

Управління освіти і науки
Волинської обласної державної адміністрації
Луцький педагогічний фаховий коледж
Комунального закладу вищої освіти «Луцький педагогічний інститут»
Волинської обласної ради

Валентина ТРИНДЮК
Мар'яна ЛУК'ЯНЧУК
Оксана КУЗЬМИЧ

**ENGLISH LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL PRACTICE
(BASED ON GATEWAY SECOND EDITION B1.
STUDENT'S BOOK)**

Лексико-граматичний практикум з англійської мови
для студентів освітньо-професійного ступеня фаховий
молодший бакалавр

Луцьк, 2026

УДК 811.111'36/.373:378.016(076)

Т70

Триндюк В.А., Лук'янчук М.В., Кузьмич О.В. *English Lexico-Grammatical Practice (Based on Gateway Second Edition B1. Student's Book)*: лексико-граматичний практикум з англійської мови для студентів освітньо-професійного ступеня фаховий молодший бакалавр. Луцький педагогічний фаховий коледж. Луцьк : ФОП Мажула Ю.М., 2026. 80 с.

Рецензенти: Алла Мартинюк – кандидатка педагогічних наук, доцент, завідувачка кафедри іноземної та української філології Луцького національного технічного університету.

Алла Бляшевська – кандидатка педагогічних наук, доцент, голова циклової комісії словесних дисциплін Луцького педагогічного фахового коледжу Комунального закладу вищої освіти «Луцький педагогічний інститут» Волинської обласної ради.

Лексико-граматичний практикум є функціональним методичним доповненням до базового підручника *Gateway B1 Second edition B1. Student's book*. До кожного тексту з підручника розроблено комплекс додаткових вправ, спрямованих на поглиблене опрацювання лексичного матеріалу, закріплення граматичних структур та розвиток умінь читання й мовленнєвої інтерпретації. Вправи тренажера розроблено з урахуванням потреб україномовних студентів із різним рівнем володіння іноземною мовою. Структура завдань передбачає поступове підвищення рівня складності мовного матеріалу, що забезпечує можливість диференційованого підходу до навчання та індивідуалізації освітнього процесу.

Структура практикуму передбачає послідовний перехід від репродуктивних до продуктивних завдань, що сприяє системному формуванню мовної та комунікативної компетентності. З метою організації самостійної роботи та самоконтролю здобувачів освіти наприкінці розробки подано ключі до вправ для самоперевірки, що підвищує автономність навчання та ефективність засвоєння матеріалу. Лексико-граматичний практикум призначений для використання як на аудиторних заняттях, так і в позааудиторній роботі.

Розглянуто на засіданні циклової комісії словесних дисциплін Луцького педагогічного фахового коледжу Комунального закладу вищої освіти «Луцький педагогічний інститут» Волинської обласної ради. (протокол № 5 від 12.01.2026)

Рекомендовано до друку методичною радою Комунального закладу вищої освіти «Луцький педагогічний інститут» Волинської обласної ради. (протокол № 6 від 20.01.2026р.)

© В.А. Триндюк, 2026

© М.В. Лук'янчук, 2026

© О.В. Кузьмич, 2026

Вступ

У сучасному освітньому процесі важливе місце займає формування лексико-граматичних навичок студентів, які вивчають іноземну мову на рівні B1 та вище. Лексико-граматичний практичний тренажер створено для розширення та поглиблення системи вправ, поданих у базовому підручнику *Gateways Second edition B1. Student's book*, що використовується на практичних заняттях з іноземної мови.

Матеріали підручника забезпечують опрацювання основних мовних і мовленнєвих умінь, однак кількість і різноманітність вправ часто обмежені для повноцінного формування та закріплення навичок читання, лексико-граматичної компетентності й комунікативного використання мови. Запропонований практикум передбачає виконання різноманітних завдань: переклад, вибір правильного значення слова у контексті, роботу з синонімами та антонімами, відповідність термінів і визначень, граматичний вибір, трансформацію речень, вправи на розуміння і перевірку змісту тексту, а також письмові завдання.

Завдання структуровані за принципом поступового підвищення рівня складності, від простого розпізнавання лексики та перекладу до контрольованого письма та творчих завдань, що стимулюють самостійне мовне продукування. Така послідовність забезпечує гармонійне поєднання репродуктивної та продуктивної діяльності, відповідає сучасним методикам навчання іноземних мов (communicative language teaching, task-based learning) і дозволяє диференціювати завдання за рівнем складності та адаптувати навчальний процес до індивідуальних потреб здобувачів освіти.

CONTENTS

TEXT “CONTRIBUTING TO FAMILY LIFE” (P.10)	5
TEXT “POLICE LIFE” (P.19)	10
TEXT “THINKING ABOUT RIGHT AND WRONG” (P.22)	15
TEXT “MAPPING THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES” (P.33)	21
TEXT “WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT: WHAT YOU SAY OR HOW YOU SAY IT” (P.37)	26
TEXT “WHY LEARN FIRST AID?” (P.48)	32
TEXT “BE FAMOUS” (P.62)	38
TEXT “REDUCING OUR ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT” (P.74)	43
TEXT “ASSESING YOUR TRANSFERABLE SKILLS” (P.88)	49
TEXT “MAKING NEW FRIENDS” (P. 100)	55
TEXT “SOCIAL NETWORKING TODAY NO JOB TOMORROW” (p.127)	61
ANSWER KEYS	68

UNIT 1. FAMILY LIFE.

TEXT “CONTRIBUTING TO FAMILY LIFE” (P.10)

We all have rights. Sometimes we feel angry if people don't respect our rights. Teenagers usually feel strongly that they have a right to say what they think. Or they have a right to choose what they do in their free time. Maybe they feel that they have a strong right to privacy. These rights are all important. They are part of becoming an independent adult. But, when we are changing from a child into an adult, it is easy to forget that there are two sides to this. We have rights, but we also have responsibilities at home. Can we demand our independence if other people do the shopping for us, make our meals, clean the bathroom and give us pocket money to go out?

As we get older, we feel we have more rights. And we want others to respect our rights. But to become an independent adult we need to accept our own responsibilities and begin to do things for ourselves. After all, parents have rights, too.

Exercise 1. Translate the Ukrainian phrases into English:

1. мати право на приватність
2. приймати обов'язки вдома
3. стати незалежною дорослою людиною
4. показувати повагу
5. кишенькові гроші
6. вільний час
7. обирати, що робити
8. сердитий через порушення прав
9. робити речі самостійно
10. права батьків

Exercise 2. Choose the correct meaning of the word!

1. rights → а) обов'язки б) права в) свобода
2. responsibilities → а) обов'язки б) привілеї в) хобі
3. privacy → а) приватність б) робота в) свобода слова
4. respect → а) повага б) гнів в) розваги
5. independent → а) залежний б) незалежний в) багатий
6. pocket money → а) зарплата б) кишенькові гроші в) штраф
7. free time → а) обов'язки б) вільний час в) навчання
8. choose → а) вибирати б) діяти в) отримувати
9. angry → а) сердитий б) сумний в) щасливий
10. adult → а) дитина б) дорослий в) підліток

Exercise 3. Synonyms and Antonyms!

1. respect → синонім: _____
2. lie → антонім: _____
3. destroy → антонім: _____
4. honesty → синонім: _____
5. violence → антонім: _____
6. consequences → синонім: _____
7. property → синонім: _____
8. confidence → антонім: _____
9. choose → синонім: _____
10. free → антонім: _____

Exercise 4. Vocabulary Matching:

1. rights
2. responsibilities
3. privacy
4. independent
5. respect
6. pocket money
7. free time
8. adult
9. angry
10. choose

a. дорослий b. вибирати c. незалежний d. права e. приватність f. вільний час g. кишенькові гроші h. обов'язки i. сердитий j. повага

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences! Use words from the text: *rights, responsibilities, respect, privacy, independent, pocket money, choose, adult, angry, free time*

1. Teenagers feel they have the right to _____ what they think
2. Everyone needs some _____ in their life
3. We must accept our _____ at home
4. To become _____, we need to do things for ourselves
5. Parents sometimes feel _____ if their children are rude
6. Children can receive _____ to spend on small things
7. Teenagers enjoy spending their _____ as they like
8. When you grow up, you become an _____
9. Showing _____ is important for good relationships
10. Teens sometimes feel strongly about their _____

Exercise 6. Find words in the text that mean:

1. Free time → _____
2. Grown-up → _____
3. Duties → _____
4. Money parents give children → _____
5. Becoming able to act on your own → _____
6. Feeling mad → _____
7. Choosing for yourself → _____
8. Treating others well → _____
9. Demanding rights → _____
10. Something everyone possesses → _____

Exercise 7. Word Formation: Noun Verb Adjective:

1. right | _____ | _____ |
2. responsibility | _____ | responsible |
3. independence | _____ | independent |
4. respect | _____ | respectful |
5. choice | _____ | _____ |
6. privacy | _____ | private |
7. anger | _____ | angry |
8. help | _____ | helpful |
9. freedom | _____ | free |
10. decision | _____ | decisive |

Exercise 8. Choose the correct grammatical option!

1. Teenagers (feel / are feeling) strongly about their rights
2. Parents (do / are doing) the shopping every week
3. We (can / mustn't) demand independence without responsibilities
4. Parents (have / are having) rights too
5. Children (help / are helping) at home every day
6. Teenagers (enjoy / are enjoying) their free time
7. Parents (expect / are expecting) children to do chores
8. We (become / are becoming) independent gradually
9. Teenagers (understand / are understanding) their responsibilities
10. Privacy (is / are) important for teenagers

Exercise 9. Sentence Transformation (use *can*)!

1. Teenagers want to say what they think → Teenagers

2. Children help at home → Children

3. Teens want to spend their free time as they like → Teens

4. Parents expect children to do chores → Children

5. Teenagers want to make decisions for themselves → Teenagers

6. Children receive money from parents → Children

7. Teenagers want privacy in their rooms → Teens

8. Parents want respect from children → Children

9. We want independence → We

10. Teens want to enjoy free time → Teens

Exercise 10. True / False / Not Stated:

1. Teenagers always agree with parents
2. Independence means having responsibilities
3. Parents do everything for teenagers forever
4. Privacy is important for teenagers
5. Teens want to spend free time as they like
6. Children never receive pocket money
7. Teenagers have a right to make decisions
8. Parents' rights are not important
9. Respect is important for good relationships
10. Teenagers sometimes feel angry if their rights are ignored

Exercise 11. Answer the questions!

1. Why do teenagers want more rights?
2. What responsibilities are mentioned in the text?
3. What helps a person become independent?
4. How do parents feel if children are rude?

5. Why is privacy important for teenagers?
6. How does free time relate to independence?
7. What role do pocket money and chores play?
8. Why must teenagers accept responsibilities?
9. How do rights and responsibilities connect?
10. What is the main message of the text?

Exercise 12. Multiple Choice:

1. Rights always come with _____
a) freedom b) responsibilities c) privacy d) anger e) pocket money
2. An independent person _____ things for themselves
a) demands b) avoids c) does d) ignores e) hates
3. Parents want teenagers to show _____
a) respect b) anger c) fear d) sadness e) excitement
4. Teens enjoy spending their _____ as they like
a) duties b) pocket money c) free time d) chores e) anger
5. Privacy is important because _____
a) it allows independence b) it makes chores easier c) it replaces responsibilities d) it is fun e) it saves money
6. Becoming independent means _____
a) ignoring parents b) accepting responsibilities c) doing nothing d) being always angry e) demanding pocket money
7. Teenagers sometimes feel angry if _____
a) their rights are ignored b) they have free time c) parents cook meals d) they help at home e) they sleep
8. To become independent, teens need to _____
a) demand rights only b) accept responsibilities c) ignore chores d) always obey parents e) never spend pocket money
9. Parents have rights too because _____
a) they provide support b) they are mean c) they give no rules d) they are angry e) they never work
10. Respect helps teenagers _____
a) have good relationships b) get more pocket money c) sleep more d) avoid chores e) be angry

Exercise 13. Complete the sentence using ideas from the text!

1. To become an independent adult, teenagers should _____
2. Teenagers can show respect by _____
3. Pocket money helps children _____

4. Free time allows teenagers to _____
5. Accepting responsibilities means _____
6. Parents have rights too, so teenagers should _____
7. Privacy is important because _____
8. Doing chores helps teenagers _____
9. Independence is connected to _____
10. A responsible teenager _____

UNIT 2. WHO DID IT

TEXT “POLICE LIFE” (P.19)

Tarmaso Bonandi, 78, and Vitorio Laudani, 70, are a pair of experienced thieves. Last weekend, they tried to steal from a luxury fashion shop in Rome. They went into the shop in the middle of the night wearing smart suits. At 4 am they were putting clothes and accessories worth €100,000 into a bag when the police arrived. But the criminals didn't run away. They stood completely still and pretended to be part of the fashion display. The police looked for them but didn't see them. Then one of them moved. The police arrested them immediately, and not for the first time! one of them moved. The police arrested them immediately, and not for the first time!

Police in Devon, UK, had a difficult case to investigate last week. A work of art disappeared at a literary festival. The work of art was a bottle of water. It was special because the water came from melted Antarctic ice. An American artist called Wayne Hill brought back two litres of the special water and made a bottle for it. The work represented the problem of global warming. It had a value of over £42,000, so Hill wasn't very happy about its disappearance. Did an art thief take it? Or maybe somebody came across the bottle, thought it was rubbish and threw it in the bin. Or was somebody just very thirsty? The police looked into the case but no evidence turned up.

