

# СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Предисловие . . . . .	3
<b>Unit 1. FAMILY</b> . . . . .	4
<b>Unit 2. JOBS</b> . . . . .	41
<b>Unit 3. ENVIRONMENT</b> . . . . .	65
<b>Unit 4. BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZELAND</b> . . . . .	86
<b>Unit 5. CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b> . . . . .	102
<b>Unit 6. HOUSES AND HOMES</b> . . . . .	112
<b>Unit 7. GET GOING.</b> . . . . .	136
<b>Unit 8. AT HOME AND ABROAD</b> . . . . .	153
<b>Unit 9. NATIONAL CHARACTER</b> . . . . .	172
Keys . . . . .	188

## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное пособие предназначено для учащихся 11 классов учреждений общего среднего образования. Его цель — помочь в совершенствовании навыков употребления грамматического материала.

Представленный материал может служить дополнением к учебному пособию для 11 класса и использоваться для самостоятельной работы дома.

Каждый урок содержит тренировочные упражнения с указанием образца их выполнения, что позволит учащимся закрепить полученные знания. В конце пособия даны ключи.

Приступая к выполнению упражнения, учащимся следует внимательно прочитать задание и пример его выполнения. Желательно не только выполнить упражнение письменно, но и проговорить его вслух.

Успехов в изучении английского языка!

## UNIT 1. FAMILY

### *Lesson 1*

#### Word Formation

##### 1. Прочитай.

**ties** (*связи*) — Are family ties important for you? Nothing strengthens family ties and creates an atmosphere of love better than family traditions. Family ties are very strong in my countries. Family relations are more valuable than friendship ties.

**extended family** (*дальние родственники*) — An extended family is a large family group which includes grandparents, parents, brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, cousins. How often do you meet with your extended family?

**immediate family** (*ближайшие родственники*) — What does your immediate family mean to you? How many members are there in your immediate family? The members of my immediate family always support each other. Doing a lot of things together strengthens our immediate family.

**tight-knit** (*дружный*) — Our family is happy and tight-knit. It is great to grow up in a tight-knit family. What makes your family tight-knit? If parents spent more time with their children their family would be happier and tight-knit.

**appreciate** (*ценить, оценивать*) — I appreciate everything my parents have done for me. What do you appreciate most about your family? I appreciate my friend's help. We all appreciate our holidays after hard working days.

**pass away** (*скончаться*) — My grandmother passed away some years ago. Last year we got the news that famous designer Pierre Cardin had passed away. Many tourists passed away as a result of a plane crash.

**sibling** (*родной брат, сестра*) — Siblings are people who we are stuck with for life whether we like it or not. Our siblings know us better and love us unconditionally. Is it better to be the only children the family or to have a sibling? Do you often fall out with your siblings? How do you get on with your siblings? My mother doesn't often visit siblings because they live far from our place. Loneliness is a problem because you have no siblings to share your thoughts, dreams, impressions.

**boyhood** (*отрочество, детство*) — My father brought home films of his boyhood trip down the river to the South. I haven't seen Martin since boyhood. He had a fund of stories about his boyhood. Steven grew from boyhood to manhood in a small southern town.

Суффикс употребляется для образования производных существительных, обозначающих состояние человека, связанное с его возрастом, социальными отношениями, иногда деятельностью, или группу людей, объединенных этим состоянием.

**noun + hood = noun**

likely + -hood = likelihood (*вероятность*)

neighbour + -hood = neighbourhood

child + -hood = childhood (*детство*)

## 2. Соедини пары.

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. boyhood     | a) отцовство                             |
| 2. adulthood   | b) отрочество                            |
| 3. brotherhood | c) девичество                            |
| 4. parenthood  | d) зрелость, совершеннолетие, взрослость |
| 5. fatherhood  | e) материнство                           |
| 6. studenthood | f) студенчество                          |
| 7. girlhood    | g) отцовство                             |
| 8. motherhood  | h) братство                              |

## 3. Переведи.

1. Alex told me about his boyhood in Paris.

---

2. Young people face many difficulties during their transition to adulthood.

---

3. I probably remember it from babyhood.

---

4. The tradition of brotherhood is an important tradition of Yale University.

---

5. Margo spent much of her girlhood with her immediate family abroad.

---

6. I think my problem stems (исходят) from childhood.

---

7. Nick was proud of his fatherhood.

---

8. My family lives in the neighbourhood of London.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. My sister thinks motherhood is something glamorous.

