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Writing на 5+

Книга для ученика

Авраменко А. П.

А. Авраменко
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*http://www.litres.ru/pages/biblio_book/?art=31508095
ISBN 9785449066473*

Аннотация

В данном пособии предлагаются задания на подготовку к творческим (письменным) заданиям на английском языке. Задания представлены в 6 уроках (6 units) и разделены на три раздела: Warm up! (снятие когнитивных трудностей), Language Practice (снятие языковых трудностей) и Writing (снятие речевых трудностей). В конце пособия даны ключи, справочник и схема написания эссе.

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А. Авраменко

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ISBN 978-5-4490-6647-3

Создано в интеллектуальной издательской системе Ridero

Unit 1

Warm up! (Generalization)

Exercise 1.1

Choose the most general word of each set:

Example:

spoon, knife, *crockery*, fork

1. furniture, table, cupboard, sofa

2. mammal, animal, dog, pet

3. car, vehicle, traffic, van

4. keeping to diets, going in for sport, keeping fit, doing
exercise

5. learn words, study language, do grammar tasks, write
quizzes

Exercise 1.2

Match sets of words with topics:

1. Deforestation, ozone layers, pollution
 2. Waiter, brunch, pub
 3. Home, relatives, childhood
 4. Consumer, sale, mall
 5. Racket, coach, referee
- a. Family
 - b. Environment
 - c. Shopping
 - d. Sport
 - e. Restaurant

Language Practice

(Spelling)

Exercise 1.3 (Homonymy)

Choose the correct word (consult the dictionary if necessary):

1. To affect/effect the prices
2. To beat/beet the opponent
3. The cent/scent of herbs
4. Web cite/sight/site
5. Chili/chilly pepper
6. Complement/compliment of the chef
7. City council/counsel
8. To die/dye hair
9. Disc/disk jockey
10. Fare/fair hair
11. Finish/Finnish sauna
12. Cake made with flower/flour and eggs
13. Back and forth/fourth
14. Thunder and lightening/lightning
15. Marry/Merry Christmas
16. Minor/miner disease
17. My muscles/mussels began to ache
18. She passed/past away
19. The War and Piece/Peace
20. The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain/plane.

21. The North Pole/Poll
22. The Newtonian principle/principal of inertia
23. Sole/soul mate
24. Walk up the stairs/stares
25. Keep quiet/quite!
26. To/too/two good to be true!
27. She tied the apron around her waste/waist.
28. I am not sure weather/whether this is true or not.

Exercise 1.4 (Suffixes & Endings)

Consult the dictionary if necessary:

Make plurals:

Army
Attorney
Auto
Burglary
Chief
Donkey
Enemy
Flash
Glass
Half
Handkerchief
Hero
Jones
Mosquito
Policeman
Potato
Proof
Spy
Turkey
Valley

Make new words adding -ing, -er, -able, -ly, -ful, -ed or -ous:

Use
Value
True
Love
Write
Change
Fame
Contain
Notice
Wonder

Exercise 1.5 (Doubling Consonants)

Mind that consonants double except for:

*Rate => **rated** (ending with —e)*

*Clear => **clearing** (two vowels before the last consonant)*

*Sharp => **sharper** (ending with two consonants)*

*Benefit => **benefited** (three and more syllables)*

Fill in the gaps where needed:

1. Transfer_ing
2. Stop_ed

3. Forbid_en
4. Commit_ing
5. Prefer_ed
6. Run_er
7. Begin_ing
8. Avoid_ing
9. Benefit_ed
10. Occur_ed

Writing (Sentence)

1. Parallelism:

The crowd began to wave handkerchiefs and to shout good-byes.

He entered a university and she started to work.

Keeping fit is a hobby. But playing computer games is an addiction.

2. Inversion:

Very carefully, we moved from the room into the kitchen.

What experience teaches you, you never forget.

3. Participle clauses (or subordinate clauses):

The capital of Syria is Damascus. Damascus is probably the oldest city in the world. => Being the capital of Syria, Damascus is probably the oldest city in the world. OR The capital of Syria is Damascus, probably the oldest city in the world. OR The capital of Syria is Damascus which is probably the oldest city in the world.

