О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2-й год обучения

6

ДРОФА
ВЕРТИКАЛЬ

О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2-й год обучения

Учебник

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Учебник, созданный известными специалистами в области преподавания английского языка О. В. Афанасьевой и И. В. Михеевой, предназначен для учащихся общеобразовательных школ и является основным компонентом учебно-методического комплекса для второго года обучения, в который также входят две рабочие тетради, книга для чтения, книга для учителя и аудиоприложение.

Учебник переработан в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта основного общего образования, одобрен РАО и РАН и рекомендован Министерством образования и науки Российской Федерации.

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UNIT ONE

My Name Is John

Step One

Do It Together

1. *Ты уже знаешь мальчика по имени Джон Баркер* **(John Barker).** *Послушай, как Джон рассказывает о себе,* (*1*)*, и скажи, в каком порядке следуют его фразы.*

a) My telephone number is 487 3519.

f) I'm a pupil.

b) My mum is a teacher.

g) I'm from London.

c) I'm twelve.

h) My dad is a doctor.

d) They are a dog and a cat.

i) My address is 19, Green Street, London.

e) Hi! I'm John, John Barker.

j) I have two pets.

2. *Представь себе, что ты разговариваешь с Джоном. Что он ответит тебе, если ты задашь ему следующие вопросы? Разыграйте эту беседу в парах. Повторите диалог за диктором,* (2).

You	**John**
What's your name?	...
How old are you?	...
Where are you from?	...
What's your address?	...
What's your telephone number?	...
Are you a pupil?	...
Is your mum a doctor?	...
Is your dad a teacher?	...

3. *Прочитай текст и скажи, какие фразы после текста соответствуют его содержанию, а какие — нет. Используй слова* **"Yes"** *и* **"No"**. *Проверь себя,* (3).

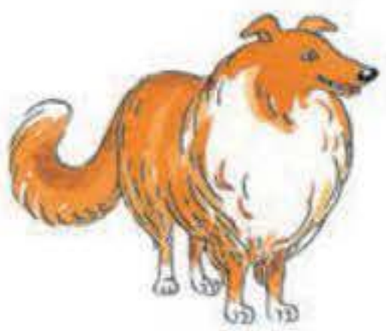
Образец: John Barker has two pets. — Yes.

JOHN BARKER AND HIS PETS

John Barker has two pets. They are a dog, Chase [tʃeɪs] and a cat, Smokey ['sməʊki].

Chase is five. He is a big collie ['kɒli] dog. He is red and white with a long tail. His nose is black. He is very nice and strong.

Smokey is three. She is little, grey and fat. Smokey likes milk and toy mice. She plays in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening.



Chase and Smokey sleep in the hall. Chase sleeps at the door and Smokey sleeps in a pink box under the window. John likes his pets and is very happy.

1. His pets are a bird and a cat.
2. Chase is big and Smokey is little.
3. Chase is grey and Smokey is red and white.
4. Chase has a long tail.
5. Chase is very weak.

6. Smokey likes toy mice.
7. Chase sleeps under the window.
8. Smokey sleeps in a box.

4. *Прочитай текст* **"John Barker and His Pets"** *ещё раз за диктором,* (*4*).

5. *Выбери из текста* **"John Barker and His Pets"** *и прочитай вслух те предложения, в которых говорится:*

1) о том, как John относится к своим любимцам;
2) о возрасте его питомцев;
3) об их внешнем виде;
4) о том, что любит кошка;
5) о месте, где они спят;
6) о породе собаки.

6. *Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя,* (*5*).

[æ]	map	cat	cap	lamp	sad
[əʊ]	rose	nose	stone	bone	no
[e]	pen	bed	pet	step	well
[ɪ]	lip	fish	dish	ship	milk
[aɪ]	fine	kite	nine	five	like
[ʌ]	cup	mug	jug	bus	run
[ɑ:]	park	farm	star	car	dark

7. *Прочитай незнакомые слова по аналогии со знакомыми. Проверь себя,* (*6*).

man — **can**	Jim — **swim**	bell — **well**
no — **piano**	bus — **but**	five — **drive**

8. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори их, а также словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (*7*).

A.

but [bʌt] — *а, но*
can [kæn] — *могу, умею*
can't [kɑ:nt] — *не умею, не могу*
drive [draɪv] — *ехать, управлять машиной*
piano [pi'ænəʊ] — *пианино, фортепиано*
swim [swɪm] — *плавать*
well [wel] — *хорошо*

B.

but: small but strong, little but good, big but weak, nice but sad

can: I can read. He can sing. You can ride.

can't: You can't jump. They can't speak English. She can't cook.

drive[1] **— drives:** to drive a car, to drive a jeep, to drive a bus. John can't drive a car, he is young.

piano — pianos: a big black piano, three brown pianos; to play the piano. Nick can play the piano, but John can't.

swim — swims: to swim in the lake, to swim in the pond. Emma can't swim.

well: very well, not very well, to sing well, to swim well. You can speak English but not very well.

9. *Закончи предложения, используя новые слова. Проверь себя,* ⚽ *(8).*

1. Bob has a ..., a big black ... . *2.* Joe is from London ... not from Paris. *3.* Hens can't ... but frogs can. *4.* Little John is two, he ... count. *5.* My mum and dad have a car and they ... their car. *6.* Natasha speaks English ... .

Do It on Your Own

10. *Напиши новые слова, вставляя в них пропущенные буквы.*

c-n, s-i-, - -ll, pia- -, d- -ve, - -t, - -n't

11. *Напиши буквами следующие слова.*

[piˈænəʊ] [wel] [bʌt] [swɪm] [kæn] [kɑ:nt] [draɪv]

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально[2]	Твой результат
10	7	?
11	7	?

[1] В этом и аналогичных случаях первая глагольная форма является инфинитивом без частицы *to*.

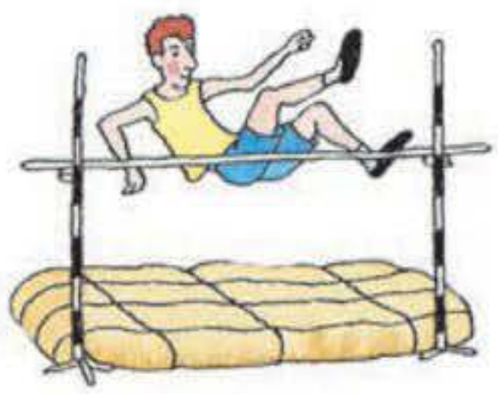
[2] Результативными считаются только правильно написанные слова или фразы (по 4 балла за каждое/ую).

Step Two

Do It Together

1. ***A.*** *Мистер Стронг* **(Mr Strong)** *— очень хороший спортсмен. Скажи, какие виды спорта ему даются лучше других. Проверь себя,* (9).

О б р а з е ц: Mr Strong rides a horse well.



1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

B. *Скажи, в какие игры ты хорошо играешь и в каких видах спорта ты силён.*

О б р а з е ц: I swim well.

MEMO

Для того чтобы сказать, что человек ***умеет*** или ***может что-то делать***, используется английский глагол ***can*** [kæn/kən], а если нужно сказать, что мы ***не умеем*** или ***не можем выполнить что-то***, этот глагол употребляется в отрицательной форме ***cannot*** [ˈkænɒt] или ***can't*** [kɑ:nt]. **I can read. (*Я умею читать.*) He can't (cannot) ride a horse. (*Он не может/не умеет ездить верхом.*)** В устной речи чаще используется сокращённая форма **can't**.

2. *Послушай, что умеет и чего не умеет делать Джон Баркер. Повтори фразы за диктором,* (*10*).

1. John can play football, but he can't play volleyball.
2. John can play tennis, but he can't play ping-pong.
3. John can ride a bike, but he can't ride a horse.
4. John can be a pupil, but he can't be a teacher.
5. John can feed his pets, but he can't cook.

3. *Послушай и повтори рифмовку за диктором,* (*11*), *затем разучи её.*

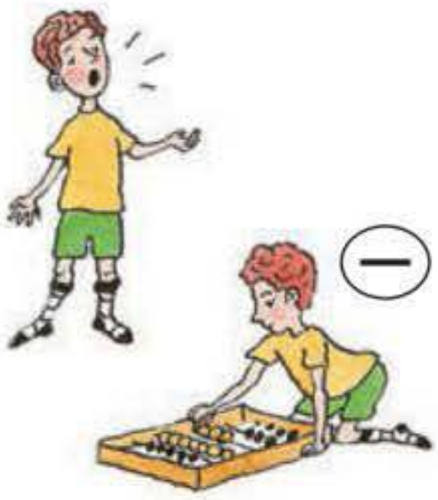
CAN AND CAN'T

I can swim.
What about Jim?
Jim can ride.
What about Clyde?
Clyde can sing.
What about Mr King?
Mr King can cook.
What about Mr Hook?
No, he can't.
Mr Hook can't swim.
Mr Hook can't ride.
Mr Hook can't sing.
Mr Hook can't cook.
But he can play the piano!

4. *Посмотри на рисунки и скажи, что эти люди могут, а чего не могут делать. Проверь себя,* (*12*).

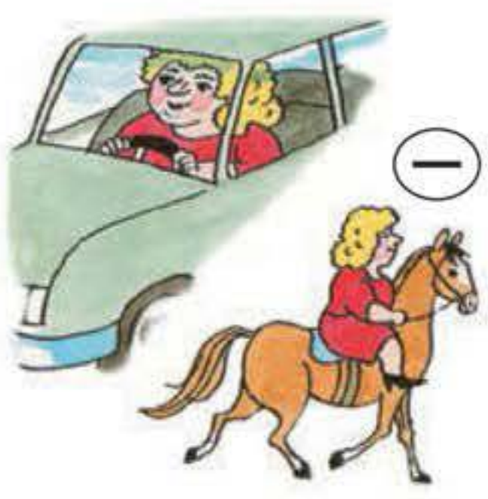
О б р а з е ц: Mr White can cook, but he can't fly a plane.

Mr White



1. Jack

2. Cely



3. Mrs Biggs

4. Mrs Brown

5. Sam

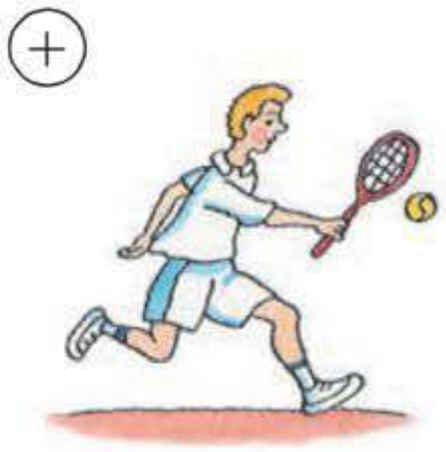
6. Polly

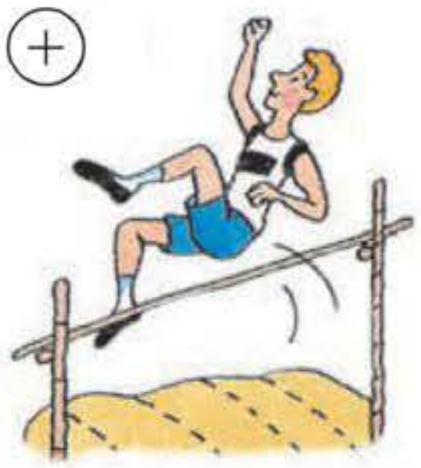
7. Willy

8. Nick

5. *Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что Боб умеет делать очень хорошо, а что не очень хорошо. Проверь себя,* (13).

О б р а з е ц: 1. Bob can play tennis very well.
2. Bob can play football but not very well.





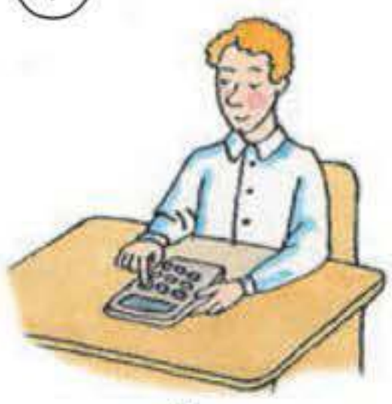
1.

2.

3.

4.

5.



6.

7.

8.

6. *Посмотри на картинки и скажи, как эти люди играют на пианино. Проверь себя,* (*14*).

О б р а з е ц: Mr Ross can play the piano very well. (!)
Betty can play the piano but not very well. (+)
Tom can't play the piano. (–)

2. Betty

3. Tom

4. Jane

5. Jeff

1. Mr Ross

6. Hob

9. Rex

8. Mrs Jane Carter

7. Robin

7. *Скажи, что ты умеешь делать хорошо, не очень хорошо, а что совсем не умеешь.*

О б р а з е ц: I can swim very well.
I can ride a bike but not very well.
I can't fly a plane.

cook, count, jump, play the piano, play tennis, play football, play volleyball, play ping-pong, speak English, read, run, fly a plane, drive a car, ride a horse, ride a bike

Do It on Your Own

8. *Перепиши этот маленький рассказ, вставляя вместо картинок нужные слова.*

Don is . He can well. He can play very well but he can't play the .

He can a car but he can't a horse.

9. *Напиши шесть предложений о том, что ты умеешь и не умеешь делать.*

10. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
8	6	?
9	6	?

Step Three

Do It Together

1. *Послушай, что говорит о себе папа Джона, мистер Баркер, и назови пять вещей, которые он умеет делать, и три, которые не умеет,* (15).

О б р а з е ц: Mr Barker can play football.
He can't play ping-pong.

2. ***А.*** *Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что ты умеешь и чего не умеешь делать.*

Образец: I can ride a bike.
I can't ride a horse.

В. *А теперь скажи, что ты умеешь делать хорошо, а что не очень хорошо.*

Образец: I can count well.
I can speak English but not very well.

3. *Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя,* (*16*).

[æ]	can	hat	hand	ant	map
[əʊ]	window	narrow	Moscow	piano	no
[ɒ]	shop	clock	pond	hot	pot
[ɪ]	swim	chick	little	film	big
[u:]	spoon	roof	boot	room	too
[e]	pen	ten	bell	red	hen

4. *Прочитай незнакомые тебе слова по аналогии со знакомыми. Проверь себя,* (*17*).

go — **no**
lot — **pot**
school — **room**
family — **fat**
class — **can't**

5. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори их, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (*18*).

A.

class [klɑ:s] — *урок, занятие*
family [ˈfæməli] — *семья*
friend [frend] — *друг*
go (to) [gəʊ] — *идти, ехать, направляться*
live [lɪv] — *жить*
a lot (of) [lɒt] — *много*
school [sku:l] — *школа*
sister [ˈsɪstə] — *сестра*
week [wi:k] — *неделя*

B.

class — classes: my English class, a lot of classes. I have five classes on Monday.
family — families: a big family, a good family. My family is not very big.
friend — friends: good friends, old friends, family and friends. Little Polly has no friends.
go to — goes to: to go to the park, to go to the lake, to go to the pond, to go to school. John goes to school: he is a pupil.
live — lives: I live in Moscow. She lives in London. They live in Madrid.
a lot (of): a lot of pets, a lot of friends, a lot of boys and girls, a lot of milk, play a lot, read a lot, like a lot. I see a lot of

birds in the tree. Dan plays the piano a lot. He likes tennis a lot.

week — weeks: a long week, a good week. A week has seven days. We go to school five days a week.

school — schools: a lot of schools, my old school, a good school, to go to school, at school. We go to school six days a week. I'm at school in the afternoon.

sister — sisters: my little sister, his big sister. Our little sister is five. Her sister is a student.

6. *Прочитай текст и скажи, какие фразы, приведённые после него, соответствуют его содержанию, а какие — нет. Используй слова* **"Yes"** *и* **"No"**. *Проверь себя,* (*19*).

Образец: John is a doctor. — No. He is a pupil.
John lives in London. — Yes. He lives in London.

MEET JOHN BARKER

Hi! My name is John Barker. I'm twelve. I live in London. I'm a pupil. I go to school five days a week. I have classes on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. I have a lot of friends at school. I like my school, my friends and my teachers. My family is not very big: my mum, dad and my sister Sally. I have two pets — a dog, Chase, and a cat, Smokey. I like my pets a lot.

1. John Barker is ten.
2. John Barker lives in London.
3. John Barker goes to school.
4. John has classes on Sunday.
5. He has a lot of friends at school.
6. John likes his friends.
7. John likes his teachers too.
8. His family is big.
9. John has two sisters.
10. He likes his pets.

7. *Повтори текст* **“Meet John Barker”** *ещё раз за диктором,* (*20*).

8. *Выбери из текста* **“Meet John Barker”** *и прочитай вслух те предложения, в которых говорится о*:

1) возрасте мальчика;
2) том, чем он занимается;
3) том, сколько времени он проводит в школе;
4) его отношении к школе, друзьям и учителям;
5) его семье;
6) его питомцах.

Do It on Your Own

9. *Напиши новые слова, вставляя в них пропущенные буквы.*

sc - - - l	f - m - l -	- - st - -
- - - ss	- o -	fr - - - d
- o	- - ve	

10. *Напиши буквами следующие слова.*

[klɑ:s]	[frend]	[gəʊ]
[lɪv]	[lɒt]	[sku:l]
[ˈfæməli]	[ˈsɪstə]	[wi:k]

11. *Прочитай текст* **“Meet John Barker”** *ещё раз, а затем допиши следующие предложения.*

1. John lives in … .
2. John is a pupil, he goes … … .
3. John goes to school … … … week.
4. John likes his school, his … and his … .
5. His … is not very big: his mum, dad and his … Sally.

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	8	?
10	9	?
11	5	?

Step Four

Do It Together

1. *Прочитай слова и словосочетания, помещённые в рамке, и скажи, что мы можем, а чего не можем делать а) в парке; б) в школе. Проверь себя,* (21).

О б р а з е ц: We can run in the park.
We can't ride a bike at school.

ride a bike, play football, cook, play the piano, read books, drive a car, play ping-pong, have classes, ride a horse, fly a kite

2. ***А.*** *Послушай, как Кейт* **(Kate)** *спрашивает у своей новой подруги, что та умеет делать. Скажи, как строятся подобные вопросы и ответы на них,* (22).

1. — Can you swim?
— Yes, I can.

2. — Can you cook?
— Yes, I can.

3. — Can you speak English?
— Yes, I can.

4. — Can you play the piano?
— No, I can't.

5. — Can you play tennis?
— No, I can't.

6. — Can you sing?
— No, I can't.

В. *Спросите друг у друга, что каждый из вас умеет делать, и ответьте на эти вопросы.*

3. *Разучи рифмовку: послушай и повтори её за диктором,* (23).

CAN YOU?

Can you run well?
Yes, I can.
Can you jump well?
Yes, I can.
Can you swim well?
Yes, I can.
But I can't play tennis.

Can you drive a car?
No, I can't.
Can you ride a horse?
No, I can't.
Can you fly a kite?
No, I can't.
But I can speak English.

4. *Посмотри на картинки и скажи:*

1.

2. Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday

3. Tuesday
Thursday

4.

5.

6.

7.

1) сколько друзей у мальчика по имени Фред (Fred);
2) по каким дням Фред учится в школе;
3) по каким дням у него уроки английского языка;
4) сколько лет его сестре Джейн (Jane);
5) где живёт Фред;
6) большая ли у него семья;
7) много ли у него книг.

Проверь себя, (*24*).

5. *Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя,* (*25*).

[ɪ]	big	ship	milk	swim	sister
[ʌ]	bus	cup	mug	jug	but
[ju:]	you	tulip	student	pupil	tube
[eɪ]	lake	cake	name	date	plate
[e]	bed	belt	egg	shell	desk
[ɒ]	fox	clock	pot	song	cock

6. *Прочитай незнакомые слова по аналогии со знакомыми. Проверь себя,* (26).

plate — **hate**
sister — **listen**
belt — **help**
you — **new**
music — **computer**

7. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори их, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (27).

A.

computer [kəmˈpju:tə] — *компьютер*
hate [heɪt] — *ненавидеть*
help [help] — *помогать*
listen [ˈlɪsən] — *слушать*
love [lʌv] — *любить*
music [ˈmju:zɪk] — *музыка*
new [nju:] — *новый*
son [sʌn] — *сын*
wash [wɒʃ] — *мыть, стирать*

B.

computer — computers: a big computer, a good computer, a lot of computers, to play on the computer. We have a lot of computers at school.
hate — hates: I hate eggs. Dogs hate cats. Little Jimmy hates hot milk.
help — helps: Help! Help your mum. John helps his mum and dad.
listen — listens: to listen to the teacher, to listen to the tune, to listen to the bird, to listen to the song. Listen to your sister, Sam!
love — loves: to love roses, to love tulips a lot. I love my family and my friends a lot.
music: bad music, good music, pop music, rock music. Nick loves rock music. He listens to music in the evening.
new: new music, a new car, a new friend, her new piano, his new school. My new school is in my street. My sister has a lot of new friends now.
son — sons: my little son, a good son. Mrs Biggs has five sons. Where is your son, John?

wash — washes: to wash the floor, to wash the plates. Help your granny and wash the plates. John washes his hands and face in the morning.

8. *Прочитай текст и ответь на вопросы после текста. Проверь себя,* (*28*).

MY SON JOHN

Hi! I'm Harry Barker. My family and I live in London. I have a son. His name is John.

He is a pupil and goes to school five days a week. My son is a very nice boy. He is twelve but he can play football and tennis very well and he can ride his new bike too. John likes books, cars and computers. He likes music and listens to music in the evening. He can play the piano but not very well. John helps his mum, he washes the plates and goes to the shops. But he hates shops. I love my son a lot.

1. Is John a pupil?
2. How old is he?
3. Is he from London?
4. Can John play football?
5. Can John play tennis well?
6. Can John ride a bike?
7. Is his bike old?
8. Can John play the piano?
9. Can John play the piano very well?

9. *Повтори текст* **"My Son John"** *ещё раз за диктором,* (*29*).

10. *Выбери из текста* **"My Son John"** *и прочитай вслух предложения, в которых говорится о том, что любит и чего не любит делать Джон.*

What Do You Think?

Are Harry Barker and his son John good friends?
What do you think? — Как ты думаешь?

Do It on Your Own

11. *Напиши буквами следующие слова.*

[kəmˈpju:tə] [heɪt] [ˈmju:zik] [sʌn] [ˈlɪsən] [lʌv] [nju:] [help]

12. *Перепиши текст. Заполни пропуски, используя слова в рамочке.*

piano, lives, school, helps, son (2), loves, computers, listens, goes, washes, new

Harry Barker ... in London. He has a ... John. His ... goes to ..., he is a pupil. John can ride his ... bike. He likes books, music and ... . John ... to music in the evening. He can play the ..., but not very well. John ... his mum, he ... the plates and ... to the shop. Harry ... his son.

13. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
11	8	?
12	12	?

Step Five

Do It Together

1. *Посмотри на картинки, послушай, что говорят о себе эти люди, и скажи, как зовут каждого из них,* (30).

1. Nick Sheldon

2. John

3. Polly Robins

4. Adam

5. Mrs Parker

2. *Ответь на эти вопросы.*

1. Can frogs swim?
2. Can horses swim?
3. Can fish[1] jump?
4. Can ants fly?
5. Can dogs like cats?

---

[1] **(a) fish** — рыба, **fish** — рыбы

6. Can cats like mice?
7. Can bees[1] sing?
8. Can cows run?
9. Can dogs count?
10. Can English dogs speak English?

3. *Ответь на вопросы этой анкеты. Цель анкеты — выяснить, получится ли из тебя хороший путешественник.*

О б р а з е ц: Can you help your friends?
a) Yes, I can.
b) No, I can't.

Анкета

1. Can you cook?
2. Can you sing?
3. Can you wash the plates?
4. Can you fish[2]?
5. Can you swim?
6. Can you run?
7. Can you jump?
8. Can you ride a bike?
9. Can you ride a horse?
10. Can you drive a car?
11. Can you read a map?
12. Can you speak English?
13. Can you play football?

Если ты ответил на 9 вопросов утвердительно, из тебя получится хороший путешественник!

4. *А. Посмотри на таблицу и расскажи о вкусах этих людей. Проверь себя,* *(31).*

О б р а з е ц: Kim and Jim love rock music.
Linda hates rock music.
Bob likes rock music.

---

[1] **a bee** — пчела
[2] **to fish** — ловить рыбу

Kim and Jim	Linda	Bob	You	
love	hates	likes	?	computers
hate	loves	hates	?	old films
hate	loves	likes	?	sad songs
like	hates	loves	?	football
like	likes	hates	?	hot milk
hate	likes	hates	?	weak tea

B. *А теперь расскажи о своих вкусах.*

Образец: I like computers.
I love football.
I hate hot milk.

5. *Прочитай эти слова и словосочетания. Проверь себя,* (*32*).

1.

	[s]	[z]	[ɪz]
a lot of	books streets tulips cups chicks pets	computers pianos friends sisters families schools	buses boxes benches houses classes roses

2.

king	ring	sing	evening
long	song	morning	

6. *Послушай, как диктор рассказывает о вкусах мальчика по имени Робин. Понял ли ты, что значит каждая из этих фраз? Проверь себя,* (33).

1. Robin **hates**	run**ing** in the morning. play**ing** the piano. wash**ing** the plates. go**ing** to the shops.
2. Robin **likes**	play**ing** football. driv**ing** a car. fly**ing** a kite. listen**ing** to rock music.
3. Robin **loves**	meet**ing** new boys and girls. go**ing** to school. read**ing** books. speak**ing** English.

7. *Скажи, чем тебе нравится, очень нравится и совсем не нравится заниматься.*

О б р а з е ц: I like playing tennis.
I love playing football.
I hate jumping.

reading books	swimming
cooking	washing the floor
washing the plates	helping mum about the house
going to the shops	going to school
speaking English	listening to music
playing volleyball	playing the piano

8. ***A.*** *Прочитай текст* **“John Barker and His Friends”** *и скажи, как ребята относятся к книгам и поп-музыке.*

JOHN BARKER AND HIS FRIENDS

Hello! I’m John Barker from London. I love going to school. I have a lot of friends at school. We like playing football, ping-pong and tennis. We like reading books and listening to pop music. We like going to the park too. In the park we love running and riding our bikes. We like feeding birds in the park.

B. *Скажи, как ты относишься к книгам и поп-музыке.*

Do It on Your Own

9. *Заверши эти предложения и напиши, что Джон и его друзья любят (очень любят) делать. Текст из задания 8 поможет тебе.*

1. John … going to school. *2*. He and his friends … playing football, ping-pong and tennis. *3*. They … reading books and listening to pop music. *4*. They … going to the park. *5*. In the park they … running and riding bikes. *6*. John and his friends … feeding birds in the park.

10. *Здесь зашифрованы 15 новых слов, которые встречаются в первом уроке (Unit 1, Steps 1—5). Напиши их правильно и расставь в алфавитном порядке.*

wne	hlpe	stersi	nos	wsha	htea	soolch
msicu	paion	frenid	ilev	ovel	imsw	cassl

11. *Подготовься к диктанту. Для этого тебе нужно уметь писать эти словосочетания и предложения.*

Dictation[1] 1

My piano, his school, her computer, your family, new friends, English classes. They can't drive. We can swim. Can you wash the plates? Listen to your teacher. Help your little sister.

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	6	?
10	14	?

YOUR WORD[2] BOX

but, can/can't, class (classes), computer, drive, family, friend, go, hate, help, listen (to), live, a lot (of), music, new piano, play the piano, school, go to school, be at school, sister, son, swim well

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1 **a dictation** [dɪkˈteɪʃən] — диктант

2 **a word** [wɜ:d] — слово

UNIT TWO

Meet My Family

Step One

Do It Together

1. *Используй слова в рамке и скажи, что говорит Нина своей собаке, когда дрессирует её. Проверь себя,* (34).

Sit!	Jump!	Help!	Kiss!	Count!	Sing!	Run!

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

Ты уже знаешь, как могут звучать строгие приказания на английском языке. Однако люди редко обращаются друг к другу в такой форме. Обычно любая просьба сопровождается английским словом **please** [pli:z] — ***пожалуйста***: **Speak English, please.** Или **Please speak English.** (Обрати внимание на запятую в первом случае и её отсутствие во втором.) В отличие от русского ***пожалуйста*** английское **please** никогда не используется в ответ на **Thank you** / **Thanks.** Что же говорят в этом случае? Англичане могут ничего не ответить или сказать **Not at all**, а американцы чаще всего скажут **You are welcome** [ˈwelkəm].

2. *Нина обращается с несколькими просьбами к своей старшей сестре. Скажи, как звучат её просьбы по-английски. Проверь себя,* (35).

Образец: go to the shop
Please go to the shop. / Go to the shop, please.

feed the cat

read this book

wash the plates

play the piano

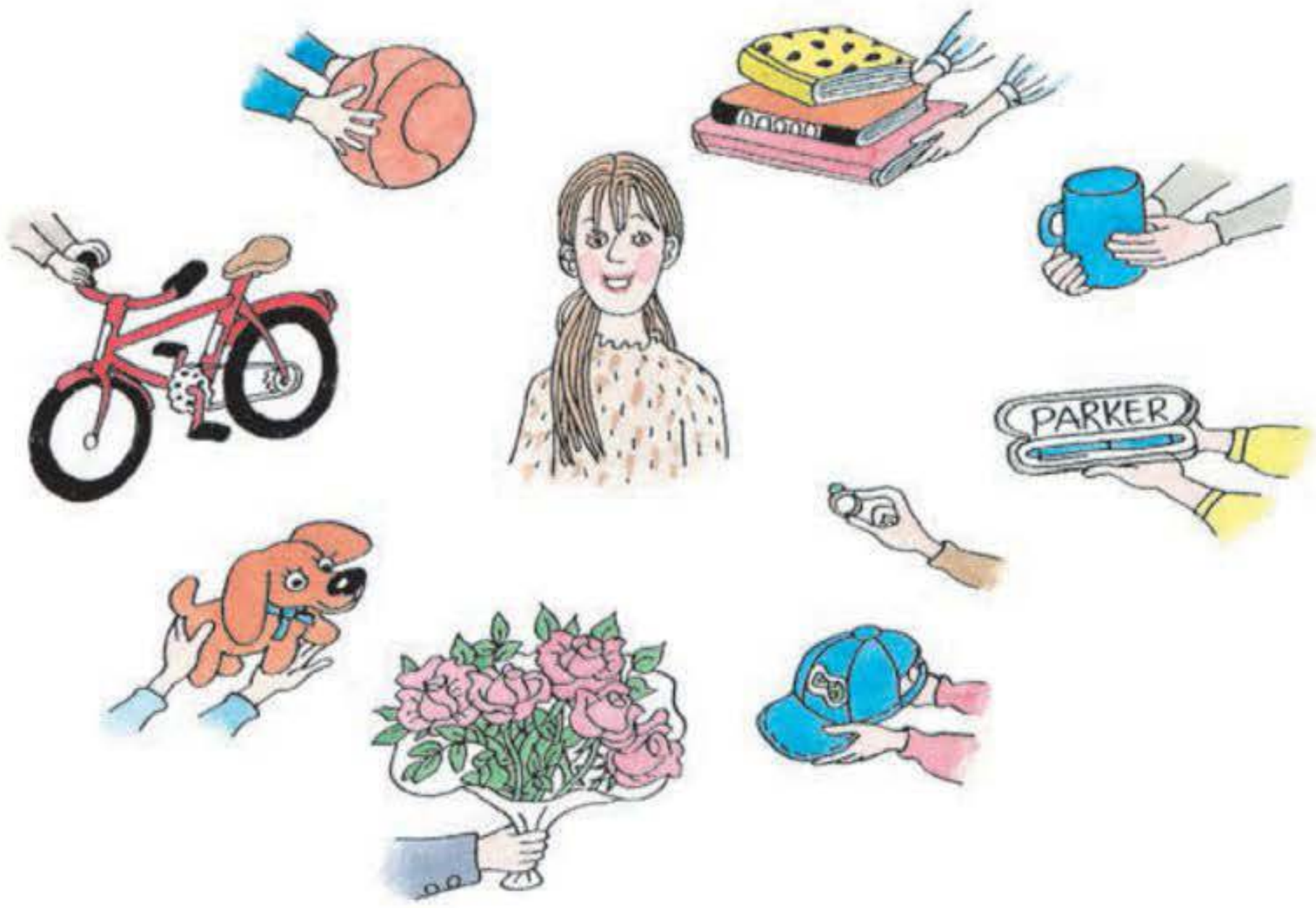
listen to music

cook this fish

speak English

go to the bank

3. ***A.*** *Послушай, как Эмма* **(Emma)** *благодарит своих друзей и родных за подарки ко дню рождения. Повтори диалоги за диктором,* (*36*).



B. *Поработайте в парах и составьте похожие диалоги.*

Образец: — I love the book. Thank you. (Thanks.)
— You're welcome. / Not at all.
— I like the book a lot. Thank you (very much)![1]
— You're welcome. / Not at all.

4. ***A.*** *Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя,* (*37*).

[u:]	spoon	room	boot	school	too
[ɔ:]	four	door	floor	ball	horse
[ʌ]	son	love	bus	but	mug
[ɒ]	lot	clock	wash	sock	song
[ɑ:]	farm	dark	car	can't	class
[ɪ]	swim	sister	listen	ship	chick

B. *Послушай, как звучит по-английски слово с новым звуком* [ʒ]. *Попробуй догадаться, что оно значит,* (*38*).

---

[1] **Thank you very much** [mʌtʃ]! — Большое спасибо!

5. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори их, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (39).

A.

cinema [ˈsɪnəmə] — *кино*
daughter [ˈdɔ:tə] — *дочь*
swimming pool [ˈswɪmɪŋ pu:l] — *бассейн*
watch [wɒtʃ] — *смотреть*
children [ˈtʃɪldrən] — *дети*
husband [ˈhʌzbənd] — *муж*
television [ˈtelɪˌvɪʒən] — *телевизор*
zoo [zu:] — *зоопарк*

B.

cinema — cinemas: an old cinema, a big new cinema, to go to the cinema. I like going to the cinema very much.
children: good children, big children, little children. Mrs Biggs has a lot of children in the family. Hello, children! Thanks a lot, children.
daughter — daughters: a big daughter, a good daughter, four daughters. Mrs Brown has no daughters in her family. She has three sons.
husband — husbands: an old husband, a good husband. My husband is a music teacher.
swimming pool — swimming pools: an old swimming pool, a new swimming pool. We like our new swimming pool. My friends go to the swimming pool on Thursdays and Sundays.
television — televisions: an old television, a new television, a colour television, a black-and-white television, on television. My family has two colour televisions. I have no television in my room.
watch — watches: to watch films, to watch films on television, to watch television. My children watch television a lot. I like watching old films on television. He watches TV every day.
zoo — zoos: a new zoo, to go to the zoo. We have an old zoo in Moscow.

6. *Прочитай текст и скажи, какие фразы, приведённые после него, соответствуют его содержанию, а какие — нет. Используй слова* **"Yes"** *и* **"No"**.

MEET MY FAMILY

Hello, my name is Margaret ['mɑ:grət] Barker. I have a husband and two children — John, my son and Sally, my daughter. My husband Harry is a doctor. I'm a teacher, a school teacher. I teach music to very young pupils. I teach Sally too. Now she can play the piano but not very well. Sally sings very well and loves singing.

I teach at school two days a week, on Tuesday and Thursday. On Saturday and Sunday my family and I like going to the cinema, to the park, to the zoo or to the swimming pool. In the evening we watch television, read books or listen to music.

We are very good friends.

1. Margaret Barker has a husband and three children.
2. Her husband is a doctor.
3. Margaret is a school teacher.
4. Sally can play the piano very well.
5. Sally loves singing and sings very well.
6. Margaret teaches at school on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
7. On Saturday and Sunday Margaret and her family like going to the lake.
8. They are very good friends.

7. *Повтори текст* **"Meet My Family"** *ещё раз за диктором,* (*40*).

8. *Разучи рифмовку. Прослушай и повтори её за диктором,* (*41*).

THANKS VERY MUCH

Read the text.
Blah-blah-blah.
Thanks very much.
You're welcome.

Sing the song.
La-la-la.
Thanks very much.
You're welcome.
Kiss your granny.
x x x[1]
Thanks very much.
You're welcome.
Say[2]: "I love you."
I love you. I love you.
Thanks very much.
You're welcome.

Do It on Your Own

9. *Напиши буквами слова, данные в транскрипции.*

['telɪˌvɪʒən] ['hʌzbənd] ['tʃɪldrən] ['swɪmɪŋ pu:l]
['sɪnəmə] [zu:] ['dɔ:tə]

10. *Прочитай всё, что говорится о мальчике по имени Том, и напиши похожие фразы о себе.*

Образец: Tom likes music.
I like music.

1. Tom Finn lives in Boston.	*1*. I...
2. He is a pupil.	*2*. I...
3. Tom goes to school 5 days a week.	*3*. I...
4. He has English classes on Monday and Thursday.	*4*. I...
5. Tom has a small family.	*5*. I...
6. He has a sister.	*6*. I...
7. He has three pets.	*7*. I...

11. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	7	?
10	7	?

---

[1] **x = kiss** (*так на письме обычно изображают поцелуй*)
[2] **to say** [seɪ] — говорить, сказать

Step Two

Do It Together

1. *Послушай фразы и подумай, как можно на них ответить. Проверь себя,* (42).

1. — Thank you very much. — …
2. — Hi! — …
3. — Good evening! — …
4. — Bye! — …
5. — I like this book. Thanks a lot. — …
6. — Nice to meet you. — …
7. — Meet my friend Jane. — …
8. — Hello! Where are you from? — …

2. *Вежливо попроси своего воображаемого собеседника выполнить некоторые действия. Проверь себя и повтори фразы за диктором,* (43). *Тебе нужно, чтобы этот человек:*

1) говорил по-английски;
2) сходил в магазин;
3) накормил собаку;
4) помыл посуду;
5) спел песню;
6) сыграл на пианино;
7) пошёл в парк;
8) вёл машину;
9) прочитал свою книгу;
10) пересчитал цыплят.

3. *Заверши предложения, используя притяжательные местоимения, которые соответствуют русским местоимениям* ***свой, своя, свои****. Проверь себя,* (44).

О б р а з е ц: I like reading … books.
I like reading my books.

your, her, his, my, their, our

1. We like singing … songs. *2*. John hates washing … bike. *3*. She hates driving … car. *4*. They like feeding … pets. *5*. I love playing … piano. *6*. He loves watching … films. *7*. You hate washing … cups and mugs.

MEMO

Для того чтобы сказать, кому принадлежит та или иная вещь, мы употребляем ***притяжательные местоимения*** **(my, his, her** и т. д.) или называем *человека*, которому эта вещь принадлежит, например: *Катина ручка/ручка Кати*; *папина машина/машина папы*. В этом случае в английском языке используется ***притяжательный падеж*** существительных: **Kate's pen, my dad's car, Jim Ford's house.** Этот значок (') называется апостро́ф.

4. *Посмотри на словосочетания, послушай, как диктор читает их,* (45). *Скажи, как образуется притяжательный падеж имён существительных в единственном и множественном числе.*

Единственное число

[z]

Paul — car → **Paul's car**
Betty — cat → **Betty's cat**
Mum — house → **Mum's house**

[s]

Pat — cup → **Pat's cup**
Mike — bike → **Mike's bike**
the student — room → **the student's room**

[ɪz]

Denis — books → **Denis's books**[1]
Max — plane → **Max's plane**
the fox — tail → **the fox's tail**

Множественное число

the boys — dog → **the boys' [z] dog**
the students — bags → **the students' [s] bags**
the foxes — tails → **the foxes' [ɪz] tails**

Но: the children — toys → **the children's toys**

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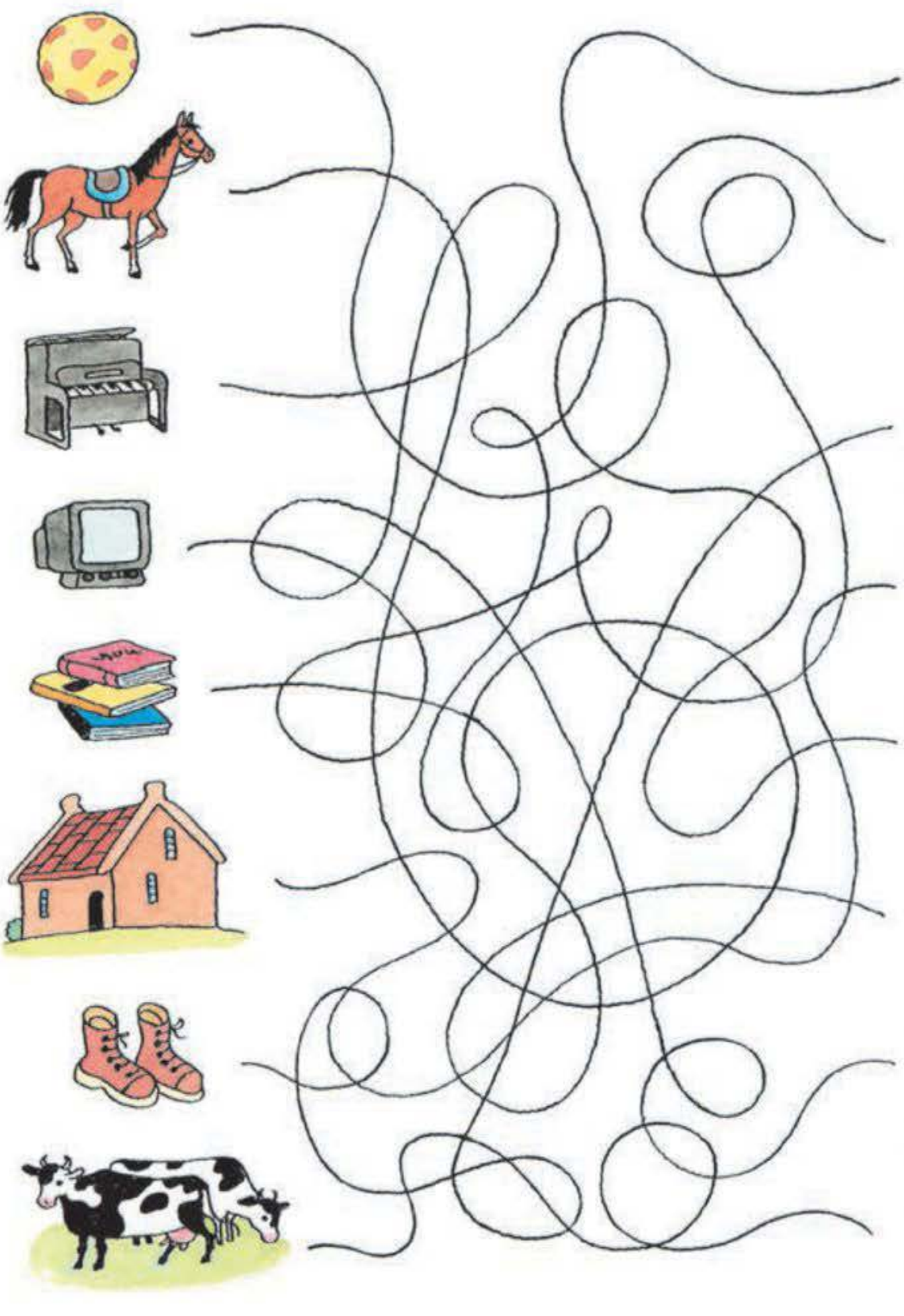
[1] При образовании притяжательного падежа у имён собственных, оканчивающихся на -s, окончание -s часто опускается: Denis' books, Charles' dog.

5. *Скажи, кому из этих людей принадлежат изображённые на картинке предметы и животные. Проверь себя,* (46).

О б р а з е ц: This is Jane's cat.
These are Jane's birds.



Tom

Mr Ross

Melissa

Liz Brown

Billy

Justin

Kathie

Mrs Robertson

6. *Прочитай эти предложения и измени их по образцу. Проверь себя,* (47).

О б р а з е ц: Mark has a dog. — Mark's dog.
The cats have milk. — The cats' milk.

1. The girls have dolls.
2. The dog has a ball.
3. The children have toys.
4. The horse has a tail.
5. The man has a room.
6. The cat has a bed.
7. The boys have bikes.
8. The doctors have cars.
9. The pupils have books.
10. The student has pens.

7. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори их, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (48).

