you have been to? What did you eat?
- What dish from your country would you recommend to a tourist? How do you cook it?
- Do you eat too much of anything? Do you eat enough fruit and vegetables?

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can talk about food, cooking and restaurants.
- ☐ I can use **much, many, a lot of, a few, a little, too, enough**.
- ☐ I can order a meal and make a polite complaint.

11 **Complete with much, many or a lot of.**

1 How _____ eggs do you need?
2 I don't drink _____ coffee.
3 There are _____ good restaurants in this street.
4 We haven't got _____ time.
5 She has _____ friends.
6 How _____ is the bill?

12 **Complete with a few or a little.**

1 Can I have _____ sugar in my tea?
2 I've got _____ questions.
3 Add _____ salt and _____ tomatoes.
4 We stayed in Paris for _____ days.
5 I speak _____ Spanish.

13 **Rewrite the sentences with too or enough.**

1 The coffee is very hot. I can't drink it. → The coffee is too hot to drink.
2 I'm not old. I can't drive. → I'm not _____
3 The room isn't big. We can't all sit there. → The room isn't _____
4 There are many people. I can't breathe. → There are _____
5 I haven't got much money. I can't buy it. → I haven't got _____

14 **Put the restaurant conversation in order (1–8).**

- _____ Yes, I'd like the chicken soup, please.
- _____ Good evening. A table for two?
- _____ Anything to drink?
- _____ Yes, please. By the window, if possible.
- _____ Just water, please. And could we have the bill at the end?
- _____ Of course. Are you ready to order?
- _____ Certainly. Here's the menu.
- _____ Thank you.

15 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 I drink much water every day.
2 There's too much people here.
3 The soup isn't enough hot.
4 Can I have a few milk?
5 How many money do you have?

16 **Translate into English.**

1. В этом супе слишком много соли.
2. У нас недостаточно стульев.
3. Можно нам счёт, пожалуйста?
4. Я съел немного риса и несколько овощей.
5. Что вы порекомендуете?

17 **Writing. Write a short online review (80 words) of a café or restaurant you know. Use too, enough, a lot of, a few.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 9

boil	варить
fry	жарить
bake	печь
grill	жарить на гриле
roast	запекать
raw	сырой
spicy	острый
delicious	очень вкусный
fresh	свежий
starter	закуска
main course	основное блюдо
dessert	десерт
bill	счёт
tip	чаевые
recommend	рекомендовать
vegetarian	вегетарианский
portion	порция
a few / a little	несколько / немного
too much / too many	слишком много
enough	достаточно
complain	жаловаться

UNIT 10

Tomorrow's world

GRAMMAR	will / won't for predictions · might · will for offers, promises and decisions	**VOCABULARY**	Technology · the environment
LISTENING	A radio programme about the future	**SPEAKING**	Making predictions

A Vocabulary Technology and the environment

Technology

smartphone · app (приложение) · laptop · tablet · the internet · social media (соцсети) · robot · artificial intelligence (AI) – искусственный интеллект · electric car · driverless car (беспилотный автомобиль) · drone · virtual reality (VR) · download / upload · charge (заряжать) · go online

The environment · Окружающая среда

climate change – изменение климата	pollution – загрязнение
global warming – глобальное потепление	rubbish / waste – мусор / отходы
recycle – перерабатывать	plastic – пластик
save energy / water – экономить энергию / воду	solar energy – солнечная энергия
protect – защищать	the planet – планета

1 **Complete the sentences.**

1 Please don't throw that bottle away – we can _____ it.
2 Cars and factories cause a lot of air _____.
3 My phone is dead. I need to _____ it.
4 Turn off the lights when you leave the room to _____ energy.
5 You can _____ this app for free.
6 In the future, _____ cars won't need people to drive them.

GRAMMAR GUIDE

will, won't, might · offers and promises

1. will / won't – прогноз, мнение о будущем

Когда **думаем / уверены**, что что-то случится:
Robots **will** do many jobs. · I'm sure you **will** pass. · It **won't** (will not) rain tomorrow.

How sure are you about the future?

will	probably will	might	probably won't	won't
100% ✓	80%	50%	20%	0% ✗

2. Как строим: will + глагол (для всех лиц одинаково)

+	–	?
I / you / he / they **will** (**'ll**) go	**won't** go	**Will** you go? – Yes, I **will**. / No, I **won't**.

После will – глагол **без to**: ~~will to go~~ → will **go**.

3. I think / I don't think + will

I **think** it **will** be sunny. · I **don't think** he **will** come.
(естественнее, чем ~~I think he won't come~~)

4. might – «может быть» (50%)

I **might** go to the party. (не уверен) · It **might not** rain.

Уверен ✓	Возможно	Уверен ✗
will	might	won't

5. will – решение в момент речи, предложение помощи, обещание

Решение сейчас: "The phone's ringing." – "I**'ll** get it."
Предложение помощи: I**'ll** carry your bag. / **Shall I** open the window?
Обещание: I**'ll** call you tonight. I **won't** tell anyone.

6. will или going to?

will – решаю прямо сейчас / просто мнение · **going to** – решил заранее / вижу признаки (Unit 6)
"We need milk." – "I**'ll** buy some." (решил сейчас) / I**'m going to** buy milk after work. (решил раньше)

Сравните с русским

«Я помогу тебе!» (предложение) → **I'll** help you!
«Мне открыть окно?» → **Shall I** open the window? (не ~~Will I~~)

2 Quick check.

Быстрая проверка.

1. I think it (will / wills) be cold.
2. Maybe I (might go / will maybe go) to the cinema. (50%)
3. "I'm thirsty." – "(I'll / I'm going to) get you some water." (decided now)
4. I (don't think he'll / think he won't) come. (more natural)
5. (Shall I / Will I) help you?

SUMMARY · will / won't – predictions

+	–	?
I / You / He / We / They **'ll** (will) **live** longer.	People **won't** (will not) **use** cash.	**Will** robots **do** our jobs? – Yes, they **will**. / No, they **won't**.

I think + will: I think it**'ll** be sunny tomorrow.
I don't think + will: I **don't think** people **will** live on Mars. (not ~~I think people won't~~)
probably / definitely: They'll **probably** come. · They **probably won't** come.

SUMMARY · might – possibility

might = maybe, perhaps (возможно, может быть): I **might** go to the party. (I'm not sure.)
might not: It **might not** rain. · After **might** – verb without *to*.

Certain ✓	Possible ?	Certain ✗
It **will** happen.	It **might** happen.	It **won't** happen.

will / going to / might

will – прогноз, мнение о будущем: *I think it **will** be hot* (я так думаю).
going to – план или прогноз на основе того, что видим сейчас (Unit 6).
might – «может быть», уверенность примерно 50%.

