ENGLISH LAB

ENGLISH COURSE · BOOK 3+

Pre-Intermediate+

A2+ → B1

More practice, more words and new topics at the Pre-Intermediate level. Use it with Book 3 or after it.

Grammar | Vocabulary | Listening | Speaking

How to use this book

Pre-Intermediate+ is a practice book for level **A2+ → B1**. It goes together with **Book 3 (Pre-Intermediate)**: the same grammar in the same order, with new topics, new texts, IELTS-style listening tasks, more phrasal verbs and collocations, and a lot of extra practice.

Книга для глубокой проработки уровня Pre-Intermediate — вместе с книгой 3 или после неё. В каждом уроке подробный **Grammar guide** (правило по шагам с объяснением на русском и сравнением с русским языком), **Vocabulary Plus** и много упражнений.

Every unit

Part	What you do
A Vocabulary	topic words, collocations and phrasal verbs (Vocabulary Plus)
B Grammar	Grammar guide → summary table → typical mistakes → practice
C Listening	IELTS-style tasks: note completion, multiple choice, matching
D Speaking	discussions, role-plays and short talks
E Extra practice	error correction, transformations, translation, writing

Tips

- Phrasal verbs (*run out of, come up with, look up*) are very common in real English and in IELTS. Learn them with an example sentence.
- After each Grammar guide, close the book and explain the rule to yourself in your own words.
- Listening tracks are numbered **3+.01, 3+.02…**; use the **Audioscripts** until the MP3 files are ready.

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	Unit	Grammar	Vocabulary	Listening	Speaking	
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Study guide

Do this test before you start the book (or when you finish it). Choose the correct answer. In the **Answer key**, each answer has a unit number – if your answer is wrong, study that unit.

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

1 I _____ you're right. A think · B am thinking · C thinking
2 He _____ his keys! It's so annoying. A always loses · B is always losing · C always is losing
3 While I _____ home, I saw an accident. A walked · B was walking · C had walked
4 As soon as she _____ the news, she called me. A heard · B was hearing · C has heard
5 I _____ have long hair, but now it's short. A use to · B used to · C was used to
6 I've lived here _____ 2019. A for · B since · C from
7 Have you finished _____? A already · B yet · C still
8 She _____ the company in 2022. A has left · B left · C has been leaving
9 If it _____, we'll stay at home. A rains · B will rain · C rained
10 I'll call you when I _____. A will arrive · B arrive · C arrived
11 You _____ smoke here. It's forbidden. A don't have to · B mustn't · C needn't
12 Yesterday I _____ wait for two hours. A must · B had to · C have to
13 The bus isn't as fast _____ the train. A than · B as · C like
14 It's the best film I've ever _____. A saw · B see · C seen
15 I'm interested _____ photography. A in learning · B to learn · C learn
16 I enjoy _____. A to cook · B cooking · C cook
17 This bridge _____ in 1950. A built · B was built · C is build
18 Rice _____ in many Asian countries. A grows · B is grown · C is growing by
19 If I _____ rich, I'd travel the world. A am · B were · C will be
20 That's the man _____ car was stolen. A who · B which · C whose

How to learn vocabulary · Как учить слова

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

1. Keep a vocabulary notebook · Ведите словарную тетрадь

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

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

2. Learn words in groups · Учите словами-группами

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

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

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

4. Repeat at the right time · Повторяйте вовремя

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

5. Use the words · Используйте слова

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

6. Test yourself · Проверяйте себя

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

UNIT 1

Digital lives

GRAMMAR	Present simple vs continuous · state verbs · auxiliaries	**VOCABULARY**	Technology habits · phrasal verbs for daily life
LISTENING	Working from home · a screen-time survey	**SPEAKING**	Talking about habits and changes

A Vocabulary Digital habits (Plus)

Vocabulary Plus · Technology habits

screen time – время перед экраном	**scroll** through social media – листать ленту
go offline / be online – отключиться / быть в сети	**multitask** – делать несколько дел сразу
get distracted – отвлекаться	**procrastinate** – откладывать дела
reply to messages – отвечать на сообщения	**post** a photo – публиковать фото
follow someone – подписаться	**unfollow / block** – отписаться / заблокировать
a notification – уведомление	**be addicted to** – быть зависимым от

Vocabulary Plus · Phrasal verbs for daily life

catch up with (наверстать, пообщаться) · **keep up with** (не отставать) · **run out of** time / battery (закончиться) · **switch off** (отключиться, расслабиться) · **put off** (откладывать) · **get on with** (продолжать; ладить)

1 **Complete with a word or phrase from the boxes.**

1 I always _____ when I study – my phone is too interesting.
2 My battery is low; I'm going to _____ _____ _____ battery soon.
3 I spend hours _____ through Instagram before bed.
4 I keep _____ _____ my homework until Sunday night.
5 I turned off all _____ on my phone, and now I feel calmer.
6 Let's meet this weekend and _____ _____ _____ each other's news.

2 **True for you? Rewrite the sentences to make them true.**

1 I check my phone more than 50 times a day.
2 I'm addicted to social media.
3 I never reply to messages immediately.
4 I can multitask well.

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Present simple vs present continuous · state verbs

1. Четыре «работы» present simple

Употребление	Пример
привычки, регулярные действия	I **go** to the gym twice a week.
постоянные ситуации	She **lives** in Almaty.
факты, общие истины	Water **boils** at 100°C.
расписания	The train **leaves** at 7:40.

Present simple – habits, routines, facts



I get up at 7 every day.

2. Четыре «работы» present continuous

Употребление	Пример
действие прямо сейчас	I**'m talking** on the phone.
временная ситуация «в эти дни»	She**'s staying** with her aunt this month.
изменения, тенденции	Prices **are going up**. My English **is getting** better.
раздражающая привычка + always	He**'s always losing** his keys!

Present continuous – in progress now / around now



I'm reading a great book at the moment.

3. Глаголы состояния (state verbs)

Описывают состояние, а не действие – обычно **без -ing**:

Чувства	Мысли	Владение	Чувства восприятия	Другие
like, love, hate, want, need, prefer	know, think (= мнение), believe, understand, remember, mean	have (= иметь), own, belong	see, hear, smell, taste	seem, cost, depend, agree

4. Глаголы с двумя значениями

Состояние → simple	Действие → continuous
I **think** it's a good idea. (мнение)	I**'m thinking** about my holiday. (процесс)
She **has** two cars. (владеет)	She**'s having** lunch. (действие)
This soup **tastes** great. (на вкус)	The chef **is tasting** the soup. (пробует)
You **look** tired. (выглядишь)	What **are** you **looking** at? (смотришь)

5. Вспомогательные глаголы в коротких ответах

So **do** I. (я тоже) · Neither **am** I. (я тоже не) · **Do** you? (Правда?)
Используйте тот же вспомогательный глагол, что в первой фразе: I'm tired. – So **am** I. · I don't smoke. – Neither **do** I.

Типичные ошибки русскоговорящих

- ~~I'm agree~~ → I **agree** (agree – глагол, be не нужен).
- ~~I'm understanding~~ → I **understand**.
- «Я живу здесь с 2020 года» – это **не** present simple, а present perfect: I**'ve lived** here since 2020 (Unit 3).

3 **Quick check.**
Быстрая проверка.

1. I (think / am thinking) you're right.
2. Prices (rise / are rising) these days.
3. He (always borrows / is always borrowing) my things! (annoying)
4. "I love jazz." – "So (do / am) I."
5. This bag (belongs / is belonging) to Anna.

SUMMARY · **Two questions to choose the tense**

Ask yourself	→	Tense
Is it a habit, a fact, a permanent situation?	yes	**present simple**: I **work** for a bank. I **check** emails every morning.
Is it happening now / around now, temporary, or changing?	yes	**present continuous**: I**'m working** from home this month. My English **is getting** better.
Is it an annoying habit (+ always)?	yes	**present continuous + always**: He**'s always scrolling** at dinner!

SUMMARY · **State verbs with two meanings**

State (simple)	Action (continuous)
I **think** it's a good app. (opinion)	I**'m thinking** about deleting it. (process)
She **has** two phones. (own)	She**'s having** a video call. (activity)
This **looks** expensive. (seem)	What **are** you **looking** at? (activity)

Typical mistakes

~~I'm thinking you're right~~ → I **think** you're right.
~~I'm working here since 2020~~ → I**'ve worked** here since 2020 (это Unit 3!).
~~Do you agree? – Yes, I'm agree~~ → Yes, I **agree**.

4 **Simple or continuous?**

1 My sister _____ (work) for a tech company, but this month she _____ (work) from Bali.
2 _____ you _____ (usually / turn off) your phone at night?
3 More and more people _____ (use) AI tools at work.
4 I _____ (not / know) why my laptop is so slow.
5 Stop it! You _____ (always / interrupt) me!
6 What _____ you _____ (look) at? – A funny video.
7 This app _____ (look) great, but it _____ (cost) a lot.
8 We _____ (have) a meeting right now. Can I call you back?

5 **Respond with an auxiliary: So / Neither… or a short question.**

1 "I'm addicted to my phone." → "So _____ I."
2 "I don't use TikTok." → "Neither _____ I."
3 "My brother works from home." → "_____ he? What does he do?"
4 "I can't live without Wi-Fi." → "Neither _____ I."
5 "I've deleted all my apps!" → "_____ you? Why?"

C Listening Working from home

6 3+.01 **Listen to three people talking about working from home. Match the speakers (1–3) with the opinions (A–E). There are two extra opinions.**

A. I get distracted easily at home. · B. I'm saving a lot of money. · C. I miss my colleagues. · D. My boss checks on me all the time. · E. I'm working longer hours than before.

7 3+.02 **Listen to a screen-time survey report. Complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER.**

Average daily screen time of teenagers: (1) _____ hours · Most popular activity: watching (2) _____ · Percentage who check their phone in bed: (3) _____ % · Advice: keep phones out of the (4) _____ at night

D Speaking Habits and changes

8 SPEAK **Discuss.**

- How much screen time do you have a day? Is it too much?
- Which apps are you using most these days? Why?
- What annoying phone habits do other people have? (He's always…)
- Are you trying to change any digital habits at the moment?

9 SPEAK **Digital detox challenge. Plan a "no phone" day with a partner. What will you do instead? What will be most difficult?**

E Extra practice Present tenses · phrasal verbs

WORKBOOK

10 Find and correct the mistakes.

1 I'm not understanding this app.
2 She's working in a bank for five years. (still now)
3 What do you do now? – I'm cooking.
4 My phone is belonging to my company.
5 He always scroll at dinner! (annoying)

11 Rewrite the sentences using the phrasal verb in brackets.

1 I postpone my homework all the time. (put off) → _____
2 We don't have any more milk. (run out of) → _____
3 It's difficult to stay at the same level as the class. (keep up with) → _____
4 I want to relax this weekend. (switch off) → _____

12 Translate into English.

1 Сейчас я работаю над новым проектом.
2 Я постоянно отвлекаюсь на уведомления.
3 Мой брат всё время откладывает дела! (раздражение)
4 Я думаю, это приложение бесполезное.
5 Цены на телефоны растут.

13 Writing. Write a blog post "My digital life" (120 words): your habits, what is changing at the moment, and one habit you want to change.

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- [ ] I can talk about technology habits with collocations and phrasal verbs.
- [ ] I can choose between present simple and continuous, including state verbs.
- [ ] I can give opinions about screen time.

WORD LIST · UNIT 1+

screen time	экранное время
scroll	листать
multitask	делать несколько дел сразу
get distracted	отвлекаться
procrastinate	откладывать дела
reply	отвечать
notification	уведомление
be addicted to	быть зависимым от
catch up with	наверстать, пообщаться
keep up with	не отставать от
run out of	закончиться
switch off	отключиться, расслабиться
put off	откладывать
disciplined	дисциплинированный
lonely	одинокий
digital detox	цифровой детокс

UNIT 2

Lucky escapes

GRAMMAR	Past continuous vs past simple · when / while / as soon as · linkers	**VOCABULARY**	Verbs of movement and sound · adverbs for stories
LISTENING	A near miss · a strange coincidence	**SPEAKING**	Telling a dramatic story

A Vocabulary Action verbs (Plus)

Vocabulary Plus · Movement and sound

rush – мчаться	**crash into** – врезаться в
slip – поскользнуться	**trip over** – споткнуться о
grab – схватить	**drop** – уронить
shout / scream – кричать / визжать	**whisper** – шептать
knock on the door – стучать	**ring** (rang) – звонить
hide (hid) – прятаться	**escape** – сбежать, спастись

Vocabulary Plus · Story adverbs

suddenly · **luckily / fortunately** · **unfortunately** · **amazingly** · **immediately** (сразу) · **slowly** · **quietly** · **just in time** (как раз вовремя) · **at the last moment** (в последний момент)

1 **Complete with the past simple of a verb from the box.**

1 I _____ over a bag on the floor and fell.
2 The car _____ into a tree, but nobody was hurt.
3 She _____ my arm and pulled me back from the road.
4 Someone _____ on the door at 3 a.m.!
5 The cat _____ under the bed during the storm.
6 "Be quiet," he _____. "The baby's sleeping."

GRAMMAR GUIDE Past continuous and past simple · when / while

1. Past continuous – процесс в прошлом

was / were + глагол-ing. Действие **длилось** в какой-то момент прошлого:
At 9 p.m. I **was watching** TV. · The sun **was shining**.

+	–	?
I / he / she / it **was** work**ing**	**wasn't** work**ing**	**Was** he work**ing**?
you / we / they **were** work**ing**	**weren't** work**ing**	What **were** you **doing**?

Past continuous + past simple – an action in progress is interrupted



I was having a shower when the phone rang.

2. Две роли в истории

Past continuous = «фон», процесс	Past simple = события, короткие действия
It **was raining**. People **were hurrying** home.	Suddenly I **heard** a scream.
I **was cooking**…	…when the phone **rang**.