\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Дополни предложения словами из рамки.**

babyhood, brotherhood, fatherhood, adulthood, childhood, neighbourhood, studenthood, girlhood, boyhood

1. Steve remembers his \_\_\_\_\_ as an idyllic period of his life.
2. On reaching \_\_\_\_\_ children returned to England to find work.
3. My \_\_\_\_\_ was spent moving from one town to another as my father was a military man.
4. Alice remembered fairy-tales which she had listened to since \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Stereotypes about the role of women affected my sister from early \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Motherhood, \_\_\_\_\_, childhood are protected by law.
7. During his \_\_\_\_\_ he was a member of different student societies.
8. Max has been part of the \_\_\_\_\_ of suvorovites.
9. Last night there was a big fire in the \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Переведи.**

1. Иногда для детей трудно перейти из детства к взрослости.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Мы увидели много фотографий нашего друга с его младенчества.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Он провел детство в Бразилии.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Если ты желаешь вступить в наше братство, ты должен следовать нашим правилам.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Идея отцовства пугала моего брата.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Вы знаете, кто живет по соседству с Вами?

\_\_\_\_\_

## *Lesson 2*

### Revision of Tenses. The Indefinite Forms

#### 6. Прочитай.

**orphan** (*сирота*) — Jane Eyre was an orphan and brought up in her uncle's family. Nowadays we can say that the number of orphans is decreasing in Belarus. No child deserves to be an orphan.

**orphanage** (*приют для сирот*) — Mary grew up in an orphanage, because her parents had died. The conditions of living in the orphanage were terrible and a lot of girls were ill with typhus. He was raised in an orphanage. He donated a large sum of money to the orphanage.

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• повторяющиеся привычные действия: I <u>use</u> my mobile phone every day.</li> <li>• расписание, программа: The film <u>starts</u> at 7 o'clock.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• действие имело место в прошлом: They <u>built</u> the house long ago.</li> <li>• постоянное действие в прошлом: He <u>always caught</u> the same train.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• незапланированное действие, которое произойдет в будущем;</li> <li>• в придаточных условиях и времени после <b>if, when, as soon as, till, until, after</b>: <u>If she comes</u>, we <u>will go</u>. I <u>will help</u> you <u>as soon as</u> you <u>ask</u>.</li> </ul>
<b>usually, every day, sometimes, often, seldom, as a rule, always</b>	<b>yesterday, last, ago, the other day, in 2010, always</b>	<b>tomorrow, tonight, next week, in a day</b>
+ I often <b>help</b> mother.  ? <b>Do</b> you often <b>help</b> mother?  – I <b>don't help</b> about the house.	+ She <b>helped</b> her mother.  ? <b>Did</b> she <b>help</b> her mother?  When <b>did</b> she <b>help</b> her mother? – She <b>didn't help</b> about the house.	+ I <b>will go</b> to the cinema tomorrow. ? <b>Will</b> you <b>go</b> to the cinema tomorrow? When <b>will</b> you <b>go</b> to the cinema? – You <b>will not go</b> to the cinema.

**7. Поставь 5 типов вопросов к каждому предложению.**

1. Family gives you a sense of stability and support.

*Does family give you a sense of stability?*

*Does family give you a sense of stability or tradition?*

*What does family give you?*

*Family gives you a sense of stability and support, doesn't it?*

*What gives you a sense of stability and support?*

2. In happy families parents treat their children with respect without moralising.

---

---

---

---

---

3. My granddad often told me about his life and the life of my ancestors.

---

---

---

---

---

4. Common hobbies will unite your family and make it stronger.

---

---

---

---

---

5. Living under one roof always means compromise.

---

---

---

---

---

**8. Выбери правильный вариант ответа.**

1. If you **don't agree** / **will not agree** / **didn't agree** with your parents, try to make them understand politely.
2. Teenagers **want** / **wanted** / **will want** to get greater independence and more freedom.
3. I want a profession that **will** / **is** / **was** satisfy me and **will** / **is** / **was bring** me joy and a good salary.
4. Usually the grandmother **looked** / **looks** / **will look** after the child when the parents are at work.
5. My great-grandparents **pass away** / **passes away** / **passed away** many years ago.
6. The boy **grows up** / **will grow up** / **grew up** in an orphanage when his parents had left him.
7. An immediate family **consisted** / **will consist** / **consists** of father, mother and children.
8. If you show gratitude to your parents, this **will bring** / **bring** / **brought** you close to them.