3 Write predictions with will or won't.

1. In 2050 / people / drive / electric cars (✓) → In 2050 people will drive electric cars.
2. I / be / rich (✗) → _____
3. robots / teach / children in schools? → _____
4. I think / my team / win / tomorrow → _____
5. I don't think / it / snow / this weekend → _____

4 **Rewrite with might or might not.**

1 Perhaps I'll study abroad next year. → I might study abroad next year.
2 Maybe she won't come to the meeting. → _____
3 Perhaps we'll buy a new car. → _____
4 It's possible that it'll rain later. → _____
5 Maybe they won't like the present. → _____

SUMMARY · will – offers, promises and instant decisions

Offers (предложения помощи)	That bag looks heavy. **I'll carry** it for you. · **Shall I** open the window?
Promises (обещания)	**I'll call** you tonight. · **I won't tell** anyone.
Instant decisions (решение в момент речи)	"We haven't got any milk." – "Oh, **I'll go** and buy some."

5 **Respond with I'll... or Shall I...?**

1 "It's cold in here." → _____ (close the window)
2 "I don't understand this exercise." → _____ (help you)
3 "Please don't forget my birthday!" → _____ (not forget – promise)
4 "The phone is ringing!" → _____ (answer it)
5 "What would you like to drink?" → _____ (have an orange juice)

C Listening Life in 2050

6 2.16 **Listen to a radio programme. Two experts talk about life in 2050. Tick (✓) the predictions they agree are likely.**

1 Most cars will be electric. ☐
2 People will live on Mars. ☐
3 Robots will do many jobs. ☐
4 There won't be any paper money. ☐
5 People will work four days a week. ☐

7 2.16 **Listen again. Who says it: A (Anna) or S (Sam)?**

1 There will be less pollution in cities. _____
2 Some astronauts might visit Mars. _____
3 AI will create new jobs. _____
4 People hardly ever use cash. _____
5 I'm more optimistic. _____

D Speaking Predictions

8 SPEAK **Make predictions about your own future. Use will, won't, might, probably, definitely. Then compare with a partner.**

- In five years I… (job, home, family, English level)
- Next weekend I…
- When I'm 70 I…

9 SPEAK **Group discussion: The world in 2050. Do you agree? Why / why not?**

1 Everyone will speak English.
2 Robots will look after old people.
3 People won't read paper books.
4 We will solve climate change.
5 Schools will not exist – children will study online.

"I think… because…" · "I don't think… because…" · "I agree / I disagree." · "It might happen, but…"

10 SPEAK **Book 2 final task. Prepare a 2-minute talk: "My past, present and future". Use the past simple, present perfect, present simple and continuous, going to and will.**

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can make predictions with **will, won't, might**.
- ☐ I can make offers and promises with **I'll** and **Shall I…?**
- ☐ I can talk about technology and the environment.
- ☐ I can talk about my past, present and future for two minutes. → **Next: Book 3, Pre-Intermediate.**

E Extra practice will · might · offers and promises

WORKBOOK

11 **Write predictions with will or won't and the verbs in brackets.**

1 In 2050 most people _____ (drive) electric cars.
2 I'm sure you _____ (pass) the exam – you studied a lot.
3 Don't worry, it _____ (not / rain) tomorrow.
4 Do you think people _____ (live) on the Moon one day?
5 I think robots _____ (do) most of the housework in the future.

12 **Rewrite the sentences with I think … will or I don't think … will.**

1 Probably the train will be late. → I think the train will be late.
2 Probably she won't call. → I don't think she'll call.
3 Probably they won't win. → _____
4 Probably it will be cold tomorrow. → _____
5 Probably he won't come. → _____

13 **will, won't or might? Choose the best word.**

1 I'm not sure, but I (will / might) go to the party.
2 Take an umbrella – it (might / won't) rain later.
3 Don't worry, I (will / might) definitely be there at six.
4 She's very busy, so she (might not / will) have time to help.
5 I (won't / might) tell anybody your secret. I promise.

14 **Respond with an offer or a promise. Use I'll... or Shall I...?**

1 "I'm cold." → _____ (close the window)
2 "I can't find my keys." → _____ (help you look)
3 "Don't forget to call me!" → _____ (call you tonight)
4 "This bag is very heavy." → _____ (carry it)
5 "I'm hungry." → _____ (make you a sandwich)

15 **Technology and environment. Complete with a word.**

1 Please _____ plastic bottles – put them in the yellow bin.
2 Air _____ is a big problem in many cities.
3 I need to _____ my phone; the battery is low.
4 _____ cars don't need drivers.
5 We should use more _____ energy from the sun.

16 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 I think it will to rain.
2 She mights come tomorrow.
3 I don't think that he won't come.
4 Will you to help me?
5 I'm hungry. I'm going to make a sandwich. – "Oh, I make one for you!" (offer)

17 **Translate into English.**

1 Я думаю, завтра будет солнечно.
2 Возможно, я поеду в Турцию летом.
3 Я тебе помогу!
4 Я не думаю, что люди будут жить на Марсе.
5 Я не опоздаю, обещаю.

18 **Writing. "My life in ten years." Write 100 words. Use will, won't, might, going to.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 10

future	будущее	**app**	приложение
prediction	прогноз	**social media**	соцсети
technology	технологии	**artificial intelligence (AI)**	искусственный интеллект

driverless car	беспилотный автомобиль
charge	заряжать
download	скачивать
environment	окружающая среда
climate change	изменение климата
pollution	загрязнение
recycle	перерабатывать
save energy	экономить энергию
planet	планета
probably	вероятно
definitely	определённо
might	может быть
promise	обещать; обещание
offer	предлагать; предложение
optimistic	оптимистичный

REVIEW

Review: Units 6–10

GRAMMAR	going to · should · have to · present perfect · quantifiers · will / might	**VOCABULARY**	Travel · health · experiences · food · technology
LISTENING	Plans for a trip	**SPEAKING**	Talking about the future and experiences

Final test of Book 2

This review checks Units 6–10 and the whole book. If your total is 70% or more, you are ready for **Book 3 (Pre-Intermediate)**.

A Grammar Units 6–10

1 Choose the correct option. (12 points)

1 Look at those clouds. It (will / is going to) rain.
2 "The phone's ringing." – "I (will / am going to) answer it."
3 I (meet / am meeting) Aliya at 7 tonight – we booked a table.
4 You (should / have to) try this cake – it's delicious!
5 In my country you (have to / should) be 18 to drive.
6 You (don't have to / shouldn't) pay – the museum is free.
7 (Have you ever been / Did you ever go) to Egypt?
8 I (lost / have lost) my keys yesterday.
9 She (has never eaten / never ate) sushi in her life.
10 There isn't (much / many) milk left.
11 This bag is too heavy. I can't carry it – I'm not strong (too / enough).
12 Take a jacket. It (might / won't) be cold later.

2 Complete with the correct form of the verb. (8 points)

1 We _____ (go) to Italy next summer – we've already booked the flights.
2 _____ you ever _____ (ride) a horse?
3 He _____ (have to) work late yesterday.
4 I think it _____ (be) sunny tomorrow.
5 My parents _____ (never / fly) in a plane.
6 You look tired. You _____ (should / go) to bed.

B Vocabulary Units 6–10

3 **Complete the sentences with one word. (8 points)**

1 I need to _____ my suitcase before the trip.
2 Our flight was _____ because of the storm, so we left the next day.
3 I've got a _____ throat. It hurts when I speak.
4 Take this _____ three times a day after meals.
5 Can we have the _____, please? We'd like to pay.
6 This curry is very _____ – I need some water!
7 Please _____ your plastic bottles.
8 Download the _____ to your phone.

