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АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

7-й рік навчання
рівень стандарту

ПІДРУЧНИК ДЛЯ 11 КЛАСУ
ЗАКЛАДІВ ЗАГАЛЬНОЇ СЕРЕДНЬОЇ ОСВІТИ

Mariia Kuchma
Iryna Zadorozhna

ENGLISH

Year 7
standard level

A TEXTBOOK FOR THE 11TH FORM
OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Рекомендовано Міністерством освіти і науки України



ТЕРНОПІЛЬ
НАВЧАЛЬНА КНИГА — БОГДАН
2019

УДК 811.111(075.3)
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Дорогі друзі!

Розпочинається ваш сьомий рік вивчення однієї з найпопулярніших мов світу. За попередні роки ви навчилися розповідати англійською мовою про свою зовнішність, сім'ю, друзів, шкільне життя, улюблені види мистецтва, прочитали та прослухали цікаві тексти про Велику Британію, США та Україну тощо. Переконані, що ви розумієте важливість вивчення іноземної мови у сучасному світі, а тому ще з більшим ентузіазмом поглиблюватимете свої знання з англійської мови.

Цього року ви почерпнете багато цікавої та пізнавальної інформації про Велику Британію та Україну, стиль життя людей різних країн. У книжці на вас також чекають тексти про музику, живопис, митців та їхні твори, професії тощо. Завдяки їм ви й самі зможете розповідати про улюблені книги, фільми, картини, теле- та радіопередачі, свою школу, майбутню професію тощо. Підручник допоможе поглибити знання з граматики англійської мови та значно розширити словниковий запас.

Тож бажаємо вам успіхів у навчанні та захоплюючої праці з книжкою, сторінки якої ви гортатимете упродовж року!

Авторський колектив

УМОВНІ ПОЗНАЧЕННЯ



Listen!



Grammar



Interactive Exercises



Home Assignment



Revision

Lesson 1 School Life

1. Look at the pictures. Work in two groups. Ask and answer the questions as in the model. Use the words and word combinations given below.

Model: A: Which items does your teacher use in Chemistry lesson?
B: He/she uses hand lens, balance, goggles, pipet, burner and others.

Words and word combinations: flashcards, videos, top-quality on-line resources, containers, thermometer, dynamometer, forceps, beaker, test tubes.



2. Work in pairs. Compare and contrast school system in Ukraine and Great Britain. Use the phrases given below.

Describing Similarities

- to be rather like
- to appear similar to
- to seem like
- to resemble
- to remind me of
- to have a lot in common with
- to be pretty much the same as
- to be comparable to

Describing Differences

- to be nothing like
- to be totally different from
- to vary greatly from
- to have very little in common with
- to be quite unlike
- to bear little resemblance to
- to differ dramatically from

3. Look at the pictures. Say which extra-curricular activities you would take up. Give your reasons.



4. a) Read about the academic staff in one of the British schools.

The academic staff of the school is comprised of highly skilled educators. They are an open-minded group of professionals who want their students to achieve success. Their primary aim is to encourage all secondary school students to develop intellectual curiosity, to take a critical look at the world around them and also to start taking more responsibility for their own learning.

b) Write down about how similar/different the academic staff in your school is. Use the phrases given below.