Длинное действие «прерывается» коротким: I **was having** a shower **when** the doorbell **rang**.

3. when / while / as soon as

when + короткое действие (past simple): I was reading **when** she **arrived**.
while + длинное действие (past continuous): **While** I **was reading**, she arrived.
as soon as = сразу после: **As soon as** I **saw** him, I **knew**.

4. Действия одно за другим – только past simple

I **got up**, **had** a shower and **left**. · When I **heard** the news, I **called** my mum. (сначала услышал, потом позвонил)

5. Слова для рассказа

At first · Then · After that · Suddenly · Luckily / Unfortunately · Meanwhile · Eventually / In the end · during + существительное (during the flight)

Сравните с русским

Русский несовершенный вид «шёл, читал» часто = **past continuous**: Я **шёл** домой, когда увидел… → I **was walking** home when I **saw**…
Совершенный вид «увидел, позвонил» = **past simple**.

Типичные ошибки

- ~~While I walked, I saw…~~ → While I **was walking**…
- ~~When I was arriving…~~ (короткое) → When I **arrived**…
- ~~I was knowing~~ → I **knew** (глагол состояния).
- ~~during I was~~ → **while** I was.

2 **Quick check.**

Быстрая проверка.

1 I (cooked / was cooking) when I cut my finger.
2 While we (watched / were watching) the film, the lights went out.
3 As soon as I (saw / was seeing) the fire, I called 112.
4 She fell asleep (during / while) the lesson.
5 What (did you do / were you doing) at 8 p.m. yesterday?

SUMMARY · **A story timeline**

Background (past continuous)	Event (past simple)
I **was crossing** the road…	…when a car **came** round the corner.
While we **were waiting** for the bus,	it **started** to snow.
The sun **was shining** and birds **were singing**.	Then **suddenly** I **heard** a scream.

when + short event · **while** + long action · **as soon as** = immediately after
Two events in order → past simple + past simple: **As soon as** I **saw** the car, I **jumped** back.

Typical mistakes

~~While I walked, I saw…~~ → While I **was walking**, I saw…
~~When I was arriving~~ → When I **arrived** (короткое действие).
~~I was knowing~~ → I **knew** (глагол состояния).

3 **Complete with the past simple or past continuous.**

1 I _____ (cycle) to work when a dog _____ (run) in front of me.
2 While she _____ (cook), the fire alarm _____ (go) off.
3 As soon as they _____ (hear) the noise, they _____ (call) the police.
4 It _____ (rain) and the road _____ (be) very slippery.
5 We _____ (not / watch) TV when the lights _____ (go) out – we _____ (play) cards.
6 What _____ you _____ (do) when the earthquake _____ (start)?

4 **Join the sentences with the word in brackets.**

1 I was running for the bus. I slipped on the ice. (while) → _____

2 She opened the door. The cat escaped. (as soon as) → _____

3 They were sleeping. A tree fell on their car. (when) → _____

C Listening A near miss

5 3+.03 **Listen to Dmitry's story. Answer the questions.**

1 Where was Dmitry going?

2 What was he doing when the problem started?

3 What did the stranger do?

4 What happened to the bus?

6 3+.04 **Listen to a strange coincidence. Choose the correct answer.**

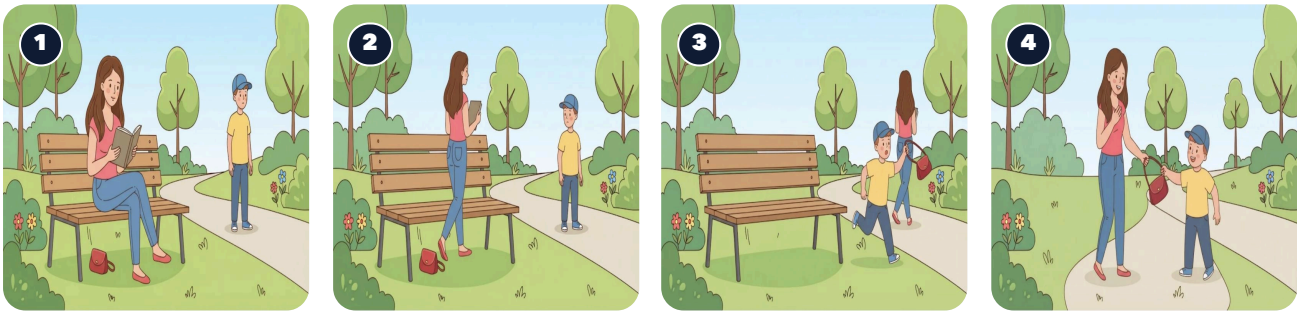
1 The twins were separated (at birth / at school).

2 They (both / didn't) choose the same name for their dogs.

3 They met again when they were (39 / 49).

D Speaking A dramatic story

7 SPEAK **Look at the pictures 1–4 and tell the story. Use the past continuous for the background and the past simple for the events. Then write it (80–100 words).**



8 SPEAK **Tell a story about a lucky escape, a frightening moment or a strange coincidence (real or invented). Use the past continuous for background, the past simple for events, and at least four story adverbs.**

9 SPEAK **Story chain. In groups of four, each person adds two sentences: "I was walking home late one night when suddenly..."**

E Extra practice Narrative tenses

10 Find and correct the mistakes.

1 While I watched TV, the phone rang.
2 When I was hearing the noise, I woke up.
3 She was dropping the plate when she was washing it.
4 As soon as I was seeing him, I knew something was wrong.
5 During we were driving, it started to snow.

11 Translate into English.

1 Когда я переходил улицу, машина чуть не сбила меня.
2 Пока мы спали, кто-то постучал в дверь.
3 Как только я увидел пожар, я позвонил в полицию.
4 К счастью, мы успели как раз вовремя.
5 Шёл снег, и дороги были скользкими.

12 Writing. Write a short story (120–150 words) that ends with the words: "...and that's why I never use that lift again."

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can use more verbs of movement and sound in stories.
- ☐ I can combine the past simple and past continuous with **when, while, as soon as**.
- ☐ I can tell a dramatic story.

WORD LIST · UNIT 2+

rush	мчаться	**hide (hid)**	прятаться
crash into	врезаться	**escape**	спастись
slip	поскользнуться	**immediately**	немедленно
trip over	споткнуться	**just in time**	как раз вовремя
grab	схватить	**near miss**	чуть не случившаяся авария
drop	уронить	**stranger**	незнакомец
scream	визжать	**coincidence**	совпадение
whisper	шептать	**separated**	разлучённые
knock	стучать	**shake**	дрожать

UNIT 3

Growing up

GRAMMAR	used to / didn't use to · present perfect with for / since · How long…?	**VOCABULARY**	Childhood and upbringing · phrasal verbs
LISTENING	Childhood memories · then and now in a village	**SPEAKING**	Talking about the past and present

A Vocabulary Childhood (Plus)

Vocabulary Plus · Childhood and upbringing

bring up a child – воспитывать	**grow up** – вырасти
look up to someone – уважать, равняться на	**tell off** – ругать, отчитывать
tease – дразнить	**misbehave** – плохо себя вести
be strict – быть строгим	**spoil** a child – баловать
get into trouble – попасть в неприятности	**be punished** – быть наказанным
pocket money – карманные деньги	**childhood** – детство

1 **Complete with the correct form of a phrase from the box.**

1 My grandparents _____ me _____ because my parents worked abroad.
2 My older brother was my hero. I really _____ _____ _____ him.
3 The teacher _____ me _____ for talking in class.
4 My parents were very _____ – I had to be home by 8 p.m.
5 My little sister got everything she wanted. My parents _____ her!
6 Other children used to _____ me because of my glasses.

B Grammar Used to and for / since

GRAMMAR GUIDE **used to · present perfect with for and since**

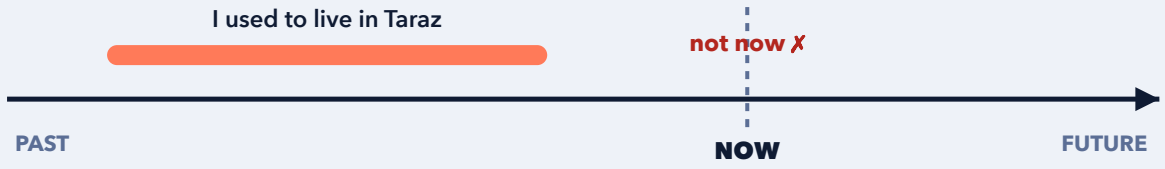
1. used to – «раньше (бывало)..., а теперь нет»

Прошлые **привычки** и **состояния**, которых больше нет:
I **used to** play football. (теперь не играю) · There **used to** be a cinema here. (теперь его нет)

+	–	?
I **used to** live in Taraz.	I **didn't use to** like coffee.	**Did** you **use to** have long hair?

В вопросе и отрицании – **use** без -d (как с did + глагол).

used to – a past habit or state, not true now



I used to live in Taraz (but now I live in Almaty).

Present perfect + for / since – started in the past, still true now



I've lived here since 2020. / I've lived here for six years.

2. used to или past simple?

Одно действие в прошлом – только past simple: I **broke** my arm in 2010 (не ~~used to break~~).
Повторявшиеся действия – можно и то, и то: We **used to go** / We **went** to the sea every summer.

3. Present perfect + for / since – «началось в прошлом и продолжается сейчас»

I **'ve lived** here **for** five years. – Я живу здесь пять лет (начал 5 лет назад и всё ещё живу).
She**'s worked** here **since** 2021. – Она работает здесь с 2021 года.

4. for или since?

for + период (в течение)	since + точка начала (с)
for two weeks, for ten years, for a long time, for ages	since Monday, since 2019, since June, since I was a child

5. Вопрос How long...?

How long have you **known** him? – **For** ten years. / **Since** school.

Сравните с русским – главная ловушка!

В русском – **настоящее** время: «Я **знаю** его 10 лет», «Я **живу** здесь с 2020 года».
В английском – **present perfect**: I**'ve known** him **for** 10 years. I**'ve lived** here **since** 2020.
~~I know him for 10 years~~ ✗ · ~~I am living here since 2020~~ ✗

Запомните

- ~~since three years~~ → **for** three years.
- ~~I use to play~~ (о прошлом) → I **used to** play. «Обычно (сейчас)» → **usually**.

2 **Quick check.**

Быстрая проверка.

1. I've known her (for / since) 2015.
2. We've lived here (for / since) six months.
3. Did you (used / use) to have a pet?
4. I (used to break / broke) my leg when I was ten.
5. How long (do you know / have you known) Tom?

SUMMARY · used to – "this was true then, it isn't true now"

+	–	?
I **used to** get pocket money.	I **didn't use to** like school.	**Did** you **use to** misbehave?

Not for one action: ~~I used to break my arm in 2010~~ → I **broke** my arm in 2010.
Present habits: **usually** (not *use to*): I **usually** walk to work.

SUMMARY · Present perfect + for / since – "it started in the past and it's still true"

Started...	Still true now	Sentence
in 2018	I live here	I**'ve lived** here **since** 2018.
10 years ago	I know him	I**'ve known** him **for** ten years.
when I was 7	I play chess	I**'ve played** chess **since** I was seven.

How long **have** you **had** your car? – **For** two years. / **Since** 2024.

Typical mistakes

«Я знаю его 10 лет» → ~~I know him for 10 years~~ → I**'ve known** him **for** 10 years.
~~since three years~~ → **for** three years.
~~I use to play~~ (о прошлом) → I **used to** play.

3 **Write sentences about Aidos's childhood with used to / didn't use to.**

Childhood	Now
lived on a farm	lives in Astana
didn't eat fish	loves sushi
was very shy	is a TV presenter
didn't have a phone	has two phones

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

4 **Write sentences with the present perfect and for or since.**

1 Aidos / be / a TV presenter / 2021 → _____
2 he / live / in Astana / eight years → _____
3 he / not see / his old school friends / a long time → _____
4 How long / he / have / his two phones? → _____

5 **used to, past simple or present perfect?**

1 When I was a child, I (used to / have) climb trees every day.
2 I (have known / knew) my best friend since primary school.
3 I (used to break / broke) my leg when I was ten.
4 We (lived / have lived) in this flat for three years, and we love it.

C Listening Childhood memories

6 3+.05 **Listen to a grandmother talking about her childhood in a Kazakh village in the 1960s. Complete the notes with ONE or TWO words.**

School: walked (1) _____ km every day · Free time: played a game called (2) _____ · Food: never had (3) _____ · Punishment: had to (4) _____ · Now: has lived in the city since (5) _____

7 3+.05 **Listen again. True or false?**

1 There was a bus to school. _____
2 She made dolls from old clothes. _____
3 She has lived in Almaty for over forty years. _____

D Speaking Then and now

8 SPEAK **Childhood questionnaire. Ask your partner.**

- Where did you grow up? Who brought you up?
- Did you use to get pocket money? What did you spend it on?
- Did you use to get into trouble? What for?
- Who did you look up to?
- What did you use to love that you don't love now?

9 SPEAK **How long…? Find three things your partner has done for a long time (a hobby, a friendship, a job, a home).**

E Extra practice used to · for / since

10 Find and correct the mistakes.

1 I've lived here since five years.
2 Did you used to have a dog?
3 I use to watch cartoons when I was little.
4 How long do you know your husband?
5 She used to break her phone last week.

11 Translate into English.

1 В детстве я часто попадал в неприятности.
2 Мои родители не были строгими.
3 Я знаю своего лучшего друга с первого класса.
4 Раньше здесь была школа.
5 Как давно ты живёшь в этом городе?

12 Writing. Write about your childhood (120–150 words): where you grew up, what you used to do, and how your life has changed since then.

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can talk about childhood and upbringing.
- ☐ I can use **used to** and the present perfect with **for / since**.
- ☐ I can compare my past and present life.

