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А64

*Авторы:* доктор филол. наук, профессор М.В. Вербицкая,  
М. Гаярделли, П. Редли, О.С. Миндрул

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**Английский язык** : 7 класс : рабочая тетрадь для учащихся  
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Рабочая тетрадь входит в состав учебно-методического комплекта  
«Forward» для 7 класса и дополняет учебник системой заданий, обеспечи-  
вающих комплексное развитие умений и навыков в аудировании, говоре-  
нии, чтении и письме. В тетрадь включены тесты для самопроверки с отве-  
тами. Задания на аудирование отмечены специальным знаком.

Соответствует Федеральному государственному образовательному  
стандарту основного общего образования (2010 г.).

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# Contents

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<b>Unit 1</b> Comparing schools in different countries . . . . .	4
<b>Unit 2</b> The best way to get to school . . . . .	10
<b>Unit 3</b> Talking about old times . . . . .	15
<b>Unit 4</b> Animal quiz . . . . .	24
<b>Consolidation 1</b> . . . . .	32
<b>Unit 5</b> School activities . . . . .	34
<b>Unit 6</b> The American experience . . . . .	40
<b>Unit 7</b> Pocket money . . . . .	46
<b>Unit 8</b> Amazing mysteries . . . . .	53
<b>Consolidation 2</b> . . . . .	58
<b>Unit 9</b> Free time . . . . .	60
<b>Unit 10</b> Discovering Australia . . . . .	67
<b>Unit 11</b> Work experience . . . . .	73
<b>Unit 12</b> Social issues . . . . .	81
<b>Consolidation 3</b> . . . . .	88
<b>Unit 13</b> A letter from the USA . . . . .	90
<b>Unit 14</b> World wise . . . . .	98
<b>Unit 15</b> Describing personality . . . . .	106
<b>Unit 16</b> How good a friend are you? . . . . .	114
<b>Consolidation 4</b> . . . . .	122
<b>Student B tasks and other resources</b> . . . . .	124
<b>Reading for pleasure: “Hannah and the mysterious musician”</b> . . . . .	129
<b>Test 1</b> . . . . .	134
<b>Test 2</b> . . . . .	136
<b>Test 3</b> . . . . .	138
<b>Test 4</b> . . . . .	140
<b>Tests: answer key</b> . . . . .	142

# 1

## Comparing schools in different countries

### Listening

- 1 Trevor's visiting the International Holiday Camp "Forward" not far from Sochi. He's interviewing kids from different countries for The RAP survey.

©T01 Listen and say what countries the kids interviewed by Trevor come from.

Listen again and fill in the table.

	School starts in	Lessons start at
Russia	September	8.30
Japan		
Thailand		
Australia		
Brazil		
China		

### The RAP

Interviews from our readers



### Vocabulary and grammar

- 2 Write antonyms of these adjectives. Compare them with the antonymic pairs in the Russian language.

easy	difficult	interesting	thin
nasty		fat	bad
big		small	short
nice		good	boring
difficult		long	

©T02 Listen and check.

- 3 Form the Comparative Degree of these adjectives and write them down.

short	shorter	nasty	bad
long		easy	happy
small		interesting	lucky
nice			many
fat		difficult	little
big		boring	fascinating
thin		good	

©T03 Listen and check.

4 Fill in the gaps with the words from Exercise 3.

- 1 He's very \_\_\_\_\_. He weighs 135 kilos!
- 2 This maths homework is very \_\_\_\_\_. I can't do it.
- 3 My English teacher is very \_\_\_\_\_. She always says hello when she sees me.
- 4 I saw an \_\_\_\_\_ documentary about rhinos last night. I really like documentaries about animals.
- 5 My cat doesn't eat very much. He's very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 This exercise is very \_\_\_\_\_. I finished it in two minutes.
- 7 Her dog is really \_\_\_\_\_. Yesterday he attacked the postman.
- 8 This book is very long and \_\_\_\_\_. I always fall asleep when I read it.

