


5a. Complete the questions. See the words in bold in ex. 2a, 4a. (One of the words is used twice.)

1. Do you ever ... with your classmates? 2. Do you keep your money in a ... or a ... ? 3. How much ... do you usually have on you every day? 4. What do you think is better: to ... cash or a credit card? 5. Does your family use credit cards or... to pay for things? 6. If you go abroad, will you take cash or a ... ? 7. Have you ever taken money out of a ... ? 8. What is your local ... ? 9. Do you have both ... and banknotes in your country? 10. What do Belarusian ... look like? 11. Do you know what people used ... money in ancient Belarus?

5b. Use the questions above to interview your partner. Report the answers to the class.

6.  Write your answers to the questions of ex. 5a in two paragraphs: 1) Money in Belarus; 2) Money in your family.

Lesson 2. Money talks

1. Which of the English proverbs means “If you have problems, money can help you to solve them” – a) Money can’t buy love; b) Time is money; c) Money talks? Do you have similar proverbs in your language?

2a. Use the questions below to guess the meaning of the words in bold.

1. Have you ever **won** any money in a lottery? 2. Do you try to **save** money or do you usually **spend** it as soon as you get it? 3. What have you been **saving** money for? 4. Have you ever **wasted** money on the things that only lasted a few days? 5. Do you **pay for** your shopping in cash or by credit card? 6. Have you ever **lost** a credit card or your wallet or purse? 7. Have you ever **lent** money to someone who didn’t pay you back? 8. Have you ever **borrowed** money from someone? 9. Have you ever bought or **sold** anything on the Internet? 10. How much does your dream car **cost**? 11. What would you like to buy but can’t **afford** yet? 12. How much money would you like to **earn** when you have a job? 13. Do you ever give money to **charity**?

2b. Look at these words in the questions and write their equivalents in your language without a dictionary. Check with your partner, then with the class.

win – won (v) – to get a prize in a competition

save (v) – to keep money for the future

spend – spent (v) – to use money to pay for things

waste [weɪst] (v) – to use something ineffectively

pay [peɪ] – **paid** [peɪd] **for** (v) – to give money for something which you buy

lose – lost (v) – stop having something, be unable to find

lend – lent (v) – to give something to someone for a short time, expecting it will be given back

borrow (v) – if you lend someone something, they borrow it from you



sell – sold [səʊld] (v) – to give something in return for money



cost – cost (v) – to have a price


afford [ə'fɔ:d] (v) – to buy or to have something because you have enough money

earn (v) – to get money as payment for work

charity (n) – giving money, food or help the ill, the poor or the homeless, or any organisation which gives this help

2c.   Listen to an interview with a young British actor Billy Banks. Which of the questions does he answer in the interview? What does he say?

2d.   Listen to the interview again. Why was this actor chosen for the interview?

3a.  Read the sentences from the interview and complete the rule.



1. I've known you for five years. 2. I've always been careful with my money. 3. I've been saving money for a flat in London but I can't afford to buy a good flat yet. 4. I've already saved quite a lot – actually 80% of the money I need. 5. I've been doing some work for charity since my drama school years. 6. I've

been helping the poor children of Haiti for the last few years.
7. We've helped many children already.



Grammar focus: *Present Perfect* or *Present Perfect Continuous*?

To speak about *a finished action* we use *the ... tense*. Such sentences answer the questions *How much?* / *How many?* / *How long?*

To speak about *an unfinished action* which has been going on for some time we use *the ... tense*. Such sentences answer the questions *How much?* / *How many?* / *How long?*

See “Grammar reference” on pages 256–257.

3b. Use the verbs in the correct form: Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. How long (*save*) for Christmas and New Year presents?
2. (*Save*) you enough money for the New Year party?
3. How long (*buy*) food in the same shop?
4. (*Buy*) you any New Year and Christmas presents for your friends and family yet?
5. What (*do*) you? You look so tired!
6. Look what you (*do*)! You (break) Mum's favourite cup!
7. She (*write*) New Year postcards all afternoon. She (*write*) thirty of them! Can you believe?
8. He is a famous footballer. He (*play*) for the national team a few times.
9. How long your parents (*save*) with the same bank?

3c. Complete the sentences below. Make them true for you.

I've been learning English ... I've learned ... this year.

4. Use the questions from ex. 2a to interview each other. Do you have a lot in common? Report your findings to the group.



Money (Word Search)



Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous? (cloze test)

5. Write a paragraph on the topic “Money talks”.

A glass of ..., a bottle of ..., a cup of ...	A slice of ..., a piece of ..., a chunk of ...	A pound of (фунт = 454 грамма) ..., a gram of ..., a kilo of ...
water, milk, juice, tea, coffee	cheese, meat, bread, pie	cheese, meat, butter flour, sugar, coffee

Lesson 6. Reflexive pronouns / Возвратные местоимения

В английском языке нет возвратного местоимения *себя*. Для обозначения перехода действия на само лицо употребляются восемь возвратных местоимений, оканчивающихся на *-self* (*-selves* во множественном числе):

I – myself, you – yourself, he – himself, she – herself, it – itself, we – ourselves, you – yourselves, they – themselves

На русский язык они переводятся глаголом с постфиксом “-ся (-сь)” или местоимением “себя” (“себе”, “собой”, “сам”):

They talked about *themselves*. – Они говорили о себе.

I can take care of *myself*. – Я могу позаботиться о себе сам.

UNIT 4

Lesson 2. Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect означает прошлое действие, завершившееся к настоящему моменту, так что результат этого действия очевиден:

The teacher **bold** us to read four books. I **have** already **read** two (**How many?**). I **have eaten** half a bowl of soup (**How much?**), but I can't eat any more.

I / You / We / They **have (not) V3**

He / She / It **has (not) V3**

Present Perfect Continuous означает действие, начавшееся в прошлом и длящееся до настоящего момента:

A: What are you doing? – B: I'm cooking dinner. A: **How long have you been cooking?** – B: *I've been cooking* for three hours already.

I / You / We / They *have (not) been Ving*

He / She / It *has (not) been Ving*

Lesson 4. Определённый артикль с субстантивированными прилагательными

Субстантивированные прилагательные выполняют роль существительного. Как правило, они называют определённый класс людей и употребляются с определённым артиклем: the blind (people who cannot see), the young, the old, the rich, the poor. Например, *The rich* used to give presents to *the poor* on 26th December. 'The rich' можно заменить словосочетанием 'rich people'.

UNIT 5

Lesson 1. Past Simple Passive

Past Simple Passive употребляется, если настоящий исполнитель прошлого действия неизвестен или его не хотят называть. Сравните: The Bank Holidays Act was introduced in 1871. Подлежащее предложения The Bank Holidays Act не выполняет действие, оно пассивно.

В Past Simple Passive используются те же указатели времени, что и в Past Simple Active: yesterday, ... ago, last ..., in 1871.

+(-) I / He / She / It *was (not) V3 ...*
We / You / They *were (not) V3 ...*

? *Was* I / he / she / it *V3 ... ?*
Were we / you / they *V3 ... ?*