A.

brother [ˈbrʌðə] — *брат*
child [tʃaɪld] — *ребёнок*
cousin [ˈkʌzən] — *двоюродный брат, двоюродная сестра*
father [ˈfɑ:ðə] — *отец, папа*
mother [ˈmʌðə] — *мать, мама*
parent [ˈpeərənt] — *родитель*
wife [waɪf] — *жена*

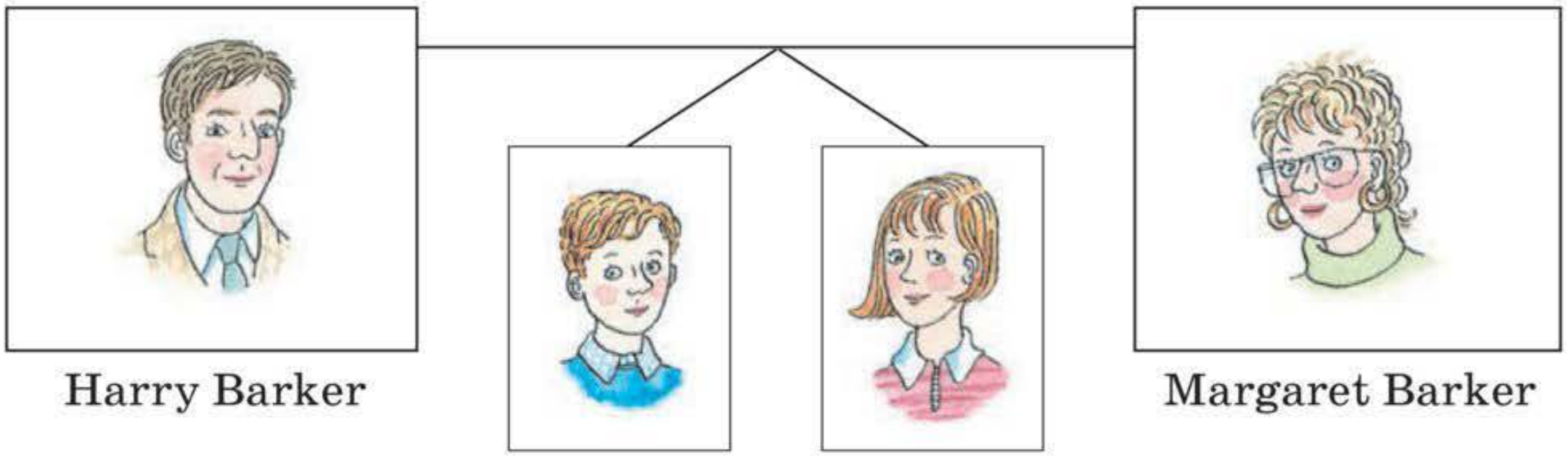
B.

brother — brothers: my big brother, our little brother, Kate's brother. Kathie has three brothers.
child — children: a good child, a small child. Willy is a nice child. A young girl is a child, a little boy is a child too. How old is your child?
cousin — cousins: their young cousins. Sally and Andy are my cousins. I like my cousins' dog.
father — fathers: my father, his old father, her father's car. Where is your father? Hello, father!
mother — mothers: our mother, the children's mother, a very good mother. What's your mother's name? Kiss your mother goodnight. Meet my mother and father.
parent — parents: good parents, young parents, old parents, my parents' room. My mother and father are my parents. I love my parents very much. They are very good parents.

wife — wives: his wife, his young wife, my brother's wife, husband and wife. Harry and Margaret are husband and wife. Jack has a young wife. Where is your wife, Ed? Ed's wife is a nurse.

8. *Посмотри на схему и расскажи о родственных отношениях в этой семье. Проверь себя,* (*49*).

JOHN BARKER'S FAMILY TREE



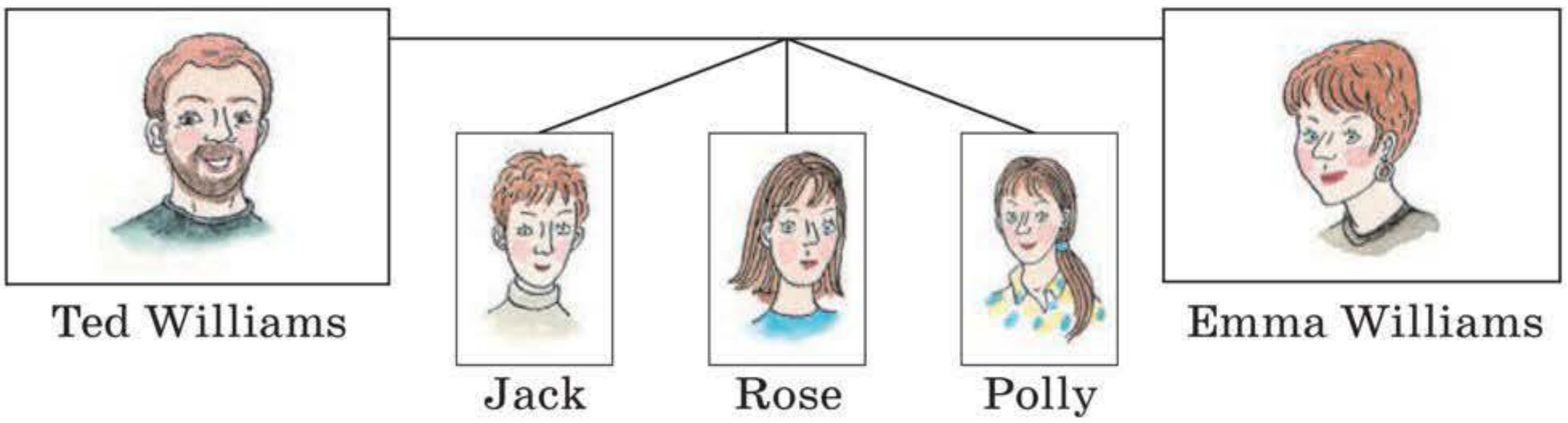
1. John is Harry's son, he is … son too. *2*. Harry is … husband. *3*. John is … brother. *4*. Sally is … daughter, she is … daughter too. *5*. Harry and Margaret are … parents, they are … parents too. *6*. Sally is … sister. *7*. Margaret is … wife. *8*. Sally and John are … children, they are … children too.

Do It on Your Own

9. *Перепиши словосочетания из правой колонки в том порядке, в каком даны их русские соответствия в левой колонке.*

1) книги студентов	the student's books
2) книги студента	the doctor's car
3) портфели учеников	my sisters' dog
4) портфели ученика	the pupil's bags
5) собака моих сестёр	the students' books
6) собака моей сестры	the doctors' cars
7) машины докторов	my sister's dog
8) машина доктора	the pupils' bags

10. *Напиши несколько предложений о родственных отношениях в этой семье.*



1. Emma is Ted's … . *2*. Ted is Emma's … and the children's … . *3*. Rose and Polly are Ted and Emma's … . *4*. Polly is Rose's … . *5*. Polly and Rose are … . *6*. Ted and Emma are the children's … .

11. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	8	?
10	7	?

Step Three

Do It Together

1. *Скажи, какого цвета игрушки детей. Проверь себя,* (*50*).

О б р а з е ц: Ed's mouse is dark blue.

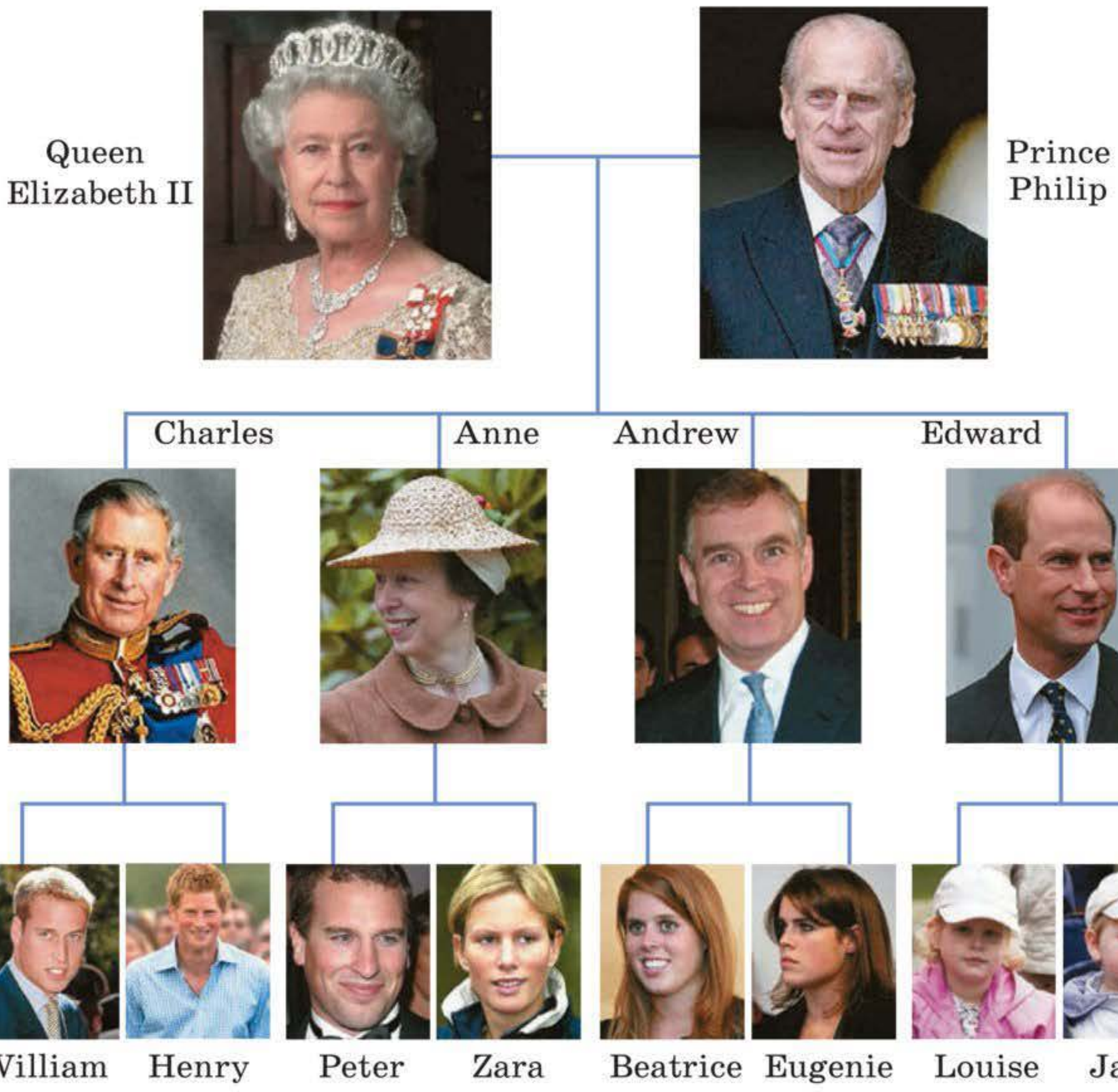
1. Ed
2. Nick
3. Denis
4. Lizzy
5. Max

6. Rose
7. Kate
8. Don
9. Melissa
10. The children

2. ***A.*** *Прочитай имена членов британской королевской семьи. Проверь себя,* (51).

Andrew [ˈændru:]
Anne [æn]
Beatrice [ˈbɪətrɪs]
Charles [tʃɑ:lz]
Edward [ˈedwəd]
Elizabeth [ɪˈlɪzəbəθ]
Eugenie [ju:ˈʤi:ni]
Henry [ˈhenri]
Margaret [ˈmɑ:grət]
Mark [mɑ:k]
Peter [ˈpi:tə]
Philip [ˈfɪlɪp]
William [ˈwɪljəm]
Zara [ˈzɑ:rə]
Louise [luˈi:z]
James [ʤeɪmz]

B. *Посмотри на родословную семьи Виндзоров и скажи, как зовут некоторых членов этой семьи.*



1. The Queen's name is … . *2*. Her husband's name is … . *3*. Their daughter's name is … . *4*. Their sons' names are …, … and … . *5*. Charles has a sister and two brothers. His sister's name is … . *6*. His brothers' names are … and … . *7*. Charles has two sons. Their names are … and … . *8*. Their cousins' names are …, …, …, …, … and … . *9*. Anne's parents' names are … and … .

Как ты знаешь, в Великобритании главой государства является *монарх* (король или королева). Сейчас на британском престоле находится королева *Елизавета II*. Она царствует с 1952 года. Муж королевы, *принц Филип*, граф Эдинбургский, королём не является, его титул — принц-консорт. Дело в том, что престол в этой стране в первую очередь наследуется старшим сыном, а если его нет, то старшей дочерью. Таким образом, после *Елизаветы II* престол должен унаследовать её старший сын, *Чарлз, принц Уэльский*, а после него — его старший сын, *принц Уильям*.

3. ***А****. Скажи, где живут люди, о которых идёт речь в предложениях 1—7, и подумай, чем отличаются сказуемые в предложениях 3 и 4 от всех остальных.*

1. I live in … .

5. We live in … .

2. You live in … .

6. You live in … .

3. He/She lives in … .
4. It lives in … .

7. They live in … .

B. *Посмотри на таблицу, где те же самые предложения даны в вопросительной форме, и скажи, как англичане задают подобные вопросы. Послушай, как звучат эти вопросы,* (52).

Do I live in Moscow? Do you live in Rome?	Do we live in Paris? Do you live in Rome? Do they live in London?
Does he/she live in Africa? Does it live in Africa?	

4. *Вот какие ответы дают на вопросы, начинающиеся с* **Do/ Does...?** *Послушай и повтори вопросы и ответы за диктором,* (53).

1. — Do you like football? — Yes, I do.

2. — Do you like football? — No, I don't.

3. — Does he like football? — Yes, he does.
4. — Does she like football? — No, she doesn't.

5. — Do we like football? — Yes, we do.

6. — Do I like football? — Yes, I do.

7. — Do they like football? — No, they don't.

8. — Do you like football? — No, we don't.

9. — Does it like football? — Yes, it does.

10. — Do you like football? — ..... .

5. ***A***. *Составь вопросы с помощью этой таблицы и задай их учителю. Выслушай и запомни ответы учителя.*

		You	Your teacher
Do	you	live in Africa? ride a bike? play football? like music? speak English? read English books? play tennis? have pets? go to school? teach English? drive a car? play the piano?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.

B. *А теперь спроси у своих одноклассников, что учитель сказал о себе. Используй краткие ответы* **Yes, he/she does** *или* **No, he/she doesn't.**

О б р а з е ц: Does he/she live in Africa? No, he/she doesn't.

6. *Послушай эти вопросы и ответь на них,* (54).

1. Do you have a big family?
2. Do you live in Moscow?
3. Do you have a sister or a brother?
4. Do you go to school on Saturday?
5. Do you have friends at school?
6. Do you like reading books?

7. Do you ride a bike?
8. Do you have pets?
9. Do you play the piano?
10. Do you like English?

Do It on Your Own

7. *Перепиши вопросы, используя нужную форму глагола, и ответь на них.*

1. *Do/Does* your friends go to school on Sunday?
2. *Do/Does* you live in London?
3. *Do/Does* your father drive a car?
4. *Do/Does* your mother cook in your family?
5. *Do/Does* you have cousins?
6. *Do/Does* you like swimming?

8. *Составь шесть предложений и напиши их.*

1. ? | like | he | does | good | music
2. tennis | in | the | park | play | they | .
3. . | goes | on | Saturday | to | school | my | friend
4. they | do | good | English | speak | ?
5. ? | does | in | Kiev | your | cousin | live
6. a | lot | of | read | books | I | .

9. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
7	6	?
8	6	?

Step Four

Do It Together

1. *Послушай разговор этих мальчиков и добавь в него недостающие слова,* (55). *Разыграйте этот диалог в парах.*

SAM: Hi! I'm Sam. (1) … .
ANDREW: I'm Andrew. Do you go to this school?
SAM: I do. Are you a new (2) …?
ANDREW: Yes, I am. Is it (3) …?
SAM: It is. I like it a lot. We have (4) … and a very good (5) … .
ANDREW: That's nice! Do you have a (6) … too?
SAM: No, we don't. Do you like swimming?
ANDREW: Oh, yes. I love swimming but I (7) … playing (8) … . Do you like volleyball?
SAM: No, I don't. I like playing tennis. I play tennis on Mondays and (9) … .
ANDREW: I don't play tennis. I play football. (10) … and I play football on Sundays.

2. *А. У маленького Билли* **(Billy)** *появился новый друг Чарлз* **(Charles)**. *Послушай, а затем прочитай вопросы, которые Билли однажды ему задал,* (56).

1. Can you speak English?
2. Can your mother speak English?
3. Can you play the piano?
4. Can your sister play the piano?
5. Can you swim well?
6. Can you drive a car?
7. Can your granny drive a car?
8. Can you jump well?
9. Can your friend jump well?

10. Can you play volleyball?
11. Can your cousin play volleyball?
12. Can you sing English songs?
13. Can your parents sing English songs?

B. *Попробуй задать эти же вопросы своему другу или учителю, но начни их со слов* **do/does**. *Проверь себя,* (57).

Образец: Can you count well? — Do you count well?
Can your grandad count well? — Does your grandad count well?

3. *Ответь на вопросы анкеты, которая называется «Спорт в твоей жизни».*

SPORT IN YOUR LIFE

Образец: Do you like sport?
a) Yes, I do.
b) No, I don't.

1. Do you play tennis?
2. Can you ride a horse?
3. Can your parents ride a horse?
4. Do you run well?
5. Do you have a bike?
6. Can your brother ride a bike?
7. Does your sister play football?
8. Can you play ping-pong?
9. Can your sister play ping-pong?

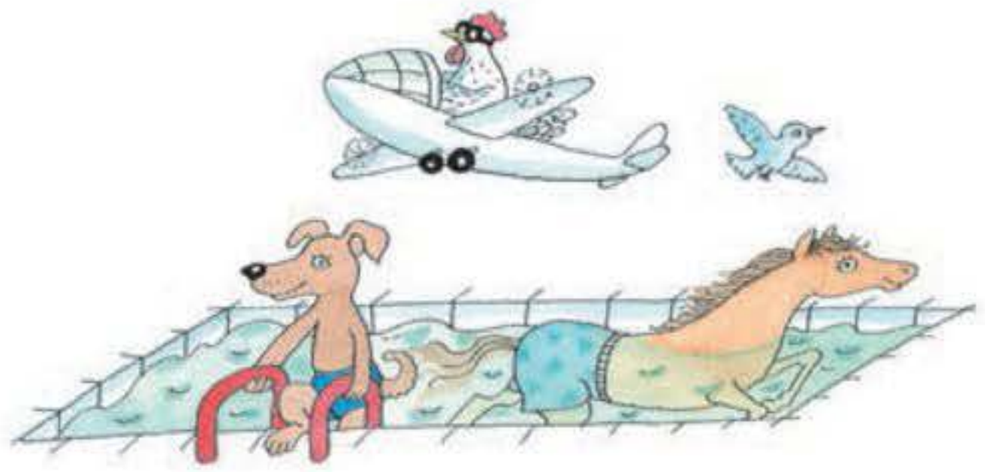
What Do You Think?

Can sport help you at school and at home?
What sport do you like?

4. *Разучи рифмовку, послушай и повтори её,* (58).

CAN YOUR DOG SWIM?

(*after Carolyn Graham*)



Can your dog swim?
Yes, he can.
Does he like swimming?
Yes, he does.
Yes, yes, yes. Yes, he does.
Can your horse swim?
Yes, she can.
Does she like swimming?
No, she doesn't.
No, no, no. No, she doesn't.

Can your bird fly?
Yes, he can.
Does he like flying?
Yes, he does.
Yes, yes, yes. Yes, he does.
Can your hen fly?
Yes, she can.
Does she like flying?
No, she doesn't.
No, no, no. No, she doesn't.

5. *В знакомых тебе словах* ***where***, ***their***, ***parents*** *есть один и тот же звук* [eə]. *Повтори эти и другие слова с этим звуком за диктором,* (59).

[eə] wh**ere** p**are**nts th**eir**

h**air** [heə]

ch**air** [tʃeə]

airport [ˈeəpɔːt]

Mary [ˈmeəri]

b**ear** [beə]

teddy b**ear** [ˈtedibeə]

Mary's parents. Mary's parents live in Boston.
Mary's chair. Mary's chair is in the room.
Mary's hair. Mary's hair is dark.
— Where is Mary's teddy bear? — It is on the small brown chair.

6. ***A.*** *Прочитай текст и скажи, как можно заполнить таблицу после него.*

THE BARKERS

The Barkers live in London. They are not a very big family — a mother, a father, their two children and their pets. Mr Barker's name is Harry. His wife's name is Margaret. His son's name is John. His daughter's name is Sally. Their pets — Chase, a big collie dog, and Smokey, a little grey cat, — live in their house. John feeds Chase and Sally feeds Smokey. The little cat likes milk. Chase likes bones. The children and their pets play in the park in the afternoon or in the evening. John likes riding his bike and playing football. He can ride his bike and play football very well.

John and Sally have a cousin. Her name is Mary. She is not from London. She lives in Scotland. The Barkers like to go to Scotland and see Mary and her parents.

1. Do the Barkers live in Scotland?	*1.* …
2. …?	*2.* Yes, they do.
3. …?	*3.* Yes, he does.
4. Does Sally feed Chase?	*4.* …
5. …?	*5.* Yes, he can.
6. …?	*6.* Yes, it does.
7. Does Smokey like bones?	*7.* …
8. Do John and Sally have a cousin?	*8.* …
9. …?	*9.* Her name is Mary.
10. …?	*10.* No, she is not.

B. *Повтори текст ещё раз вслух за диктором,* (*60*).

7. *Послушай, как диктор читает эти отрицательные предложения, и попробуй объяснить, как они построены,* (*61*).

I **don't play** football.
You **don't live** in London.
He/She **doesn't like** milk.
This is a cat. It **doesn't like** dogs.

We **don't swim** in this pond.
You **don't sing** this song.
They **don't have** a dog or a cat.

8. *Выбери один из двух вариантов в скобках, чтобы завершить эти отрицательные предложения. Проверь себя,* (*62*).

1. My friend (*don't/doesn't*) play the piano. *2*.We (*don't/doesn't*) play football in the gym. *3*. I (*don't/doesn't*) have brothers or sisters. *4*. These children (*don't/doesn't*) go to school. They are young. *5*. Mary (*don't/doesn't*) run in the park in the morning. *6*. Chicks (*don't/doesn't*) fly. *7*. Mum (*don't/doesn't*) speak English. *8*. Dad (*don't/doesn't*) sing well. *9*. Cows (*don't/doesn't*) swim very well. *10*. Tim (*don't/doesn't*) live in Paris. He lives in Leeds.

Do It on Your Own

9. *Посмотри на рисунки и перепиши предложения* (*с. 48*), *вставив в них нужные имена.*

1. … likes birds but doesn't like cats. *2.* … doesn't like music. She likes sport. *3.* … doesn't like dogs and cats but she likes cars and bikes. *4.* … doesn't like music but she likes cars and bikes.

10. *Выполни задание 6А письменно.*

11. *Напиши эти слова буквами.*

[beə] [ˈtedi beə] [tʃeə] [heə] [ˈeəpɔ:t] [ˈpeərənts] [ˈmeəri] [ðeə]

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	4	?
10	10	?
11	8	?

Step Five

Do It Together

1. *Посмотри на картинки, прочитай тексты и скажи, чьи это дома.*

О б р а з е ц: One is Lucy's house.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

THE HOUSES

Lucy lives in Italy in a big house. Its walls are yellow. The house is modern. Lucy's father has a car. It is a dark blue Ford.

Mrs Green lives in Glasgow in a small house. Its walls are grey, its roof is brown. The house is very old. Mrs Green loves cats and has a lot of cats in her house.

Charles' house is in London. It's big, new and very good. The house is in a green street. You can see a shop and a cinema in this street.

Denis loves cars and sport. He lives in a small town in Scotland. The house is not very big but it has big windows. Denis likes his house a lot.

Kathie lives at the lake. She loves the lake and the trees. She and her pets are very happy. Kathie's house has white walls and a red roof. You can see a lot of roses at the door and under the window.

2. *A. Составь вопросы, которые можно было бы задать людям, чьи дома были описаны в тексте* **"The Houses".**

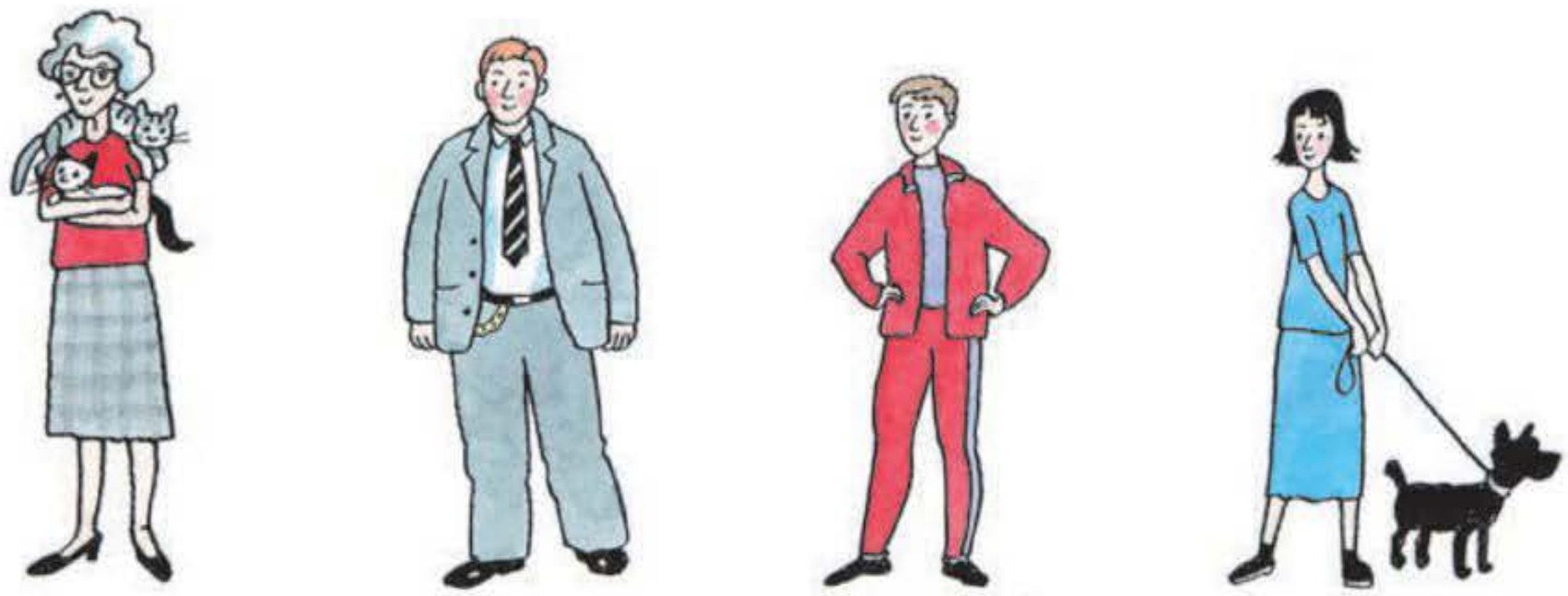
Mrs Green
1. … dogs?
2. Do you have …?
3. Can you …?
4. … your cats' names?
5. Is your house big or …?

Charles
1. … a car?
2. … to the cinema?
3. Do you have …?
4. What colour …?
5. Where … your house?

Denis
1. … brothers or sisters?
2. Do you like …?
3. Can you …?
4. … to school?
5. Do you love …?

Kathie
1. How old …?
2. … play the piano?
3. … reading books?
4. Do you …?
5. What colour …?

B. *Поработайте в парах. Выберите одного из этих героев и поговорите с ним о семье и привычках.*



a. b. c. d.

3. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори их, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (63).

A.

always [ˈɔ:lweɪz] — *всегда*
never [ˈnevə] — *никогда*
often [ˈɒfn] — *часто*
sometimes [ˈsʌmtaɪmz] — *иногда*
usually [ˈju:ʒʊəli] — *обычно*

B.

always: We always go to the park on Sunday. Mike always listens to music in his car. They always go to school at eight o'clock.

never: You never play tennis. These children never go to the swimming pool. Mary never plays with her dolls, she plays with her teddy bear.

often: Do you often go to the cinema? I don't often play the piano. Does Lizzy often sing?

sometimes: Fred sometimes drives to the park. Sometimes they play football on Sundays. Sam sometimes runs in the park.

usually: Do you usually speak English in class? Sally doesn't usually read books in the morning. I usually help my mother in the house.

MEMO

В отличие от русского языка в английском языке *несколько настоящих времён*. Если надо рассказать о том, что происходит в жизни *обычно* **(usually)**, *часто* **(often)**, *всегда* **(always)**, *иногда* **(sometimes)** *или же не происходит никогда* **(never)**, используется *настоящее простое время* **(The Simple Present Tense)**.

4. ***A.*** *Ты уже знаешь, как построить утверждения, вопросы и отрицания в этом времени. Посмотри на таблицу и сравни эти формы.*

The Simple Present Tense

<+>		
I	**like**	dogs.
We		birds.
You		sport.
They		cars.
He	**likes**	horses.
She		cats.
It		milk.

<–>		
I	**don't like**	dogs.
We		birds.
You		sport.
They		cars.
He	**doesn't like**	horses.
She		cats.
It		milk.

?

Do	I we you they	**like**	dogs? birds? sport? cars?

Does	he she it	**like**	horses? cats? milk?

B. *Составь по этой таблице несколько предложений и произнеси их.*

5. *Скажи, что из перечисленного ниже ты делаешь* ***всегда, часто, иногда, обычно*** *или чего* ***никогда*** *не делаешь.*

often, always, never, sometimes, usually

1. I … play tennis. *2*. I … go to the park with my dog. *3*. I … read books. *4*. I … play the piano. *5*. I … run in the park in the morning. *6*. I … feed my pet(s). *7*. I … help my Mum and Dad. *8*. I … listen to music in the evening. *9*. I … watch television. *10*. I … ride a bike. *11*. I … wash my hair on Saturday.

6. *Фред и Эд братья, но они совсем разные. То, что любит и умеет делать Фред, несвойственно его брату. Прочитай о привычках брата по имени Фред и скажи о привычках брата по имени Эд. Проверь себя,* (*64*).

Fred

1. Fred likes sport.
2. Fred goes to the park on Saturday.
3. Fred plays football very well.
4. Fred drives his car very well.
5. Fred likes music.
6. Fred has friends in his town.
7. Fred has a family.
8. Fred likes pets.
9. Fred washes plates in the evening.
10. Fred cooks very well.

Ed

1. Ed doesn't like sport.
2. …
3. …
4. …
5. …
6. …
7. …
8. …
9. …
10. …

7. *Послушай, что рассказывает о себе Мэри Баркер,* (65), *и расскажи о себе, используя историю Мэри в качестве образца.*

MARY

My name is Mary Barker. I'm thirteen. I'm a pupil. I go to school. I have classes five days a week. I like my school and my friends. I live in Glasgow. I have a big family: a mother, a father, a granny, a grandad, two brothers and a sister. My mother's name is Beatrice. She is not old. My father's name is William. My parents and I are very good friends. We have two pets — two big dogs. My brothers and I like sport. We like swimming, riding a bike, playing tennis. In the evening I usually help my parents, read books and watch television. On Sundays my family and I sometimes go to the cinema or to the zoo.

YOU

My name is … .
I'm … .

8. *В жизни часто приходится рассказывать о себе. Представь себе, что ты рассказываешь о себе своим новым английским друзьям. Как ты это сделаешь?*

9. ***A.*** *Научись правильно переспрашивать собеседника, если ты не расслышал или не понял чего-либо. Тебе помогут следующие фразы:*

— Can you say it again, please?
— Pardon (me)?

B. *Поработайте в парах и потренируйтесь в переспросе.*

A.	**B.**
1) Fred hates pop music.	Pardon?
I say Fred hates pop music.	
2) My brother can drive .	…
3) I have three pets.	…

4) She plays tennis well. …
5) Mary and I are good friends. …
6) They never watch television in the evening. …
7) Ann always sings English songs. …

Do It on Your Own

10. *Подготовься к диктанту.*

Dictation 2

My parents, our chairs, their school, a little teddy bear, Sally's hair. My sisters and brothers often go to the cinema. We always watch television in the evening. Mr Brown's daughter never goes to the swimming pool. I like my cousins. John is Mary's husband and she is his wife.

11. *Напиши по порядку все новые слова, которые должны быть на этой шкале.*

0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
never	?	?	?	**always**

12. *Приготовь и принеси на следующее занятие фотографии членов своей семьи.*

13. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнено задание.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
11	3	?

YOUR WORD BOX

airport, always, bear, brother, chair, child, cinema, cousin, daughter, father, hair, husband, mother, never, often, parent, swimming pool, sometimes, teddy bear, television, watch, wife, zoo

UNIT THREE

My Day

Step One

Do It Together

1. *A. Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что муж и жена по имени мистер Дэвис и миссис Дэвис обычно делают в воскресенье. Проверь себя,* (66).

О б р а з е ц: Mrs Davis usually feeds the cat on Sunday.
Mr Davis usually swims on Sunday.
Mr and Mrs Davis usually go to the cinema on Sunday.

Mrs Davis

Mr and Mrs Davis

Mr Davis

B. *Поработайте в парах. Задайте друг другу вопросы о выходном дне мистера и миссис Дэвис и ответьте на них,* (67).

О б р а з е ц: 1. — Does Mr Davis usually feed the dog on Sunday?
— Yes, he does.

2. — Does Mrs Davis usually feed the dog on Sunday?
— No, she doesn't.

3. — Do Mr and Mrs Davis usually read books?
— Yes, they do.

C. *Скажи, а что ты делаешь и чего не делаешь по воскресеньям.*

О б р а з е ц: I usually ride a bike on Sunday.
I usually don't cook on Sunday.

ride a bike, cook, sing, run in the park, play the piano,
play football, feed the dog, play tennis, feed the cat,
drive a car, go to the shops, watch television, swim,
read books, go to the cinema

2. *Это страничка из записной книжки молодого человека по имени Джефф. Поработайте в парах, задайте друг другу вопросы о том, в какие дни недели он занимается своими обычными делами, и ответьте на них.*

О б р а з е ц: — Does Jeff go to the cinema on Sunday or on Monday? — He goes to the cinema on Sunday.

Sunday *cinema*	Thursday *bank*[1]
Monday *swimming pool*	Friday *football*
Tuesday *shops*	Saturday *tennis*
Wednesday *driving school*	

[1] **a bank** [bæŋk] — банк

3. *Познакомься с новыми словами, повтори их и предложения с ними за диктором,* (68).

A.

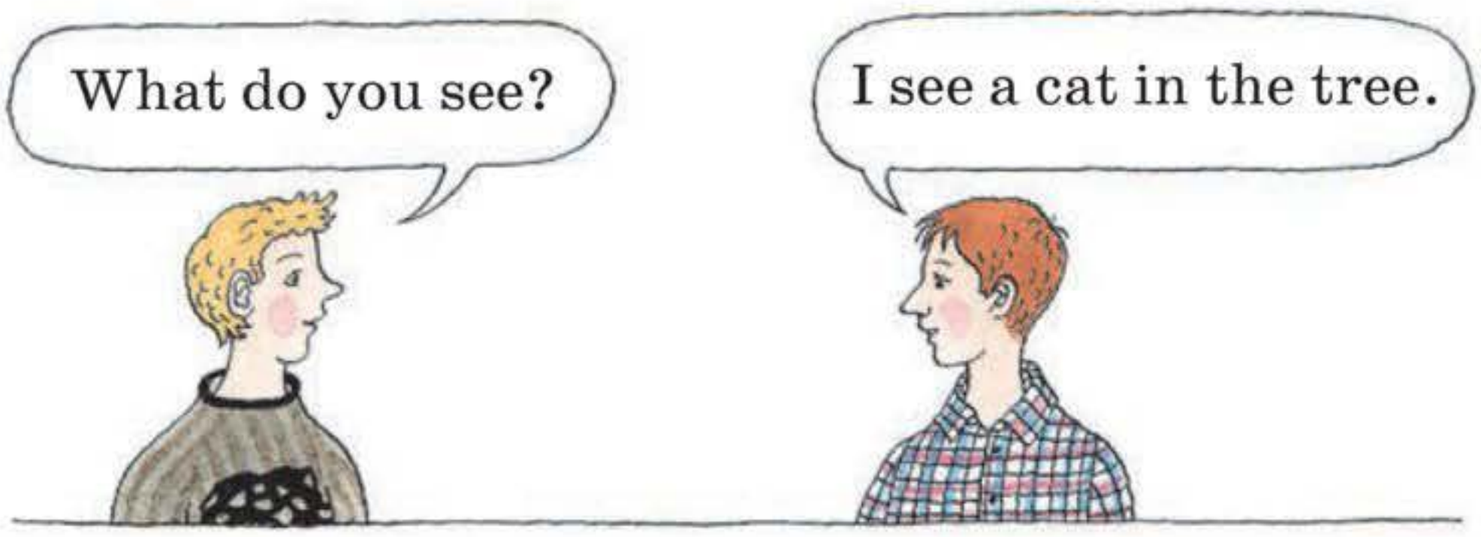
what [wɒt] — *что, какой (-ая, -ое, -ие)*
why [waɪ] — *почему*
where [weə] — *где, куда*
who [hu:] — *кто, кого*
when [wen] — *когда*

B.

what: What is it? What colour? What books? What school? What music? What town?
where: Where is Mary? Where are the children? Where are you? Where is your teacher?
when: When is your birthday? When are you at school? When is the big day?
why: Why is he not at school today? Why are your toys under the bed? Why are they happy?
who: Who is he? Who are your friends? Who is your teacher?

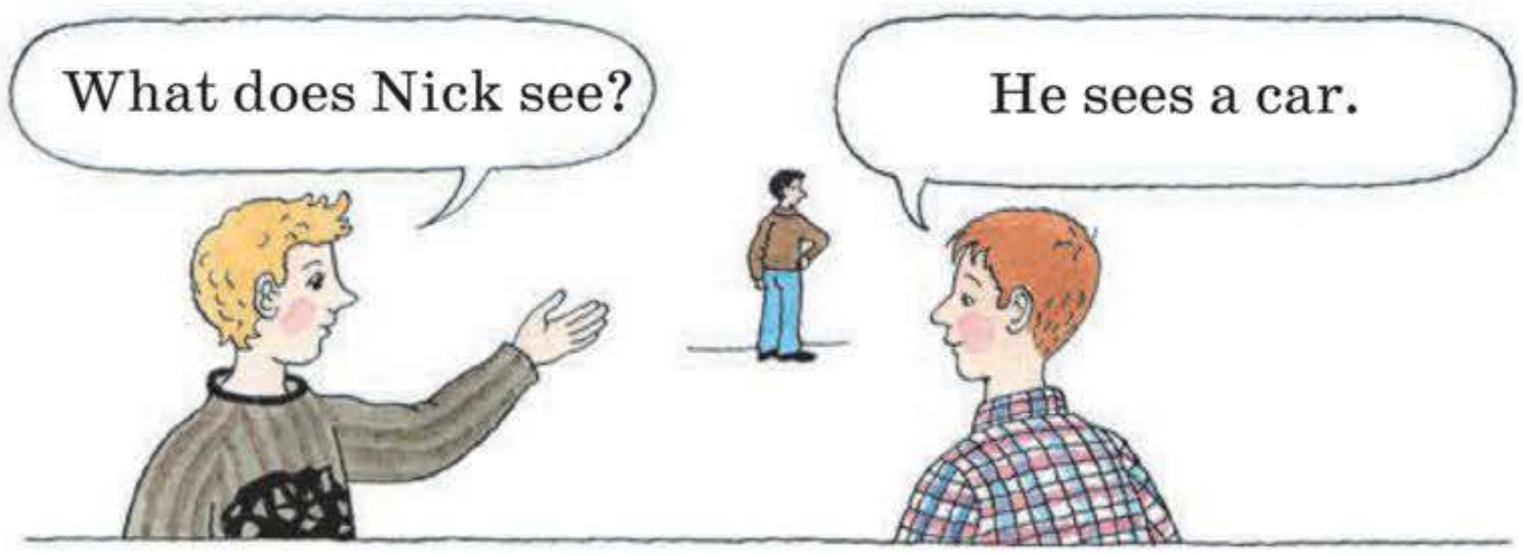
4. *Вопросы, которые начинаются со слов* ***what, where, who, why, when****, называются* ***специальными****. Послушай разговоры этих людей и скажи, как построить специальный вопрос,* (69).

A.



What do you like?	I like sweets.
Where do you go in the morning?	I go to school.
When do you play football?	In the afternoon. I play football in the afternoon.
Where do you play football?	I play football in the park.
Why do you speak English?	I like it.

B.



What does he like?	He likes cars and he likes sport.
Where does Nick play football?	In the park. He plays football in the park.
When does he go to school?	Four days a week. He goes to school on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.
Why does he speak English?	He likes it.

5. *Разучи рифмовку; послушай и повтори её за диктором,* (*70*).

WHO? WHAT? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

Who?
What?
When?
Where?
Why? Why?
} Two times[1]
What do you see?
What do you like?
Where do you go on Sunday?
What does he see?
What does he like?
Where does he go on Sunday?
When do you play?
When do you swim?
When do you listen to music?

[1] **time** [taɪm] — *здесь*: раз

When does she play?
When does she swim?
When does she listen to music?
Why are we here?[1]
Why do we come?[2]
Why do we read and speak English?

6. *Составь вопросы по этой таблице, с помощью которых можно узнать о привычках двух приятелей.*

What When Where	do does	Sam Peter they	usually often	read? go in the evening? like swimming? cook on Sunday? play on Saturday? run? ride a bike? watch on television?

7. *Закончи мини-диалоги. Проверь себя,* (*71*).

1. KATE: ..., Jill?
JILL: I live in a small English town.
KATE: ...?
JILL: Yes, I do. I am a pupil.

2. JOHN: Do you like swimming, Mark?
MARK: ... I swim a lot.
JOHN: ...?
MARK: I swim on Tuesday and Thursday.
JOHN: ...?
MARK: I swim in the swimming pool. I like it.

3. HARRY: Do you like watching television?
ANDREW: ... I watch television a lot.
HARRY: ... or ...?
ANDREW: I like new films. They are very good.
HARRY: And ...?
ANDREW: I usually watch television in the evening.

---

[1] **here** [hɪə] — здесь, сюда
[2] **to come** [kʌm] — приходить

What Do You Think?

What day of the week do you like? Why?

Do It on Your Own

8. *Составь из букв вопросительные слова и напиши их.*

nhwe reehw twha yhw hwo

9. *Составь из этих слов вопросы и напиши их.*

1. | you | like | why | do | this | school | ?

2. | when | your | sister | play | the | piano | does | ?

3. | your | brother | play | football | does | where | ?

4. | do | like | what | in | the | evening | they | watching | ?

5. | she | kiss | good | night | who | does | ?

10. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
8	5	?
9	5	?

Step Two

Do It Together

1. *Поработайте в парах и узнайте, когда Джефф и Пэм занимаются своими привычными делами. Используйте слова и выражения в рамке. Проверьте себя,* (72).

Образец: — When *does* Jeff sleep?
— He *sleeps at* 5 o'clock a.m.
— When *do* Jeff and Pam go to *school*?
— They go to *school at 8* o'clock *in the morning*.

sleep, go to school, have an English class,
have a music class, ride a bike, go to the shop, run, cook

2. *Заверши вопросы с помощью вопросительных слов. Проверь себя,* (73).

where when why what

1. — … do the children read in English?
— Books.
2. — … do the chidren go in the morning?
— To school.
3. — … does Rex play in the park?
— In the afternoon.

4. — … do the boys ride bikes?
— In the street.
5. — … does little Johnny go to the shops?
— He helps his mother.
6. — … films does your mum like?
— She likes old black-and-white films.
7. — … does he speak English?
— He likes it.
8. — … colours do you like?
— I like blue and purple.

3. *Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя,* (74).

[e]	help	well	friend	step	television
[ʌ]	mother	brother	love	cup	cousin
[əʊ]	go	no	nose	stone	rose
[ɪ]	swim	sister	children	live	in
[aʊə]	our				

4. *Прочитай незнакомые тебе слова по аналогии со знакомыми. Проверь себя,* (75).

in — **begin**	pet — **get**	fish — **finish**
Bess — **dress**	stone — **home**	our — **shower**
cup — **lunch**		

5. *Познакомься с новыми словами и словосочетаниями. Повтори их и предложения с ними за диктором,* (76).