WORD LIST · UNIT 3+

childhood	детство	**strict**	строгий
bring up	воспитывать	**spoil**	баловать
grow up	вырасти	**get into trouble**	попасть в неприятности
look up to	равняться на	**punish**	наказывать
tell off	отчитывать	**pocket money**	карманные деньги
tease	дразнить	**well**	колодец
misbehave	плохо себя вести	**doll**	кукла

UNIT 4

Starting a business

GRAMMAR	Present perfect with just / already / yet · present perfect vs past simple	**VOCABULARY**	Business and money · phrasal verbs for work
LISTENING	A start-up update · an interview with a café owner	**SPEAKING**	Giving a progress update

A Vocabulary Business (Plus)

Vocabulary Plus · Starting a business

set up / start a business – открыть бизнес	**launch** a product – запустить продукт
hire / employ staff – нанимать	**fire** someone – увольнять
customers / clients – клиенты	**a competitor** – конкурент
make a profit – получать прибыль	**make a loss** – нести убыток
invest in – инвестировать в	**borrow from** a bank – взять кредит
advertise – рекламировать	**a logo / a brand** – логотип / бренд
go bankrupt – обанкротиться	**a meeting / a deadline** – встреча / срок

Vocabulary Plus · Phrasal verbs for work

come up with an idea (придумать) · **take on** staff (нанять) · **set up** a company · **carry on** (продолжать) · **turn down** an offer (отклонить) · **sort out** a problem (решить)

1 **Complete with the correct form of a word from the boxes.**

1 In our first year we made a _____ – we lost $5,000.
2 We need to _____ two more people for the summer.
3 My friend _____ up with a brilliant idea for an app.
4 They _____ the new product in March, and it sold very well.
5 A big company offered to buy our business, but we _____ it down.
6 Can you _____ out this problem with the website before Friday?

GRAMMAR GUIDE Present perfect: just, already, yet · present perfect vs past simple

1. Present perfect = прошлое действие + результат сейчас

have / has + 3-я форма. Нам важен **результат сейчас**, а не время действия:
I**'ve lost** my keys. (= их сейчас нет) · She**'s finished** the report. (= отчёт готов)

Present perfect + just: a past action, a result now



I've just sent the email. (It's in your inbox now.)

2. just, already, yet, still

Слово	Значение	Место	Пример
just	только что	have **just** done	I**'ve just** sent the email.
already	уже (раньше, чем ожидали)	have **already** done	She**'s already** finished!
yet	ещё (–) / уже (?)	в **конце**	I **haven't** decided **yet**. **Have** you eaten **yet**?
still	всё ещё (проблема)	**перед** haven't	We **still haven't** found an office.

3. Present perfect или past simple?

Present perfect	Past simple
время **не указано**, важен результат или опыт	**указано** законченное время
I've worked in three countries.	I worked in Dubai **in 2020**.
Have you **seen** my phone?	I **saw** it **yesterday**.
незаконченный период: **today, this week, this year**	законченный: **yesterday, last week, ago, in 2019, when...**

4. Вопрос When...? – всегда past simple

~~When have you started?~~ → **When did** you start?

Сравните с русским

«Я уже сделал» → I**'ve already** done it (не ~~I already did~~ в британском английском).
«Я ещё не решил» → I **haven't** decided **yet**.
«Ты уже поел?» → Have you eaten **yet**?

Типичные ошибки

- ~~I've seen him yesterday~~ → I **saw** him yesterday.
- ~~Did you finish yet?~~ → **Have** you finished **yet**?
- ~~She has been promoted two years ago~~ → She **was** promoted two years ago.

2 **Quick check.**

Быстрая проверка.

1 I've (just / yet) seen your message.
2 Have you booked the tickets (already / yet)?
3 She (has left / left) the company in 2022.
4 We (still haven't / haven't still) found a flat.
5 When (have you met / did you meet) your wife?

SUMMARY · **Progress update words**

Word	Position	Meaning	Example
just	have **just** done	a moment ago	We**'ve just** hired a designer.
already	have **already** done	sooner than expected	We**'ve already** made a profit!
yet	haven't done… **yet** / Have you done… **yet**?	until now (не ещё / уже?)	We **haven't** launched the app **yet**. **Have** you **paid** the bill **yet**?
still	still haven't done	for a long time, problem	We **still haven't** found an office.

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

Present perfect – no time, result now	Past simple – finished time
We**'ve opened** two shops.	We **opened** the first shop **in 2022**.
Have you **ever run** a business?	**When did** you **start**?
this week / this year / today (not finished)	yesterday / last month / ago

Typical mistakes

~~I've already sent it yesterday~~ → I **sent** it yesterday.
~~Did you finish yet?~~ → **Have** you finished **yet**?
«Мы ещё не решили» → We **haven't** decided **yet** (не ~~already~~).

3 **Write sentences with just, already or yet.**

1 we / hire / a new manager (a minute ago) → We've just hired a new manager.
2 the designer / finish / the logo (earlier than we expected) → _____
3 we / not / find / an office (until now) → _____
4 you / send / the invoice? (until now) → _____
5 the bank / agree / to lend us money (a moment ago) → _____

4 **Present perfect or past simple?**

1 We _____ (set up) the company two years ago.
2 Since then, we _____ (open) three cafés.
3 Last month we _____ (make) a profit for the first time.
4 _____ you ever _____ (borrow) money from a bank?
5 I _____ (not / have) a holiday this year – I'm too busy.
6 When _____ you _____ (come up) with the idea?

C Listening A start-up update

5 3+.06 **Listen to a start-up team meeting. Tick the things they have done and cross the things they haven't done yet.**

1. hired a designer _____ 2. finished the logo _____ 3. found an office _____ 4. launched the app _____ 5. got investors _____

6 3+.07 **Listen to an interview with Sabina, a café owner. Answer the questions.**

1 When did she open her café?
2 How many people has she employed?
3 What was the biggest problem in the first year?
4 What hasn't she done yet?

D Speaking A progress update

7 SPEAK **Role-play a business meeting. In groups, invent a small business. Write a to-do list (8 items) and tick 5 of them. Then give a progress update to another group: "We've already... We've just... We haven't... yet."**

8 SPEAK **Discuss.**

- Would you like to start your own business? What kind?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of being your own boss?
- Have you ever had a brilliant business idea?

E Extra practice Present perfect

9 **Find and correct the mistakes.**

1. I've finished it yesterday.
2. Have you already found an office? – No, not already.
3. We've launched the app two weeks ago.
4. She hasn't still replied.
5. Did you ever start a business?

10 **Translate into English.**

1. Мы только что наняли нового сотрудника.
2. Ты уже отправил счёт? – Ещё нет.
3. Они открыли компанию в 2020 году.
4. Мы всё ещё не нашли офис.
5. В этом году мы получили прибыль.

11 **Writing. Write an email to your business partner (100–120 words) with a progress update: what you've just done, what you've already done, and what you haven't done yet.**

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can talk about business with collocations and phrasal verbs.
- ☐ I can use **just, already, yet, still** and choose between the present perfect and past simple.
- ☐ I can give a progress update.

WORD LIST · UNIT 4+

set up a business	открыть бизнес	**go bankrupt**	обанкротиться
launch	запускать	**come up with**	придумать
hire / employ	нанимать	**take on**	нанимать
fire	увольнять	**carry on**	продолжать
customer	клиент	**turn down**	отклонять
competitor	конкурент	**sort out**	решить, уладить
profit / loss	прибыль / убыток	**invoice**	счёт
invest	инвестировать	**investor**	инвестор
advertise	рекламировать	**rent**	аренда

UNIT 5

Study smart

GRAMMAR	Future forms · first conditional · when / as soon as / until / unless	**VOCABULARY**	Study skills · online learning
LISTENING	Advice for exam week · an online course	**SPEAKING**	Making plans and conditions

A Vocabulary Study skills (Plus)

Vocabulary Plus · Study skills

take notes – конспектировать	**look up** a word – посмотреть (в словаре)
memorise – запоминать наизусть	**concentrate on** – сосредоточиться на
revise – повторять	**catch up on** – наверстать
fall behind – отстать	**hand in** – сдать (работу)
a mock exam – пробный экзамен	**a study plan** – план занятий
an online course – онлайн-курс	**a certificate** – сертификат
enrol on a course – записаться на курс	**drop out** – бросить (учёбу)

1 **Complete with the correct form of a phrase from the box.**

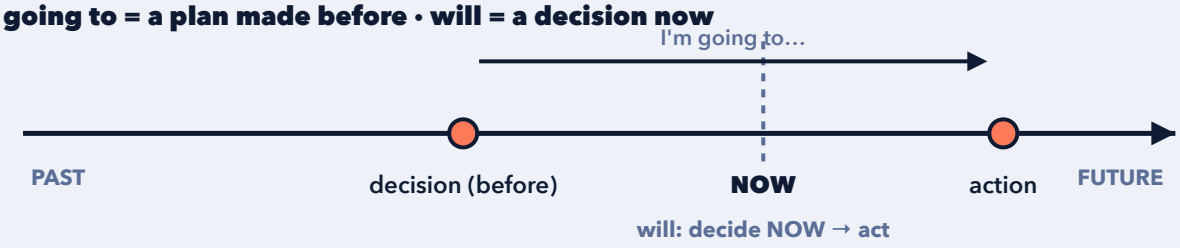
1 I was ill for two weeks, so I _____ _____ with my homework.
2 If you don't know a word, _____ it _____ in the dictionary.
3 I can't _____ _____ my work with all this noise!
4 He _____ _____ of university in his second year and started a business.
5 Before the real exam, we're taking a _____ exam.
6 I've _____ on an online course in web design.

GRAMMAR GUIDE Future forms · first conditional · time clauses

1. Четыре способа говорить о будущем

Форма	Когда	Пример
will	решение в момент речи, мнение, обещание, предложение	I**'ll** help you. · I think it**'ll** be easy.
be going to	план, намерение; прогноз по признакам	I**'m going to** study medicine. · Look – it**'s going to** rain.
present continuous	договорённость (время, место, люди)	I**'m meeting** my tutor at 4.
present simple	расписание	The exam **starts** at 9:00.

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



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

2. First conditional – реальное условие

If + present simple, will + глагол – «если (вероятно) случится…, то…»
If you **revise**, you**'ll pass**. · You**'ll be** tired **if** you **go** to bed late.
Части можно менять местами. Запятая – только когда **if** в начале.

3. Главное правило: после if – настоящее время!

По-русски: «Если ты **будешь** учиться…» → по-английски: **If** you **study**… (не ~~If you will study~~)

4. Time clauses: when, as soon as, before, after, until

Тот же принцип – после этих слов **present simple** о будущем:
When I **finish** school, I'll travel. · I'll call you **as soon as** I **land**. · Don't leave **until** I **come** back.

5. if или when?

if – может быть, случится (не уверены): **If** I pass, I'll celebrate.
when – точно случится: **When** I get home, I'll call you.

6. unless = if … not

You won't pass **unless** you revise. = You won't pass **if** you **don't** revise.
После unless – **без not**: ~~unless you don't revise~~.

Запомните

- В главной части можно использовать **might, can**, повелительное: If you're free, **call** me.
- **pass** an exam = сдать успешно; **take** an exam = сдавать.

2 **Quick check.**

Быстрая проверка.

1. If it (rains / will rain), we'll stay at home.
2. I'll text you when I (arrive / will arrive).
3. You won't get in unless you (have / don't have) a ticket.
4. The film (starts / is going to start) at 8 – that's the time on the ticket.
5. "I'm cold." – "(I'll / I'm going to) close the window."

SUMMARY · **Which future?**

will – decision now / prediction / promise	"I'll help you revise." · I think the test **will** be easy.
going to – plan / evidence	I**'m going to** take the IELTS in June. · You**'re going to** fail if you don't study!
present continuous – arrangement	I**'m meeting** my tutor at 4 tomorrow.
present simple – timetable	The exam **starts** at 9:00.

SUMMARY · **First conditional + time clauses**

If you **revise** every day, you**'ll pass**. (possible)
When I **get** my results, I**'ll call** you. (sure to happen)
I won't go out **until** I **finish** this essay. · **As soon as** the exam **ends**, I'll sleep!
unless = if… not: You won't pass **unless** you revise.
After **if / when / until / as soon as / unless** → **present simple** (not *will*).

Typical mistakes

~~If I will pass, I will be happy~~ → If I **pass**, I'll be happy.
~~When I will finish~~ → When I **finish**.
~~Unless you don't study~~ → Unless you **study** (unless уже содержит «не»).

3 **Choose the best future form.**

1. The lesson (starts / is starting) at 10:15 – it's on the timetable.
2. "I don't understand this." – "Don't worry, I (will / am going to) explain."
3. I've decided: I (will / am going to) enrol on a Spanish course.
4. I (meet / am meeting) my study group tomorrow at 6.
5. Look at your notes – you (will / are going to) fail if you don't start!

4 **Complete the sentences with the correct form.**

1 If you _____ (take) notes, you _____ (remember) more.
2 I _____ (call) you as soon as I _____ (get) my results.
3 You _____ (not / get) the certificate unless you _____ (hand in) all the tasks.
4 We _____ (not / start) until everyone _____ (arrive).
5 When she _____ (finish) the course, she _____ (look) for a job.
6 What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (fail)?

5 **Rewrite the sentences with unless.**

1 If you don't practise speaking, you won't improve. → _____
2 If it doesn't rain, we'll study in the park. → _____
3 I won't call you if there isn't a problem. → _____

C Listening Exam week

6 3+.08 **Listen to a teacher giving advice before exam week. Complete the advice with ONE WORD.**

1 Make a study _____ for the whole week.
2 Study for 45 minutes, then take a _____.
3 Don't revise in _____ – you'll fall asleep.
4 If you're stressed, go for a _____.
5 The night before the exam, go to bed _____.

7 3+.09 **Listen to two friends talking about an online course. Choose the correct answer.**

1 The course is about (photography / programming).
2 It takes (six weeks / six months).
3 Nurlan will get a certificate if he (finishes all the tasks / pays extra).
4 He's going to start (tonight / on Monday).