Banks use complicated systems to stop bank robbers. So what happened last weekend at a bank in Easingwold was very surprising. It was Saturday lunchtime. British banks don't usually open on Saturday afternoon. Daniel and Alison Pettigrew were outside their local bank with Oliver, their 5-year-old son. Oliver disappeared for a minute. When he came back, he said: 'Dad, the bank's open.' Daniel didn't believe his son at first. But he found out it was true. The door was open! Nobody was inside, but they saw computers and other things, all unprotected. Daniel called 999 and waited for the police to arrive. The bank worked out that there was a problem with the door and sent somebody to lock it. They thanked Oliver for doing the right thing and opened an account for him.

Exercise 1. Vocabulary Translation: Translate the following phrases from English into Ukrainian:

1. experienced thieves
2. luxury fashion shop
3. in the middle of the night
4. put clothes and accessories into a bag
5. pretend to be part of the display
6. a work of art disappeared
7. melted Antarctic ice
8. the value of over £42,000
9. bank robbers
10. open an account

Exercise 2. Contextual Meaning: Choose the correct meaning in Ukrainian:

1. thief → а) злодій б) детектив в) поліцейський
2. arrest → а) втекти б) арештувати в) сховатися
3. suspicious → а) підозрілий б) відомий в) безпечний
4. investigate → а) ігнорувати б) розслідувати в) красти
5. disappearance → а) зникнення б) захоплення в) повернення
6. unusual → а) незвичайний б) простий в) очевидний
7. report → а) повідомлення б) злочин в) цінність
8. damage → а) шкода б) виграш в) крадіжка
9. emergency → а) надзвичайна ситуація б) свято в) вечеря
10. door problem → а) проблема з дверима б) ключ в) замок

Exercise 3. Synonyms and Antonyms:

1. disappear → synonym: _____
2. arrest → synonym: _____
3. thief → antonym: _____
4. problem → synonym: _____
5. open → antonym: _____
6. valuable → antonym: _____
7. strange → synonym: _____
8. thief → synonym: _____
9. police → antonym: _____
10. protect → synonym: _____

Exercise 4. Vocabulary Matching:

1. thief
2. police
3. robbery
4. art
5. value
6. emergency
7. report
8. door
9. account
10. bank

а. пограбування б. поліцейський в. злодій г. мистецтво д. двері е. надзвичайна ситуація ж. банк з. цінність и. рахунок й. повідомлення

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences. Use words from the text: *thieves, police, arrest, bank, art, value, report, account, emergency, display!*

1. Two experienced _____ tried to steal from a fashion shop.
2. The _____ arrived when the thieves were still in the shop.
3. The criminals were immediately _____ .
4. The police received an _____ call about the bank.
5. A work of _____ disappeared at a festival.
6. The bottle had a _____ of over £42,000.
7. People saw the thieves pretend to be part of the _____ .
8. Daniel called 999 to make a _____
9. The family opened an _____ for their son.
10. Banks take measures to prevent _____ .

Exercise 6. Find words in the text that mean:

1. Experienced criminal → _____
2. Valuable object → _____
3. Police action to stop a criminal → _____
4. Unusual event → _____
5. Amount of money something costs → _____
6. Problem to be solved → _____
7. Report to authorities → _____
8. Open a bank service → _____
9. Object used in a crime → _____
10. Place to keep money → _____

Exercise 7. Word Formation:

Noun Verb Adjective

1. theft | _____ | _____ |
2. disappear | _____ | disappeared |
3. arrest | _____ | arrested |
4. value | _____ | valuable |
5. protect | _____ | protective |
6. report | _____ | reported |
7. emergency | _____ | emergency |
8. investigate | _____ | investigative |
9. problem | _____ | problematic |
10. open | _____ | open |

Exercise 8. Choose the correct grammatical option!

1. The thieves (was / were) wearing smart suits.
2. The police (looked / are looking) for them but did not see them.
3. The bottle of water (represents / represented) global warming.
4. Daniel (called / is calling) 999 immediately.
5. Banks (work / are working) out problems with doors.
6. Oliver (said / is saying) his father the bank was open.
7. The criminals (didn't run / aren't running) away.
8. Wayne Hill (brought / brings) back Antarctic water.
9. The door (was / is) open.
10. People (pretend / pretended) to be part of the display.

Exercise 9. Sentence Transformation (use *can* / *could*)

1. Thieves try to steal from a shop → Thieves

2. The police arrest criminals → The police

3. Oliver discovers the bank is open → Oliver

4. Wayne Hill brings water from Antarctica → Wayne Hill

5. The bottle represents global warming → The bottle

6. People pretend to be part of a display → People

7. Banks solve problems → Banks

8. Daniel calls 999 → Daniel

9. Parents open accounts → Parents

10. Criminals hide in a shop → Criminals

Exercise 10. True / False / Not Stated:

1. The thieves were young men.
2. They were caught by police immediately.
3. The bottle of water was from melted Antarctic ice.
4. Wayne Hill was happy about the disappearance.
5. Oliver's father believed him immediately.
6. Banks usually open on Saturday afternoon.
7. There was nobody inside the bank.
8. The police found evidence of the art theft.
9. The bank sent someone to fix the door.
10. Oliver received an account for doing the right thing.

Exercise 11. Answer the questions!

1. Who are Tarmaso Bonandi and Vitorio Laudani?
2. What were they trying to steal in Rome?
3. How did the thieves try to hide from the police?
4. What was special about the bottle of water?
5. How much was it worth?
6. Why was Wayne Hill unhappy?
7. What unusual event happened at the bank in Easingwold?
8. How did Oliver discover the bank was open?
9. What did Daniel do next?
10. How did the bank thank Oliver?

Exercise 12. Multiple Choice:

1. The thieves were _____
a) young b) experienced c) inexperienced d) students e) policemen
2. They tried to steal from a _____
a) bank b) fashion shop c) supermarket d) museum e) school

3. The bottle of water came from _____
a) melted Arctic ice b) melted Antarctic ice c) river water d) tap water
e) rainwater
4. The value of the bottle was over _____
a) £10,000 b) £42,000 c) £100,000 d) £5,000 e) £500,000
5. Oliver's father called _____
a) 911 b) 999 c) 112 d) 9110 e) 100
6. Banks usually don't open on _____
a) Monday morning b) Saturday afternoon c) Friday evening d) Sunday
morning e) Wednesday noon
7. The thieves (ran / didn't run) away
8. The police (found / didn't find) them
9. The bank (fixed / ignored) the door problem
10. Oliver (received / didn't receive) an account

Exercise 13. Controlled Writing. Complete the sentence using ideas from the text!

1. Experienced thieves can _____
2. People can hide by _____
3. A valuable work of art can _____
4. Oliver helped by _____
5. Banks can protect money by _____
6. Police can solve problems by _____
7. Wayne Hill was unhappy because _____
8. The bottle represented _____
9. The bank thanked Oliver by _____
10. Surprising events can happen when _____

UNIT 2. WHO DID IT.

TEXT "THINKING ABOUT RIGHT AND WRONG" (P.22)

A

We don't all think exactly the same way. That's normal with so many people in the world. The important thing is that everybody has the right to their own opinions and ideas. We all need to respect that right.

B

Part of being human is looking after other people. When we only think about ourselves, the world becomes a cold and difficult place. When we take action, we need to think about the consequences for us and also for others.

C

We can't just take what we want. How do you feel if somebody comes and takes your things? Copying another student's work and piracy are two other examples of the same thing - taking things that aren't yours.

D

Physical violence is never a solution. Violence sometimes brings more violence in the end. When we hurt a person or an animal, we need to be prepared for negative consequences.

E

When we don't tell the truth, we can make life difficult, especially for ourselves. When somebody finds out that we're lying, they lose confidence in us. They never know when to believe us. Sometimes even small lies can cause big problems.

F

We need to remember that public property belongs to all of us. So we shouldn't damage it. After all, there's no reason for us to break or destroy things that other people can use and enjoy.

G

You see somebody doing something that you think is bad. If you don't agree with that, do something about it. Never do things that you believe are wrong because somebody tells you to. It can be easy to go against what you think is right but there are usually negative consequences in the end.

Exercise 1. Vocabulary Translation. Translate the following phrases from English into Ukrainian:

1. right to their own opinions
2. respect that right
3. look after other people
4. cold and difficult place
5. consequences for others
6. taking things that aren't yours
7. piracy
8. physical violence
9. negative consequences
10. public property

Exercise 2. Contextual Meaning. Choose the correct meaning in Ukrainian!

1. opinion → а) думка б) обов'язок в) рішення
2. respect → а) повага б) право в) зневага
3. consequences → а) наслідки б) вигода в) ігнорування

4. piracy → а) піратство б) чесність в) копіювання без дозволу
5. violence → а) насильство б) дружба в) мир
6. lie → а) брехня б) правда в) історія
7. confidence → а) довіра б) гнів в) страх
8. damage → а) шкодити б) будувати в) створювати
9. wrong → а) неправильний б) правильний в) легальний
10. public → а) громадський б) приватний в) особистий

Exercise 3. Synonyms and Antonyms:

1. respect → synonym: _____
2. take → antonym: _____
3. lie → synonym: _____
4. violence → antonym: _____
5. consequences → synonym: _____
6. confidence → antonym: _____
7. public → antonym: _____
8. wrong → synonym: _____
9. morality → antonym: _____
10. action → synonym: _____

Exercise 4. Vocabulary Matching:

1. opinion
2. consequences
3. piracy
4. violence
5. confidence
6. public property
7. damage
8. lie
9. morality
10. action

а. публічна власність б. дія в. насильство г. думка д. наслідки е. ф. піратство
 ж. брехня з. шкода и. моральність к. довіра

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences. Use words from the text: *opinion, respect, consequences, piracy, violence, confidence, public property, lie, damage, wrong!*

1. Everybody has the right to their own _____ .
2. We should always show _____ for other people.
3. Taking things that aren't yours can have _____ .

4. Copying music or films without paying is called _____ .
5. Physical _____ never solves a problem.
6. When we tell a _____, people can lose _____ in us.
7. We shouldn't damage _____ that belongs to everyone.
8. Doing something that is _____ can have bad results.
9. Sometimes even small lies can cause big _____.
10. Thinking only about ourselves can create a _____ world.

Exercise 6. Find words in the text that mean!

1. Right to have an idea → _____ (Para A)
2. Taking without permission → _____ (Para C)
3. Harmful action → _____ (Para D/F)
4. Loss of trust → _____ (Para E)
5. Moral choice → _____ (Para G)
6. Looking after others → _____ (Para B)
7. Negative result → _____ (Para B/D/G)
8. Public object → _____ (Para F)
9. Doing what you believe is right → _____ (Para G)
10. False statement → _____ (Para E)

Exercise 7. Word Formation:

Noun Verb Adjective

1. respect | _____ | respectful |
2. lie | _____ | lying |
3. violence | _____ | violent |
4. confidence | _____ | confident |
5. action | _____ | active |
6. opinion | _____ | opinionated |
7. damage | _____ | damaged |
8. morality | _____ | moral |
9. consequence | _____ | consequential |
10. property | _____ | public |

Exercise 8. Choose the correct grammatical option!

1. Everybody (has / have) the right to their own opinions.
2. We (need / needs) to respect other people.
3. Violence (is / are) never a solution.
4. Lies (cause / causes) problems.
5. Public property (belongs / belong) to all of us.

6. Doing wrong (can / cannot) lead to negative consequences.
7. We (can't / cannot) just take what we want.
8. People (loses / lose) confidence when we lie.
9. Thinking only about ourselves (makes / make) the world cold.
10. Moral actions (is / are) important for everyone.

Exercise 9. Sentence Transformation (use *should* / *must*)!

1. We need to respect other people → We _____
2. Don't take what isn't yours → You _____
3. Don't do things that are wrong → You _____
4. Protect public property → We _____
5. Tell the truth → We _____
6. Think about consequences → We _____
7. Care for others → People _____
8. Avoid violence → We _____
9. Be honest → You _____
10. Make moral decisions → People _____

Exercise 10. True / False / Not Stated:

1. Everyone thinks exactly the same way.
2. Looking after others is part of being human.
3. Copying another student's work is acceptable.
4. Violence sometimes leads to more violence.
5. Lies can cause loss of confidence.
6. Public property can be damaged without concern.
7. Doing something you believe is wrong has no consequences.
8. We should think about how our actions affect others.
9. Piracy is an example of taking what isn't yours.
10. Being moral is unimportant.

Exercise 11. Answer the questions!

1. Why does everybody have a right to their own opinions?
2. How should we treat other people's opinions?
3. What happens when we only think about ourselves?
4. Give examples of taking things that aren't yours
5. Why is physical violence never a solution?
6. What are the consequences of lying?
7. Why should we protect public property?
8. What should we do when we see something wrong?

9. What are negative consequences?
10. How can thinking about morality affect our decisions?

Exercise 12. Multiple Choice:

1. Respecting others means _____
a) ignoring them b) valuing their opinions c) copying them d) hurting them e) laughing at them
2. Negative consequences can happen if _____
a) we do the right thing b) we ignore morality c) we respect property d) we tell the truth e) we help others
3. Piracy is an example of _____
a) giving b) stealing c) helping d) respecting e) sharing
4. Violence brings _____
a) peace b) more violence c) happiness d) respect e) freedom
5. Lies can lead to _____
a) confidence b) trust c) loss of confidence d) honesty e) respect
6. Public property should _____
a) be ignored b) be destroyed c) be damaged d) be respected e) be stolen
7. Thinking only about ourselves makes the world _____
a) warm b) happy c) cold d) easy e) safe
8. Doing what we believe is right can have _____
a) positive or negative consequences b) no effect c) only bad effects d) only good effects e) none
9. Caring for others is _____
a) optional b) part of being human c) unnecessary d) harmful e) illegal
10. Honesty helps people _____
a) trust us b) lie more c) steal d) copy work e) ignore rules

Exercise 13. Controlled Writing. Complete the sentences using ideas from the text!