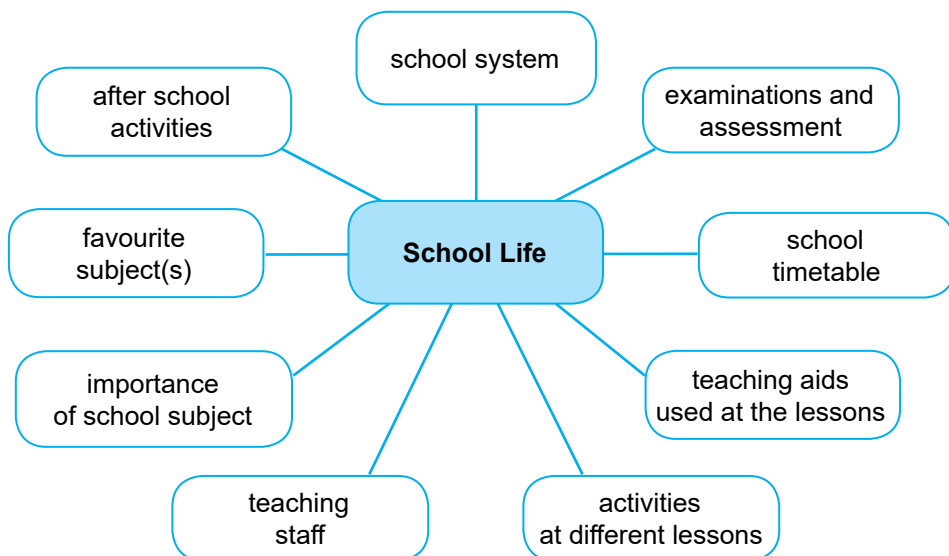
Comparing and Contrasting

- The main/greatest/most important/most significant difference between the ... is that...
- The most striking/obvious similarity is that...

5. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form (Present/Past/Future Simple, Present Perfect) and Voice (Active/Passive).

1. My daughter (*to have*) very good exam results.
2. Interesting experiments (*to make*) at the Physics lesson yesterday.
3. In 2005 an 11-year school system (*to introduce*) in Ukraine.
4. My mother already (*to buy*) me a school uniform.
5. The school uniform already (*to buy*).
6. Students (*to punish*) if they break the rules.
7. The headmaster (*to punish*) the students if they break rules.
8. Soon he (*to take*) the Eleven plus exam.

6. Look at the mind map. Write as many sentences as you can about your school life. Be ready to present them to class.



Lesson 2

Library

1. Read about the famous libraries.

People don't use libraries as much as they could because of the Internet. However, libraries can be wonderful places. They are full of stories, nice, quiet and free for everyone.

1. The Admont Library, Austria

It is located near the Alps, and is the second largest monastery library in the world. It is very beautiful with frescoes on the ceiling and beautiful sculptures in the library hall.

The library contains nearly 200,000 volumes. The most valuable treasures are the more than 1,400 manuscripts (the earliest from the 8th century).



2. Musashino Art University Library, Tokyo, Japan

What makes a library? Books, shelves, light, and beautiful places. Musashino Art University Library, which was opened in 2010, offers all this to the visitors.

It is the simplest library in the world as its walls are made from bookshelves, and are interrupted by reading areas. Half of the 200,000 titles are placed in the open access area. Reading areas are connected to each other by small bridges.



3. New York Public Library, New York, USA

New York Public Library was founded in 1895. It has nearly 55 million items, and is the third largest library in the world. It serves more than 17 million people a year, and millions more online.

The New York Public Library historical collections hold such treasures as Columbus' 1493 letter announcing his discovery of the New World, George Washington's original Farewell Address.

The New York Public Library provides people with useful online tools to help them discover its resources and services, download e-books, view more than 700,000 items from Digital Collections. There are more than 300,000 free e-books which visitors may borrow.



4. Trinity College Library: Dublin, Ireland

It is old, but not boring!

The Trinity College Library in Dublin is the oldest library in Ireland as it was founded in 1592 by Queen Elizabeth I.

It looks impressive and is famous for the Long Room which is 65 metres in length and contains more than 200,000 of the library's oldest books.



One of the most famous manuscripts is *The Book of Kells: Turning Darkness into Light*, which attracts more than 500,000 visitors a year.

A very similar library turned up in Star Wars: Episode II: Attack of the Clones.

- 2. Work in small groups. Discuss which of the famous libraries you would like to visit. Use the following phrases.**

I'd like to visit...

I think that I can...

I would like to see...

What I like about the library is ...