D Speaking Plans and conditions

8 SPEAK **Make a study plan for the next month with a partner. Use going to, will, the first conditional and time clauses. "As soon as I get home, I'll... If I finish early, I'm going to..."**

9 SPEAK **Discuss.**

- What's the best way to memorise new words?
- Are online courses as good as classes with a teacher?
- What will you do when you finish this English course?

E Extra practice Future · conditionals

10 Find and correct the mistakes.

1. If I will have time, I will help you.
2. I'll text you when I will arrive.
3. Unless you don't hurry, you'll be late.
4. The exam is starting at 9 according to the timetable.
5. I'm going to answer the phone! (it's ringing now – instant decision)

11 Translate into English.

1. Если ты будешь конспектировать, ты запомнишь больше.
2. Я не уйду, пока не закончу эссе.
3. Как только получу сертификат, начну искать работу.
4. Завтра в три я встречаюсь с преподавателем.
5. Ты не сдашь экзамен, если не будешь повторять.

12 Writing. Write your study plan for the next month (120 words) using future forms and at least three conditional or time clauses.

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can talk about study skills and online learning.
- ☐ I can choose the right future form.
- ☐ I can use the first conditional with **if, when, as soon as, until, unless**.

WORD LIST · UNIT 5+

take notes	конспектировать	**hand in**	сдать
look up	посмотреть (в словаре)	**mock exam**	пробный экзамен
memorise	запоминать	**study plan**	план занятий
concentrate on	сосредоточиться	**enrol on**	записаться на
revise	повторять	**drop out**	бросить учёбу
catch up on	наверстать	**certificate**	сертификат
fall behind	отстать	**take a break**	сделать перерыв

REVIEW

Review: Units 1–5

GRAMMAR	Present tenses · narrative tenses · used to · present perfect · future forms · first conditional	**VOCABULARY**	Digital life · stories · childhood · business · study
LISTENING	A business podcast	**SPEAKING**	Habits, stories and plans

How to use the Review

Do the test in 40 minutes without looking back. Less than 70% in a section – revise the unit in this book and in Book 3.

A Grammar Units 1–5

1 Choose the correct option. (12 points)

1 I (don't understand / am not understanding) this notification.
2 He's always (interrupting / interrupts) me!
3 While I (crossed / was crossing) the road, I (dropped / was dropping) my phone.
4 My parents (used to be / were used to be) very strict.
5 I've known her (since / for) 2015.
6 We (have just hired / just have hired) a designer.
7 Have you finished (yet / already)?
8 I (sent / have sent) the email yesterday.
9 If you (revise / will revise), you'll pass.
10 I won't leave (until / unless) you come back.
11 The course (starts / will start) on Monday – it's on the website.

2 Rewrite the sentences. Use the word in brackets. (6 points)

1 I started working here three years ago. I still work here. (for) → _____
2 When I was a child I had long hair. Now I don't. (used) → _____
3 If you don't hurry, you'll miss the bus. (unless) → _____
4 We haven't found an office. We started looking in January. (still) → _____
5 I postpone my homework all the time. (put) → _____
6 Someone grabbed my bag. I was walking home. (while) → _____

B Vocabulary Units 1–5

3 Complete each sentence with one word. (10 points)

1 I spend too much _____ time on my phone.
2 I always get _____ by notifications when I study.
3 The car _____ into a tree.
4 He _____ over the cable and fell.
5 My grandparents brought me _____.
6 I really look _____ to my older sister.
7 Our company made a _____ of $10,000 this year – great news!
8 We came _____ with a new idea for an app.
9 If you don't know a word, look it _____.
10 He dropped _____ of university and started a business.

C Listening A business podcast

4 3+.10 Listen to a podcast. Choose the correct answer. (5 points)

1 Asan used to work as (a teacher / an engineer).
2 He set up his company (two / five) years ago.
3 His company makes (school bags / phone apps for learning).
4 Last year they (made a loss / made a profit).
5 Next year they're going to (launch in Uzbekistan / hire 50 people).

D Speaking Habits, stories, plans

5 SPEAK Talk for 2 minutes on one topic. Your partner asks questions.

- Your digital habits and how they are changing.
- A dramatic or lucky moment in your life.
- Your childhood and how your life has changed.
- Your plans for studying English in the next six months.

Score

☐ Grammar: _____ / 18 · Vocabulary: _____ / 10 · Listening: _____ / 5
☐ **Total: _____ / 33.** 28+ excellent · 23–27 good · under 23 – revise Units 1–5.

UNIT 6

At the airport

GRAMMAR must / mustn't · have to / don't have to · should · can / can't

VOCABULARY Airports and flying · security rules

LISTENING Airport announcements · a flight attendant's job

SPEAKING Explaining rules

A Vocabulary Flying (Plus)

Vocabulary Plus · At the airport

check in online / at the desk – регистрироваться	**a boarding pass** – посадочный талон
hand luggage / hold luggage – ручная кладь / багаж	**a baggage allowance** – норма багажа
go through security – пройти досмотр	**liquids** – жидкости
passport control – паспортный контроль	**customs** – таможня
a gate – выход на посадку	**board** the plane – сесть в самолёт
take off / land – взлетать / садиться	**a delay** – задержка
a connecting flight – стыковочный рейс	**jet lag** – смена часовых поясов
an aisle / window seat – место у прохода / окна	**a flight attendant** – бортпроводник

1 **Put the stages in order (1–8).**

- _____ board the plane
- _____ check in
- _____ go through security
- _____ land
- _____ go to the gate
- _____ take off
- _____ go through passport control
- _____ collect your hold luggage

2 **Complete with a word from the box.**

1 You can't take more than 100 ml of _____ in your hand luggage.
2 Our flight had a three-hour _____ because of fog.
3 I always ask for an _____ seat – I like to walk around.
4 After the 12-hour flight, I had terrible _____ _____.
5 Show your _____ _____ at the gate.

GRAMMAR GUIDE Obligation, prohibition, permission and advice

1. Шкала модальных глаголов

Значение	Глагол	Пример
обязательно (правило, закон)	**have to**	You **have to** wear a seat belt.
обязательно (мнение говорящего, письменные правила)	**must**	I **must** call my mum. · Passengers **must** show their tickets.
запрещено	**mustn't / can't**	You **mustn't** smoke here.
не обязательно	**don't have to**	You **don't have to** pay – it's free.
разрешено	**can**	You **can** park here after 6.
совет	**should / ought to**	You **should** leave early.

2. Главная ловушка: mustn't ≠ don't have to

You mustn't go = тебе **нельзя** идти.
You don't have to go = тебе **не обязательно** идти (можешь, если хочешь).
Правило: «нельзя» → mustn't / can't; «не нужно» → don't have to.

3. Формы

must, mustn't, should, can – **одинаковые** для всех лиц, без to: She **must** go. (не ~~musts~~, не ~~must to go~~)
have to – изменяется: I **have to**, she **has to**, **do** you **have to**…?
Прошедшее: у must **нет** прошедшего времени → **had to**: Yesterday I **had to** work late.

4. must или have to?

Часто означают одно и то же. Разница:
must – я сам считаю это необходимым: I **must** study more.
have to – так требует ситуация / правило: I **have to** wear a uniform at work.

Сравните с русским

«нужно / надо» → have to / must · «нельзя» → mustn't / can't · «не нужно» → **don't have to** (не ~~mustn't~~!) · «стоит» → should

3 **Quick check.**
Быстрая проверка.

1. You (mustn't / don't have to) use your phone while driving.
2. You (mustn't / don't have to) bring food – there's lunch included.
3. Yesterday I (must / had to) wait for two hours.
4. She (have to / has to) wear a uniform.
5. You (should / must to) try the local food. (advice)

SUMMARY · **Rules – a traffic-light system**

🟢 OK / not necessary	🟡 advice	🔴 necessary / not allowed
You **can** take a small bag.	You **should** arrive 2 hours early.	You **have to / must** show your passport.
You **don't have to** print your boarding pass.	You **shouldn't** joke about bombs.	You **mustn't / can't** take knives on board.

Past: **had to** (no past form of *must*): We **had to** wait three hours.

mustn't ≠ don't have to

You mustn't smoke – запрещено. **You don't have to check in at the desk** – не обязательно (можно онлайн).
Проверьте себя: «не нужно» = don't have to; «нельзя» = mustn't / can't.

4 **Complete with must, mustn't, have to, don't have to, should, can or can't.**

1 You _____ show your passport at passport control. It's the law.
2 You _____ bring food on board – there's a meal included.
3 You _____ use your phone during take-off. It's not allowed.
4 You _____ buy water after security – it's cheaper than you think. (advice)
5 Children under two _____ sit on their parents' laps. (permission)
6 You _____ leave your bags alone in the airport.

5 **Rewrite the sentences with the modal in brackets.**

1 It isn't necessary to print your ticket. (don't have to) → _____
2 Smoking is not allowed on the plane. (mustn't) → _____
3 It's a good idea to drink water on long flights. (should) → _____
4 It was necessary for us to change planes in Istanbul. (had to) → _____
5 You're allowed to take one small bag. (can) → _____

C Listening Airport announcements

6 3+.11 **Listen to four airport announcements. Complete the information.**

1 Flight KC 921 to (1) _____ is now boarding at gate (2) _____.
2 Flight TK 352 to Istanbul is delayed by (3) _____ minutes.
3 Passengers must not leave (4) _____ unattended.
4 Last call for passenger (5) _____ Petrov.

7 3+.12 **Listen to a flight attendant talking about her job. True (T) or false (F)?**

1 She has to arrive at the airport two hours before the flight. _____
2 She doesn't have to wear a uniform on short flights. _____
3 Flight attendants mustn't sleep on long flights. _____
4 The hardest part is jet lag. _____

D Speaking Rules

8 SPEAK **Make a list of rules for passengers on the "worst airline in the world" (funny rules) and the "best airline in the world". Use must, mustn't, have to, don't have to, can.**

9 SPEAK **Discuss.**

- Do you enjoy flying? What do you usually do on a plane?
- What should first-time flyers know?
- Have you ever had a problem at an airport?

E Extra practice Modals of obligation

WORKBOOK

10 Find and correct the mistakes.

1 You don't have to smoke on the plane. It's forbidden.
2 Yesterday we must wait for four hours.
3 You must to show your boarding pass.
4 She have to change planes in Dubai.
5 You should to drink a lot of water.

11 Translate into English.

1 Вам не нужно распечатывать посадочный талон.
2 В ручной клади нельзя провозить ножи.
3 Нам пришлось ждать рейс пять часов.
4 Вам стоит приехать в аэропорт пораньше.
5 Здесь можно оставить багаж?

12 Writing. Write an email to a friend who is flying for the first time (100–120 words). Explain what they have to do, what they mustn't do and what they should do.

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can talk about airports and flying.
- ☐ I can explain rules with **must, mustn't, have to, don't have to, should, can**.
- ☐ I can understand airport announcements.

WORD LIST · UNIT 6+

check in	регистрироваться
boarding pass	посадочный талон
hand luggage	ручная кладь
hold luggage	сдаваемый багаж
security	досмотр
liquids	жидкости
passport control	паспортный контроль
customs	таможня
gate	выход на посадку
board	садиться (на борт)
take off / land	взлетать / садиться
delay	задержка
connecting flight	стыковочный рейс
jet lag	смена часовых поясов
aisle seat	место у прохода
flight attendant	бортпроводник
unattended	без присмотра
departure lounge	зал ожидания

UNIT 7

Homes

GRAMMAR	Comparatives with much / a bit / far · (not) as … as · the …-er, the …-er · superlative + present perfect	**VOCABULARY**	Types of homes · describing homes
LISTENING	Choosing a flat · the most unusual homes	**SPEAKING**	Comparing homes and neighbourhoods

A Vocabulary Homes (Plus)

Vocabulary Plus · Types of homes

a block of flats – многоэтажный дом	**a detached house** – отдельный дом
a terraced house – таунхаус	**a cottage** – коттедж, домик
a studio flat – квартира-студия	**a penthouse** – пентхаус
the ground floor / the top floor – первый / верхний этаж	**a balcony / a terrace** – балкон / терраса
rent / buy a flat – снимать / купить	**a landlord / a tenant** – арендодатель / жилец
a mortgage – ипотека	**a neighbourhood** – район

Vocabulary Plus · Describing homes

spacious ≠ cramped · bright (светлый) ≠ dark · modern ≠ old-fashioned (старомодный) · well-located (с хорошим расположением) · quiet ≠ noisy · cosy · draughty (с сквозняками) · fully furnished (с мебелью) · newly built (новостройка)

1 **Complete with a word from the boxes.**

1 A small flat with one room for living and sleeping is a _____ flat.
2 The person who rents a flat is the _____; the owner is the _____.
3 The windows are old and cold air comes in. The flat is _____.
4 The flat has big windows and a lot of sun. It's very _____.
5 You don't need to buy furniture – the flat is fully _____.
6 They borrowed money from the bank to buy a house. They have a _____.

B Grammar Comparing

GRAMMAR GUIDE Comparisons: degrees, as ... as, the ...-er the ...-er

1. Повторим формы

cheap → cheap**er** → **the** cheap**est** · big → bi**gger** → **the** bi**ggest** · busy → bus**ier** → **the** bus**iest** · expensive → **more** expensive → **the most** expensive · good → **better** → **the best** · bad → **worse** → **the worst** · far → **further** → **the furthest**

2. Насколько отличается?

Разница	Слова	Пример
большая	**much, far, a lot** + сравн.	London is **much** more expensive than Madrid.
маленькая	**a bit, slightly, a little** + сравн.	Today is **a bit** warmer.
равенство	**as** + прил. + **as**	My flat is **as** big **as** yours.
неравенство	**not as** + прил. + **as**	The bus is**n't as** fast **as** the metro.