5 Fill in the gaps with the Comparative Degree of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 This book is more interesting (interesting) than that book.
- 2 The Ferrari is \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) than the BMW.
- 3 Anthony is \_\_\_\_\_ (thin) than Jeremy.
- 4 The weather in England is \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) than the weather in Italy.
- 5 My dog is \_\_\_\_\_ (big) than your dog.
- 6 The food in Italy is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) than the food in England.
- 7 Riding a bike is \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) than swimming.
- 8 Playing the violin is \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) than playing the piano.

6 Paraphrase the sentences using *than* or *as ... as*.

- 1 Mike isn't as fat as Terry. (Mike / thin / Terry)  
Mike is thinner than Terry.
- 2 Sam is nastier than Dave. (Dave / nice / Sam)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 English isn't as difficult as French. (English / easy / French)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 This book is more boring than that book. (That book / interesting / this book)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 French isn't as boring as science. (French / interesting / science)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Documentaries aren't as boring as current affairs programmes. (Documentaries / interesting / current affairs programmes)  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Listening and speaking**

**9** ©T04 It's not easy to start a new school year after a long summer holiday. Trevor is going to write an article about going back to school. He decides to interview kids in the International Holiday Camp "Forward". Listen to the interview and make notes. What do the kids say about going back to school?

 <p>Ben</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
 <p>Maxim</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
 <p>Cody</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
 <p>Yoko</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

**10** Many Russian rulers are known by their nicknames. Find the information about the origin and the meaning of these nicknames and get ready to speak about one of them.



Ivan Kalita



Yury Dolgoruky



Ivan the Terrible

**Speaking and vocabulary**

**11** Read the discussion in The RAP chatroom (Student's Book, Part 1, page 12) again and find phrases with a similar meaning. In some cases there can be more than one phrase.

to be interested in sth — \_\_\_\_\_

to be serious about sth — \_\_\_\_\_

to be obligatory — \_\_\_\_\_

to set one's goals high — \_\_\_\_\_

to use time in a way that has no useful results — \_\_\_\_\_

to live from hand to mouth — \_\_\_\_\_

**12** Why do kids go to school? To discuss this question, write out useful phrases from The RAP chatroom discussion.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**Writing**

\* **13** Add your message to the chat discussion. Think of an Internet nickname for yourself.

<i>The RAP &gt;&gt; chat room</i> <b>Join the discussion...</b>		<b>WHY DO YOU GO TO SCHOOL?</b>	<b>The RAP</b> Reply to topic
Name or nickname	Discussion		
_____	_____		
_____	_____		
_____	_____		
_____	_____		
_____	_____		
_____	_____		
_____	_____		
_____	_____		
_____	_____		
_____	_____		

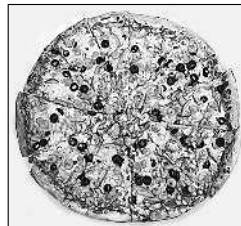
**Speaking**

**14** Role-play the situation. **Student A**, look here. **Student B**, look at page 124.

**Student A.** Imagine you lived in Italy with your parents for a year and studied in an Italian school. Your friend lived and studied in Australia. Discuss and compare your experiences using the information from the table and the phrases from the box. Fill in the table with some information you've learned from your friend about schools in Australia. Ask him/her additional questions if necessary.

**Useful phrases**

I stayed in ... for ...      You start school at ...      School starts at ...  
 Holidays last for ...      Holidays last from ... to ...      A school year is divided into ...  
 At the age of ...      Students study at ... school for ... years



Country	Years of study	Age	School year	School day	Holidays
Italy	13 years	Primary: 6–10 Junior secondary: 11–13 Senior secondary: 14–16	From mid-September to mid-June	8 a.m. — 1 p.m.	Summer holidays: from mid-June to mid-September
Australia					

**Reading**

**15** Read the text on page 13 of your Student's Book (Part 1) and complete the "School system in Russia" table.

**School system in Russia**

School years & exams	Type of education	Type of school	Typical age
	Primary education		
	Secondary education		