1. Everybody has the right to _____
2. We should respect _____
3. We must think about _____
4. Taking things that aren't ours is _____
5. Violence is _____
6. Lies can _____
7. Public property should _____
8. Doing wrong can _____

9. Moral choices help _____
10. We should care for _____

UNIT 3. UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

TEXT “MAPPING THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES” (P.33)

Nowadays there are a lot of different ways to communicate with others. One of these is Twitter. People send millions of Twitter messages, or tweets, every day. One Twitter user, Eric Fischer, likes making maps.

He had an idea. He used data collected from Twitter to show all the languages used in the tweets. He needed some time to collect the data. But once he had it all, it didn't take him long to create the maps. Now we have a collection of maps which show who uses which languages and where. The maps are fascinating and also very beautiful.

In North America there aren't many. There are also detailed maps of specific different colours. English, in grey, is cities. A map of London in 2012 the main language. There's also some showed that people were tweeting in 66 pink for Spanish. And there is a little languages! 92.5% of all the tweets were purple for French in Canada. The map in English. Next were Spanish, Turkish of Europe, on the other hand, is like a and Arabic. The experts were surprised rainbow. We can see that there are big to see that the seventh biggest blocks of colour for languages such as English, French, Spanish, German language appeared to be Tagalog, from the Philippines. At first, they couldn't and Italian. But look closely and you see any good explanations for this can see there are a few areas where unusual result. They looked into it and different languages co-exist, such as found that many of the words were not in Switzerland. But what you can see really Tagalog. They were English terms are only tweets. Some countries are such as 'hahahahaha', 'ahhhhhhh' and almost invisible because there are only 'lololololol'. The professor in charge a few Twitter users there. And in some of the project said: "Tagalog wasn't countries, like Russia, the tweets are included in the final map but it seems mainly concentrated in big cities.

Exercise 1. Vocabulary Translation

Translate the following phrases from English into Ukrainian:

1. communicate with others
2. Twitter messages / tweets
3. collect data
4. create maps
5. fascinating and beautiful
6. main language

7. different colours
8. co-exist
9. concentrated in big cities
- 10.unusual result

Exercise 2. Contextual Meaning. Choose the correct meaning in Ukrainian!

1. collect → а) збирати б) створювати в) малювати
2. map → а) карта б) повідомлення в) мова
3. colour → а) колір б) країна в) текст
4. tweet → а) твіт б) лист в) постер
5. main → а) основний б) другорядний в) незвичний
6. surprising → а) дивовижний б) нудний в) очікуваний
7. co-exist → а) співіснувати б) воювати в) боротися
8. unusual → а) незвичний б) звичайний в) популярний
9. terms → а) слова б) числа в) карти
- 10.final map → а) фінальна карта б) початкова карта в) маленька карта

Exercise 3. Synonyms and Antonyms:

1. fascinating → synonym: _____
2. main → antonym: _____
3. unusual → synonym: _____
4. beautiful → synonym: _____
5. collect → synonym: _____
6. concentrate → antonym: _____
7. tweet → synonym: _____
8. final → antonym: _____
9. co-exist → synonym: _____
- 10.different → antonym: _____

Exercise 4. Vocabulary Matching:

1. communicate
2. tweets
3. map
4. data
5. main language
6. colour
7. co-exist
8. concentrated
9. unusual

10.final

a. фінальний b. зосереджений c. карта d. дані e. спілкуватися f. основна мова g. різний h. колір i. співіснувати j. твіт

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences. Use words from the text: *Twitter, tweets, collect, create, fascinating, main language, colours, co-exist, concentrated, unusual!*

1. People use _____ to communicate with each other.
2. Millions of _____ are sent every day.
3. Eric Fischer wanted to _____ data from Twitter.
4. He used the data to _____ maps.
5. The maps are _____ and very beautiful.
6. In North America, English is the _____.
7. There are different _____ on the maps.
8. In Switzerland, different languages _____.
9. Some tweets are _____ in big cities.
10. The appearance of Tagalog on the map was _____.

Exercise 6. Find words in the text that mean!

1. Send short messages online → _____ (Para 1)
2. Make maps from information → _____ (Para 2)
3. Surprising / strange occurrence → _____ (Para 4)
4. Existing together → _____ (Para 3)
5. Main / most important language → _____ (Para 2)
6. Words used in tweets → _____ (Para 4)
7. Small area with different colour on map → _____ (Para 3/4)
8. Big cities → _____ (Para 5)
9. Different / not the same → _____ (Para 2/3)
10. Finished map → _____ (Para 2/5)

Exercise 7. Word Formation

Noun Verb Adjective

1. communication | _____ | communicative |
2. collection | _____ | collected |
3. fascination | _____ | fascinating |
4. appearance | _____ | apparent |
5. concentration | _____ | concentrated |
6. unusual | _____ | unusual |
7. co-existence | _____ | co-existing |

8. create | _____ | creative |
9. main | _____ | main |
10. final | _____ | final |

Exercise 8. Choose the correct grammatical option!

1. Eric Fischer (uses / used) Twitter data to create maps.
2. People (send / sends) millions of tweets every day.
3. The maps (is / are) fascinating and beautiful.
4. In North America, English (is / are) the main language.
5. Some areas (has / have) different colours.
6. Different languages (co-exist / co-exists) in Switzerland.
7. Many words (was / were) English terms, not Tagalog.
8. The final map (shows / show) languages and locations.
9. Big cities (contain / contains) more tweets.
10. The project professor (said / says) Tagalog wasn't really a fun language.

Exercise 9. Sentence Transformation (use *can* / *could*)!

1. People send millions of tweets → People

2. Eric Fischer creates maps from data → He

3. Languages exist in the same area → Different languages

4. Some tweets are concentrated in big cities → Tweets

5. Maps are fascinating and beautiful → Maps

6. Tagalog appeared unexpectedly → Tagalog

7. English is the main language in North America → English

8. Words are sometimes funny → Words

9. The professor explained the unusual result → The professor

10. Collecting data takes time → Eric

Exercise 10. True / False / Not Stated:

1. Twitter is one way to communicate with others.
2. Eric Fischer used Instagram to collect data.
3. The maps show languages and where they are used.
4. English is the main language in Europe.
5. There are few areas where different languages co-exist.
6. Tagalog appeared as the seventh biggest language unexpectedly.
7. Many Tagalog words were actually English terms.
8. Every country has the same number of tweets.
9. Some countries' data are almost invisible on the map.
10. Twitter data from small cities isn't included in the final map.

Exercise 11. Answer the questions!

1. Who is Eric Fischer?
2. What did he do with Twitter data?
3. How did he create the maps?
4. What does the map of North America show?
5. What is unusual about the European map?
6. How many languages were tweeted in London in 2012?
7. Why was the appearance of Tagalog surprising?
8. What were many of the Tagalog words really?
9. How is Twitter usage concentrated geographically?
10. Why does the final map include only some tweets?

Exercise 12. Multiple Choice:

1. Twitter messages are called _____
a) posts b) tweets c) letters d) maps e) colours
2. Eric Fischer wanted to _____
a) collect data b) buy a city c) delete tweets d) speak Tagalog e) travel
3. In North America, English is shown in _____
a) pink b) purple c) grey d) rainbow e) yellow
4. The European map is like a _____
a) rainbow b) grey block c) purple map d) pink block e) black and white
5. How many languages were tweeted in London in 2012?
a) 12 b) 24 c) 66 d) 100 e) 92.5
6. Tagalog appeared in the map because of _____
a) genuine Tagalog tweets b) English terms such as 'hahaha' c) errors in maps d) only Philippine users e) official statistics

7. Tweets are mainly concentrated in _____
a) small towns b) big cities c) rural areas d) every country equally e) private schools
8. Co-existence of languages can be seen in _____
a) North America b) Switzerland c) London d) Russia e) Antarctica
9. The final map excludes _____
a) all tweets b) some tweets from countries like Russia c) English tweets
d) European tweets e) North American tweets
10. The project professor said Tagalog was _____
a) main language b) like a fun language c) official language d) primary language e) unusual

Exercise 13. Controlled Writing. Complete the sentences using ideas from the text!

1. Twitter allows people to _____
2. Eric Fischer wanted to _____
3. Maps can show _____
4. English is _____
5. The European map shows _____
6. Some unusual languages appear because _____
7. Tweets are often _____
8. Different languages can _____
9. Some countries' data are _____
10. The professor explained that _____

UNIT 3. UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

TEXT “WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT: WHAT YOU SAY OR HOW YOU SAY IT” (P.37)

What is more important – what you say or how you say it?

Some experts say that up to 70% of decisions made at interviews are based on nonverbal factors. We can communicate a lot just with our body, our face and our gestures. The problem is that we often do this without thinking or realizing. Just by the way that we sit, stand or walk we can appear insecure, confident or sometimes overconfident. Other people form opinions about us before we open our mouths.

Do a little experiment. The next time you watch TV, turn down the volume. Watch how people move their arms and hands. Look at their faces and their eyes.

Now try to imagine what they are saying and how they feel and turn the volume back up. It's incredible how much we can understand without words.

Look around the room right now. Are people sitting up straight? That probably means they are paying attention. Is anybody folding their arms? That's usually a sign that they are being defensive. Is anybody touching their hair? Maybe they're nervous. When somebody speaks, see if they cover their mouth. If they do, perhaps they're lying. On the other hand, when somebody looks straight into your eyes when they speak to you, it's generally a sign of sincerity and confidence.

There can be problems with body language though. Gestures do not mean the same thing in every country. Even gestures for yes and no can sometimes be different. Bulgarians shake their heads from side to side to mean yes, and they nod up and down to say no. Also, what people believe is polite or impolite can change. Sitting with your hands behind your head is impolite in some countries but not in others. And in some countries it is normal to stand very close to the person you are speaking to. In others, people sometimes feel very uncomfortable when the person speaking to them is very close to them or touching them.

Body language doesn't have grammar or vocabulary, but there are still things we can learn and practise if we want to send the right message!

Exercise 1. Vocabulary Translation: Translate the following phrases from English into Ukrainian!

1. nonverbal factors
2. body language
3. form opinions
4. appear confident
5. turn down the volume
6. pay attention
7. fold one's arms
8. cover one's mouth
9. sign of sincerity
10. feel uncomfortable

Exercise 2. Contextual Meaning. Choose the correct Ukrainian meaning!

1. gesture
a) жест b) звук c) слово
2. confident
a) упевнений b) агресивний c) сором'язливий
3. insecure
a) невпевнений b) незалежний c) ввічливий

4. defensive
a) захисний / насторожений b) дружній c) байдужий
5. sincerity
a) щирість b) хитрість c) байдужість
6. realize
a) усвідомлювати b) ігнорувати c) змінювати
7. nod
a) кивати b) махати c) дивитися
8. impolite
a) неввічливий b) формальний c) правильний
9. gesture-based
a) пов'язаний із жестами b) письмовий c) усний
10. practise
a) тренуватися b) спостерігати c) уникати

Exercise 3. Synonyms and Antonyms:

1. confident → synonym: _____
2. nervous → antonym: _____
3. understand → synonym: _____
4. impolite → antonym: _____
5. appear → synonym: _____
6. different → antonym: _____
7. gesture → synonym: _____
8. uncomfortable → antonym: _____
9. sincere → synonym: _____
10. defensive → antonym: _____

Exercise 4. Vocabulary Matching:

1. body language
2. gesture
3. opinion
4. attention
5. confidence
6. sincerity
7. defensive
8. impolite
9. experiment
10. message

a. повідомлення, b. експеримент, c. думка, d. увага, e. жест, f. мова тіла, g. упевненість, h. щирість, i. неввічливий, j. захисний

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences: Use words from the text: *confidence, gestures, attention, nervous, defensive, nonverbal, uncomfortable, polite, lying, message!*

1. Body language is a form of _____ communication
2. People form opinions before we speak because of our _____
3. Sitting up straight shows _____
4. Folding arms can mean someone is being _____
5. Touching hair can show a person is _____
6. Covering the mouth may be a sign of _____
7. Looking into someone's eyes shows _____
8. Standing very close can make people feel _____
9. Some gestures are polite in one culture and _____ in another
10. Body language helps us send the right _____

Exercise 6. Find words in the text that mean!

1. Communication without words.
2. Movements of hands or arms.
3. Ideas people have about others.
4. Feeling sure about yourself.
5. Feeling worried or stressed.
6. A test to see what happens.
7. Paying close attention.
8. A sign that someone is protecting themselves.
9. Honest and truthful behaviour.
10. Behaviour that makes others feel uneasy.

Exercise 7. Word Formation:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
communication	_____	communicative
confidence	_____	confident
gesture	_____	gestural
attention	_____	attentive
defence	_____	defensive
comfort	_____	uncomfortable
sincerity	_____	sincere
opinion	_____	opinionated

Noun	Verb	Adjective
movement	_____	moving
practice	_____	practical

Exercise 8. Choose the correct grammatical option!