3. Изменение: всё больше и больше

bigger and bigger · **more and more** expensive · **worse and worse**

4. Чем..., тем... – the ...-er, the ...-er

The more you travel, **the more** you learn. · **The bigger** the city, **the higher** the rent.

5. Превосходная + present perfect

It's **the best** film **I've ever seen**. · She's **the kindest** person **I've ever met**.

6. Сильные прилагательные – с absolutely

huge, tiny, stunning, awful, fantastic, exhausted – это уже «очень», поэтому **не** с very:
~~very stunning~~ → **absolutely** stunning.

Типичные ошибки

- ~~much more bigger~~ → much **bigger**.
- ~~as big than~~ → as big **as**.
- ~~very more expensive~~ → **much** more expensive.
- «самый … в городе» → **in** the city (не ~~of the city~~).

2 **Quick check.**
Быстрая проверка.

1 The hotel was (much / very) better than we expected.
2 My car isn't as fast (as / than) yours.
3 The more you practise, (the better / better) you get.
4 It's the most beautiful place I've ever (saw / seen).
5 The view was (very / absolutely) stunning.

SUMMARY · **Comparing – degrees**

How big is the difference?	Example
very big	The penthouse is **far / much** more expensive **than** the studio.
small	The kitchen is **a bit / slightly** bigger now.
equal	My flat is **as** big **as** yours.
not equal	A flat in the suburbs is**n't as** expensive **as** a flat in the centre.
change	Rents are getting **higher and higher**.
connected change	**The bigger** the flat, **the higher** the rent.
superlative + experience	It's **the most beautiful** house **I've ever seen**.

Typical mistakes

~~much more bigger~~ → much **bigger** · ~~as big than~~ → as big **as** · ~~the most big~~ → **the biggest** · ~~very more expensive~~ → **much** more expensive

3 **Compare the two flats. Use the words in brackets.**

	Flat A (centre)	Flat B (suburbs)
Rent	$900	$500
Size	60 m²	62 m²
Floor	12th	ground
Built	2024	1975

1 Flat A / expensive (much) → Flat A is much more expensive than Flat B.
2 Flat B / big (a bit) → _____
3 Flat B / modern (not as … as) → _____
4 Flat A / high (far) → _____
5 Flat A / old (not as … as) → _____

4 **Complete with the …-er, the …-er.**

1 The closer to the centre, _____ (expensive) the rent.
2 _____ (big) the house, the more time you need to clean it.
3 The older I get, _____ (much) I like quiet places.
4 _____ (early) we leave, the less traffic there will be.

5 **Write sentences with a superlative + present perfect.**

1 cosy / café / I / ever / visit → _____

2 noisy / neighbours / we / ever / have → _____

3 strange / house / I / ever / see → _____

C Listening Choosing a flat

6 3+.13 **Listen. A couple are choosing between two flats. Complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER.**

	Flat on Abai Street	Flat in Green Park
Rent	$(1) _____	$450
Good points	very (2) _____, near the metro	quiet, has a (3) _____
Bad points	(4) _____ and small	40 minutes to work by (5) _____

7 3+.14 **Listen to a radio report about unusual homes. Match the homes with the facts.**

1. a house made of bottles _____ 2. a house in a tree _____ 3. a house in a plane _____

a. It's the smallest home in the report. · b. The owner lives in the forest. · c. It used thousands of recycled items.

D Speaking Homes and neighbourhoods

8 SPEAK **Discuss.**

- Do you prefer living in a flat or a house? Why?
- Compare your home now with your home five years ago.
- What's the best neighbourhood in your city? Why?
- "The bigger the city, the more stressful the life." Do you agree?

9 SPEAK **Describe your dream home to your partner. Compare it with your home now.**

E Extra practice Comparisons

WORKBOOK

10 **Find and correct the mistakes.**

1 Our new flat is much more bigger.

2 This street isn't as noisy than ours.

3 It's the most cheap flat in the building.

4 The more you pay, the best flat you get.

5 It's the nicest house I ever saw.

11 **Translate into English.**

1. Квартира в центре гораздо дороже, чем в пригороде.
2. Наша кухня немного больше, чем ваша.
3. Чем ближе к метро, тем дороже аренда.
4. Это самый уютный дом, в котором я когда-либо был.
5. Мой район не такой шумный, как твой.

12 **Writing. Write an advert for a flat (80 words) and compare it with other flats in the area.**

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can talk about types of homes and describe them.
- ☐ I can compare with **much / a bit / far, as … as, the …-er the …-er**.
- ☐ I can choose a flat and explain why.

WORD LIST · UNIT 7+

block of flats	многоэтажный дом
detached house	отдельный дом
terraced house	таунхаус
studio flat	квартира-студия
ground floor	первый этаж
balcony	балкон
landlord / tenant	арендодатель / жилец
mortgage	ипотека
neighbourhood	район
bright	светлый
old-fashioned	старомодный
well-located	хорошо расположенный
draughty	с продуваемыми окнами
fully furnished	полностью меблированный
rent	аренда; снимать
recycled	переработанный

UNIT 8

Fears and challenges

GRAMMAR	Verb + -ing / to-infinitive · stop / remember / try · -ed / -ing adjectives	**VOCABULARY**	Fears and phobias · challenges
LISTENING	A fear of flying course · a 30-day challenge	**SPEAKING**	Talking about fears and challenges

A Vocabulary Fears and challenges (Plus)

Vocabulary Plus · Fears

be afraid / scared / frightened of – бояться	**be terrified of** – панически бояться
a phobia – фобия	**heights** – высота
spiders / snakes – пауки / змеи	**the dark** – темнота
public speaking – выступления	**enclosed spaces** – замкнутые пространства
panic – паниковать	**face your fear** – встретиться со страхом
overcome a fear – преодолеть страх	**step out of your comfort zone** – выйти из зоны комфорта

Vocabulary Plus · -ed / -ing adjectives

terrified / terrifying · scared / scary (!) · nervous / nerve-racking (нервный, волнительный) · challenged / challenging · motivated / motivating · disappointed / disappointing · embarrassed / embarrassing

1 **Complete with the correct adjective.**

1 Speaking in front of 500 people was really _____ (nerve). My hands were shaking.
2 I was _____ (terrify) when the plane started shaking.
3 The film wasn't _____ (scare) at all – it was funny.
4 Learning to drive at 50 was _____ (challenge), but I did it!
5 Our coach is very _____ (motivate) – he always believes in us.

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Verb patterns: -ing or to-infinitive · -ed / -ing adjectives

1. Почему это важно

Когда два глагола стоят рядом, второй принимает форму **-ing** или **to + глагол** – это зависит от **первого** глагола. Правило нужно выучить.

2. Глагол + -ing

enjoy, like, love, hate, can't stand, don't mind (чувства) · **finish, stop, give up, keep** (продолжать) · **avoid** (избегать) · **practise, imagine, suggest, miss**
I **enjoy cooking**. · He **avoided answering**. · **Keep trying**!

3. Глагол + to + глагол

want, would like, hope, plan, decide (планы, желания) · **learn, need, try, forget, promise, agree, refuse, manage, afford, offer, pretend**
I **want to travel**. · She **decided to stay**. · We **managed to finish**.

4. После предлога – всегда -ing

interested **in** learn**ing** · good **at** draw**ing** · afraid **of** fly**ing** · thank you **for** help**ing** · before leav**ing** · look forward **to** see**ing**

5. -ing как подлежащее · to = «чтобы»

Swimming is good for you. (Плавание полезно.)
I went to the shop **to buy** milk. – «чтобы» = **to** (не ~~for buy~~).

6. Глаголы с двумя значениями

	+ -ing	+ to
stop	перестать: I **stopped smoking**.	остановиться, чтобы: I **stopped to smoke**.
remember	помнить (прошлое): I **remember meeting** him.	не забыть (будущее): **Remember to lock** the door.
try	попробовать как эксперимент: **Try drinking** warm milk.	постараться: I **tried to open** the window.

7. -ed или -ing?

-ed – что **я чувствую**: I'm **bored**. I'm **interested**.
-ing – **какой** предмет / ситуация: The film is **boring**. History is **interesting**.
~~I'm boring~~ = «я скучный человек»!

2 Quick check.

Быстрая проверка.

1. I enjoy (to read / reading).
2. She decided (to leave / leaving).
3. I'm interested (in learning / to learn) Chinese.
4. Remember (to call / calling) your mum tomorrow!
5. I'm (bored / boring). Let's go out.

SUMMARY · -ing or to? Memory tricks

Verbs + -ing (things you feel or do already)	Verbs + to (future, plans, decisions)
enjoy · love · hate · can't stand · don't mind	want · hope · plan · decide · would like
avoid · keep · finish · give up · practise	learn · try (= make an effort) · manage · refuse
be afraid **of** · be good **at** · think **about** (after prepositions)	promise · agree · offer · afford · need

SUMMARY · stop / remember / try – two meanings

stop doing = no longer do · **stop to do** = stop in order to do
remember to do = not forget (future) · **remember doing** = have a memory (past)
try to do = make an effort · **try doing** = do it as an experiment

Typical mistakes

~~I'm afraid of fly~~ → afraid of **flying** (после предлога – -ing).
~~I avoid to go~~ → I avoid **going**. ~~I decided going~~ → I decided **to go**.
~~I'm scary of spiders~~ → I'm **scared** of spiders (scary – «страшный»).

3 -ing or to? Complete.

1. I've always avoided _____ (speak) in public.
2. She decided _____ (face) her fear of heights.
3. He's afraid of _____ (be) alone in the dark.
4. We managed _____ (reach) the top of the mountain.
5. I can't stand _____ (wait) in small lifts.
6. They promised _____ (help) me practise.
7. Keep _____ (breathe) slowly.
8. I'd like _____ (try) skydiving one day.

4 **Choose the correct form.**

1 I'll never forget (to see / seeing) the view from the top.
2 Please remember (to bring / bringing) your helmet tomorrow.
3 We stopped (to take / taking) photos of the waterfall.
4 He stopped (to smoke / smoking) ten years ago.
5 If you're nervous, try (to breathe / breathing) deeply – it really helps.
6 I tried (to open / opening) the window, but it was stuck.

C Listening A fear of flying course

5 3+.15 **Listen to Zarina talking about a course for people who are afraid of flying. Complete the notes with ONE or TWO words.**

Zarina's problem: she avoided (1) _____ for ten years · Course length: (2) _____ · First they learned how (3) _____ work · They practised (4) _____ slowly · At the end, they took a (5) _____ flight · Now she plans to fly to (6) _____

6 3+.16 **Listen to three people talking about a 30-day challenge. Match each speaker with the challenge.**

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
a. no sugar · b. speaking only English at home · c. getting up at 5 a.m. · d. no social media

D Speaking Fears and challenges

7 SPEAK **Discuss.**

- What are you afraid of? Have you ever tried to overcome a fear?
- What's the most challenging thing you've ever done?
- Which 30-day challenge would you like to try? Why?

8 SPEAK **Complete the sentences about you and compare with a partner: I can't stand... · I've decided... · I'm good at... · I'd love... · I'll never forget... · I'm trying to...**

E Extra practice Verb patterns

WORKBOOK

9 **Find and correct the mistakes.**

1 I'm terrified of fly.
2 She refused answering.
3 I avoid to use lifts.
4 He's scary of dogs.
5 I'm looking forward to see you.

10 **Translate into English.**

1. Я боюсь высоты.
2. Она решила выйти из зоны комфорта.
3. Не забудь взять паспорт!
4. Я помню, как впервые прыгнул с парашютом.
5. Мы остановились, чтобы отдохнуть.

11 **Writing. Write about a time you faced a fear or a challenge (120–150 words). Use at least six verb patterns.**

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can talk about fears, phobias and challenges.
- ☐ I can use verb + **-ing** / verb + **to**, including **stop, remember, try**.
- ☐ I can describe feelings with **-ed / -ing** adjectives.

WORD LIST · UNIT 8+

be afraid of	бояться	**overcome**	преодолеть
be terrified of	быть в ужасе от	**comfort zone**	зона комфорта
phobia	фобия	**nerve-racking**	волнительный
heights	высота	**challenging**	сложный, требующий усилий
public speaking	публичные выступления	**motivating**	мотивирующий
enclosed spaces	замкнутые пространства	**breathe**	дышать
panic	паниковать	**stuck**	застрявший
face a fear	встретиться со страхом		

UNIT 9

From farm to table

GRAMMAR	The passive: present simple and past simple · by + agent	**VOCABULARY**	Food production · packaging · famous buildings
LISTENING	How apples are grown · the story of a famous building	**SPEAKING**	Describing processes

A Vocabulary Production (Plus)

Vocabulary Plus · From farm to table

grow / harvest – выращивать / собирать урожай	**pick** fruit – собирать фрукты
plant seeds – сажать семена	**a crop** – урожай, культура
process – перерабатывать	**pack / package** – упаковывать
transport / ship – перевозить	**store** – хранить
export / import – экспортировать / импортировать	**packaging** – упаковка
organic – органический	**a warehouse** – склад

Vocabulary Plus · Building

design (проектировать) · **build** (built) · **construct** · **complete** (завершить) · **an architect** · **a tower** · **steel / glass / concrete** (бетон) · **visit** · **damage** (повредить) · **restore** (восстановить)

1 **Complete the process with the correct verb.**

First the seeds are (1) _____. After a few months, the apples are (2) _____ by hand. Then they are (3) _____ in a big cold warehouse. Later they are (4) _____ in boxes and (5) _____ by truck to shops.

B Grammar The passive

GRAMMAR GUIDE The passive: present simple and past simple

1. Актив и пассив

Актив – важно, **кто** делает: Picasso **painted** this picture.
Пассив – важно, **что** происходит с предметом: This picture **was painted** by Picasso.
По-русски: «Эту картину **написал** Пикассо» / «Эта картина **была написана** Пикассо».