A.
begin [bɪˈgɪn] — *начинать, начинаться*
breakfast [ˈbrekfəst] — *завтрак*
dress [dres] — *одеваться*
finish [ˈfɪnɪʃ] — *заканчивать, заканчиваться*
get up [ˌget ˈʌp] — *вставать, подниматься с постели*
home [həʊm] — *дом, домашний очаг*
lunch [lʌntʃ] — *еда, трапеза в середине дня* (обычно с 13.00 до 14.00)
shower [ˈʃaʊə] — *душ*
be on time — *прийти* (*быть*) *вовремя, не опаздывать*

B.

begin — begins: to begin classes, to begin the day, to begin the book. His school begins at nine. The film begins at eight. When do children usually begin helping their parents?

breakfast — breakfasts: a good breakfast, a hot breakfast, to cook breakfast, to have breakfast, for breakfast. Tom always has breakfast at eight o'clock in the morning. When do you usually have breakfast? What does Sally have for breakfast?

dress — dresses: to dress in the morning, to dress well. Jane dresses in her room. Betty is little, she can't dress.

finish — finishes: to finish the book, to finish the text. Finish your breakfast, Ann! When do your classes usually finish? I finish watching television at eleven o'clock in the evening. John finishes watching television at eleven o'clock in the evening.

get up — gets up: to get up in the morning, to get up and dress. Jane doesn't get up at 6. She gets up at 7 o'clock in the morning.

home: my home, to go home, to be at home. Where is your home? My home is in London. When are you at home in the evening? It's 8 o'clock. Go home!

lunch — lunches: a big lunch, a cold lunch, to cook lunch, to have lunch, for lunch. Rob never has lunch. Where do you usually have lunch? They often have lunch at school. What do you have for lunch, Tom?

shower — showers: a cold shower, a hot shower, to have a shower in the morning. Do you always have a shower in the morning? Andrew often has a hot shower in the evening. Does your mother have a cold shower in the morning?

be on time: Please be on time! He is never on time. You are always on time.

6. *Прочитай текст о Джоне про себя. Найди в нём предложения с новыми словами из задания 5 и прочитай их вслух.*

JOHN'S MORNING AND AFTERNOON

John's day begins at 7 o'clock in the morning when he gets up. Sometimes it is dark in the street. John doesn't like

it. He has a shower, sometimes a cold shower, dresses and has breakfast. He often has tea or milk and eggs for breakfast. At 8 o'clock he goes to school. John is a good pupil. He is always on time. At 1 o'clock he has lunch at school. At 4 o'clock his classes finish. But John doesn't go home. He and his friends play football or tennis. They finish playing at 5 and go home.

7. *Сравни, как проходит утро и день у Джона и у тебя.*

1. John's day begins at 7 o'clock. My day … .
2. John gets up at 7 o'clock. I get up … .
3. John has a shower in the morning. He doesn't have a shower in the evening. I … .
4. John dresses in his room. I … .
5. John has breakfast and goes to school. I … and … .
6. John is a good pupil. He is always on time. I am (not) … . I … .
7. John has lunch at school. I … .
8. His classes finish in the afternoon. My classes … .

Возможно, вы заметили, что в английском языке русскому слову *«дом»* соответствуют два слова: **house** и **home**. Английское **home** — *это место, где люди живут* (квартира, особняк, хижина и т. д.), а также все его *обитатели* (домочадцы). **House** — это *здание*, чаще всего *двухэтажное*, в котором живёт одна семья. Англичане не называют словом **house** многоэтажные или одноэтажные городские дома. Многоквартирные жилые дома в Великобритании называются *blocks of flats*.

8. *Скажи, приблизительно в каком возрасте люди начинают выполнять следующие действия.*

They usually begin	speaking	at two.
	walking and running	
	counting	
	reading	
	swimmimg	
	riding a bike	
	driving a car	

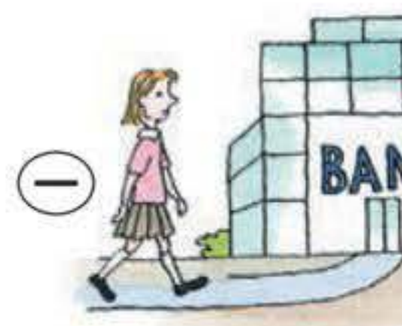
9. ***A.*** *Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что Сэлли* (***Sally***) *Баркер делает всегда и чего она не делает никогда. Проверь себя,* (77).

О б р а з е ц: Sally always plays the piano in the evening.
Sally never plays volleyball.

1.

2.

3.



4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

B. *Переведи предложения на русский язык, обрати внимание на одно отрицание в английском и два отрицания в русском варианте.*

1. Sally never runs in the morning.
2. Sally never sleeps in the afternoon.
3. Sally never plays football.

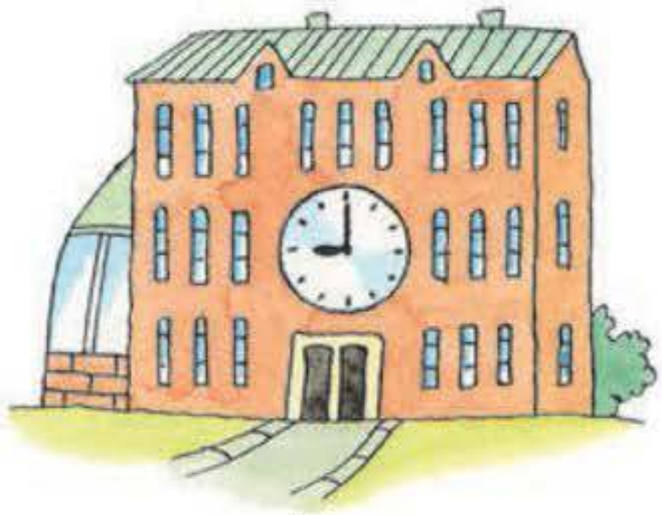
Do It on Your Own

10. *Сделай подписи к этим картинкам.*

1.

2.

3.



4.

5.

6.

1. Sally … at 7 o'clock in the morning.
2. Sally always has … .
3. She … in her room.
4. Her school … at 9 o'clock.
5. Sally … … at 1 o'clock.
6. Her school … at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

11. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнено задание.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	6	?

Step Three

Do It Together

1. *Послушай, как Том рассказывает о своём дне, и выбери правильные ответы на следующие вопросы. Проверь себя,* (78).

1. When does Tom get up in the morning?
a) at 5 o'clock b) at 6 o'clock c) at 7 o'clock

2. When does Tom have breakfast?
a) at 7 o'clock b) at 8 o'clock c) at 9 o'clock

3. When do Tom's classes begin?
a) at 7 o'clock b) at 8 o'clock c) at 9 o'clock

4. When does Tom have lunch?
a) at 12 o'clock b) at 1 o'clock c) at 2 o'clock

5. When does Tom go home?
a) at 3 o'clock b) at 4 o'clock c) at 5 o'clock

2. ***А.*** *Прочитай открытку, которую послал своей бабушке Джон Баркер, когда отдыхал в Озёрном крае.*

Dear Granny,

I'm in the Lake District now and I love it! We get up at eight and have breakfast at nine. We often have breakfast in our hotel room. We don't have lunch in the hotel. In the afternoon we go to the lake. When the lake is not cold we swim a lot. I can swim very well now. Sally can't swim well and she doesn't like it. We always have lunch in town. At five o'clock we often play tennis. In the evening we watch television. Sometimes we play chess. We never go to bed at ten. We go to bed at twelve o'clock and our days are very long. Mum and Dad are very happy. They sometimes go to the shops. Dad plays football but not very often. Love,

John

P.S. Mum, Dad and Sally send their love[1] too.

[1] **send their love** — передают привет

B. *Заверши следующие предложения, выбрав правильный вариант.*

1. John has breakfast … .
a) in his hotel room b) in the garden

2. John swims a lot … .
a) when it is hot b) when it is not cold

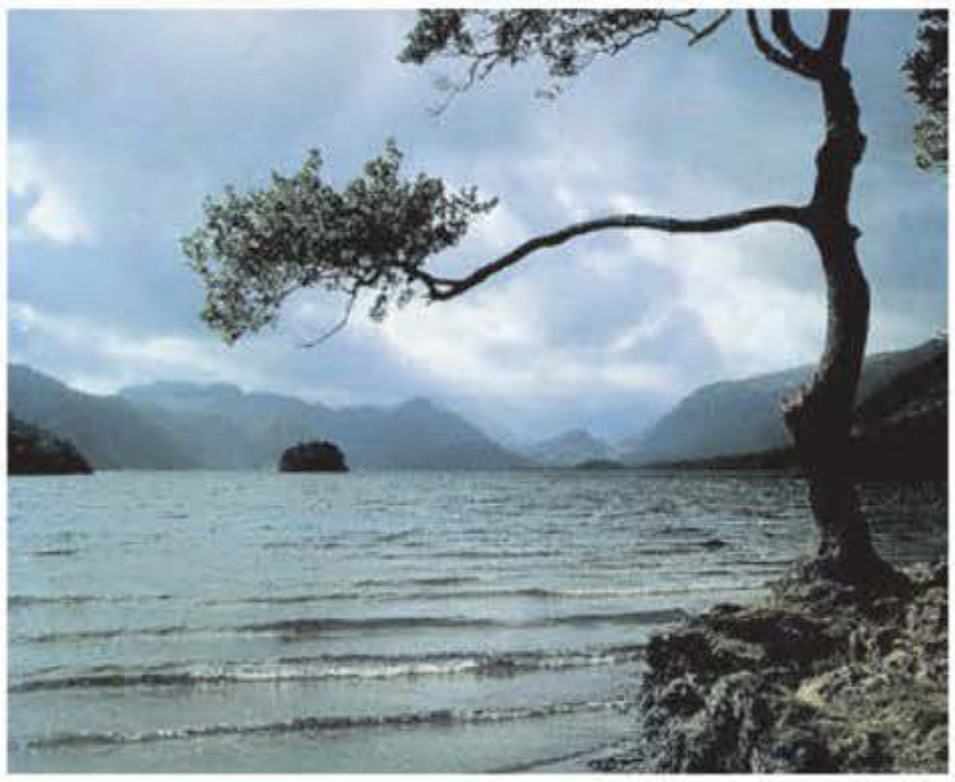
3. … swims well.
a) John b) Sally

4. John always has lunch … .
a) in town b) in his hotel

5. John and Sally never go to bed at … .
a) twelve o'clock b) ten o'clock

В Великобритании есть несколько излюбленных мест для отдыха: *Брайтон* **(Brighton)** на южном побережье, *Блэкпул* **(Blackpool)** на северо-западном, *Шотландское нагорье* **(the Highlands)** и т. д.

В их число входит также *Озёрный край* **(the Lake District)**, одно из самых красивых мест в стране, где горы и холмы соседствуют с озёрами и долинами. Озёрный край всегда привлекал внимание туристов и поэтов. В памяти людей он прочно связан с именем *Уильяма Вордсворта* **(William Wordsworth)**, поэта-романтика, который жил в XVIII—XIX вв. и очень любил Озёрный край. Он часто писал о нём в своих стихах.

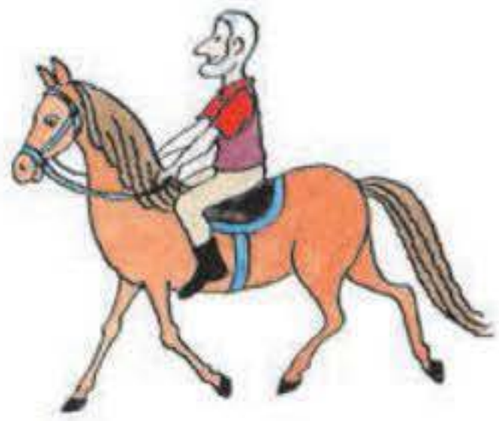


3. *Посмотри на картинки и расскажи о том, как проводит свой день Дэвид Баркер. Проверь себя,* (79). *Подписи под картинками помогут тебе.*

О б р а з е ц: David Barker gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning.

1. get up

2. milk his cow



3. ride a horse

4. swim in the lake

5. have breakfast

6. watch television/ read a book

7. play football/volleyball/tennis/ping-pong

4. *Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя,* (*80*).

[ɔ:]	port	sport	door	floor	or
[ɜ:]	her	girl	bird	nurse	purple
[eɪ]	cake	lake	Kate	date	plate
[aʊə]	our	shower			
[ɑ:]	are	park	dark	father	class
[əʊ]	go	low	slow	window	yellow
[ɪ]	sit	sister	lips	kiss	film

5. *Прочитай незнакомые слова по аналогии со знакомыми. Проверь себя,* (*81*).

purple — **early**
plate — **late**
our — **hour**[1]
sport — **quarter**
class — **past**
milk — **minute**
class — **half**
low — **show**

6. ***A.*** *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори их и предложения с ними за диктором,* (*82*).

early [ˈɜ:li] — *рано, ранний*
minute [ˈmɪnɪt] — *минута*
quarter [ˈkwɔ:tə] — *четверть*
half [hɑ:f] — *половина*
past [pɑ:st] — *после*
late [leɪt] — *поздно, поздний*
show [ʃəʊ] — *показывать*
hour [ˈaʊə] — *час*

B.

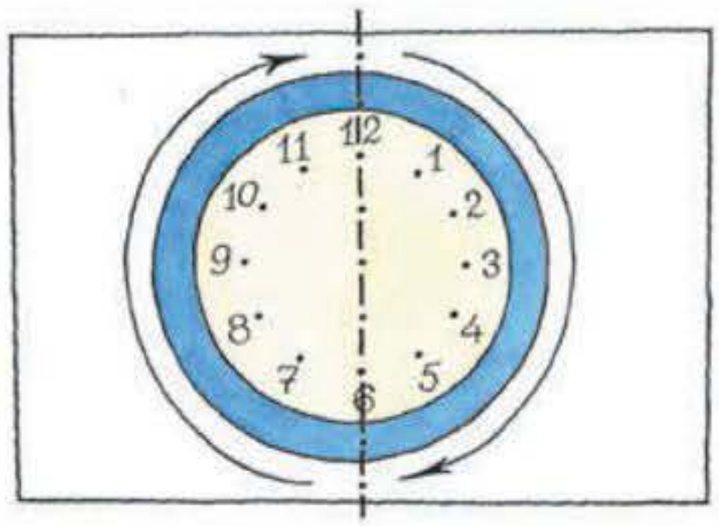
WHAT IS THE TIME NOW?

It's five o'clock a.m.
It's five o'clock in the morning.
It's **early**.

It's eleven o'clock p.m.
It's eleven o'clock in the evening.
It's **late**.

---

[1] В слове **hour** буква **h** не читается.

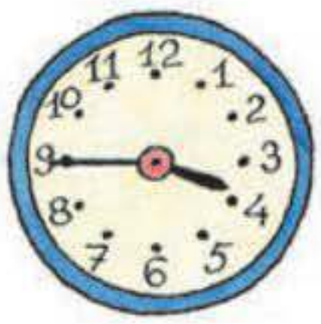
To  **Past**

It's one **minute to** twelve.
It's one **to** twelve.

It's one **minute past** twelve.
It's one **past** twelve.

It's five **minutes to** three.
It's five **to** three.

It's five **minutes past** three.
It's five **past** three.



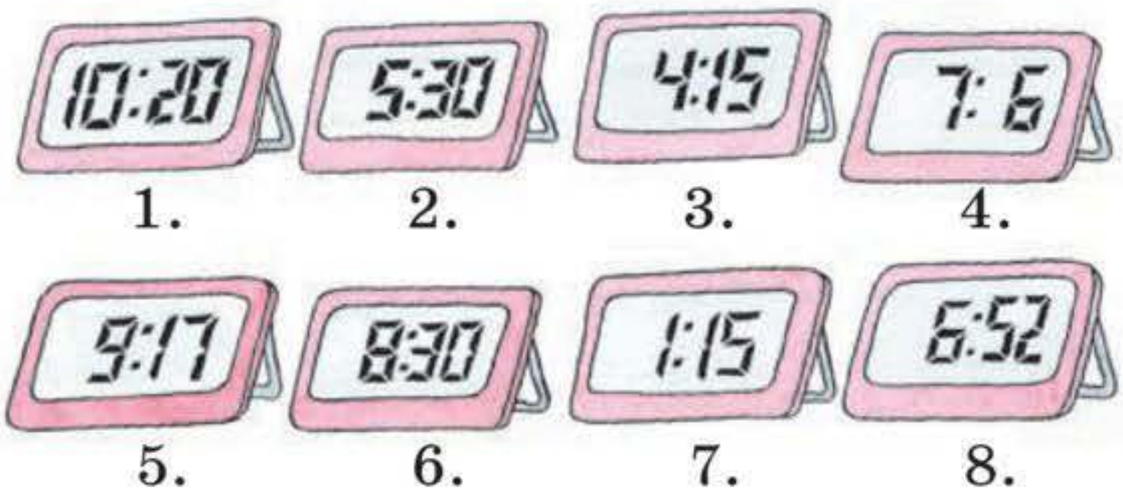
It's a **quarter to** four.

It's a **quarter past** four.

It's **half past** two.
The clock shows **half past** two.

It's **half past** six.
The clock shows **half past** six.

7. *Посмотри на циферблаты и ответь на вопросы. Проверь себя,* (*83*).



1. 2. 3. 4.

5. 6. 7. 8.

1. Is it twenty to ten or twenty past ten?
2. Is it half past five or is it half past three?
3. Is it a quarter to four or a quarter past four?
4. Is it six minutes to seven or six minutes past seven?
5. Is it seventeen minutes to nine or seventeen minutes past nine?
6. Is it half past two or half past eight?
7. Is it a quarter past one or a quarter past three?
8. Is it eight to six or eight to seven?

8. *Посмотри на часы и скажи, который час. Проверь себя,* (*84*).

1. 2. 3. 4.

5. 6. 7.

8. 9. 10.

9. *Цвета на планете Марс не всегда совпадают с земными. Знакомый тебе марсианин Макс* (***Max***) *просит землянина показать ему различные предметы и животных того или иного цвета. Сыграй роль маленького марсианина. Слова в рамке помогут тебе.*

green frog, grey computer, brown piano, red dog,
white cat, black bag, blue bed, purple pen, yellow chair,
dark blue ship, pink blouse

О б р а з е ц: Show me[1] the green frog, please.

Do It on Your Own

10. *Напиши словами, который сейчас час.*

О б р а з е ц: 1.30 — It's half past one now.

1.30	2.55	3.45	2.15	4.50
7.13	8.45	9.30	7.20	6.53

11. *Закончи эти предложения, написав, какие действия ты выполняешь рано* (***early***), *а какие поздно* (***late***).

1. I usually get up ... .
2. I usually have breakfast ... .
3. I usually go to school ... .
4. I usually have lunch ... .
5. I usually watch television ... .

---

[1] **Show me** — Покажи мне

6. I usually read books ... in the evening.
7. I usually play ... in the afternoon.
8. I usually go to the shops ... in the morning.

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

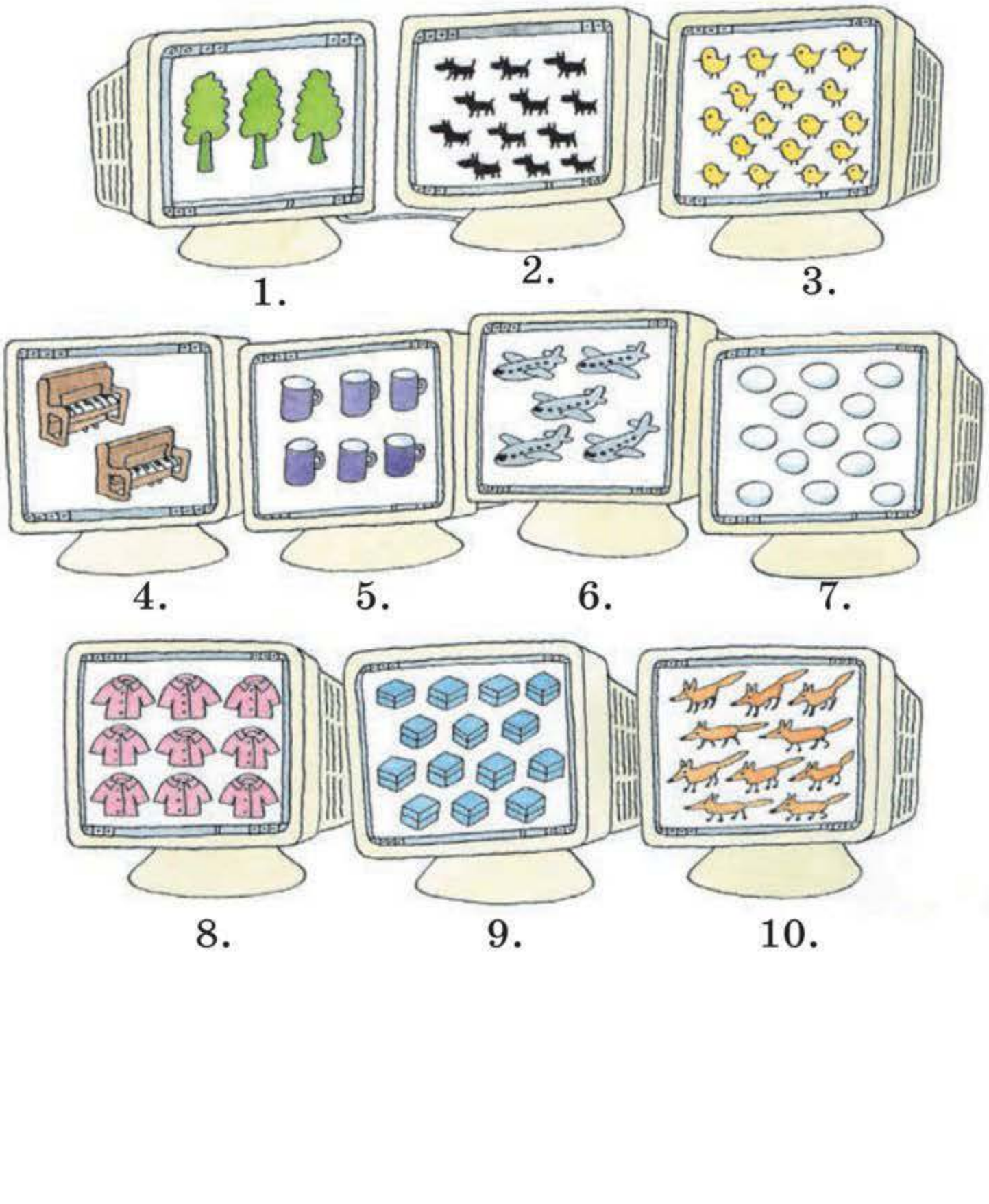
№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	10	?
11	8	?

Step Four

Do It Together

1. *Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что показывают эти компьютеры. Проверь себя,* (*85*).

О б р а з е ц: Computer one shows three green trees.



2. **Роб** — *известный спортсмен. Сейчас он готовится к соревнованиям и очень много тренируется, чтобы быть в хорошей форме. Посмотри, как выглядит листок из его записной книжки, и расскажи о распорядке дня этого спортсмена. Проверь себя,* (*86*).

О б р а з е ц: Rob gets up very early, at half past five.

5.30	Get up.
5.45	Run in the park.
7.40	Have a shower.
8.15	Have breakfast.
9.10	Ride a bike.
11.45	Play football.
12.30	Have lunch.
13.15	Sleep.
15.50	Play tennis.
17.55	Swim in the swimming pool
19.15	Have tea.
20.30	Watch television.
21.45	Sleep.

3. *С помощью таблицы составь предложения о себе.*

I	always often usually some- times never	get up watch television take a shower read books play on the computer have breakfast have lunch have tea	early late	in the morning. in the evening.

MEMO

Чтобы спросить по-английски *«Сколько?»* о предметах, которые можно сосчитать (**pens, books, buses** и т. д.), говорят:

How many?

How many books?

How many birds?

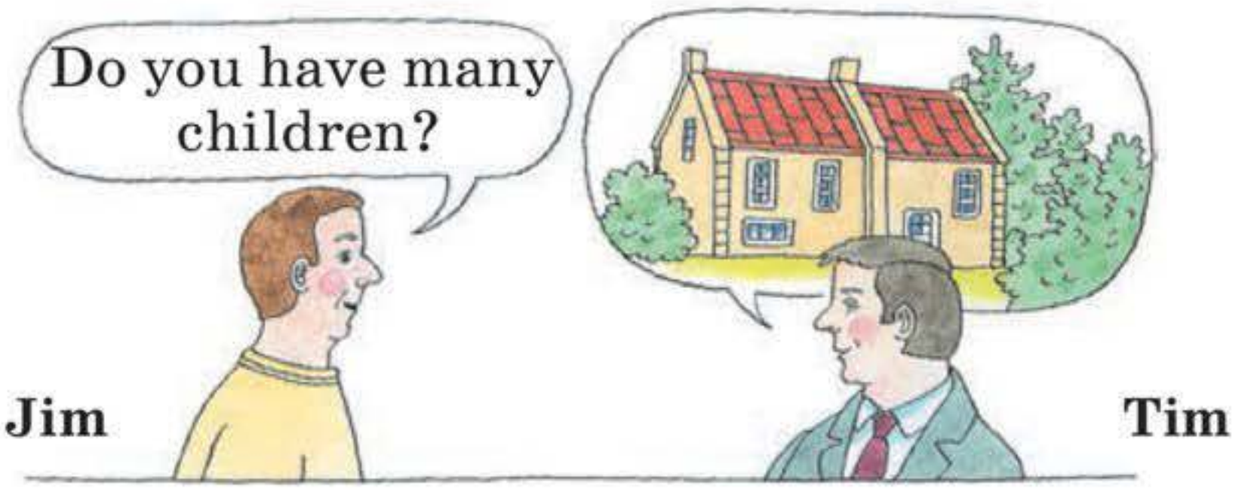
Само слово **many** (*много*) используется практически всегда в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях, а в утвердительных используется знакомое тебе словосочетание **a lot (of):**

Do you have **many** friends?

I don't have **many** friends.

I have **a lot of** friends.

4. ***A.*** *Джим и Тим не виделись много лет. Когда они встретились, у них было много вопросов друг к другу. Прочитай ответы Тима и скажи, какие вопросы задавал ему Джим. Проверь себя,* (87).



TIM: Yes, I do. I have a lot of children: three sons and four daughters.

JIM: ...?

TIM: No, we don't. We have only five rooms in the house.

JIM: ...?

TIM: No, I don't. I have one car. But I have three bikes.

JIM: ...?

TIM: Yes, we do. We have a lot of pets: two dogs, three cats and a lot of white mice.

JIM: ...?

TIM: Yes, I do. I have a lot of good friends.

JIM: ...?

TIM: Yes, I do. I have a lot of books and I like them.

B. *Поработайте в парах. Представьте себя на месте Тима и Джима и спросите друг у друга, что у вас есть и в каком количестве. Вы можете воспользоваться словами в рамке.*

houses, horses, cats, computers, televisions, dogs, pets, rooms, cars, clocks, books, friends, cows

О б р а з е ц: — Do you have many bikes?
— Yes, I do. I have a lot of bikes.
(No, I don't. I don't have many bikes.)

5. *Прочитай вопросы и ответь на них.*

О б р а з е ц: A. — How many pens do you have?
— I have four pens.
(I have a lot of pens. I have no pens.)

B. — How many clouds do you see?
— I see two clouds. (I see no clouds.)

A. *1*. How many do you have?

2. How many do you have?

3. How many do you have?

4. How many do you have?

5. How many do you have?

6. How many do you have?

B. *7*. How many do you see?

8. How many do you see?

9. How many do you see?

10. How many do you see?

11. How many do you see?

12. How many do you see?

6. ***A***. *Посмотри, как в английском языке образуются числительные от* ***20*** *до* ***100****, и повтори их за диктором,* (*88*).

20 — twenty	50 — fifty	80 — eighty
30 — thirty	60 — sixty	90 — ninety
40 — forty	70 — seventy	100 — a hundred

B. *Повтори эти числительные за диктором,* (*89*). *Напиши их цифрами в тетради.*

1. twenty-three
2. twenty-eight
3. thirty-four
4. thirty-one
5. forty-four
6. forty-eight
7. fifty-six
8. fifty-seven
9. sixty-five
10. sixty-nine
11. seventy-two
12. seventy-eight
13. eighty-three
14. eighty-five
15. ninety-four
16. ninety-nine
17. a hundred and ten
18. two hundred and twenty

7. *A. За свою долгую жизнь капитан Хук нашёл немало сокровищ. Скажи, сколько золотых монет находится в каждом из его сундуков. Проверь себя,* (90).

О б р а з е ц: Captain ['kæptən] Hook has twenty-two coins in his yellow chest[1].

B. *Сосчитай, сколько всего золотых монет есть у капитана Хука, и скажи, какой из этих ответов правильный. Проверь себя,* (91).

1. Three hundred and ninety-three.
2. Four hundred and ninety-three.
3. Five hundred and ninety-three.

Do It on Your Own

8. *Составь вопросы и напиши их. Ответь на вопросы, написав цифры словами.*

1. How | many | Val | have | does | books | ? | **79**
2. Bess | how | many | little | does | dolls | have | ? | **23**
3. Mr Brown | does | how | many | horses | have | ? | **98**
4. How | many | the queen | towns | have | does | ? | **31**
5. Bob Green | have | cars | how | many | does | ? | **44**
6. Granny | does | how | many | chicks | have | ? | **52**

---

[1] **a chest** [tʃest] — сундук

9. *Напиши предложения, выбрав правильный вариант.*

1. Do they have (*many/a lot of*) roses at their house? *2*. My friend sees (*many/a lot of*) cars at his house in the morning. *3*. These children don't have (*many/a lot of*) books in their school. *4*. Do you see *(many/a lot of*) friends in this room? *5*. I don't have (*many/a lot of*) pets in my house.

10. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
8	6	?
9	5	?

Step Five

Do It Together

1. **Фред** — *ужасный лентяй, поэтому на уроках он часто считает ворон вместо того, чтобы слушать учителя. Посмотри на картинки и скажи, сколько ворон он может насчитать в каждый из дней недели и за всю неделю в целом.*

О б р а з е ц: Fred can count seventeen crows[1] on Monday.

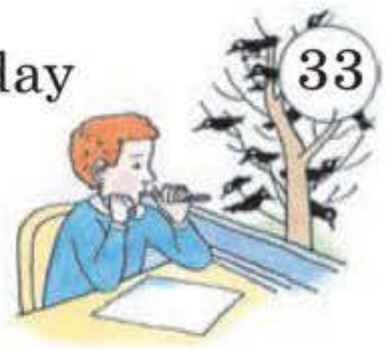
Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday



Together: ?

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[1] **crows** [krəʊz] — вороны (a crow — ворона)

С появлением электронных часов люди стали часто использовать иное обозначение времени, особенно если речь идёт о таких вещах, как вылет самолёта или прибытие поезда. Они называют время так, как видят его на электронном циферблате. Например: **It's six thirty.** = **It's half past six.** При этом в английском языке не принято говорить, например, *«восемнадцать часов»*, когда речь идёт о шести часах вечера. Поэтому, чтобы назвать время *18.30*, обычно говорят **It's six thirty p. m.** или **It's six thirty in the evening.**

2. *Послушай, как диктор называет время, указанное на первых пяти электронных часах, двумя способами,* (92), *а затем назови время на часах № 6—10 тоже двумя способами. Проверь себя.*

1. It's a quarter to one. | 12.45 | It's twelve forty-five.

2. It's twenty to three. | 14.40 | It's two forty.

3. It's half past five. | 5.30 | It's five thirty.

4. It's fourteen to eleven. | 10.46 | It's ten forty-six.

5. It's six to ten. | 21.54 | It's nine fifty-four.

6. ...?... | 1.27 | ...?...

7. ...?... | 19.38 | ...?...

8. ...?... | 22.12 | ...?...

9. ...?... | 24.00 | ...?...

10. ...?... | 6.50 | ...?...

3. *Закончи эти предложения и скажи, что ты* ***обычно*** **(*всегда, иногда, часто, никогда не*)** *делаешь в указанное время.*

1. At half past six I usually ... .
2. At a quarter to three I sometimes ... .
3. At ten past seven I always ... .
4. At a quarter to nine I often ... .
5. At two to twelve I never ... .

4. ***A.*** *Посмотри на картинки и прочитай заглавие текста. О чём, на твой взгляд, пойдёт речь в тексте?*

WHAT'S THE TIME?

These are clocks and these are watches. A clock has a *face* [feɪs] and two *hands*: a long hand and a short hand. The short hand shows hours. It's the hour hand. The long hand shows minutes. It's the minute hand. Sometimes clocks have three hands and they can show seconds ['sekəndz].

Clocks are usually big. They are on the wall, on the desk or on the shelf. Some clocks are very big: Big Ben in London or the Kremlin Clock in Moscow. Watches are small but they have faces and hands too and they can show hours, minutes and sometimes seconds.

Clocks and watches show time. A day has 24 hours. An hour has 60 minutes, a minute has 60 seconds. What's the time now?

B. *Повтори текст за диктором,* (93), *а затем самостоятельно и скажи: 1) какое значение в тексте имеют слова* ***a hand, a face, a watch, a second*** *и 2) какие слова соответствуют русскому слову «часы». В чём отличие между этими словами?*

5. *Ответь на вопросы о часах. Задание 4 поможет тебе.*

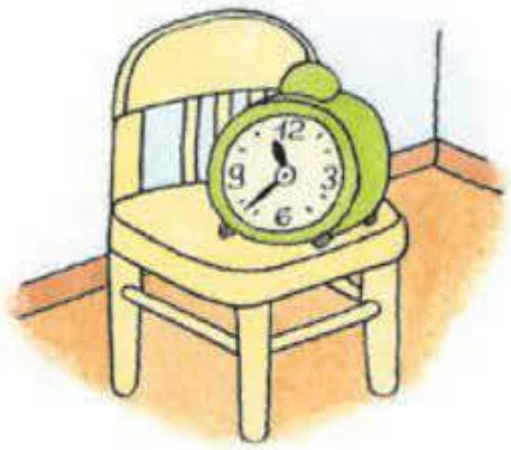
1. Does a clock have two faces?
2. How many faces does a clock have?
3. How many hands do clocks usually have?
4. What does the long hand show?
5. What does the short hand show?

6. Can a clock show minutes? Hours? Seconds?
7. Are clocks usually big or small?
8. What do clocks show?
9. How many hours does a day have?
10. How many minutes does an hour have?
11. How many seconds does a minute have?

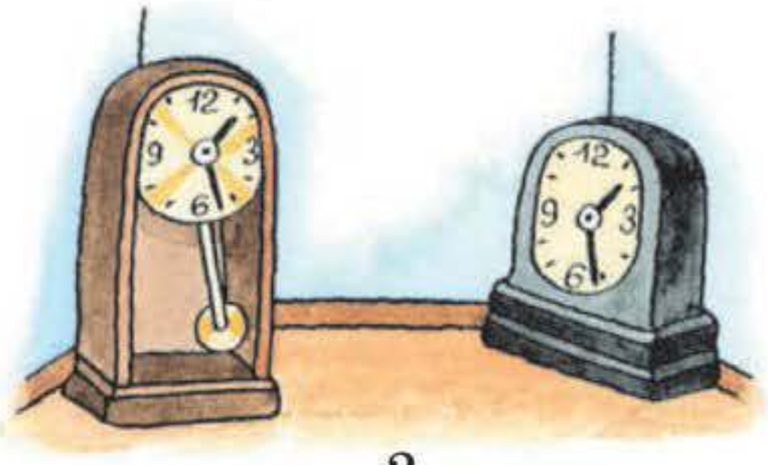
MEMO

В отличие от русского слова *«часы»* английские слова **watch** и **clock** имеют формы *единственного* **(a clock, a watch)** и *множественного* **(clocks, watches)** *числа*. Они могут употребляться с глаголом и в единственном, и во множественном числе: **Where is your watch? It is on the table.** (*Где твои часы? Они на столе.*) **These *are* watches.** (*Это ручные часы.*)

6. *Посмотрите на картинки и разыграйте диалоги, закончив вопросы и дав необходимые ответы.*



1.



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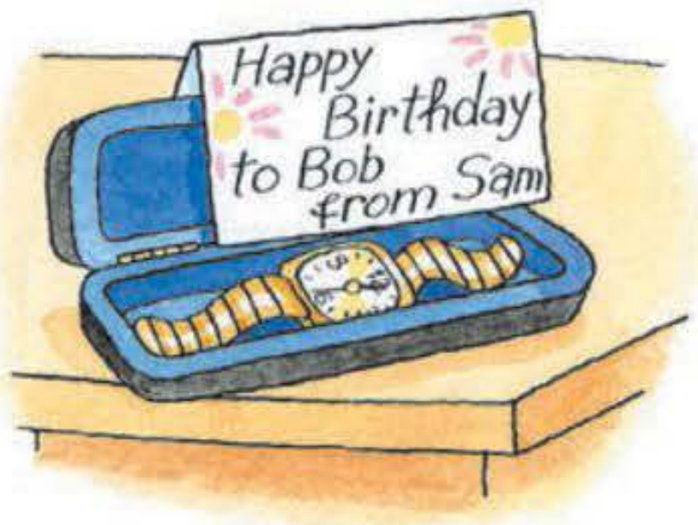

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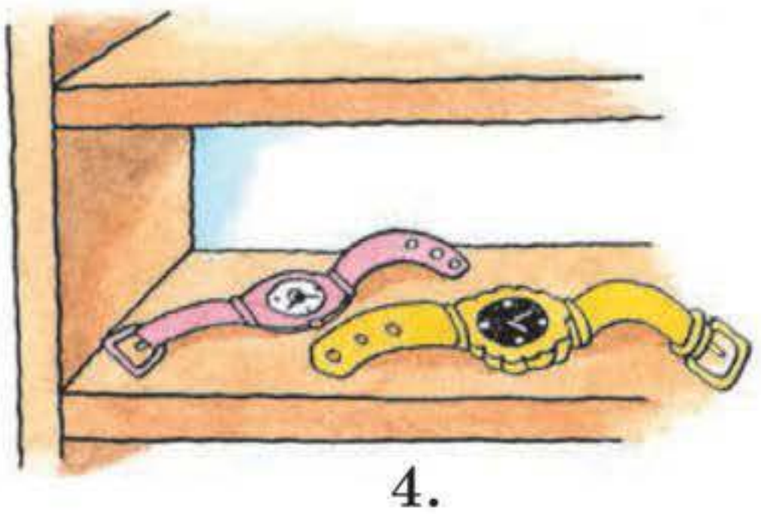


4.

1. Where ... the green clock?
It is on the chair.

2. Where … the black clock and the brown clock?
   They are on the floor.
3. Where … Bob's watch?
   …
4. Where … the pink and yellow watches?
   …

7. *A. Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что обычно делает Билл в указанное время. Проверь себя,* (94).

О б р а з е ц: Bill usually gets up at half past six.

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

g.

h.

i.

j.

1) have breakfast
2) sleep
3) have a music class
4) go to school
5) dress
6) swim in the swimming pool
7) have lunch
8) have a shower
9) have an English class
10) get up

B. *А теперь скажи то же самое, используя второй способ обозначения времени. Проверь себя,* (95).

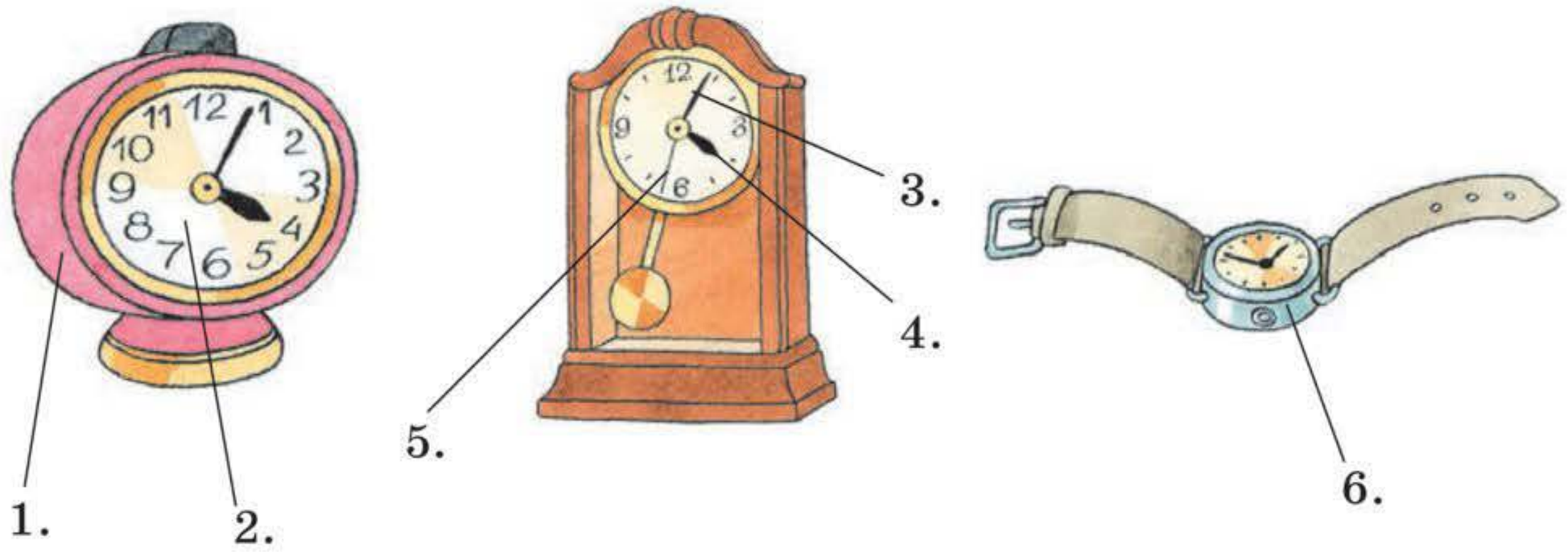
О б р а з е ц: Bill usually gets up at six thirty.

8. *Послушай, что рассказывает о себе Билл Джексон, а затем расскажи о себе, используя историю Билла в качестве образца,* (*96*).

Bill Jackson	**You**
My name is Bill Jackson.	My name is … .
I'm from Wilton.	I'm … .
Wilton is a small town.	…
I live at 24, Main Street.	I live … .
My town is very green.	My … .
My street is green too.	… street … .
I live with my parents and my granny.	I live … .
I'm a pupil.	…
I get up early in the morning.	…
I take a shower and dress.	…
I have breakfast at seven thirty and go to school.	I have … .
We usually have six or seven classes.	We usually … .
I always have lunch at school.	I … .
At school we often play football and tennis.	At school we … .
At four o'clock I meet my friend John Barker and we go home.	… go home.
At a quarter past five John and I often run in the park or ride bikes.	…
Sometimes we go to the cinema or play on the computer.	Sometimes … .
In the evening I watch television or read books.	In the evening … .
My day finishes late at half past eleven or at a quarter to twelve.	My day … .

Do It on Your Own

9. *Напиши словами то, на что указывают стрелки на этих картинках.*



10. *Подготовься к диктанту.*

Dictation 3

Half past three, forty-five seconds, a quarter to one, sixty minutes, twenty-eight minutes past seven, twelve o'clock. Clocks and watches show time. They have a face and two or three hands. The hour hand shows hours. The minute hand shows minutes. The second hand shows seconds. What's the time now?

11. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнено задание.*

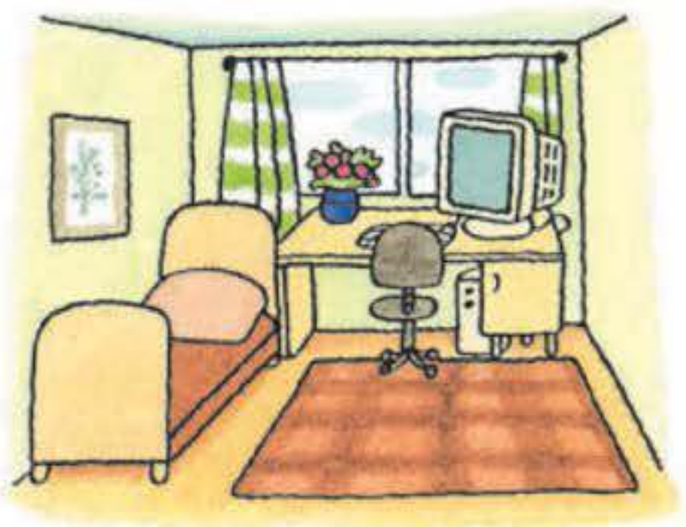
№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	6	?

