

SCRIPTS

UNIT 1

LESSON 3

Ex. 2. a.

- Good morning, everyone! Can you hear us well?
- Good morning, friends! Yeah, perfectly.
- Great! OK, so, today we have a bridge panel with our Belarusian friends and we're talking about school traditions in the UK. **Well**, what is question No. 1, "syabry"?
- Can I start? Thank you. Is Buckswood a typical school in the UK?
- **Actually**, there is a wide range of schools in the UK. Buckswood School is a typical boarding school. **In fact**, there are about 500 boarding schools where students live as well as study.
- Could you say a few words about your school day? **I mean**, how long does a school day last?
- **Normally**, school starts at nine o'clock in the morning and finishes at about three o'clock in the afternoon. Before the lessons begin, our form tutor takes the register to check who is absent.
- **Well**, as we live in the school, our school day seems longer. But it only seems, **you know**. From 3 o'clock p.m. till 5 o'clock p.m. we have prep when we should do our homework for the next day. After the prep, we dive into a great variety of extra-curricular activities to get to know lots of interesting things.
- My question is about foreign languages. Everybody agrees that English is an international language. **Perhaps**, you guys, don't have to learn other languages, do you?
- **Of course**, we do! The most popular foreign language on the British curriculum is French. **By the way**, in our school we learn three foreign languages at the same time: French, Spanish, and Mandarin. **To be honest**, Mandarin is quite a challenge for me.
- Thank you, friends! We'll continue after a short break.

Ex. 3. a.

- Welcome back, everyone! We're ready to answer your next questions.
- I see all of you are wearing a school uniform now. Do students have to wear school uniforms every day?
- Nowadays British schools encourage the use of uniforms as a means of discipline and positive behaviour. **So** yes, we have to wear it during the lessons and ... **as a matter of fact** it helps because if you are smartly-dressed, you have no desire to start a fight and tear your uniform.
- I'd like to add that ... **firstly**, wearing the same kind of clothing gives you a feeling of unity with the people. **Secondly**, you won't get lost on a school trip. **Finally**, I **just really** love the colours of Buckswood school.

- Thank you, guys. Now we are ready for the next question!
- I see an emblem badge with the motto on your school uniform. Does every school have an emblem and a motto?
- I think yes. **I feel like** schools want to stand out from the rest, that's why they choose their emblems and mottos very seriously. **For example**, our school's motto is "We are preparing for life", and, **actually**, that's true.
- I'd like to ask you about school travelling. How often do you go on school field trips?
- **Well**, at least once a term. From a young age, children get to learn lots of interesting things by visiting the local farm, the nearby forest, shops, parks, and museums to enrich their studies. **Furthermore**, there is at least one overseas trip per year for older students, giving them an opportunity to practise the language skills.
- Dear participants, we are really glad to have such a great opportunity to discuss our school life with you. We are looking forward to having the next bridge panel with you!

Ex. 4. b.

In fact, there are about 500 boarding schools where students live as well as study.

Normally, school starts at 9 o'clock in the morning and finishes at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Well, as we live in school, our school day seems longer.
But it only seems, **you know**.

Ex. 4. c.

1. **Well**, what is question No. 1, "syabry"?
2. **Actually**, there is a wide range of schools in the UK.
3. **Perhaps**, you guys, don't have to learn other languages.
4. **Of course**, we do! The most popular foreign language on the British curriculum is French.
5. **To be honest**, Mandarin is quite a challenge for me.
6. **I mean**, how long does a school day last?
7. **I feel like** schools want to stand out from the rest, that's why they choose their emblems and mottos very seriously.
8. **For example**, our school's motto is "We are preparing for life", and, **actually**, that's true.
9. I'd like to add that ... **firstly**, wearing the same kind of clothing gives you a feeling of unity with the people. **Secondly**, you will not get lost on a school trip. **Finally**, I **just really** love the colours of Buckswood school.
10. From a young age, children get to learn lots of interesting things by visiting the local farm, the nearby forest, shops, parks, and museums to enrich their studies. **Furthermore**, there is at least one overseas trip per year for older students, giving them an opportunity to practise the language skills.

LESSON 5

Ex. 2. a.

Alan: What are you reading, George?

George: Um, I'd like to join a school club but I can't choose. Could you help me, please?

Alan: Sure! You don't need to read this! If you enjoy playing team sports, the Rugby Club is the best for you! You need...

George: Thank you but I'm not good at running. Active sport is not my passion.

Alan: Really? Then, maybe you like cooking? Why don't you join the Cooking Club?

George: Actually, I hate cooking. I know that I need to learn it as I'll have to cook for myself when I go to university but not this year. I prefer doing something more serious. I also love experimenting.

Alan: If you want to experiment, you should try the Science Society. I joined it last year and I've decided to sign up again as a lab assistant this year. They experiment with a wide variety of things. My favourites are egg drops, mousetrap race cars, and making your very own crystals. Mr Berton encourages students to understand how things work in our life and they usually demonstrate excellent academic performance.

George: Sounds great! What do I need to do?

Alan: You needn't do anything special. You ought to go to the first meeting to sign up for society.

George: Thank you very much for your advice! Oh, when is the meeting?

Alan: You must be in the Science Lab at 10.00 a.m. tomorrow.

LESSON 7

Ex. 2. b.