4. Do not overdo with so:

His parents were poor, so they couldn't afford to send him to college => Being very poor, his parents couldn't afford to send him to college OR His parents, who were very poor, couldn't afford

to send him to college.

5. Do not overdo with pronouns:

After lunch our friends walked around the garden, and they left in an hour. => After lunch our friends walked around the garden and left in an hour.

Exercise 1.6

Rewrite sentences using parallel constructions:

Example: Don't go too close to that dog: it may attack you and you may be bitten => Don't go too close to that dog: it may attack and bite you.

1. Chimpanzee is a monkey, but is related to humans.
2. The orangutans have long arms, and their hair is reddish-brown.
3. Gracefully and silent, the deer moved into the woods.
4. From the window he could see his dog in the yard. The birds on the tree were also visible.

Exercise 1.7

Rewrite the text applying inversion:

The Bermuda Isles are in the Atlantic Ocean about seven hundred miles from New York. They were discovered by Juan Bermudez in 1515. The voyagers, landing in Bermuda, stayed there for ten months. Their reports were so enthusiastic that permanent settlers soon arrived.

Exercise 1.8

Rewrite sentences applying participle and subordinate clauses or just excluding unnecessary words:

1. The girls were on their way to Montgomery. Here they hoped to find their father.

2. After lunch we were less ambitious, so we gathered our fishing and decided to go to the cinema.

3. The national parks have become very popular, so they are in danger.

4. The workers were on a strike, and they slept on their work places.

Unit 2

Warm up! (Linking Cause and Effect)

Exercise 2.1

Where are the causes and the effects in these pairs? Mind that in one pair there is no linking.

1. Mothers shouldn't work – Children shouldn't spend time with nannies
2. Classmates help each other – People tend to make best friends at school
3. «Honesty is the best policy» – We trust honest people
4. Fast food is tasty – McDonald's is dangerous for health
5. «Tastes change with age» – Elderly people are more experienced and wise

Exercise 2.2

Explain your reasons (2—3):

1. I want to live in a big house with all my relatives because...
2. There is always a leader in friendship because...
3. Women should use make-up because...
4. A businessman should be selfish because...

5. I want to work in the shopping industry because...

Language Practice

(Spelling)

Exercise 2.3 (ei-ie)

Mind that for the sound [i:] we write IE (believe), except for after – c (receive).

For all other sounds we write EI (their).

Fill in the gaps with EI or IE:

1. Gr__f
2. Dec__ve
3. Rel__ve
4. H__ght
5. L__sure
6. Ch__f
7. N__ce
8. Ach__ve
9. N__ther
10. Rec__pt

Exercise 2.4 (Apostrophe)

Mind that we use the apostrophe all possessive forms (girl's, girls', Jones's), except for personal pronouns (theirs, hers).

Put the apostrophe where needed:

Mr. Jones has two sons. This is the boys room. All the toys are theirs. Cars and robots are among their favorite ones. They

always argue about whose cars are faster. But in fact they're real friends. Everybody knows that their robots are the best at school. If anybody else's robot appears better, than Mr. Jones buys a new toy for his children. Joneses are really happy.

Exercise 2.5 (Compounds)

With a hyphen	Without a hyphen
Twenty-one (numbers)	-
Self-satisfied, self-supporting (with self-)	Postgraduate, rearrange, nonessential, coeducation, interscholastic, semicolon, etc. (prefixes)
Pan-American, pro-British (prefixes with proper nouns)	

With a hyphen	Without a hyphen
Father-in-law, great-grandmother (relatives)	-
So-called, good-natured Near-by house	Carefully built (adjective + adverb)
Worth-while book (compound adjectives)	The house stands near by That book isn't worth while (compound adjectives after a noun)

Learn:

Northeast, southwest

Himself, oneself

Anybody, everything, someone

Airplane

Altogether

Blackberries

Bookkeeper

Classroom

Copyright

Downstairs, outdoors

Farmhouse

Forehead

Framework

Lifetime

Correct mistakes:

1. Thirty nine pupils
2. Two year old girl
3. Poverty stricken family
4. Two family house
5. Room mate
6. Inter class activities
7. Self sufficient
8. Daughter in law
9. Up stairs
10. The baby is one year old

Learn:

Nevertheless

Schoolboy

Therefore

Woodwork

Correct mistakes:

Writing

(Paragraph: Order of Sentences)

1. Time order:

I was born... went to school... entered the university... graduated... started my career...