2. Как строим: be + 3-я форма (past participle)

	Present simple	Past simple
+	It **is made** / They **are made**	It **was built** / They **were built**
–	It **isn't made** / They **aren't made**	It **wasn't built** / They **weren't built**
?	**Is** it **made**…?	**Was** it **built**…?

Время показывает **be**: is / are (настоящее), was / were (прошедшее). Основной глагол всегда в 3-й форме.

3. Когда используем пассив

- исполнитель **неизвестен**: My bike **was stolen**. (не знаю кем)
- исполнитель **не важен / очевиден**: Rice **is grown** in Asia.
- научный, официальный стиль, описание процессов: The apples **are picked** and **washed**.

4. by – кем?

Добавляем **by**, только если это важно: *Guernica* was painted **by** Picasso.
Не нужно: ~~My bike was stolen by someone.~~

5. Из актива в пассив – 3 шага

1) дополнение становится подлежащим · 2) ставим **be** в нужном времени · 3) глагол → 3-я форма
They **built** the bridge in 1990. → The bridge **was built** in 1990.

Сравните с русским

В русском пассив часто выражается безличной формой: «Здесь **говорят** по-английски» → English **is spoken** here. «Мой велосипед **украли**» → My bike **was stolen**.

Типичные ошибки

- ~~The house built in 1990~~ → The house **was** built (без be нельзя).
- ~~It was build~~ → It was **built**.
- made **of** (материал виден) / made **from** (материал изменился) / made **in** (страна).

2 **Quick check.**
Быстрая проверка.

1 Coffee (grows / is grown) in Brazil.
2 The tower (built / was built) in 1889.
3 My phone (was stealed / was stolen).
4 This book was written (by / from) Abai.
5 The table is made (of / from) wood.

SUMMARY · **Active → passive**

Active	Passive (be + past participle)
Farmers **pick** the apples in September.	The apples **are picked** in September.
A French engineer **designed** the tower.	The tower **was designed** by a French engineer.
They **don't use** chemicals.	Chemicals **aren't used**.
Where **did** they **build** it?	Where **was** it **built**?

Use the passive when **what happens** is more important than **who does it**, or when we don't know who did it.

Typical mistakes

~~The apples picked in September~~ → The apples **are** picked (нужен be!).
~~It was build~~ → It was **built** (третья форма).
~~The house was built from my grandfather~~ → built **by** my grandfather.

3 **Complete with the present simple passive.**

1 Most of the world's apples _____ (grow) in China.
2 The fruit _____ (pick) by hand.
3 Plastic packaging _____ (not / use) on this farm.
4 The vegetables _____ (deliver) to the shops every morning.
5 _____ these tomatoes _____ (grow) without chemicals?

4 **Complete with the past simple passive.**

1 The Baiterek tower _____ (complete) in 2002.
2 The Sydney Opera House _____ (design) by a Danish architect.
3 The old bridge _____ (damage) in the storm.
4 When _____ the cathedral _____ (restore)?
5 These photos _____ (not / take) by me.

5 **Active or passive? Choose.**

1 Tea (grows / is grown) in Sri Lanka.
2 My grandfather (built / was built) this house.
3 The letter (sent / was sent) yesterday.
4 Many people (visit / are visited) the tower every day.
5 The wheat (harvests / is harvested) in August.

C Listening How apples are grown

6 3+.17 **Listen to a farmer talking about apple production. Put the stages in order (1–6).**

- _____ The apples are washed and sorted.
- _____ Young trees are planted.
- _____ The apples are sent to supermarkets.
- _____ The apples are picked by hand.
- _____ The trees are watered and protected from insects.
- _____ The apples are stored at 1°C.

7 3+.18 **Listen to a tour guide talking about Baiterek in Astana. Complete the facts.**

1 It was designed by the architect _____ _____.
2 It was completed in _____.
3 It is _____ metres tall.
4 Visitors are taken to the top by _____.

D Speaking Describing processes

8 SPEAK **Explain how something is produced or made in your region (bread, kumis, carpets, honey, a famous building). Use the passive and sequence words.**

9 SPEAK **Discuss.**

- Do you buy organic food? Why / why not?
- Is too much packaging used in supermarkets? What can be done?
- Which famous building in your country should every tourist visit?

E Extra practice The passive

WORKBOOK

10 **Rewrite in the passive.**

1 Farmers harvest the wheat in August. → _____
2 Someone stole my bike yesterday. → _____
3 They don't sell this product in Europe. → _____
4 Who designed this building? → _____
5 People recycle a lot of glass in Germany. → _____

11 **Translate into English.**

1 Этот дом был построен в 1950 году.
2 Яблоки собирают вручную.
3 Где делают эти телефоны?
4 Башня была спроектирована известным архитектором.
5 Здесь не используют пластиковую упаковку.

12 **Writing. Describe how a product you use every day is made (120 words). Use the passive at least six times.**

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can talk about food production and buildings.
- ☐ I can use the present and past simple passive with **by**.
- ☐ I can describe a process step by step.

WORD LIST · UNIT 9+

grow	выращивать	**warehouse**	склад
harvest	собирать урожай	**organic**	органический
pick	собирать (фрукты)	**orchard**	фруктовый сад
plant	сажать	**sort**	сортировать
crop	урожай	**architect**	архитектор
process	перерабатывать	**complete**	завершить
pack	упаковывать	**damage**	повредить
packaging	упаковка	**restore**	восстановить
store	хранить	**concrete**	бетон

UNIT 10

What would you do?

GRAMMAR	Second conditional · first vs second conditional · defining relative clauses	**VOCABULARY**	Honesty and moral dilemmas
LISTENING	A radio dilemma show · "Name it!" quiz	**SPEAKING**	Discussing dilemmas

A Vocabulary Honesty (Plus)

Vocabulary Plus · Honesty and dilemmas

tell the truth / tell a lie – говорить правду / лгать	**a white lie** – ложь во спасение
cheat in an exam – списывать	**steal** (stole, stolen) – красть
keep something – оставить себе	**return / give back** – вернуть
report something to the police – сообщить в полицию	**break a promise** – нарушить обещание
a dilemma – дилемма	**guilty** – виноватый
honest / dishonest – честный / нечестный	**fair / unfair** – справедливый / несправедливый

1 **Complete with a word from the box.**

1 I told my friend her haircut was nice – it was a _____ lie.
2 If you find a wallet, you should _____ it to the owner.
3 He promised to help, but he _____ his promise.
4 I felt _____ after I ate my sister's chocolate.
5 It's _____ that she gets more money for the same job.
6 Should I tell my friend's secret? It's a real _____.

B Grammar Imaginary situations

GRAMMAR GUIDE **Second conditional · defining relative clauses**

1. Second conditional – воображаемая ситуация

If + past simple, would + глагол – «если бы…, то бы…» (о настоящем или будущем, но это **нереально** или маловероятно):
If I **won** the lottery, I**'d buy** a house. (я не выиграл) · **If** I **had** more time, I **would learn** Chinese.

2. Прошедшее время – но не о прошлом!

won, had, lived здесь показывают **нереальность**, а не прошлое.
По-русски: «Если **бы** у меня **было** время, я **бы** выучил…» → If I **had** time, I **would** learn…

3. If I were you – совет

С be часто используем **were** для всех лиц: **If I were you**, I'd take the job. (На твоём месте я бы…)

4. First или second?

First – реально, вероятно	Second – нереально, маловероятно
If I **see** Ali, I**'ll tell** him.	If I **saw** a ghost, I**'d run** away.
If it **rains**, we**'ll stay** in.	If I **were** a bird, I**'d fly** south.

5. Определительные придаточные (relative clauses)

Уточняют, **о ком / о чём** речь:

Слово	Для чего	Пример
who / that	люди	A pilot is a person **who** flies planes.
which / that	вещи	This is the phone **which / that** I bought.
where	места	That's the café **where** we met.
whose	чей	She's the woman **whose** son won.

Можно **пропустить** who / which / that, если после него идёт новое подлежащее: The book **(that) I read** was great. Но не: ~~The man lives next door~~ (нужен who: The man **who** lives…).

Типичные ошибки

- ~~If I would have money~~ → If I **had** money (после if – без would).
- ~~The man which helped me~~ → The man **who** helped me.
- ~~This is the house where I live in~~ → …where I live (where уже содержит «в»).

2 Quick check.

Быстрая проверка.

1. If I (had / would have) a car, I'd drive to work.
2. If I (am / were) you, I'd apologise.
3. If it (rains / rained) tomorrow, we'll cancel the picnic.
4. That's the man (who / which) helped me.
5. This is the town (where / which) I was born.

SUMMARY · Second conditional = "if" + an imaginary world

If + past simple	would / wouldn't / could + infinitive
If I **found** $1,000 in the street,	I**'d take** it to the police.
If my friend **cheated** in an exam,	I **wouldn't tell** the teacher.
If I **were** you,	I**'d tell** the truth.

The past form here means **not real now**, not past time.

SUMMARY · First or second?

Real / possible → 1st	Imaginary / unlikely → 2nd
If I **see** Ali tomorrow, I**'ll tell** him.	If I **saw** a famous person, I**'d ask** for a photo.
If it **rains**, we**'ll stay** in.	If I **were** invisible, I**'d travel** for free.

SUMMARY · Defining relative clauses

who / that – people · **which / that** – things · **where** – places · **whose** – possession
A cheat is someone **who** copies other people's work. · This is the café **where** I lost my wallet. · She's the girl **whose** phone I found.

Typical mistakes

~~If I would find…~~ → If I **found**… (после if нет would).
~~If I was you~~ – так говорят в разговоре, но правильнее **If I were you**.
~~The man which helped me~~ → the man **who** helped me.

3 **Complete with the second conditional.**

1 If I _____ (find) a lost phone, I _____ (call) the owner's mum.
2 If someone _____ (offer) me the answers to the exam, I _____ (not / take) them.
3 What _____ you _____ (do) if your friend _____ (tell) a lie about you?
4 If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (return) the money.
5 I _____ (feel) guilty if I _____ (break) a promise.

4 **First or second conditional?**

1 If it _____ (snow) tomorrow, school will be closed.
2 If I _____ (have) a million dollars, I'd build a school.
3 If you _____ (not / hurry), you'll miss the train.
4 If animals _____ (can) talk, what would they say?

5 **Join the sentences with who, which, where or whose.**

1 That's the man. He found my wallet. → _____
2 This is the shop. I bought my bike here. → _____
3 She's the student. Her essay was copied. → _____
4 I lost the ring. My grandmother gave it to me. → _____

C Listening A radio dilemma show

6 3+.19 **Listen to a radio show. Callers answer the question "What would you do if a shop gave you too much change?" Write Y (they would return it), N (they wouldn't) or D (it depends).**

1. Olga _____ 2. Marat _____ 3. Lucy _____

7 3+.20 **"Name it!" quiz. Listen to the definitions and write the words.**

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

D Speaking Dilemmas

8 SPEAK **What would you do if...? Discuss with a partner. Give reasons.**

1 ...you saw your best friend's partner on a date with someone else?
2 ...your boss asked you to lie to a customer?
3 ...you found an answer sheet before an important exam?
4 ...a friend gave you a present that you really hated?
5 ...you could know the future?

9 SPEAK **Book 3+ final task. Talk for 2 minutes: "A difficult decision I made (or would make)". Use as many structures from this book as you can.**

E Extra practice Conditionals · relative clauses

WORKBOOK

10 **Find and correct the mistakes.**

1 If I would know the answer, I'd tell you.
2 If I am rich, I'd buy a house by the sea.
3 That's the woman which lives next door.
4 If it will rain, we'll stay at home.
5 He's the boy who's bike was stolen.

11 **Translate into English.**

1. Если бы я нашёл кошелёк, я бы отнёс его в полицию.
2. На твоём месте я бы сказал правду.
3. Это магазин, где я работал в студенческие годы.
4. Что бы ты сделал, если бы мог быть невидимым?
5. Человек, который мне помог, был очень добрым.

12 **Writing. "If I could change one rule in my country..." (120–150 words). Use the second conditional and relative clauses.**

Check yourself · Проверь себя

- ☐ I can talk about honesty and dilemmas.
- ☐ I can use the second conditional and choose between the first and second conditional.
- ☐ I can define people, things and places with relative clauses. → **Next: Book 4, Intermediate.**

WORD LIST · UNIT 10+

tell the truth	говорить правду
tell a lie	лгать
white lie	ложь во спасение
cheat	списывать, обманывать
steal	красть
keep	оставлять себе
return / give back	вернуть
report	сообщить
break a promise	нарушить обещание
dilemma	дилемма
guilty	виноватый
fair / unfair	справедливый / несправедливый
change (money)	сдача
cashier	кассир
thief	вор
judge	судья
invisible	невидимый

REVIEW

Review: Units 6–10

GRAMMAR	Modals of obligation · comparisons · verb patterns · passive · second conditional · relative clauses	**VOCABULARY**	Airports · homes · fears · production · honesty
LISTENING	A travel problem	**SPEAKING**	Opinions and dilemmas

Final test of Book 3+

This test checks Units 6–10 and the whole book. 70% or more – you are ready for **Book 4 (Intermediate)**.

A Grammar Units 6–10

1 Choose the correct option. (12 points)

1 You (mustn't / don't have to) print your ticket – you can show it on your phone.
2 You (mustn't / don't have to) take liquids over 100 ml.
3 Yesterday we (must / had to) wait for six hours.
4 The new flat is (much / very) bigger than the old one.
5 It isn't as expensive (than / as) I thought.
6 The more you practise, (the better / better) you get.
7 I'm afraid of (fly / flying).
8 Please remember (locking / to lock) the door.
9 These apples (grow / are grown) without chemicals.
10 The tower (was designed / designed) in 1997.
11 If I (had / have) more time, I'd learn to paint.
12 She's the woman (who / whose) car was stolen.