Alex: The first Sunday of October is Teacher's Day in Belarus. At schools, it is usually celebrated on the Friday before this day. Both teachers and students enjoy having classes on Teachers' Day in our school because it isn't a typical day. It is a self-governing day. It means that senior students dress up like their teachers and teach their juniors, the same way as their teachers do. The day begins with a ceremony where an 11th year student receives the symbolic key to the school from the school Headteacher and becomes the Headteacher for one day. As the day passes, the students perform various activities that are usually held by the teachers. Sometimes, the teachers also sit in the classes acting like students, jumping at the opportunity to feel like children again and have great fun. This holiday sets up a deep understanding between the teachers and their students. Such a role-play encourages scholars to develop their communicative skills and demonstrate good manners. It is a great responsibility to be a teacher so students ought to share academic knowledge at a high level. We have had this tradition for 30 years.

Nikita: One of my favourite special days held at school is Good Mood Day (or Positive Day). Our team of teachers and school volunteers (usually senior students) set up various untypical activities to cheer us up, and they do it pretty well, I should say. Last time I really enjoyed “Let’s Hug School Together” flash mob because we needed every student to hug our giant school, of course, we were laughing a lot while doing it. We were jumping for joy when we finally achieved the goal. That activity united absolutely everyone, even our security lady. While in primary school I remember blowing bubbles together, singing funny songs, and making a tree from our good wishes cards to each other. So every school year brings a wide range of absolutely different activities. And I am looking forward to the next Good Mood Day and its surprises.

Ex. 2. d.

Kate: Our school’s anniversary is coming soon. There will be a wide range of activities to mark the occasion. We will need to prepare food for the event and a stage performance. Today the School Council has chosen me as a leader of the volunteer team and this fact makes my knees tremble. I have just asked my elder brother what they did on the previous occasion when he was a student. He has kindly promised me to help. Luckily, he works as a children’s animator at a local shopping centre and has a rich experience of amusing people.

George: You already know that we learn Mandarin Chinese as a foreign language at Buckswood School and it’s not surprising that we like celebrating the Chinese New Year on a regular basis. The last celebration was based on the year of the Pig – the twelfth in the 12-year cycle of Chinese zodiac signs. Buckswoodian team of volunteers worked really hard to set up a great variety of performances, competitions and educational presentations to show the rest of the students the impressive traditions and history behind the Chinese New Year. Personally, I was mostly impressed by the costume of a giant dragon that was hiding a lot of dancers inside. Besides, all the students needed to eat Chinese food with chopsticks. Luckily, they were given a week to practise their Chinese dining etiquette. The celebration traditionally lasts a week, so now I can say for sure that every student at my school got used to eating Chinese food with chopsticks perfectly well.

LESSON 9

Ex. 1. b.

Kate: Hi, my name’s Kate. I am making an official video for the school website. Could you answer some questions about our school traditions?

Interviewee 1: Hi, sure. It can’t hurt to try. Right?

Kate: Exactly! Could you introduce yourself?

Interviewee 1: Oh, yes. I’m George, the 8th former.

Kate: Well, George, does our school have traditional celebrations that make all the students get prepared and participate in with no one missing the boat.

Interviewee 1: Um ... Yep, the first thing that comes to my mind is the colourful celebration of the “International Day” which is held every March to mark the school’s cultural **diversity**. As you know, our school has over 400 students from 50 different nations, so on International Day, our gym gets filled with various songs and costumes from around the world.

Kate: Sounds impressive! Tell me more about the ceremony and how it is held, please.

Interviewee 1: Well, usually students are divided into cultural groups to represent their country, decorating the gym with their national colours and flags, playing music, getting dressed in their national costumes, and selling traditional food from their country to raise money for charity. Last year’s event was a great success and the students raised £2000. Everyone was jumping for joy!

Kate: Wow! You always jump at the chance to help people and succeed in doing that! I see that this school tradition gives great opportunities to practise how to achieve global goals together. Thank you for sharing such a special experience with us. Have a good day!

Interviewee 1: Likewise. It was a pleasure! Bye!

Kate: Hello, Melissa. Do you have a minute to answer several questions for the website video?

Interviewee 2: Hi, Kate. Sure. But can we go outside to chill out a bit? I need fresh air. What topic are you working on this time?

Kate: What school special day or celebration can you tell me about?

Interviewee 2: There are lots of them. I am a member at our school charity society, you know, and we have already set up various campaigns to raise money. Some campaigns have successfully turned into traditional school events and now we are looking for new ideas to try. I feel like we are heading in the right direction.

Kate: No doubt, Melissa! I know that your society has been working hard for 5 years. But what was the last big event you participated in?

Interviewee 2: Yep, we have done a great job. Mm ... the last event... Oh! Our society set up a huge cake sale on Friday 26 September. Everyone knows someone who is affected by cancer. We jumped at the chance to help fight against cancer and eating cake was the great opportunity for us all to get together and raise money at the same time!

Kate: Melissa, thank you a lot. After today’s interview, I realised that the Brits are one of the most generous and human-oriented nations in the world.

Interviewee 2: We just set a good example for other nations to follow. That’s it.

LESSON 12

Listening

Eton celebrates St Andrew’s Day

Eton’s pupils, their families, and staff at the College were offered a wide range of activities on Saturday 25 November in celebration of St Andrew’s Day. The celebration is a special occasion in the College’s calendar and the festivities and the weather were great!

In addition to the legendary Wall Game, those joining the celebrations were given the opportunity to enjoy performances in Debating and Speeches; music from the Eton College Musical Society and the Jazz Band; exhibition matches in Rackets, Fencing, Water Polo and Association football, and visits to the College Collections and Design and Drawing Schools.