- 3. Read about the secondary school library.**

LIBRARY RULES

The library is open to students during the school day for research, reading, study, and other activities. Your student card is your library card. When borrowing materials, please present your student card to a librarian.

LOAN

Regular loan periods are three weeks. DVD/video material loans are for one week.

Students are responsible for returning all materials by the required date. Fine is \$10 per school day per item.

Students must pay for lost library materials.

Students must clear up all their fines before they can write the exams.

Netbooks and iPads are available for overnight borrowing.

COMPUTER ACCESS

The computers in the school library are connected to the school-wide network.

Wireless access is available in the cafeteria and the school library.

PRINTING FROM COMPUTERS

Each student receives 50 free print credits at the start of the school year. Additional print credits may be bought in the school library. The minimum purchase is \$1.00 for 20 credits. We no longer offer colour printing in the library.

SCHOOL LIBRARY WEB PAGE

Our library site provides access to a wide range of electronic resources for research and study. These resources may be used at school or at home.

FOOD AND BEVERAGES

Food and beverages are not permitted in the library. Please use the cafeteria area.

- 4. Discuss how different or similar your school library rules are.**

Similarities: is/are like..., is/are similar to..., have/has a lot in common with..., is/are much the same as... .

Differences: is/are nothing like..., is/are totally different from..., is/are quite unlike..., differ(s) from... .

- 5. Work in pairs. Make up and role-play a dialogue about your favourite British/Ukrainian writer.**

- 6. Choose the correct item.**

1. The Trinity College Library in Dublin is the oldest library in Ireland as it ... in 1592 by Queen Elizabeth I.

a) has been founded

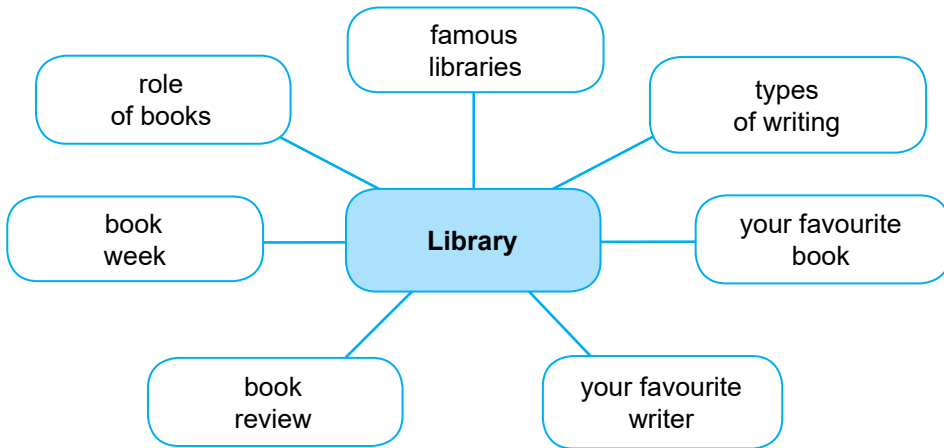
c) was founded

b) has founded

d) founded

2. He says that the library ... to students during the holidays for research, reading, study, and other activities.
 - a) would be open
 - b) will open
 - c) will be open
 - d) would open
3. The headmaster said that wireless access ... in the cafeteria and the school library soon.
 - a) will be available
 - b) would be available
 - c) will available
 - d) is available
4. I am glad to inform you that the book ... already.
 - a) have been published
 - b) has been published
 - c) has published
 - d) was published
5. As far as I know the book series ... into 38 languages.
 - a) have translated
 - b) have been translated
 - c) has translated
 - d) has been translated

- 7. Look at the mind map. Write as many sentences as you can about libraries. Be ready to present them to class.**



- 8. Read and enjoy the jokes about libraries.**

1. A: What's the longest word in the dictionary?
B: Smiles. Because there is a mile between each "s".
2. A boy calls the librarian and says, "When does the Library open?"
And the librarian says, "At nine o'clock and why are you calling me at midnight to get in?"
The boy says, "I don't want to get in, I want to get out".