2. Space order:

The apartment was... there were four rooms... my room was... She is... her skin... her hair... her eyes...

3. Order for climax (most frequently used in an essay with the elements of argumentation):

from the least important fact to the most important one.

Exercise 2.6

Applying one of the three ways of ordering sentences (each once), organize each set:

1.

___ His parents enrolled him in a conservatory, where he could learn the music theory.

___ As a child he learnt to read music notation and to play the piano by ear.

___ Born in 1948 in a small New Mexican town, Robert Own was destined to become famous.

___ In school, his teachers were aware that Robert had a special talent and they encouraged him to devote as much time as possible to his music.

___ His professional career was now launched.

2. The fifty-five mile an hour speed limit should be retained.

___ Driving at fifty-five miles an hour conserves gas.

___ This limit can prevent accidents.

___ Riders can see more of the country by driving slowly.

3. Describing a person.

___ deep-set brown eyes

___ sitting nervously on the edge of a chair

___ long graceful neck

___ cotton summer dress

___ hands twisting a handkerchief

Exercise 2.7

Write a paragraph on each topic applying one of the ways of ordering sentences (each once):

1. Describe your dream: *I want... because... (Three reasons)*

2. Describe an event: *It was one of the most exciting moments in my life... (Then describe what happened in more detail: write about five sentences)*

3. Describe a person: *from general characteristics to details (3 details)*

Unit 3

Warm up! (Analogy)

Exercise 3.1

Find mistakes in the parameters of comparison if any. Correct them:

1. Football is a typical hobby for boys. Tennis is an expensive sport.
2. Fast food is cheap. Chinese cuisine is not expensive.
3. Buying clothes is time consuming. Buying food is boring.

Exercise 3.2

Match sentences to compare from two columns. There is one extra sentence in each column.

1. Big family means happiness.
 2. Like father, like son.
 3. Every Jack has his Jill.
 4. There is no place like home.
 5. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- A. Many a good cow has a bad calf.
 - B. East or west, home is best.
 - C. If one is lonely, he seems miserable.
 - D. A friend is never known till needed.
 - E. Love is blind as well as hatred.

Language Practice

(Vocabulary)

Exercise 3.3 (Synonyms)

Find synonyms:

1. Absurd
2. Adequate
3. Brave
4. Eager
5. Evident

Exercise 3.4 (be concrete)

Concretize sentences:

Example:

After breakfast he started in our nice car. => After breakfast he started for work in our new fast car.

1. By three o'clock we were not in good shape.
2. He had a bad character and started arguing in the restaurant.
3. For the special case the invited several people for lunch.
4. She is an interesting person who is able to be a good teacher.

Writing

(Paragraph: Coherence of Sentences)

Coherence of sentences in a paragraph can be achieved by:

1. *Repetition of important words and pronouns*
2. *Synonyms and substitutions*
3. *Transitional expressions*

Exercise 3.5

What sentences are repeated or substituted in the paragraph? Underline them and their substitutions:

I have always considered my father a very intelligent person. His intelligence is not the type usually tested in schools; but he never finished high school. Rather, my father's intelligence is his ability to solve problems creatively as they arise. Intelligent solutions to unforeseen problems were typical of him. In fact, my father's brand of brains – accurate insight, followed by creative action – is the kind of intelligence that I admire.

Exercise 3.6

Write a paragraph about a famous person describing his most outstanding trait. Repeat and substitute important words. Underline them.