While the Eton Wall Game gathered its crowds of parents and boys at College Field, the Headmaster led crowds of parents around the school on a tour of Eton's historic buildings. Parents and boys had a chance to see Lower School, where they learned of the school's history and the role of several men in turning Eton into a school of academic excellence and prestige. The tour started in the school courtyard with a statue of King Henry IV in the centre. By tradition, you always walk with the statue on your left side, closest to your heart. The visitors had a chance to see one of the main teaching rooms, where another of Eton's traditions is valued – graffiti. Lots and lots of it. All over the place. Today you can pay for official graffiti to be added, as two Princes recently did. In fact, graffiti is found all over the college. Finally, the visitors headed for the Museum of Eton Life. It brings alive various aspects of the Eton experience across six centuries. The visitors also saw a new display which illustrates the boarding life of boys at the school in the 21st century: what and where pupils learn, eat, and live.

UNIT 2

LESSON 2

Ex. 2. a.

Kate: Well, I'm really hungry! I could eat a pig!

Alex: No problem, Kate. There is a variety of dishes from pork on the menu. Would you like to try Belarusian cuisine?

Kate: Sure! What would you recommend?

Alex: Well, traditionally, many Belarusian dishes are prepared from potatoes, perhaps, the most popular vegetable in our country. We say potato is the king of the Belarusian table. For example, you can have well-known draniki.

Kate: Draniki? Those yummy pancakes made from grated potatoes and onion and served with sour cream?

Alex: Exactly. I know you like them. At this café, they also serve draniki with caviar and parsley and parsley sauce. Look! They have a variation of draniki called Kalduny. They are draniki stuffed with juicy minced pork or beef. They are slightly crunchy, topped with sour cream and dill, and definitely worth a try.

Kate: Sounds delicious. And what's this? Is it a pie?

Alex: Yes, it's Babka. It's a national dish made from grated potatoes too. It also has some fried bacon and onion and it is baked in the oven. My mum is going to make it for breakfast tomorrow.

Kate: Really? I can't resist to try it! By the way, you said there are some dishes from pork here.

Alex: Oh yes! I thought it was a joke actually. Let me see. I'd recommend you the country-style pork stew in a pot.

Kate: What does it include?

Alex: The dish includes juicy pork pieces combined with homemade fried sala, potatoes, bell peppers, tomatoes, and mushrooms.

Kate: Sala? What is sala?

Alex: Um, it's salted pork fat. I like to eat it cold with bread, green onion, and pickled cucumbers.

Kate: Sounds weird. Is it tasty?

Alex: Incredibly tasty! I'll give you some at home if you want.

Kate: OK. I know what I'll order. It looks appetising! Is this a kind of soup?

Alex: What? Machanka? It's a Belarusian soup-like stew made with pork, mushrooms, onion, sour cream, flour, and beef stock (бульон / булён). The meat can also include bacon, sausages, or ham, all cut into very small pieces. It is typically served with thick pancakes which you need to dip in the stew.

Kate: Sounds mouth-watering but ... it's a bit heavy for me.

Alex: You're right but don't worry! We can share one portion.

Kate: Good idea! Can I have something to drink?

Alex: Sure. They offer kvas, a fizzy bread drink similar to Cola. I think I'll have a glass of kvas. There is also a wide choice of berry juices: currant, cranberry, blueberry, and others.

Kate: No, thank you. Just a bottle of mineral water.

Alex: Sparkling or still?

Kate: Sparkling, please.

Alex: Oh I forgot! I've got a surprise for you.

Kate: What's this? Candies? Are they sweet?

Alex: Try them.

Kate: Oh, sweet, sour, and bitter! Amazing! What's this?

Alex: It's our traditional Belarusian cranberry in sugar. They say it's very healthy.

Kate: I like it. I'll buy some for my British friends.

LESSON 5

Ex. 1. b.

Kate: Wow, Alex! Have you cooked a real British "fry-up" yourself?

Alex: Pardon, "fry-up"? What is it?

Kate: Oh, we call a "fry-up" *a traditional English breakfast*.

Alex: Oh I see. Make yourself at home. Please, sit down and help yourself to the bacon with scrambled eggs while they are still hot. To be honest, it's the first time I've made scrambled eggs myself; we usually have boiled or fried ones. Oh, Kate, be careful, the pan is very hot, don't burn yourself.

Kate: Mmm... Everything is yummy, the eggs are well-cooked. We scramble eggs or fry them, rarely boil them. Some people like poached eggs. And gourmets are crazy about one-eyed jack egg. In everyday life we seldom have a fry-up, many people, especially, children have a bowl of cereal or muesli with milk or porridge early in the morning. Some British people eat toasts with butter and jam (strawberry, raspberry, or apricot) or marmalade (a type of jam made from oranges) and a cup of tea. Tastes differ, you know. But personally, I like a fry-up, which may also include baked beans, sausages, fried bread, fried tomatoes, and mushrooms. It gives you energy for a longer period of time.

Alex: Absolutely agree. That's why my mum takes care of us and prepares a nutritious meal *for breakfast*.

Kate: Cool! What does she usually cook?

Alex: My favourite breakfast is thin pancakes with jam or honey. Sometimes mum bakes cabbage or meat pies. But mostly we have fried eggs with sausages or boiled eggs with some salt or mayo or porridge made of different grains: rice, buckwheat, and oatmeal. Followed by a cup of tea or cocoa. Adults can't start their day without coffee.

Kate: Sounds good. Alex, what's that on your finger?

Alex: I cut myself while slicing the bacon. But it's OK. Don't worry.

Kate: Take care of yourself.

Ex. 2. a.

Kate: By the way, do you need to take *a packed lunch* to school?