YOUR WORD BOX

breakfast, dress, early, face, finish, get up, half, hand, home, hour, late, lunch, many, minute, past, quarter, second, show (me), shower, watch, what, when, where, how many, be on time

UNIT FOUR

At Home

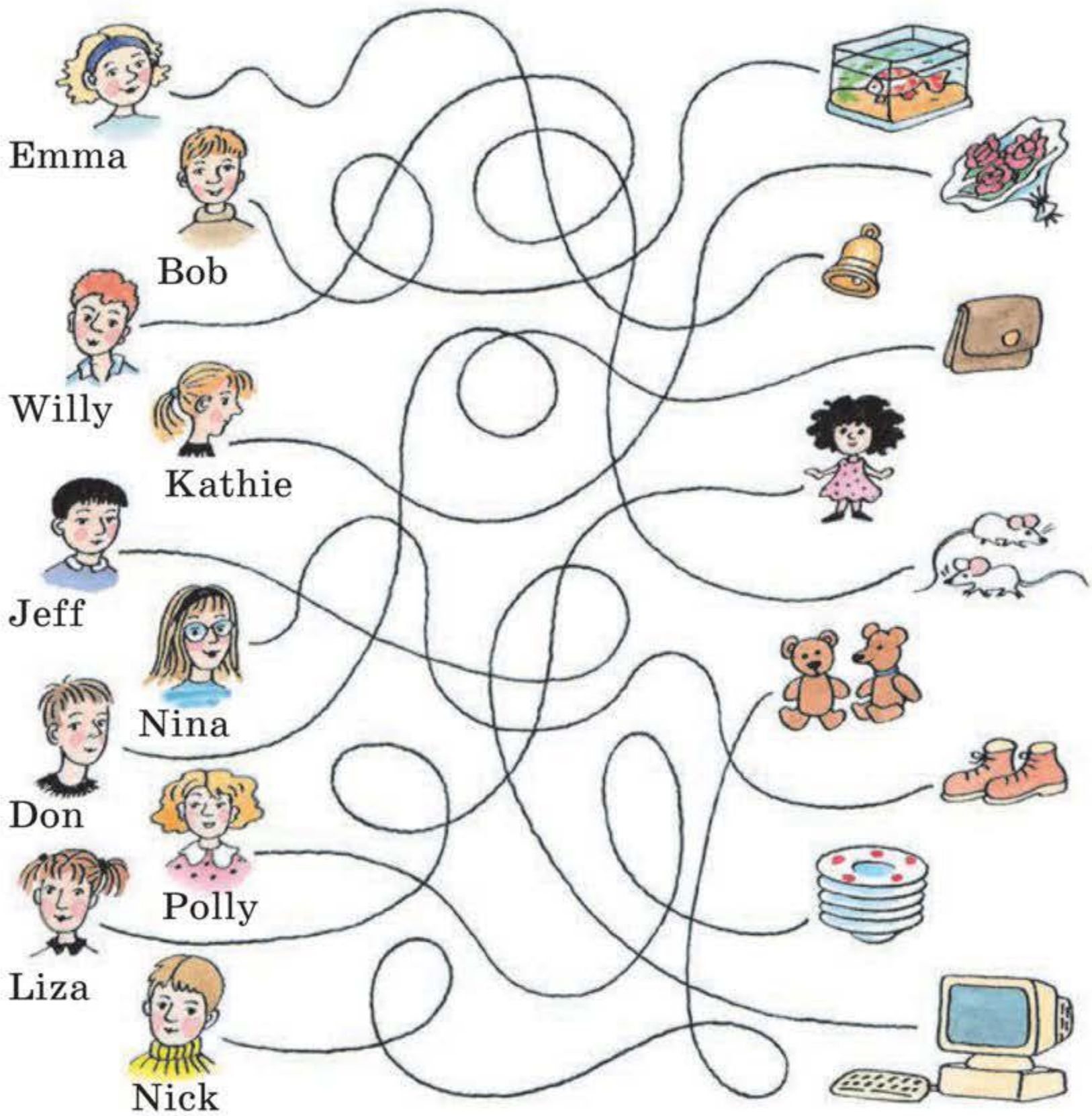


Step One

Do It Together

1. *Посмотри на картинку и скажи, кому принадлежат эти вещи.*

О б р а з е ц: It's Emma's bell.
They are Nick's teddy bears.



2. *Послушай, как диктор читает эти предложения с личными местоимениями, и найди им место в таблице,* (97).

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

1. I see Tom. I'm happy to see **him**.
2. I see Kate. I'm happy to see **her**.
3. And you, Kate? Are you happy to see **me**?
4. I see Tom and Kate. I'm happy to see **them**.
5. Hi, Jack. I'm happy to see **you**.
6. Where is Jack's car? I can't see **it**.
7. Good evening. Are you happy to see **us**?

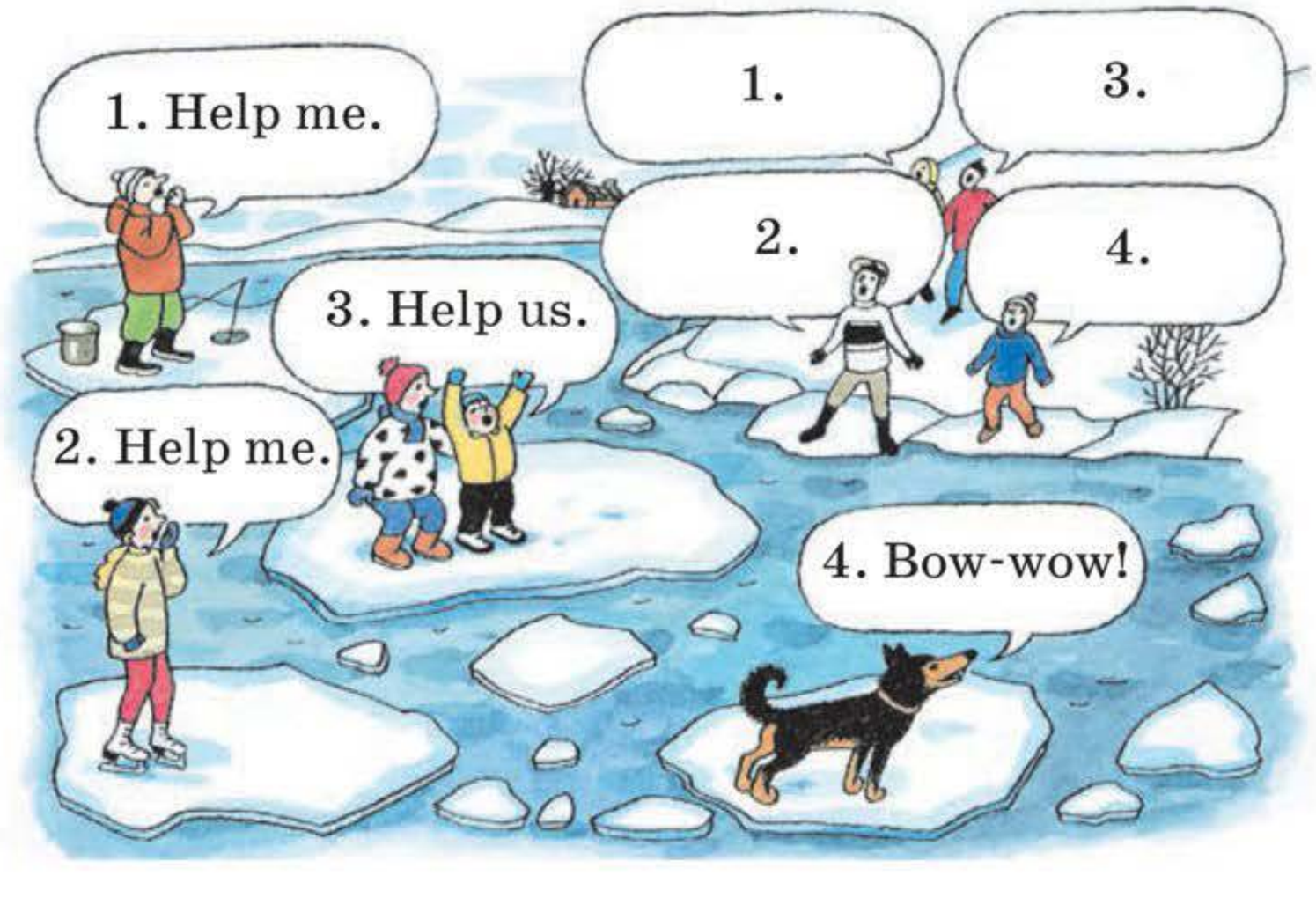
I	?	we	?
he	?	you	?
she	?	they	?
it	?		

MEMO

Английские *личные местоимения* имеют две формы. Одну из них ты уже знаешь, её можно сравнить с русскими личными местоимениями в именительном падеже (**I, he, she, it, we, you, they**). Вторая же форма соответствует личным местоимениям русского языка во всех остальных падежах.

I — me (*меня, мне, мной, обо мне*)
you — you (*тебя, тебе, тобой, о тебе; вас, вам, вами, о вас*)
he — him (*его, ему, им, о нём*)
she — her (*её, ей, ею, о ней*)
it — it (*его/её, ему/ей, им/ею, о нём/о ней*)
we — us (*нас, нам, нами, о нас*)
they — them (*их, им, ими, о них*)

3. *Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что кричат те, кто попал в беду, и те, кто стоит на берегу.*



4. *Матушка Дженкинс* (**Jenkins**) *привела всё своё семейство в магазин подарков* (**“Gift[1] Shop”**). *Продавец растерялся от такого количества покупателей. Менеджеру пришлось помочь ему. Скажи, что говорит менеджер продавцу.*

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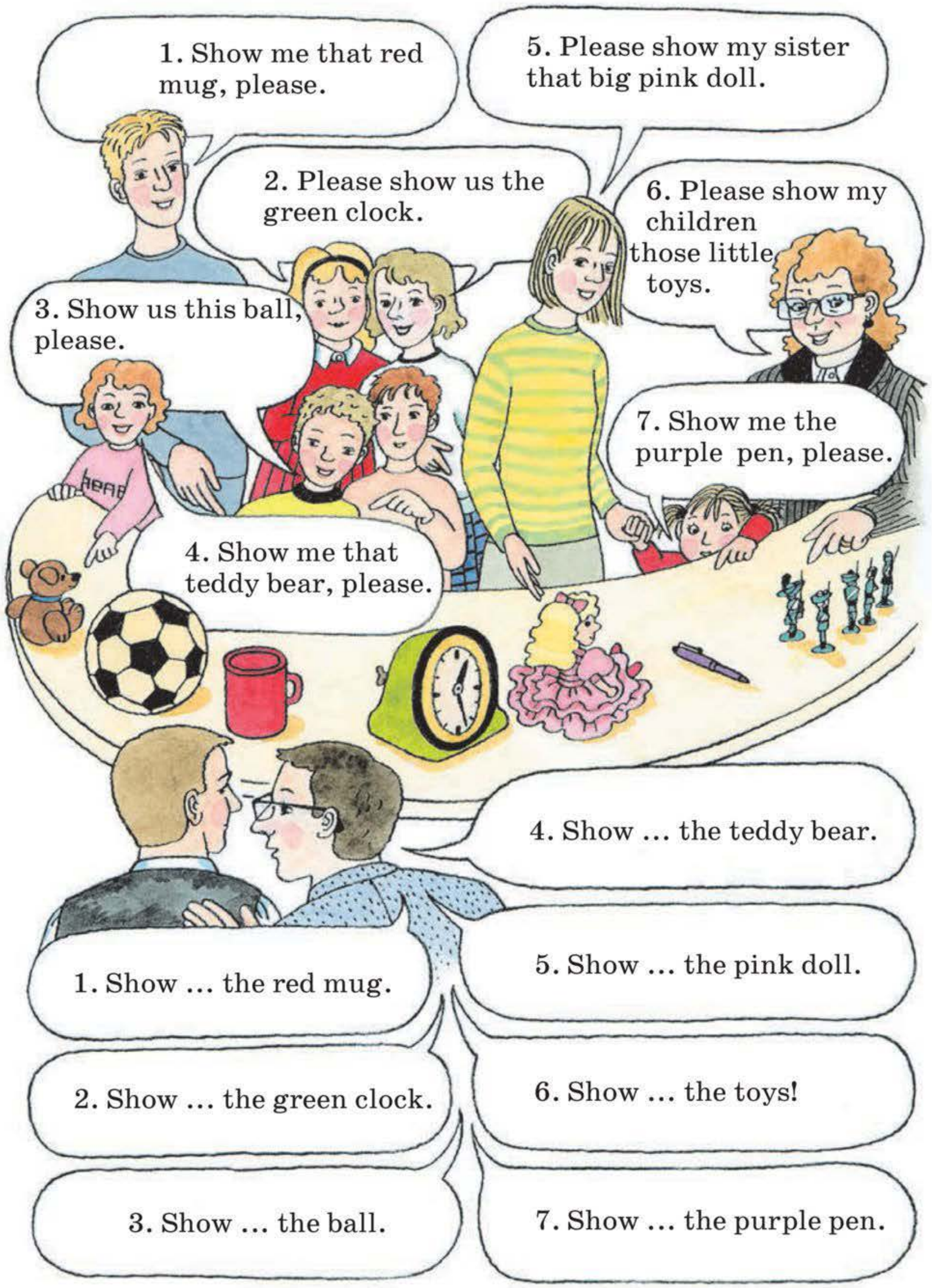
[1] **a gift** [gift] — подарок



4. Show ... the teddy bear.

1. Show ... the red mug.

5. Show ... the pink doll.

2. Show ... the green clock.

6. Show ... the toys!

3. Show ... the ball.

7. Show ... the purple pen.

5. *Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя,* (*98*).

[eɪ]	plane	lake	cake	day	Spain
[ɪ]	sit	fish	dish	finish	children
[e]	pen	bed	when	step	Teddy
[ɑ:]	car	star	dark	park	father

6. *Прочитай незнакомые слова по аналогии со знакомыми. Проверь себя,* (*99*).

Spain — **again**	finish — **dinner**	children — **kitchen**
Teddy — **ready**	lake — **take**	father — **after**

7. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори их, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (*100*).

A.

after [ˈɑ:ftə] — *после*
again [əˈgeɪn] — *снова, ещё раз*
dinner [ˈdɪnə] — *обед*
kitchen [ˈkɪtʃɪn] — *кухня*
ready [ˈredi] — *готов, готовый*
take [teɪk] — *брать, вести*
take the dog out — *вывести собаку на прогулку*
together [təˈgeðə] — *вместе*
go to bed — *ложиться спать*
at home — *дома*

B.

after: after breakfast, after school, after classes. I meet my friends after school.
again: to play again, to read again. Count again! Sing again!
dinner — dinners: to have dinner, after dinner, a late dinner. When do you usually have dinner?
kitchen — kitchens: a small kitchen, a big kitchen. Our kitchen is not very big.
ready: Breakfast is ready. Dinner is ready. Lunch is not ready. Are you ready? — Yes, I am.
take — takes: to take a book, to take a pen. Take the big box! Take the dog out! Take the children to the cinema.
together: to play together, to wash the plates together. We often have dinner together.

go to bed: Mike goes to bed at half past ten. It's time to go to bed.

at home: When are you at home? — We are at home after seven.

8. *A. Прочитай текст "**At Home**" и скажи, кто из членов семьи Баркеров выводит собаку гулять по вечерам.*

AT HOME

Hi! It's Margaret Barker again. It's five o'clock now. I'm at home and ready to cook dinner. I often do it in the kitchen and my children help me a lot. They are always at home at five o'clock. Their classes finish at four. My husband Harry is at home at six o'clock and we have dinner together. After dinner we watch television, read books or listen to music. Sometimes Sally plays the piano and we listen to her. My children do not often watch videos[1]. We like going to the cinema and we often do it on Sundays. Harry and John take our dog Chase out at eight o'clock. John and Sally have their milk at half past nine and at a quarter past ten they go to bed.

B. Выбери из текста предложения с новыми словами и прочитай их вслух.

C. Прочитай текст ещё раз вслух за диктором, (101).

Do It on Your Own

9. *Прочитай ответы Маргарет о своей семье и напиши вопросы.*

1. ...? — I'm at home.
2. ...? — In the kitchen.
3. ...? — They finish at four.
4. ...? — Harry is at home at six.
5. ...? — We watch television after dinner.
6. ...? — No, my children do not often watch videos.

10. *Из букв, которые находятся в конвертах, можно составить семь слов. Напиши, какие новые слова находятся в каждом конверте.*

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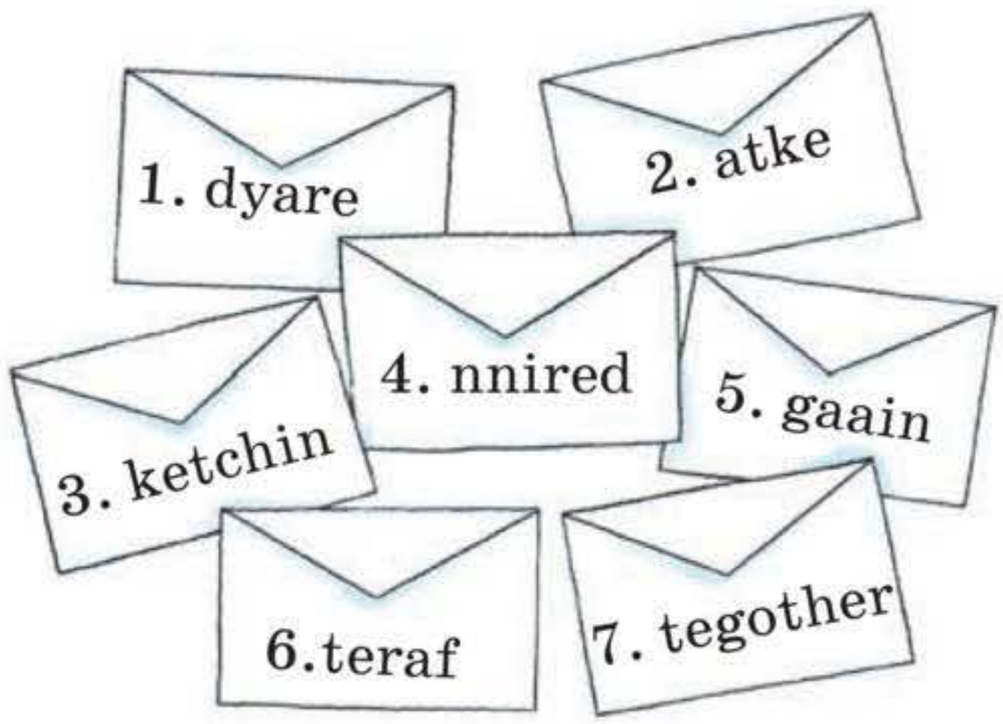
[1] **a video** ['vɪdiəʊ] — видеофильм



11. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	6	?
10	7	?

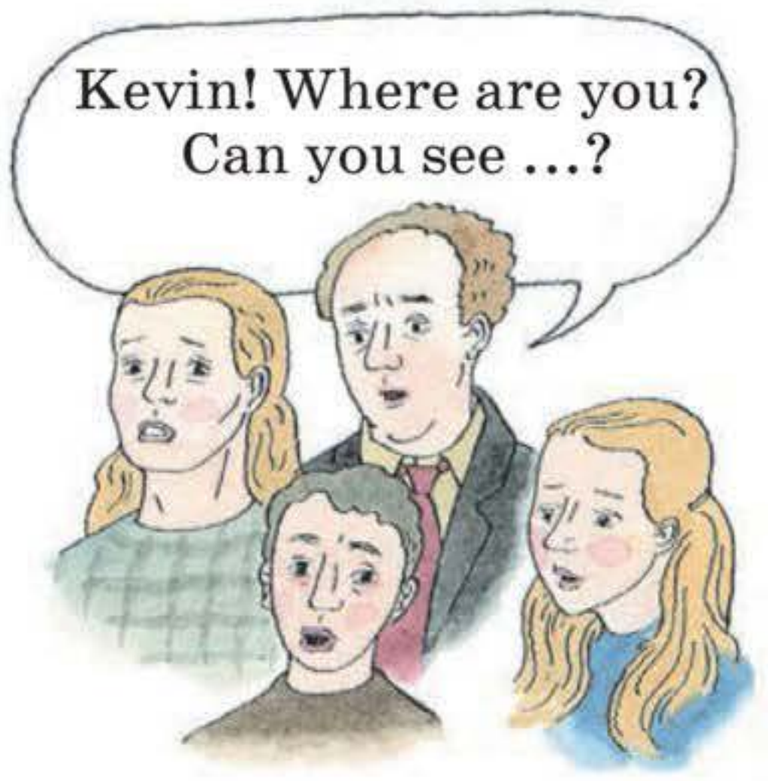
Step Two

Do It Together

1. ***A.*** *Однажды, проснувшись рано утром, Кевин* (***Kevin***) *обнаружил, что он совсем один, а все его домочадцы куда-то исчезли. Скажи, что кричал Кевин, разыскивая в доме своих родных и свои вещи.*

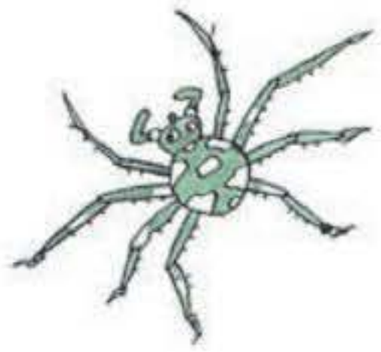
Where is dad? I ... — her
Where is my brother? I ... — him
Where is my sister? I ... — it
Where are my pets? I ... — us
Where is my breakfast? I ... — you
Where are my cousins? I ... — them
Where are my toys? I ...
Where is my football? I ...

B. *А в это время родные Кевина искали его в парижском аэропорту. Скажи, что они говорили.*



C. *Проверь, правильно ли ты воспроизвёл слова мальчика и вопрос его родителей,* (102).

D. *Прочитай название домашнего любимца Кевина.*

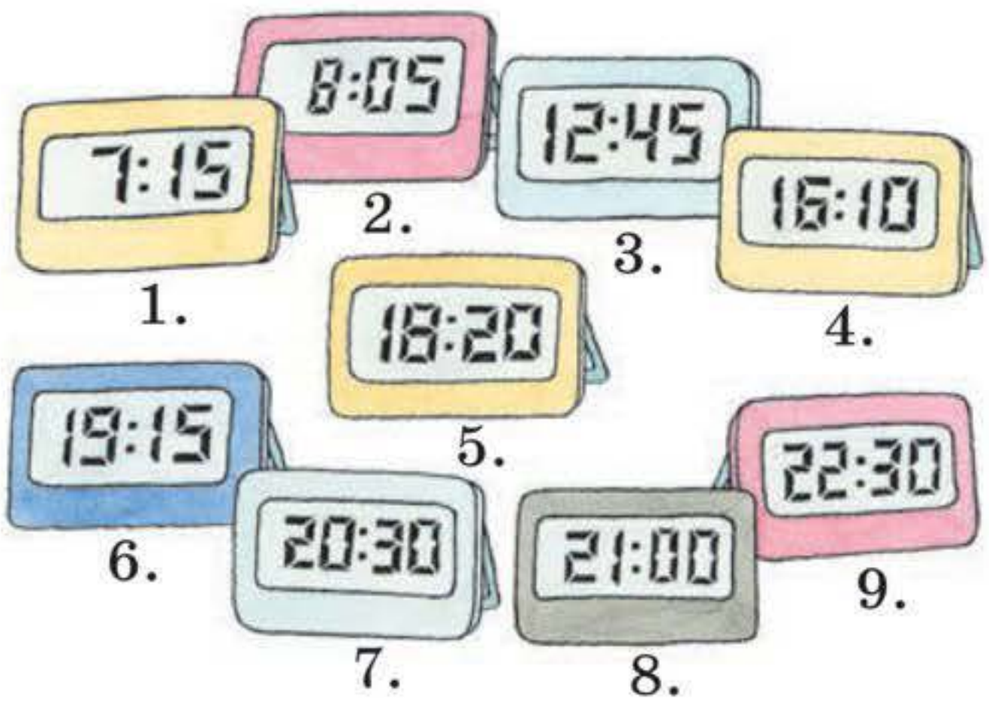


SPIDER

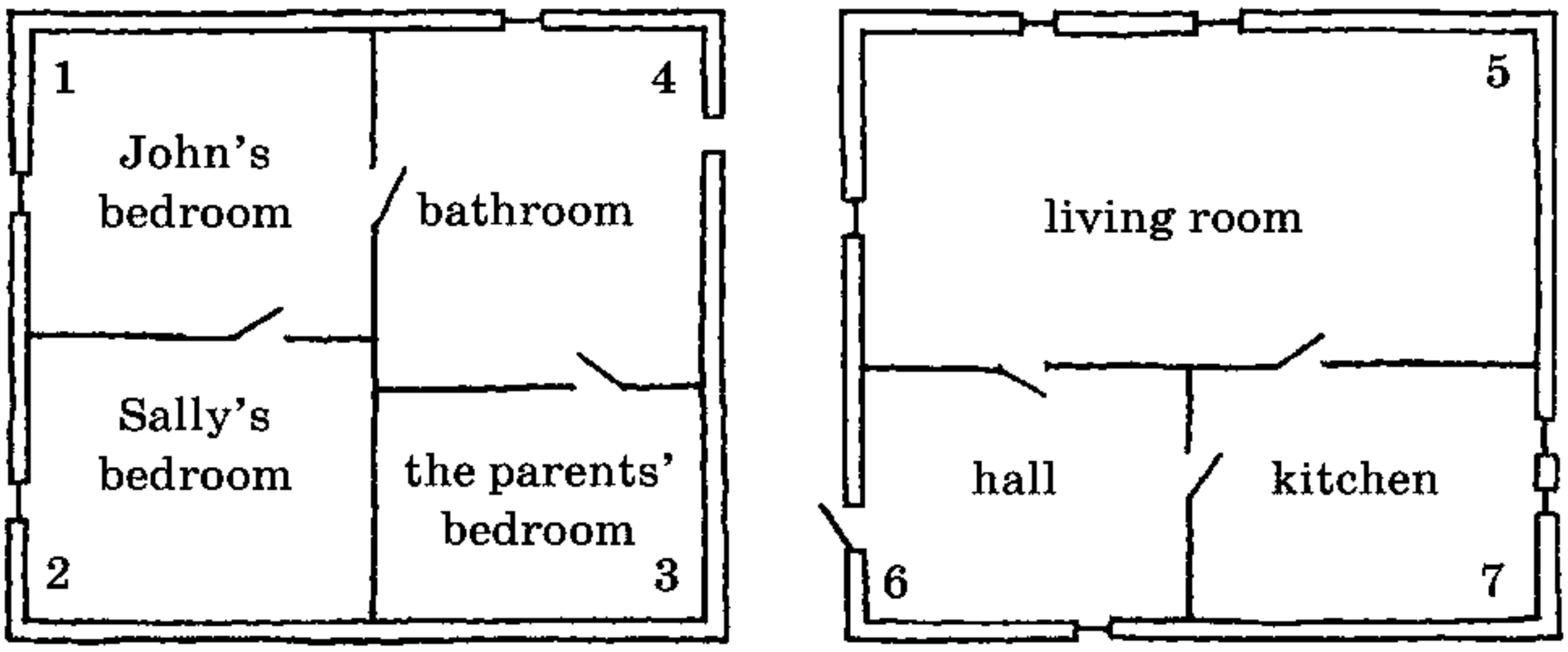
2. *Скажи, что сейчас готов делать Джон Баркер. Проверь себя,* (103).

Образец: It's 7 o'clock in the morning.
John is ready to get up.

1. to take a shower
2. to go to school
3. to have lunch
4. to go home
5. to have dinner
6. to help in the kitchen
7. to feed Smokey
8. to take Chase out
9. to go to bed



3. *A. Посмотри на план дома Баркеров и прочитай названия комнат. Проверь себя,* (*104*).



B. *Понял ли ты, каково назначение всех этих комнат в доме? Проверь себя.*

bedroom — *спальня*
bathroon — *ванная*
living room — *гостиная*

C. *Скажи, какие из этих комнат есть в твоём доме.*

О б р а з е ц: We have two bedrooms. We have a kitchen.

4. *Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя,* (*105*).

[aʊə]	shower	hour	our
[æ]	map	cap	lamp
[ɑ:]	park	after	father
[ju:]	new	student	music

5. *Прочитай незнакомые слова по аналогии со знакомыми. Проверь себя,* (*106*).

shower — **flower**
bath — **grass**
park — **garden**
ant — **apple**
new — **beautiful**

6. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори их, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (*107*).

A.

apple [ˈæpl] — *яблоко*
beautiful [ˈbju:tɪfl] — *красивый*
flower [ˈflaʊə] — *цветок*
garden [ˈgɑ:dn] — *сад*
garage [ˈgærɪʤ] — *гараж*
grass [grɑ:s] — *трава*

B.

apple — apples: a green apple, a red apple, a small apple, a good apple. Take the apple. Where are the apples? I see a lot of apples in that tree.
An apple tree, a tall apple tree, an old apple tree. Look at my apple trees.

beautiful: a beautiful house, a beautiful park, a beautiful apple tree. Your mother is very beautiful. They have a beautiful new car.

flower — flowers: a beautiful pink flower, flowers on the desk, flowers in the park. Show me your flowers, please. What colour are your flowers?

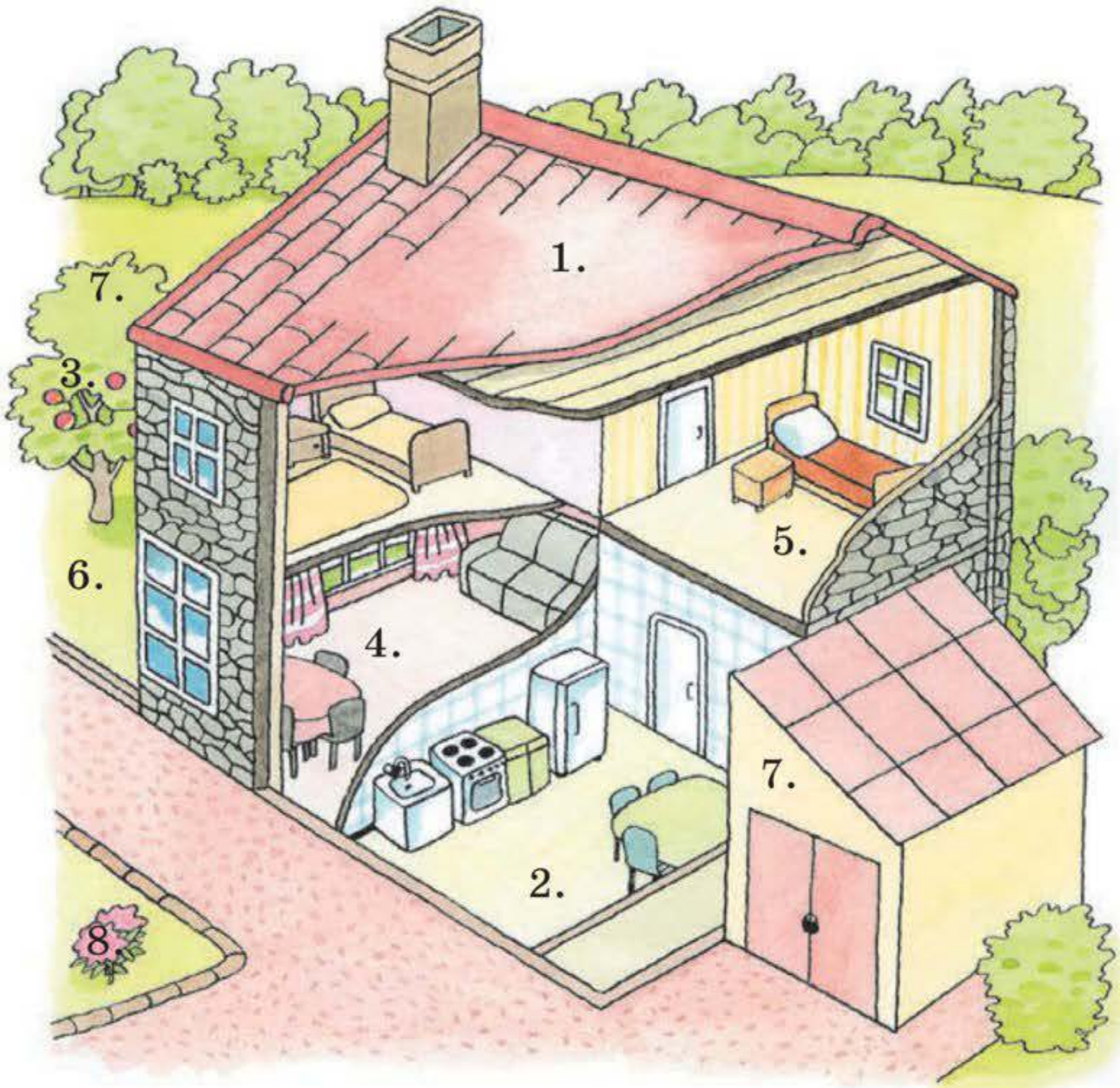
garden — gardens: a beautiful green garden, parks and gardens, her little garden. Are the children in the garden? We have no garden.

garage — garages: a new garage, a big garage, a small garage. Is his car in the garage? Where is their garage? Our garage is not big.

grass: green grass, on the grass, the grass under the window. Sit on the grass. Do cows eat grass?

7. *Посмотри на картинку и назови по-английски то, что обозначено цифрами.*

roof	kitchen
apple tree	bedroom
flowers	living room
grass	garage



8. *Послушай, как Джон Баркер рассказывает о своём доме, и скажи, какой информации не хватает в этом тексте,* (108).

OUR HOUSE

Hi! This is our house in Green Street. Our house is not very big. We have seven rooms in it: (1) ..., a living room, a bathroom, a hall and a (2) ... . My parents' bedroom is big and always (3) ... . Sally's room is not very big and my bedroom is (4) ... and never clean. I have a bed, a desk and two chairs in my bedroom. I have no (5) ..., but I have a (6) ... on my desk and a lot of books on the shelf. I like my room very much.

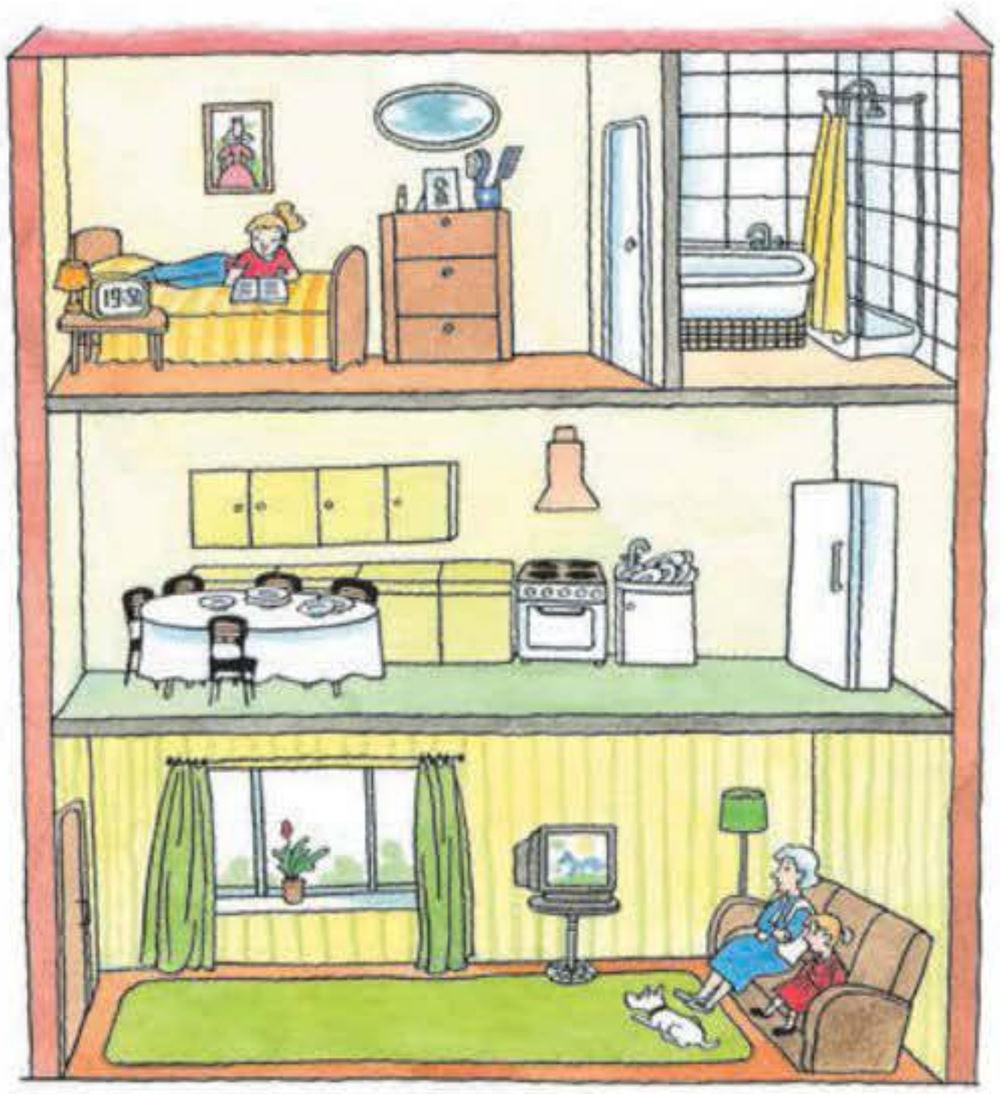
We have a beautiful little garden, two apple trees and (7) ... — tulips and roses. My father has a car. The car is in our (8) ... garage.

9. *Разучи рифмовку: послушай и повтори её за диктором,* (*109*).

WHERE IS THE BED?

(*after Carolyn Graham*)

Where's the bed?
It's in the bedroom.
Is this the bedroom?
Yes, it is.
Where's the shower?
It's in the bathroom.
Is this the bathroom?
Yes, it is.
Where are the plates?
They are in the kitchen.
Is this the kitchen?
Yes, it is.
Where's the telly?[1]
It's in the living room.
Is this the living room?
Yes, it is.



What Do You Think?

Do you like your home? Why (not)?

Do It on Your Own

10. *Угадай названия этих мест по их описаниям и напиши эти названия.*

1. We cook in it.
2. We sleep in it.
3. We watch television in it.
4. We take a shower in it.
5. Our dogs and cats often sleep in it.
6. It has trees, grass and flowers.

11. *Напиши шесть предложений о том, что есть в твоём доме, квартире или комнате.*

1. We have a kitchen.
2. … .
3. … .
4. … .
5. … .
6. … .
7. … .

---

[1] **a telly** = television

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	6	?
11	6	?

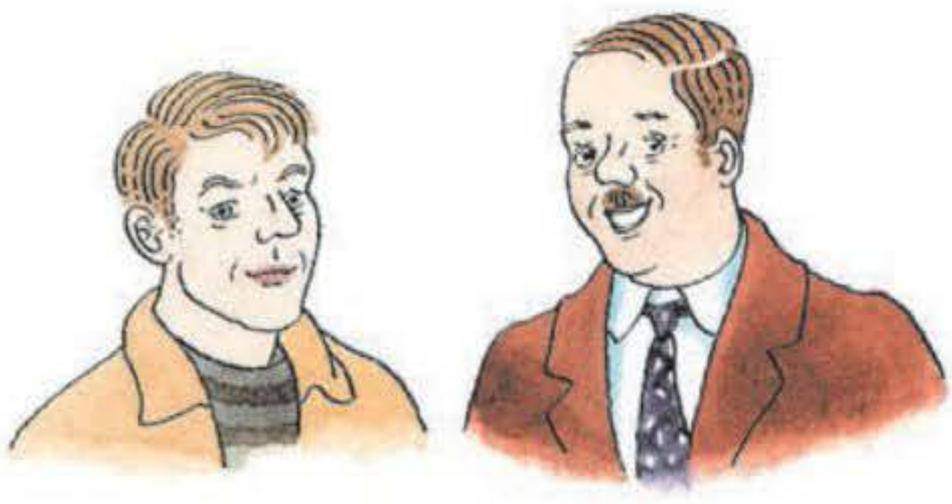
Step Three

Do It Together

1. *Послушай, как рассказывают о своих новых домах Дон и Джерри, и скажи, к кому из них относятся следующие утверждения,* (*110*).

Don or Jerry?

1. He has a family.
2. He has no family.
3. His new house is small.
4. His new house is big.
5. He has six bedrooms.
6. He has two bedrooms.
7. He has one bathroom.
8. He has two bathrooms.
9. He has a garden.
10. He has no garden.



2. *Разучи рифмовку: послушай и повтори её за диктором,* (*111*).

DO YOU LIKE THEM?

Do you like flowers?
Yes, I do. I like them.
Do you like trees?
Yes, I do. I like them.
Do you like cars?
No, I don't. I don't like them.
I don't like cars.

Do you like birds?
Yes, I do. I like them.
Do you like fish?
Yes, I do. I like them.
Do you like bikes?
No, I don't. I don't like them.
I don't like bikes.

MEMO

Теперь ты знаешь почти все формы английских местоимений. Почаще смотри на эту таблицу, чтобы запомнить их.

Местоимения

Личные		Притяжательные
в именительном падеже	во всех других падежах	
I	me	my
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	its
we	us	our
you	you	your
they	them	their

3. *Закончи эти предложения с помощью местоимений в нужной форме. Проверь себя,* (*112*).

1. Tom doesn't like Jerry. Jerry doesn't like Tom. … are not friends. *2*. Please take this apple — I don't like … . *3*. Sam's father is forty-four. … father is a bus driver. … drives buses. *4*. Hello! Where are you? I don't see …! *5*. We see Mary. We see … in the garden but she doesn't see … . *6*. Where is … new house, Dan? *7*. Sam likes computers. Show … your new computer, please. *8*. We have a new pupil in … class. … name is Liza. We like … . *9*. Mrs Wilson has three children. … often takes … to the zoo. *10*. Happy birthday, mum. I love … . *11*. Our father sometimes takes … to the cinema. *12*. Emma! Do … like music? — Yes, I do. I like … very much.

4. *Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя,* (*113*).

[e]	step	them	shelf	ready	together
[ʌ]	bus	under	cup	mother	son
[aɪ]	like	bike	nine	night	child
[ɪ]	milk	film	kiss	sit	mill

5. *Прочитай незнакомые слова по аналогии со знакомыми. Проверь себя,* (*114*).

text — **next**	night — **right**	shelf — **left**
son — **front**	child — **behind**	milk — **middle**

6. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори их, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (*115*).

A. *Здесь ты встретишься с незнакомым звуком [ɪə].*

here [hɪə] — *здесь*
near [nɪə] — *поблизости, недалеко*

B.

behind [bɪˈhaɪnd] — *за, позади*
in front (of) [ɪnˈfrʌnt (əv)] — *перед (чем-либо)*
left [left] — *левый*
on the left [ɒn ðəˈleft] — *слева*
middle [mɪdl] — *середина*
in the middle (of) [ɪn ðəˈmɪdl (əv)] — *в середине*
next to [ˈnekst tə] — *рядом (с)*
right [raɪt] — *правый*
on the right [ɒn ðəˈraɪt] — *справа*

C.

behind: behind the door, behind the tree, behind the house. Where is little Polly? — She is behind the car.
front: on the front, a book with a picture on the front, a front door, a front room.
in front (of): in front of the house, in front of the bank, in front of the shop. I don't see your car in front of the house.
left: on my left hand; his left arm.
on the left: on my left, on his left, on her left. The piano is on the left. What can you see on your left? John is on my left.
middle: the middle of the book.
in the middle (of): in the middle of the street, in the middle of the room, in the middle of the kitchen, in the middle of the living room. My dog likes sleeping in the middle of the hall.
near: near the shop, near the door, near the window. Is your house near your school?
next to: next to my house, next to John, next to you. Where is your house? Is it next to the school? Can I sit next to you?