1. Body language (is / are) very important.
2. People (form / forms) opinions quickly.
3. Gestures (doesn't / don't) mean the same everywhere.
4. Someone who folds their arms (may / must) be defensive.
5. Looking into someone's eyes (shows / show) confidence.
6. Experts say decisions (are / is) often nonverbal.
7. Bulgarians (shake / shakes) their heads to say yes.
8. Gestures (can / must) cause misunderstandings.
9. Body language (doesn't / don't) have grammar.
10. We (can / should) practise body language.

Exercise 9. Sentence Transformation. Use can / may / might!

1. We understand feelings without words → We _____
2. People appear confident through posture → People _____
3. Folding arms shows defence → Folding arms _____
4. Touching hair shows nervousness → Touching hair _____
5. Gestures mean different things → Gestures _____
6. Eye contact shows sincerity → Eye contact _____
7. Standing close feels uncomfortable → Standing close _____
8. Body language sends messages → Body language _____
9. Nonverbal signals influence decisions → Nonverbal signals _____
10. Cultural differences cause problems → Cultural differences _____

Exercise 10. True / False / Not Stated:

1. Most interview decisions are based on words.
2. We often use body language without thinking.
3. People form opinions before we speak.
4. Turning down the TV helps understand body language.
5. Folding arms always means anger.
6. Touching hair can show nervousness.
7. Eye contact usually shows confidence.
8. Gestures have the same meaning everywhere.
9. Standing close is polite in all countries.
10. Body language can be practised.

Exercise 11. Answer the questions!

1. What are nonverbal factors?
2. Why do people form opinions quickly?
3. What experiment does the text suggest?
4. What does sitting up straight show?
5. What does folding arms usually mean?
6. How can eye contact affect communication?
7. Why can gestures cause problems?
8. Give an example of cultural difference in gestures
9. Why can body language be confusing?
10. Why should we practise body language?

Exercise 12. Multiple Choice:

1. Nonverbal communication includes
a) grammar b) gestures c) vocabulary d) writing e) spelling
2. People form opinions
a) after speaking b) before speaking c) after interviews d) never e) slowly
3. Folding arms usually shows
a) happiness b) defence c) boredom d) honesty e) politeness
4. Looking into eyes shows
a) fear b) anger c) confidence d) tiredness e) confusion
5. Gestures can be
a) universal b) identical c) different d) useless e) fake
6. Bulgarians shake heads to say
a) no b) maybe c) yes d) hello e) sorry
7. Standing close may feel
a) polite b) comfortable c) uncomfortable d) friendly e) normal
8. Body language has
a) grammar b) vocabulary c) rules d) no grammar e) spelling
9. Practising body language helps
a) confuse people b) send wrong messages
c) send clear messages d) stop communication e) avoid people
10. The text mainly talks about
a) interviews b) culture c) communication d) grammar e) emotions

Exercise 13. Controlled Writing. Complete the sentences!

1. Body language is important because _____
2. We communicate without words by _____

3. People form opinions when _____
4. Folding arms usually means _____
5. Touching hair can show _____
6. Eye contact is a sign of _____
7. Gestures can be confusing because _____
8. Cultural differences affect _____
9. Standing close can make people feel _____
10. Practising body language helps us _____

UNIT 4 HEALTH WATCH.

TEXT “WHY LEARN FIRST AID?” (P.48)

Why learn first aid? The simple answer is .. accidents happen, and they happen quite often. Three million people a year go to hospitals because of accidents and injuries. Knowing first aid can help you to help somebody, maybe somebody close to you. Perhaps even in a life and death situation.

Imagine this. You see an accident. Part of a building collapses. One builder is lying on the ground. Another is having problems walking. Meanwhile, something hit a young woman and she is shouting that she has broken her arm. Her baby is crying in its pushchair. In this scene, who do you think is the most important person?

The answer is ... you. Everybody at the moment depends on you. You need to stay calm. And you need to check the dangers. If there is a danger, call 999 immediately. Look again at the picture in 1. Before you help the boy, you need to look for other dangers. If you hurt yourself, you can't help anybody.

So, assess the dangers of helping. If you think it's OK to help, what do you do next? Firstly, see if the person is conscious. Can they hear you when you ask them a question? Do they respond when you gently shake their shoulder? If they don't answer or respond, shout for help. Then open their airway to check that they are breathing. If they are breathing, put the person in the recovery position. Call 999 in the UK, or 911 in the US, to ask for an ambulance.

When you call 999, be prepared for the following questions:

- Which service do you require? (you say 'Ambulance', they will say 'Connecting you now')
- What's your name?
- What number are you calling from?
- Where are you? (if you aren't sure, describe anything special around you.)
- What has happened?
- How many people are hurt?
- Is anyone unconscious?

- Has anyone stopped breathing?
- Is anyone bleeding?
- Are there any other dangers around?

These are only the first things you need to know. But with just these basics, perhaps you can save somebody's life.

Exercise 1. Vocabulary Translation. Translate the following phrases from English into Ukrainian!

1. accidents happen
2. first aid
3. life and death situation
4. building collapses
5. stay calm
6. check the dangers
7. call an ambulance
8. assess the situation
9. recovery position
10. save somebody's life

Exercise 2. Contextual Meaning. Choose the correct Ukrainian meaning!

1. injury
a) травма b) хвороба c) лікування
2. collapse
a) падати b) ремонтувати c) піднімати
3. conscious
a) притомний b) поранений c) втомлений
4. respond
a) відповідати b) кричати c) спати
5. breathing
a) дихання b) кровотеча c) рух
6. danger
a) небезпека b) допомога c) відповідальність
7. shout
a) кричати b) мовчати c) чекати
8. airway
a) дихальні шляхи b) легені c) серце
9. bleeding
a) кровотеча b) біль c) набряк

10. ambulance

a) поліція b) пожежна служба c) швидка допомога

Exercise 3. Synonyms and Antonyms:

1. accident → synonym: _____
2. calm → antonym: _____
3. help → synonym: _____
4. conscious → antonym: _____
5. danger → antonym: _____
6. injury → synonym: _____
7. shout → synonym: _____
8. safe → antonym: _____
9. hurt → synonym: _____
10. save → antonym: _____

Exercise 4. Vocabulary Matching:

1. first aid
2. accident
3. injury
4. danger
5. ambulance
6. recovery position
7. conscious
8. bleeding
9. emergency
10. life and death situation

a. невідкладна ситуація, b. небезпека, c. травма, d. перша допомога, e. критична ситуація, f. \притомний, g. кровотеча, h. швидка допомога, i. аварія / нещасний випадок, j. відновлювальне положення

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences/ Use words from the text: *accident, calm, danger, conscious, breathing, ambulance, respond, bleeding, help, save!*

1. Accidents happen, and they happen quite often because of _____.
2. In an emergency, you need to stay _____.
3. Always check the _____ before helping.
4. First, see if the person is _____.
5. Ask questions to see if they _____.
6. Check if the person is _____.
7. If someone is injured, call an _____.

8. Look for signs of _____.
9. Knowing first aid helps you _____ others.
10. With basic skills, you may _____ a life.

Exercise 6. Find words in the text that mean!

1. Unexpected event that causes harm - _____
2. Medical help given before doctors arrive - _____
3. A very serious situation - _____
4. To remain relaxed and not panic - _____
5. Possible things that can hurt you - _____
6. To carefully judge a situation - _____
7. Able to hear and answer - _____
8. To move air in and out of lungs - _____
9. To lose blood - _____
10. To protect someone from dying - _____

Exercise 7. Word Formation:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
accident	_____	accidental
help	_____	helpful
danger	_____	dangerous
injury	_____	injured
response	_____	responsive
breath	_____	breathing
safety	_____	safe
calm	_____	calm
emergency	_____	emergency
life	_____	alive

Exercise 8. Choose the correct grammatical option!

1. Accidents (happen / happens) quite often.
2. Three million people (go / goes) to hospital every year.
3. You (need / needs) to stay calm.
4. If there is danger, (call / calling) 999.
5. A person who doesn't respond (is / are) unconscious.
6. If they (don't / doesn't) answer, shout for help.
7. You (can / must) help if it is safe.

8. Ambulances (arrive / arrives) quickly.
9. First aid (save / saves) lives.
10. You (can't / don't) help others if you hurt yourself.

Exercise 9. Sentence Transformation: Use can / may / must!

1. Knowing first aid helps people → Knowing first aid _____
2. You stay calm in emergencies → You _____
3. Check dangers before helping → You _____
4. Call an ambulance in danger → You _____
5. First aid saves lives → First aid _____
6. You help safely → You _____
7. Shout if there is no response → You _____
8. Injuries need attention → Injuries _____
9. Accidents happen often → Accidents _____
10. First aid skills are important → First aid skills _____

Exercise 10. True / False / Not Stated:

1. Accidents are rare.
2. First aid is only for doctors.
3. You may need first aid in daily life.
4. You should always help immediately.
5. Checking danger is important.
6. A conscious person can respond.
7. Recovery position is used if breathing.
8. You should never call emergency services.
9. First aid questions help the ambulance team.
10. Basic first aid can save lives.

Exercise 11. Answer the questions!

1. Why is first aid important?
2. Who is the most important person in an accident scene?
3. Why must you stay calm?
4. What should you do before helping?
5. How do you check consciousness?
6. What do you do if the person doesn't respond?
7. When do you put someone in recovery position?
8. Why are emergency questions important?
9. What dangers should you look for?
10. How can first aid save lives?

Exercise 12. Multiple Choice:

1. First aid is used
a) after hospital b) before doctors arrive c) only by nurses d) at home only e) never
2. In an emergency you should
a) panic b) run away c) stay calm d) ignore danger e) shout always
3. Before helping, you must check
a) injuries b) names c) dangers d) phones e) time
4. A conscious person can
a) breathe only b) hear and respond c) sleep d) bleed e) cry
5. Recovery position is used when
a) bleeding b) unconscious but breathing
c) walking d) talking e) shouting
6. Ambulance number in the UK is
a) 112 b) 911 c) 999 d) 101 e) 111
7. Shouting for help is needed when
a) calm b) conscious c) no response d) safe e) breathing
8. First aid knowledge helps
a) doctors only b) nobody c) save lives d) avoid accidents e) hospitals
9. Accidents happen
a) rarely b) often c) never d) once e) yearly
10. The text is mainly about
a) hospitals b) doctors c) emergencies d) first aid e) injuries

Exercise 13. Controlled Writing. Complete the sentences!

1. First aid is important because _____
2. Accidents happen when _____
3. In emergencies, we should _____
4. Before helping, it is important to _____
5. A conscious person _____
6. If there is no response, we _____
7. Recovery position is used when _____
8. Emergency services ask questions to _____
9. First aid skills can _____
10. Everyone should learn first aid because _____

UNIT 5. TV ADDICTS.

TEXT “BE FAMOUS” (P.62)

Murat Ucar is a bright 16-year-old from Tottenham, London, but he isn't doing very well at school. His teachers are worried because he doesn't go to many classes. Murat isn't worried because he believes that one day he will be famous. He doesn't mind if he becomes a famous model, actor or singer. The important thing is to be famous.

Murat appears in a documentary about young people today. In the documentary, we see Murat miss school for two weeks. Instead of going to school, he goes to Turkey to have an operation on his nose. After the operation, he tries to appear on The X Factor, to join a modelling agency and then a theatre company. He isn't the only student like this in the UK. A survey says that more than one in ten young people would leave school to try to be famous. Sixteen percent of teenagers think that they can become famous one day by appearing in a reality show. In fact, the chances of becoming famous through a reality show are 30 million to one, worse than the chances of winning the lottery.

Most of the 16- to 19-year-olds in the survey said that they want to be famous to have money and feel successful. Nineteen percent of the 777 young people who answered said fame was a way to 'let everyone know who they were'. Seven percent said it would 'make them appear more attractive'. But experts say that the important thing is to do something because you enjoy it, not because you want to become a celebrity.

Young people need inspiration. Some teachers are worried because today's students admire celebrities with money but no qualifications. Some students now believe that they don't need to study because they can make lots of money by becoming famous.

Luckily, some famous people are trying to correct this idea. Michelle Obama visited a secondary school in London on one visit to the UK. She told the students about her own school days. 'I never cut class. I liked being smart. I loved being on time. I thought being smart was cooler than anything in the world.' Studying hard can lead to future success. Dreaming of fame is just that - dreams.

Exercise 1. Vocabulary Translation. Translate the following phrases from English into Ukrainian!

1. be famous
2. miss school
3. reality show
4. become successful
5. leave school

6. have an operation
7. win the lottery
8. feel successful
9. study hard
10. future success

Exercise 2. Contextual Meaning. Choose the correct Ukrainian meaning!

1. famous
a) відомий b) заможний c) розумний
2. worried
a) стурбований b) злий c) втомлений
3. survey
a) опитування b) урок c) дослідження
4. success
a) успіх b) слава c) робота
5. operation
a) операція b) подорож c) зустріч
6. chance
a) можливість b) випадок c) шанс
7. admire
a) захоплюватися b) заздрити c) критикувати
8. qualification
a) кваліфікація b) оцінка c) предмет
9. celebrity
a) учень b) знаменитість c) учитель
10. dream
a) план b) мрія c) проблема

Exercise 3. Synonyms and Antonyms:

1. famous → synonym: _____
2. worried → antonym: _____
3. success → synonym: _____
4. leave → antonym: _____
5. important → synonym: _____
6. admire → synonym: _____
7. hard → antonym: _____
8. chance → synonym: _____
9. boring → antonym: _____
10. dream → antonym: _____

Exercise 4. Vocabulary Matching:

1. famous
2. success
3. survey
4. operation
5. celebrity
6. qualification
7. chance
8. dream
9. school
10. education

- a. освіта
- b. шанс
- c. опитування
- d. знаменитість
- e. школа
- f. кваліфікація
- g. мрія
- h. успіх
- i. відомий
- j. операція

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences. Use words from the text: famous, worried, success, school, chance, survey, celebrities, study, dream, education!