2 Rewrite the sentences. Use the word in brackets. (6 points)

1 It isn't necessary to bring food. (have) → _____
2 My flat is smaller than yours. (as) → _____
3 They built the bridge in 1950. (was) → _____
4 I don't have a car, so I take the bus. (if) → _____
5 I stopped smoking. (gave) → _____
6 That's the hotel. We stayed there last year. (where) → _____

B Vocabulary Units 6–10

3 **Complete each sentence with one word. (10 points)**

1 You show your boarding _____ at the gate.
2 After a long flight I always have jet _____.
3 A person who rents a flat is a t_____.
4 Old windows let in cold air. The flat is d_____.
5 I'm terrified of h_____ – I never go up tall towers.
6 Try to step out of your comfort _____.
7 The apples are p_____ by hand in September.
8 Too much plastic p_____ is used in supermarkets.
9 I told a white _____ – I said I loved the present.
10 He felt g_____ after he cheated in the exam.

C Listening A travel problem

4 3+.21 **Listen to a phone call. Complete the notes. (5 points)**

Problem: Kate's (1) _____ flight was cancelled · Reason: a (2) _____ · New flight: tomorrow at (3) _____ · Hotel: paid by the (4) _____ · Kate has to collect a (5) _____ at the desk

D Speaking Opinions and dilemmas

5 SPEAK **Talk for 2 minutes on one topic. Your teacher asks questions.**

- Rules people should follow when they travel.
- Your home and your dream home – compare them.
- A fear you have overcome (or want to overcome).
- What you would do if you won a big prize.

Score

☐ Grammar: _____ / 18 · Vocabulary: _____ / 10 · Listening: _____ / 5
☐ **Total:** _____ **/ 33.** 28+ excellent · 23–27 good – ready for Book 4 · under 23 – revise Units 6–10.

Reference: spelling, short forms, British and American English

1. Spelling rules · Правописание

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

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

-ing (working, making, sitting)

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

-ed (worked, lived, stopped)

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

Comparatives and superlatives

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

2. Short forms · Краткие формы

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

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

3. British and American English · Британский и американский

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

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

Irregular verbs

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

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

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

Answer key

Study guide

Exercise 1

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Unit 1 · Digital lives

Exercise 1

1. get distracted 2. run out of 3. scrolling 4. putting off 5. notifications 6. catch up with

Exercise 2

Your own answers.

Exercise 3

1. think 2. are rising 3. is always borrowing 4. do 5. belongs

Exercise 4

1. works, 's working 2. Do, usually turn off 3. are using 4. don't know 5. 're always interrupting 6. are, looking 7. looks, costs 8. 're having

Exercise 5

1. am 2. do 3. Does 4. can 5. Have

Exercise 6 (track 3+.01)

1 B, 2 A, 3 C (extra: D, E)

Exercise 7 (track 3+.02)

1. seven / 7 2. videos 3. 90 4. bedroom

Exercise 10

1. I don't understand this app. 2. She has worked (has been working) in a bank for five years. 3. What are you doing now? 4. My phone belongs to my company. 5. He's always scrolling at dinner!

Exercise 11

1. I put off my homework all the time. 2. We've run out of milk. 3. It's difficult to keep up with the class. 4. I want to switch off this weekend.

Exercise 12

1. I'm working on a new project at the moment. 2. I get distracted by notifications all the time. 3. My brother is always putting things off! 4. I think this app is useless. 5. Phone prices are going up (rising).

Exercise 13

Your own answer.

Unit 2 · Lucky escapes

Exercise 1

1. tripped 2. crashed 3. grabbed 4. knocked 5. hid 6. whispered

Exercise 2

1. was cooking 2. were watching 3. saw 4. during 5. were you doing

Exercise 3

1. was cycling, ran 2. was cooking, went 3. heard, called 4. was raining, was 5. weren't watching, went, were playing 6. were, doing, started

Exercise 4

1. While I was running for the bus, I slipped on the ice. 2. As soon as she opened the door, the cat escaped. 3. They were sleeping when a tree fell on their car.

Exercise 5 (track 3+.03)

1. to a job interview 2. He was waiting at the bus stop and checking the time on his phone. 3. He grabbed Dmitry's arm, pulled him back, and drove him to the interview. 4. It left without him.

Exercise 6 (track 3+.04)

1. at birth 2. both 3. 39

Exercise 7

Model answer: One sunny afternoon a young woman was sitting on a bench in the park. She was reading a book and she didn't notice that her purse fell on the ground. When she left, a boy who was walking past saw the purse. He picked it up and ran after her. "Excuse me! Is this your purse?" he shouted. The woman was very surprised and relieved. She thanked him and they both smiled.

Exercise 10

1. While I was watching TV, the phone rang. 2. When I heard the noise, I woke up. 3. She dropped the plate when (while) she was washing it. 4. As soon as I saw him, I knew… 5. While we were driving, it started to snow.

Exercise 11

1. When I was crossing the street, a car nearly hit me. 2. While we were sleeping, someone knocked on the door. 3. As soon as I saw the fire, I called the police. 4. Luckily, we arrived just in time. 5. It was snowing and the roads were slippery.

Exercise 12

Your own answer.

Unit 3 · Growing up

Exercise 1

1. brought, up 2. looked up to 3. told, off 4. strict 5. spoilt / spoiled 6. tease

Exercise 2

1. since 2. for 3. use 4. broke 5. have you known

Exercise 3

1. He used to live on a farm. 2. He didn't use to eat fish. 3. He used to be very shy. 4. He didn't use to have a phone.

Exercise 4

1. Aidos has been a TV presenter since 2021. 2. He has lived in Astana for eight years. 3. He hasn't seen his old school friends for a long time. 4. How long has he had his two phones?

Exercise 5

1. used to 2. have known 3. broke 4. have lived

Exercise 6 (track 3+.05)

1. 4 / four 2. asyk 3. bananas 4. carry water (from the well) 5. 1985

Exercise 7 (track 3+.05)

1. F (there was no bus) 2. T 3. T

Exercise 10

1. I've lived here for five years. 2. Did you use to have a dog? 3. I used to watch cartoons… 4. How long have you known your husband? 5. She broke her phone last week.

Exercise 11

1. When I was a child, I often got into trouble (used to get into trouble). 2. My parents weren't strict (didn't use to be strict). 3. I've known my best friend since the first year of school. 4. There used to be a school here. 5. How long have you lived in this city?

Exercise 12

Your own answer.

Unit 4 · Starting a business

Exercise 1

1. loss 2. hire / take on 3. came 4. launched 5. turned 6. sort

Exercise 2

1. just 2. yet 3. left 4. still haven't 5. did you meet

Exercise 3

2. The designer has already finished the logo. 3. We haven't found an office yet. 4. Have you sent the invoice yet? 5. The bank has just agreed to lend us money.

Exercise 4

1. set up 2. have opened 3. made 4. Have, borrowed 5. haven't had 6. did, come up

Exercise 5 (track 3+.06)

1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✗ 4. ✗ 5. ✓

Exercise 6 (track 3+.07)

1. In September 2023. 2. Eight. 3. They didn't make a profit – the rent was too high. 4. She hasn't found the right place for a second café yet.

Exercise 9

1. I finished it yesterday. 2. Have you found an office yet? – No, not yet. 3. We launched the app two weeks ago. 4. She still hasn't replied. 5. Have you ever started a business?

Exercise 10

1. We've just hired a new employee. 2. Have you sent the invoice yet? – Not yet. 3. They set up (started) the company in 2020. 4. We still haven't found an office. 5. We've made a profit this year.

Exercise 11

Your own answer.

Unit 5 · Study smart

Exercise 1

1. fell behind 2. look, up 3. concentrate on 4. dropped out 5. mock 6. enrolled

Exercise 2

1. rains 2. arrive 3. have 4. starts 5. I'll

Exercise 3

1. starts 2. will 3. am going to 4. am meeting 5. are going to

Exercise 4

1. take, 'll remember 2. 'll call, get 3. won't get, hand in 4. won't start, arrives 5. finishes, 'll look 6. will, do, fail

Exercise 5

1. Unless you practise speaking, you won't improve. 2. Unless it rains, we'll study in the park. 3. I won't call you unless there's a problem.

Exercise 6 (track 3+.08)

1. plan 2. break 3. bed 4. walk 5. early

Exercise 7 (track 3+.09)

1. photography 2. six weeks 3. finishes all the tasks 4. on Monday (the course starts Monday; he'll watch the first video tonight)

Exercise 10

1. If I have time, I'll help you. 2. I'll text you when I arrive. 3. Unless you hurry, you'll be late. 4. The exam starts at 9… 5. I'll answer the phone!

Exercise 11

1. If you take notes, you'll remember more. 2. I won't leave until I finish the essay. 3. As soon as I get the certificate, I'll start looking for a job. 4. I'm meeting my teacher (tutor) at three tomorrow. 5. You won't pass the exam unless you revise (if you don't revise).

Exercise 12

Your own answer.

Review · Review: Units 1–5

Exercise 1

1. don't understand 2. interrupting 3. was crossing, dropped 4. used to be 5. since 6. have just hired 7. yet 8. sent 9. revise 10. until 11. starts

Exercise 2

1. I've worked here for three years. 2. I used to have long hair. 3. Unless you hurry, you'll miss the bus. 4. We still haven't found an office. 5. I put off my homework all the time. 6. Someone grabbed my bag while I was walking home.

Exercise 3

1. screen 2. distracted 3. crashed 4. tripped 5. up 6. up 7. profit 8. up 9. up 10. out

Exercise 4 (track 3+.10)

1. a teacher 2. five 3. phone apps for learning 4. made a profit 5. launch in Uzbekistan

Unit 6 · At the airport

Exercise 1

1 check in, 2 go through security, 3 go through passport control, 4 go to the gate, 5 board the plane, 6 take off, 7 land, 8 collect your hold luggage (2 and 3 can change places in some airports)

Exercise 2

1. liquids 2. delay 3. aisle 4. jet lag 5. boarding pass

Exercise 3

1. mustn't 2. don't have to 3. had to 4. has to 5. should

Exercise 4

1. have to / must 2. don't have to 3. can't / mustn't 4. should 5. can 6. mustn't / shouldn't

Exercise 5

1. You don't have to print your ticket. 2. You mustn't smoke on the plane. 3. You should drink water on long flights. 4. We had to change planes in Istanbul. 5. You can take one small bag.

Exercise 6 (track 3+.11)

1. Seoul 2. 14 3. 45 4. luggage / bags 5. Ivan

Exercise 7 (track 3+.12)

1. T 2. F (always have to wear it) 3. F (they can sleep in a special room) 4. T

Exercise 10

1. You mustn't (can't) smoke on the plane. 2. Yesterday we had to wait for four hours. 3. You must show your boarding pass. 4. She has to change planes in Dubai. 5. You should drink a lot of water.

Exercise 11

1. You don't have to print your boarding pass. 2. You mustn't (can't) take knives in your hand luggage. 3. We had to wait five hours for our flight. 4. You should arrive at the airport early. 5. Can I leave my luggage here?

Exercise 12

Your own answer.

Unit 7 · Homes

Exercise 1

1. studio 2. tenant, landlord 3. draughty 4. bright 5. furnished 6. mortgage

Exercise 2

1. much 2. as 3. the better 4. seen 5. absolutely

Exercise 3

2. Flat B is a bit bigger than Flat A. 3. Flat B isn't as modern as Flat A. 4. Flat A is far higher than Flat B. 5. Flat A isn't as old as Flat B.

Exercise 4

1. the more expensive 2. The bigger 3. the more 4. The earlier

Exercise 5

1. It's the cosiest café I've ever visited. 2. They're the noisiest neighbours we've ever had. 3. It's the strangest house I've ever seen.

Exercise 6 (track 3+.13)

1. 600 2. well-located (convenient) 3. balcony 4. noisy 5. bus

Exercise 7 (track 3+.14)

1 c, 2 a, 3 b

Exercise 10

1. much bigger 2. as noisy as 3. the cheapest 4. the better flat you get 5. the nicest house I've ever seen

Exercise 11

1. A flat in the centre is much more expensive than in the suburbs. 2. Our kitchen is a bit bigger than yours. 3. The closer to the metro, the higher (more expensive) the rent. 4. It's the cosiest house I've ever been in. 5. My neighbourhood isn't as noisy as yours.

Exercise 12

Your own answer.

Unit 8 · Fears and challenges

Exercise 1

1. nerve-racking 2. terrified 3. scary 4. challenging 5. motivating

Exercise 2

1. reading 2. to leave 3. in learning 4. to call 5. bored

Exercise 3

1. speaking 2. to face 3. being 4. to reach 5. waiting 6. to help 7. breathing 8. to try

Exercise 4

1. seeing 2. to bring 3. to take 4. smoking 5. breathing 6. to open

Exercise 5 (track 3+.15)

1. flying 2. one weekend 3. planes 4. breathing 5. short (40-minute) 6. Japan

Exercise 6 (track 3+.16)

1 a, 2 c, 3 d (extra: b)

Exercise 9

1. terrified of flying 2. refused to answer 3. avoid using 4. scared of dogs 5. looking forward to seeing

Exercise 10

1. I'm afraid (scared) of heights. 2. She decided to step out of her comfort zone. 3. Remember to take your passport! / Don't forget to take your passport! 4. I remember skydiving (jumping with a parachute) for the first time. 5. We stopped to rest (have a rest).

Exercise 11

Your own answer.

Unit 9 · From farm to table

Exercise 1

1. planted 2. picked 3. stored 4. packed 5. transported

Exercise 2

1. is grown 2. was built 3. was stolen 4. by 5. of

Exercise 3

1. are grown 2. is picked 3. isn't used 4. are delivered 5. Are, grown

Exercise 4

1. was completed 2. was designed 3. was damaged 4. was, restored 5. weren't taken

Exercise 5

1. is grown 2. built 3. was sent 4. visit 5. is harvested

Exercise 6 (track 3+.17)

1 Young trees are planted, 2 The trees are watered and protected, 3 The apples are picked, 4 washed and sorted, 5 stored at 1°C, 6 sent to supermarkets

Exercise 7 (track 3+.18)

1. Akmurza Rustembekov 2. 2002 3. 97 4. lift

Exercise 10

1. The wheat is harvested in August. 2. My bike was stolen yesterday. 3. This product isn't sold in Europe. 4. Who was this building designed by? 5. A lot of glass is recycled in Germany.