**9. Раскрой скобки, употребив глагол в нужной форме. Подчеркни слова-подсказки.**

1. How will you describe (*to describe*) your ideal family?
2. The aunt promises her nephew that she \_\_\_\_\_ (*to visit*) him in the orphanage as often as she can.
3. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (*to spend*) your childhood?
4. Yesterday my father \_\_\_\_\_ (*not to watch*) TV because he \_\_\_\_\_ (*to be*) very busy.
5. As soon as Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (*to work*) hard at school his parents \_\_\_\_\_ (*to give*) him a pet as a present.
6. Our train \_\_\_\_\_ (*to leave*) Minsk at 8 a.m. next Monday and we (*to arrive*) in Moscow at 10 p.m.
7. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (*to take*) care of your children in future?
8. Your sibling often \_\_\_\_\_ (*to have*) any conflicts with your parents?
9. His friends always \_\_\_\_\_ (*to admit*) to their mistake but his father never \_\_\_\_\_ (*to do*).
10. When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (*to write*) to your parents last time?
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ (*to know*) the result of test in a week.
12. When my dad \_\_\_\_\_ (*to meet*) my mother he \_\_\_\_\_ (*to fall*) in love with her at first sight.

### 10. Исправь ошибку.

1. How long it takes you to get to school?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Could you ask Helen to phone me if you will see her tomorrow?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Every day I help Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exams. So I will not help her much.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I am sure that our family solve all problems.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. My sibling will fourteen next year.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What foreign languages do your mother speak?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The thief went into the house, took the jewellery and then goes away through the window.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. My son return home late yesterday and we punished him.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## *Lesson 3*

### ..... **The Continuous Forms**

### 11. Прочитай.

**abandoned** (*заброшенный, покинутый*) — an abandoned baby, an abandoned car, an abandoned factory. As a baby he was abandoned by his mother. The house was abandoned many years ago. Abandoned children need love from all people. The police are trying to find the mother of a newborn baby found abandoned outside a church.

**neglected** (*безнадзорный, оставленный без внимания, запущенный*) — neglected diseases, neglected children. Helen is a neglected child in her family. The cats were neglected and starving. Children are usually neglected in the family where parents spend a lot of time at work. Do you think there are many neglected children in Belarus? Neglected children face a lot of problems every day.

**alcohol** (*алкоголь*), **alcoholism** (*алкоголизм*) — Alcoholism is one of the reasons which destroy family relationship. The government tries to solve the problem of alcohol addiction among adults. Sometimes neglected children try to take drugs

or alcohol to get away from family problems. Sometimes the reason for divorce is alcoholism.

**disadvantaged** (*обездоленный, в невыгодном положении*) — Different charitable organisations help neglected children and disadvantaged families. Different centers offer support to disadvantaged families. Children in disadvantaged family often face domestic violence, alcoholism of parents, hunger, poverty.

Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• действие, происходящее в момент речи или в настоящий период времени;</li> <li>• запланированное действие в будущем;</li> <li>• выражение меняющейся ситуации;</li> <li>• выражение раздражения (со словами <i>always, constantly, all the time</i>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• действие происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом;</li> <li>• действие происходившее в определенный период в прошлом;</li> <li>• несколько параллельных действий в прошлом</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• действие, которое будет происходить в определенный момент в будущем</li> </ul>
<b>now, right now, at the moment, today, tusedays</b>	<b>at the time, all day long, from seven to nine</b>	<b>at this time tomorrow, at 10 o'clock on Friday</b>

**12. Подчеркни правильный вариант *Present Simple* или *Present Continuous*.**

1. My parents seldom **are coming** / **come** home early.
2. The baby **is crying** / **cries**. I think it is hungry.
3. Alex and Mary **are getting married** / **get married** next week.
4. Nick **is always arguing** / **always argues** with his siblings.
5. Mrs Prokoptik usually **teaches** / **is teaching** Class A, but this year she **teaches** / **is teaching** Class B.
6. The next performance **starts** / **is starting** at 7 p.m.
7. What **is she doing** / **does she do**? — She is a teacher at our school.
8. John **is speaking** / **speaks** 3 languages.
9. My brother **does** / **is doing** his homework at the moment.
10. They **live** / **are living** in a rented house these days.
11. My sister **is working** / **work** too hard this term.
12. I **meet** / **am meeting** with Margaret on Sunday night and we **go** / **are going** to the theatre.
13. My friends **are not drinking** / **don't drink** coffee in the morning.
14. I **write** / **am writing** to my parents twice a month.