C Listening Plans for a trip

4 2.17 **Listen to two friends planning a trip. Complete the notes. (6 points)**

TRIP TO THE MOUNTAINS	
Day:	(1) _____
Meet at:	(2) _____ at 7 a.m.
Transport:	(3) _____
Take:	warm clothes and (4) _____
Lunch:	(5) _____
Back home:	about (6) _____ p.m.

D Speaking The future and experiences

5 SPEAK **Talk for 1–2 minutes. Your partner asks follow-up questions.**

- Your plans for the next year (going to, present continuous, will, might).
- The most interesting experience you've ever had (present perfect + past simple).
- Advice for a person who wants to be healthier (should, have to).

Score

☐ Grammar: _____ / 20 · Vocabulary: _____ / 8 · Listening: _____ / 6
☐ **Total:** _____ **/ 34.** 29+ excellent · 24–28 good – ready for Book 3 · under 24 – revise Units 6–10.

Reference: spelling, short forms, British and American English

1. Spelling rules · Правописание

-s / -es (he works, two books)

Rule	Examples
most words: + **s**	work → work**s**, book → book**s**
-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o: + **es**	watch → watch**es**, box → box**es**, go → go**es**
consonant + y → **ies**	study → stud**ies**, city → cit**ies**
vowel + y → + **s**	play → play**s**, day → day**s**
-f / -fe → **ves** (nouns)	knife → kni**ves**, shelf → shel**ves**

-ing (working, making, sitting)

Rule	Examples
most verbs: + **ing**	work → work**ing**, read → read**ing**
-e → drop e + **ing**	make → mak**ing**, write → writ**ing**
-ie → **ying**	lie → l**ying**, die → d**ying**
one vowel + one consonant (stressed) → double	sit → si**tting**, run → ru**nning**, begin → begi**nning**

-ed (worked, lived, stopped)

Rule	Examples
most verbs: + **ed**	work → work**ed**
-e → + **d**	live → liv**ed**
consonant + y → **ied**	study → stud**ied**
one vowel + one consonant (stressed) → double	stop → sto**pped**, plan → pla**nned**
British English doubles **l**	travel → trave**lled** (US: traveled)

Comparatives and superlatives

cheap → cheap**er** → cheap**est** · nice → nice**r** → nice**st** · big → bi**gger** → bi**ggest** · busy → bus**ier** → bus**iest** · expensive → **more** expensive → **the most** expensive

2. Short forms · Краткие формы

Full	Short	Full	Short
I am	I'm	I have	I've
you / we / they are	you're / we're / they're	he / she has	he's / she's
he / she / it is	he's / she's / it's	I had / would	I'd
is not / are not	isn't / aren't	I will	I'll
do not / does not	don't / doesn't	will not	won't
did not	didn't	cannot	can't
have not / has not	haven't / hasn't	should not	shouldn't
was not / were not	wasn't / weren't	would not	wouldn't

's can mean **is** (She's a doctor), **has** (She's got a car / She's finished) or possession (Anna's bag). **'d** can mean **had** (I'd finished) or **would** (I'd like). Look at the next word to decide.

3. British and American English · Британский и американский

British	American	Перевод
flat	apartment	квартира
lift	elevator	лифт
holiday	vacation	отпуск
autumn	fall	осень
underground / tube	subway	метро
mobile (phone)	cell phone	мобильный
film	movie	фильм
shop	store	магазин
biscuit	cookie	печенье
chips	French fries	картофель фри
crisps	chips	чипсы
rubbish	garbage / trash	мусор
pavement	sidewalk	тротуар
petrol	gas	бензин
queue	line	очередь
timetable	schedule	расписание
ground floor	first floor	первый этаж
colour, favourite, centre, theatre	color, favorite, center, theater	—
I **'ve got** a car.	I **have** a car.	—

Dates: British **25/12/2026** (day / month) – American **12/25/2026** (month / day).

Irregular verbs

Learn these verbs in groups. Say all three forms aloud: *go – went – gone*. The most common verbs are in **bold**.

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Перевод
be	was / were	been	быть
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать
break	broke	broken	ломать
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
buy	bought	bought	покупать
catch	caught	caught	ловить
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
come	came	come	приходить
cost	cost	cost	стоить
cut	cut	cut	резать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	рисовать
drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	водить
eat	ate	eaten	есть
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flown	летать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
get	got	got	получать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone / been	идти, ехать
grow	grew	grown	расти
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
keep	kept	kept	хранить
know	knew	known	знать

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Перевод
leave	left	left	уходить, оставлять
lend	lent	lent	одалживать
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать, создавать
meet	met	met	встречать
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read /red/	read /red/	читать
ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
run	ran	run	бегать
say	said	said	сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	отправлять
sing	sang	sung	петь
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	тратить, проводить
stand	stood	stood	стоять
swim	swam	swum	плавать
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	учить (кого-то)
tell	told	told	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	думать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
wake	woke	woken	просыпаться
wear	wore	worn	носить (одежду)
win	won	won	выигрывать
write	wrote	written	писать

Answer key

Study guide

Exercise 1

1 B (Unit 1) · 2 A (Unit 1) · 3 B (Unit 2) · 4 A (Unit 2) · 5 B (Unit 3) · 6 B (Unit 3) · 7 B (Unit 4) · 8 A (Unit 4) · 9 B (Unit 5) · 10 A (Unit 5) · 11 B (Unit 6) · 12 B (Unit 6) · 13 A (Unit 7) · 14 B (Unit 7) · 15 B (Unit 8) · 16 B (Unit 8) · 17 B (Unit 9) · 18 B (Unit 9) · 19 A (Unit 10) · 20 B (Unit 10)

Unit 1 · People

Exercise 1

1. lazy 2. shy 3. rude 4. serious

Exercise 2

1 A · 2 B · 3 C · 4 D

Exercise 3

1. tall 2. beard 3. talkative 4. generous (kind) 5. patient 6. curly

Exercise 4

1. Where do you work? 2. Why is she upset? 3. Who lives here? 4. Where are they from? 5. How often does he call you?

Exercise 5

1. Where do you work? 2. What is your teacher's name? 3. How often does your brother play football? 4. Why are you late? 5. How many children do they have? 6. What kind of music do you like?

Exercise 6

1. Where do 2. How do 3. Who is 4. What time / When does 5. Why are 6. How much was

Exercise 7

1. Where does she live? 2. What time do you get up? 3. Does your brother work in a bank? 4. How old are your children? 5. Does Tom like pizza?

Exercise 8 (track 2.01)

✓ where he is from, where he lives, his free time. ✗ his family, his last job, his age

Exercise 9 (track 2.01)

1. the IT department 2. in Camden (London) – there are lots of markets and music clubs 3. two friends from university 4. He plays the drums in a rock band in small clubs. 5. She goes hiking with her husband.

Exercise 12

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

Exercise 13

1. does 2. Are 3. does 4. are 5. Do 6. is 7. do 8. Has

Exercise 14

2. What time does she get up? 3. How often do they go to the cinema? 4. Where is your teacher from? 5. What kind of music do you like? 6. How old is he? 7. Who is in the photo? 8. How much does it cost? / How much is it?

