GRAMMAR

"I _____ to go to school today," Tracey told her father. **NOT WANT**

"I understand, Tracey," he said. "Starting a new school can be very difficult. But you have to." A month before _____ family had moved to a new town and everything was still new and strange for Tracey. **THEY**

Dad smoothed Tracey's hair down and _____ her a little hug, **GIVE**

"When your classes _____ over, I'll pick you up, ok?" **BE**

When Tracey got to school and looked at the big building, she thought, "I wish I _____ run away," but she knew it was impossible. **CAN**

She took a deep breath and walked up the steps to school. She went straight into her _____ grade classroom. **FIVE**

"That must be Tracey," "Hello, Tracey!", "Welcome, Tracey!" the _____ in the room welcomed her. **CHILD**

Everyone seemed friendly and Tracey felt a little _____. **GOOD**

The father picked her up after school. "How was your day?" he asked. To his surprise Tracey answered that she _____ her new school. "You are a brave girl," her father said. "I'm proud of you." **LIKE**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

WORDFORMATION

"Travelling is my passion. I enjoy seeing new places. I've been to Moscow. My friends were surprised that I chose the _____ winter season for my trip" . **RECENT**

"According to them, it's almost _____ to survive in Russia in winter. They were mistaken of course!" **POSSIBLE**

"Moscow covered with snow is an absolutely _____ bright place" .**CHARM**

"Everything is decorated with _____ lights". **COLOUR**

"I stayed in a hotel near Gorky Park which is a nice place for _____ a huge skating rink and I often went ice skating. I couldn't skate well" .**ENTERTAIN**

"I was just a _____ but I quickly improved. Probably it was the music, lights and people's smiles around that gave me inspiration." **BEGIN**

The Internet is a great invention that has changed the way we communicate forever. Nowadays, if you want to exchange (29)_____ **INFORM** with someone, it's not important how far away the person is.
What (30) _____ **REAL** matters is whether he has access to the Internet or not.
I know that when people started to experiment with the Internet, it required lots of (31) _____ **EQUIP.**
Computers and other devices were very large in size and it was (32)_____ **POSSIBLE** to carry them around — they were always kept in a laboratory.
Now (33) _____ **ELECTRON** devices have got smaller — you can carry them in a handbag or in your pocket.
I'm not a (34) _____**SCIENCE,** or even an engineer, but I'm sure there will be lots of new Internet-related inventions in the near future

LIVEWORKSHEETS

You have received an email-message from your English-speaking pen-friend Duncan:

From: Duncan@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@oge.ru
Subject: Free time
...Recently I've heard about how to spend free time effectively. It's important to organise our free time wisely. *...Do you have enough free time, why? What do you usually do in your free time?* *What other activity would you like to try one day?...*

Write a message to Duncan and anwer his 3 questions.

Write 100 – 120 words.

Remember the rules of email writing.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

*пределите, в каком из текстов **A–F** содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы **1–7**. Один из вопросов останется без ответа.*

1. **How many artificial languages are there in the world?**
2. **Why did L. Zamenhof decide to create a universal language?**
3. **Why didn't L. Zamenhof turn one of the existing languages into a universal one?**
4. **Why was the new artificial language called Esperanto?**
5. **What are the main features of Esperanto?**
6. **Did L. Zamenhof want people to speak Esperanto instead of their native languages?**
7. **Why are people still interested in learning Esperanto?**

A. Esperanto is the easiest language to learn. In terms of hours, it takes four times less to learn Esperanto than any other European language. The words sound familiar to anyone who knows a European language. Esperanto has one definite article and no indefinite articles, nouns have no gender, and all the verbs are regular. The number of verb forms is very limited. And, apart from the simple vocabulary and structures, Esperanto was designed as culturally neutral.

B. L. Zamenhof was a polyglot - he spoke more than ten languages, including French, English, Spanish, German ahd Russian. It looked like the easiest way was to choose one of them and make it a common language. L. Zamenhof, however, didn't like that idea. He realised that the differences in the language structures and logical patterns were too big. Another reason against that decision was that choosing one language as an international one would put the speakers of all other languages at a great disadvantage.

C. A Polish doctor Ludovic Zamenhof became famous due to the language Esperanto which he invented in the late 19th century. At that time Europe suffered from conflicts caused by national and ethnic differences. L. Zamenhof dreamed of a tolerant world, free from wars. He believed that a common language could help promote understanding between people from different cultures and maintain peace.

D. L. Zamenhof believed that it was very important to make the universal language easy to learn and speak. In 1887, he published a book about the structure and vocabulary of the new artificial language (which did not have any name yet). L. Zamenhof wrote the book under the pen name *Doktoro Esperanto*. People who started learning the new language referred to it by the name of its author — Esperanto, which translates as "one who hopes."

E. Today, Esperanto is still alive and is used in different parts of the globe. According to the research, people have different reasons for learning Esperanto. Some people take it as a challenge of learning a new skill. The others support Zamenhof's idea of common peace which can be reached by means of a common language. There is an international community of Esperantists and the ability to speak Esperanto gives you access to this community.

F. There have been a few other artificial languages in the world but Esperanto is still the most popular one. The number of Esperanto speakers is about two million people. Some of them know the language well enough to be called advanced users and some are just beginners. According to Zamenhof's idea, Esperanto was supposed to become a universal Second language for the people of different countries. L. Zamenhof never meant his language to replace any of the national languages.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

	A	B	C	D	E	F

Task 2, SPEAKING

1) How many lessons do you usually have?

_____

2) What subject do you find the most difficult?

_____

3) What is your favourite weekday? Why do you like it?

_____

4) What sports facilities do you have in your school?

_____

5) Do you think school uniform is necessary or not? Why?

_____

6) What would you recommend your friends to improve English?

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LIVEWORKSHEETS