Alex: Thank God, nope! I don't like the smell of food in my backpack. The gymnasium canteen offers us a wide range of dishes on the menu. We are lucky to have *a hearty lunch* of two courses and *dessert*. We normally have various

kinds of soup for *the first course*, for example, beetroot soup called “borshch” cabbage soup called “shchy” and chicken or beef broth (bouillon). *The second course* is often presented by mashed potatoes with sausages or pork chops or well-stewed fish with some salad. *For dessert*, we may have a sweet bun with a cup of tea or a glass of kampfot.

Kate: Kampfot? What’s that?

Alex: Oh, well... erm it’s a popular homemade drink, usually made with red berries, stewed in sugar and water. This is served cold. Do you have anything similar?

Kate: I don’t think so. Perhaps, American popular smoothie is slightly similar.

Alex: Smoothies are popular in Belarus as well, but it is completely different stuff, I think. Where do you usually have lunch?

Kate: Like you at school, but I take a packed lunch that consists of a cheese or meat sandwich, a packet of crisps, a piece of fruit, and a drink. Sometimes I go to our school canteen. It offers lots of stuff to try: fish fingers with broccoli and macaroni or roasted chicken legs with jacket potatoes accompanied by a mixed salad. *For dessert*, I prefer a raspberry rice pudding or a cornflake tart.

Alex: How appetising that sounds. My mouth is watering. Do you want another helping?

Kate: Why not? It’s incredibly tasty.

Alex: Oh, really? Help yourself, please!

Kate: Mmm... Thank you, Alex, for breakfast. It’s definitely made my day at the very start.

Alex: My pleasure.

Ex. 4. b.

The Sunday roast as a traditional dinner in the UK

Dinner is the most important meal of the day in the British culture. In some regions, you may hear not dinner, but supper or even tea. Brits love and value this meal because families get together to eat and share their impressions of the working day. On Friday evening many families eat the British speciality of fish and chips. On other workdays, they usually have meat or fish with boiled or roast potatoes and vegetables. After the main dish, they can have a pudding with a cup of tea.

The nation’s favourite dinner takes place on Sunday but it is eaten at lunch-time and called a Sunday roast (or Sunday dinner). It traditionally includes roast beef with roast potatoes, peas, Brussels sprouts, green beans, Yorkshire pudding, and gravy. Other vegetable dishes served for dinner can include mashed turnip, roast parsnip, boiled or steamed cabbage, broccoli, green beans, and boiled carrots.

LESSON 6

Ex. 3. a.

Croissants

When you think of the croissant you probably think of France, because the word sounds very French but according to one story they were first made in

Hungary in 1686. The Turkish army was outside the walls of the city of Budapest. Early in the morning the bakers of Budapest were making bread when they heard some noise, as at that time the Turks were making a tunnel through the city walls. They were sure that nobody could hear them so early in the morning. The bakers woke the city up and Budapest was saved. To celebrate the occasion, the bakers made bread in the shape of the crescent ['krez(ə)nt] moon on the Turkish flag – and croissants are still eaten today, hundreds of years after the battle and thousands of miles from Budapest.

LESSON 7

Ex. 1. b.

Reporter: Meet the participants of the Young Chefs competition. Let's see what they are going to cook today?

Speaker 1: I'm going to make paella, the national dish of Spain. There are many, many paella recipes. Paella ingredients depend on local traditions and the ingredients available. Anything from fresh garden to holiday left-overs will do! In fact, there are two versions of the origin of its name. According to the first one, the dish was named after the pan it is cooked in, a Paellera. The other one says the name comes from the Arabic word "baquia," which simply means "leftovers." So, historically, paella was introduced by Valencia farm workers as the delicious solution to leftovers. I want to make seafood paella which is typical in the region where I live. It's rice boiled at a low heat in a broth of fried onions, minced garlic, chopped tomatoes, green beans, spices, slightly fried lobsters and prawns. Extremely tasty!

Speaker 2: Today I'm preparing a BBQ dish. Beefsteak is really traditional in my country. Grilled steaks have been part of the American diet for several centuries. The first beefsteak dinners were organised by workers in New York City in the late 1800s. A beefsteak is a thick slice of meat that is grilled or fried. It depends on a person's taste how much the meat is cooked: rare – the meat is cooked for a short time and is mostly red; medium – the meat inside is pink, the outside is grey-brown; well done – the meat is completely cooked. Today I'm making a medium-rare grilled steak. It's important not to overcook it because I want to make it juicy, not dry. I really like the dish because it's simple and fast. Grill it for just 20 minutes, sprinkle with salt and pepper and your perfect dinner is ready! It's rather heavy so I'm going to serve it with steamed broccoli and carrots.

Speaker 3: I'm from Poland and I'm making bigos. It's a popular Polish stew made with various kinds of chopped meat such as pork, beef, lamb, bacon, and ham stewed with fresh white cabbage, sauerkraut*, mushrooms and tomatoes. The history of Polish bigos begins many centuries ago. However, the 17th century bigos was cooked without pickled cabbage. It was either made sour with vinegar, lemons, or even gooseberries; sweet with sugar and raisins; or spicy with pepper, cinnamon, and other spices. The bigos which Poles eat today has its roots in the 18th century. Bigos was taken on journeys and for hunting and the dish was called "hunter's stew". Now bigos is a traditional pot dish, usually made during the winter months or for special occasions.

*pickled cabbage

LESSON 10

Ex. 2. b.

The first recorded mention of a sandwich-like meal dates back to the 1st Century B.C. Many people though connect the origin of the word “sandwich” “with” John Montagu, the 4th Earl of Sandwich, and a British statesman. He didn’t really “invent” the sandwich but he definitely made it popular. He saw small sandwiches in Greece and Turkey and made good use of the idea later.