Exercise 15

1. bald 2. short 3. lazy 4. serious 5. grey 6. smart

Exercise 16

1. What does this word mean? 2. Where does your sister live? 3. How many brothers do you have (have you got)? 4. What does she look like? 5. Is he married? 6. Who lives with you?

Exercise 17

1. What does your brother look like? – He's tall and he's got dark hair. 2. What's your sister like? – She's very friendly. 3. Why are you learning (do you learn) English? 4. How often do you see your parents? 5. How old is your teacher?

Exercise 18

Your own answer. Check: correct order of adjectives, *has got / is*, present simple.

Unit 2 · Right now

Exercise 1

Possible answers: 1. shorts, a T-shirt, a cap 2. a coat, a scarf, gloves, boots, a hat 3. a suit, a shirt, shoes 4. shorts / trousers, a T-shirt, trainers

Exercise 2

1. raining / rainy 2. foggy 3. windy 4. sunny / hot 5. freezing

Exercise 3

1 She's sleeping. · 2 He's talking on the phone. · 3 He's reading a newspaper. · 4 She's drinking coffee. · 5 He's running. · 6 He's waiting for the bus (and holding an umbrella). It's raining.

Exercise 4

1. is sleeping 2. don't know 3. wears 4. are you doing 5. rains

Exercise 5

1. Look! The children are playing in the snow. 2. I'm not watching TV. 3. What are you doing? 4. The baby is sleeping. 5. My parents are travelling in Italy this week. 6. Is it raining now?

Exercise 6

1. plays 2. are having 3. don't understand 4. is snowing 5. drives, is taking 6. do you do

Exercise 7

1. 'm writing 2. 's raining 3. rains 4. 'm wearing 5. have 6. visit 7. 'm waiting 8. doesn't like

Exercise 8 (track 2.02)

1 d, 2 a, 3 b, 4 c

Exercise 9 (track 2.03)

London: cloudy · Astana: –15° · Madrid: sunny · Tokyo: windy and rainy (wet), 18°

Exercise 12

1. making 2. sitting 3. studying 4. swimming 5. lying 6. writing 7. stopping 8. playing

Exercise 13

2. The children are playing in the garden. 3. I'm not working today. 4. It's snowing in the mountains. 5. We're waiting for the bus. 6. Mum is talking on the phone.

Exercise 14

2. Is it raining? – No, it isn't. 3. Is your brother studying at the moment? – Yes, he is. 4. Are they having dinner? – No, they aren't. 5. What are you reading?

Exercise 15

1. wear, 'm wearing 2. is singing 3. doesn't drink 4. 's having 5. boils 6. 're staying 7. Do, know 8. are, laughing

Exercise 16

1. I don't understand 2. correct 3. This bag belongs to my sister. 4. Do you want some tea? 5. correct 6. I know the answer!

Exercise 17

Possible answers: 1. a warm coat, a hat, a scarf, gloves, boots 2. a raincoat / jacket, boots; take an umbrella 3. shorts, a T-shirt, a cap, sunglasses 4. a suit / a dress, smart shoes

Exercise 18

1. Look! It's snowing. 2. I usually walk to work, but this week I'm driving (going by car). 3. What are you doing now? – I'm cooking (making) dinner. 4. She doesn't understand French. 5. What's the weather like today? – It's cold and windy.

Exercise 19

Your own answer.

Unit 3 · Yesterday

Exercise 1

1. yesterday 2. the day before yesterday 3. a year ago / last May 4. this morning 5. ten years ago 6. last night

Exercise 2

1. were 2. studied 3. watch 4. didn't call 5. ago

Exercise 3

1. was, was 2. Were, wasn't, was 3. weren't 4. were 5. wasn't

Exercise 4 (track 2.04)

/t/: cooked, walked, finished · /d/: cleaned, arrived, tidied · /ɪd/: decided, waited

Exercise 5

1. stayed 2. tidied 3. washed 4. called 5. decided 6. walked 7. didn't like 8. watched 9. chatted

Exercise 6

2. Did you watch a film? 3. Where did you have dinner on Saturday? 4. Did it rain? 5. What time did you wake up on Sunday?

Exercise 7 (track 2.05)

Bad (terrible).

Exercise 8 (track 2.05)

1. F – with her husband 2. T 3. F – it was cold 4. T 5. F – they went home (they only walked to the car park) 6. T

Exercise 11

1. visited 2. stopped 3. tried 4. danced 5. played 6. planned 7. studied 8. arrived 9. enjoyed 10. chatted

Exercise 12

1. were 2. was 3. Was 4. wasn't 5. was 6. weren't 7. Were 8. were

Exercise 13

2. They didn't watch the match. / Did they watch the match? 3. He didn't call his mum. / Did he call his mum? 4. You didn't tidy your room. / Did you tidy your room? 5. It didn't rain yesterday. / Did it rain yesterday?

Exercise 14

1. travelled 2. arrived 3. stayed 4. visited 5. walked 6. tried 7. loved 8. didn't want

Exercise 15

1. I went to the park yesterday. (or: I walked…) 2. Did you watch the film? 3. She didn't like the food. 4. We stayed at home last weekend. 5. Where were you yesterday? 6. I studied English last night.

Exercise 16

1. ago 2. last 3. yesterday 4. last 5. ago

Exercise 17

1. Yesterday I was at home all day. 2. Did you watch the football (match) on Saturday? – No, I didn't. 3. We arrived in London two weeks ago. 4. The film wasn't very interesting. 5. Where were you last weekend?

Exercise 18

Your own answer.

Unit 4 · Life stories

Exercise 1

1 be born, 2 grow up, 3 go to university, 4 get a job, 5 fall in love, 6 get married, 7 have children, 8 retire (other logical orders are possible)

Exercise 2

1. met 2. buy 3. didn't win 4. wrote 5. did you go

Exercise 3

1. went 2. met 3. bought 4. wrote 5. left 6. became 7. took 8. felt

Exercise 4

1. in a small village near Almaty 2. They were teachers. 3. history 4. in a library (where he worked) 5. He lost his job (and started selling books at a market). 6. He visits his first shop.

Exercise 5

2. He didn't leave school at 15. He left at 17. 3. He didn't meet Saule at a market. He met her in a library. 4. They didn't have three children. They had two. 5. He didn't open a café. He opened a bookshop.

Exercise 6

1. When did they get married? 2. How many shops does "Seitkali Books" have now? 3. Why did he sell books at the market? 4. When did he retire?

Exercise 7 (track 2.06)

1 was born in Poland, 2 moved to Canada, 3 learned English, 4 worked as a nurse, 5 met her husband at a dance, 6 had her first child

Exercise 8 (track 2.06)

1. 1950 2. twenty (20) 3. two 4. three 5. 1975

Exercise 11

2. think 3. teach 4. make 5. tell 6. find 7. speak 8. eat 9. know 10. sell

Exercise 12

1. had 2. wrote 3. met 4. won 5. left, took 6. went 7. saw

Exercise 13

2. What did you buy at the market? 3. What time did the film start? 4. Why did she leave the party early? 5. Who did you meet at the station? 6. How much did it cost?