1. Murat believes he will be _____ one day.
2. His teachers are _____ about him.
3. Many teenagers want money and _____.
4. Murat often misses _____.
5. The _____ shows young people's opinions.
6. Becoming famous is a small _____.
7. Some students admire _____ without qualifications.
8. Experts say students should _____ hard.
9. Fame is often just a _____.
10. _____ is important for the future.

Exercise 6. Find words in the text that mean!

1. Well known by many people - _____
2. Feeling nervous or concerned - _____

3. A medical procedure - _____
4. A study asking people questions - _____
5. A person known from TV or media - _____
6. A possibility of something happening - _____
7. Training or education for a job - _____
8. A strong wish for the future - _____
9. To like and respect someone - _____
10. Achieving good results in life - _____

Exercise 7. Word Formation:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
fame	_____	famous
success	_____	successful
worry	_____	worried
education	_____	educated
qualification	_____	qualified
dream	_____	dreamy
study	_____	studious
admiration	_____	admired
inspiration	_____	inspiring
belief	_____	believable

Exercise 8. Choose the correct grammatical option!

1. Murat (believe / believes) he will be famous.
2. Many students (want / wants) to be rich.
3. Fame (is / are) important to some teenagers.
4. Teachers (worry / worries) about students.
5. A survey (say / says) many want fame.
6. Becoming famous (is / are) very difficult.
7. Students (don't / doesn't) need fame to succeed.
8. Education (help / helps) future success.
9. Celebrities (have / has) money but no qualifications.
10. Studying hard (lead / leads) to success.

Exercise 9. Sentence Transformation. Use comparatives / superlatives / modals!

1. Studying is important → Studying _____
2. Fame is not easy → Fame _____

3. Education helps success → Education _____
4. Dreams are nice → Dreams _____
5. Studying is better → Studying _____
6. Students need education → Students _____
7. Fame is attractive → Fame _____
8. School is useful → School _____
9. Money is important → Money _____
10. Learning takes time → Learning _____

Exercise 10. True / False / Not Stated:

1. Murat is a good student.
2. He wants to be famous.
3. Many teenagers want fame.
4. Reality shows often make people famous.
5. Experts support fame dreams.
6. Students admire celebrities.
7. Education is unnecessary.
8. Michelle Obama visited a school.
9. She liked being smart.
10. Studying can lead to success.

Exercise 11. Answer the questions!

1. Why isn't Murat worried about school?
2. What does Murat want to become?
3. Why do teenagers want fame?
4. What do experts advise?
5. Why are teachers worried?
6. Who do students admire today?
7. What did the survey show?
8. Why is studying important?
9. What did Michelle Obama say?
10. What leads to future success?

Exercise 12. Multiple Choice:

1. Murat misses school because he
a) is lazy b) is sick c) wants fame d) travels e) works
2. A survey shows
a) teachers' ideas b) student dreams c) school rules d) exams e) grades

3. Reality shows give
a) education b) fame chances c) qualifications d) jobs e) money
4. Experts say we should
a) dream b) be famous c) enjoy learning d) avoid school e) follow celebrities
5. Students admire celebrities with
a) success b) qualifications c) money d) education e) experience
6. Michelle Obama talked about
a) fame b) money c) school d) acting e) TV
7. She liked being
a) famous b) late c) rich d) smart e) popular
8. Studying hard can
a) waste time b) bring success c) cause stress d) be boring e) fail
9. Fame is often
a) real b) easy c) certain d) a dream e) education
10. The text is mainly about
a) school rules b) success c) fame dreams d) teachers e) TV

Exercise 13. Controlled Writing. Complete the sentences!

1. Many teenagers want to be famous because _____
2. Murat believes that _____
3. Teachers are worried because _____
4. A survey shows that _____
5. Experts say students should _____
6. Fame is not as _____
7. Education is more _____
8. Studying hard can _____
9. Celebrities are admired because _____
10. Future success depends on _____

UNIT 6. PLANET EARTH.

TEXT “REDUCING OUR ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT” (P.74)

“Carbon footprint”

Everyone has a carbon footprint. It is the impact each person has on the environment through the emission on greenhouse gases.

Your carbon footprint has two parts: the primary footprint and the secondary footprint. The primary footprint shows the emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases that you are directly responsible for. Examples are the emissions

produced by travelling and using electricity. The secondary footprint shows the emissions that you are indirectly responsible for. These include things like the emissions produced when factories make the things that you buy. All of these carbon dioxide emissions contribute to global warming. The size of your carbon footprint depends on many things. How you spend your free time is one of the most important. Do you watch TV and play video games or do you read or do sport outdoors? Do you fly when you go on holiday? If you do, your footprint will be much larger than if you go by train. Rail travel is three times more fuel-efficient than air travel. Where your food comes from will also affect your secondary footprint. Processed and packaged meat has a bigger impact on the environment. You may think that you are not responsible for any emissions because your parents do all the shopping and decide a lot of things at home. And it's true that your school is responsible for the things you do there. But you can suggest ways to change their habits. You can also watch less TV, switch off the light when you leave a room and unplug your mobile phone when it has finished charging. Each small action will help make your footprint smaller.

Water footprint

Water is essential in our daily lives. But sometimes the size of our water footprint is shocking. It shows the amount of water a person uses, directly or indirectly, every day.

All day we use water directly. This is our primary footprint. This includes the water we drink, the water we need for a shower or the water we use to wash the dishes. But what about the water that we use indirectly; the water used to produce, grow or make the things we buy? This is our secondary footprint, and sometimes it is much bigger than we think. After all, 70% of the world's fresh water is used for agriculture so the things we eat can make a big difference. And to make almost anything, from a computer to a T-shirt, you need water. Here are some facts that may make you think about how much water we use in a day:

Brushing your teeth uses about seven and a half litres of water. It takes approximately 1,286 litres of water to produce a loaf of bread. But it takes about 2,310 litres to produce a 150g steak! An automatic dishwasher uses approximately 40 litres of water. Washing dishes by hand can use up to 75 litres. A typical individual in the United States uses 500 litres of water each day. But over 1 billion people in the world use less than 6 litres of water per day. The average toilet uses 8 litres of clean water each time you use it.

Exercise 1. Vocabulary Translation. Translate the following phrases from English into Ukrainian!

1. carbon footprint
2. greenhouse gases

3. global warming
4. primary footprint
5. secondary footprint
6. fuel-efficient travel
7. processed food
8. fresh water
9. water consumption
10. environmental impact

Exercise 2. Contextual Meaning: Choose the correct Ukrainian meaning!

1. emission
a) викид b) економія c) очищення
2. environment
a) довкілля b) погода c) клімат
3. impact
a) вплив b) проблема c) результат
4. indirectly
a) прямо b) опосередковано c) випадково
5. efficient
a) ефективний b) дорогий c) складний
6. packaged
a) упакований b) свіжий c) сирий
7. agriculture
a) промисловість b) торгівля c) сільське господарство
8. essential
a) необов'язковий b) важливий c) шкідливий
9. shocking
a) дивний b) шокуючий c) звичайний
10. unplug
a) вмикати b) заряджати c) вимикати з розетки

Exercise 3. Synonyms and Antonyms:

1. impact → synonym: _____
2. essential → synonym: _____
3. larger → antonym: _____
4. indirectly → antonym: _____
5. efficient → antonym: _____
6. fresh → antonym: _____
7. include → synonym: _____

8. reduce → antonym: _____
9. shocking → synonym: _____
10. waste → antonym: _____

Exercise 4. Vocabulary Matching:

1. carbon footprint
2. greenhouse gases
3. global warming
4. primary footprint
5. secondary footprint
6. agriculture
7. fresh water
8. processed food
9. electricity
10. emissions

a) первинний слід, b) вторинний слід, c) глобальне потепління, d) сільське господарство, e) викиди, f) електроенергія, g) оброблена їжа, h) вуглецевий слід, i) парникові гази, j) прісна вода

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences. Use words from the text: footprint, emissions, environment, electricity, agriculture, water, efficient, global, food, actions!

1. Everyone has a carbon _____.
2. Greenhouse gas _____ affect the planet.
3. Our habits have an impact on the _____.
4. Using less _____ can reduce emissions.
5. Much fresh water is used in _____.
6. Rail travel is more fuel-_____.
7. Carbon dioxide causes _____ warming.
8. The _____ we eat affects our footprint.
9. Water is essential for daily _____.
10. Small _____ can make a difference.

Exercise 6. Find words in the text that mean:

1. Harmful gases released into the air
2. The effect on nature
3. Energy used for light and power
4. Using resources carefully
5. Water used for growing food

6. Not directly caused by you
7. Making something smaller
8. Water that is safe to drink
9. Things people buy
10. A very important natural resource

Exercise 7. Word Formation:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
emission	_____	emitted
impact	_____	impactful
environment	_____	environmental
efficiency	_____	efficient
pollution	_____	polluted
agriculture	_____	agricultural
consumption	_____	consumable
protection	_____	protective
responsibility	_____	responsible
difference	_____	different

Exercise 8. Choose the correct grammatical option!

1. Everyone (has / have) a carbon footprint.
2. Emissions (contribute / contributes) to global warming.
3. Rail travel (is / are) more efficient.
4. Food choices (affect / affects) the environment.
5. Water (is / are) essential for life.
6. Many people (use / uses) electricity daily.
7. Agriculture (consume / consumes) fresh water.
8. Small actions (help / helps) reduce footprints.
9. People (should / must) waste water.
10. Footprints (depend / depends) on habits.

Exercise 9. Sentence Transformation. Use comparatives / superlatives / modal verbs!

1. Air travel is not efficient → Air travel _____
2. Rail travel saves fuel → Rail travel _____
3. Meat has a big impact → Meat _____
4. Water use is high → Water use _____

5. We reduce emissions → We _____
6. Electricity affects footprint → Electricity _____
7. Water is important → Water _____
8. Small actions matter → Small actions _____
9. Some footprints are large → Some footprints _____
10. People waste water → People _____

Exercise 10. True / False / Not Stated:

1. Everyone has a carbon footprint
2. Secondary footprint is always small
3. Travelling affects carbon emissions
4. Rail travel is less efficient than flying
5. Food choices affect the environment
6. Water footprint includes indirect use
7. Agriculture uses most fresh water
8. Washing by hand uses less water
9. Americans use little water daily
10. Small actions can help the planet

Exercise 11. Answer the questions!

1. What is a carbon footprint?
2. What activities increase emissions?
3. What is the secondary footprint?
4. Why is rail travel better?
5. How does food affect footprints?
6. What is a water footprint?
7. Why is water use shocking?
8. How much water does agriculture use?
9. What daily actions use water?
10. How can people reduce footprints?

Exercise 12. Multiple Choice:

1. Carbon footprint shows
a) water use b) pollution only c) environmental impact d) energy price
e) transport
2. Secondary footprint comes from
a) showers b) factories c) lights d) travel e) sport
3. Rail travel is
a) slower b) cheaper c) more efficient d) dangerous e) popular

4. Processed food has
a) small impact b) no impact c) big impact d) water only e) no emissions
5. Water footprint includes
a) drinking b) showers c) food production d) washing e) all of these
6. Agriculture uses
a) little water b) no water c) most fresh water d) dirty water e) rain only
7. A dishwasher uses
a) more water b) less water c) no water d) only hot water e) river water
8. Americans use about
a) 6 litres b) 40 litres c) 75 litres d) 500 litres e) 1,000 litres
9. Small actions can
a) harm b) waste c) reduce footprints d) stop water e) pollute
10. The text is mainly about
a) travel b) food c) environment d) habits and footprints e) water only

Exercise 13. Controlled Writing. Complete the sentences!

1. A carbon footprint shows _____
2. Primary footprint includes _____
3. Secondary footprint comes from _____
4. Travelling by train is _____
5. Food choices affect _____
6. Water footprint includes _____
7. Agriculture uses _____
8. Many people waste water by _____
9. Small actions help _____
10. Everyone should reduce _____

UNIT 7. JOB HUNTING.

TEXT “ASSESSING YOUR TRANSFERABLE SKILLS” (P.88)

In the past, people left and then continued to do that job for the rest of their lives. So, they only learned the skills for one specific job. But nowadays, most people do a number of jobs during their lifetime. This might be because they want to change jobs or perhaps they have to change jobs because they become unemployed. Today it is still important to learn skills for a particular job, but it is also important to learn 'transferable skills'. These are skills that we can use in not just one job but in almost any job. So, what are the most important transferable skills for the 21st century? Of course, in just about any job you need IT skills. Computers and new technology are

everywhere. If you're a shop assistant, an architect or a mechanic, you must be comfortable using new technology.

But even a highly skilled user of new technologies needs other skills. Very few people work completely alone. So in order to be successful you have to be able to communicate well with others. Good communication is an interpersonal skill. Other interpersonal skills include leadership and teamwork. These are highly valued by employers. Can you motivate others and direct them if necessary? On the other hand, are you able to listen to and take orders from others? Can you work together as part of a bigger team? That's important if you work for a top international bank or if you work in a local café. Creating a good impression on customers and colleagues is essential in almost all jobs, too.