People believe that in about 1762, he asked to serve meat between two slices of bread which helped him continue a game without a lunch break and even dinner. People liked the idea and the name stuck! Nobody knows whether it is true but many people believe this story. Sadly, the name of the real inventor is unknown.

LESSON 12

Listening

Worried about the eating habits of your teenager? Do they prefer fast or processed food to a healthy option? Help them have independence in the kitchen with our simple but nutritious recipes ...

Grilled courgette, bean and cheese quesadilla [keɪsə'diə] is a great choice for your teen to cook a tasty Mexican-style dinner for a friend.

You will need the following ingredients:

- 1 onion, finely chopped;
- 4 tsp of olive oil;
- 4 garlic cloves, finely chopped;
- 1 tbsp of tomato sauce;
- 400g of canned beans;
- 3 courgettes, sliced;
- 175g of cheddar cheese, grated;
- 1 green pepper, finely chopped;
- a large handful of parsley, chopped;
- 8 flour tortillas.

Method

Fry the onion in half of the olive oil for about 5 mins. Add the garlic and stir the mixture. Cook over a low heat for 1 min more. Add the tomato sauce, beans and a few tablespoons of water. Heat through, then mash up with the back of a fork and season.

Meanwhile, put the courgette slices in the remaining oil with some seasoning. Place on a hot pan and cook for a couple of mins on each side.

Mix the cheese, pepper, and parsley in a bowl. Spread the bean mash over half of the tortillas. Lay the courgette slices on top and sprinkle with cheese. Top with the remaining tortillas, pressing the two together. Cook in the hot pan, carefully turning, for about 1–2 min each side and until the cheese has begun to melt and the tortillas are crunchy.

Help yourself!

UNIT 3

LESSON 2

Ex. 6. a.

Speaker 1: I don't think I could live without money. I have a wife and five kids. Who would give us a place to stay? And what chores do you think my five children can do to get enough food for us all! We can hardly afford to live on the money I earn, and I'm afraid to think what will happen if I lose my job.

Speaker 2: I will definitely be able to live without money for some time. I have lots of friends and we could swap some services, but I don't think I could afford to live like that for a long time. Imagine, if I wanted to purchase something expensive, say a new house or a new car, I would prefer to have enough money to do it or get a loan from the bank, but I definitely wouldn't spend years washing somebody's windows to get a second-hand car.

Speaker 3: I agree that people consume too much, but this approach has its limits. It's easy to see how we can grow food and build houses without money. But it is harder to see how we'd produce smartphones or build spaceships this way.

Speaker 4: It seems to me she wasn't living without money. In my opinion, she was living with other people's money. She didn't live in the woods hunting for food, so she was still dependent on money, whether it was hers or others'.

Speaker 5: Money buys you food, a roof over your head, clothing, transportation, entertainment; it buys you education and health for when you are sick. We spend 8 hours or more earning money. Who would spend their whole day trying to get something if it were not the most important thing in the world to them? Quite clearly, money makes the world go round.

LESSON 3

Ex. 3. a.

Diane Sawyer, 13: I usually get 10 pounds per week from my parents. I save 5 pounds and spend the rest. I put the money in my piggy bank not to spend more than I planned. I haven't counted it for a while, so I'm not sure how much there is at the moment.

Generally, I spend my money on sweets and snacks. If I want to buy something expensive, I can either save up for it myself or borrow some money from my parents. Usually, I have to pay them back, but sometimes, if I'm doing well at school, they just buy the things I want.

Tina Johnson, 11: I don't get any pocket money because I'm too young to go shopping on my own. I save up money from Christmas and birthdays. My grandparents usually give me 20 pounds for every holiday, so I have got quite a lot at the moment – about 100 pounds.

One of the things I'm saving up for now is one of those self-balancing scooters, called Hoverboard. They cost about 150 pounds. I don't think my parents can afford to buy it now, so I'll have to wait till I save up enough money myself.

Anne Grace Corley, 13: My mum gives me 15 pounds a week and says I can either spend it in the canteen at school or she'll make me a packed lunch, and then I save the money to spend on whatever I want.

But I've got an elder brother. He's 16 and never has enough money though he gets as much as I do. He just doesn't know how to budget it properly. He sometimes asks me to lend him some money to buy something expensive. Last week he bought a pair of trainers, and now he owes me 50 pounds. I hope he'll pay it back one day.

Brian Corben, 14: I get 10 pounds a week from my mum and 20 pounds a month from my dad. I try to set aside some money for emergencies but end up spending all of it. I like hanging out with my friends and when they buy something I want to get the same stuff as my friends.

Doug Everton, 14: Currently, I have only 15 pounds per month. It's not enough to live on, but my parents think differently. They offered me to get a part-time job at my dad's shop if I want more. But I don't want to waste my weekend doing something boring. I'd rather sleep in. I'm doing chores around the house, like my friends do, to earn more money. Last week I gave my dad a bill saying he owed me 18 pounds for washing his car and vacuum-cleaning the house.

LESSON 5

Ex. 2. a.

Situation 1

Shop-assistant: Hello! Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, thank you. I'd like to buy a present for a friend. He's a fan of Star Wars. I've been looking for a smartphone case with any of the Star Wars characters on it for several weeks. But I haven't found anything so far.

Shop-assistant: I think we have something you need. Have you seen this model? It has Darth Vader on it and is very rare.

Customer: Oh, thanks a lot. That's exactly what I've been looking for.

Situation 2

Ann: Hi Mike! What's wrong? Why do you look so upset?

Mike: You know, I've just broken open my piggy bank and counted the money I have.