Exercise 14

1. left 2. went 3. didn't know 4. felt 5. met 6. gave 7. became 8. didn't get

Exercise 15

1. got 2. was 3. retired 4. grew 5. moved

Exercise 16

1. I bought a new phone yesterday. 2. When did you meet your husband? 3. She didn't go to work. 4. He taught me to drive. 5. Did they win the match?

Exercise 17

1. I was born in 2001. 2. Where did you grow up? 3. She graduated from university and got (found) a job in a bank. 4. We didn't see him yesterday. 5. What did you buy her for her birthday?

Exercise 18

Your own answer.

Unit 5 · Cities

Exercise 1

1. polluted (dirty) 2. safe 3. crowded 4. boring / quiet 5. historic (old)

Exercise 2

1. bigger 2. the most expensive 3. better 4. as 5. much

Exercise 3

1. smaller 2. dirtier 3. more beautiful 4. hotter 5. better 6. more interesting 7. worse 8. safer

Exercise 4

2. The Volga is longer than the Thames. 3. Summer in Dubai is hotter than summer in Moscow. 4. My new flat is better than my old flat. 5. Living in a village is quieter than living in a city.

Exercise 5

1. the highest 2. the most expensive 3. the coldest 4. the worst 5. the funniest 6. the fastest

Exercise 6 (track 2.07)

Berlin (for living and working). Istanbul is better for a holiday.

Exercise 7 (track 2.07)

1. I 2. B 3. I 4. I 5. B 6. B

Exercise 11

big – bigger – the biggest · happy – happier – the happiest · modern – more modern – the most modern · good – better – the best · bad – worse – the worst · far – further – the furthest · nice – nicer – the nicest

Exercise 12

2. Hotel Star is closer to the beach than Hotel Sun. 3. Hotel Sun is bigger than Hotel Star. 4. Hotel Sun is more modern than Hotel Star. 5. Hotel Sun is cheaper than Hotel Star.

Exercise 13

1. the oldest, in 2. the hottest, of 3. the best, in 4. the worst, of 5. the most popular, in

Exercise 14

1. as tall as 2. as fast as 3. as expensive as 4. as good as

Exercise 15

1. bigger than 2. the most expensive 3. better 4. taller than 5. the worst 6. hotter than

Exercise 16

1. Astana is colder than Almaty. 2. It's the highest mountain in Kazakhstan. 3. The metro is faster than the bus. 4. My new phone is better than my old one. 5. What's the most interesting city in your country?

Exercise 17

Your own answer.

Review · Review: Units 1–5

Exercise 1

1. Where were you born? 2. What does your sister do? 3. What are you reading? 4. Where did you go last summer? 5. What does he look like?

Exercise 2

1. walk 2. is sleeping 3. doesn't like 4. saw 5. did you move 6. got 7. was 8. Were

Exercise 3

1. decided 2. flew 3. spent 4. didn't speak 5. were 6. ate 7. took 8. came

Exercise 4

1. bigger 2. the best 3. more expensive 4. the oldest 5. worse 6. the largest

Exercise 5

1. hard-working 2. shy 3. gloves 4. trainers 5. freezing 6. busy 7. graduate 8. retire

Exercise 6 (track 2.08)

1. by train (from Vienna) 2. cold but sunny 3. in a small apartment in the old town 4. went to a jazz concert (in an old church) 5. Charles Bridge (in the early morning) 6. No – it was cheaper.

Unit 6 · Plans

Exercise 1

1. hire / rent 2. pack 3. spend 4. book 5. check in 6. went

Exercise 2

1. is going to rain 2. am meeting 3. buy 4. Are you going to 5. are not going

Exercise 3

1. I'm going to book a hotel tonight. 2. We aren't going to travel by train. 3. What are you going to do this summer? 4. My brother is going to start university in September. 5. Are they going to have a party? 6. You're going to fall!

Exercise 4

2. she's going to the dentist at 10 a.m. 3. she's playing tennis with Zarina. 4. she's flying to Dubai at 6 a.m.

Exercise 5 (track 2.09)

Liam: Croatia – hire a boat, sail between the islands, swim. Zara: with her mum – visit her grandparents, stay in their village, travel to Lake Kaindy, take photos. Omar: Scotland – walk the West Highland Way (150 km), camp every night.

Exercise 6 (track 2.10)

Name: Helen Clark (not Park) · Dates: 12–22 June (not 19) · People: 2 adults and 1 child · Hotel: in the city centre (not near the beach). Destination Rome is correct.

Exercise 9

2. She isn't going to buy a new car. 3. We're going to learn to ski this winter. 4. They aren't going to stay in a hotel. 5. He's going to study medicine.

Exercise 10

2. He's going to catch it. 3. She's going to drop them. 4. Tom is going to be late.

Exercise 11

1. What are you going to do tonight? 2. Where are you going to go on your next holiday? 3. Are you going to watch anything good this week? 4. When are you going to finish this book? (Your own answers.)

Exercise 12

1. are you doing 2. 'm playing 3. 're having 4. are going 5. is arriving 6. 'm meeting

Exercise 13

1. pack 2. passport 3. hire / rent 4. check 5. spent 6. souvenirs

Exercise 14

1. I'm going to visit my aunt. 2. Yes, I am. 3. She's going to buy a car. 4. What are you doing tomorrow? 5. We're going to the cinema on Friday.

Exercise 15

1. I'm going to learn Spanish this year. 2. What are you doing tomorrow evening? – I'm meeting (some) friends. 3. We aren't going to stay in a hotel. 4. Look at him! He's going to fall! 5. She's flying to Dubai on Saturday.

Exercise 16

Your own answer.

Unit 7 · Health

Exercise 1

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

Exercise 2

1. should 2. has to 3. don't have to 4. carefully 5. well

Exercise 3

2. You shouldn't go to bed so late. 3. You should drink hot tea with honey. 4. You shouldn't carry heavy bags. 5. You shouldn't eat fast food. 6. You should see a dentist.

Exercise 4

1. have to 2. don't have to 3. has to 4. Do, have to 5. had to 6. don't have to

Exercise 5

1. healthy, healthily 2. carefully 3. well 4. bad 5. fast

Exercise 6 (track 2.11)

1. a sore throat, a bad cough, a headache, a temperature (38.5) 2. since Tuesday – three days ago 3. stay at home and rest for 3–4 days, drink a lot of water and hot tea, take paracetamol (2 tablets, 3 times a day), not go to work this week 4. She doesn't have to take antibiotics.

Exercise 7 (track 2.12)

Any three: don't look at your phone in bed / put the phone in another room; don't drink coffee or strong tea after 4 p.m.; go to bed and get up at the same time every day (also at the weekend); do some exercise during the day, but not late in the evening.

Exercise 10

1. knee 2. stomach 3. mouth 4. tooth 5. sore 6. flu

Exercise 11

2. You shouldn't smoke. 3. You shouldn't look at your phone so much. 4. You should eat more vegetables. 5. You shouldn't go to the party tonight.