# 2

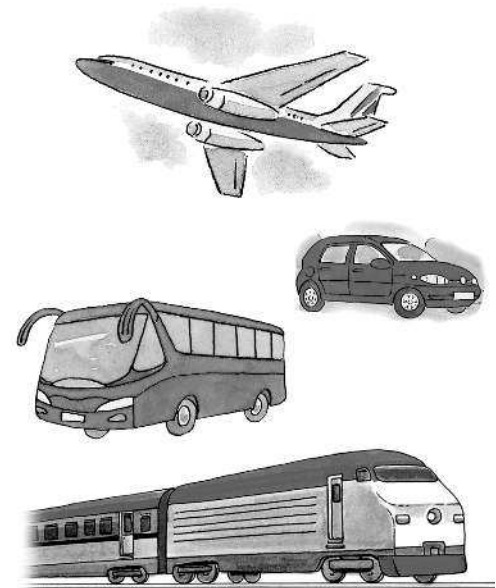
## The best way to get to school

### Speaking and vocabulary

1 Role-play the situation. **Student A**, look here. **Student B**, look at page 124.

**Student A.** Imagine you are discussing the plan for your business trips with your foreign business partner. You'd like to make two trips: one from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok and the other from St. Petersburg to Kaliningrad. Your partner has got all the necessary information. Ask him/her questions and fill in the table below. In your turn, help your partner to plan his/her business trips.

From — to	Means of transport	Time (hours)	Distance (km)
Moscow — Volgograd	Bus/Car	17	1022
	Train	21	
	Airplane	2	
Moscow — Orenburg	Bus/Car	16	1450
	Train	25	
	Airplane	2	
St. Petersburg — Vladivostok	Bus/Car		
	Train		
	Airplane		
St. Petersburg — Kaliningrad	Bus/Car		
	Train		
	Airplane		



### Useful questions

What's the distance between ... and ...?  
 Which city is closer to ... — ... or ...?  
 How long does it take to get from ... to ... by train?  
 Which city is farther from ... — ... or ...?  
 What's the fastest way to get from ... to ...?  
 What's the slowest way to get from ... to ...?

2 Do you remember how to use the forms *older* — *elder* and *oldest* — *eldest*? Complete the sentences with the right form of the adjective *old*.

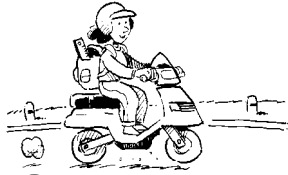
- I wish I had an \_\_\_\_\_ sister.
- My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ than I am.
- Mr Johnson's \_\_\_\_\_ son is at college.
- \_\_\_\_\_ people don't like rap music.

### REMEMBER!

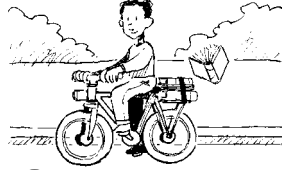
**elder — (the) eldest**  
*when speaking of the members of the same family BUT*  
**older than**  
*in the comparative construction*

3 Ask and answer questions about the people in the pictures.

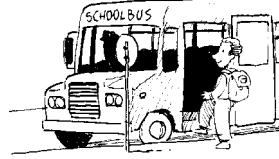
**Example:** *How do you get to work, Jane? — I go by scooter.*



1 Jane



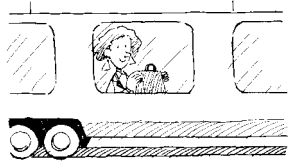
2 Peter



3 Michael



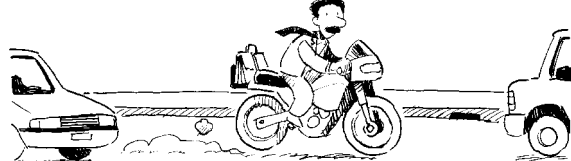
4 Sandra



5 Julie



6 Mrs Johnson



7 Mr Aziz

### Grammar and reading

4 Complete the sentences with the Superlative Degree of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 Carol is the prettiest (pretty) girl in our class.
- 2 The \_\_\_\_\_ (slow) way to travel from Europe to New York is by ship.
- 3 Geography is the \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) subject that we study.
- 4 The \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoyable) time of the year in England is Christmas.
- 5 This is the \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) bicycle in the shop.
- 6 Lev Yashin was the \_\_\_\_\_ (good) goalkeeper of all times.
- 7 Mick is the \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) student in the school.
- 8 Elbrus is the \_\_\_\_\_ (high) mountain in Russia.