Ann: And so? How much money have you got?

Mike: Not much really.

Ann: How long have you been saving?

Mike: I've been saving up for a year to buy a new tablet. But I've saved up only half of the money I need.

Ann: Oh, what a shame! You know, last year I was also trying to save up for a new phone but ended up borrowing from my parents. I promised to pay them back, though.

Situation 3

Dad: Darling, it seems to me we've been spending a lot of money recently.

Mum: Yes, I know. Our expenses have risen in the last few months. Did you forget? Our twins started school in September, and it costs a fortune to pay for their education. It was your idea to send them to the best private school in town.

Dad: Oh, yes, right. Education is the most important thing.

Mum: Actually, we haven't bought everything they need yet. We might have to tighten our belts for a while.

Situation 4

Son: Dad, I think you've forgotten to give me my pocket money this week.

Dad: No, I haven't. I don't think you'll get any pocket money this week. Do you remember our agreement? You do your chores, and I give you your pocket money.

Son: So what? I've vacuumed the whole house and dusted the furniture.

Dad: OK. And what about the laundry? I've been asking you to pick up your dirty clothes and wash them for a week and they are still lying around.

Son: OK. I'll do it right now.

Situation 5

Teacher: Mrs Brown, here's your daughter's school report. As you see, she has failed four tests this month.

Mrs Brown: Oh, really. I didn't know about that.

Teacher: In my opinion, she hasn't been studying hard enough recently. Do you know the reasons?

Mrs Brown: I think I do. She's been working as a waitress three times a week for the last two months. She's always wanted to get a part-time job. She promised this wouldn't influence her grades. But now I see that it has.

Teacher: I hope things will get back to normal after a while.

Ex. 5. a.

1. – I've been looking for a smartphone case with any of the Star Wars characters on it for several weeks. But I haven't found anything so far.

– Have you seen this model? It has Darth Vader on it and is very rare.

– Oh, thanks a lot. That's exactly what I've been looking for.

2. – How long have you been saving?

– I've been saving up for a year to buy a new tablet. But I've saved up only half of the money I need.

3. – Darling, it seems to me we've been spending a lot of money recently.

– Yes, I know. Our expenses have risen in the last few months.

4. – I've vacuumed the whole house and dusted the furniture.

– And what about the laundry? I've been asking you to pick up your dirty clothes and wash them for a week and they are still lying around.

5. – As you see, she has failed four tests this month.
- In my opinion, she hasn't been studying hard enough recently.
 - She's been working as a waitress three times a week for the last two months.
 - She's always wanted to get a part-time job.

LESSON 6

Ex. 5. a.

Speaker 1: Lotteries? I hate them. In fact, I've been playing for ten years, but haven't won a penny. Only this month I've already bought ten tickets and guess what! The same result. But maybe I'll get lucky next month.

Speaker 2: I play every month. I always choose the same numbers and, actually, I have already won once. It wasn't a big sum of money – just 20 pounds – but I believe my lucky number will help me to win more. But I'm not telling you which number it is.

Speaker 3: Lotteries are a waste of money and time. They create false expectations and teach people the wrong values of getting easy money without making any effort. I've been working hard all my life never relying on anybody to support me and I'm proud of what I have achieved.

Speaker 4: I've been reading a lot about lotteries lately and I have found out that your chances of winning a lottery are slim. According to statistics, it's the same as to be struck by lightning. Now I'm looking for a new way of making money.

LESSON 12

Listening

Dialogue 1

Customer: Why are things taking so long? I've been waiting for 15 minutes.

Shop assistant: I'm sorry to keep you waiting. It looks like our computer is down.

Customer: You mean I won't be able to pay by credit card?

Shop assistant: I'm afraid so. It's cash only at the moment.

Customer: Well. That's great! I haven't got any cash on me, so I'll have to leave it.

Shop assistant: There's an ATM just round the corner. If you want, you can withdraw some money there. I'll put it aside for you.

Customer: Wonderful! I'll be back in a minute.

Dialogue 2

Nick: Do you know that Mike has found a part-time job?

Kate: Really? That's great news!

Nick: He's been looking for it for several months and now he'll work as a junior shop assistant.

Kate: He must be really pleased about that. He'll finally get some extra cash to buy a tablet. He's been saving up for it for a while, but still can't afford to buy it.

Nick: If I were him, I would probably do the same. I hate borrowing money from somebody because you always think how you will pay it back. I'd rather get a job or do some chores.

Kate: I'm not sure. I think I'd rather focus on my studies right now. Then in the future, I'll be able to earn more money.

Dialogue 3

Lisa: Can you lend me ten pounds, please? I want to buy a bag and I'm short of cash.

Charlotte: Which bag? You've already bought a bag this week.

Lisa: This one's different. It matches the shoes I bought two weeks ago. I've been looking for the right colour for ages, since I bought the shoes, so I can't miss this chance.

Charlotte: Can't you ask your parents to give you some extra money?

Lisa: No, I can't. I already owe them twenty pounds, which I borrowed to buy the shoes. And besides, I broke open my piggy bank, but I still don't have enough.

Charlotte: I know the bag you're talking about. It costs a fortune. If you ask me, you're just pouring money down the drain.

Lisa: OK. I will be more responsible with my money in the future and cut down on my expenses. But now, can I borrow ten pounds, please?

Charlotte: Yes, you can. Here you are.

Dialogue 4

John: What are you doing? Would you like to go out?

Kevin: No, I can't. I'm baking a cake.

John: What? Are you serious? You've never cooked anything before.

Kevin: It's for the Bake Sale tomorrow. Our school has decided to raise money and donate it to this animal shelter.