Exercise 3.7

Learn transitional expressions:

Meaning	Transitional expressions
Sequencing ideas	First of all... then... also... besides... furthermore (moreover, what is more)... in addition; firstly... secondly... finally
Illustrating ideas	For example, for instance, in particular
Explaining reasons	Because, as, since
Explaining consequences	Because of this, as a consequence, as a result, consequently, hence, therefore, thus
Comparing	Also, as well, in the same way, likewise, similarly

Meaning	Transitional expressions
Contrasting ideas	Although, but, even though, however, in contrast, nevertheless, on the contrary, on the other hand, whereas
Drawing a conclusion	All in all, in brief, on the whole, to sum up, in conclusion

Fill in the gaps:

Since Clyde has been saving money for months, he will be

able to afford the vacation of his dreams. He imagines himself on different cruises, _____ (*illustration*) a boat trip on the Amazon River. _____ (*contrast*) he does not have money to go far away. _____ (*result*) he brings his lunch every day and puts the money in a special vacation fund. _____ (*addition*) he saves all the cash that comes his way as gifts. It may take a while, but Clyde will take the vacation of his dreams.

Exercise 3.8

Improve your paragraph from exercise 6, adding transitional expressions

Unit 4

Warm up! (Rationalization)

Exercise 4.1

Rationalization is the process of concealing real motives by inventing plausible reasons.

Which of the following are examples of rationalization?

Example:

Reading is not a popular hobby because there are no good writers. => Rationalization because reading is not popular for other reasons, for instance, as we prefer TV and computer to books.

1. Modern teenagers spend a lot of time in front of the computers because they do not have enough homework to do and books to read.

2. Computer games are the most popular with children since board games are not involving.

3. Teenagers tend to belong to some subcultures as they need to show off and to feel a member of a community.

4. People prefer extreme sports since they are more competitive than traditional ones.

Exercise 4.2

Find three plausible reasons for each item in the previous exercise.

Language Practice

(Grammar)

Exercise 4.3 (Subject-Predicate Agreement)

Mind:

Tom *and* Alice *are* guilty

Tom *or* Alice *is* guilty

Neither Tom *nor* Alice *is* guilty

Choose the correct form of the verb:

1. Neither endurance nor skill *is/are* enough.
2. Mary, Jane or Toledo *is/are* to report at once.
3. The Democratic Party *has/have* the power.
4. Apple pie and strawberry mousse *is/are* her favorite dishes.
5. The boss, like his workers, *deserves/deserve* a holiday.

Exercise 4.4 (Agreement of Pronouns)

Mind:

The team gave *its* all (the whole group) BUT The team cleaned *their* lockers (members of a group)

Choose the correct word:

1. The company had a new policy; from now on *it/they* would build more small cars.
2. Everybody brings *his/their* lunch.

3. *Whose/who's* on first?

4. I wish my son looked less like *I/me* and more like *she/her*.

5. My father worked hard to give *we/us* a good education.

Exercise 4.5 (Agreement of Participle and Subordinate Clauses)

Correct mistakes:

Example:

Painting the windows black, they became opaque. => PaintED
black the windows became opaque.

1. At the age of three my parents took me to Buffalo.

2. By heating the water, the pot begins to boil.

3. Renowned for his humor, everyone reads Mark Twain.

4. Running down the street, his house could be seen.

Writing

(Paragraph: Consistency of Sentences)

Consistency of sentences in a paragraph can be achieved by:

1. Consistency of tense:

We *strolled* down the street as the jazz band *started* to play

We *stroll* down the street as the jazz band *start* to play

2. Consistency of the number and the person:

The jogger chooses *his or her* running shoes with care

The joggers choose *their* running shoes with care

3. Discourse consistency:

In one paragraph apply either *direct* or *indirect* speech.

Exercise 4.6

Correct mistakes:

Example:

Two seconds before the buzzer sounded, Larry Bird sank a basket from midcourt, and the crowd goes wild. => Two seconds before the buzzer sounded, Larry Bird sank a basket from midcourt, and the crowd WENT wild.

1. I told you this will happen.

2. Dreams fascinate me; it is like another world.

3. A good job is not as easy to come by as they were ten

years ago.

4. John asked me do you know who won the Saturday's game.

5. John asked me I knew who won the game.

Exercise 4.7

Write a paragraph describing your yesterday's conversation with a friend about a match which took place the day before yesterday. Apply indirect speech and pay attention to the consistency of tense.