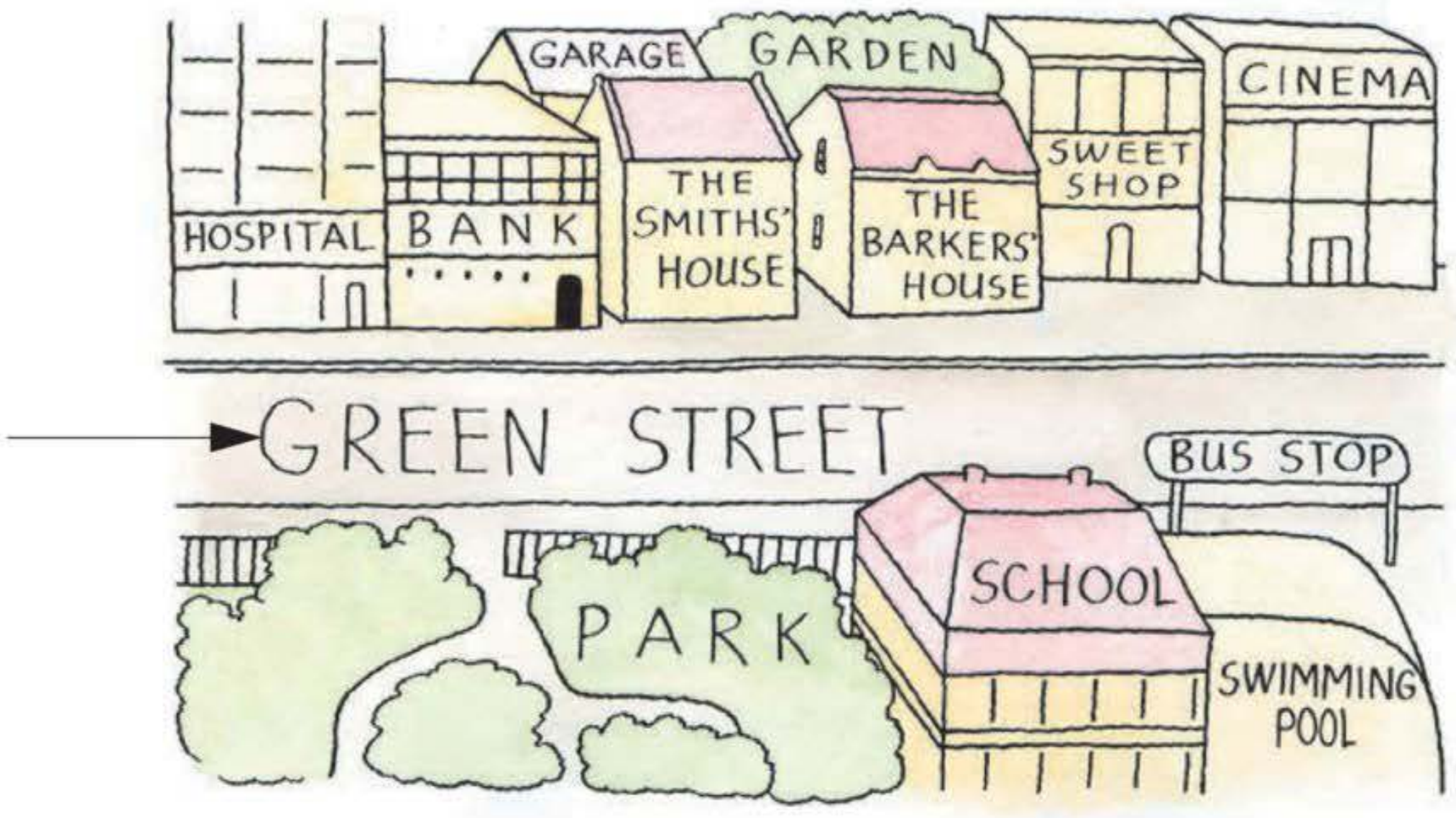
right: my right arm, his right hand.
on the right: on my right, on their right, on your right.
Where is Jeff? — He is on Willy's right. Is your house on the left or on the right?

7. *Посмотри на картинку и закончи следующие фразы. Проверь себя,* (*116*).

1. Kevin is ... the garden.
2. His dog Socks is ... him.
3. Kevin's house is ... them.
4. Kevin and Socks are ... the house.
5. Kevin's bike is ... his ... .
6. Kevin's chair is ... his ... .
7. The garage is ... the house.
8. The car is ... the garage.
9. Kevin's books are ... the tree.
10. And what can you see ... the tree?

8. *Посмотри на план этой улицы и скажи, что где находится.*

О б р а з е ц: The hospital[1] is on the left. The bank is next to the hospital. The Smiths' house is in front of the garage.



[1] **a hospital** ['hɒspɪtl] — больница

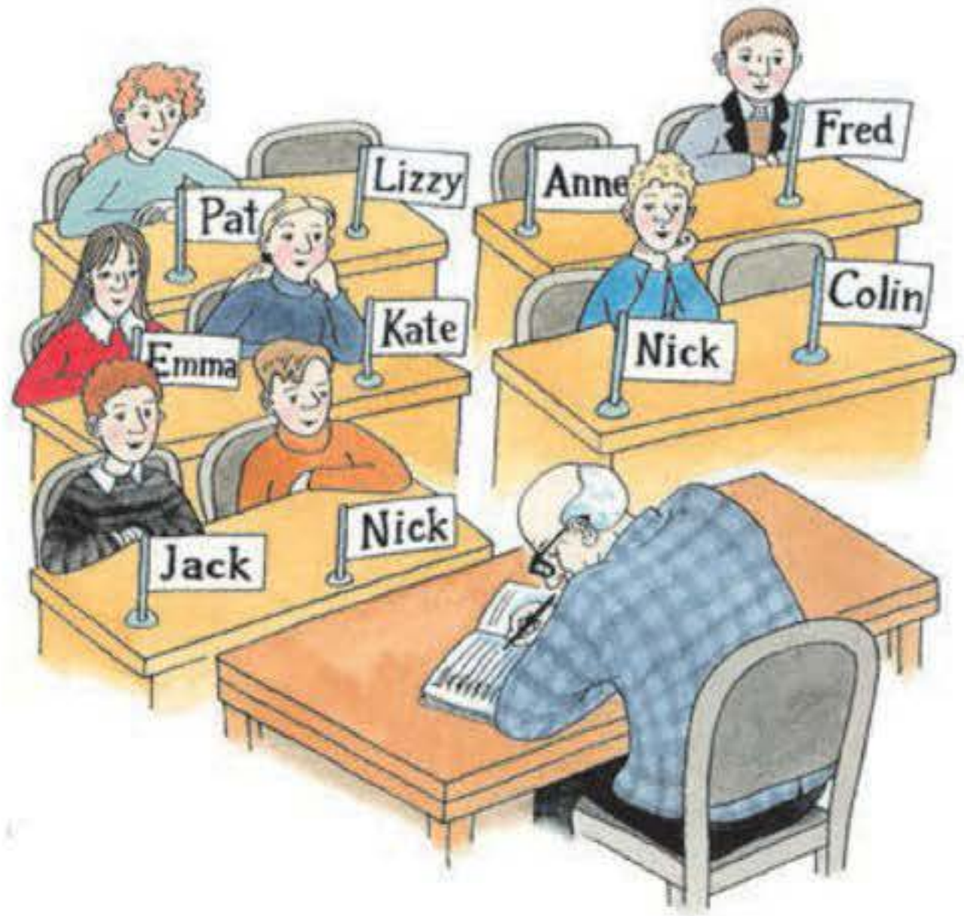
Do It on Your Own

9. *Кейт со своими друзьями играет в игру «Найди мою игрушку». Напиши вопросы, которые задаёт Кейт своим друзьям, пытаясь угадать, где медвежонок.*

1. Is my teddy bear near the chair?
2. Is it …?
3. …?
4. …?
5. …?
6. …?

10. *Мистер Финн (**Mr Finn**), школьный учитель, каждое утро проводит перекличку. Напиши вопросы учителя и ответы учеников.*

1. — Is Jack here?
— Yes, he is.
2. — Is Anne here?
— No, she isn't.
3. …. …. .
4. …. …. .
5. …. …. .
6. …. …. .
7. …. …. .
8. …. …. .
9. …. …. .
10. …. …. .



11. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	5	?
10	8	?

Step Four

Do It Together

1. *Найди восемь ребятишек, играющих в прятки в саду.*

О б р а з е ц: One boy is in the tree.
Two girls are behind the tree.

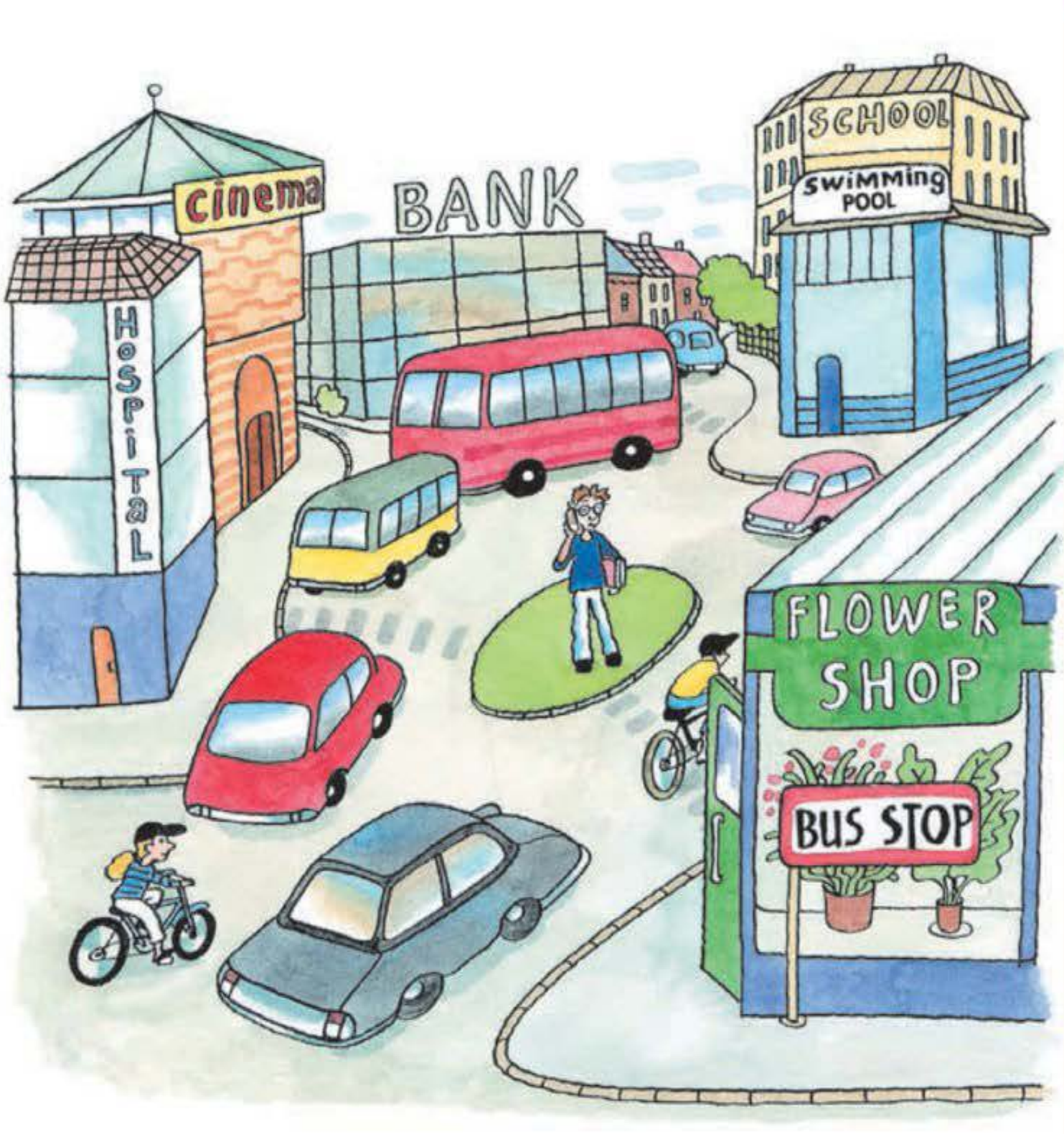
2. *Разучи рифмовку: послушай и повтори её за диктором,* (*117*).

WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

(*after Carolyn Graham*)

Where do you live?
I live in a house in Queen Street.
Where do you live?
I live in a house in Green Street.
Where is your house?
It's next to the school.
Where is the school?
In front of the trees.
Where are the trees?
Behind the school.
Behind the school in Green Street.

3. ***A.*** *Марк* (***Mark***) *заблудился в чужом городе и звонит своему приятелю, чтобы выяснить, где он находится. Скажи, что говорит Марк своему приятелю. Проверь себя,* (*118*).



in front of,
near,
next to,
behind,
on my right /
on my left

— I'm in the middle of a street.
— The bank is (1) ... me.
— I see a hospital (2) ... .
— (3) ... the hospital is a beautiful new cinema.
— I see a swimming pool (4) ... .
— A big school is (5) ... the swimming pool.
— The flower shop is (6) ... me.
— The bus stop is (7) ... the shop.
— Where am I? Am I (8) ... you?

B. *Опиши картинку, не глядя в текст.*

4. *Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя,* (*119*).

[eɪ]	lake	eight	take	again	hate
[əʊ]	go	window	yellow	show	home
[ɔ:]	or	quarter	daughter	water	always
[ʌ]	one	mother	husband	son	sometimes
[ɑ:]	half	past	garden	after	grass
[æ]	apple	granny	thanks	family	piano
[aʊ]	down	out	how	now	house
[eə]	chair	where	bear	their	parent

5. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори их, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (*120*).

A.

armchair [ˈɑ:mtʃeə] — *кресло*
bookcase [ˈbʊkkeɪs] — *книжный шкаф*
cupboard [ˈkʌbəd] — *шкаф с полками*
downstairs [ˌdaʊnˈsteəz] — *вниз, внизу*
flat [flæt] — *квартира*
sofa [ˈsəʊfə] — *диван*
table [ˈteɪbl] — *стол*
upstairs [ˌʌpˈsteəz] — *вверх, наверху*

B.

armchair — armchairs: a big armchair, an old armchair, granny's armchair, in the armchair. Sit down in the armchair. I like this big armchair. The armchair is in front of the television.

bookcase — bookcases: a new bookcase, a tall bookcase, in my bookcase. My father has a lot of books in his bookcase. Show me your new bookcase, please.

cupboard — cupboards: on the cupboard, in the cupboard, next to the cupboard. Where is the cupboard? The cups are not in the cupboard.

downstairs: to go downstairs, to play downstairs. Their kitchen is downstairs. We always have breakfast dowstairs.

flat — flats: his flat, my sister's flat, a very big flat, a beautiful flat. We live in a flat, we don't live in a house. How many rooms do you have in your flat?

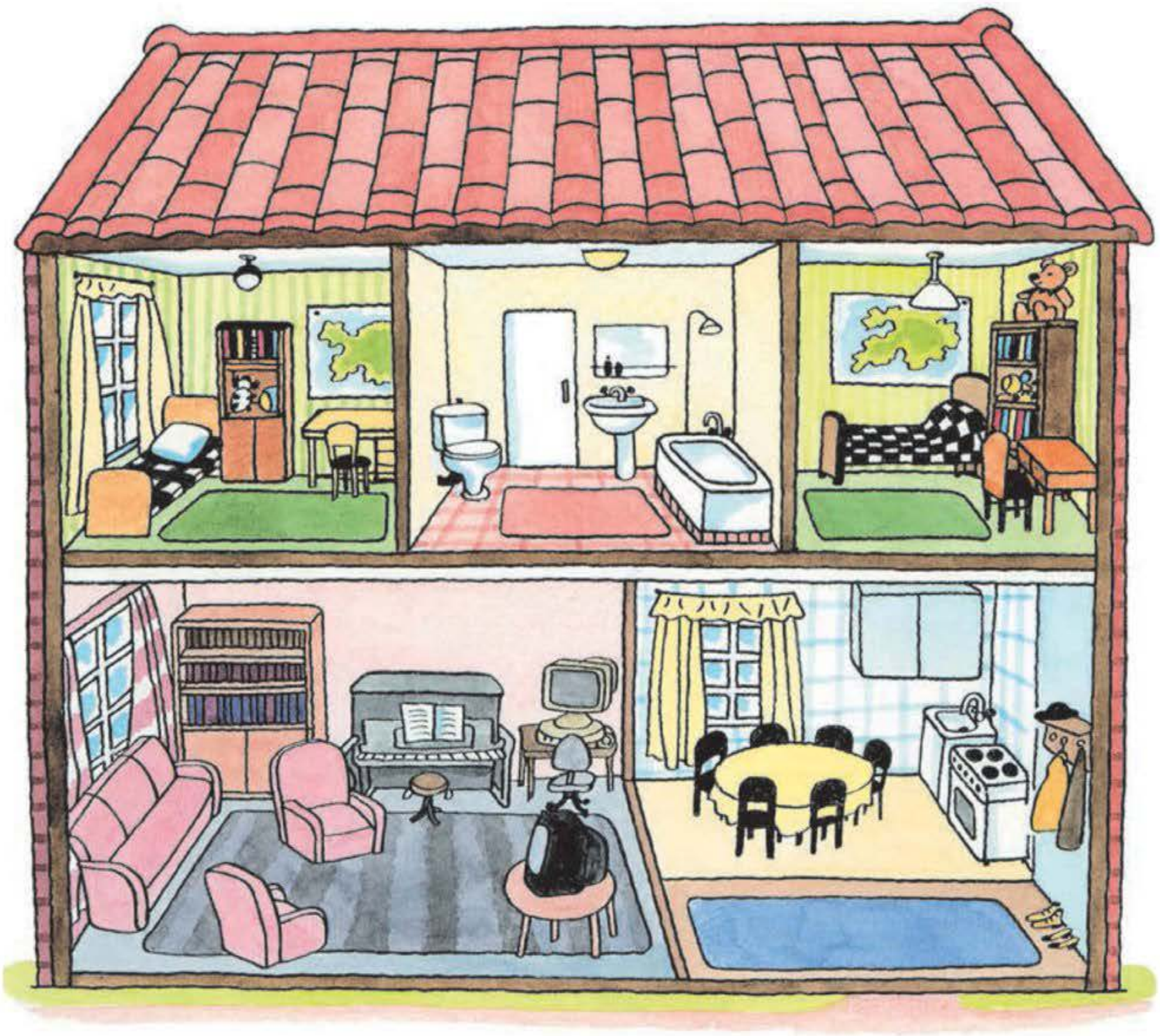
sofa — sofas: on the sofa, to sit on the sofa, to sleep on the sofa. Is the sofa near the window? Sit on the sofa and watch television.

table — tables: a big table, a dinner table, on the table, under the table, at the table. We often have dinner at the big table. Children! Sit down at the table: dinner is ready.

upstairs: to sleep upstairs, rooms upstairs. They have two bedrooms upstairs. The bathroom is not downstairs, it's upstairs. Do you sleep upstairs?

6. *Посмотри на картинку и скажи, что в этом доме находится наверху, а что внизу.*

О б р а з е ц: The kitchen is downstairs.



7. *А. Прочитай текст и выбери правильный вариант из двух предложенных.*

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOUSE

A lot of houses in England have two floors[1]. They usually have a living room, a kitchen and a hall downstairs. You can see two or three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs. In England they like gardens and a lot of houses have little gardens in front of them. You can see beautiful flowers in the gardens, often they are roses. Sometimes you can see a garage near the house.

English people like their houses and often say: "My house is my castle[2]."

1. Houses in England often have _____ floors.
a) two b) three

2. The kitchens are usually _____.
a) upstairs b) downstairs

3. The bedrooms are usually _____.
a) upstairs b) downstairs

4. In England they _____ gardens.
a) like b) hate

5. You can see beautiful _____ in the gardens.
a) ponds b) flowers

6. In England houses are often _____.
a) big b) small

7. In England streets are often _____.
a) wide b) narrow

8. They say, "My _____ is my castle."
a) house b) home

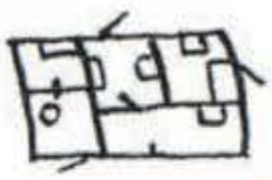
Б. *Попробуй кратко рассказать своим друзьям содержание текста.*

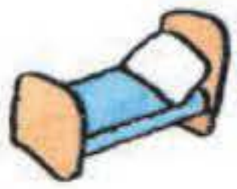
---

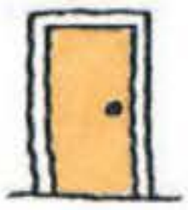
[1] **a floor** [flɔ:] — *здесь*: этаж
[2] **a castle** ['kɑ:sl] — крепость

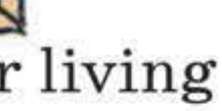
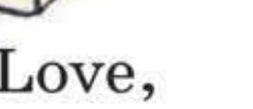
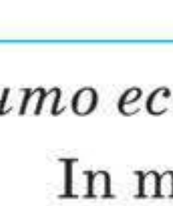
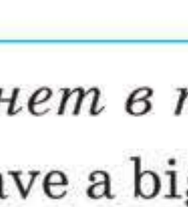
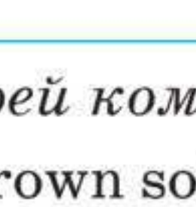
8. *Прочитай письмо, которое написала своей бабушке девочка по имени Мэри, заменяя картинки словами. Проверь себя,* (*121*).

Dear Granny,

I like our new  and my bedroom. It's a big room.

I have a  , and a in my room.

I have no big , but I have a small near the and next to it an old . My is next to the and my is next to the  . The is at the too. I have two in my bedroom. My , old and new, are in the .

You can see a  and a  on the wall. My old are on the and my new children's are in the  . I have no  or  in my bedroom.

They are in our living room. Love,

Mary

9. *Расскажи, что есть, а чего нет в твоей комнате.*

О б р а з е ц: In my room I have a big brown sofa.
I have no piano in my room.

Do It on Your Own

10. *Напиши те слова, вместо которых в письме Мэри даются картинки (задание 8).*

11. *Составь из этих слов и напиши шесть вопросов.*

1. | a | | cupboard | | you | | have | | do | ?

2. | is | | what | | colour | | table | | your | ?

3. | new | | bookcase | | your | | is | | where | ?

4. | upstairs | | or | | downstairs | | is | | your | | parents' | | bedroom | ?

5. | does | | like | | his | | sofa | | your | | brother | ?

6. | you | | live | | in | | a | | flat | | or | | do | | in | | a | | house | ?

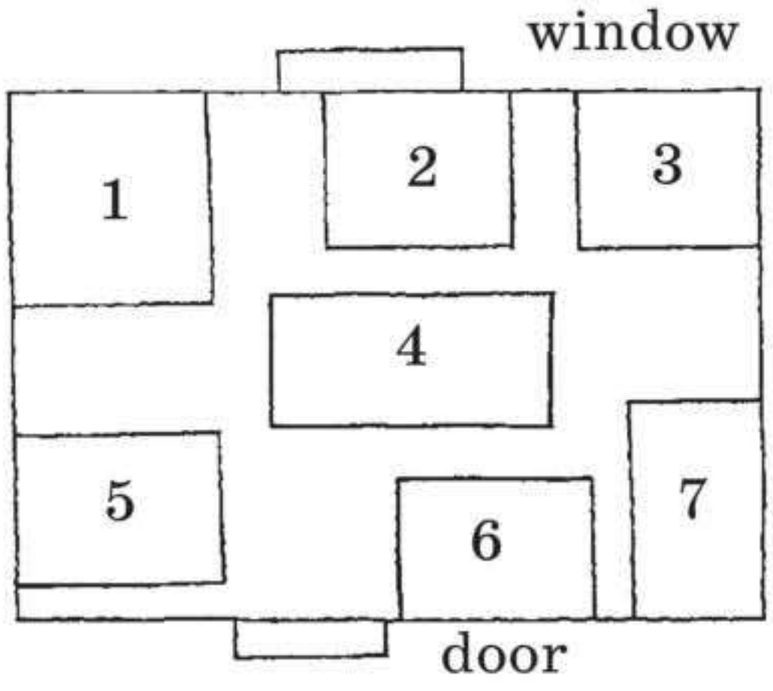
12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	25	?
11	6	?

Step Five

Do It Together

1. *Послушай, как Сэлли рассказывает о гостиной в доме Баркеров, и скажи, какие предметы стоят в комнате там, где на плане ты видишь номера,* (122).



2. *Поработайте в парах. Расспросите друг друга, есть ли у вас в комнатах предметы, названия*

которых перечислены в рамочке, сколько их, какого они цвета и где находятся.

О б р а з е ц: 1. Do you have an armchair/armchairs? — Yes, I do. (No, I don't).

2. How many armchairs do you have? — One. (Two.)

3. What colour is it? (What colour are they?) — It's green. (They are green.)

4. Where is it? (Where are they?) — It's next to the window. (They are near the wall, on the left.)

piano, table, desk, chair, cupboard, bookcase, armchair, television, computer, bed, sofa

3. *Разучи рифмовку: послушай и повтори её за диктором,* (*123*).

LOOK, LOOK![1]

1. Look, look! I see a bird in the tree.
I like birds and they like me.
2. Look, look! I see a cat behind the tree.
I like cats and they like me.
3. Look, look! I see a dog in front of the tree.
I like dogs and they like me.
4. Look, look! I see a bear near the tree.
I like bears and they like me.

4. *Прочитай эти слова. Проверь себя,* (*124*).

[aɪ]	drive	mice	night	right	time
[əʊ]	home	stone	go	sofa	rose
[ɪ]	minute	finish	swim	cinema	children
[e]	second	never	get	left	breakfast

[1] **Look!** — Посмотри!

5. *Прочитай незнакомые слова по аналогии со знакомыми. Проверь себя,* (*125*).

mice — **nice**
dress — **messy**
night — **light**
rose — **cosy**

6. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори их, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (*126*).

A.

cosy [ˈkəʊzi] — *уютный*
light [laɪt] — *светлый*
messy [ˈmesi] — *неприбранный, в беспорядке*
nice [naɪs] — *славный, милый*
picture [ˈpɪktʃə] — *картина, картинка*
with [wɪð] — *с*

B.

cosy: a cosy room, a cosy flat, a cosy house. I like sitting in my cosy old armchair. Is your room cosy?
light: a light living room, light walls, light desks and chairs. The room is not light, I don't like it. Is this classroom light? Are the desks here light?
messy: a messy room, a messy bedroom, a messy classroom. John's room is often messy, but Sally's room is usually clean. Is your bedroom messy or clean?
nice: a nice garden, a nice boy, a nice house. Is their family nice? She has a lot of nice pupils in her class. Is Liza a nice girl?
picture — pictures: a nice picture, an old picture, in the picture. Do you see a cat in the picture? What do you see in the picture? I have two nice pictures in my room.
with: with me, with her, with us, with my mother, a bookcase with books, a cupboard with cups and plates. I have a cupboard with toys and books in my room. I usually go to the cinema with my mother or with my father.

MEMO

Постарайся запомнить, как используется предлог ***in*** со следующими словами:
in the tree — на дереве
in the street — на улице
in the sky — на небе
in the picture — на картинке

7. *Ответь на вопросы по картинке, используя предлоги* **on** *или* **in**. *Проверь себя,* (127).

1. Where are the boys? — ... the tree.
2. Where are the girls? — ... the grass.
3. Where is the plane? — ... the sky.
4. Where are the buses? — ... the street.
5. Where are the flowers? — ... the mug.
6. Where is the book? — ... the table.
7. Where is the mouse? — ... the grass.
8. Where is the ship? — ... the picture.
9. Where are the birds? — ... the sky.
10. Where are the apples? — ... the bench.

8. *Придумай, как можно закончить следующие предложения.*

О б р а з е ц: I see a street with a lot of houses.

1. I see a garden with … .
2. I see a town with … .
3. I see a garage with … .
4. I see a house with … .
5. I see a room with … .
6. I see a classroom with … .
7. I see a bookcase with … .
8. I see a cupboard with … .
9. I see a desk with … .
10. I see a wall with … .

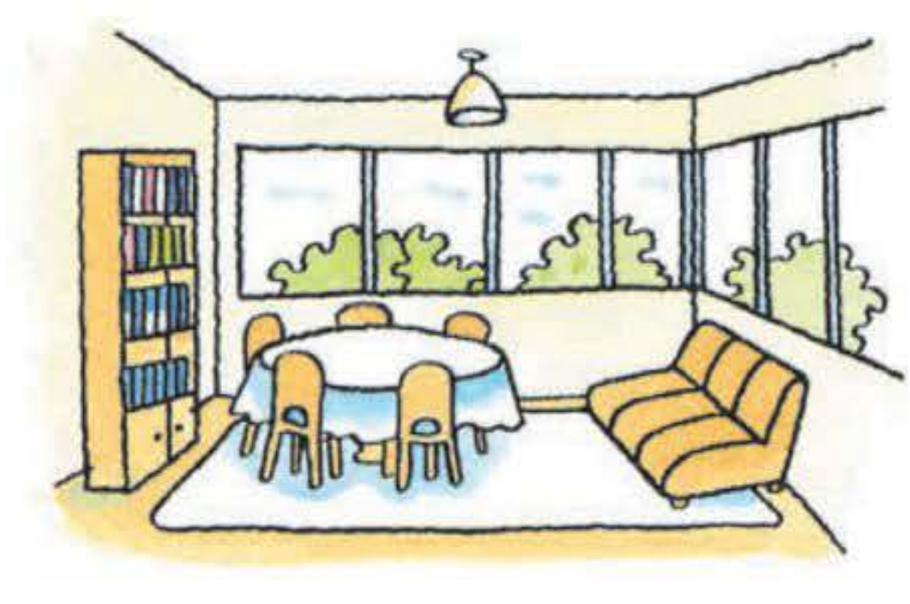
Do It on Your Own

9. *Подбери подписи к этим картинкам и напиши их в том порядке, в котором следуют картинки.*

1.

2.

3.



4.

5.

a) a messy room
b) a light room
c) a clean room
d) a nice and cosy room
e) a dark room

10. *У мальчика по имени Том разбежались белые мышки. Посмотри на картинку и напиши в восьми предложениях, где они спрятались.*

О б р а з е ц: 1) One mouse is on the lamp.
2) Two mice are … .

11. ***А.*** *Научись правильно переспрашивать собеседника, если ты не расслышал или не понял чего-либо. Тебе помогут фразы с вопросительными словами. Например:*

1) A. John is at home now.
B. Sorry, where is John?
2) A. My sister is seven.
B. Sorry, how old is your sister?

В. *Поработайте в парах и потренируйтесь в переспросе.*

A.	**B.**
1) — Your toy car is under the table. — I say, it is under the table.	— Sorry, where is my toy car?
2) — We often ride bikes in the evening.	— Sorry, when …?
3) — Nick has two good friends.	— …
4) — Sally has a big red apple.	— …
5) — I see a garden behind the wall.	— …

6) — Their house is next to the bank. — …
7) — I like the picture in the middle of the page. — …
8) — Dan often comes to play football. — …

12. *Подготовься к диктанту.*

Dictation 4

ANN'S HOUSE

Ann's house is not very big. She has three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs and four rooms downstairs. Ann usually has dinner in the living room. She has breakfast in the kitchen. She has a lot of flowers in her little garden. Her new car is in the garage. Ann likes her house a lot.

13. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	5	?
10	8	?
11B	7	?

YOUR WORD BOX

after, again, apple, armchair, beautitul, behind, bookcase, cosy, cupboard, dinner, downstairs, flat, flower, garden, garage, grass, here, kitchen, light, messy, near, nice, picture, ready, sofa, table, take, together, upstairs, with; go to bed, at home, take the dog out, in front of, on the left, on the right, in the middle, next to

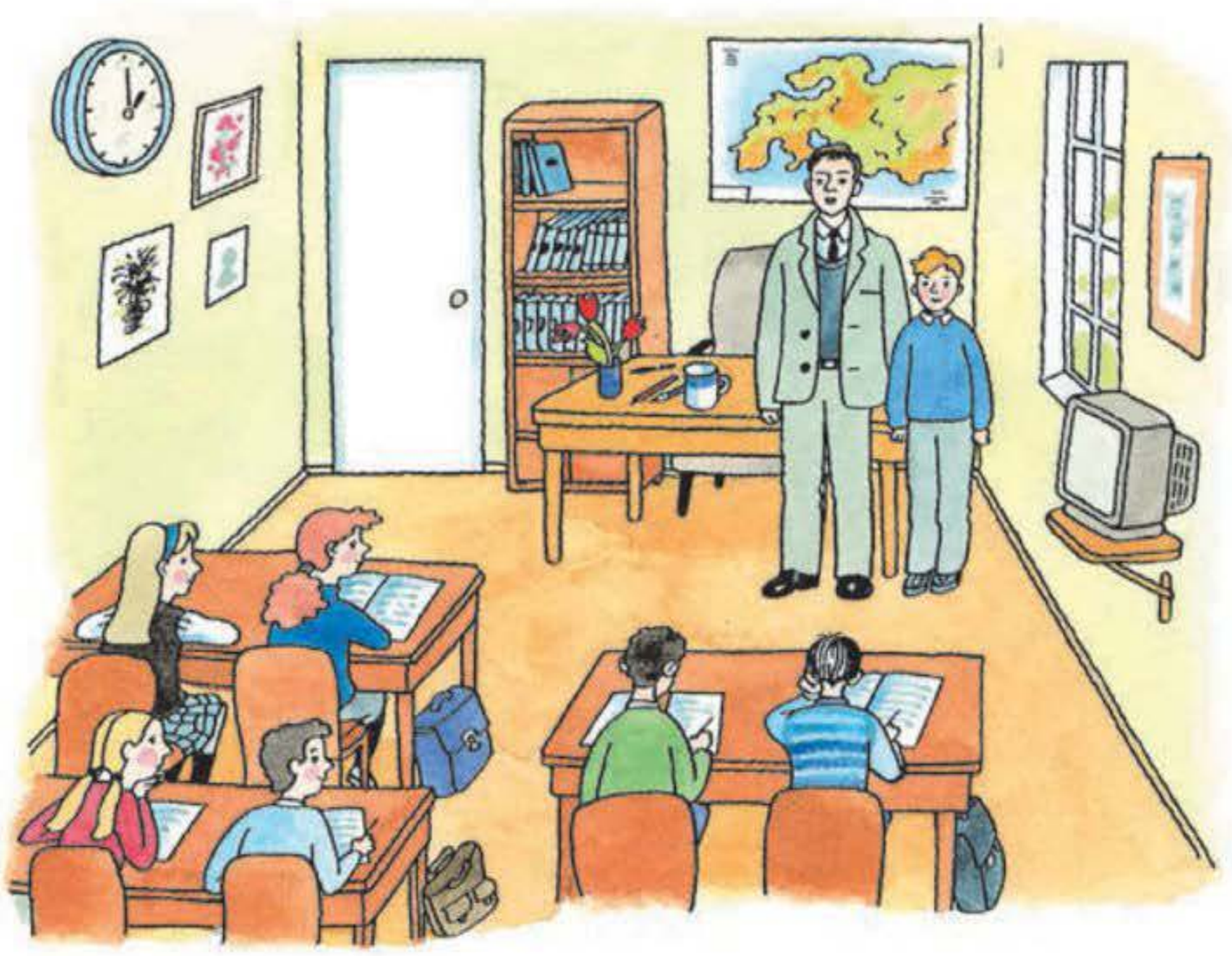
UNIT FIVE

I Go to School

Step One

Do It Together!

1. *Посмотри на рисунок классной комнаты, в которой учится Джон Баркер, и назови как можно больше предметов и людей по-английски. Если постараешься, у тебя получится 17 слов.*



2. *Скажи, где находятся некоторые предметы и люди по отношению к учителю* (*см. рисунок задания 1*). *Проверь себя,* (*128*).

1. The door is on the teacher's right.
2. The window is on his left.
3. The pupils ... him.

4. The map … .
5. The clock … .
6. The pictures … .
7. The cupboard … .
8. The teacher's table … .
9. The television … .
10. John Barker … the teacher.

3. ***A****. Прочитай текст и скажи, чем Джон Баркер занимается в школе по понедельникам.*

JOHN GOES TO SCHOOL

On Monday John Barker gets up at a quarter to seven. He goes to the bathroom, takes a shower, dresses and goes to the kitchen to have breakfast. He doesn't usually have milk in the morning. He often has an egg and drinks tea.

At ten to eight John is ready to go to school. The bus stops in front of his house. John meets his friend Tom at the bus stop. They go to school together. The boys usually have five classes on Monday. At school they read books, count, sing songs, run and jump. In the afternoon, at half past twelve they have lunch. John sometimes has an apple, a cake and milk. They go home at a quarter past four.

B*. Прочитай вслух только те предложения, которые соответствуют тексту.*

1. John doesn't go to school on Monday.
2. John and Tom go to school together.
3. John has milk in the morning.
4. John never has eggs in the morning.
5. The bus doesn't stop behind John's house.
6. John meets his friend in the garden.
7. The boys usually have five classes on Monday.
8. John and Tom read books and count at school.
9. The boys don't go home at three.
10. They don't have six classes on Monday.

4. *Прочитай эти слова, а затем проверь себя по аудиозаписи,* (*129*).

[ɔ:]	always	daughter	morning	quarter	floor
[æ]	apple	thanks	family	flat	garage
[eɪ]	table	again	take	hate	late
[ɒ]	what	often	watch	sock	lot
[ɪ]	cinema	children	listen	picture	minute
[ʊ]	book	good	look	cook	hook
[ʌ]	lunch	sometimes	upstairs	does	cupboard

5. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори новые слова, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (*130*).

A.

blackboard [ˈblækbɔ:d] — *классная доска*

classroom [ˈklɑ:srʊm] — *классная комната, класс*

come [kʌm] — *приходить, приезжать*

down [daʊn] — *вниз, внизу*

give [gɪv] — *давать*

plant [plɑ:nt] — *растение*

put [pʊt] — *класть, положить*

tape recorder [ˈteɪpɪˌkɔ:də] — *магнитофон*

video recorder [ˈvɪdiəʊɪˌkɔ:də] — *видеомагнитофон*

windowsill [ˈwɪndəʊsɪl] — *подоконник*

B.

blackboard — blackboards: a green blackboard, a long blackboard, on the blackboard, at the blackboard. John, go to the blackboard, please. The map is next to the blackboard. I see a picture on the blackboard.

classroom — classrooms: in the classroom, to go to the classroom, our new classroom. Is this your classroom? Our classroom is big and light. We meet in our classroom in the morning.

come — comes: to come home, to come to school, to come to the blackboard. Come here! When does your father come home? John doesn't come to school at nine o'clock. He comes to school at a quarter to nine.

down: down the street, down the river. Sit down, Olga.

give — gives: to give me, to give him, to give us. Mum gives us milk in the evening. Please give me five apples. Give these flowers to your teacher.

plant — plants: a beautiful green plant, plants in pots, plants on the window. We have a lot of plants in our classroom. Do you like plants? Do you have many plants in your house?

put — puts: to put down, to put on the table, to put on the shelf, to put on the floor. Please put down your books. Put this plant in the hall.

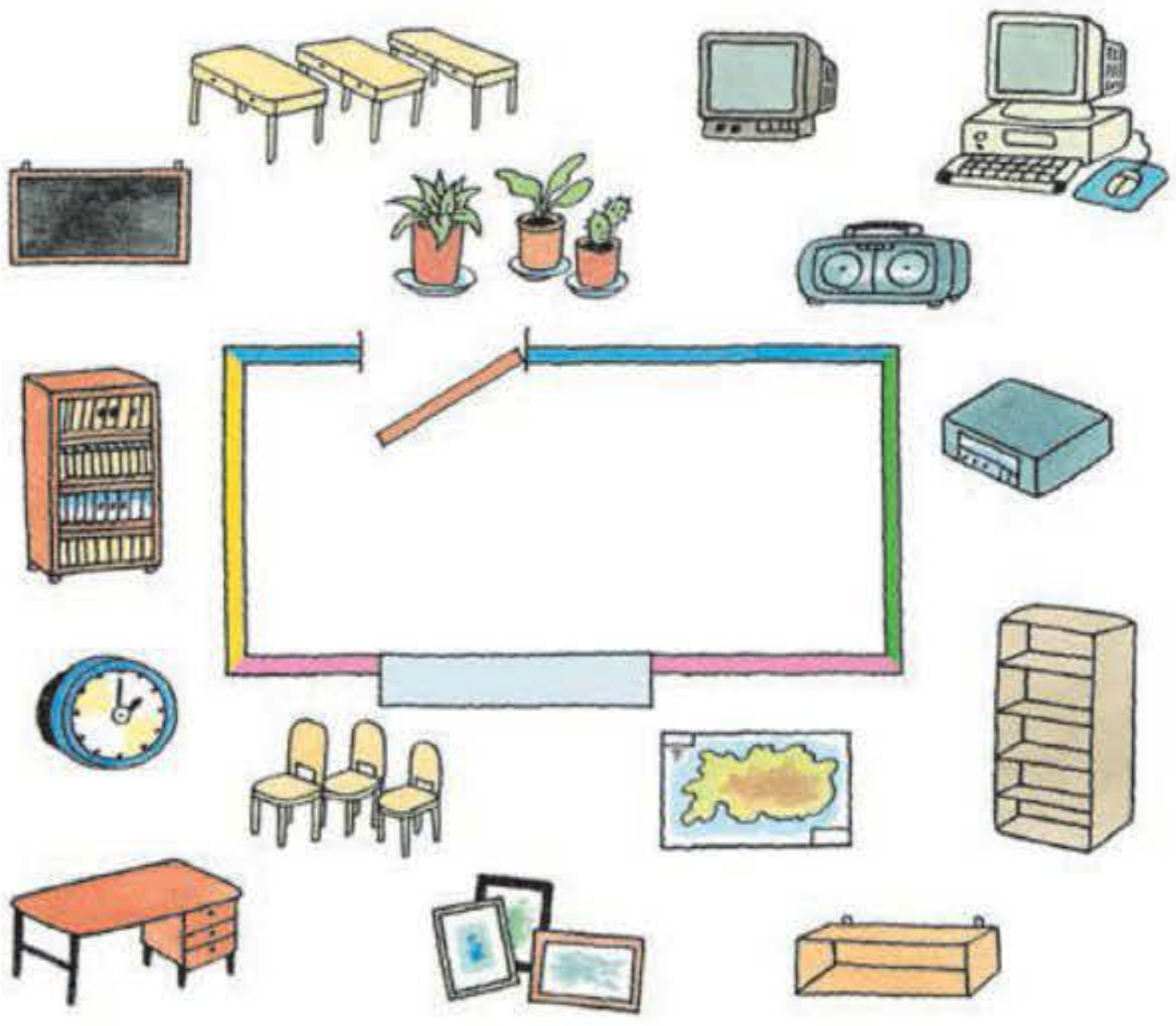
tape recorder — tape recorders: a new tape recorder, a good tape recorder, my friend's new tape recorder. Do you have a tape recorder? My sister doesn't listen to the tape recorder.

video recorder — video recorders: the Barkers' video recorder, an old video recorder. We have a new video recorder in our classroom. Is their video recorder in their bedroom?

windowsill — windowsills: a large windowsill, on the windowsill. We have a lot of plants on the windowsill in the kitchen. Put the pot on the windowsill.

6. *Посоветуй дизайнеру, как разместить вещи в этой классной комнате. Используй слова, данные в рамке на с. 121.*

Образец: Put the teacher's table at the yellow wall.
Put the desks in the middle of the room.



in front of, behind, at, near, next to, in the middle of, on, under

MEMO

Вы уже знаете два английских глагола, которые обозначают движение, — **come** и **go**. Они довольно часто переводятся на русский язык одинаково — ***идти***, ***ехать***. Здесь важно иметь в виду, где находится говорящий.
Движение от него передаётся глаголом **go**, а движение к говорящему — глаголом **come**. Вот почему русское ***«Иди к доске»*** может звучать и как **“Go to the blackboard”** (учитель находится, например, у парты одного из учеников), и как **“Come to the blackboard”** (если учитель стоит у доски). С этими глаголами часто употребляются предлоги **in (Come in! — *Входите!*)**; **out (Go out! — *Выйдите!*)**; **to (Go to..., come to... — *Идите к..., Подойдите к...*)**.

7. ***A.*** *Посмотри на рисунки и скажи, куда ходит Джейн в каждый из дней недели.*

On Monday

On Sunday

On Saturday

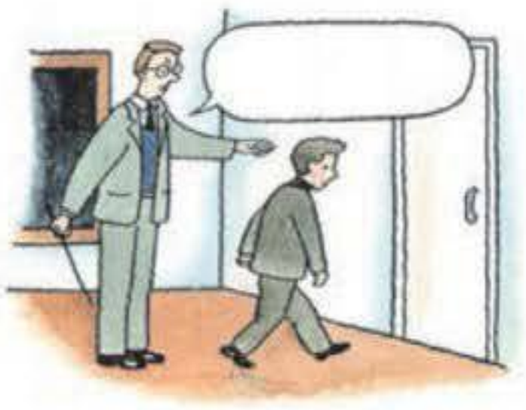
On Tuesday

On Friday

On Wednesday

[1] **a club** [klʌb] — клуб

B. *Подбери подписи к этим рисункам.*

1. 

Come out!

2.

Go in!

3.

Go out!

4.

Come in!

8. *Послушайте аудиозапись,* (131), *и спойте песню все вместе.*

HERE WE GO LOOPTY-LOO

Chorus:
Here we go loopty-loo!
Here we go loopty-lie!
Here we go loopty-loo!
All on a Saturday night!
You put your right hand in,

You put your right hand out.
You give your left hand a shake, shake, shake
And turn yourself about.

Chorus:

You put your right hand in,
You put your right hand out.
You give your left hand a shake, shake, shake
And turn yourself about.