John: That's a great idea!

Kevin: Actually, it's not the first time we've had such events. Last year we organised an auction and a Pajama Day. It was fun and we raised a lot of money for charity.

John: Sounds interesting. I think our school should do the same. I'll browse the Internet for some ideas.

UNIT 4

LESSON 1

Ex. 2. c.

1. April Fool's Day is celebrated on 1 April. It's a special day for jokes, humour and playing harmless tricks on people.

2. St Patrick's Day is a cultural and religious event held on 17 March each year in Ireland.

3. International Women's Day has been celebrated on 8 March since 1977 as the day of women's rights and world peace.

4. While 25 December is the date when most people celebrate Christmas. Orthodox churches in Belarus, Ukraine, Russia, Greece, and some other countries celebrate Christmas on 7 January.

5. New Year's Day is the first day of the New Year, 1 January.

6. 9 May, Victory Day, is dedicated to veterans and celebrates the victory over Nazi Germany in World War II. It's a public holiday when offices, schools, and most businesses are closed for the celebrations.

7. Easter is a religious holiday that falls on the 1st Sunday after the Full Moon date in spring. That is when Catholics observe it. Many Eastern Orthodox churches follow the Julian calendar and have another date for the event.

8. Kupala Night or Kupalle is a traditional celebration in Belarus, Poland, Ukraine, and Russia during the night from 6 to 7 July.

9. Halloween traditions came from the ancient Irish and Scottish festival called Samhain. Today Halloween is annually on 31 October.

10. St Valentine's Day is celebrated annually on the 14 February. It's dedicated to young people and all those in love.

11. In many countries, Labour Day or International Workers' Day is on 1 May.

12. Thanksgiving is a harvest festival and a public holiday in the USA, celebrated on the 4th Thursday of November.

LESSON 2

Ex. 3. c.

1 January; 7 January; 23 February; 8 March; 15 March; a Sunday in March or April; 26 April; 1 May; the ninth day after Orthodox Easter; the second Sunday in May; 9 May; 3 July; 6–7 July; 25 December.

LESSON 3

Ex. 1. b.

Every year on 9 May, Belarus celebrates Victory Day to commemorate the victory in the Great Patriotic War. Every family remembers those who defended and liberated the country. This year the festivities started with the patriotic

campaign “Belarus remembers!”. Residents of many Belarusian cities and towns participated in the procession with portraits of war heroes. The main event of the holiday was the flower laying ceremony at the Victory Monument in Minsk. The President, veterans, officials, young people, diplomats, and ordinary Belarusians attended the ceremony. A minute of silence was held to honour the memory of the people killed in the war. The Museum of the Great Patriotic War held interactive excursions during the day. A concert and a festive fair took place near the Palace of Sports followed by the extreme power competition and other exciting activities. In the evening, crowds of people gathered in the streets to watch the grand Victory Day fireworks display.

LESSON 5

Ex. 1. a.

Remember, remember
The fifth of November
Gunpowder, treason and plot!
We see no reason
Why gunpowder treason
Should ever be forgot.

LESSON 5

Ex. 3. a.

Joe: All around the world, festive days like New Year’s Eve are celebrated with fireworks. But here in Britain, there is one night that is very special.

Remember, remember the fifth of November!

It’s November the fifth, Bonfire Night, and I’m here in Winchester for some autumn fun. Tonight it’s the night for lighting bonfires and setting off fireworks. It’s all going to get very noisy and very colourful! If you like fun, you will love it here in the city centre.

Bonfire Night parties take place in towns and cities across Britain. The Winchester event is free and over twenty thousand people attend it each year. Steve Lewis is responsible for the events here today. Steve, what’s the plan for tonight’s celebrations?

Steve: OK, tonight events actually start at 6 p.m. in the city centre by the Town Hall. There’s a torch-lit parade where thousands and thousands of people follow a band of musicians through the city and we all go down to the fields here. And then we’ll follow that by the lighting of the bonfire about 7:15. A huge Guy Fawkes ragdoll is going to be burnt too. You shouldn’t miss it! At 7:45 the fireworks will go off. It’s a must-see!

Joe: It sounds like an exciting night. And to be honest, is this holiday about history or just having fun?

Steve: Bonfire Night is about history. Four hundred years ago, a man called Guy Fawkes planned to kill King James by blowing up the Houses of Parliament. It was called the Gunpowder Plot. He failed and today the holiday is great fun, too.

Joe: Thank you, Steve. It's almost six o'clock and time for me to go and find out what people in the street think. Are you enjoying your holiday?

Man: Well, it's really nice to come up and hang out with friends. I highly recommend it!

Girl: It's great! So much fun! You can't miss it!

Joe: Well, my friends! You should hurry up, the parade is starting soon.

LESSON 7

Ex. 3. a.

Kate: What are you getting for your mum?

Thomas: What are you talking about?

Kate: Sunday is Mother's Day.

Thomas: This Sunday?

Kate: Of course. It's all over the news.

Thomas: Oh, my God! How could I forget? I thought it was next week.

Kate: There's no need to panic. We'll think of something.

Thomas: What have you got?

Kate: I made a calendar with our family photos and all our birthdays and family celebrations marked on it. I hope Mum likes it.

Thomas: Wow! This is amazing! But... What should I do? ... I know, Kate. If I do something, I do it with love! I can either make a beautiful personal card or draw a picture, roses, or something.

Kate: How old are you? 6? Your brothers will definitely make a Mother's Day card at school.

Thomas: Right. They will. Then I'll tidy up in the house! Mum will have more free time if I clean the rooms!