Lesson 3

Mass Media (Press)

1. Read the text. Give the definitions of the words in bold.

Newspapers

Newspapers and the **journalists/reporters** who write **articles** for them are called **the press**. The **editor** decides what is printed.

Quality newspapers deal with the news in a serious way. **Tabloids** are smaller in size and some of them have **sensational** stories and **gossip columns**. Photographers who follow famous people in order to take photographs of them are called **paparazzi**. You can buy **newspapers** and **magazines** at the **newsagent's** or you might have them delivered to your house by a **paper** boy or paper girl. (from Oxford Wordpower Dictionary)

2. Look at the pictures. Are they from quality newspapers or tabloids? Explain why you think so.



3. Read the text. Write down and then tell the class why tabloids have so many devoted readers.

Tabloids

Today more than twice as many tabloids are sold as the so-called 'quality press'.

Originally, the word 'tabloid' referred to the size and format. But today, for most people, the word 'tabloid' has nothing to do with shape and size. The tabloids follow a special formula: scandals, murders and disasters are all described in detail. Tabloids dedicate most of their pages to stories about celebrities. This involves photographing them in embarrassing situations, gossiping about their private lives and generally making them look a bit silly.

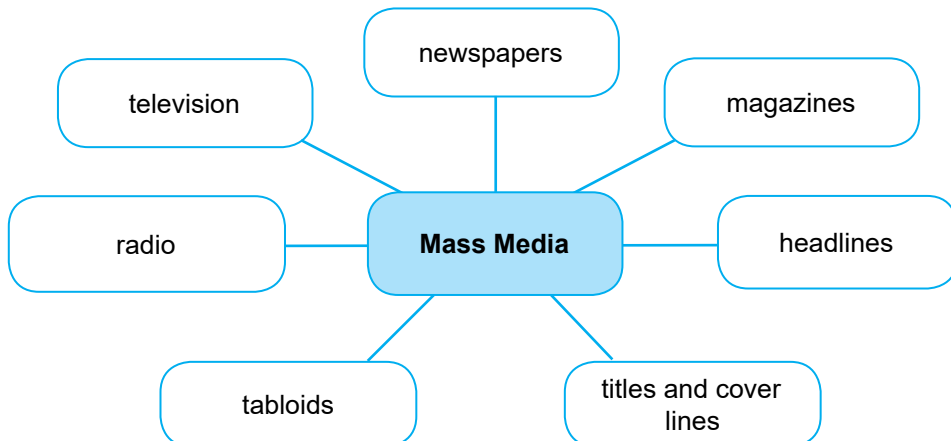
However, the tabloids are not simply an irritation for celebrities; the tabloids are a vehicle for self-promotion, a means for gaining popularity.

Though they have millions of devoted readers, tabloids are also widely criticized. They are accused of being sensationalist, in bad taste, and of having no ethical standards in their reporting methods.

They follow people on holiday, and even break into their houses in order to get a story. When criticized for their actions, the tabloids state that the public has a right to know about anything and everything, but celebrities have no rights to privacy at all.

Tabloids are not actually about news at all; tabloids are just about gossip. And we all know that when it comes to gossip, what matters is not what is true or what is kind, but what is entertaining and funny. The more in bad taste a story is, the funnier it seems.