Exercise 11

1. This house was built in 1950. 2. The apples are picked by hand. 3. Where are these phones made? 4. The tower was designed by a famous architect. 5. Plastic packaging isn't used here.

Exercise 12

Your own answer.

Unit 10 · What would you do?

Exercise 1

1. white 2. return / give back 3. broke 4. guilty 5. unfair 6. dilemma

Exercise 2

1. had 2. were 3. rains 4. who 5. where

Exercise 3

1. found, 'd call 2. offered, wouldn't take 3. would, do, told 4. were, 'd return 5. 'd feel, broke

Exercise 4

1. snows 2. had 3. don't hurry 4. could

Exercise 5

1. That's the man who found my wallet. 2. This is the shop where I bought my bike. 3. She's the student whose essay was copied. 4. I lost the ring (that / which) my grandmother gave me.

Exercise 6 (track 3+.19)

1. Y 2. D 3. Y

Exercise 7 (track 3+.20)

1. a thief 2. a white lie 3. a bank 4. a judge

Exercise 10

1. If I knew the answer… 2. If I were (was) rich… 3. the woman who lives next door 4. If it rains… 5. the boy whose bike was stolen

Exercise 11

1. If I found a wallet, I'd take it to the police. 2. If I were you, I'd tell the truth. 3. This is the shop where I worked when I was a student. 4. What would you do if you could be invisible? 5. The man (person) who helped me was very kind.

Exercise 12

Your own answer.

Review · Review: Units 6–10

Exercise 1

1. don't have to 2. mustn't 3. had to 4. much 5. as 6. the better 7. flying 8. to lock 9. are grown 10. was designed 11. had 12. whose

Exercise 2

1. You don't have to bring food. 2. My flat isn't as big as yours. 3. The bridge was built in 1950. 4. If I had a car, I wouldn't take the bus. 5. I gave up smoking. 6. That's the hotel where we stayed last year.

Exercise 3

1. pass 2. lag 3. tenant 4. draughty 5. heights 6. zone 7. picked 8. packaging 9. lie 10. guilty

Exercise 4 (track 3+.21)

1. connecting 2. technical problem 3. 10:15 (a.m.) 4. airline
5. (hotel) voucher

Audioscripts

3+.01 **Unit 1 · Listen to three people talking about working from home. Match the speakers (1–3) with the opinions (A–E). There are two extra opinions.**

Speaker 1 I love it. I don't spend money on petrol or lunches in cafés any more, so at the end of the month I have much more in my bank account. I'm buying a new car next year with the money!

Speaker 2 Honestly, it's hard. At home there's always something – the washing, the TV, my cat. I start working, and an hour later I'm watching videos. I'm trying to be more disciplined, but it isn't easy.

Speaker 3 I'm an extrovert, so I find it lonely. I used to chat with my team every morning, and now I only see them on a screen. I really miss them.

3+.02 **Unit 1 · Listen to a screen-time survey report. Complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER.**

Presenter: Our survey of 2,000 teenagers found some surprising results. On average, teenagers spend seven hours a day in front of a screen – not including schoolwork. The most popular activity is watching videos, followed by gaming and messaging. Ninety per cent of teenagers check their phone in bed, and many say they're sleeping badly. Experts advise families to keep phones out of the bedroom at night.

3+.03 **Unit 2 · Listen to Dmitry's story. Answer the questions.**

Dmitry: It happened last winter. I was going to an important job interview, and I was running late. I was waiting at the bus stop and checking the time on my phone every ten seconds. When the bus arrived, I rushed towards it, but I slipped on the ice. My bag flew into the road, and a big truck was coming! Luckily, a man next to me grabbed my arm and pulled me back. The truck hit my bag – my laptop was completely destroyed. And the bus? It left without me. I was shaking. The stranger said, "Come on, I'll drive you." He drove me to the interview, and I arrived just in time. And guess what? He was the director of the company! I got the job.

3+.04 **Unit 2 · Listen to a strange coincidence. Choose the correct answer.**

Narrator: In 1940, twin brothers in Ohio, USA, were separated at birth and adopted by different families. Both families named the boys James. Both Jameses married women called Linda, divorced, and then married women called Betty. Both of them called their dogs Toy. They met again when they were thirty-nine – and found all these coincidences. Amazingly, they were both working as part-time sheriffs when they met!

3+.05 **Unit 3 · Listen to a grandmother talking about her childhood in a Kazakh village in the 1960s. Complete the notes with ONE or TWO words.**

Interviewer Grandma, what was your childhood like?

Grandma Very different from today! We lived in a small village. There was no bus, so I used to walk four kilometres to school every day, even in winter.

Interviewer What did you do in your free time?

Grandma We didn't have toys from shops. We used to play asyk – a game with small bones – and we made dolls from old clothes.

Interviewer And food?

Grandma Simple food. Meat, milk, bread. We never had bananas! I tried my first banana when I was twenty.

Interviewer Were your parents strict?

Grandma Oh yes. If we misbehaved, we had to carry water from the well. That was hard work!

Interviewer And now you live in the city.

Grandma Yes, I've lived in Almaty since 1985. That's over forty years now.

3+.06 **Unit 4 · Listen to a start-up team meeting. Tick the things they have done and cross the things they haven't done yet.**

Kamila OK, quick update. Ruslan, have we hired a designer yet?

Ruslan Yes, we hired Zara last week. And she's already finished the logo – look!

Kamila Wow, it's great. What about the office?

Ruslan We still haven't found one. Everything is too expensive in the centre.

Kamila OK. And the app? Have we launched it?

Ruslan Not yet. The developers have just fixed the last problem, so we're launching next Monday.

Kamila Perfect. And the good news – two investors have just agreed to put fifty thousand dollars into the company!

Ruslan Fantastic!

3+.07 **Unit 4 · Listen to an interview with Sabina, a café owner. Answer the questions.**

Interviewer Sabina, when did you open your café?

Sabina In September 2023. Before that, I worked in banks for ten years, and I wanted to do something creative.

Interviewer How's it going?

Sabina Really well. We've employed eight people so far, and we've just started selling our own cakes in two supermarkets.

Interviewer Was it difficult at first?

Sabina Very. In the first year, we didn't make a profit – the rent was too high. But we carried on.

Interviewer What's next?

Sabina I'd love to open a second café, but I haven't found the right place yet.

3+.08 **Unit 5 · Listen to a teacher giving advice before exam week. Complete the advice with ONE WORD.**

Teacher: Next week is exam week, so here's my advice. First, make a study plan for the whole week – what you'll revise each day. Second, study for forty-five minutes, then take a break. Your brain can't concentrate for three hours. Third, don't revise in bed – you'll fall asleep! Use a desk. If you feel stressed, go for a walk – fresh air really helps. And finally, the night before the exam, go to bed early. If you sleep well, you'll remember more.

3+.09 **Unit 5 · Listen to two friends talking about an online course. Choose the correct answer.**

Ella What are you doing, Nurlan?

Nurlan I'm enrolling on an online course in photography.

Ella Cool! How long is it?

Nurlan Six weeks. There's a video lesson every day and a task every week.

Ella Do you get a certificate?

Nurlan Yes, if I finish all the tasks. And I'm going to finish them, I promise myself!

Ella When does it start?

Nurlan It starts on Monday, but I'm going to watch the first video tonight.

3+.10 **Review · Listen to a podcast. Choose the correct answer. (5 points)**

Host My guest today is Asan, who runs a learning-app company. Asan, what did you do before?

Asan I used to be a school teacher. I loved teaching, but I saw that students were always on their phones. So I thought: why not put lessons on the phone?

Host When did you set up the company?

Asan Five years ago, with two friends. We've made six apps so far, mostly for learning languages and maths.

Host Is the business doing well?

Asan At first we made a loss every year. But last year, for the first time, we made a profit.

Host Congratulations! What's next?

Asan We're launching our apps in Uzbekistan next year. If that goes well, we'll try other countries too.

3+.11 **Unit 6 · Listen to four airport announcements. Complete the information.**

Announcement 1: Flight KC nine-two-one to Seoul is now boarding at gate fourteen. Please have your boarding pass and passport ready.
Announcement 2: Passengers for flight TK three-five-two to Istanbul, we're sorry to announce that your flight is delayed by forty-five minutes. Please wait in the departure lounge.
Announcement 3: Please do not leave luggage unattended at any time. Unattended bags will be removed and may be destroyed.
Announcement 4: This is the last call for passenger Ivan Petrov, travelling to Dubai. Please go to gate six immediately. The gate is closing.

3+.12 **Unit 6 · Listen to a flight attendant talking about her job. True (T) or false (F)?**

Interviewer What are the rules in your job?

Mira Lots! We have to arrive at the airport two hours before the flight for a safety meeting. We always have to wear our uniform – even on short flights – and our hair has to be tidy.

Interviewer Do you sleep on long flights?

Mira Yes, on very long flights we can sleep for a few hours in a special small room. We take turns.

Interviewer What's the hardest part?

Mira Jet lag, definitely. Sometimes I don't know what day it is!

3+.13 **Unit 7 · Listen. A couple are choosing between two flats. Complete the notes with ONE WORD or A NUMBER.**

Woman So, which one do you prefer?

Man Well, the flat on Abai Street is very well-located – it's two minutes from the metro.

Woman True, but it's six hundred dollars a month, and it's quite noisy and small. The bedroom is tiny.

Man And the Green Park flat?

Woman It's much cheaper – four hundred and fifty – and much quieter. And it has a balcony with a view of the park!

Man But it takes forty minutes to get to work by bus.

Woman Hmm. The cheaper the flat, the longer the journey. But I can read on the bus.

Man OK – let's choose Green Park. It's the best flat we've seen this month.

3+.14 **Unit 7 · Listen to a radio report about unusual homes. Match the homes with the facts.**

Reporter: People all over the world live in unusual homes. In Canada, a man built a house from thousands of recycled glass bottles – it's very bright inside. In the USA, a family lives in an old plane in the forest. And in the UK, a writer lives in a small house in a tree. With only twelve square metres, it's the smallest home in our report, but he says it's the cosiest place he's ever lived in.

3+.15 **Unit 8 · Listen to Zarina talking about a course for people who are afraid of flying. Complete the notes with ONE or TWO words.**

Zarina: For ten years I avoided flying. I took trains everywhere, even to Moscow – three days! My friends kept telling me to get help, so finally I decided to do a fear-of-flying course. It took one weekend. On the first day a pilot explained how planes work – why they don't fall, what the noises mean. That really helped. Then a psychologist taught us to breathe slowly when we feel panic. On Sunday we took a short flight together – just forty minutes. I was terrified at first, but I managed to stay calm. Now I'm planning to fly to Japan next spring. I can't wait!

3+.16 **Unit 8 · Listen to three people talking about a 30-day challenge. Match each speaker with the challenge.**

Speaker 1 My challenge was to stop eating sugar for thirty days. The first week was terrible – I kept dreaming about chocolate! But now I don't miss it.

Speaker 2 I decided to get up at five every morning. I'm not a morning person, so it was really challenging. But I managed to read eight books in a month!

Speaker 3 I tried deleting Instagram and TikTok for a month. At first I kept picking up my phone without thinking. But I'm sleeping much better now.

3+.17 **Unit 9 · Listen to a farmer talking about apple production. Put the stages in order (1–6).**

Farmer: Welcome to our orchard! People often ask how their apples are produced. First, young trees are planted in spring. For three or four years the trees are watered and protected from insects – we don't use strong chemicals, so it's hard work. In September the apples are picked by hand – machines damage them. Then they're washed and sorted by size and colour. The best ones are stored in our warehouse at one degree, so they stay fresh for months. Finally, they're sent to supermarkets all over the country.

3+.18 **Unit 9 · Listen to a tour guide talking about Baiterek in Astana. Complete the facts.**

Guide: This is Baiterek, the symbol of Astana. It was designed by the Kazakh architect Akmurza Rustembekov, and it was completed in 2002. The tower is ninety-seven metres tall – the number refers to 1997, when Astana became the capital. At the top there's a golden ball. Visitors are taken up by lift, and from there you can see the whole city.

3+.19 **Unit 10 · Listen to a radio show. Callers answer the question "What would you do if a shop gave you too much change?" Write Y (they would return it), N (they wouldn't) or D (it depends).**

Host Today's dilemma: a cashier gives you too much change – say, twenty dollars more. What would you do? First caller, Olga.

Olga I'd definitely give it back. The cashier would have to pay it from her own salary. That's not fair.

Host Marat?

Marat Honestly, it depends. If it was a small local shop, I'd return it. If it was a huge supermarket chain, I probably wouldn't. They make millions!

Host Interesting. Lucy?

Lucy I'd return it. If I kept it, I'd feel guilty for weeks!

3+.20 **Unit 10 · "Name it!" quiz. Listen to the definitions and write the words.**

Host: Name it! Number one: a person who takes things that aren't theirs. Number two: a small lie which you tell to be kind. Number three: a place where you can borrow money. Number four: a person whose job is to decide what is fair in a court.

3+.21 **Review · Listen to a phone call. Complete the notes. (5 points)**

Agent Sky Airlines, how can I help you?

Kate Hi. My connecting flight from Istanbul to Almaty was cancelled. What should I do?

Agent I'm very sorry. The flight was cancelled because of a technical problem. We've booked you on tomorrow's flight at ten fifteen a.m.

Kate And where do I sleep tonight?

Agent Don't worry – you don't have to pay for a hotel. It's paid by the airline. You just have to collect a hotel voucher at the transfer desk.

Kate OK, thank you.