Kate: Tomorrow is Saturday – the housework day. If your mum cleans the house herself tomorrow, you'll have nothing to do. Why don't you cook something?

Thomas: Yeah! I'll bake a cake! A carrot cake she used to like so much!

Kate: Fantastic idea! Your mum will love it unless she is on a diet, of course.

Thomas: Oh, no. She is on a diet. She doesn't eat anything unhealthy.

Kate: What about making a healthy breakfast? Eggs on toast, yoghurt with berries and tea.

Thomas: Brilliant! If I get up early on Sunday, I'll have enough time to cook.

Kate: If you bring breakfast to your mum's room, she'll feel really special.

Thomas: That's it then. Phew, Kate?

Kate: Yes?

Thomas: When is Father's Day?

Ex. 6. a.

What are you talking about?

Oh, my God! How could I forget?

There's no need to panic.

This is amazing! But... What should I do?

Fantastic idea!

Brilliant!

LESSON 8

Ex. 1. b.

With many cultural differences between the UK and the United States, you may feel Christmas is the time to unite and celebrate togetherness, but what about the differences in the way we celebrate Christmas?

For example, the language of Christmas is not the same. Americans will be amused if you wish them Happy Christmas. Merry Christmas is what they are used to hearing. Come to that, so is the name of Father Christmas. Americans call him Santa Claus or simply Santa, who lives with Mrs Claus in the North Pole, and not in Lapland. Moreover, traditional British Christmas desserts such as Christmas pudding, Christmas cake, or mince pie are not so popular in the USA. Instead, Americans enjoy pumpkin pie, fruit cake, or sweet potato pie. During the dinner, Brits are used to pulling Christmas crackers, which most Americans haven't heard of.

Now, what about the whole day? Americans don't even celebrate Boxing day, the day after Christmas when Brits enjoy another day off. Well, at least many Americans can enjoy a white Christmas, while Christmas in Britain is green and rainy. And what about your country? How do you celebrate Christmas?

LESSON 10

Ex. 2. c.

The Pilgrim story

Around 400 years ago, many British people left their homes and travelled to faraway new lands to find religious freedom and a better life. These people were called the Pilgrims and some of them chose the new world – America. The Pilgrims sailed across the Atlantic Ocean on a ship called The “Mayflower” on 6 September 1620. There were 102 men, women, and children aboard The “Mayflower”. The ship was crowded, cold, and uncomfortable. Two months later on 11 December that year, they arrived at the north-east coast of America. They founded a town and called it Plymouth. The winter was very cold and there wasn't enough food. They tried to grow the plants they had brought from Europe, but their plants didn't grow. Many of the Pilgrims became sick and by springtime, almost half of the people died.

The Wampanoag Indians were the people who taught the Pilgrims how to get the land ready for planting. In spring some natives stayed with the Pilgrims and helped them to plant corn, peas, and wheat. In autumn they had a very successful harvest. The Pilgrims had enough food for the long winter that was coming. There was now hope for the future. The Pilgrim leader, Governor William Bradford, decided to hold a great dinner and invite the friendly Indians. This was the very first Thanksgiving celebration that lasted for three days. Today, the Thanksgiving meal is very similar to that first meal; roast turkey with cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes, local vegetables, and pumpkin pie.

LESSON 12

Listening

The UK Patron Saints

1. Patron Saints are saints who are believed to give special help to a particular place, activity, or person. All four countries of the UK have their Patron Saints. Here are their stories:

St Patrick's Day is a cultural and religious holiday celebrated annually on 17 March, the day that the patron saint of Ireland, Saint Patrick, died. The legend has it, when Patrick was sixteen, he was taken away from Roman Britain by the pirates and brought to Ireland. Six years later he ran away but returned to Ireland to teach Christianity to Irish people. There he founded monasteries, churches, schools.

There are no snakes in Ireland but there is a legend that at the time of St Patrick there were lots of snakes. After they attacked him one day, he drove them all into the Irish Sea.

The symbols of St Patrick are snakes and shamrock (three-leaf clover), which is adopted as the national emblem of Ireland. Ireland celebrates St Patrick's day with religious services and festivals of Irish culture.

2. St George is the patron Saint of England. St George's Day (England's National Day) is on 23 April. According to the legend, Saint George bravely killed a dragon and saved the lives of many people.

St George's day is not a day off, but many English cities hold parades, people in England wear a red rose or put an English flag in their window. The flag of England is white with a red cross. The design of the flag is often called "The St George Cross".

3. St Andrew's day is 30 November and Scotland's official national day. It is marked with the celebration of Scottish culture with traditional Scottish food, music, and dance. Some Scotsmen wear a thistle in the buttonhole.

St Andrew was a fisherman; with his brother Peter he became one of the 12 apostles of Jesus Christ. In Scotland, the day is also seen as the start of a season of Scottish winter festivals that include Saint Andrew's Day, Hogmanay and Burns Night. There is a week-long celebration in the town of St Andrew and in some other Scottish cities.

St Andrew's flag is the official flag of Scotland.

4. St David is the patron saint of Wales. According to the legend, he was a son of the Prince of Cardiganshire and the uncle of King Arthur. He was a Christian and founded twelve monasteries in Wales. In his monasteries, the rules were very strict. When not in the fields, the monks prayed, studied, and wrote scripts. They ate bread and vegetables and drank only water and a little milk. St David himself drank only water. A legend says he cleaned deadly water in the city of Bath and turned it into a warm and healing pool.

Saint David's Day is marked on the 1 March each year. Celebrations include concerts, parades, and a Welsh food festival.

On this day many Welshmen wear a daffodil or leek pinned to their jackets.