Other general skills are important too. Maths is one of them. A waiter needs to be able to count money and give correct change. Bankers work with numbers and so do shop assistants. Using your hands can be useful in a number of jobs, too. And then there's problem solving. In any job there are situations that we are not ready for. It's important that you can react to those situations in a positive way and find solutions. Finally, employers are interested in your personal qualities. Are you well-organised? Are you reliable and responsible? Most employers will also look for people who are ambitious and want to continue learning and improving in their job, so that the company moves forward too. In the end, perhaps this is the most important transferable skill of all - the desire to keep learning new things. As Albert Einstein said, 'Once you stop learning, you start dying!'

Exercise 1. Vocabulary Translation. Translate the following phrases from English into Ukrainian!

1. transferable skills
2. change jobs
3. become unemployed
4. learn new skills
5. new technology
6. communication skills
7. teamwork
8. problem solving
9. personal qualities
10. continue learning

Exercise 2. Contextual Meaning. Choose the correct Ukrainian meaning!

1. transferable
a) тимчасовий b) універсальний c) складний

2. unemployed
a) зайнятий b) безробітний c) досвідчений
3. skills
a) знання b) навички c) предмети
4. employer
a) працівник b) роботодавець c) клієнт
5. teamwork
a) робота самотійно b) робота в команді c) керівництво
6. leadership
a) слухання b) навчання c) лідерство
7. reliable
a) креативний b) надійний c) повільний
8. ambitious
a) лінивий b) байдужий c) амбітний
9. solution
a) проблема b) рішення c) помилка
10. impression
a) враження b) думка c) робота

Exercise 3. Synonyms and Antonyms:

1. important → synonym: _____
2. alone → antonym: _____
3. successful → synonym: _____
4. learn → antonym: _____
5. positive → antonym: _____
6. reliable → synonym: _____
7. difficult → antonym: _____
8. continue → antonym: _____
9. motivated → antonym: _____
10. improve → synonym: _____

Exercise 4. Vocabulary Matching:

1. transferable skills
2. new technology
3. communication
4. teamwork
5. leadership
6. employer
7. customer

8. problem solving
9. personal qualities
10. learning

a) нові технології, b) комунікація, c) клієнт, d) навчання, e) особисті якості, f) командна робота, g) лідерство, h) роботодавець, i) вирішення проблем, j) універсальні навички

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences. Use words from the text: skills, jobs, technology, communication, teamwork, employers, problem, learning, reliable, impression!

1. Today many people change _____ during their lives.
2. Transferable _____ are useful in many jobs.
3. New _____ is everywhere.
4. Good _____ helps people work together.
5. _____ is important in almost every job.
6. _____ value interpersonal skills highly.
7. Problem solving helps find a _____.
8. Employers want people who continue _____.
9. Being _____ is an important quality.
10. Creating a good _____ is essential at work.

Exercise 6. Find words in the text that mean:

1. Skills used in many jobs
2. Without a job
3. Ability to work with others
4. Person who gives work
5. Ability to lead others
6. Using computers and technology
7. Ability to react to difficulties
8. Being trusted
9. Wanting to achieve more
10. Wanting to learn new things

Exercise 7. Word Formation:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
skill	_____	skilled
communication	_____	communicative
leadership	_____	leading

Noun	Verb	Adjective
motivation	_____	motivated
organisation	_____	organised
responsibility	_____	responsible
ambition	_____	ambitious
reliability	_____	reliable
improvement	_____	improved
solution	_____	solved

Exercise 8. Choose the correct grammatical option!

1. People (change / changes) jobs more often today.
2. Transferable skills (is / are) very important.
3. Many workers (need / needs) IT skills.
4. Communication (help / helps) teamwork.
5. Employers (value / values) these skills.
6. A waiter (count / counts) money.
7. Problem solving (is / are) useful everywhere.
8. Employees (work / works) in teams.
9. Learning new skills (help / helps) success.
10. Employers (look / looks) for ambitious people.

Exercise 9. Sentence Transformation. Use comparatives / superlatives / modal verbs!

1. Transferable skills are important → Transferable skills _____
2. Technology is everywhere → Technology _____
3. Communication is useful → Communication _____
4. People work together → People _____
5. Learning is necessary → Learning _____
6. Employers value skills → Employers _____
7. Teamwork is important → Teamwork _____
8. Workers solve problems → Workers _____
9. Skills help careers → Skills _____
10. Learning never stops → Learning _____

Exercise 10. True / False / Not Stated:

1. People used to do one job for life
2. Transferable skills are not useful
3. IT skills are needed in many jobs

4. People usually work alone
5. Employers value teamwork
6. Maths is useless at work
7. Problem solving is important
8. Employers want ambitious people
9. Learning new things is unnecessary
10. Einstein believed learning is important

Exercise 11. Answer the questions!

1. Why do people change jobs today?
2. What are transferable skills?
3. Why are IT skills important?
4. What are interpersonal skills?
5. Why is teamwork important?
6. What general skills are useful?
7. Why is problem solving needed?
8. What personal qualities do employers want?
9. Why should people keep learning?
10. What did Einstein say about learning?

Exercise 12. Multiple Choice:

1. Transferable skills are skills
a) for one job b) for many jobs c) for school d) for home e) for sport
2. Today people
a) never change jobs b) do many jobs
c) stop learning d) work alone e) avoid skills
3. IT skills are
a) rare b) unnecessary c) common d) old e) boring
4. Communication helps
a) working alone b) teamwork c) computers d) maths e) money
5. Employers value
a) teamwork b) laziness c) silence d) fear e) chance
6. Maths is useful for
a) waiters b) bankers c) shop assistants
d) all of these e) nobody
7. Problem solving helps
a) avoid work b) find solutions c) make problems d) stop learning e)
fail

8. Personal qualities include
 - a) ambition b) reliability c) responsibility
 - d) all of these e) none
9. Employers want people who
 - a) stop learning b) improve
 - c) avoid work d) complain e) wait
10. The text is mainly about
 - a) technology b) jobs c) transferable skills
 - d) education e) money

Exercise 13. Controlled Writing. Complete the sentences!

1. In the past, people _____
2. Today many people _____
3. Transferable skills are important because _____
4. IT skills are needed in _____
5. Communication helps _____
6. Teamwork is important when _____
7. Problem solving helps _____
8. Employers look for people who _____
9. Personal qualities are important because _____
10. Learning new things helps _____

UNIT 8. BEST FRIENDS FOREVER.

TEXT “MAKING NEW FRIENDS” (P. 100)

We all need to make new friends sometimes. There are many reasons why, including: You may have moved to a new town or even a new country!

Your close friend or friends may have changed school or moved away.

You may have fallen out with your circle of friends or you may have less in common with them than you used to.

You may be away from your friends and family on a holiday camp or an educational trip.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

When you don't have friends, you can feel lonely. Remember that loneliness is very common. Almost everyone feels it at some time. It does not mean that there is something wrong with you. It is a situation that you can change. Changing the situation may involve finding and developing a circle of friends. But it may also mean learning to enjoy your times alone; to use them more constructively and enjoyably.

Do not wait for other people to visit you or speak to you. Try to talk to people you sit next to in class or at meals or in breaks. Say hello or even just smile at people you pass in the building.

Try to put yourself in new situations where you will meet people with similar interests to you. Join in with activities that you are genuinely interested in and enjoy - clubs, sports or voluntary work.

But do not do too much - don't fill your time with too many things just so that you are not alone.

Try not to be critical of your efforts. Remind yourself that close friendships take time to develop.

Build relationships by being a good friend to others.

Respond to others and their interests (but do not pretend to be interested if you aren't really).

Some people are more comfortable in groups and others in 'one-to-one' situations. Consider your own preferences and 'style'. Find others with similar preferences.

Exercise 1. Vocabulary Translation. Translate the following phrases from English into Ukrainian!

1. make new friends
2. move to a new town
3. fall out with friends
4. educational trip
5. feel lonely
6. change the situation
7. similar interests
8. voluntary work
9. one-to-one situation
10. build relationships

Exercise 2. Contextual Meaning: Choose the correct Ukrainian meaning!

1. lonely
a) самотній b) щасливий c) зайнятий
2. situation
a) випадок b) ситуація c) проблема
3. develop
a) руйнувати b) розвивати c) забувати
4. genuinely
a) по-справжньому b) частково c) випадково

5. critical
a) критичний b) веселий c) сумний
6. preferences
a) уподобання b) звички c) друзі
7. circle of friends
a) група друзів b) один друг c) знайомий
8. break
a) відпочинок b) школа c) робота
9. club
a) гурток / клуб b) будинок c) вечірка
10. style
a) стиль b) місце c) час

Exercise 3. Synonyms and Antonyms:

1. lonely → antonym: _____
2. move → synonym: _____
3. similar → antonym: _____
4. enjoy → antonym: _____
5. develop → synonym: _____
6. good → antonym: _____
7. critical → antonym: _____
8. time → synonym: _____
9. comfortable → antonym: _____
10. pretend → synonym: _____

Exercise 4. Vocabulary Matching:

1. make friends
 2. educational trip
 3. voluntary work
 4. break
 5. circle of friends
 6. interests
 7. one-to-one
 8. relationships
 9. smile
 10. style
- a) відпочинок
b) навчальна поїздка
c) робота на добровільних засадах

- d) дружні стосунки
- e) посмішка
- f) робити друзів
- g) вподобання / інтереси
- h) один на один
- i) стиль
- j) група друзів

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences. Use words from the text: friends, lonely, change, smile, interests, activities, club, critical, relationships, preferences!

1. Everyone needs to make new _____.
2. You may feel _____ sometimes.
3. You can _____ the situation by taking action.
4. Say hello or just _____ to people.
5. Join activities that match your _____.
6. Sports, clubs or voluntary work are good _____.
7. Join a _____ you enjoy.
8. Try not to be too _____ of your efforts.
9. Build strong _____ by helping others.
10. Consider your own _____ when meeting people.

Exercise 6. Find words in the text that mean:

1. Feeling alone
2. Taking part in events you like
3. Group of friends
4. Work you do without payment
5. Meeting new people
6. Activities at school or club
7. Talking and listening to others
8. Being honest about interests
9. Time spent with others
10. Personal way of acting / interacting

Exercise 7. Word Formation:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
friendship	_____	friendly
interest	_____	interesting
enjoyment	_____	enjoyable

Noun	Verb	Adjective
preference	_____	preferred
relationship	_____	relational
comfort	_____	comfortable
effort	_____	effortful
development	_____	developing
smile	_____	smiling
activity	_____	active

Exercise 8. Choose the correct grammatical option!

1. You (may / must) feel lonely sometimes.
2. Almost everyone (feel / feels) loneliness at some time.
3. Friends (move / moves) to new schools.
4. Join activities that (match / matches) your interests.
5. You (do / does) voluntary work for free.
6. Friendships (take / takes) time to develop.
7. People (talk / talks) in class or breaks.
8. Try not (to be / being) critical of yourself.
9. You (can / must) put yourself in new situations.
10. Some people (prefer / prefers) one-to-one situations.

Exercise 9. Sentence Transformation. Use can / may / comparatives / superlatives!

1. You may feel lonely → You _____
2. Friendships take time → Friendships _____
3. Joining clubs is helpful → Joining clubs _____
4. Smiling helps communication → Smiling _____
5. Being critical is bad → Being critical _____
6. Activities develop skills → Activities _____
7. Voluntary work is useful → Voluntary work _____
8. You meet people in breaks → You _____
9. Some prefer groups → Some _____
10. Enjoying time alone is good → Enjoying time alone _____

Exercise 10. True / False / Not Stated:

1. Everyone needs new friends sometimes
2. Feeling lonely is uncommon
3. You should wait for others to approach you

4. Join activities you enjoy
5. Build friendships quickly
6. Smiling can help
7. Be honest about your interests
8. Some people like one-to-one situations
9. You must fill all your free time
10. Close friendships develop over time

Exercise 11. Answer the questions!

1. Why do people need to make new friends?
2. What can happen if you feel lonely?
3. How can you change your situation?
4. Why is smiling recommended?
5. What types of activities can help meet people?
6. Should you do too many things just to avoid being alone?
7. How should you be about others' interests?
8. What is important in building relationships?
9. What are one-to-one situations?
10. How can you find friends with similar preferences?

Exercise 12. Multiple Choice:

1. Loneliness
 - a) never happens b) is common c) is a problem only for adults d) is unusual e) is bad
2. If you feel lonely, you should
 - a) wait b) act c) complain d) sleep e) ignore
3. New situations help you
 - a) meet people b) stay alone c) move home d) avoid clubs e) travel
4. Activities include
 - a) clubs b) sports c) voluntary work d) all of these e) none
5. Smile helps
 - a) meet new people b) cause problems c) be alone d) avoid class e) travel
6. Close friendships
 - a) develop quickly b) take time c) never form d) are unimportant e) are easy
7. Being critical
 - a) helps b) is unnecessary c) is negative d) is funny e) is relaxing

8. Enjoying time alone
a) is bad b) can be constructive c) is boring d) is rare e) is stressful
9. Preferences
a) do not matter b) help find compatible friends c) are unimportant d) are confusing e) are bad
10. The text is mainly about
a) friendships b) school rules c) loneliness d) holidays e) meals

Exercise 13. Controlled Writing. Complete the sentences!