You put your right foot in,
You put your right foot out.
You give your right foot a shake, shake, shake
And turn yourself about.

Chorus:

You put your left foot in,
You put your left foot out.
You give your left foot a shake, shake, shake
And turn yourself about.

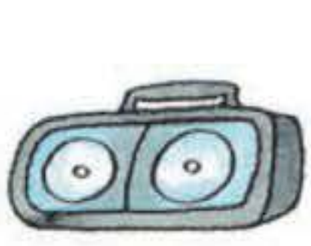
Do It on Your Own

9. *Заверши и перепиши эти предложения, используя по смыслу глаголы* **come, put, give.**

1. … the book on the table.
2. He never … late.
3. … me an apple, please.
4. She never … her sons sweets.
5. Don't … this box on the floor.

10. *Напиши подписи к этим рисункам.*

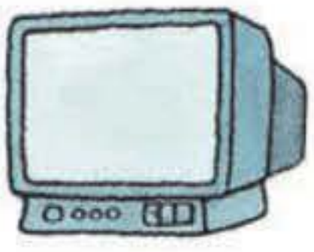
1.


2.

3.

4.

5.


6.

11. *Напиши вопросы о том, что Том и Джон делают по понедельникам, используя формы* **do** *и* **does.** *Задание 3 поможет тебе.*

1. … John get up at seven o'clock?
2. … the bus stop in front of John's house?
3. … John meet his friend at the bus stop?
4. … the boys go to school together?
5. … John and Tom usually have five classes on Monday?
6. … the boys go home at a quarter past three?

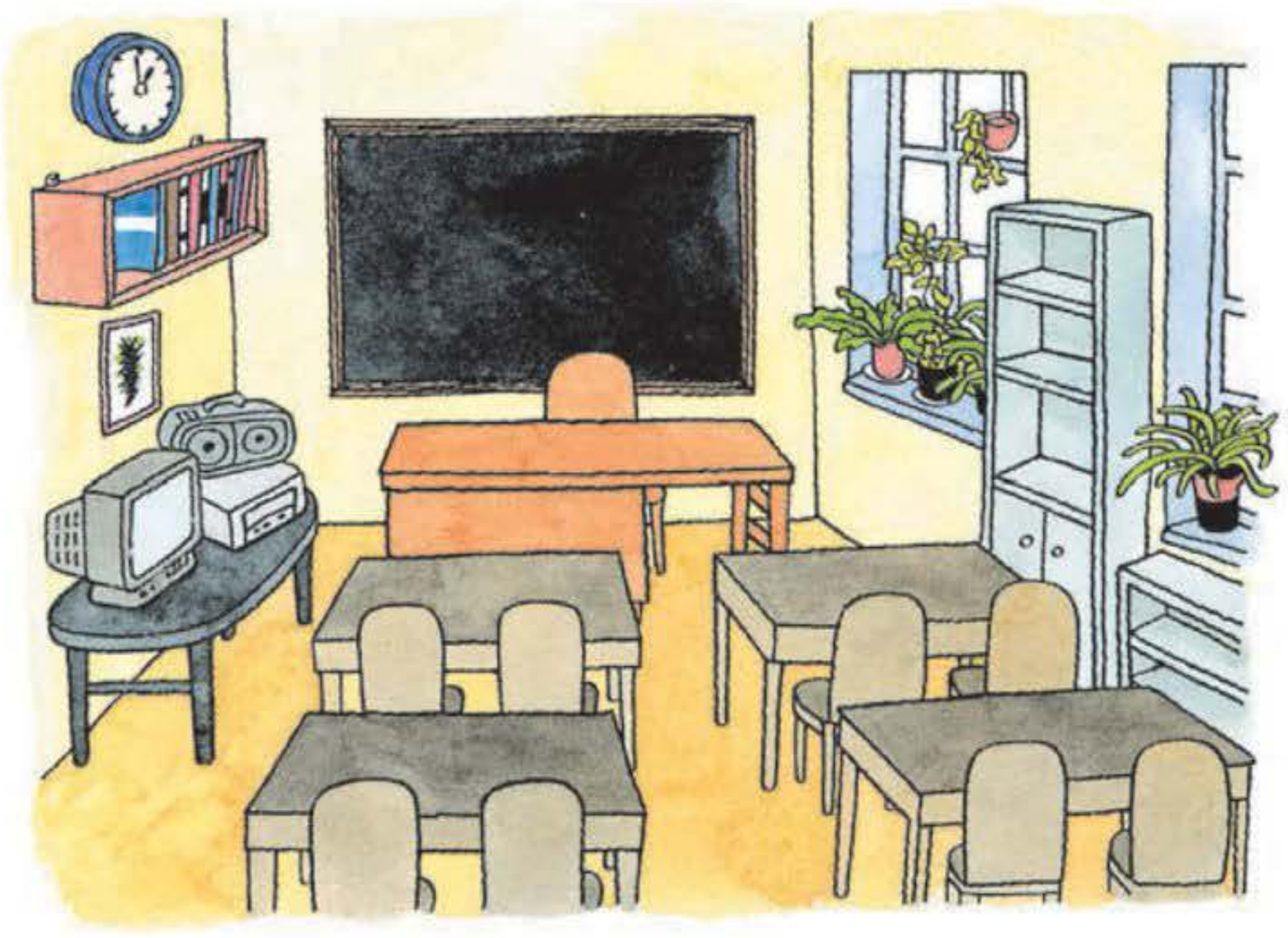
12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	5	?
10	6	?
11	6	?

Step Two

Do It Together

1. *Послушай, как Сэлли Баркер вспоминает о своей классной комнате,* (132). *Посмотри на рисунок и скажи, какие неточности были в её рассказе.*



2. *A. Ответь на вопросы о своей классной комнате,* (*133*).

1. Is your classroom big or small?
2. Is it light or dark?
3. What colour is the floor?
4. What colour are the desks?
5. How many desks do you have in your classroom?
6. What colour are they?
7. Where is the blackboard? What colour is it?
8. Do you have a television, a tape recorder and a video recorder in your classroom? Where are they?
9. Where is the teacher's table (chair)? What colour is the table (chair)?
10. Do you have a clock in the classroom? Where is it?
11. Do you have pictures on the walls? How many?
12. Do you have plants on the windowsills? Are they in the pots?
13. Is your classroom nice? Cosy?
14. Do you like your classroom?

B. *Опиши свою классную комнату. Ты можешь начать так:*
Hi! My name is … . I go to school in … . This is my classroom. It is … .

What Do You Think?

Is your classroom good? Why (not)?

3. *Джон Баркер часто дрессирует своего пса по кличке Чейс* **(Chase).** *На этих рисунках ты видишь, что умеет делать Чейс, выполняя команды хозяина. Скажи, какие команды использовал Джон в каждом случае.*

a) Go upstairs!
b) Come here!
c) Jump!
d) Give me the ball!
e) Play!
f) Sit!
g) Run!
h) Go to bed!
i) Come down!
j) Come downstairs!
k) Go up!
l) Kiss me!
m) Go home!
n) Put it down!

1.

2.

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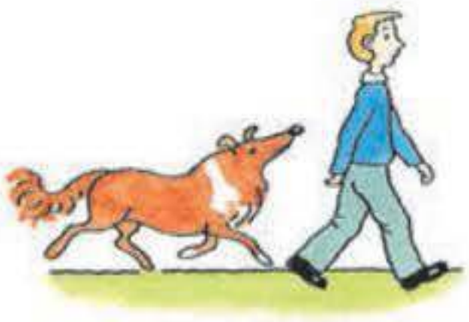

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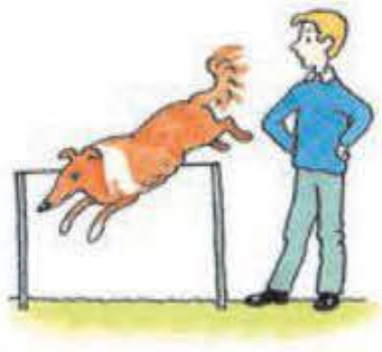

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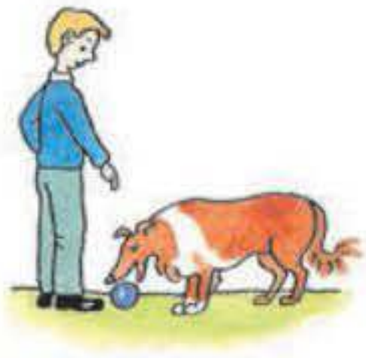

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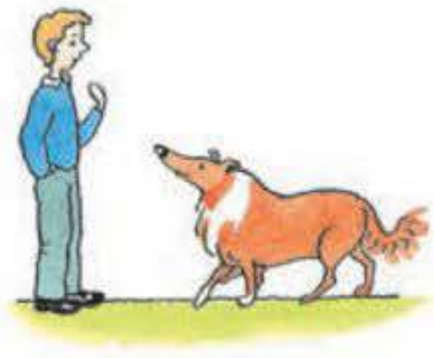

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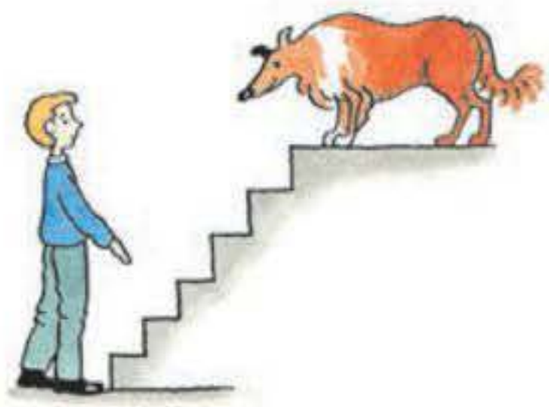

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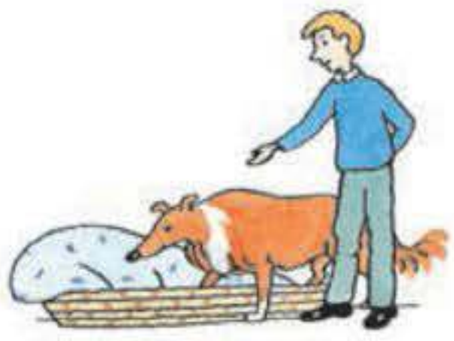

13.

14.

MEMO

Для того чтобы попросить не делать что-то (запретить) по-английски, обычно говорят так:
Don’t run! (*Не бегай! Не бегайте!*)
Don’t sing! (*Не пой! Не пойте!*)
Don’t play the piano! (*Не играй/не играйте на пианино!*)

4. *Посмотри на рисунки и скажи, что бы ты посоветовал людям не делать в этих ситуациях.*

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2.

3.

4.

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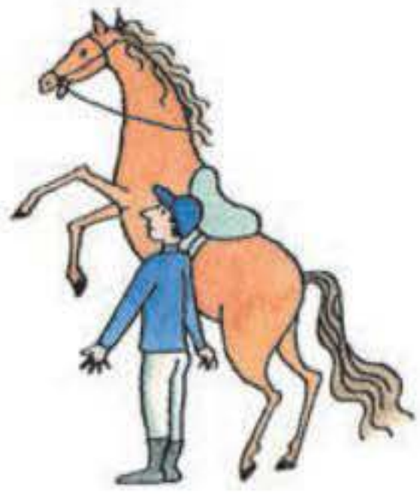

7.

8.

9.

a) Don't play the piano, please!
b) Don't sing!
c) Don't read, please!
d) Don't watch television!
e) Don't go out!
f) Don't sit on the grass, please!
g) Don't have a shower! Have a bath!
h) Don't play on the computer, please!
i) Don't ride this horse!

5. *Измени эти приказания на запреты. Проверь себя по аудиозаписи и повтори фразы ещё раз за диктором,* (*134*).

О б р а з е ц: Drive the car! — Don't drive the car!

1. Cook the fish!
2. Go upstairs!
3. Go to the bank!
4. Play the piano!
5. Show Kate our flat!
6. Take the dog out!
7. Put the toys in the box!
8. Give John the apple!
9. Come in!
10. Read this English book!

6. *Повтори эту рифмовку за диктором,* (*135*).

BESS, BESS, DON'T MAKE A MESS[1]!

(*after Carolyn Graham*)

Bess, Bess,
Don't make a mess.
Please, Bess,
Don't make a mess.
Clean up your room.
Right now[2], now, now, now.

Lee, Lee,
Don't watch TV.
Please, Lee,
Don't watch TV.
Please read your book.
Right now, now, now, now.

7. *Прочитай эти слова и проверь себя,* (*136*).

[aɪ]	my	time	nice	like	behind
[eɪ]	again	bookcase	table	tape recorder	play
[əʊ]	home	cosy	sofa	rose	stone
[e]	next	friend	left	together	never
[ʌ]	come	husband	brother	does	love

8. *Прочитай незнакомые слова по аналогии со знакомыми. Проверь себя,* (*137*).

right — **write**
rose — **close**
cake — **take**
to, day — **today**
under, stand — **understand**
"O", pen — **open**
no — **know**
play — **say**
Nell — **spell**

---

[1] **Don't make a mess!** — Не создавай беспорядка!
[2] **Right now!** — Прямо сейчас! (Сейчас же! Сию минуту!)

9. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори новые слова, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (*138*).

A.

write [raɪt] — *писать, написать*
open [ˈəʊpən] — *открывать*
close [kləʊz] — *закрывать*
know [nəʊ] — *знать*
take [teɪk] — *брать, взять*
say [seɪ] — *сказать, говорить*
spell [spel] — *писать (по буквам)*
today [təˈdeɪ] — *сегодня*
understand [ˌʌndəˈstænd] — *понимать*

B.

write — writes: to write to your friend, to write to mum, to write in English, to write on the blackboard. Write your name and your address, please.
open — opens: to open the door, to open the book. Don't open the window, please: I'm cold. Open the door and come in!
close — closes: to close the door, to close the bag. Please close the window. The shop closes at 5 p.m.
know — knows: to know English, to know the film, to know the book. I don't know his telephone number. Do you know Andrew's address?
take — takes: to take an apple, to take a pen, to take a book. Please take my hand. Don't take the cake! When do you take your dog out?
say — says[1]**:** to say again. Say, "Come again! You're welcome." Say this in English. He says, "Come in."
spell — spells: to spell the name. How do you spell "know"? — K-n-o-w. Spell your name, please.
today: Today is Sunday. What day is it today? — It's Thursday.
understand — understands: I don't understand it. Do you understand? — No, I don't. I understand that he knows English and can write in English.

---

[1] **says** [sez] — говорит (*Обратите внимание на произношение этой формы слова.*)

10. *В классе и учителя и ученики часто повторяют одни и те же фразы. Посмотри на рисунки и попробуй угадать, что говорят эти люди. Послушай аудиозапись,* (139), *и проверь себя.*

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2.

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4.

5.

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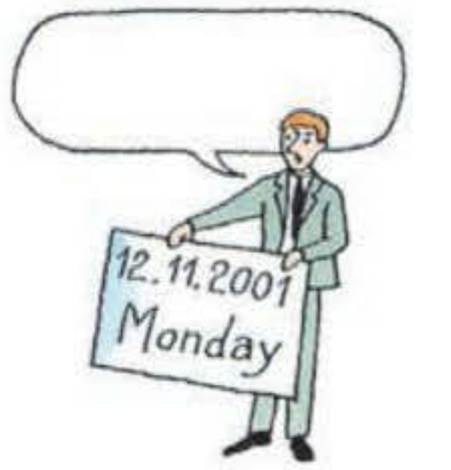

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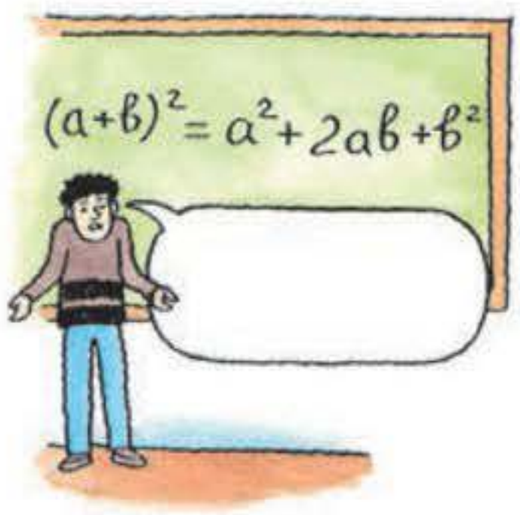

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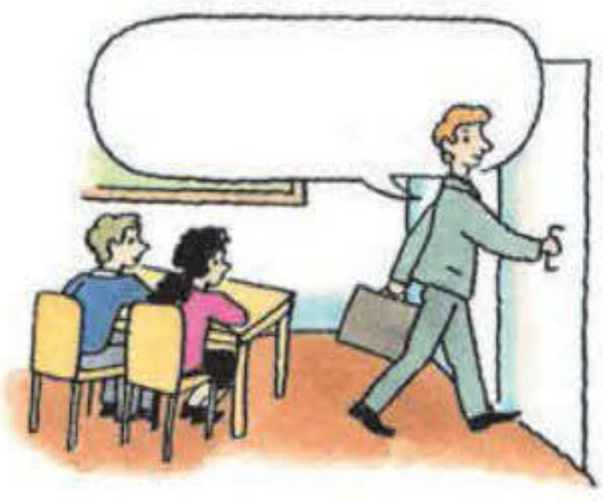


9.

10.

a) Today is Monday.
b) I don't understand.
c) Goodbye!
d) Hello!
e) I know.
f) Please open your books.
g) I don't know.
h) Close your books, please.
i) Hi!
j) Spell "cat", please.
k) Good morning.
l) Come in.

Do It on Your Own

11. *Из данных слов составь и напиши 12 новых слов.*

О б р а з е ц: cup + board = cupboard

cup	down	stand	room	ball	board
up	day	foot	bed	room	chair
stairs	room	bath	stairs	case	under
black	arm	book	class	board	to

12. *Выполни письменно задание 5.*

13. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
11	12	?
12	10	?

Step Three

Do It Together

1. *В некоторых школах есть правила поведения для учеников. Составь несколько правил для одной из таких школ. Словосочетания в рамке помогут тебе.*

⊕ Come to school on time.

⊖ Don't write on your desks.

play on the computer, run in the classroom,
read a lot of books, put the bags on the floor,
play with a ball in the classroom, sleep in class

2. *А. Скажи, что говорит по-английски учитель, если он хочет, чтобы ученики:*

1) открыли книги;
2) закрыли окно;
3) сказали по буквам слово **pen**;
4) взяли свои сумки;
5) положили ручки на стол;
6) сказали «До свидания»;
7) сосчитали книги на столе;
8) вошли в класс;
9) пошли домой.

B. *Скажи, что говорят по-английски ученики, если они хотят сказать:*

1) «Я не знаю».
2) «Я не понимаю».
3) «Я знаю».
4) «Я понимаю».
5) «Дайте мне книгу, пожалуйста».
6) «Возьмите мою ручку, пожалуйста».
7) «Помогите мне, пожалуйста».

C. *Проверь себя. Повтори фразы за диктором,* (*140*).

В английском языке существует несколько способов попросить о чём-либо вежливо. Один из них, со словом **please**, ты знаешь: **Give me a pen, please. Please give me a pen.** Но то же самое можно сказать иначе: **Can you give me a pen?**

3. ***A***. *Скажи то же самое иначе. Проверь себя. Повтори фразы за диктором,* (*141*).

О б р а з е ц: Close the window, please. Can you close the window?

1. Put the pen in the bag, please.
2. Play the piano, please.
3. Feed the cat, please.
4. Give me an apple, please.
5. Put the cups in the cupboard, please.
6. Cook lunch, please.
7. Take Rex out, please.
8. Read the text, please.
9. Come on time, please.
10. Write “one” on the blackboard, please.
11. Open the door, please.

B. *Подумай и скажи, о чём ты мог бы попросить своего соседа по парте.*

4. *Закончи этот текст, выбрав правильную форму глагола, и прочитай его вслух. Проверь себя,* (142).

Look at the picture. This (*am/is/are*) me, Jeff Colins. I (*am/is/are*) a doctor. This (*am/is/are*) my room. I (*am/is/are*) at my desk. Jane and Jill (*am/is/are*) my nurses. They (*am/is/are*) in my room near the cupboard. The desk (*am/is/are*) near the wall, next to the door. We (*am/is/are*) always on time. Now it (*am/is/are*) 12 o'clock and we (*am/is/are*) ready to have lunch.

5. ***A.*** *Послушай, как диктор задаёт вопросы о том, чем занимаются сейчас разные люди, и то, как они на эти вопросы отвечают,* (143).

1. What are you doing, Andy? — I'm reading.
2. What are you doing, Alice? — I'm writing.
3. What are you doing, Jill and Kate? — We are running.
4. What are you doing, Ben and Tom? — We are swimming.
5. What is Andy doing? — He is eating.
6. What is Helen doing? — She is jumping.
7. What is the dog doing? — It is sleeping.
8. What are James and Teddy doing? — They are playing football.
9. What are Polly and Dolly doing? — They are playing volleyball.

B. *Посмотри на табличку и постарайся вывести правило, по которому строится предложение, рассказывающее о том, что происходит в момент речи.*

I	am	read + ing = reading
He	is	cook + ing = cooking
She		jump + ing = jumping
It		play + ing = playing
We	are	write + ing = writing
You		swim + ing = swimming
They		run + ing = running

6. *Прочитай эти слова за диктором,* (*144*).

[ŋ]

k**ing**	runn**ing**	feed**ing**	writ**ing**
r**ing**	sing**ing**	swimm**ing**	tak**ing**
spr**ing**	read**ing**	spell**ing**	jump**ing**
com**ing**	rid**ing**	play**ing**	

7. *Посмотри на рисунки и скажи, что делают в данный момент эти люди и животные. Проверь себя,* (*145*).

Образец: He is running.

What are they doing?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

MEMO

В английском языке, в отличие от русского, для описания обычных, постоянных, повторяющихся действий используется известная тебе форма настоящего времени (**I go school. He goes to school**).

А вот чтобы рассказать о том, что происходит сейчас, в данный момент, используется совсем другая форма настоящего времени (present progressive), которая строится так:

1) вспомогательный глагол **be (am, is, are)** и 2) глагол, называющий действие, с **-ing** на конце (**Ving**). Например:

русское ***Я читаю сейчас.*** = **I'm reading now.**

Он читает сейчас. = **He is reading now.**

Они читают сейчас. = **They are reading now.**

Как видишь, само слово **be** в таких фразах вообще не употребляется. В них вспомогательный глагол **be (am, is, are)** не имеет собственного значения, а используется лишь как необходимый «строительный материал». Так же как вспомогательный глагол **do** ничего не значит в вопросе **Do you go to school?**

8. ***A.*** *Всё сказанное выше можно изобразить в виде простых формул. Посмотри на них и скажи, какая из формул изображает давно известное (present simple), а какая — новое для тебя настоящее время (present progressive).*

(Значок V = глагол)

I. V/Vs	II. be (am, is, are) + Ving

B. *Прочитай следующие фразы и скажи, какие из них соответствуют первой формуле, а какие — второй.*

1. Mary and Ann are swimming now.
2. The boy is opening the door.
3. Nick gets up at 7.
4. The shops close at 5.
5. Ted is feeding his pets.
6. He goes to the bank on Friday.
7. I am going to the park.
8. The children play football here.

Do It on Your Own

9. *Перепиши предложения из задания 8 в тетрадь в таком порядке: 1) все предложения, которые соответствуют первой формуле; 2) все предложения, которые соответствуют второй формуле.*

10. *Перепиши предложения, выбрав правильную форму глагола* **be**.

1. Jane (*am/is/are*) putting a book in the bag. *2*. Bob (*am/is/are*) writing "five" on the blackboard. *3*. We (*am/is/are*) sitting on the bench. *4*. My parents (*am/is/are*) watching television now. *5*. I (*am/is/are*) swimming. *6*. My friend (*am/is/are*) taking his dog out.

11. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	8	?
10	6	?

Step Four

Do It Together

1. *Посмотри на эти незавершённые рисунки и угадай, что делают изображённые на них люди.*

О б р а з е ц: She is playing the piano.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

2. *Послушай эти диалоги,* (146), *и скажи, каких слов в них недостаёт.*

1. — Hi, Jeff! How are you?
— I'm fine, thanks. And how are you?
— (1) ... (2) ... How are your children?
— They are OK. They are playing (3) ... in the park now.
— Good! My children play a lot of (4) ... too.

2. — Good afternoon, Bob!
— (5) ..., Jane.
— Where's Nick?
— He is in the (6) ... . He's riding a horse.
— Is he OK?
— Oh, (7) ..., he is (8) ... .

3. — Hi, Jack! Is it your son?
— Yes. This is my (9) ... boy. His (10) ... is Rob.
— Hi, Rob! (11) ... .
— Nice (12) ... too.
— (13) ... are you, Rob?
— (14) ... ten.
— And how old is (15) ..., Jack?
— Oh, she is very young, she is (16) ... .

4. — Why are you sad, son? What's (17) ...?
— Oh, Dad, you know Rex is not in the house.
— Where is he? Is he in the (18) ...?
— Yes, he is. Can you drive me to the park, Dad?
— Yes, (19) ... . The car is at the door.

5. — Can you give me your new (20) ... number, Liz? What is it?
— It's 929-6144.
— Oh, thank you. I'm going to the (21) ... now.
— Goodbye then.

3. *Прочитай текст* **"My New School"** *и скажи, почему Мэри нравится школьный сад и где находится её класс.*

MY NEW SCHOOL

It's Mary Barker again. You are looking at the picture of my new school. I like it very much. Do you? We have fifteen

classrooms and a hall. The rooms are big. Eight rooms are upstairs. The hall and seven rooms are downstairs. Our school garden is very beautiful. We have a lot of flowers and green trees in it. We like to sit on the green grass under the trees when our classes finish. At twelve o'clock we always have lunch together, sometimes we have it in the garden.

My classroom is downstairs near the gym[1]. We have a lot of cupboards in our classroom. We have a big green blackboard, a video recorder, a tape recorder and a television. You can see green plants on the windowsills. Our classroom is very cosy. Today is Thursday. My classes finish at four. Bye-bye, I am going home.

4. *Послушай, как Мэри Баркер рассказывает о своей школе,* (147), *и расскажи о своей, используя рассказ Мэри в качестве образца.*

My name is Mary Barker.	My name … .
My school is new.	My school … .
I like my school.	…
We have 15 classrooms, a hall and a gym.	We have … .
Our classrooms are big and light.	Our classrooms … .
Our garden is small but beautiful.	Our garden … .
We have a lot of flowers and green trees in it.	…
Sometimes I have lunch in the garden.	… in the garden.
My classroom is downstairs.	My classroom … .
We have a lot of cupboards in our classrooms.	We have … .

[1] **a gym** [ʤɪm] — спортивный зал

We have a tape recorder, a video recorder and a television in our classroom.	...
You can see a lot of plants on the windowsills.	You can see ... .
My classroom is very cosy.	My classroom ... .

5. *Послушай, как звучат полные и краткие формы глагола* **to be** *в этих предложениях, и повтори их за диктором,* (148).

I am playing. = I'm playing.
He is playing. = He's playing.
She is playing. = She's playing.
It is playing. = It's playing.
We are playing. = We're playing.
You are playing. = You're playing.
They are playing. = They're playing.

6. *Послушай аудиозапись,* (149), *а затем прочитай диалоги* (*1—4*) *и постарайся объяснить, как образуются вопросительные и отрицательные предложения, описывающие то, что происходит сейчас, в данный момент.*

1. — Hi, son, are you sleeping?
— No, I am not sleeping, Dad. I'm reading.

2. — Is Mrs Rogers going to the shops?
— No, she is not. She is going to the bank.

3. — Are your friends having lunch now?
— No, they are not. They are playing ping-pong.

4. — What are you doing in the kitchen, Mary? Are you cooking?
— No, I'm washing the plates. Come and help me.

MEMO

Итак, чтобы задать вопрос о том, что происходит в данный момент, нужно начать предложение с глагола **be** в одной из его форм (**am**, **is** или **are**), на второе место поставить подлежащее, а дальше — смысловой глагол с **-ing** на конце.

Is he reading?

А чтобы сказать, что что-то не происходит в данный момент, нужно добавить к глаголу **be (am, is, are)** отрицание **not.**

He is not reading.

Кратко структуры утвердительных, вопросительных и отрицательных предложений можно изобразить вот так:

+	подлежащее		am is + Ving are	I am reading. He is reading. We are reading.
–	подлежащее		am not is not + Ving are not	I am not reading. He is not reading. We are not reading.
?	am is are	подле- жащее	+ Ving	Am I reading? Is he reading? Are you reading?

7. *Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что в данный момент делают и чего не делают дети.*

8. *В этом доме живёт господин Уилсон* (**Mr Wilson**). *Попробуй угадать, чем он сейчас занимается.* (*Ответ ты найдёшь в конце задания.*)

1. Is Mr Wilson taking a shower?

2. … having …?

3. … dressing ?

4. … reading …?

5. … watching …?

6. … feeding …?

7. … cooking …?

8. … listening …?

9. … playing …?

10. … washing …?

(Mr Wilson is listening to music.)

Do It on Your Own

9. *Закончи описания действий героев, изображённых на картинке, и напиши полученные предложения.*

1. He's reading … .

2. She … .

3. … a bath.

4. … the door.

5. They're … their bikes.

6. … in the park.

7. They... .

8. ...

10. *Выполни задания 7 и 8 письменно.*

11. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
7	16	?
8	10	?
9	8	?

Step Five

Do It Together

1. *Послушай пять телефонных разговоров,* (*150*), *и скажи, чем сейчас заняты эти дети. Подбери правильный вариант в табличке.*

О б р а з е ц: Mark is washing the plates.

Mark	is	playing on the computer.
Alice		cooking.
Rose		washing the plates.
Ted		playing the piano.
Willy		watching television.

2. *Тед очень скучает вдали от дома. Сейчас он звонит домой и разговаривает с младшим братом.*

Он хочет знать:
— читает ли брат сейчас книгу;
— играет ли он на компьютере;

— спит ли бабушка;
— готовит ли мама ланч;
— смотрит ли дедушка телевизор;
— читает ли папа;
— играет ли Кейт на пианино;
— слушает ли брат музыку;
— сидит ли Рекс рядом с ним.

Скажи, какие вопросы он задаёт брату о нём самом и других членах семьи. Проверь себя, (151).

3. ***A.*** *Прочитай текст про себя, а затем выбери и прочитай вслух только те предложения из текста, в которых говорится о том, что Уилли сейчас не делает.*

WILLY BARTON

Hi! I'm Willy Barton. Usually I go to school on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Today is Friday but I'm at home. All my friends are at school now. They are reading, writing or counting. I'm not reading, I'm not writing and I'm not counting. I'm in bed. I sleep a lot and drink hot milk. My friend Mark is going to the swimming pool now. But I'm not going to the swimming pool. I'm not running, I'm not playing football and I'm not riding my new bike. I'm ill!

B. *Попробуй кратко рассказать своим друзьям содержание текста.*

4. *Послушай диалоги,* (152), *и постарайся понять, что означает английское слово* **think** [θɪŋk].

1. — Where is Kevin?
— I don't know, but I think he's in the garden.

2. — Is mother in the kitchen?
— I think so. I think she is cooking.

3. — Is Ben's car blue?
— I don't think so. He hates the blue colour.

— What colour is it?
— I think it's white.

4. — Is the shop open now?
— I think so. It opens at 9.

5. — Is our teacher thirty-five?
— I don't think so. I think he is forty.

6. — Is Tom at home now?
— I don't know. I think he is taking the dog out. Tom always takes the dog out in the afternoon.

5. *Двое друзей нашли альбом со старыми фотографиями. К сожалению, некоторые фотографии оказались испорченными, и им приходится гадать, что делают изображённые на них люди. Что говорят друзья друг другу? Проверь себя,* (153).

1. I think Jim ... a bike.
I think he ... a horse.

2. I think Bill ... a book.
I think Bill ... .

3. I think Alice ... milk.
I think Alice ... tea.

4. I think Dan ... the piano.
I think Dan ... on the computer.

6. *В этих диалогах не хватает одной из фраз —* **“I think so”** *или* **“I don’t think so”**. *Заполни пропуски, проверь себя,* (*154*).

1. — Is Mark sleeping?
— … . It’s eleven o’clock in the evening.

2. — Is Andrew playing football in the park?
— … . I can see him in the kitchen. He’s helping his granny.

3. — Are Bob and Ted reading books?
— … . I can see them in the garden. They are playing.

4. — Is Dick listening to music?
— … . His mum is playing the piano.

5. — Is little Willy counting his toys?
— … . He can’t count.

6. — Are Harry and Lizzy taking their dogs out?
— … . I can see them in the street.

Одно из самых необходимых в жизни слов — это слово ***«извините»***. В английском языке чаще всего используют выражения **“Excuse me”** и **“I’m sorry”**, причём используют их по-разному. **“Excuse me”** говорят тогда, когда обращаются с вопросом или просьбой к незнакомому человеку **(Excuse me, are you Ben?)**. **“I’m sorry” (“Sorry”)** говорят тогда, когда извиняются за какой-либо проступок или когда не могут что-либо сделать **(I’m sorry I can’t help you)**.
Ты, наверное, знаешь, что в США английский язык немного отличается от того языка, на котором говорят в Британии. Хороший пример этому — то, как американцы говорят ***«извините»***: они говорят **“Excuse me”** во всех жизненных ситуациях и почти не говорят **“I’m sorry”**.

7. ***А.*** *Послушай диалоги и повтори их за диктором,* (*155*).

1. — Can you help me?
— I’m sorry, I can’t. I’m cooking.

2. — Excuse me, what time is it?
— It’s a quarter past two.
— Thank you.

3. — Excuse me, where is the bus stop?
— Sorry, I don't know.

4. — Can you wash the plates, please?
— Sorry, I can't. I'm feeding the dog.

5. — Can you go to the shops now?
— Sorry, I'm going to school.

6. — Excuse me, can I have your pen for a second?
— I'm sorry. I'm writing.

B. *Закончите и разыграйте в парах следующие диалоги. Используйте фразы* **"Excuse me"** *и* **"I'm sorry"**.

1. — Can you take the dog out?
— ..., I'm reading.

2. — ..., can you help me, please?
— ..., I can't. I'm helping Liz.

3. — Can you wash the car?
— ..., I am cooking dinner.

4. — ... where is the Zoo?
— It's in Queen Street.

Do It on Your Own

8. *Напиши шесть предложений о том, что делают эти люди.*

Образец: He/play/football
He is playing football.

1. They/sing

2. She/wash/the plates

3. They/watch/television

4. He/have/milk

5. She/go/to the cinema

6. He/open/the door

9. *Подготовься к диктанту.*

Dictation 5

After classes; beautiful flowers, green grass; in front of the blackboard. I think my school is very good and my classroom is very cosy. We have twenty desks in the room and our teacher's table. The green blackboard is behind the table. You can see a lot of plants on the windowsills and a lot of books in our cupboards.

10. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнено задание.*

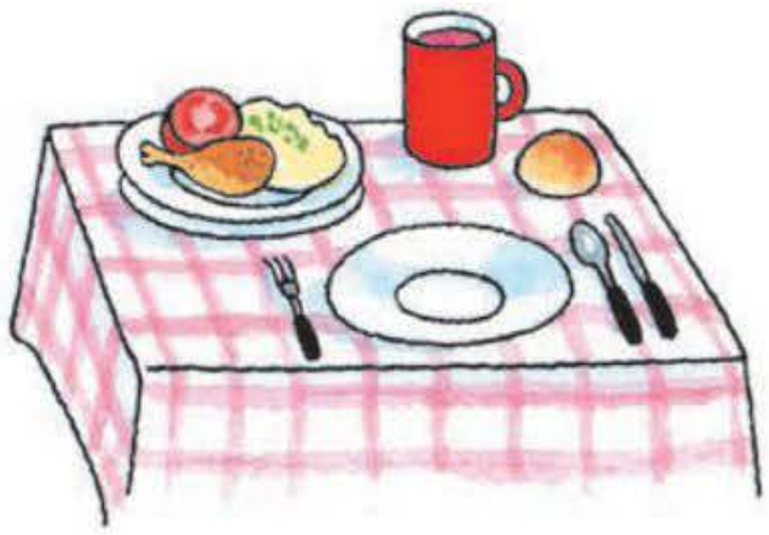
№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
8	6	?

YOUR WORD BOX

blackboard, classroom, close, come, give, go, know, open, plant, put, say, spell, take, tape recorder, think, today, understand, video recorder, windowsill, write
I am sorry. Excuse me. I think so. I don't think so.

UNIT SIX

I Love Food



Step One

Do It Together

1. *Послушай диктора,* (*156*), *и скажи, чем сейчас заняты члены семьи Баркеров и где они находятся.*

John	is washing the plates	in the bedroom
Sally	is reading a book	in the kitchen
Margaret	is watching television	in the living room
Harry	is playing with a ball	in the living room
George	is listening to music	in the kitchen
Chase	is sleeping	in his room
Smokey	is cooking	in the hall

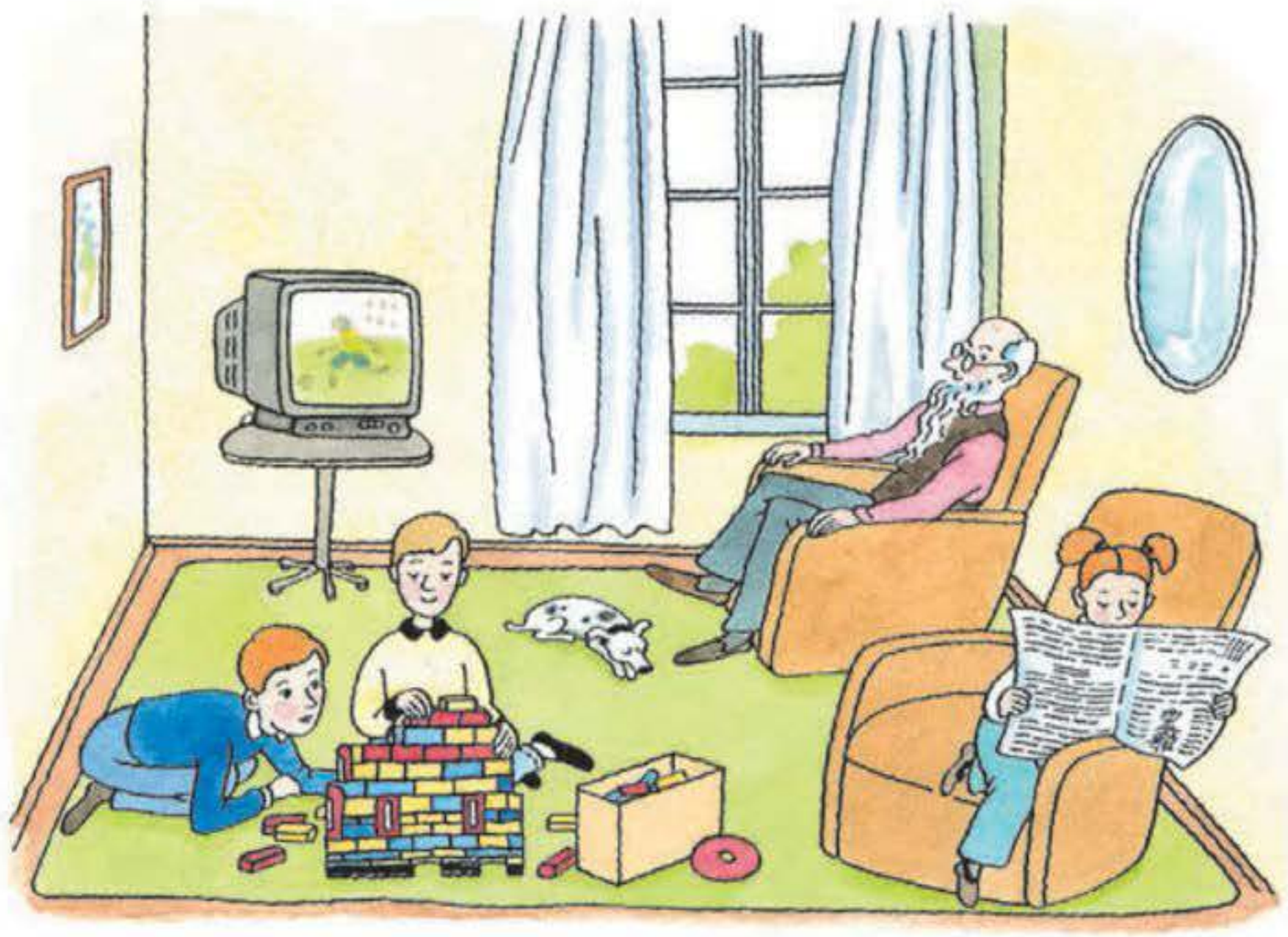
2. ***A.*** *Спроси у учителя, выполняют ли герои задания 1 те или иные действия. Послушай, как он отвечает тебе «Да», «Нет».*

1. Is Harry cooking?
2. … Margaret …?
3. … Sally …?
4. … John …?
5. … George …?
6. … Chase …?
7. … Smokey …?

B. *Прочитай предложения и скажи, как строятся краткие ответы в настоящем продолженном времени* **(present progressive).**

Are you reading? — Yes, I am. (No, I am not.)
Is he playing? — Yes, he is. (No, he is not.)
Is she playing? — Yes, she is. (No, she is not.)
Are you singing? — Yes, we are. (No we are not.)
Are they counting? — Yes, they are. (No, they are not.)

3. *Посмотри на картинку и кратко ответь на вопросы.*



1. Is the grandfather standing?
2. Is he sitting on the sofa?
3. Is he sitting on the chair?
4. Is he sitting in the armchair?
5. Is the grandfather watching television?
6. Is the dog sleeping?
7. Is the girl reading a book?
8. Are the boys writing?
9. Are they playing?
10. Are they playing on the computer?

4. *Прочитай эти слова и проверь себя,* (*157*).

[i:]	he	see	me	read	sleep
[ɑ:]	father	after	garden	grass	armchair
[u:]	zoo	boot	spoon	school	room
[ŋ]	pink	sing	think	king	song
[ɔ:]	horse	door	port	quarter	blackboard
[ɜ:]	her	nurse	purse	girl	bird
[ɔɪ]	boy	toy	coin		

5. *Прочитай эти слова по аналогии.*

meet — **eat**	think — **drink**
all — **walk**	her — **work**
toy — **enjoy**	grass — **dance**

6. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори новые слова, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (158).

A.

clean [kli:n] — *чистить, прибирать*
dance [dɑ:ns] — *танцевать*
do [du:] — 1) *делать*; 2) *изучать (предмет в школе)*; 3) *приводить в порядок (комнату, квартиру)*
drink [drɪŋk] — *пить*
eat [i:t] — *есть*
enjoy [ɪn'ʤɔɪ] — *получать удовольствие от чего-л.*
walk [wɔ:k] — *идти пешком, гулять*
work [wɜ:k] — *работать*

B.

clean — cleans: to clean the windows, to clean the desk. Clean your room. Can you clean the classroom, please? Is mum cleaning the floor in the living room?

dance — dances: to dance well, to dance a lot, to dance together. Can you dance well? Mike can't dance. Do you dance?

do — does [dʌz]: to do the room, to do English, to do it together. Do you do English at school? Please do it again. Can you do this classroom, please? I never do it.

drink — drinks: to drink milk, to drink tea. Does he drink tea or milk in the morning? It's five o'clock, time to drink tea. Cows drink a lot.

eat — eats: to eat sweets, to eat cakes, to eat fish. Do little children eat fish? What does your dog eat? Ben doesn't eat sweets.

enjoy — enjoys: to enjoy tea, to enjoy the class, to enjoy the song, to enjoy the film. I always enjoy good music. My friend enjoys video films. Are you enjoying your breakfast?

walk — walks: to walk in the park, to walk in the street, to walk together, to walk in the evening. Do you walk with your cat? She likes walking in the park. Don't walk late at night.

work — works: to work late, to work in the school garden, to work in the afternoon. Where does your sister work? — She doesn't work: she is young. Where is grandad? — He is working.

7. *Прочитай эти словосочетания за диктором, обращая внимание на различие в произношении слов,* (*159*).

[ɔ:]	[з:]
walk	work
walk a lot	work a lot
walk in the park	work in the park
walk together	work together
walk with me	work with me
walk here	work here
walk at night	work at night
walk in the street	work in the street

8. *Скажи, что говорят эти люди в ответ на вопросы. Проверь себя,* (*160*).