Unit 5

Warm up! (Objectivity)

Exercise 5.1

Find at least three arguments that contradict the following prejudices:

1. I will never marry a foreigner.
2. All fans are crazy.
3. Airplanes are the most dangerous things in the world.

Exercise 5.2

Do you have any prejudices? Choose one or imagine it and write three arguments that contradict it.

Language Practice

(Spelling and Punctuation)

Exercise 5.3 (Writing Numbers)

Mind:

October, 20 (dates)

362 Adams street (addresses)

Page 321 (pages)

8 499 123 45 67 (telephone numbers)

\$120 (money)

108, 1200, 1500234 (long numbers)

There are 34 pupils in my class, 24 learn English, 6 study Maths and 4 specialise in history. (sentences with a few numbers).

BUT

The college is twenty-five miles away from home (short numbers)

Six hundred thirty dollars was collected for the community chest (numbers at the beginning of sentences)

Fill in the gaps:

1. I was born on _____ (date of birth).

2. I live _____ at
(full

address).

3. Now I am doing exercise _____ on
page _____.

4. At _____ today I will go to bed.

5. My expenses for the week are: room, \$ _____;
food, \$ _____; transport \$ _____.

Exercise 5.4 (Capitalisation)

Mind:

Yale Club, General Motors Corporation (organisations)

Democrats, Catholic, Brazilian (nationalities and other groups)

BUT *puritanical ideas, roman type, etc.* (common nouns)

West, Amazon River, St. George Hotel (geography) **BUT** *city of Philadelphia, state of Arkansas*

World War II, Reign of Terror, Magna Charta (historic periods and documents)

Times, Washington Is Like That (literature and mass media)

Monday, June, Labour Day (dates) **BUT** *summer* (seasons)

General, the President (titles)

Uncle Henry, Mother or mother **BUT** *your mother* (relatives).

Correct mistakes:

1. After general bliss had visited the house of representatives and heard a report, he journeyed to the white house to see the

president of the united states.

2. My english teacher asked whether i had read from the bottom up or the lure of the labrador wild.

3. John who had previously attended a high school in the west now attends a high school in new jersey.

4. They had a lunch on broadway.

5. The secretary of war invited general simpson for dinner.

Exercise 5.5 (Comma)

Mind:

1. *Faithful, sincere friend* (equal definitions, we can fill in *and*)
BUT *Solid gold watch* (*solid* define the word combination *gold watch*)

2. *He is clever, energetic and wise.* BUT *He is clever and energetic and wise* (the conjunction is repeated).

3. *Ann has a son, Mary has two daughters.*

4. *The full moon was obscured by clouds, but the pirates went their way on.* (long sentence) BUT *I called but she was away* (short sentence)

5. *If it rains, we won't go for a walk.* BUT *We won't go for a walk if it rains.*

6. *He played tennis, since (as, for) it had been his hobby for many years.* BUT *He played tennis because it had been his hobby for many years.*

7. *Dear Mr, indeed, nevertheless, etc.* (like in Russian)

Fill in the commas:

1. He is a fit healthy person because he has a wise beautiful wife.
2. He played tennis and went to the swimming pool and had long walks in the park.
3. Beauty is dominating when choosing a girlfriend personality is dominating when choosing a wife.
4. Hobbies affect the way we spend free time but music creates our personalities and affects our life style.
5. I enjoy window shopping if I don't have money.
6. Nowadays many people keep to a diet since they want to look younger.
7. The mobile that doesn't work properly needs repairing.
8. I have three mobile phones and the one which is the newest needs repairing.

Writing

(Paragraph: Variety of Sentences)

Exercise 5.6

Rewrite the paragraph, alternating short and long sentences:

The park is alive with motion today. Joggers pound up and down the boardwalk. Old folks watch them from the benches. Couples row boats across the lake. The boats are green and wooden. Two teenagers hurl a Frisbee back and forth. They yell and leap. A shaggy white dog dashes in from nowhere. He snatches the red disc in his mouth. He bounds away. The teenagers run after him.