- 4. Work in pairs. Exchange your ideas about ethical standards of tabloids and paparazzi.**
- 5. Read four sections for writing true stories. Put them into a logical order.**
 - a) Moral (the lesson of the story).
 - b) Problem.
 - c) Setting (characters, place, time).
 - d) Solution.
- 6. Write a true story for a magazine. Keep to the sections in exercise 5. Give your story a good title.**
- 7. Rewrite the sentences in Indirect Speech.**
 1. The boy said, "I have been painting all day long".
 2. The girl said, "He has been selling newspapers for two hours already".
 3. Tom said, "I have been climbing the mountains".
 4. Mary said, "I have been playing tennis".
 5. John said, "They have been making their way through the jungle".
 6. Peter said, "They have been relaxing".
 7. Jane said, "She has been swimming in the ocean".
- 8. Look at the mind map. Write as many sentences as you can about mass media. Be ready to present them to class.**



Lesson 4

Lifestyle

1. **Explain the quotation in your own words.**
 “Life is like riding a bicycle; you don’t fall off unless you stop pedaling”.
 (Claude Pepper)
2. **List as many hobbies as you can. Say which of them you prefer.**
3. **Work in pairs. Discuss your hobbies. Say which similar hobbies you both enjoy.**
4. **a) Work in pairs. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Give reasons and examples to support your point of view.**

Hobbies

1. Hobbies are the recreation activities. 2. Hobbies are as various as the world of human interests and experience. 3. Hobbies include an element of exploration that gives the hobbyist a chance to discover the world and his/her abilities. 4. Hobbies provide us with means of expressing emotions and offer many opportunities to create a new world of entertainment. 5. They satisfy our wish for learning.

b) Form groups with another pair and exchange your ideas.

5. **Make up a list of extra-curricular activities which are encouraged in your school. Say which of them you take up.**

music making, amateur drama, hobbies, clubs, school societies, discussing societies, school tours to local places of interest, naturalistic societies, stage performances, out-of-door activities (football, camping, swimming, climbing, cycling, educational visits, care of pets and other animals, school competitions, hiking)

6. **Study the layout of an informal letter.**

Your address The date
Greeting Hi..., / Dear...
Introduction Ask your friend some introductory questions. How are you? Hope everything is OK.
Main Body 1. Give the reasons for writing. I'm writing to let you know that... 2. Describe the subject of the letter.

Closing Remarks

Well, I must finish... Write back soon.

Let me know if you...

I hope I'll see you here soon.

Sign Off

Say goodbye and sign your name.

All the best / Lots of love / Yours, Ann.

7. Write a letter to a friend. Describe a fair you have attended or would like to attend. Mention:

- place
- time
- atmosphere
- weather
- people
- description of the fair
- description of celebrations

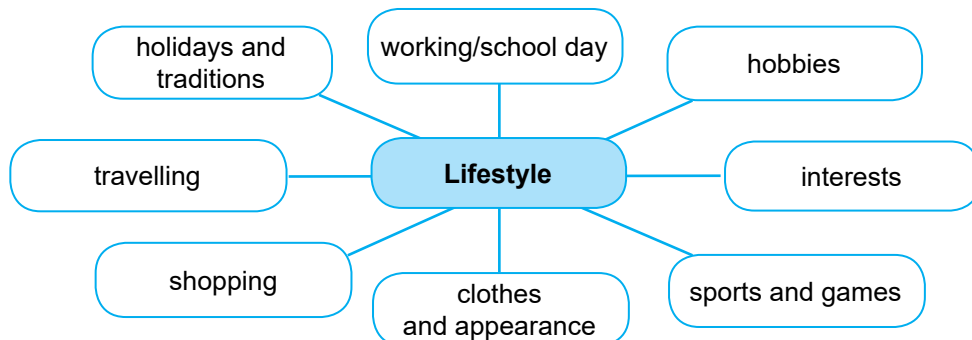
8. Rewrite the sentences given below in Indirect Speech.

1. "Is she reading a report?" he asked me.
2. "Are they discussing a science fiction book?" she asked him.
3. "Look, is he laughing reading comics?" she asked them.
4. "Were you taking out books from the library?" they asked us.
5. "Was she delivering newspapers?" he asked me.
6. "Have you published strip cartoons?" she asked us.
7. "Has the newspaper already come out?" they asked him.
8. "Had they subscribed to the newspaper by Tuesday?" he asked her.
9. "Will you go to the theatre with me?" Mary asked Nick.
10. "She visits the fair every year", he said to me.