Exercise 12

1. have to 2. don't have to 3. Does, have to 4. had to 5. doesn't have to 6. had to

Exercise 13

1. carefully 2. well 3. quickly 4. quietly 5. hard 6. slowly

Exercise 14

1. You should see a doctor. 2. I've got a headache. 3. She has to work tomorrow. 4. Do I have to take this medicine? 5. He drives very carefully. 6. You shouldn't eat so much sugar.

Exercise 15

1. My back hurts. / I've got backache. 2. You should rest more. 3. I don't have to go to work tomorrow. 4. Yesterday I had to go to the doctor('s). 5. He plays tennis very well.

Exercise 16

Your own answer.

Unit 8 · Experiences

Exercise 1

1. bought 2. drunk 3. spoken 4. slept 5. given 6. made

Exercise 2

1. Have you ever been 2. saw 3. has never tried 4. never 5. gone

Exercise 3

2. My parents have been to China. 3. Have you ever eaten horse meat? 4. She has never lost her keys. 5. Has Tom ever met a famous person? 6. We haven't seen the new Star Wars film.

Exercise 4

1. Have you ever been 2. saw 3. has broken 4. visited 5. have, had 6. have never been

Exercise 5

1. Have, been 2. have 3. did 4. was 5. was 6. have, done

Exercise 6 (track 2.13)

1. B 2. D 3. J 4. nobody (neither) 5. J

Exercise 7 (track 2.13)

1. Morocco 2. cooking 3. grasshoppers 4. ten 5. Paris

Exercise 10

see – saw – seen · eat – ate – eaten · write – wrote – written · take – took – taken · fly – flew – flown · drink – drank – drunk · work – worked – worked

Exercise 11

1. 've never been 2. Have, tried 3. has visited 4. haven't seen 5. Has, lost 6. have never ridden

Exercise 12

1. gone 2. been 3. been 4. gone

Exercise 13

1. Have you ever been 2. have 3. went 4. did you stay 5. rented 6. Did you try 7. ate 8. was

Exercise 14

1. I saw him yesterday. 2. Have you ever eaten sushi? 3. She has gone to London. 4. I have never been to Africa. 5. Did you visit Rome last year?

Exercise 15

1. Have you ever flown in a helicopter? 2. I've never been to London. 3. She lost her passport last year. 4. We've seen this film three times. 5. When did you meet him?

Exercise 16

Your own answer.

Unit 9 · Eating out

Exercise 1

1 e (or b) 2 a 3 c 4 b 5 d

Exercise 2

1. raw 2. spicy 3. bill 4. tip 5. vegetarian

Exercise 3

1. much 2. a few 3. too many 4. hot enough 5. a little

Exercise 4

1. much 2. many 3. a lot of 4. a little 5. a few 6. much

Exercise 5

1. too 2. too many 3. enough 4. too much 5. enough 6. too

Exercise 6 (track 2.14)

Nadia: tomato soup · grilled salmon (with vegetables) · sparkling water. Peter: Caesar salad · roast chicken with potatoes · orange juice.

Exercise 7 (track 2.14)

Peter's chicken isn't hot enough – it's cold in the middle. The waiter apologises, takes it back to the kitchen and brings a new one.

Exercise 8 (track 2.15)

Mostly positive (7/10). Any three: beautiful place with plants and big windows; too small – only six tables, too many people waiting; the curry was delicious but not spicy (hot) enough; small portion and not cheap ($12); amazing desserts – the best chocolate cake.

Exercise 11

1. many 2. much 3. a lot of 4. much 5. a lot of (many) 6. much

Exercise 12

1. a little 2. a few 3. a little, a few 4. a few 5. a little

Exercise 13

2. I'm not old enough to drive. 3. The room isn't big enough for all of us. 4. There are too many people. 5. I haven't got enough money to buy it.

Exercise 14

1 Good evening. A table for two? 2 Yes, please. By the window, if possible. 3 Certainly. Here's the menu. 4 Thank you. 5 Of course. Are you ready to order? 6 Yes, I'd like the chicken soup, please. 7 Anything to drink? 8 Just water, please… (Lines 3/4 and 5 can vary slightly.)

Exercise 15

1. I drink a lot of water every day. 2. There are too many people here. 3. The soup isn't hot enough. 4. Can I have a little milk? 5. How much money do you have?

Exercise 16

1. There's too much salt in this soup. 2. We haven't got enough chairs. / We don't have enough chairs. 3. Could (Can) we have the bill, please? 4. I ate a little rice and a few vegetables. 5. What do you recommend?

Exercise 17

Your own answer.

Unit 10 · Tomorrow's world

Exercise 1

1. recycle 2. pollution 3. charge 4. save 5. download 6. driverless

Exercise 2

1. will 2. might go 3. I'll 4. don't think he'll 5. Shall I

Exercise 3

2. I won't be rich. 3. Will robots teach children in schools? 4. I think my team will win tomorrow. 5. I don't think it will snow this weekend.

Exercise 4

2. She might not come to the meeting. 3. We might buy a new car. 4. It might rain later. 5. They might not like the present.

Exercise 5

1. I'll close the window. / Shall I close the window? 2. I'll help you. / Shall I help you? 3. I won't forget, I promise! 4. I'll answer it. 5. I'll have an orange juice.

Exercise 6 (track 2.16)

✓ 1 (most cars electric), 3 (robots will do many jobs), 4 (no paper money). ✗ 2 (people won't live on Mars). 5 – they don't agree (Sam isn't sure, Anna thinks yes).

Exercise 7 (track 2.16)

1. S 2. S 3. A 4. S 5. A

Exercise 11

1. will drive 2. will pass 3. won't rain 4. will live 5. will do

Exercise 12

3. I don't think they'll win. 4. I think it'll be cold tomorrow. 5. I don't think he'll come.

Exercise 13

1. might 2. might 3. will 4. might not 5. won't

Exercise 14

1. I'll / Shall I close the window? 2. I'll help you look. / Shall I help you look? 3. I'll call you tonight, I promise. 4. I'll carry it. / Shall I carry it? 5. I'll make you a sandwich. / Shall I make you a sandwich?

Exercise 15

1. recycle 2. pollution 3. charge 4. Driverless 5. solar

Exercise 16

1. I think it will rain. 2. She might come tomorrow. 3. I don't think he'll come. 4. Will you help me? 5. Oh, I'll make one for you!

Exercise 17

1. I think it'll be sunny tomorrow. 2. I might go to Turkey in the summer. 3. I'll help you! 4. I don't think people will live on Mars. 5. I won't be late, I promise.

Exercise 18

Your own answer.

Review · Review: Units 6–10

Exercise 1

1. is going to 2. will 3. am meeting 4. should 5. have to 6. don't have to 7. Have you ever been 8. lost 9. has never eaten 10. much 11. enough 12. might

Exercise 2

1. are going / 're going to go 2. Have, ridden 3. had to 4. will be 5. have never flown 6. should go (8 points: one per verb part)

Exercise 3

1. pack 2. cancelled 3. sore 4. medicine 5. bill 6. spicy / hot 7. recycle 8. app

Exercise 4 (track 2.17)

1. Sunday 2. the metro station 3. car (Arman's dad's car) 4. (good) boots 5. at a (small) café by the lake 6. six (6)

Audioscripts

2.01 **Unit 1 · Sara meets a new colleague, Daniel, at work. Listen and tick the topics they talk about.**

Sara Hi, you're new, aren't you? I'm Sara. I work in marketing.