1. People sometimes need new friends because _____
2. Feeling lonely _____
3. You can change the situation by _____
4. Saying hello or smiling _____
5. Join activities you _____
6. Do not fill your time with _____
7. Friendships take time to _____
8. Responding to others' interests _____
9. One-to-one situations are _____
10. Find friends with similar preferences _____

UNIT 10. LOG ON

TEXT "SOCIAL NETWORKING TODAY NO JOB TOMORROW" (p.127)

Imagine you have applied for a job. Would you be happy for your future employer to look at your social networking profile? No? Well, be careful when you post online.

The things we say and show are public and usually remain online for a long time. So when we apply to university or for a job, it is usually very easy for the university or company to find out lots of information about us from our activity on social media. In some cases, this can be a positive thing. But in others it may go against us. It all depends on how we look after our online identity or profile.

A survey in the US discovered that 43% of all companies use social networking sites to investigate job candidates. In 51% of these cases, the company has found information that has made them decide not to give the person the job. There are a number of different reasons why companies decided to reject the candidate after looking at their social networking profile. Typical reasons were:

- The candidate posted inappropriate photos or information (46%)
- There was information about inappropriate behaviour (41%)

- The candidate said something bad or inappropriate about their previous employer (36%)
- The candidate had poor communication skills (32%)
- The candidate made discriminatory comments (28%)
- It became clear that the candidate had lied about their qualifications (25%)

However, some employers (33%) also noted that they found information on social media sites that made a candidate more attractive or helped them to decide to offer the candidate the job. They mentioned these aspects as positive:

- The candidate gave a professional image (43%)
- Their online profile helped to get a good impression of their personality (46%)
- The candidate showed that they had a good variety of interests (40%)
- The information confirmed that they had the qualifications mentioned in their application (45%)
- The candidate was creative (36%)
- The candidate showed great communication skills (40%)
- Other people made very positive comments about the candidate (30%)

The research suggests that companies are using social media to get an idea of candidates' behaviour and personality outside of the interview. That means that your social media profile needs to send out the right message.

Article from CareerBuilder

Exercise 1. Vocabulary Translation. Translate the following phrases from English into Ukrainian!

1. apply for a job
2. social networking profile
3. online identity
4. public information
5. job candidate
6. inappropriate photos
7. previous employer
8. communication skills
9. professional image
10. investigate candidates

Exercise 2. Contextual Meaning. Choose the correct Ukrainian meaning!

1. employer
a) працівник b) роботодавець c) кандидат

2. candidate
a) кандидат b) роботодавець c) працівник
3. inappropriate
a) корисний b) невідповідний c) професійний
4. investigate
a) ігнорувати b) перевіряти c) рекламувати
5. behaviour
a) кваліфікація b) поведінка c) освіта
6. reject
a) приймати b) відхиляти c) підтримувати
7. qualifications
a) інтереси b) навички та освіта c) поведінка
8. creative
a) творчий b) критичний c) пасивний
9. confirm
a) заперечувати b) підтверджувати c) приховувати
10. profile
a) інтерв'ю b) онлайн-образ c) вакансія

Exercise 3. Synonyms and Antonyms:

1. public → antonym: _____
2. positive → antonym: _____
3. investigate → synonym: _____
4. reject → antonym: _____
5. professional → antonym: _____
6. behaviour → synonym: _____
7. creative → antonym: _____
8. confirm → synonym: _____
9. attractive → antonym: _____
10. information → synonym: _____

Exercise 4. Vocabulary Matching:

1. apply for a job
2. online identity
3. job candidate
4. inappropriate behaviour
5. communication skills
6. previous employer
7. professional image

8. social media profile
9. discriminatory comments
10. qualifications

- a) попередній роботодавець
- b) подавати заявку на роботу
- c) професійний імідж
- d) онлайн-ідентичність
- e) дискримінаційні коментарі
- f) навички спілкування
- g) кандидат на роботу
- h) кваліфікація
- i) поведінка, що не відповідає нормам
- j) профіль у соціальних мережах

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences. Use words from the text: employer, candidate, profile, behaviour, public, reject, qualifications, creative, communication, image!

1. An _____ may check a social media profile.
2. Information online is usually _____.
3. A company may _____ a job candidate.
4. Inappropriate _____ can cause problems.
5. Social media can show a professional _____.
6. Good _____ skills are important.
7. Employers look for a suitable _____.
8. Online information may confirm _____.
9. Being _____ can be a positive factor.
10. A social media _____ should be professional.

Exercise 6. Find words in the text that mean:

1. a person who offers a job
2. a person applying for a job
3. information everyone can see
4. not suitable or acceptable
5. refusing to give a job
6. skills of speaking and writing
7. online personal image
8. facts about education and skills
9. acting unfairly to others
10. checking information carefully

Exercise 7. Word Formation:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
information	_____	informative
communication	_____	communicative
behaviour	_____	behavioural
profession	_____	professional
creativity	_____	creative
qualification	_____	qualified
rejection	_____	rejected
investigation	_____	investigative
attraction	_____	attractive
confirmation	_____	confirmed

Exercise 8. Choose the correct grammatical option!

1. Employers (check / checks) social media profiles.
2. Information online (remain / remains) for a long time.
3. A candidate (post / posts) photos online.
4. Companies (use / uses) social networks to investigate candidates.
5. Employers (may / must) reject a candidate.
6. A professional image (help / helps) job seekers.
7. Social media (is / are) public.
8. Candidates (should / must) manage their profiles carefully.
9. Employers (look / looks) for communication skills.
10. Online profiles (can / must) influence decisions.

Exercise 9. Sentence Transformation. Use *can* / *may* / *comparatives* / *superlatives*.

1. Employers check profiles → Employers

2. Social media is important → Social media

3. A professional image is good → A professional image

4. Online information is useful → Online information

5. Creativity is positive → Creativity

6. Communication skills are important → Communication skills

7. Some profiles are bad → Some profiles

8. Employers use social media → Employers

9. Online behaviour matters → Online behaviour

10. Social media influences decisions → Social media

Exercise 10. True / False / Not Stated:

1. Employers always trust social media information.
2. Online information is usually public.
3. Candidates can be rejected because of photos.
4. All companies use social media.
5. Communication skills are valued.
6. Creativity can help get a job.
7. Employers only look at qualifications.
8. Previous employers are sometimes mentioned online.
9. Positive comments can help candidates.
10. Online identity has no importance.

Exercise 11. Answer the questions!

1. Why do employers check social media profiles?
2. What negative information can affect candidates?
3. How can social media help a candidate?
4. Why is inappropriate behaviour a problem?
5. What skills do employers value online?
6. How can profiles confirm qualifications?
7. Why are comments about previous employers risky?
8. What does a professional image show?
9. How can creativity be demonstrated online?
10. Why should candidates manage their profiles carefully?

Exercise 12. Multiple Choice

1. Employers use social media to
a) entertain b) investigate c) advertise d) teach e) ignore

2. Inappropriate content can
a) help b) improve image c) cause rejection d) be useful e) be creative
3. Communication skills are
a) unimportant b) negative c) valued d) rare e) useless
4. Online identity means
a) interview b) CV c) public image d) diploma e) office
5. Creativity makes candidates
a) weaker b) less attractive c) more attractive d) rejected e) invisible
6. Employers want to know
a) hobbies only b) personality c) address d) salary e) age
7. Qualifications can be
a) hidden b) ignored c) confirmed d) lost e) deleted
8. Discriminatory comments are
a) positive b) professional c) inappropriate d) useful e) creative
9. Online behaviour shows
a) luck b) personality c) money d) place e) time
10. The text is mainly about
a) social life b) education c) social media and jobs d) interviews e) hobbies

Exercise 13. Controlled Writing. Complete the sentences!

1. Employers check social media because _____
2. Online information can _____
3. Inappropriate posts may _____
4. A professional image helps _____
5. Communication skills are important because _____
6. Social media can confirm _____
7. Creativity online shows _____
8. Bad comments about employers can _____
9. Candidates should manage profiles to _____
10. Online identity should send _____

ANSWER KEY
TEXT “CONTRIBUTING TO FAMILY LIFE” (P.10).

Ex. 1.

1. have a right to privacy
2. accept responsibilities at home
3. become an independent adult
4. show respect
5. pocket money
6. free time
7. choose what to do
8. angry because their rights are ignored
9. do things independently
10. parents' rights

Ex. 2.

1. 6 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. 6 6. 6 7. 6 8. a 9. a 10. 6

Ex. 3.

1. esteem 2. truth 3. create/build 4. truthfulness 5. peace 6. result 7.
belongings 8. doubt 9. pick 10. busy/dependent

Ex. 4.

- 1-d 2-a 3-e 4-c 5-b 6-f 7-g 8-h 9-i 10-j

Ex. 5.

choose, privacy, responsibilities, independent, angry, pocket money, free time, adult, respect, rights

Ex. 6.

free time, adult, responsibilities, pocket money, independence, angry, choose, respect, rights, rights

Ex. 7.

have-right, take-responsible, become-independent, respect-respectful, choose-choosy, protect-private, feel-angry, help-helpful, free-free, decide-decisive

Ex. 8.

feel, do, can, have, help, enjoy, expect, become, understand, is

Ex. 9.

were putting, were standing, waited, said, brought, were looking, did not run, locked, called, had

Ex. 10.

False, True, False, True, True, False, True, False, True, True

Ex. 11.

Because they want to make their own decisions; shopping, cooking, cleaning, earning money; accepting responsibilities and doing things independently; angry or

concerned; it helps them have independence; it allows making choices for themselves; it gives responsibility and experience; to become independent adults; rights and responsibilities are connected; you cannot have one without the other; to respect rights and accept responsibilities

Ex. 12.

1–b 2–c 3–a 4–c 5–a 6–b 7–a 8–b 9–a 10–a

Ex. 13.

accept responsibilities and do things themselves; listening to parents and not being rude; buy small things or save money; choose what to do; doing chores and helping at home; respect their rules and support; it allows independence; learn responsibility and skills; accepting duties and making choices; completes chores and respects parents

ANSWER KEY
TEXT “POLICE LIFE” (P.19)

Ex. 1.

1. досвідчені злодії 2. дорогий магазин одягу 3. опівночі 4. покласти одяг та аксесуари в сумку 5. прикидатися частиною виставки 6. твір мистецтва зник 7. розтоплений антарктичний лід 8. вартість понад £42,000 9. банк злочинців 10. відкрити рахунок

Ex. 2.

1–a 2–b 3–a 4–b 5–a 6–a 7–a 8–a 9–a 10–a

Ex. 3.

1. vanish 2. capture/arrest 3. police 4. issue/problem 5. close 6. worthless 7. unusual 8. burglar 9. criminals 10. guard/protect

Ex. 4.

1–a 2–b 3–c 4–d 5–e 6–f 7–g 8–h 9–i 10–j

Ex. 5.

thieves, police, arrest, emergency, art, value, display, report, account, robbery

Ex. 6.

experienced criminal, valuable object, arrest, unusual event, cost, problem, report, open an account, object used in crime, place to keep money

Ex. 7.

theft–steal–thiefish, disappear–disappear–disappeared, arrest–arrest–arrested, value–value–valuable, protect–protect–protective, report–report–reported, emergency–emerge–emergency, investigate–investigate–investigative, problem–solve–problematic, open–open–open

Ex. 8.

were, looked, represented, called, work, said, didn't run, brought, was, pretended

Ex. 9.

tried to steal, can arrest criminals, can discover, can bring, can represent, can pretend, can solve problems, can call, can open accounts, can hide

Ex. 10.

False, True, True, False, False, False, True, Not Stated, True, True

Ex. 11.

1. Experienced thieves
2. Luxury fashion shop items
3. Pretended to be part of display
4. Melted Antarctic ice bottle
5. Over £42,000
6. It disappeared
7. Bank door open on Saturday
8. Oliver noticed door open
9. Called 999
10. Opened an account and thanked him

Ex. 12.

1-b 2-b 3-b 4-b 5-b 6-b 7-didn't run 8-didn't find 9-fixed 10-received

Ex. 13.

steal valuable things, pretending to be part of display, disappear or be stolen, noticing problems and informing authorities, protecting money and securing doors, investigating and arresting criminals, it was stolen, global warming, opening an account, unusual events happen

ANSWER KEY

TEXT “THINKING ABOUT RIGHT AND WRONG” (P.22)

Ex.1

1. право на власну думку
2. поважати це право
3. піклуватися про інших
4. холодне і важке місце
5. наслідки для інших
6. брати чужі речі
7. піратство
8. фізичне насильство
9. негативні наслідки
10. громадська власність

Ex. 2

1-a 2-a 3-a 4-в 5-a 6-a 7-a 8-a 9-a 10-a

Ex. 3

1. esteem
2. give
3. falsehood
4. peace
5. result
6. doubt
7. private
8. incorrect
9. immorality
10. deed/action

Ex. 4

1-d 2-e 3-f 4-c 5-j 6-a 7-h 8-g 9-i 10-b

Ex. 5

opinion, respect, consequences, piracy, violence, lie/confidence, public property, wrong, consequences, cold

Ex. 6

opinion, taking without permission, violence/damage, loss of confidence, moral choice, looking after others, negative result, public object, moral action, lie

Ex.7

respect–respect–respectful, lie–lie–lying, violence–use–violent, confidence–confide–confident, act–act–active, opinion–opine–opinionated, damage–damage–damaged, morality–moralize–moral, consequence–consecrate–consequential, property–propertize–public

Ex. 8

has, need, is, cause, belongs, can, can't, lose, makes, are

Ex. 9

should respect other people, must not take what isn't yours, should not do things that are wrong, should protect public property, should tell the truth, must think about consequences, should care for others, should avoid violence, should be honest, should make moral decisions

Ex. 10

False, True, False, True, True, False, False, True, True, True

Ex. 11

1. Everyone has the right to their own opinions because people think differently
2. We should treat other people's opinions with respect
3. Thinking only about ourselves makes the world cold and difficult
4. Examples: taking things that aren't yours, copying work, piracy
5. Violence can lead to more violence and harm
6. Lies can cause loss of confidence and problems
7. We should protect public property because it belongs to everyone
8. We should do something when we see wrong
9. Negative consequences are bad results from actions
10. Morality affects our decisions by guiding right actions

Ex.12

1–b 2–b 3–b 4–b 5–c 6–d 7–c 8–a 9–b 10–a

Ex. 13

their own opinions, other people's opinions, consequences of actions, stealing/piracy, never a solution, cause loss of confidence, be respected, lead to negative outcomes, guide decisions, others

ANSWER KEY

TEXT “MAPPING THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES” (p.33)

Ex. 1 (Vocabulary Translation): спілкуватися з іншими; повідомлення в Твіттері / твіти; збирати дані; створювати карти; захопливі й дуже красиві; основна мова; різні кольори; співіснувати; зосереджені у великих містах; незвичайний результат.