5 Read the text on page 20 of your Student's Book (Part 1) and mark the sentences below as *true (T)* or *false (F)*. Give the correct answer where the statement is *false*.

- 1 Robert interviewed 100% of the students at his school.
- 2 35 people who Robert interviewed go to school by bicycle.
- 3 30 people who Robert interviewed go to school by bus.
- 4 Some people walk to school, because it's the cheapest way.
- 5 The biggest advantage of going to school by bicycle is that it's cheap.
- 6 The biggest advantage of going to school by bus is that it's easy.
- 7 The biggest disadvantage of going to school by bicycle is that it's dangerous.
- 8 The biggest disadvantage of going to school by bus is that it's slow.

## Grammar

6 Circle the right form of the adjective in each sentence.

- 1 This is the slowest / *the most slow* / *the slower* bus in the world!
- 2 *The most quick* / *The quickest* / *The quicker* way for me to get to school is by bike.
- 3 *The enjoyablest* / *The most enjoyable* / *The more enjoyable* lesson of the week is English.
- 4 This hotel is *the cheapest* / *the most cheap* / *the cheaper* in our town.
- 5 The Rolex is *the most expensive* / *the expensivest* / *the more expensive* watch in the world.
- 6 My mum is *the best* / *the goodest* / *the most good* cook in the world.
- 7 The Ferrari is *the fastest* / *the most fast* / *the faster* car in the world.
- 8 Nigel was *the worst* / *the baddest* / *the most bad* student in our class.

7 Do you remember how to use the forms *nearest* — *next*? Complete the sentences with the right form of the adjective *near*.

- 1 The nearest fitness centre is at the corner of this street.
- 2 Turn right at the \_\_\_\_\_ traffic lights.
- 3 There is a supermarket in the \_\_\_\_\_ village.
- 4 I like to sit at the desk \_\_\_\_\_ to the window.
- 5 Where is the \_\_\_\_\_ post office?
- 6 She's on holiday for the \_\_\_\_\_ three days.

**REMEMBER!**

**near — nearest**  
*when speaking of distance*

**near — next**  
*when speaking of order*

8 Do you remember how to use the forms *farther* — *further* and *farthest* — *furthest*? When can you use either of them and when can you use only *further* or *furthest*? Complete the sentences with the right forms.

- 1 It was my farthest/furthest journey.
- 2 I'd like to have \_\_\_\_\_ information.
- 3 I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ success.
- 4 Nick lives \_\_\_\_\_ from school than I do.
- 5 Here is a \_\_\_\_\_ example.
- 6 Are there any \_\_\_\_\_ questions?
- 7 Visit our website for \_\_\_\_\_ details.
- 8 Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ information?

**REMEMBER!**

**far — farther — farthest**  
*when speaking of distance*

**far — further — furthest**  
*when speaking of distance or time*

**Listening and writing**

**9**  T05 Listen to Vera's Skype conversation and complete these sentences.

We are now in Australia, in Canberra.

It took us nearly <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to get to Canberra.

We first took <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ from Bern to Rome. Italy isn't as far as Australia.


A lot <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, actually, but going by train was still quite tiring.

The trip by plane was more pleasant and <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. Though it took us about

10 hours it was a great deal <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in so many ways.

Bern is the <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ capital in Europe. But one of the <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_

and most beautiful!

**10**  T06 Listen to the students giving their opinion about cycling. Tick (✓) the people who are *in favour* of cycling and cross (x) the people who are *against* it.

Angela       Tim       Nick       Ruth

Now listen again and write *A (Angela)*, *T (Tim)*, *N (Nick)* or *R (Ruth)* next to the reason for their opinion.

<b>For</b>	<b>Against</b>
_____ good exercise	_____ the weather
_____ cheap	_____ dangerous
_____ quick	_____ pollution
_____ parking	_____ theft

**11** Do a survey of how your classmates travel to school and how much time it takes them.

**The RAP**

**My school transport survey**

Here are the questions I asked:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

And here are the results:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**12** Complete the sentences using the right form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 You can buy that new CD, if you have (have) £15.
- 2 If Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) his guitar to the party, we can sing some songs.
- 3 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (mix) black and white, you get grey.
- 4 We can catch the 10.00 train if my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) on time.
- 5 If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fine tomorrow, we can go to the seaside.
- 6 Go home now if you \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) ill.
- 7 You enjoy the journey more if you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school by bike.
- 8 If it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) this afternoon, we can't play tennis.