Daniel Hi, Sara. Yes, it's my first day. I'm Daniel. I'm in the IT department.

Sara Nice to meet you, Daniel. Where are you from?

Daniel I'm from Manchester originally, but I live here in London now.

Sara Oh, which part of London do you live in?

Daniel In Camden. It's quite expensive, but I love it. There are lots of markets and music clubs.

Sara Do you live alone?

Daniel No, I share a flat with two friends from university.

Sara And what do you do in your free time?

Daniel I play the drums in a band. We play in small clubs at the weekend.

Sara Really? That's cool! What kind of music do you play?

Daniel Mostly rock. And you? What do you like doing?

Sara Oh, I'm not very musical! I do yoga, and I go hiking with my husband on Sundays.

Daniel Nice. Where do you go?

Sara Usually outside the city – the countryside is beautiful here.

2.02 **Unit 2 · Listen to four phone calls. What is each person doing? Match.**

Narrator One.

Max Hi, it's Max. Listen, I'm going to be late. I'm sitting in my car on the motorway and nothing is moving. There's a big traffic jam.

Narrator Two.

Aigerim Hello? Yes, I'm in the shopping centre. I'm trying on a dress for Saturday. It's blue – do you think blue is OK for a wedding?

Narrator Three.

Ben Hi! I'm at the airport. The plane is late, so I'm sitting in a café and waiting. I think we're leaving in about an hour.

Narrator Four.

Grandma Hello, darling! I can't talk now, I'm making dinner. The soup is on the cooker. Call me back in ten minutes, OK?

2.03 **Unit 2 · Listen to the weather forecast. Complete the table.**

Presenter: And now the world weather. In London it's cloudy and quite cool today, about twelve degrees, and it's going to rain this evening. In Astana it's snowing and it's very cold – minus fifteen degrees, so wear a warm coat and gloves! In Madrid it's sunny and warm, twenty-four degrees. And in Tokyo it's windy and wet at the moment, with heavy rain and eighteen degrees.

2.04 **Unit 3 · Listen and write the verbs in the correct column: /t/, /d/ or /ɪd/.**

cooked. cleaned. decided. walked. arrived. waited. finished. tidied.

2.05 **Unit 3 · Alina talks to her colleague Tom on Monday morning. Listen. Was her weekend good or bad?**

Tom Morning, Alina! How was your weekend?

Alina Oh, don't ask! It was terrible.

Tom Why? What happened?

Alina Well, my husband and I travelled to the mountains on Friday evening. We booked a small hotel by a lake.

Tom That sounds lovely.

Alina It was lovely – on the website. But when we arrived, the room was cold and the shower didn't work.

Tom Oh no!

Alina And then on Saturday it rained all day. We wanted to walk in the mountains, but we stayed in the hotel and played cards.

Tom What about Sunday?

Alina On Sunday the weather was perfect – sunny and warm! But we needed to go home, because I started work at eight this morning.

Tom So you didn't walk at all?

Alina We walked for twenty minutes to the car park! What about you? Did you do anything nice?

Tom Not really. I stayed at home and cleaned the flat. But I think I'm happier than you!

2.06 **Unit 4 · Listen to Mia interviewing her grandmother for a school project. Put the events in order (1–6).**

Mia Grandma, can I ask you some questions for my school project?

Grandma Of course, darling.

Mia Where were you born?

Grandma I was born in Poland, in a small town called Zakopane, in 1950. It's in the mountains.

Mia And when did you come to Canada?

Grandma In 1970. I was twenty. I came with my sister. We didn't speak any English!

Mia How did you learn?

Grandma I went to evening classes, and I watched a lot of television. After two years my English was quite good.

Mia What was your first job?

Grandma I worked as a nurse in a hospital in Toronto. It was hard work, but I loved it.

Mia And how did you meet Grandpa?

Grandma At a dance in 1974! He was a terrible dancer. He stood on my foot three times. But he made me laugh.

Mia When did you get married?

Grandma A year later, in 1975. And your mother was born in 1977.

Mia Thanks, Grandma! That's a great story.

2.07 Unit 5 · Kairat lived in Istanbul and now lives in Berlin. Listen. Which city does he prefer to live in?

Interviewer Kairat, you lived in Istanbul for three years and now you live in Berlin. Which city do you like more?

Kairat That's a difficult question! They're very different. Istanbul is bigger and much busier than Berlin. There are about sixteen million people there, and the traffic is terrible. Berlin is quieter and greener – there are parks everywhere.

Interviewer What about the cost of living?

Kairat For me, Istanbul was cheaper. Food is cheaper and restaurants are cheaper. In Berlin, flats are more expensive now than ten years ago.

Interviewer And the people?

Kairat People in Istanbul are friendlier, I think. They talk to you in the street! In Berlin people are more serious, but they're very polite.

Interviewer And the weather?

Kairat Oh, Istanbul, definitely. Winter in Berlin is darker and colder. In February I feel terrible.

Interviewer So which city is better?

Kairat For a holiday – Istanbul. It's the most beautiful city I know, with the sea and the old mosques. But for living and working, I prefer Berlin. It's safer, cleaner and the public transport is the best in the world.

2.08 Review · Listen to Nina telling a friend about a weekend in Prague. Answer the questions. (6 points)

Friend So, how was Prague?

Nina Amazing! We took the train from Vienna on Friday – it was only four hours.

Friend Was the weather good?

Nina It was cold, but sunny. Perfect for walking.

Friend Where did you stay?

Nina In a small apartment in the old town. It was cheaper than a hotel, and the owner was very friendly.

Friend What did you do?

Nina On Saturday we walked all day. In the evening we went to a jazz concert in an old church. It was fantastic.

Friend What was the most beautiful place?

Nina Definitely Charles Bridge in the early morning. There were no tourists – just us and the river.

Friend Was it expensive?

Nina Not really. Food and drinks were cheaper than at home.

2.09 Unit 6 · Listen to three friends talking about their summer plans. Complete the table.

Zara So, Liam, what are you doing this summer?

Liam My girlfriend and I are going to Croatia. We're flying to Split on the second of July.

Zara Lovely! Are you going to stay in a hotel?

Liam No, we're going to hire a small boat and sail between the islands. And swim a lot, of course! What about you, Zara?

Zara I'm going to visit my grandparents in Kazakhstan with my mum. We're going to stay in their village for three weeks, and then we're going to travel to Lake Kaindy. I want to take lots of photos.

Liam Great. And Omar, any plans?

Omar Yes, I'm going to Scotland on my own. I'm going to walk the West Highland Way – it's a hundred and fifty kilometres!

Zara On foot? Alone?

Omar Yes! I'm going to camp every night. I'm not going to stay in hotels.

Liam What about the weather? It's going to rain!

Omar Probably. I'm going to buy a very good raincoat.

2.10 Unit 6 · Listen to a phone call to a travel agency. Correct the mistakes in the booking.

Agent Sunshine Travel, good morning.

Helen Good morning. I'd like to book a holiday, please.