Ex. 2 (Contextual Meaning): 1-a, 2-a, 3-a, 4-a, 5-a, 6-a, 7-a, 8-a, 9-a, 10-a.

Ex. 3 (Synonyms and Antonyms – possible answers): fascinating → interesting; main → secondary; unusual → strange; beautiful → attractive; collect → gather; concentrate → spread; tweet → message; final → initial; co-exist → live together; different → same.

Ex. 4 (Vocabulary Matching): 1–e, 2–j, 3–c, 4–d, 5–f, 6–h, 7–i, 8–b, 9–g, 10–a.

Ex. 5 (Complete the sentences): Twitter; tweets; collect; create; fascinating; main language; colours; co-exist; concentrated; unusual.

Ex. 6 (Find words in the text): tweets; create maps; unusual result; co-exist; main language; terms / words; blocks of colour; big cities; different; final map.

Ex. 7 (Word Formation): communication – communicate – communicative; collection – collect – collected; fascination – fascinate – fascinating; appearance – appear – apparent; concentration – concentrate – concentrated; unusual – — – unusual; co-existence – co-exist – co-existing; create – create – creative; main – — – main; final – — – final.

Ex. 8 (Choose the correct option): used; send; are; is; have; co-exist; were; shows; contain; said.

Ex. 9 (Sentence Transformation – possible answers): People can send millions of tweets; He can create maps from data; Different languages can co-exist in the same area; Tweets can be concentrated in big cities; Maps can be fascinating and beautiful; Tagalog could appear unexpectedly; English can be the main language in North America; Words can sometimes be funny; The professor could explain the unusual result; Eric could take time to collect data.

Ex. 10 (True / False / Not Stated): True; False; True; False; True; True; True; False; True; Not stated.

Ex. 11 (Answer the questions): He is a Twitter user who likes making maps; He used it to show languages used in tweets; By collecting and analysing Twitter data; That English is the main language; It shows many different languages like a rainbow; 66; Because it appeared as a major language; They were English expressions; Mostly in big cities; Because there are few Twitter users in some countries.

Ex. 12 (Multiple Choice): 1–b, 2–a, 3–c, 4–a, 5–c, 6–b, 7–b, 8–b, 9–b, 10–b.

Ex. 13 (Controlled Writing – sample answers): communicate with others; collect data from Twitter; who uses which languages and where; the main language in North America; many different languages; of repeated English expressions; concentrated in big cities; co-exist in some areas; almost invisible; Tagalog was not really Tagalog.

ANSWER KEY

TEXT “WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT: WHAT YOU SAY OR HOW YOU SAY IT” (P.37)

Ex.1

1. невербальні чинники
2. мова тіла
3. формувати думки
4. здаватися впевненим
5. зменшити гучність
6. звертати увагу
7. схрещувати руки
8. прикривати рот
9. ознака щирості
10. почуватися некомфортно

Ex.2

1–a, 2–a, 3–a, 4–a, 5–a, 6–a, 7–a, 8–a, 9–a, 10–a

Ex.3 (possible)

sure, calm, understand → get, impolite → polite, appear → seem, same, sign, comfortable, honest, open

Ex.4

1–f, 2–e, 3–c, 4–d, 5–g, 6–h, 7–j, 8–i, 9–b, 10–a

Ex.5

nonverbal, gestures, attention, defensive, nervous, lying, confidence, uncomfortable, impolite, message

Ex.6

nonverbal communication, gestures, opinions, confidence, nervous, experiment, attention, defensive, sincerity, uncomfortable

Ex.7

communicate, trust, gesture, attend, defend, comfort, be sincere, opine, move, practise

Ex.8

is, form, don't, may, shows, are, shake, can, doesn't, can

Ex.9 (possible)

can understand, may appear confident, might show defence, may show nervousness, can mean different things, may show sincerity, might feel uncomfortable, can send messages, may influence decisions, can cause problems

Ex.10

False, True, True, True, False, True, True, False, False, True

Ex.11–13

відкриті відповіді (based on text)

ANSWER KEY**TEXT “WHY LEARN FIRST AID?” (P.48)****Ex.1**

нещасні випадки трапляються; перша допомога; ситуація життя і смерті; будівля обвалюється; зберігати спокій; перевіряти небезпеку; викликати швидку; оцінювати ситуацію; відновлювальне положення; врятувати життя

Ex.2

1–a, 2–a, 3–a, 4–a, 5–a, 6–a, 7–a, 8–a, 9–a, 10–c

Ex.3 (possible)

incident, nervous, assist, unconscious, safety, wound, yell, dangerous, injure, lose

Ex.4

1–d, 2–i, 3–c, 4–b, 5–h, 6–j, 7–f, 8–g, 9–a, 10–e

Ex.5

accident, calm, danger, conscious, respond, breathing, ambulance, bleeding, help, save

Ex.6

accident, first aid, life and death situation, stay calm, dangers, assess, conscious, breathing, bleeding, save

Ex.7

happen, help, endanger, injure, respond, breathe, protect, calm, emerge, live

Ex.8

happen, go, need, call, is, don't, can, arrive, saves, can't

Ex.9 (possible)

can help people, must stay calm, must check dangers, must call an ambulance, can save lives, must help safely, must shout, may need attention, can happen often, are important

Ex.10

False, False, True, False, True, True, True, False, True, True

Ex.11–13

відкриті відповіді (based on text)

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 5. TV ADDICTS. TEXT “BE FAMOUS” (P.62)

Ex. 1:

1. бути відомим ... 10. майбутній успіх

Ex. 2:

1a 2a 3a 4a 5a 6c 7a 8a 9b 10b

Exercise 3 (possible):

1 well-known 2 calm 3 achievement 4 stay 5 significant

6 respect 7 easy 8 opportunity 9 interesting 10 reality

Ex. 4:

1i 2h 3c 4j 5d 6f 7b 8g 9e 10a

Ex. 5:

1 famous 2 worried 3 success 4 school 5 survey

6 chance 7 celebrities 8 study 9 dream 10 education

Ex. 6:

1 famous 2 worried 3 operation 4 survey 5 celebrity

6 chance 7 qualification 8 dream 9 admire 10 success

Ex. 7 (possible):

be famous, succeed, worry, educate, qualify, dream, study, admire, inspire, believe

Ex. 8:

1 believes 2 want 3 is 4 worry 5 says

6 is 7 don't 8 helps 9 have 10 leads

Ex. 9–13:

Open / controlled answers accepted if grammatically correct and based on the text.

ANSWER KEY

TEXT “REDUCING OUR ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT” (P.74)

Ex. 1:

1 вуглецевий слід 2 парникові гази 3 глобальне потепління

4 первинний слід 5 вторинний слід 6 енергоефективні подорожі

7 оброблена їжа 8 прісна вода 9 споживання води 10 вплив на довкілля

Ex. 2:

1a 2a 3a 4b 5a 6a 7c 8b 9b 10c

Ex. 3 (possible):

1 effect 2 necessary 3 smaller 4 directly 5 inefficient

6 processed 7 contain 8 increase 9 surprising 10 save

Ex. 4:

1h 2i 3c 4a 5b 6d 7j 8g 9f 10e

Ex. 5:

1 footprint 2 emissions 3 environment 4 electricity
5 agriculture 6 efficient 7 global 8 food 9 water 10 actions

Ex. 6:

1 emissions 2 impact 3 electricity 4 efficiency
5 agriculture 6 indirectly 7 reduce 8 fresh water
9 things 10 water

Ex. 7 (possible):

emit, impact, protect, use, pollute, farm, consume, protect, respond, differ

Ex. 8:

1 has 2 contribute 3 is 4 affect 5 is
6 use 7 consumes 8 help 9 shouldn't 10 depend

Ex. 9–13:

✓ Accept all grammatically correct answers based on the text.

ANSWER KEY

TEXT “ASSESSING YOUR TRANSFERABLE SKILLS” (P.88)

Ex. 1:

1 універсальні навички 2 змінювати роботу 3 стати безробітним
4 вивчати нові навички 5 нові технології
6 комунікативні навички 7 командна робота
8 вирішення проблем 9 особисті якості 10 продовжувати навчання

Ex. 2:

1b 2b 3b 4b 5b 6c 7b 8c 9b 10a

Ex. 3 (possible):

1 significant 2 together 3 achieved 4 forget 5 negative
6 dependable 7 easy 8 stop 9 unmotivated 10 develop

Ex. 4:

1j 2h 3c 4f 5g 6a 7b 8e 9i 10d

Ex. 5:

1 jobs 2 skills 3 technology 4 communication 5 teamwork
6 employers 7 solution 8 learning 9 reliable 10 impression

Ex. 6:

1 transferable skills 2 unemployed 3 teamwork 4 employer
5 leadership 6 IT skills 7 problem solving
8 reliable 9 ambitious 10 learning

Ex. 7 (possible):

skill → skill, communicate, lead, motivate, organise, respond, ambition, rely,
improve, solve

Ex. 8:

1 change 2 are 3 need 4 helps 5 value
6 counts 7 is 8 work 9 helps 10 look

Ex. 9–13:

✓ Accept all grammatically correct answers based on the text.

ANSWER KEY

TEXT “MAKING NEW FRIENDS” (P. 100)

Ex. 1:

1. робити нових друзів 2. переїхати в нове місто 3. посваритися з друзями
4. навчальна поїздка 5. почуватися самотнім 6. змінити ситуацію
7. схожі інтереси 8. добровільна робота 9. один на один 10. будувати стосунки

Ex. 2:

1a 2b 3b 4a 5a 6a 7a 8a 9a 10a

Ex. 3 (possible):

1 sociable 2 relocate 3 different 4 dislike 5 grow 6 bad 7 positive 8 period 9
uncomfortable 10 fake

Ex. 4:

1f 2b 3c 4a 5j 6g 7h 8d 9e 10i

Ex. 5:

1 friends 2 lonely 3 change 4 smile 5 interests 6 activities 7 club
8 critical 9 relationships 10 preferences

Ex. 6:

1 lonely 2 activities 3 circle of friends 4 voluntary work
5 make friends 6 club 7 respond 8 honest 9 time 10 style

Ex. 7 (possible):

friendship → befriend, interest → interest, enjoyment → enjoy, preference → prefer,
relationship → relate, comfort → comfort, effort → effort, development → develop,
smile → smile, activity → activate

Ex. 8:

1 may 2 feels 3 move 4 match 5 do 6 take 7 talk 8 to be 9 can 10 prefer

Ex. 9–13:

✓ Accept all grammatically correct answers based on the text.

KEYS

TEXT “SOCIAL NETWORKING TODAY NO JOB TOMORROW” (p.127)

Ex. 1: подавати заявку на роботу; профіль у соцмережах; онлайн-ідентичність; публічна інформація; кандидат на роботу; невідповідні фото; попередній роботодавець; навички спілкування; професійний імідж; перевіряти кандидатів.

Ex. 2: 1-b, 2-a, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b, 6-b, 7-b, 8-a, 9-b, 10-b.

Ex. 3: private; negative; check / examine; accept; unprofessional; actions / conduct; uncreative; prove; unattractive; data.

Ex. 4: 1-b, 2-d, 3-g, 4-i, 5-f, 6-a, 7-c, 8-j, 9-e, 10-h.

Ex. 5: employer; public; reject; behaviour; image; communication; candidate; qualifications; creative; profile.

Ex. 6: employer; candidate; public information; inappropriate; reject; communication skills; online identity / profile; qualifications; discriminatory; investigate.

Ex. 7: information – inform; communication – communicate; behaviour – behave; profession – professionalize; creativity – create; qualification – qualify; rejection – reject; investigation – investigate; attraction – attract; confirmation – confirm.

Ex. 8: check; remains; posts; use; may; helps; is; should; look; can.

Ex. 9 (sample): Employers can check profiles; Social media may be important; A professional image is more attractive; Online information can be useful; Creativity can be positive; Communication skills are very important; Some profiles are worse than others; Employers may use social media; Online behaviour can matter; Social media can influence decisions.

Ex. 10: 1 NS, 2 T, 3 T, 4 F, 5 T, 6 T, 7 F, 8 T, 9 T, 10 F.

ДЛЯ НОТАТОК