9. Work in pairs. One student says the words that he/she associates with one of the words below. The other student adds his/her associations that haven't been mentioned. Take turns.

1. hobbies
2. school day
3. holidays
4. sports

10. Look at the mind map. Write as many sentences as you can about your lifestyle. Be ready to present them to class.



Lesson 5

Music

1. a) Read the words and word combinations and match them with the definitions on the right. There are more words and word combinations than definitions.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. rap | a) music of African-American origin, characterized by the use of improvisation |
| 2. rock | b) music or song in the traditional style of a country |
| 3. heavy metal | c) a type of modern popular music with a strong beat, played on electric guitars, etc. |
| 4. country and western | d) slow sad jazz music originated among blacks in the Southern USA |
| 5. folk | e) serious and traditional in style music of the period 1750–1800 |
| 6. classical | f) a type of music made popular by African-Americans, expressing strong emotions |
| 7. opera | g) a type of music that derives from the folk music of the southern and western US |
| 8. jazz | h) a play in which words are sung to a musical accompaniment |
| 9. techno | i) modern popular music |
| 10. blues | |
| 11. pop | |

2. Make a list of your five favourite singers and groups. Write and then tell about one of them (career, greatest hits, latest albums).

3. Look at the photos. Say:

- what instruments the children are playing;
- which of the famous people can play these instruments.

Describe one of the photos.



4. Work in small groups. Discuss the following questions.

1. What instruments does a symphony/chamber orchestra consist of?
2. What are the most popular instruments of pop groups, jazz and rock bands?
3. Why has a guitar become a very popular instrument in recent years?
4. Do you prefer performances with an entire orchestra or simply with a guitar? Why?
5. Can you play any musical instrument? Does it help you understand music?
6. What do you know about video clips? How do they affect music?

5. a) Listen to the melodies. Guess which musical instruments are playing.



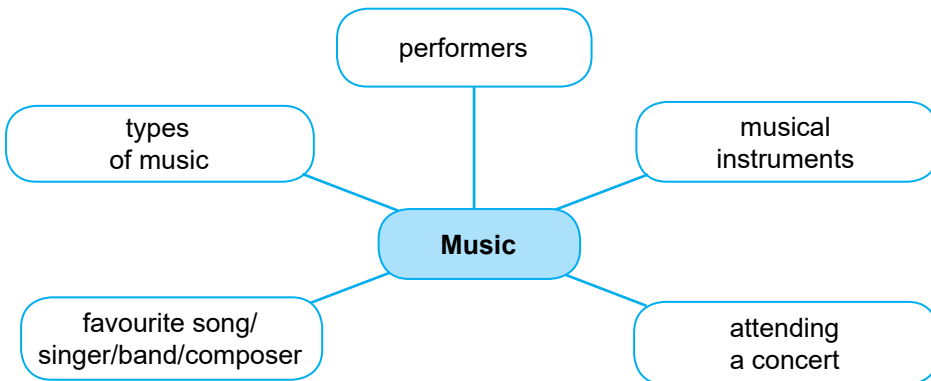
b) Say which feelings and emotions each melody has evoked in you.

relaxation	embarrassment	depression
excitement	boredom	enthusiasm

6. Read the sentences below. For questions (1–3) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

1. "Where have you spent this morning?" she asked me.
 A She asked me where I spent that morning.
 B She asked me where I had spent that morning.
 C She asked me where I had spent this morning.
 D She asked me where had I spent that morning.
2. "Does your friend like to listen to jazz?" he asked her.
 A He asked her if her friend liked to listen to jazz.
 B He asked her did her friend like to listen to jazz.
 C He asked her if her friend like to listen to jazz.
 D He asked her does her friend like to listen to jazz.
3. I said to her, "Please, do not drive fast."
 A I asked her to not drive fast.
 B I asked her do not drive fast.
 C I asked her did not drive fast.
 D I asked her not to drive fast.