1. Are you dancing? — No, I'm not. I'm reading.

2. Are you eating? — Yes, I am.

3. Are you drinking? — … .

4. Are you walking? — … .

5. Are you cleaning your room? — … .

6. Are you working? — … .

7. Are you doing English? — … .

8. Are you enjoying your lunch? — … .

9. *Поработайте в парах. Завершите вопросы, выбрав правильную форму глагола. Задайте свои вопросы соседу по парте. Пусть он ответит на них.*

О б р а з е ц: (*Is/are*) the cat sleeping or eating?
Is the cat sleeping or eating?

1. (*Is/are*) Mr and Mrs Brown sitting in the street or in the room?
2. (*Is/are*) Mr Brown sitting in the armchair or on the sofa?
3. (*Is/are*) Mrs Brown watching television or taking a shower?
4. (*Is/are*) Mr Brown watching television or reading a book?
5. (*Is/are*) Mr Brown reading or writing?
6. (*Is/are*) Mr Brown eating an apple or a pie?
7. (*Is/are*) Mrs Brown drinking tea or eating a pie?
8. (*Is/are*) the cat drinking milk or tea?
9. (*Is/are*) Mr and Mrs Brown working or enjoying the evening at home?

Do It on Your Own

10. *Задай господину и госпоже Браун* (**Mr** *и* **Mrs Brown** *из упр. 9*) *вопросы и запиши их.*

О б р а з е ц: read/text or a book
Are you reading a text or a book?

1) sit/in the armchair or on the chair
2) eat/an apple or a pie
3) drink/tea or milk
4) watch/a film on television or a video film
5) work/enjoy your evening at home

11. *Напиши шесть вопросов и ответов на них.*

О б р а з е ц: — Is your mother cooking or reading now?
— She is cooking, I think.

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	5	?
11	6	?

Step Two

Do It Together

1. *Выбери и прочитай только верные предложения. Проверь себя,* (*161*).

This is Mr Jeff Collins.

1.	He is a He is an He is the	general.
2.	It's It's It's	half past eight. half past seven. a quarter to eight.
3.	Jeff Collins is	on the bus. on the plane. in the car.
4.	Jane is saying to Mr Collins, "Is "Is "Is	this my bag?" this her bag?" this your bag?"
5.	The general is saying, "No, "No, "No,	I'm not." it's not." they're not."
6.	Mr Jeff Collins is	drinking. eating. dancing.
7.	He is looking at	the window. Jane. the clock.
8.	He is listening to	music. a song. Jane.
9.	Jane is saying,	"Are you fine?" "Are you beautiful?" "Are you good?"
10.	Jeff Collins is saying,	"I'm OK, thank you." "You're welcome." "I understand."

2. *Закончи предложения, вставляя в них необходимые по смыслу вопросительные слова из рамки.*

what, when, where, what colour, why, who

1. … is the teddy bear? — It's on the sofa.
2. … does Rob get up? — At 7 o'clock, I think.
3. … do you come here? — I like this family and their house.
4. … is the blackboard in your classroom? — It's green.
5. … is your teacher? — Mr Sam Richards.
6. … do you see in the picture? — A beautiful garden with a lot of flowers.

3. *Посмотри на картинку и ответь на вопросы,* (*162*).

1. Where is Rose standing? — She is standing near the piano.
2. Where are Ann and Dan sitting? — … .
3. Where is Tim going? — … .
4. Who is dancing? — … .
5. Who is singing? — … .
6. Who is playing the piano? — … .
7. What are Liz and Andy drinking? — … .
8. What are they eating? — … .
9. What are Ann and Dan watching? — … .

4. *Составь вопросы и подбери к ним правильные ответы. Проверь себя,* (*163*).

What Where	is/ are	Ron and Kate Kate	eating saying walking dancing drinking drinking tea working doing reading swimming	?	They are dancing in the park. He is reading a book. She is eating her lunch. They are drinking tea in the kitchen. She's saying, "Thank you." They are doing English. He is swimming in the lake. They are working in the garden. She's walking in the street.

5. *Повтори эту рифмовку за диктором,* (*164*).

WHAT ARE THEY DOING?

(*after Carolyn Graham*)

What is he doing?
He's playing a game.
What is she doing?

She's writing her name.

What are they doing?
They are opening the door.
What are you doing?

I am cleaning the floor.
What is Bill doing?

He is reading a book.
What is Rex doing?

He is watching the cook.
What are you doing?

I am kissing my Dad.
What is Dad doing?

He is going to bed.

6. *Подумай и скажи, что в этот момент делают разные члены твоей семьи и твои друзья.*

О б р а з е ц: I think my mother (mum) is going to the shop.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING?

Playing football?
Going home?
Working?
Walking in the park?
Cooking?
Eating lunch?
Walking with the dog?
Reading a book?
Playing on the computer?
Watching television?
Drinking tea?
Listening to music?
Washing the plates?

7. ***А.*** *Выбери из этих слов только те, значения которых тебе известны. Проверь себя,* (*165*).

Plum, cherry, cake, egg, berry, apple, rice, tea, beef, milk, bun, sweet, crisps, oil, wine, fish, chicken.

В. *Среди слов, обозначающих еду и напитки, много таких, которые звучат почти одинаково на разных языках. Послушай, как диктор произносит следующие слова, и скажи, что они значат,* (*166*).

Coffee, pizza, hamburger, salad, coke, yogurt, sandwich, soup, mineral water, banana, orange, chocolate.

8. *Посмотри на картинки и назови эту еду и напитки. Проверь себя. Повтори слова ещё раз за диктором,* (*167*).

Drinks

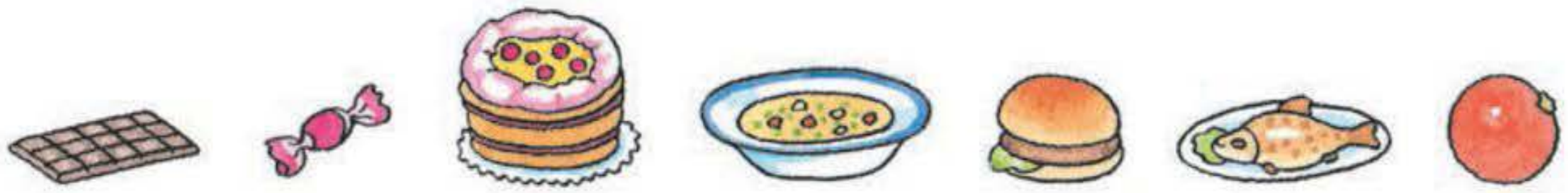
1.

2.

3.
4.
5.

Food

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.



8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.

Do It on Your Own

9. *Составь из этих слов предложения и напиши их.*

1. Mark/where/standing/is?
2. is/playing/who/the piano?
3. are/swimming/running/or/the girls?
4. Ben/watching/is/what film?
5. you/cooking/are/or/eating?
6. drinking/Sam/is/what?

10. *Выбери и выпиши те слова, которые являются лишними для каждого ряда.*

1) apple	banana	soup	orange
2) coke	tea	coffee	egg
3) table	pizza	chair	sofa
4) desk	pen	blackboard	kitchen
5) room	yogurt	flat	house

11. *Напиши правильно названия напитков и еды.*

okec	eeffoc	zzapi	burghamer
dalsa	oups	sawindch	cholacote

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	6	?
10	5	?
11	8	?

Step Three

Do It Together

1. *Послушай диалоги,* (*168*), *и вставь в них пропущенные слова и словосочетания.*

1. — (1) … can you help me?
— Yes. (2) … the matter?
— I'm reading a text and I don't (3) … it.
— OK. I think I can help you. Where's the text?

2. — Hi! What are you doing?
— I am washing the plates.
— Can I help you with it?
— Oh, (4) … very much.

3. — Are you enjoying (5) …?
— Yes, it's very good. I like (6) … . And you?
— I like fish. I don't eat (7) … .
— What are you eating?
— I'm eating (8) … . I like (9) … .

4. — Where are you (10) …?
— I'm taking (11) … out.
— Do you always take him out (12) …?
— No. But I'm taking him out (13) … . I'm going for a walk in the park.
— (14) … go with you?
— (15) … you can't. Not today.

MEMO

Итак, ты уже знаешь, что описывать действия в настоящем времени в английском языке можно по-разному. Если говорящему важно то, что происходит в данный момент, он использует настоящее продолженное время (**present progressive** **be + Ving**). Если для него важно описать обычные, повторяющиеся действия, он употребляет простое настоящее время (**present simple** **V/Vs**).

Present progressive (now)	**Present simple** (always, often, usually, sometimes, never)
+	
I am playing. He (she, it) is playing. We (you, they) are playing.	I play. He (she, it) plays. We (you, they) play.
–	
I am not playing. He (she, it) is not playing. We (you, they) are not playing.	I do not/don't play. He (she, it) does not/doesn't play. We (you, they) do not/don't play.
?	
Am I playing? Is he (she, it) playing? Are we (you, they) playing?	Do I play? Does he (she, it) play? Do we (you, they) play?

2. *Совмести рисунки с текстами.*

a.

b.

c.

d.

1. I am a driver. I usually drive my car five days a week. Today is Sunday. I am not driving my car. I'm playing the piano now.

2. I like music and often play the piano. But I'm not playing the piano now. I'm driving a car.

3. It is seven o'clock in the evening. Mary is in the kitchen. She is cooking dinner. Her mother usually cooks dinner for the family. But today Mary's mother is not at home.

4. It is seven o'clock in the evening. Mary's mother is usually at home at seven and cooks dinner in the kitchen. But she is not cooking dinner now. She is walking in the street.

3. *Закончи предложения, выбрав нужную форму глагола. Проверь себя,* (*169*).

Образец: What is John doing? He (is reading/reads) now. — He is reading now.

1. It is seven in the evening. Mum (*is cooking/cooks*) dinner in the kitchen. *2.* Nelly never (*is eating/eats*) apples. She doesn't like them. *3.* Is Jane drinking tea? — No, she (*is drinking/drinks*) coffee. She always (*is drinking/drinks*) coffee in the morning. *4.* Is John driving the car now? — No, his father (*is driving/drives*). John never (*is driving/drives*) in Moscow. *5.* Mum, granny! Are you cooking dinner? — Yes, we (*are/do*). I (*am cooking/cook*) fish and granny (*is cooking/cooks*) a cake. *6.* Who (*is cooking/cooks*) in your family? *7.* Where (*are/is*) the children? — They (*are playing/play*) in the garden. *8.* We sometimes (*are riding/ride*) bikes in the morning.

4. *Прочитай эти слова и проверь себя,* (*170*).

[e]	spell	left	ready	together	when
[ʌ]	lunch	cupboard	upstairs	cousin	come
[i:]	clean	eat	please	green	feed
[ɔ:]	daughter	always	quarter	water	walk
[æ]	sandwich	hamburger	salad	understand	blackboard
[u:]	room	do	soup	who	two
[ɒ]	what	sorry	coffee	chocolate	yogurt

5. *Прочитай эти слова по аналогии.*

ready — **bread** Sam — **ham** please — **cheese**
pot — **porridge** but — **butter** put — **sugar**
soup — **juice**

6. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори новые слова, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (171).

A.

bread [bred] — *хлеб*
butter [ˈbʌtə] — *масло*
cheese [tʃi:z] — *сыр*
cornflakes [ˈkɔ:nfleɪks] — *кукурузные хлопья*
ham [hæm] — *ветчина*
juice [ʤu:s] — *сок*
porridge [ˈpɒrɪʤ] — *овсяная каша*
sugar [ˈʃʊgə] — *сахар*
Would you like...? — *Не хочешь ли/Не хотите ли...?*
for breakfast — *на завтрак*
for lunch — *на ланч*
for dinner — *на обед*
for tea — *к чаю*

B.

bread: white bread, brown bread. Put the bread on the plate, please. Where is the bread? Do you have bread with your soup?

butter: yellow butter, good butter. Put this butter on your bread. Do you eat butter for breakfast?

cheese: bread and cheese, a cheeseburger, cheese pizza. My little brother hates cheese. The cheese is on the table. Do we have cheese on the plate?

cornflakes: cornflakes with milk, nice cornflakes. Do you often eat cornflakes? Little children usually like cornflakes. Do English children eat cornflakes in the morning or in the evening?

ham: a ham sandwich, a hamburger, ham and eggs. Are you eating a ham sandwich or a cheese sandwich? Can I have this ham, please?

juice: orange juice, apple juice. Do you drink juice or water for lunch? Drink some orange juice, please. She doesn't like apple juice and never drinks it.

porridge: hot porridge, cold porridge, porridge with milk. Please eat this porridge. Do you like porridge? I like my porridge hot.

sugar: a lot of sugar, brown sugar. Put the sugar in your coffee. Do you put sugar on your porridge?

Would you like...?: Would you like tea or coffee? Would you like juice or water?

have for breakfast (lunch, etc.): What do you have for breakfast, lunch and dinner? And what do you usually have for tea?

7. *Пофантазируй и составь названия своих собственных блюд.*

Образец: banana, orange | juice — *banana-and-orange juice*

ham, cheese	sandwich
apple, orange	pizza
milk, chocolate	jelly
apple, sugar	cornflakes
banana, sugar	cake
banana, orange	yogurt
ham, egg	salad
cheese, butter	jam

MEMO

Если тебя чем-то угощают и спрашивают **Would you like...?**, ты можешь ответить ***«да»*** **(Yes, please** или **Thank you)** или ***«нет»*** **(No, thank you).** Обрати внимание, что по-английски неправильно будет ответить **Yes, thank you** или **Thank you, no.**

8. *Используя картинки, составь вопросы и ответы на них.*

1. Would you like a ? No, thank you.

2. Would you like an ? Yes, please.

3. Would you like an ?

4. Would you like a ?

5. Would you like a ?

6. Would you like an ?

7. Would you like a ?

8. Would you like a ?

9. ***A.*** *Прочитай текст* **"Breakfast"** *и ответь на вопрос Маргарет.*

BREAKFAST

Hi! I'm Margaret Barker. I work in a school. I'm a music teacher. I don't have time to cook in the morning. So we usually have juice, cornflakes, tea and coffee. With tea and coffee I always have two cheese sandwiches. My husband, Harry, likes ham sandwiches. Sally, our daughter, likes bread and butter. And John, our son, eats cornflakes with milk and sugar. We all drink apple juice and orange juice. We don't eat pizza, fish or salad for breakfast, we have them for dinner. On Sunday I cook porridge and we all have it with milk. And what do you have for breakfast?

B. *Прочитай текст за диктором,* (*172*), *а затем выбери те фразы, которые соответствуют тексту.*

1. The Barkers have	juice apples oranges	in the morning.
2. Margaret eats	cheese sandwiches ham chicken	in the morning.
3. Harry likes	eggs salad ham sandwiches	for breakfast.
4. Sally eats bread and	milk. yogurt. butter.	

5. John eats cornflakes with		bananas. milk and sugar. chocolate milk.	
6. On Sunday Margaret cooks		fish salad porridge	for breakfast.

Do It on Your Own

10. *Поставь глаголы в скобках в правильную форму и перепиши предложения.*

1. a) We (*clean*) our flat on Saturday. b) Mary is in her room. She (*clean*) the window. *2*. a) This shop (*open*) at 10 o'clock in the morning. b) Mr Green is at the door. He (*open*) his shop. *3*. It is eight o'clock. We (*have*) breakfast. Mother (*put*) butter on Willy's porridge. Father (*drink*) coffee, he never (*drink*) tea in the morning. I (*eat*) cornflakes. *4*. a) Where are the children? They (*have*) lunch in the living room. b) They always (*have*) lunch at twelve o'clock. *5*. a) I don't like mineral water, but when I'm hot I (*drink*) it. b) Look! John (*drink*) mineral water.

11. *Выбери из предложенного списка и напиши названия того, что бы ты хотел съесть на завтрак, обед и ужин. Не забудь про напитки.*

soup, porridge, an egg, bread, cheese, cornflakes, ham, sugar, an apple, an orange, juice, yogurt, a sweet, chocolate, fish, a banana, a sandwich, pizza, a hamburger, a cheeseburger

I would like _____ for breakfast.

_____ for lunch.

I would like _____ .

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнено задание.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	13	?

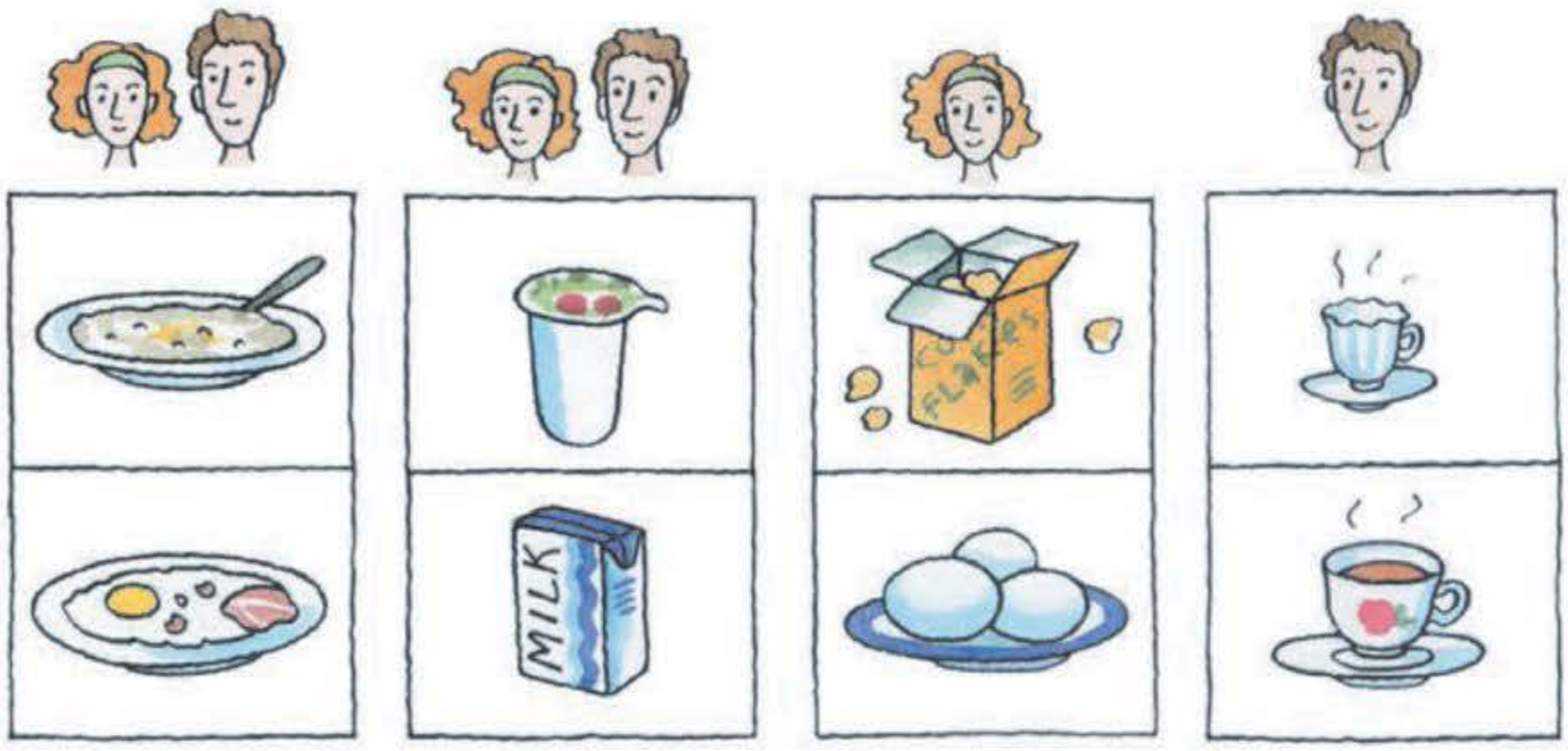
Step Four

Do It Together

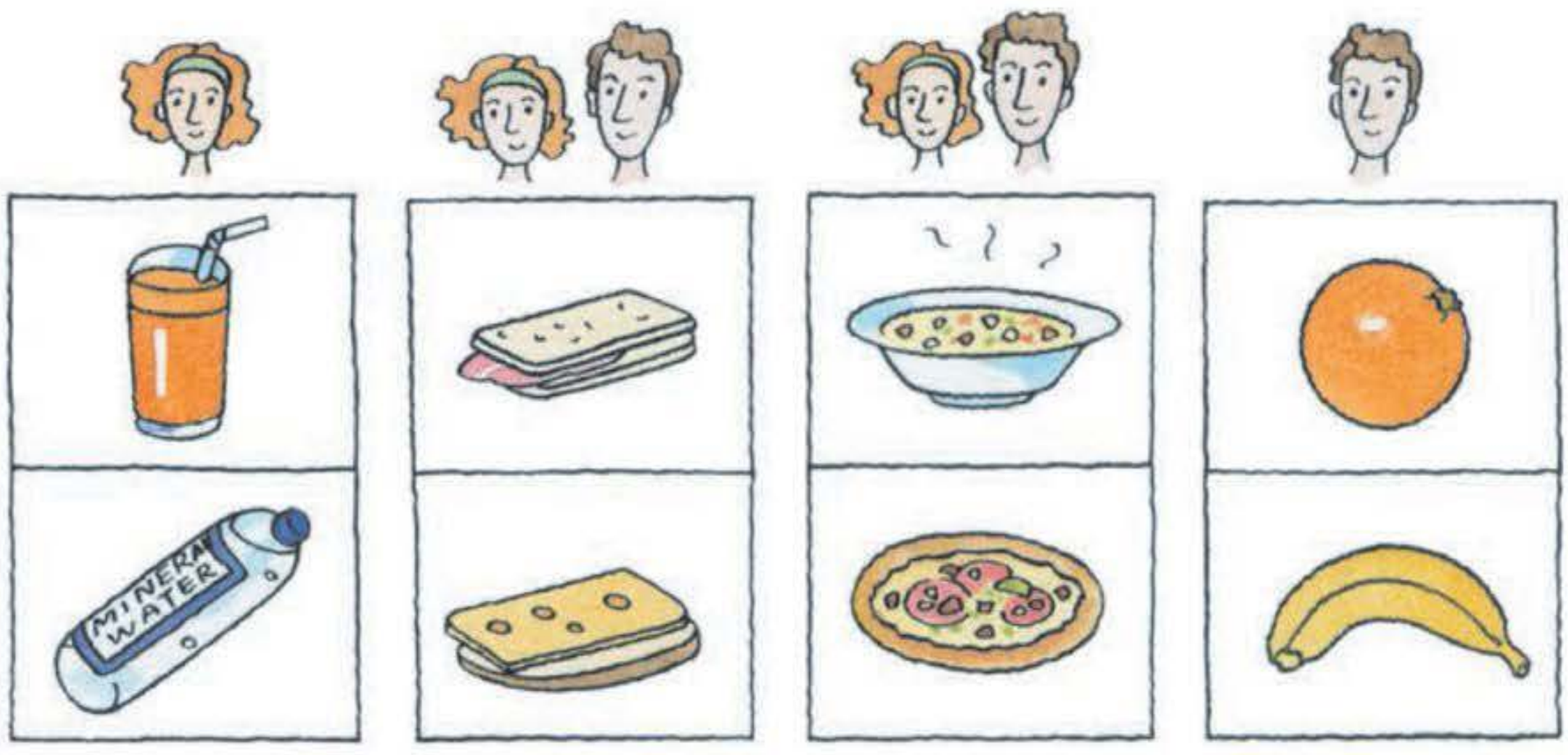
1. *Колин и Элис остановились в гостинице. Скажи, что они обычно едят на завтрак и ланч, что они едят сегодня. Проверь себя,* (173).

О б р а з е ц: For breakfast Alice and Colin usually have porridge.
But today they are having ham and eggs.

Breakfast



Lunch



В Великобритании утреннюю, обычно домашнюю, трапезу называют словом **breakfast**. С 12 до 13 часов у большинства работающих и учащихся наступает обеденный перерыв. В это время они едят **lunch**. Более основательная трапеза в середине дня или ближе к вечеру называется **dinner**. Если британцы обедают днём, вечером они едят ужин, который некоторые называют **supper**, а некоторые — **tea**. Кстати, пить чай — любимое занятие британцев. Часто они пьют его с молоком и печеньем. Обычный английский завтрак — стакан сока, кукурузные, пшеничные или рисовые хлопья с молоком, чай или кофе. То, что они едят во время ланча, зависит от того, где они находятся и сколько у них времени. Это может быть пара бутербродов, а может быть мясо или рыба и овощи. В школьной столовой детям обычно предлагают несколько горячих блюд на выбор, какой-нибудь напиток и что-то сладкое. Обед по традиции состоит из закуски, основного блюда и десерта. Впрочем, у разных людей — разные вкусы.

2. *Послушай, о чём говорят эти люди, и скажи, кто из них завтракает, обедает, ужинает, а кто пьёт чай,* (*174*).

1) They are having dinner.
2)...
3)...
4)...

3. *Закончи предложения, используя* **an** *или* **a**, *где это необходимо. Проверь себя,* (*175*).

1. I like ... apples and bananas. I don't like ... oranges. *2*. Would you like ... apple? — Yes, please. I like ... apples a lot. *3*. I would like ... apple or two. I would like to cook an apple pie. *4*. Do you like ... ham? *5*. Would you like ... orange? Would you like ... sweet? Would you like ... chocolate?

4. *Прочитай эти слова и проверь себя,* (*176*).

[e]	bread	breakfast	ready	friend	text
[iː]	please	clean	cheese	eat	tea
[ɑː]	plant	class	dance	banana	grass
[juː]	beautiful	music	usually	student	pupil
[aɪ]	like	write	wife	time	why
[ɪ]	pizza	dinner	drink	think	give

5. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори новые слова, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (177).

A.

chicken [ˈtʃɪkən] — *цыплёнок, куриное мясо*
cucumber [ˈkju:kʌmbə] — *огурец*
ice cream [ˌaɪsˈkri:m] — *мороженое*
rice [raɪs] — *рис*
tomato [təˈmɑ:təʊ] — *помидор*
vegetable [ˈveʤtəbl] — *овощ*

B.

cucumber — cucumbers: little cucumbers, green cucumbers. I'd like a cucumber, please. Where are the cucumbers? Are they on the plate?

chicken: 1) a chicken = a chick; a little chicken, three yellow chickens. I see ten small chickens in the box. Who feeds the chickens on the farm?

2) cold chicken, chicken salad, a chicken sandwich. Do you like chicken? — Yes, very much. Would you like chicken or fish? — Chicken, please.

ice cream: chocolate ice cream, banana ice cream, vanilla ice cream. Two ice creams, please. I like ice cream. What ice cream would you like? — Chocolate ice cream, please.

tomato — tomatoes: red tomatoes, to cook tomatoes. Put a tomato in the soup. I don't like tomatoes. I would like a glass of tomato juice.

vegetable — vegetables: a lot of vegetables, green vegetables, to cook vegetables. Do you like vegetables? I always eat vegetables for supper.

rice: hot rice, cold rice, brown rice. I would like chicken and rice, please.

6. ***А.*** *Посмотри на картинки и назови то, что на них изображено.*

Образец: tea with sugar.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

B. *Скажи, как ты объединяешь эти продукты, когда ешь.*

Образец: I eat fish with vegetables.

chicken	rice	coffee	butter
fish	salad	tea	sugar
pizza	tomatoes	ham	milk
soup	cucumbers	cheese	ice cream
porridge	bread	vegetables	sandwiches

MEMO

Те, кто учит английский язык, часто путают сочетания **I like...** и **I would like...** . После сочетания **I like...** следуют названия продуктов и напитков, которые нравятся говорящему. Они могут выражаться как неисчисляемыми именами существительными **(I like fish. She likes yogurt)**, так и исчисляемыми существительными, обычно во множественном числе **(I like apples. He likes vegetables)**. Те же имена существительные могут следовать после сочетания **I would like... (*«мне хотелось бы...»*)**, однако перед ними, как правило, ставится слово **some** [sʌm], которое означает ***«некоторое количество», «несколько»*** **(I would like some juice, please. She would like some cornflakes)**. То же происходит и с вопросами. **Would you like some tea? Would you like some butter?**

Перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе употребляется неопределённый артикль **a/an. Would you like an apple?**

7. *Выбери правильный вариант и закончи предложения.*

1. — (*Would you like/Do you like*) tea?
— Yes, I do. I drink tea a lot.

2. — (*Would you like /Do you like*) an orange?
— No, thank you. Can I have an apple?

3. — (*Would you like/Do you like*) porridge for breakfast?
— Yes, I always eat porridge for breakfast.

4. — (*Would you like/Do you like*) a cake?
— Yes, please. I like them very much.

5. — (*Would you like/Do you like*) an orange?
— No, thank you. I don't eat oranges.

6. — (*Would you like/Do you like*) fish?
— Yes, I like it very much. I often eat fish.

8. ***A.*** *Посмотри на это меню, послушай и прочитай диалоги, в которых посетители кафе заказывают себе еду,* (178). *Разыграйте один из диалогов в парах.*

Меню

Hot Food

Ham and eggs	2.80
Chicken	3.15
Pizza	5.50
Fish	4.20
Rice	1.25
Vegetables	0.60

Cold Food

Tomato-and-cucumber salad	1.70
Cheese salad	1.80
Chicken salad	2.00
Green salad	1.75
Fish salad	2.30

Desserts

Chocolate cake	2.60
Vanilla ice cream	2.00
Banana ice cream	2.15
Chocolate ice cream	2.10
Apples	2.30
Oranges	2.20
Bananas	1.80

Drinks

Mineral water	0.40
Apple juice	0.80
Orange juice	0.90
Tomato juice	0.75
Coffee	2.35
Tea	1.70

IN THE CAFÉ[1]

1. — Can I have chicken and rice, green salad and chocolate ice cream?
— Yes, please. We have very good chicken today.

---

1 **a café** [ˈkæfeɪ] — кафе

— Oh, and I'd like black coffee with sugar.
— Yes, sir.

2. — I'd like some pizza with a lot of vegetables and tomato-and-cucumber salad.
— Very good. What would you like to drink?
— Some mineral water, please. Oh no, sorry, some tomato juice.
— Thank you.

3. — I'd like chicken salad and fish with vegetables.
— OK. Drinks?
— No, thanks. Can I have some ice cream?
— Chocolate ice cream or vanilla ice cream?
— Chocolate, please.
— Very good.

B. *Составьте свои диалоги и разыграйте их.*

What Do You Think?

Do you like to go to cafés or coffee shops and tea shops? Why? What is healthy food? What is unhealthy food?

Do It on Your Own

9. *Выполни задание 8B письменно.*

10. *Закончи и перепиши эти диалоги.*

1. — What would you like for dinner today?
— Can I have ..., please?
— Very good. Would you like some ice cream too?
— ... I like ice cream.

2. — What's for supper today?
— Chicken and ...
— And what salad would you like with them?
— ..., please.

11. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнено задание.*

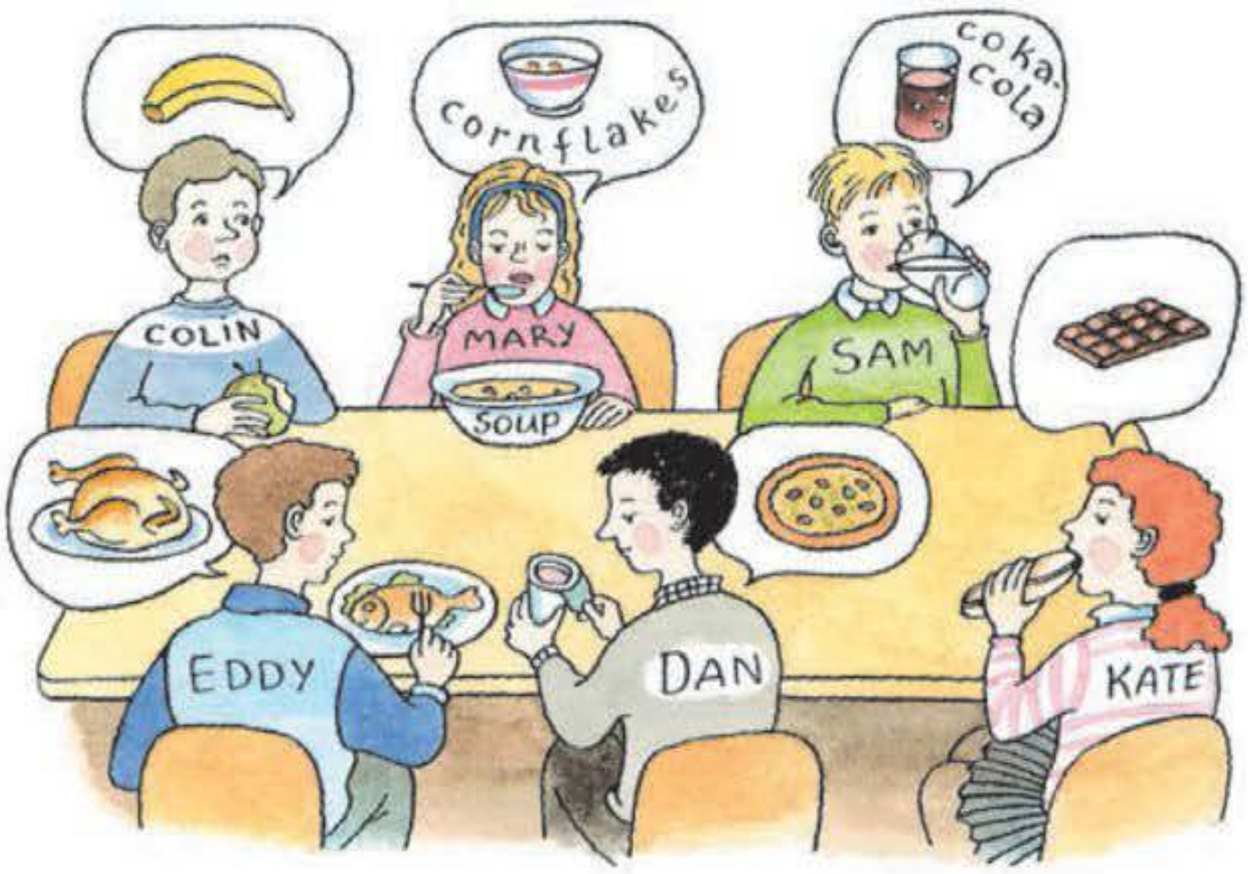
№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	4	?

Step Five

Do It Together

1. *Посмотри на картинку и скажи, что едят и пьют эти школьники в столовой и чего бы им сейчас хотелось.*

О б р а з е ц: Mary is eating soup, but she would like some cornflakes.



2. ***A.*** *Послушай, как звучат сочетания типа* **I would like...** *в полной и краткой формах, и повтори их за диктором,* (179).

I would like some coffee.	I'd like some coffee.
He would like an orange.	He'd like an orange.
She would like some cornflakes.	She'd like some cornflakes.
We would like some vegetables.	We'd like some vegetables.
You would like a sandwich.	You'd like a sandwich.
They would like some hot tea.	They'd like some hot tea.

B. *Скажи, что бы ты сейчас съел или выпил.*

О б р а з е ц: I'd like some orange juice.
I'd like a banana.

3. *Повтори эту рифмовку за диктором,* (*180*).

WE ARE HUNGRY

I'd like some chicken and rice,
I think it's very nice.
He'd like some bread and cheese,
Can he have it, please?
She'd like some tea and cakes,
She likes the cakes mum makes.
We'd like some veg[1] and fish,
The fish from that big dish.
They'd like some porridge and some jam,
They live on them.[2]

4. ***A.*** *Вспомни как можно больше английских слов, чтобы продолжить эти ряды.*

Drinks: tea, ...
Vegetables: tomatoes, ...
Fruit[3]**:** apples, ...
Cold food: cheese, ...
Hot food: fish, ...
Sweet food: pie, ...

B. *Скажи, 1) что ты любишь есть и пить на завтрак, обед и ужин и 2) чего бы тебе хотелось сейчас.*

Образец (1): I like porridge for breakfast.

Образец (2): I'd like some orange juice now.

5. *Скажи, какие вопросы задаёт любопытный Джефф своим знакомым. Проверь себя,* (*181*).

Образец: Cornflakes/9.00
— Are you eating cornflakes today?
— Do you always have cornflakes for breakfast?
Coffee/9.30
— Are you drinking coffee today?
— Do you always drink coffee for breakfast?

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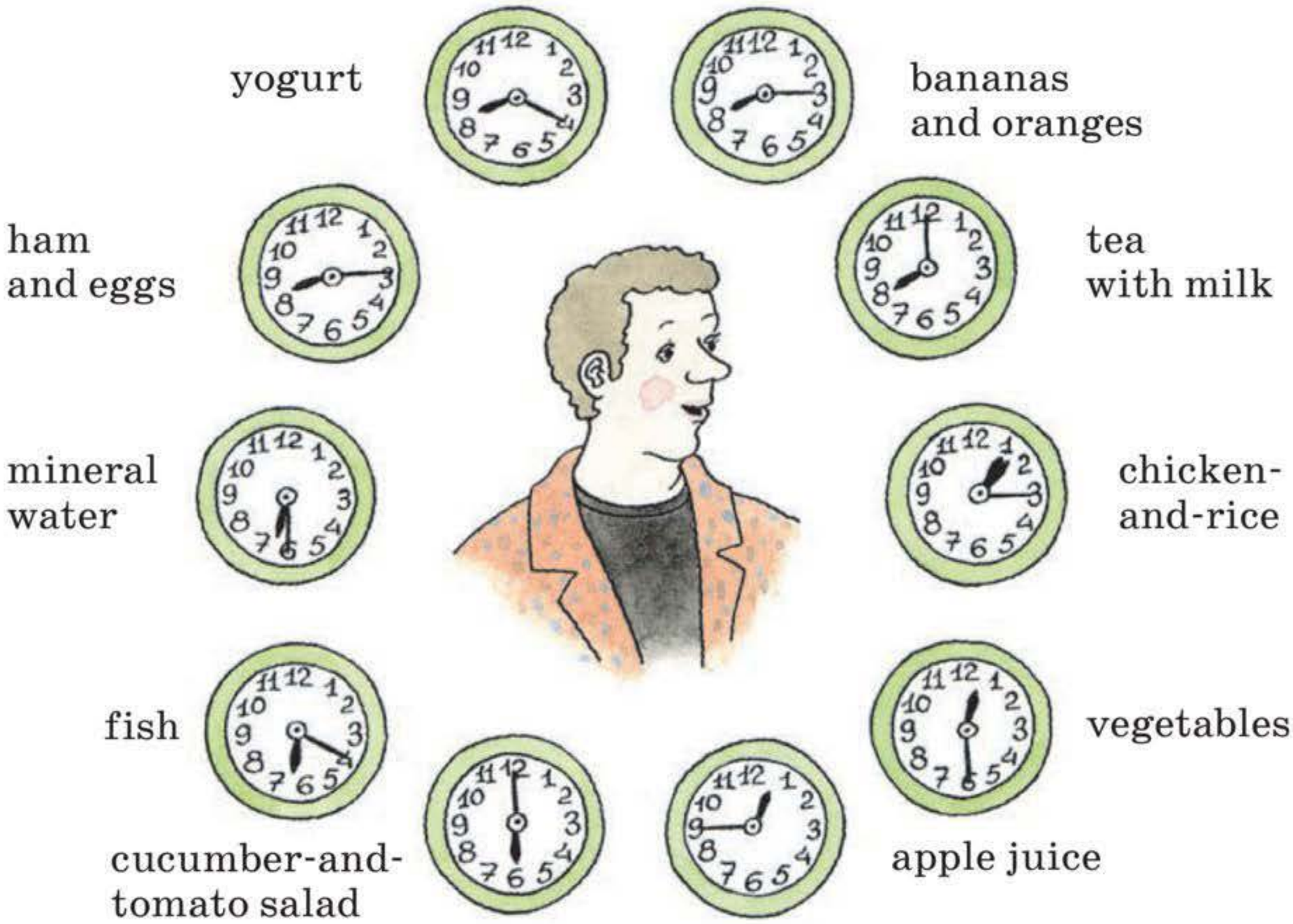
[1] **veg** [vedʒ] = vegetables (*разг.*)
[2] **They live on them.** — Они только ими и питаются.
[3] **fruit** [fru:t] — фрукты



MEMO

Чтобы сказать, что в каком-то месте (на кухне, на столе, на полке и т. д.) находится один или несколько предметов, используется структура **there is** (об одном предмете) и **there are** (о нескольких предметах).

a) **There is a cloud in the sky. (*На небе облако.*)**
There are (some) clouds in the sky. (*На небе облака.*)

b) **There is a cup on the table. (*На столе чашка.*)**
There are (some) cups on the table. (*На столе чашки.*)
There are a lot of pupils there. (*Там много учеников.*)

При этом конструкция **there is/there are** не имеет самостоятельного значения.

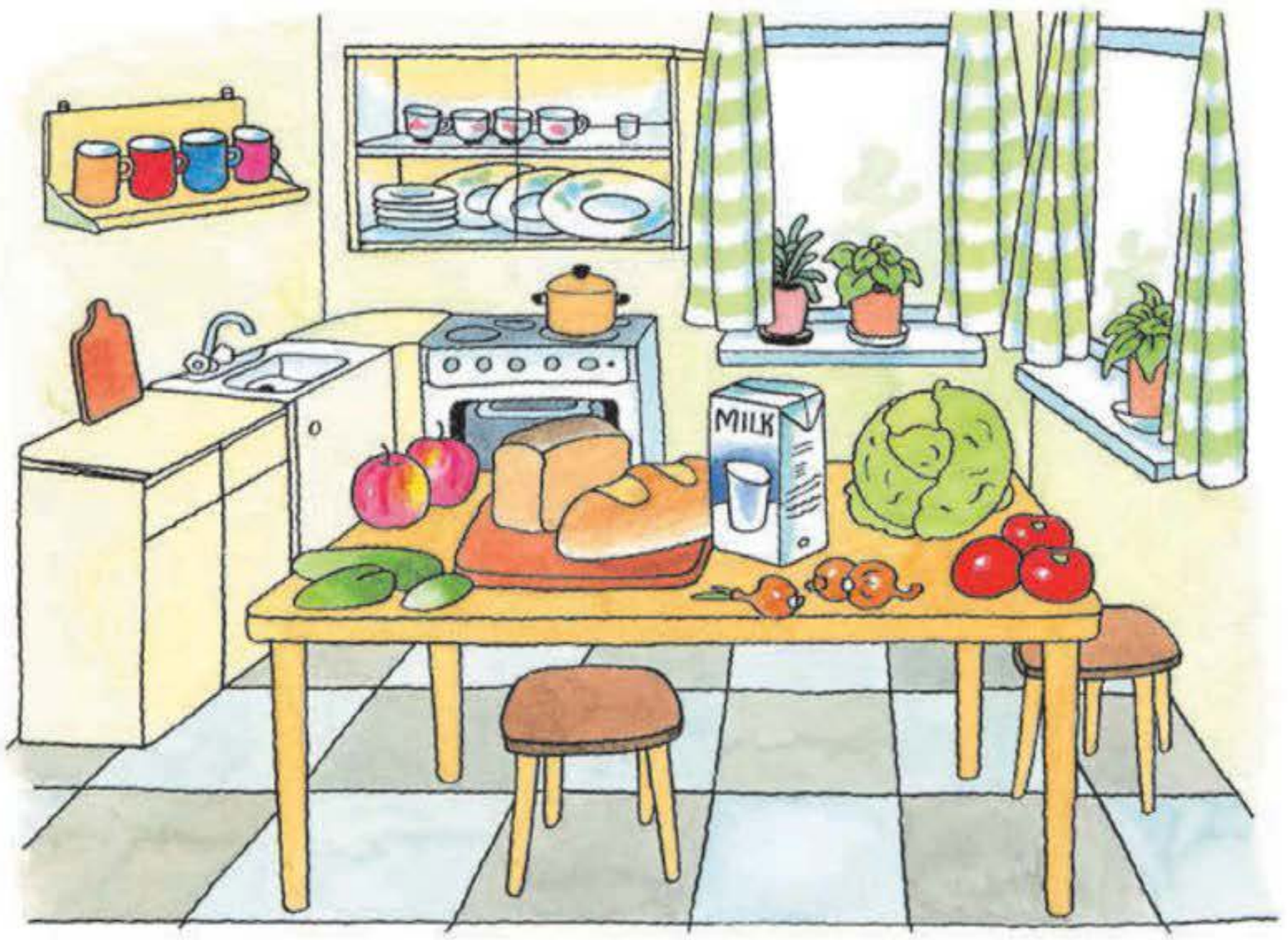
С неисчисляемыми существительными можно использовать только структуру **there is**, после которой обычно следует слово **some.**

c) **There is some milk in the cup. (*В чашке молоко.*)**
There is some water in the jug. (*В кувшине вода.*)

Чтобы сказать, что в определённом месте отсутствует тот или иной объект (объекты), напитки и т. д., в эту структуру вводится местоимение **no**.

d) **There is no table in the room. (*В комнате нет стола.*)**
There are no chairs in the kitchen. (*На кухне нет стульев.*)
There is no milk in the mug. (*В кружке нет молока.*)

6. ***A.*** *Послушай текст,* (182), *и прочитай из него только те фразы, в которых говорится о том, что находится на кухне у Баркеров.*



THE BARKERS' KITCHEN

There is a big table and some cupboards in the Barkers' kitchen. There are cups, plates and dishes in the cupboards. There are bright mugs on the shelves. On the big table there are some vegetables. There is some bread and milk in the middle of the table. There are some apples but there are no oranges or bananas on the table. The kitchen is very nice. There are some beautiful green plants on the windowsills.