Agent Of course. What's your name?

Helen Helen Clark. That's C-L-A-R-K.

Agent And where would you like to go?

Helen To Rome, in Italy.

Agent When are you travelling?

Helen From the twelfth to the twenty-second of June.

Agent And how many people?

Helen Two adults and one child.

Agent Would you like a hotel near the beach or in the city centre?

Helen In the centre, please. We're going to do a lot of sightseeing.

2.11 Unit 7 · Listen to a conversation at the doctor's. Answer the questions.

Doctor Good morning, Ms Ivanova. Please sit down. What seems to be the problem?

Patient Good morning, doctor. I feel terrible. I've got a sore throat and a bad cough, and my head hurts.

Doctor When did it start?

Patient On Tuesday. Three days ago.

Doctor Have you got a temperature?

Patient Yes, last night it was thirty-eight point five.

Doctor OK, let me look at your throat. Say "Ah". Hmm, it's very red. I think it's the flu.

Patient Do I have to take antibiotics?

Doctor No, you don't have to take antibiotics for the flu. But you should stay at home and rest for three or four days. You should drink a lot of water and hot tea. And you can take paracetamol for the temperature, two tablets three times a day.

Patient Can I go to work tomorrow?

Doctor No, you shouldn't go to work this week. You can give the flu to your colleagues. Here's a note for your boss.

Patient Thank you, doctor.

Doctor And if you don't feel better in five days, come back and see me.

2.12 Unit 7 · Listen to a radio phone-in about sleep. Write three pieces of advice the doctor gives.

Presenter Welcome back to "Healthy Living". Our first caller is Ruslan. Hello, Ruslan.

Ruslan Hi. My problem is that I can't sleep. I go to bed at midnight, but I'm awake until two or three o'clock. Then I feel terrible at work.

Presenter Dr Shaw, what's your advice?

Dr Shaw Hello, Ruslan. This is a very common problem. First, you shouldn't look at your phone in bed. The light from the screen wakes up your brain. Put the phone in another room. Second, you shouldn't drink coffee or strong tea after four o'clock in the afternoon. And third, you should go to bed and get up at the same time every day – at the weekend too.

Ruslan Every day? Even on Sunday?

Dr Shaw Yes, I'm afraid so! And you should do some exercise during the day – a walk is fine. But don't do sport late in the evening.

Ruslan OK, I'm going to try. Thank you!

2.13 **Unit 8 · Listen to Dina and Josh playing a game called "Have you ever...?". Who has done these things? Write D (Dina), J (Josh) or B (both).**

Josh OK, my turn. Dina, have you ever ridden a camel?

Dina Yes, I have! In Morocco, three years ago. It was very uncomfortable. Have you?

Josh Yes, me too – in Egypt, when I was a child. OK, your question.

Dina Have you ever been on TV?

Josh No, I haven't. Have you?

Dina Yes! I was on a cooking show in 2022. I made a cake and I lost – the cake was terrible!

Josh Ha! Have you ever eaten insects?

Dina No, never. Have you?

Josh Yes, I have. I tried fried grasshoppers in Mexico. They tasted like crisps.

Dina Urgh! Next one: have you ever run a marathon?

Josh No, I haven't. I hate running. Have you?

Dina No, I haven't. But I've done a ten-kilometre race. Hmm… have you ever lost your passport?

Josh Yes, unfortunately. At Paris airport. I missed my flight.

Dina Oh no! I've never lost my passport. I'm very careful.

2.14 **Unit 9 · A couple are in a restaurant. Listen and write what they order.**

Waiter Good evening. Are you ready to order?

Nadia Yes, I think so. Could I have the tomato soup to start, please?

Waiter Of course. And for your main course?

Nadia What do you recommend?

Waiter The grilled salmon is very good tonight. It comes with vegetables.

Nadia Lovely. I'll have the salmon, please.

Waiter And for you, sir?

Peter I'd like the Caesar salad to start, and then the roast chicken with potatoes.

Waiter Great. Anything to drink?

Nadia Just some sparkling water for me.

Peter And I'll have an orange juice, please.

Waiter Thank you.

Narrator Twenty minutes later.

Peter Excuse me!

Waiter Yes, sir?

Peter I'm sorry, but this chicken isn't hot enough. It's cold in the middle.

Waiter Oh, I'm very sorry. I'll take it back to the kitchen and bring you a new one.

Nadia And excuse me, could we have some more bread, please?

Waiter Certainly.

2.15 **Unit 9 · Listen to a food blogger. Is she positive or negative about the new café? Write three things she says about it.**

Blogger: Hi everyone, welcome back to my channel! Today I'm at "Green Spoon", the new vegetarian café in the old town. So… what do I think? The place is beautiful – lots of plants and big windows. But it's too small: there are only six tables, and there were too many people waiting. I ordered the vegetable curry. It was really delicious, but it wasn't hot enough for me – I love spicy food! The portion was quite small, and it wasn't cheap: twelve dollars. The desserts are amazing, though. Their chocolate cake is the best I've ever had. So, my score: seven out of ten. Go for the cake!

2.16 **Unit 10 · Listen to a radio programme. Two experts talk about life in 2050. Tick (✓) the predictions they agree are likely.**

Presenter Today on "Science Now" we're talking about the year 2050. With me are Professor Anna Kim, who studies technology, and Dr Sam Okafor, an environmental scientist. Anna, let's start with transport. Will we still drive cars?

Anna We'll travel by car, yes, but most cars will be electric, and many will be driverless. I'm sure about that. You'll get in a car, say where you want to go, and read a book.

Presenter Sam, do you agree?

Sam Yes, I do. And that's good news for the planet – there will be less pollution in cities.

Presenter What about space? Will people live on Mars?

Sam I don't think so. Not by 2050. Some astronauts might visit Mars, but people won't live there. It's too expensive and too dangerous.

Anna I agree. Maybe in a hundred years.

Presenter And work? Will robots take our jobs?

Anna Robots and AI will definitely do many jobs – in factories, in shops, even in offices. But they'll also create new jobs that we can't imagine today.

Presenter Will we still use money?

Anna We'll use money, but I don't think there will be any coins or paper money. Everything will be on our phones – or in our watches.

Sam I agree. Already, in many countries, people hardly ever use cash.

Presenter And finally – will we work less?

Sam Hmm, that's difficult. Some companies might have a four-day week, but I don't think everyone will. I'm not sure.

Anna I'm more optimistic. I think most people will work four days a week. But we'll see!

2.17 **Review · Listen to two friends planning a trip. Complete the notes. (6 points)**

Dana So, are we going to the mountains on Saturday?

Arman Saturday might be rainy. The forecast says Sunday will be sunny. Let's go on Sunday.

Dana OK, Sunday. Where shall we meet?

Arman At the metro station at seven. I'll drive – I've got my dad's car.

Dana Great. What should I bring?

Arman Warm clothes – it's always colder up there – and a good pair of boots. You shouldn't wear trainers.

Dana And food?

Arman Don't worry, you don't have to bring any. We're going to have lunch at a small café by the lake. I've been there before – the soup is amazing.

Dana When are we going to be back?

Arman Around six, I think.