**13** Complete the sentences about yourself.

- 1 If it's sunny, \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 If I have time, \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 If I go to the party, \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 If I finish studying early, \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 If you come to see me, \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 If I go to bed late, \_\_\_\_\_

\* **14** Read the text of page 23 of your Student's Book (Part 1). What verbs describe the changes in the transport system? Can you use these verbs to describe any other changes? Give an example.

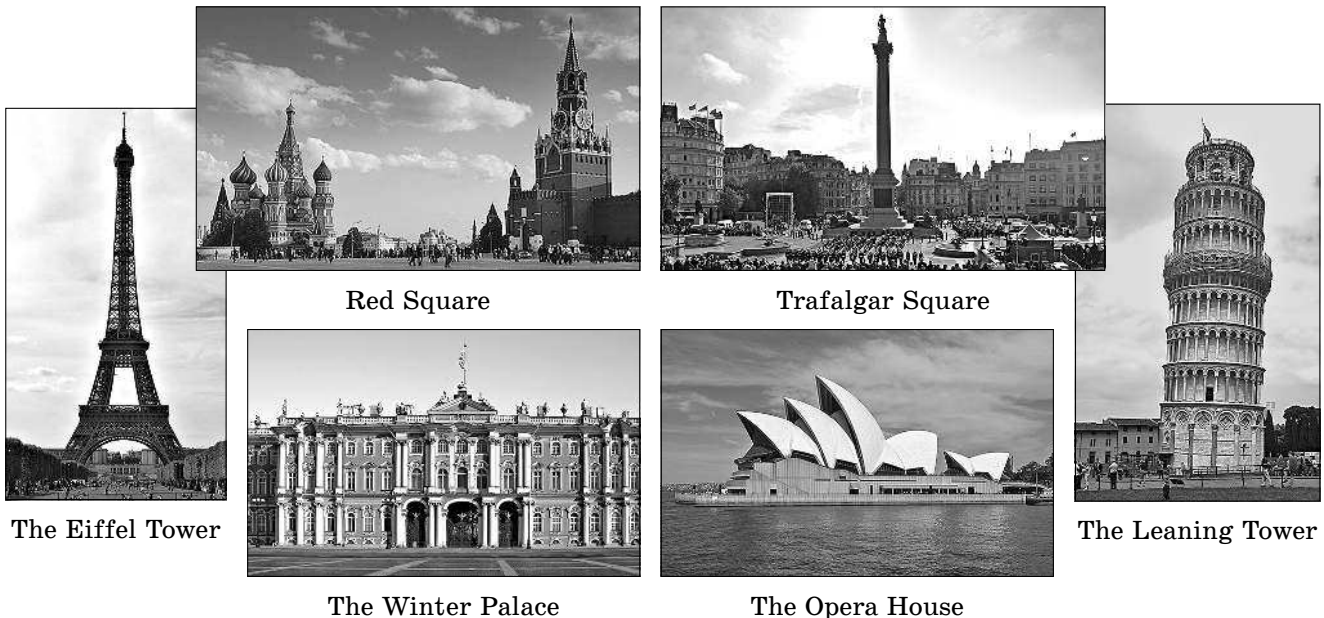
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**15** Say what places of interest you can visit if you go to these cities: London, Moscow, Paris, Pisa, St Petersburg, Sydney.

**Example:** *If you go to St Petersburg, you can visit the Winter Palace.*



# 3

## Talking about old times

### Listening

1 © T07 Listen to the interview and complete these questions. Think of 2 extra questions.

- 1 What was \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 Who did \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 When did \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 How did \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 What did \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 When was \_\_\_\_\_?
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_?
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_?



### Writing

2 Write 4 affirmative sentences about what you used to do when you were seven.

- 1 *When I was seven, I used to go to primary school.*
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

3 Write 4 negative sentences about what you didn't use to do when you were seven.

- 1 *When I was seven, I didn't use to play computer games.*
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

4 Think about your family and make 4 comparisons about their abilities.

**Example:**

*My father can speak French better than my mother.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