Exercise 5.7

Write a paragraph with three arguments (order of climax), starting with one

- *parallel constructions*
- *inversion*
- *short and long sentences*
- *different types of sentence coherence and consistency*

1. How has college (school) changed me?
2. Is marriage worth the risks?
3. Is there anything save to eat these days?

Unit 6

Exam Task

Comment on the following statement.

- 1. A person who is fluent in a foreign language can easily work as an interpreter (Demo 2014).*
- 2. It's easier to make friends than to keep them (Demo 2015).*
- 3. It's not right to be strict with little children (Demo 2016).*

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write 200—250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2—3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1—2 reasons for this opposing opinion – explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

Plan

Exercise 6.1

Decide on your opinion and write a plan, following the scheme.

1. Topic sentence (my opinion on the subject)

✓ Argument №1

✓ Argument №2

✓ Argument №3

2. Alternative opinion

✓ Argument №1

✓ Argument №2

3. Opposing to the alternative opinion

✓ Argument №1

✓ Argument №2

1. A person who is fluent in a foreign language can easily work as an interpreter (Demo 2014).

2. It's easier to make friends than to keep them (Demo 2015).

3. It's not right to be strict with little children (Demo 2016).

Introduction

Exercise 6.2 (Subject Matter)

Paraphrase (express the same ideas in other words) the topic applying expressions from the table:

<p>Lots of people share the idea that...</p> <p>... is supposed to</p> <p>According to the point of view of some people, ...</p> <p>There is an opinion that...</p> <p>As they say:... (for proverbs)</p>

1. A person who is fluent in a foreign language can easily work as an interpreter (Demo 2014).
2. It's easier to make friends than to keep them (Demo 2015).
3. It's not right to be strict with little children (Demo 2016).

Exercise 6.3 (Topic Sentence)

Express in one sentence your opinion on the topic applying the following expressions:

As far as I am concerned/As for me+

+ I do believe that...

+ I suppose that...

+ it seems to me that...

+ I consider... as...

+ from my point of view/in my opinion

1. A person who is fluent in a foreign language can easily work as an interpreter (Demo 2014).
2. It's easier to make friends than to keep them (Demo 2015).
3. It's not right to be strict with little children (Demo 2016).

Exercise 6.4 (Vocabulary)

Find synonyms for the KEY words from the topic sentence:

1. A person who is fluent in a foreign language can easily work as an interpreter (Demo 2014).
2. It's easier to make friends than to keep them (Demo 2015).
3. It's not right to be strict with little children (Demo 2016).

Main Part

Exercise 6.5 (Argumentation)

Find and correct mistakes in the arguments for the opinion that:

Some people think that in the nearest future the majority of people will live in cities and towns, not in the countryside

1. In the XX century cities were growing rapidly.
2. Everyone in Russia wants to live in Moscow.
3. In the nearest future all people will need the Internet to work.
4. The transport systems of big cities will be the main concern for the government.
5. Life in the countryside is boring.

Exercise 6.6 (Argumentation)

Find arguments for your opinion on the topic and put them in different forms:

Example:

Some people think that when children reach the age of 18 and finish school they can and should start living on their own.

- Fact: Teens are not able to earn enough money to live on their own.
- Generalization: Boys do not know what to do if anything does not work at home and girls cannot cook – children do not have enough skills in housekeeping.

- Illustration: Teen marriages unfortunately are unhappy.
- Definition: Youth is the only period in life for education.
- Example: I do not want to leave my parents as they help me in many fields.
- Analysis: The earlier one starts living on his own, the sooner he becomes bored.
- Comparison: A young girl living on her own is always in danger like a lonely kitten lost in the street.
- Adding details: If one starts to live on his own, this means that he faces all adult problems, like responsibility, poverty, hunger, cruelty, etc.

1. A person who is fluent in a foreign language can easily work as an interpreter (Demo 2014).
2. It's easier to make friends than to keep them (Demo 2015).
3. It's not right to be strict with little children (Demo 2016).

Conclusion

Exercise 6.7

Paraphrase your topic sentence from Exercise 3 making conclusions and applying:

All in all, in brief, on the whole, to sum up, in conclusion.

Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.

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