7. Be ready to speak about music. Use the mind map. Write 3–4 sentences on each topic.



Lesson 6

Ukraine (Country and People)

1. Read the text and give it a heading.

Lviv (population 733,000) is an important transportation and industrial centre. Its manufactures include electronic equipment, motor vehicles, agricultural machinery, chemicals, textiles, and processed food. It is one of the leading cultural centres.

Zaporizhzhya (815,000) is the major industrial city. Products include aluminium, processed magnesium, iron and steel, motor vehicles, agricultural machinery, and chemicals. The city is the site of the large Dniprohes hydroelectric station.

Odesa (1,029,000) is the chief trade and fishing port of the country. It is also a major manufacturing, railroad, and cultural centre and a popular resort. Products of the city include refined petroleum, processed food, plastics, pharmaceuticals, and clothing.

Ternopil (233,152) is an important rail junction and highway hub. Its industries produce food products (sugar, beer, dairy, meat), cotton textiles, synthetic leather, clothing, electric parts, farm machinery, and building materials.

Donetsk (1,016,000) is a chief industrial city. Among the city's principal manufactures are iron and steel, machinery, chemicals, electric equipment, and processed food.

Dnipro (1,065,000) is a chief industrial city of Ukraine. Its manufactures include steel, construction materials, chemicals, railroad equipment, and agricultural and mining machinery.

Rivne (244,357) is a road and rail junction and industrial centre. Industries in the city produce tractors, high-power equipment, chemicals (ammonia, acids, and fertilizers), building materials, food products, linen and other consumer goods. Flax, small grains, sugar beets, and potatoes are grown nearby.

Kharkiv (1,470,000) is a chief industrial and transportation centre. Manufactures include farm and mining machinery, electric and railroad equipment, chemicals, machine tools, and processed food.

(from Encarta Encyclopedia)

2. Talk about the cities of Ukraine. Use the phrases given below.

- What do you think of...?
- How do you like...?
- How do you find...?
- What about...?

Model: A: What do you think of Ternopil?

B: It is rather like Rivne. They both produce building materials, food products, and clothing, and are important rail junctions.

3. a) Match the inventions (1–4) to the names of their inventors (a–d).

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. bloodless blood test | a) Anatolii Malyhin |
| 2. helicopter | b) Ihor Sikorskyi |
| 3. X-ray | c) Ivan Puliui |
| 4. gas lamp | d) Ihnatii Lukasevych |

b) Decide if the statements below are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. The idea of a helicopter belongs to Leonardo da Vinci.
2. The first gas lamp was invented in 1893.

3. Ukrainian scientist Ivan Puliui invented X-ray 14 years after Wilgelm Rontgen.
4. Ukraine built the whole plant to produce bloodless blood test.

4. a) Read the following questions. Write at least one additional question on the same topic.

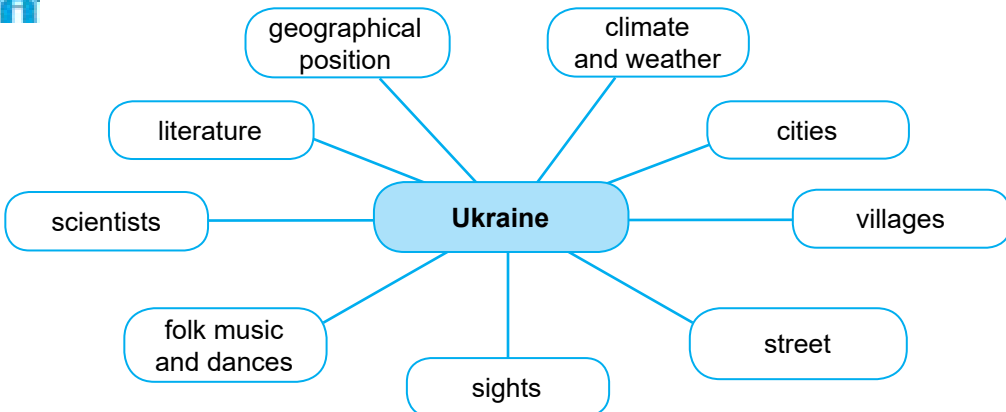
1. Name the prominent Ukrainian writers.
2. When did the first literary period in Ukraine start? Which other periods do you know?
3. Which Ukrainian cities have the population over one million people?
4. What outstanding Ukrainian composers do you know?
5. What famous Ukrainian scientists do you know? What inventions did they make?

b) Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

5. Choose the correct item.

1. The scientist said he ... at his invention all his life.
 - a) was working
 - b) had been working
 - c) is working
 - d) has been working
2. Korolyov's important role in the space program ... only after his death.
 - a) would be publically recognized
 - b) was publically recognized
 - c) will be publically recognized
 - d) publically recognized
3. The guide said that the tourists ... the art gallery first.
 - a) visit
 - b) will visit
 - c) have visited
 - d) would visit
4. I ... the book for three weeks already.
 - a) am reading
 - b) have been reading
 - c) has been reading
 - d) had been reading
5. The teacher said that Yevhen Paton ... 35 bridges.
 - a) constructed
 - b) had constructed
 - c) was constructed
 - d) has constructed

6. Be ready to speak about Ukraine. Use the mind map.



Lesson 7

The United Kingdom (Country and People)

1. Read the text and give it a heading.

Glasgow (population 578,700) is Scotland's largest city. It is the main industrial and commercial centre in Scotland.

Edinburgh (449,000) is the capital of Scotland and also the country's major administrative and financial centre. It is Scotland's main tourist destination and hosts the Edinburgh International Festival, the largest annual arts festival in the United Kingdom.

The major city of Wales is Cardiff (315,000), the capital, principal seaport and shipbuilding centre.

Oxford (England) is an administrative centre. The city is famous as the seat of the University of Oxford, one of the oldest and best known universities in the world.

Oxford is also an industrial centre with printing operations; other manufactures include motor vehicles, and steel products.

Birmingham (England) (976,400) is the second largest city in Britain. It is the hub of the British metal goods industry. Among the principal metal product manufactures are motor vehicle parts, machine tools, household utensils, and jewellery. Other important manufactures include electrical equipment, glass rubber product, and chemicals. The city is located in an important coal-mining region.

Manchester (England) is a major industrial centre and has long been known as the leading cotton textile manufacturing city in Britain. It is also an important port. The city's manufactures include paper products, pharmaceuticals, electrical and aircraft equipment, computers, electronic equipment, and food products.

Dublin (Ireland) is the capital and a seaport of Ireland. Chief industrial establishments include breweries, distilleries, and plants producing electrical and electronic equipment, footwear, glass, pharmaceuticals, and processed foods.

Belfast (Ireland) (6,693) is a popular tourist destination.

2. Look at the pictures. Say which city is depicted in each picture. Describe the cities.



A



C



B



D

3. Tell your class five facts you remember about British literary periods and writers.
4. Think and write down two examples of celebrations in Ukraine on each type of festivals and feasts.

Harvest
and thanksgiving
festivals

Cultural
festivals

Communal
feasts

Festivals of ethnic
and national groups

Secular
festivals

Modern festivals
and feasts

5. Look at the photos and answer the questions.



Michael
Faraday



Elizabeth Garrett
Anderson



Isaac
Newton



Mary
Anning



Charles
Darwin

1. Who derived the law of universal gravitation?
2. Who was the first English woman to qualify as a doctor?
3. Who discovered electromagnetic induction?
4. Who was an early British fossil collector?
5. Who was the first European to visit Hawaii?
6. Who formulated the theory of evolution?
7. Who investigated the circulation of blood?

6. Write and then discuss in class what makes a country. Explain your ideas.