B. *Опиши своим друзьям кухню семьи Баркеров.*

7. *Скажи по-английски, что есть или чего нет в различных местах.*

A. О б р а з е ц: a banana — on the dish
There is a banana on the dish.
no sweet — in the box
There is no sweet in the box.

an egg — in the egg cup
a sandwich — on the plate
a hamburger — on the dish
no orange — on the cupboard
no apple — on the bench
no pie — on the plate

B. О б р а з е ц: some oranges — in the tree
There are some oranges in the tree.
no apples — on the shelf
There are no apples on the shelf.

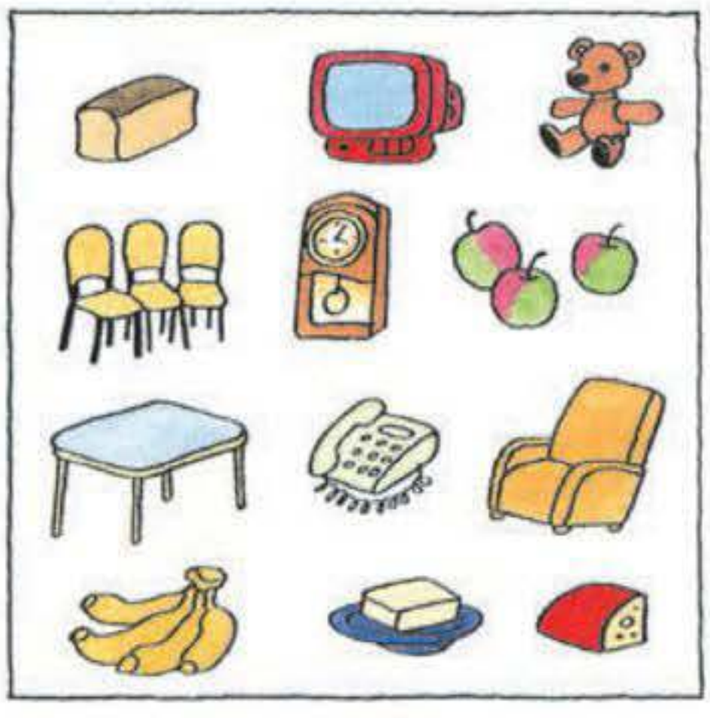
some cucumbers — on the table
some tomatoes — on the plate
no vegetables — in the house
no bananas — in the shop

C. О б р а з е ц: some water — in the mug
There is some water in the mug.
no jam — on the plate
There is no jam on the plate.

bread — on the bread plate
juice — in the jug
no coffee — in the cup
no fish — on the dish

8. *Скажи, какие из изображённых на картинке предметов присутствуют или отсутствуют на кухне.*

О б р а з е ц: There are four bananas in the kitchen.
There is no bread in the kitchen.



Do It on Your Own

9. *Напиши, что с удовольствием едят пришедшие в ресторан Баркеры.*

Harry Barker is enjoying his fish and vegetables.
Margaret Barker ... (chicken salad).
John Barker ... (chicken-and-rice).
Sally Barker ... (green salad and ham).
Mary Barker ... (pizza).

10. *Напиши в 6—7 предложениях, что есть и чего нет в твоей комнате.*

11. *Подготовься к диктанту.*

Dictation 6

For lunch, for breakfast, for dinner, some juice, a lot of cornflakes, porridge with sugar. Pat is having a tea party. Her friend Jane and her two cousins are in the living room now. They are drinking tea and eating a nice chocolate cake. They are having a good time and enjoying their tea.

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнено задание.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	4	?

YOUR WORD BOX

banana, bread, butter, cheese, chicken, chocolate, clean, coffee, coke, cornflakes, cucumber, do, drink, eat, enjoy, ham, hamburger, ice cream, juice, mineral water, nice, orange, pizza, porridge, rice, salad, sandwich, soup, sugar, tomato(es), vegetables, walk, water, work, yogurt
Would you like? What would you like? I'd like... —
for breakfast, for lunch, for supper, for tea.
There is.../there are...

UNIT SEVEN

At the Weekend[1]

Step One

Do It Together

1. *Послушай диктора,* (*183*). *Посмотри на рисунок и скажи, какие из этих продуктов есть, а каких нет сегодня вечером в магазине. Слова в рамке помогут тебе.*

О б р а з е ц: There are some tomatoes. There are no cucumbers.

Food and Drinks

tomatoes, cornflakes, cucumbers,
cheese, oranges, milk, orange juice, sugar,
butter, ham, eggs, coke, tea, coffee,
mineral water, yogurt, bananas, apples

---

1 **a weekend** [ˌwi:kˈend] — конец недели, выходные дни

2. *Посмотри на картинку и скажи, что есть в холодильнике и чего там нет.*

There is a pizza in the fridge[1].
There is a ... in the fridge.
There is a ... .
There is a ... .

There is some milk in the fridge.
There is some ... in the fridge.
There is some ... .
There is some ... .

There are some ice creams in the fridge.
There are some ... in the fridge.
There are some ... .
There are some ... .

There is no coke in the fridge.
There are no bananas in the fridge.
There is no ... .
There are no ... .

MEMO

Чтобы задать вопросы с оборотом **there is/there are,** глагол **to be (is, are)** надо поставить перед словом **there.**
Is there an orange on the plate? (*На тарелке есть апельсин?*)
Are there books on the table? (*На столе есть книги?*)
Очень часто в таких вопросах перед существительным во множественном числе ставится местоимение **any,** которое означает ***«некоторое количество».***

---

[1] **a fridge** [frɪʤ] — холодильник

Are there any beds in the room? (*В комнате есть кровати?*)
Are there any flowers in the garden? (*В саду есть цветы?*)
Ответить на подобные вопросы можно ***да*** или ***нет***, что по-английски будет **Yes, there is/No, there isn't** (об одном предмете) или **Yes, there are some/No, there aren't (any)** (о нескольких).

a) — Are there any boxes on the floor?
— No, there aren't any.

b) — Are there any pianos in the room?
— Yes, there are (two).

c) — Is there any bread in the kitchen?
— Yes, there is (some).

d) — Is there any butter in the fridge?
— No, there isn't (any).

e) — Is there a chair near the table?
— Yes, there is.
f) — Is there a teddy bear on the chair?
— No, there isn't.

3. *Мистер Баркер собирается идти за покупками и задаёт жене вопросы о том, какие из продуктов есть в доме. Вернись к картинке (упр. 2) и скажи, какие ответы дала ему миссис Баркер.*

1. Are there any apples in the house? — Yes, there are (some).

2 Is there any orange juice at home? — No, there isn't (any).
3 Are there any tomatoes at home? — ..., ...
4 Is there any chicken in the house? — ..., ...
5 Is there any fish in the fridge? — ..., ...
6 Are there any eggs at home? — ..., ...
7 Is there any coke in the house? — ..., ...
8 Are there any cakes in the house? — ..., ...
9 Is there any bread at home? — ..., ...
10. Is there any milk at home? — ..., ...

4. *Вернись к заданию 1. Посмотри на рисунок и задай несколько вопросов о том, что есть на полках в магазине вечером. Поработайте в парах, отвечая на эти вопросы.*

Образец: Is there any sugar in the shop? — Yes, there is.
Are there any oranges in the shop? — No, there aren't.

5. ***А.*** *Посмотри на фотографию, изображающую комнату Мэри Баркер. Послушай, как Мэри задают вопросы о том, что или кто находится в комнате, и как она на них отвечает. Повтори вопросы и её ответы за диктором,* (184).

WHAT IS THERE...?

1. — What is there in the middle of your room?
— There is a piano there.

2. — What is there on the piano?
— There are some flowers there.

3. — What is there on your desk?
— There is a computer.

4. — What is there next to the computer?
— There is a television and a video recorder.

5. — What is there on the shelves?
— There are some new books there.

B. *Послушай, как Мэри задают вопросы о том, сколько разных предметов у неё в комнате, и что она отвечает. Повтори вопросы и её ответы за диктором,* (*185*).

HOW MANY... ARE THERE...?

1. — How many pianos are there in your room?
— There is one.

2. — How many armchairs are there?
— There are two.

3. — How many flowers are there on the piano?
— There are five.

4. — How many shelves are there on the wall?
— There are three.

5. — How many books are there on the shelves?
— There are nine.

6. *Поработайте в парах. Нарисуй план комнаты с теми предметами, которые ты можешь назвать по-английски, и дай их список своему собеседнику. Он должен задать тебе вопросы, чтобы узнать, как ты расставил предметы в комнате, и правильно нарисовать её план. Проделав это один раз, поменяйтесь ролями.*

О б р а з е ц: What is there near the window?
What is there next to the sofa?

7. *Соедини вопросы и ответы на них.*

1. How many days are there in a week?	*a*) 60
2. How many quarters are there in an hour?	*b*) 7
3. How many minutes are there in a quarter?	*c*)12
4. How many seconds are there in a minute?	*d*)4
5. How many letters[1] are there in the word "computer"?	*e*) 7
6. How many days are there in May?	*f*) 8
7. How many numbers are there on the face of a clock?	*g*) 31
8. How many colours are there in the rainbow[2]?	*h*) 100
9. How many copecks[3] are there in a rouble?	*i*) 15

Do It on Your Own

8. *Закончи и напиши вопросы анкеты о городе, где ты живёшь.*

1. What is ... in the middle of your town?
2. How many ... are there in your town?
3. What is there ...?
4. ... next to your school?
5. Are there any ... in your town?
6. Is there a ... in your town?
7. Do you like ...?

9. *Прочитай письмо, которое Уильям* **(William)** *написал своему приятелю. Составь вопросы к уже написанным ответам.*

Hi Jeff,

I'd like to write to you about my new house. It is not big but it is very nice. There are two bedrooms upstairs and there is a kitchen, a living room and a hall downstairs. There is a television and a sofa in the living room but there is no table and there are no chairs.

---

1 **a letter** [ˈletə] — буква
2 **a rainbow** [ˈreɪnbəʊ] — радуга
3 **a copeck** [ˈkəʊpek] — копейка

There is a garage and a little garden near the house. There are three apple trees in the garden. I like my new house and my little garden very much. Come and look at them in May.

Will.

1. It's new.
2. There are two bedrooms upstairs.
3. The kitchen is downstairs.
4. Yes, there is.
5. No, there isn't.
6. There is a garage and a garden.
7. Three.
8. Yes, he does.

10. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
8	7	?
9	8	?

Step Two

Do It Together

1. *Посмотри на картинку, послушай аудиозапись,* (*186*), *и ответь на вопросы диктора о том, что находится в комнате.*

2. *Посмотри на эти предложения и скажи, от чего зависит выбор между* **there is** *и* **there are.**

1. There is an apple and three oranges on the table. There is a desk and three chairs at the blackboard.
2. There are three oranges and an apple on the table. There are three chairs and a desk at the blackboard.

MEMO

Если в предложении с **there is/there are** имеются два подлежащих, то форма глагола (**is** или **are**) зависит от того, в каком числе стоит первое подлежащее.
There is a son and two daughters in her family.
Но:
There are two daughters and a son in her family.

3. *Выбери правильную форму глагола, чтобы закончить эти предложения.*

1. There (*is/are*) two schools and a hotel in Apple Street. *2.* There (*is/are*) a garage and a zoo in my street. *3.* There (*is/are*) three hotels and an airport in our town. *4.* There (*is/are*) a park and a lot of gardens in this old town. *5.* There (*is/are*) a lot of shops and a swimming pool in Green Street. *6.* There (*is/are*) two cinemas and a café in John's street. *7.* There (*is/are*) a bus stop and a pet shop in front of Jane's house.

4. *Прочитай правильно эти слова. Проверь себя,* (*187*).

[ɑ:]	banana	classroom	bathroom	garden
[ɔ:]	cornflakes	quarter	walk	water
[ʌ]	up	upstairs	mother	cupboard
[ɒ]	pot	a lot	orange	porridge
[ɪ]	video	give	listen	kitchen
[ɜ:]	her	birthday	work	hamburger

5. *Прочитай эти новые слова по аналогии с уже известными тебе.*

yes, day — **yesterday**
go — **ago**
past — **last**
Monday — **month**

6. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори новые слова, словосочетания и предложения за диктором,* (*188*).

A.

was [wɒz] — *был, была*
were [wɜ:] — *были*
yesterday [ˈjestədi] — *вчера*
ago [əˈgəʊ] — *тому назад*
last [lɑ:st] — *прошлый, последний*
then [ðen] — *тогда*
month [mʌnθ] — *месяц*
spring [sprɪŋ] — *весна*
summer [ˈsʌmə] — *лето*
autumn [ˈɔ:təm] — *осень*
winter [ˈwɪntə] — *зима*

B.

was: was sick, was happy, was tired. John was sad and Jane was happy.
were: were sad, were hungry, were thirsty. Bob and Jack were in the park.
yesterday: yesterday morning, yesterday evening. Bess was in the zoo yesterday. She was happy yesterday.
ago: two days ago, three years ago. Tom was in London five years ago.
last: last Monday, last Tuesday, last year. I was in Paris last year.
then: I was in Florida last year. Mary was in Scotland then.
month — months: three months, four months ago, last month. May is a nice month. There are 12 months in a year.
spring — springs: early spring, late spring, in spring. My mother likes spring.
summer — summers: in summer, last summer. We were in Scotland last summer.
autumn — autumns: in autumn, last autumn. My friends always spend autumn in Italy.
winter — winters: early winter, last winter, in winter. We like winter, it is white and cold.

7. *Джефф и Джон провели сегодняшний день гораздо удачнее вчерашнего. Скажи, что происходило с ними вчера.*

1. Today Jeff and John are happy.
But yesterday they were sad.

2. Today Jeff is not tired.
But yesterday ... .

3. Today Jeff and John are not hungry.
But yesterday ... .

4. Today John is not thirsty.
But yesterday ... .

5. Today John is not hot.
But yesterday ... .

6. Today Jeff is not cold.
But yesterday ... .

7. Today Jeff and John are not ill.
But ... .

8. *Послушай и повтори это четверостишие за диктором,* (*189*), *а потом самостоятельно, не глядя в текст.*

Spring is green.
Summer is bright.
Autumn is yellow.
Winter is white.

9. ***А.*** *Скажи, в какое время года родились эти известные люди.*

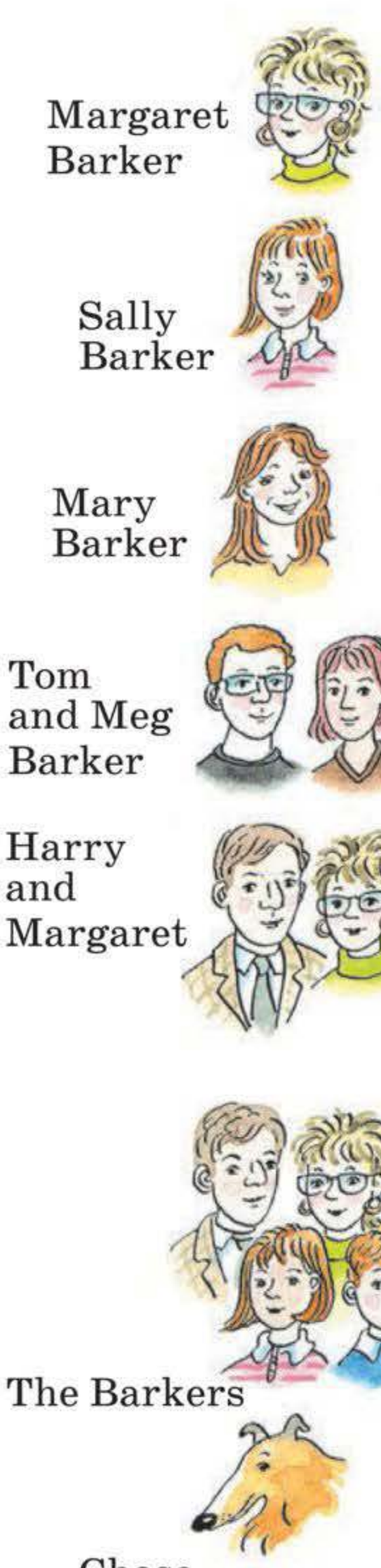
Образец: Queen Elizabeth's birthday is in spring.
She was born in spring.

1. Yuri Gagarin	9.03.1934
2. Alexander Pushkin	6.06.1799
3. Mikhail Glinka	1.06.1804
4. Lev Tolstoy	9.09.1828
5. Queen Elizabeth II	21. 04.1926
6. William Shakespeare	23.04.1564
7. Charles Dickens	07.02.1812
8. Winston S. Churchill	30.11.1874

В. *Скажи, в какое время года родился ты и члены твоей семьи.*

10. *Скажи, где были Баркеры в указанное время.*

О б р а з е ц: Mary Barker was at school three days ago.



Do It on Your Own

11. *Узнай у пяти своих одноклассников, когда они родились, и напиши, в какое время года это произошло.*

О б р а з е ц: Natasha was born in autumn.

12. *Перепиши эти предложения, выбрав нужную форму глагола* **to be (am, is, are, was, were).**

1. Last Monday Tom … at the cinema. *2.* Where … Jane now? *3.* My friends and I … in the garden two days ago. *4.* Yesterday I … in a café with my parents. *5.* Bob and Ted … from India. *6.* There … a lot of sweets in the shop now. *7.* There … a lot of vegetables in the shop yesterday. *8.* I … a pupil, I go to school.

13. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнено задание.*

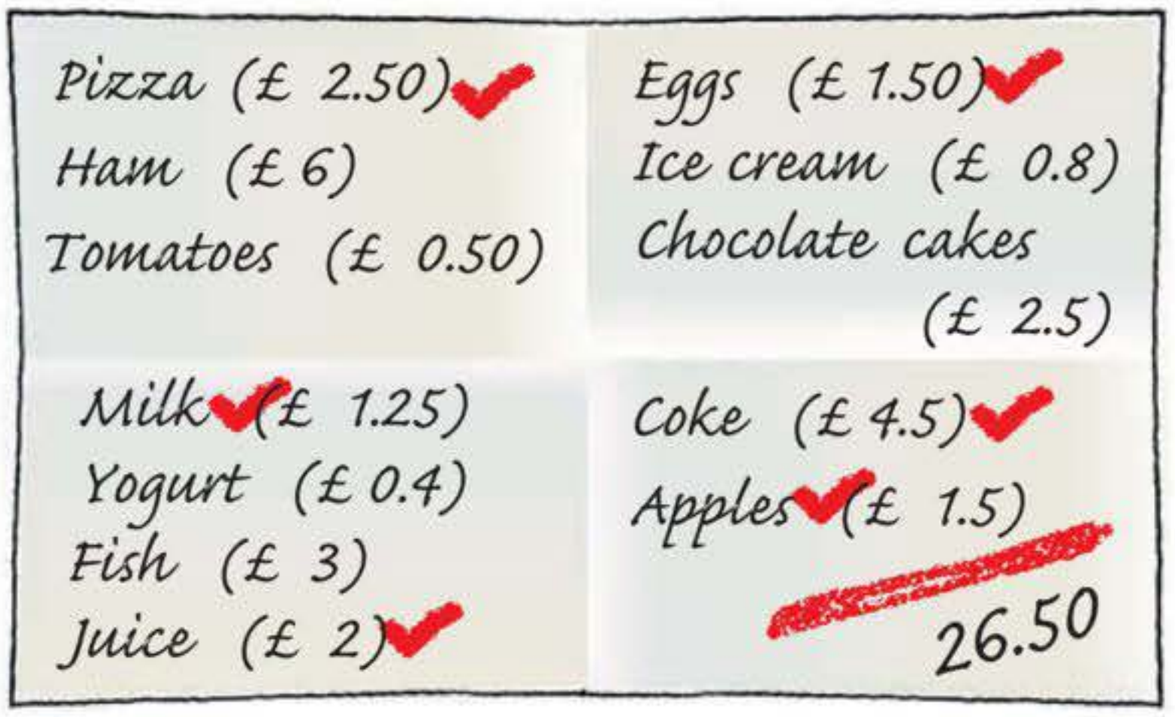
№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
12	8	?

Step Three

Do It Together

1. *Мистер Баркер отправился вчера вечером в ближайший продовольственный магазин с этим списком необходимых продуктов. Скажи, что было и чего не было вчера в магазине. Проверь себя,* (*190*).

О б р а з е ц: There was milk. There were no tomatoes.



2. *Вспомни числительные, найди в этих примерах на сложение правильный вариант и прочитай его. Проверь себя,* (*191*).

О б р а з е ц: Fifteen and four is nineteen.

1. 7 + 14 = 20
7 + 14 = 21

2. 40 + 20 = 60
40 + 20 = 62

3. 37 + 5 = 42
37 + 5 = 43

4. 8 + 19 = 27
8 + 19 = 26

5. 3 + 78 = 82
3 + 78 = 81

6. 53 + 15 = 67
53 + 15 = 68

MEMO

Для того чтобы назвать год по-английски (например, ***1998***), нужно прочитать первые две цифры (***19*** — **nineteen**), а затем последние две (***98*** — **ninety-eight**). Такой год, как 1901, следует читать [ˌnaɪnˈtiːnˌ əʊˈwʌn] (вместо нуля произносится название английской буквы **o**).

А вот если год заканчивается двумя нулями (например, ***1900***), то вместо этих нулей следует произносить слово **hundred**, т. е. **nineteen-hundred**. Называть годы третьего тысячелетия следует так:

2000 — (the year) two thousand[1];
2001 — (the year) two thousand (and) one;
2002 — (the year) two thousand (and) two;
2003 — (the year) two thousand (and) three.

3. ***A.*** *Послушай, как диктор произносит эти знаменательные даты, и повтори их,* (*192*).

1147, 1400, 1945, 1799, 1957, 1961, 1812, 1901, 1492, 2000.

B. *Выбери правильную дату из пункта A и, назвав год по-английски, скажи, в каком году произошли эти события. Проверь себя,* (*193*).

1) Родился Александр Сергеевич Пушкин.
2) Закончилась Великая Отечественная война.
3) Произошло Бородинское сражение.

---

[1] **a thousand** [ˈθaʊzənd] — тысяча

4) Человек впервые полетел в космос.
5) Появилось первое упоминание о Москве в летописях.
6) Христофор Колумб открыл Америку.
7) Умерла английская королева Виктория.
8) Был запущен первый искусственный спутник Земли.
9) Умер великий английский поэт Джефри Чосер.
10) В. В. Путин стал Президентом России.

4. *Скажи, когда родились эти люди. Проверь себя,* (*194*).

Образец: Mark (1835)
Mark was born in 1835.
Liz and Alice (1987)
Liz and Alice were born in 1987.

Ken and Harry (1883)
Bill (1949)
Jane (2001)
Polly and Dan (1900)
Roy and John (1716)
Mrs Brown (1959)
David and his cousin (1999)
Mr Turner (1803)
Ron and Richard (1613)
I (?)

5. *Послушай, как звучат по-английски названия месяцев, и повтори их за диктором,* (*195*).

Spring months: March, April, May.
Summer months: June, July, August.
Autumn months: September, October, November.
Winter months: December, January, February.

6. *А. Скажи, в каком месяце день рождения этих ребят. Проверь себя,* (*196*).

Образец: Roy was born in January.

nujaary amy berseptem

Roy

Jane

Rob

ryfebrua

John

ujen

Ann

toocber

James

mchra

Alice

jylu

Colin

nobervem

Dick

prali

Kate

gaustu

Dolly

debercem

Fred

B. *Скажи, в какое время года они родились.*

Образец: Roy's birthday is in winter, he was born in January.

7. *Джейн и её брат Рой очень любят путешествовать. Каждый месяц они уезжают в какой-нибудь новый уголок земного шара. Посмотри на план их поездок и скажи, когда они побывали в этих местах.*

Образец: Jane was in Africa in January.
Jane and Roy were in Rome in February.

Jane	Africa	January
Jane, Roy	Rome	February
Jane, Roy	Moscow	March
Roy	Madrid	April

Jane	Boston	May
Jane, Roy	Florida	June
Jane	Scotland	July
Roy	Paris	August
Jane, Roy	India	September
Jane, Roy	Glasgow	October
Roy	Italy	November
Jane	London	December

8. *Закончи это стихотворение, используя нужные названия месяцев, и повтори, не глядя в текст. Проверь себя,* (*197*).

Thirty days has September,
A..., June and N... .
All the rest[1] have ...-one
And February (with me it's fine)
Has twenty-eight or ... .

Do It on Your Own

9. *Напиши, в каком месяце родился каждый из членов твоей семьи.*

Step Four

Do It Together

1. *Послушай диктора и запиши годы, когда родились эти известные люди,* (*198*).

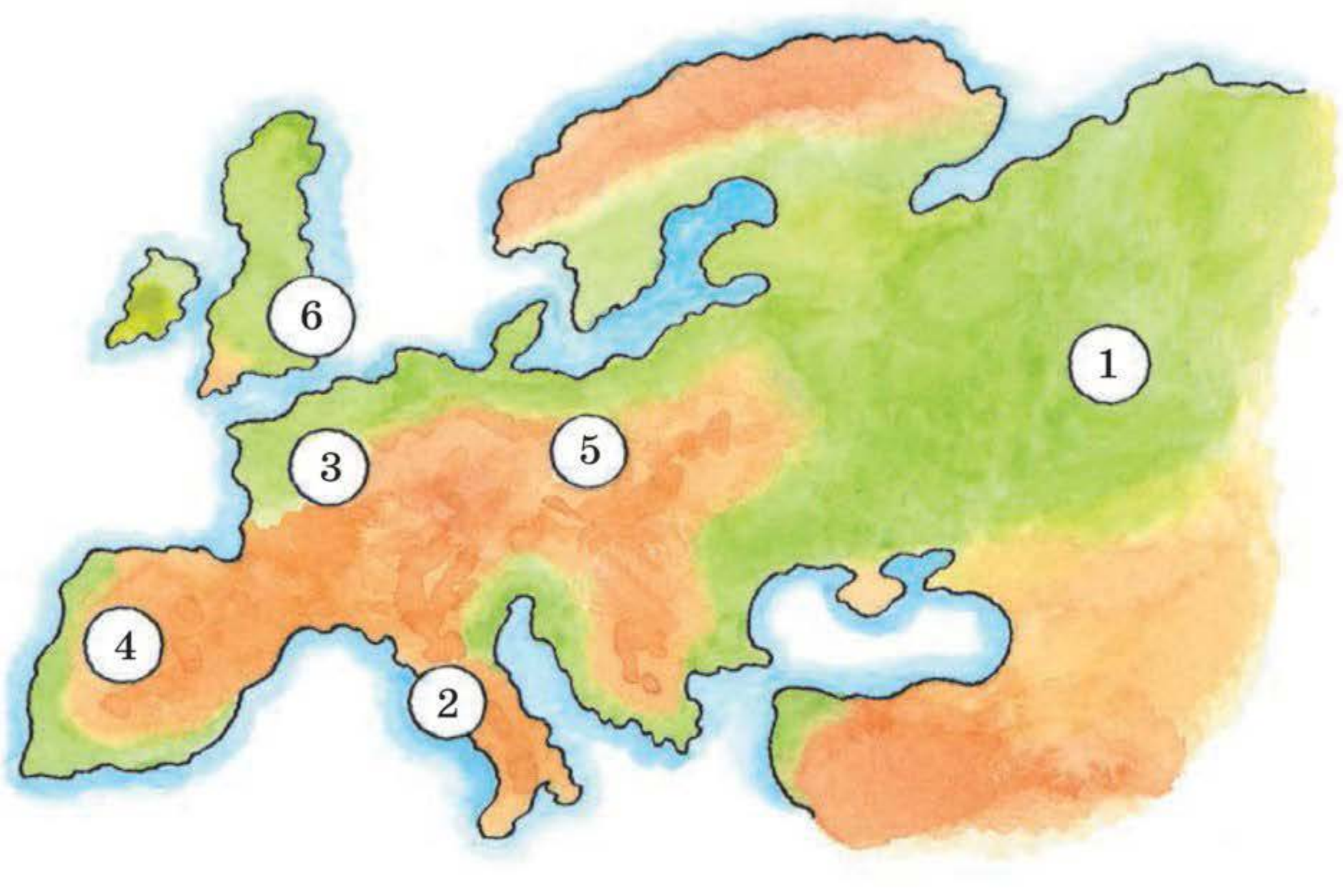
1. Mark Twain was born in 18... .
2. William Shakespeare was born in ...4.

[1] **all the rest** — все остальные

3. Elvis Presley was born in … .
4. Salvador Dali was born in … .
5. Charlie Chaplin was born in 18… .
6. Jeoffrey Chaucer was born in …40.
7. Abraham Lincoln was born in … .
8. Leonardo da Vinci was born in 14… .
9. Feodor M. Dostoevsky was born in … .
10. Peter Tchaikovsky was born in … .

2. *В прошлом году Рой путешествовал по Европе. Посмотри на карту и скажи, в каких столицах он побывал в течение года.*

О б р а з е ц: Last January Roy was in Moscow.



1. January
2. March
3. June
4. July
5. August
6. October

3. ***A.*** *Сравни две части таблицы и скажи, как образуются вопросы с глаголом* **to be** *в прошедшем времени.*

Jane **was** in the park last Monday.	**Was** Jane in the park last Monday? — Yes, she was.
	Was she at school last Monday? — No, she wasn't.
Bill **was** in the zoo three days ago.	**Was** Bill in the zoo three days ago? — Yes, he was.
	Was he in the cinema? — No, he wasn't.
Don and Robin **were** in Florida last August.	**Were** Don and Robin in Florida? — Yes, they were.
	Were they in Scotland? — No, they weren't.
I **was** in Italy in 1998.	**Were** you in Italy in 1998? — Yes, I was.
	Were you in America in 1998? — No, I wasn't.

B. *Закончи вопросы, которые приятель задал Рою (упр. 2), расспрашивая его о путешествии по Европе.*

1. Were you____in January? — Yes, I was.
2. ____ in March? — No, I wasn't.
3. ____in Paris____? — Yes, I was.
4. ____in July? — Yes, I was.
5. ____in Berlin____? — No, I wasn't.
6. Were____October? — Yes, I was.
7. ____in London____? — No, I wasn't.

to be — быть, являться, находиться
Прошедшее время

MEMO

Единственное число		Множественное число	
+			
Полная форма	Краткая форма	Полная форма	Краткая форма
I was you were he was she was it was	–	we were you were they were	–
–			
I was not you were not he was not she was not it was not	I wasn't you weren't he wasn't she wasn't it wasn't	we were not you were not they were not	we weren't you weren't they weren't
?			
Was I? Were you? Was he? Was she? Was it?	–	Were we? Were you? Were they?	–

4. *В прошлые выходные у соседей Баркеров произошло несчастье: пока мистер и миссис Грин* **(Green)** *были в отъезде, их дом ограбили. Следствие ведёт детектив Джоунз* **(detective Jones)**. *Посмотри на рисунок и скажи, какие вопросы он задаёт гостившему у Баркеров в тот момент дяде Уильяму и что тот ему отвечает. Проверь себя,* (*199*).

1. Was he at home last weekend? — Yes, he was.
2. Was she at home last weekend? — No, she wasn't.

3. ...? — Yes, ...
4. ...? — No, ...
5. ...? — No, ...
6. ...? — Yes, ...
7. ...? — Yes, ...
8. ...? — ... .

1. 2. 3.

4. 5.

6. 7. 8.

5. *На прошлой неделе в комнате Джона сделали ремонт и частично поменяли мебель.*

А. *Скажи, что находится в комнате Джона сейчас.*

О б р а з е ц: There is a big desk at the window.
There are two chairs (in his room).

B. *Скажи, какие вопросы можно было бы задать Джону, чтобы узнать, какие вещи были в его комнате до ремонта.*

О б р а з е ц: Was there a desk in your room? Were there (two) chairs in your room?

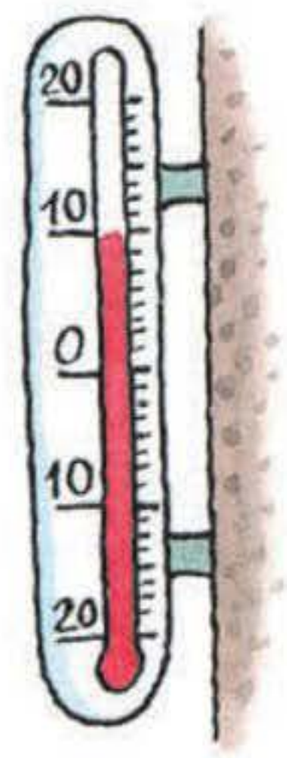
C. *Поработайте в парах и разыграйте разговор с Джоном о том, как выглядела его комната до ремонта.*

О б р а з е ц: — Was there a desk in your room last week?
— Yes, there was.
— Were there chairs in your room last week?
— No, there were not.

6. *Описать погоду нам помогают прилагательные. Послушай и повтори за диктором некоторые из них,* (*200*).

cloudy [ˈklaʊdi] — *облачный*
windy [ˈwɪndi] — *ветреный*
sunny [ˈsʌni] — *солнечный*
dry [draɪ] — *сухой*
foggy [ˈfɒgi] — *туманный*
rainy [ˈreɪni] — *дождливый*
snowy [ˈsnəʊɪ] — *снежный*
warm [wɔːm] — *тёплый*

7. *Посмотри на рисунки и, используя слова из задания 6, скажи, какая была погода на прошлой неделе в Шотландии. Проверь себя,* (*201*).



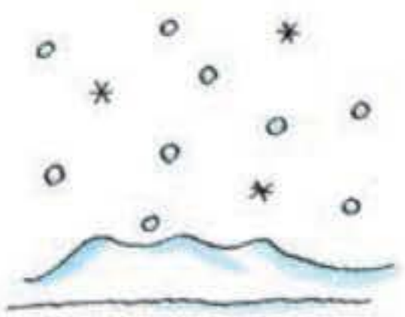
a) Monday was warm.

b) Tuesday …

c) …

d) …

e) …



f) …

g) …

8. ***A****. Посмотри, как можно иначе описать погоду.*

Monday was rainy. = **It was rainy** on Monday.
Tuesday was foggy. = **It was foggy** on Tuesday.
Wednesday was dry. = **It was dry** on Wednesday.
Thursday was warm. = **It was warm** on Thursday.

B*. Посмотри на рисунок на с. 199 и, используя образец, скажи, какая была погода в разных городах мира в прошлую субботу. Проверь себя,* (*202*).

О б р а з е ц: It was sunny in Rome last Saturday.

MEMO

Итак, чтобы сказать по-английски ***«холодно»***, ***«жарко»***, ***«хорошо»***, ***«славно»***, нужно начать предложение с **“It is”** и добавить необходимое по смыслу прилагательное. Такие предложения называются безличными. Например, **“It is nice.”** Говоря о прошлом, ты скажешь **“It was nice.” (*Было славно.*)**
It is (it’s) + Adj. (прилагательное)/It was + Adj.

9. ***A****. Прочитай эти предложения и скажи, что они значат по-русски.*

1. It is hot.
2. It was not cold.
3. It is not good.
4. It was not bad.
5. It is early.
6. It was late.

B*. Прочитай эти предложения ещё раз, используя краткие формы* **it’s, it isn’t** *или* **wasn’t.**

Do It on Your Own

10. *Прочитай, как семейство Баркеров провело прошлое воскресенье, а затем выполни задания после текста по образцу.*

LAST SUNDAY

Last Sunday was very nice. It was not cold and it was not hot. It was warm, sunny and dry. There were some white clouds in the blue sky. The Barkers were not at home. John was in the zoo with his friends. His sister Sally was not with him. She was in the park with her dog Chase. Sally was happy

but Chase was not. He was sad. There was no bone and there were no toys. The Barkers were not in the park with their daughter. Mrs Barker was in the swimming pool and Mr Barker was in his garage. In the evening the Barkers were at home. They were tired but happy.

A. Ответь на вопросы письменно.

1. Was last Sunday warm?
2. Were there any clouds in the sky?
3. Was John in the zoo?
4. Were the Barkers at home in the evening?
5. Were they in the park in the evening?

B. *Напиши вопросы к этим ответам.*

1. ...? — Yes, Sally was happy.
2. ...? — No, there was no bone in the park.
3. ...? — No, there were no toys.
4. ...? — No, the Barkers were not with their daughter.
5. ...? — Yes, the Barkers were tired but happy in the evening.

C. *Расскажи своим друзьям о том, как семейство Баркеров провело свой выходной день.*

11. *Соедини английские и соответствующие им русские фразы.*

1. Холодно.	*a*) It was dry.
2. Было сухо.	*b*) It is early.
3. Было хорошо.	*c*) It was late.
4. Тепло.	*d*) It was early.
5. Рано.	*e*) It is cold.
6. Было рано.	*f*) It was good.
7. Плохо.	*g*) It is warm.
8. Было поздно.	*h*) It is bad.

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10A	5	?
10B	5	?
11	8	?

Step Five

Do It Together

1. *Послушай, как диктор рассказывает о погоде, которая была в разных городах, и скажи, в какой последовательности он это делает,* (*203*).

2. ***A****. Выгляни в окно и ответь на эти вопросы.*

1. Is it hot today?
2. Is it warm today?
3. Is it foggy today?
4. Is it windy today?
5. Is it sunny today?
6. Is it rainy today?
7. Is it cloudy today?

B*. Скажи, какая обычно бывает погода 1) зимой; 2) весной; 3) летом; 4) осенью.*

О б р а з е ц: It is usually cold in winter.

C*. Опиши сегодняшнюю погоду более подробно.*

О б р а з е ц: It is not rainy, it is dry today.

3. *Послушайте аудиозапись,* (*204*), *и спойте песенку все вместе.*

WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE TODAY?[1]

Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

What's the weather like today?
Is it sunny?
What's the weather like today?
Is it rainy?
What's the weather like today?
Is it cloudy? Is it warm?
We don't want a storm.[2]

Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Yesterday the day was windy,
Yesterday the sky was cloudy,
Yesterday the park was muddy[3].
No walks, no play;
What a day! What a nasty[4] day...

Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

---

1 **What's the weather** [ˈweðə] **like today?** — Какая сегодня погода?
2 **We don't want a storm** [stɔ:m]. — Нам не нужна гроза.
3 **muddy** [ˈmʌdi] — грязный
4 **nasty** [ˈnɑ:sti] — *здесь*: пасмурный

MEMO

В русском языке глаголы в прошедшем времени имеют специальный суффикс *-л-*: ***прыгал, играла, гуляли***. Такой же приметой для многих английских глаголов в прошедшем времени является окончание **-ed**, которое может произноситься по-разному. Всё зависит от того, какой звук ему предшествует.

1. Если это гласный звук или звонкий согласный (кроме [d]), окончание **-ed** читается как [d]:

played, enjoyed, showed, called, opened, joined.

2. После глухих согласных звуков (кроме [t]) **-ed** произносится как [t]:

watched, jumped, looked, walked, dressed, finished, worked.

3. После звуков [t] и [d] **-ed** произносится как [ɪd]:

counted, hated,

(*205*).

4. ***A.*** *Послушай, как диктор произносит знакомые тебе глаголы в прошедшем времени, и повтори их за ним,* (*206*).

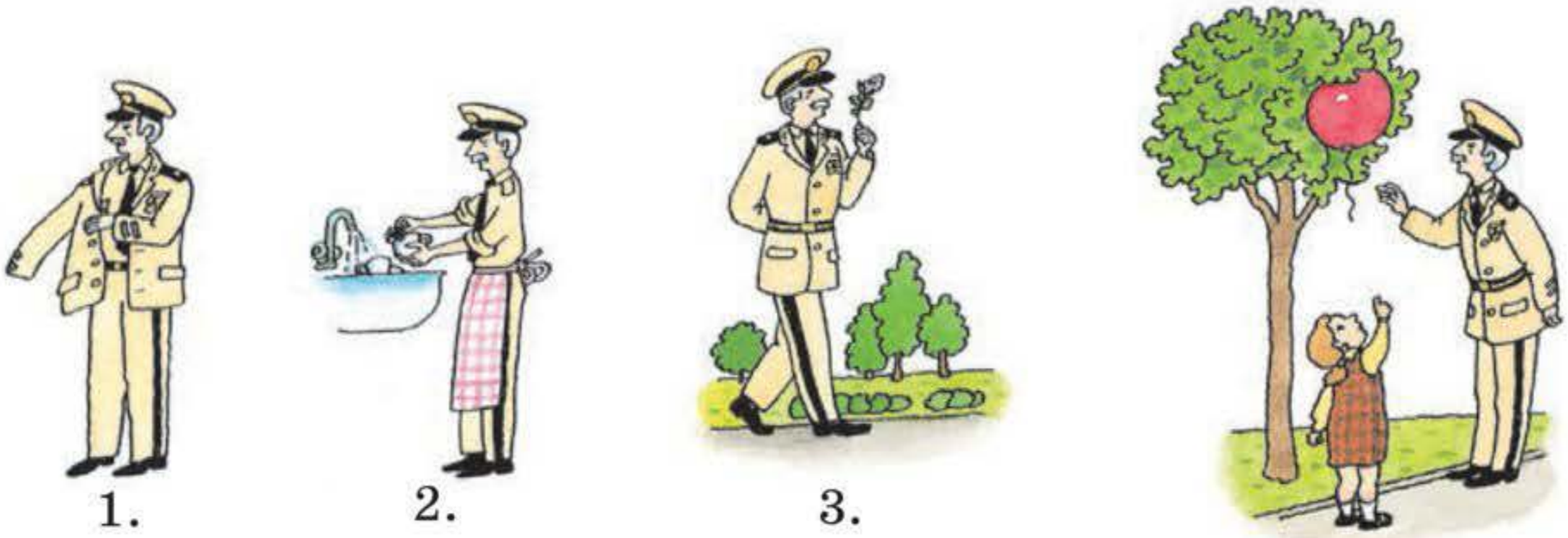
[d]	called	played	joined	enjoyed	opened
	closed	cleaned	lived	loved	showed
[t]	watched	jumped	looked	walked	dressed
	liked	finished	thanked		
[ɪd]	counted	hated			

B. *А теперь сам прочитай эти глаголы в прошедшем времени и проверь себя,* (*207*).

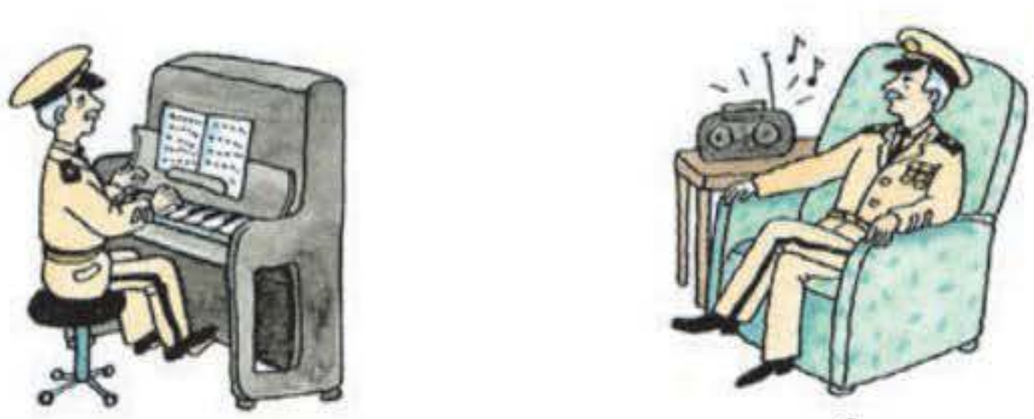
closed	opened	looked	loved	counted
jumped	walked	played	joined	liked
showed	dressed	watched	cleaned	hated

5. *В прошлые выходные генерал Грин никуда не торопился. Используя глаголы в рамке, расскажи, что он делал в прошлое воскресенье. Проверь себя,* (*208*).

walked, washed, played, listened, dressed, helped



1. 2. 3. 4.



5. 6.

6. *Пользуясь данными словосочетаниями, расскажи о том, что ты делал в прошлые выходные дни.*

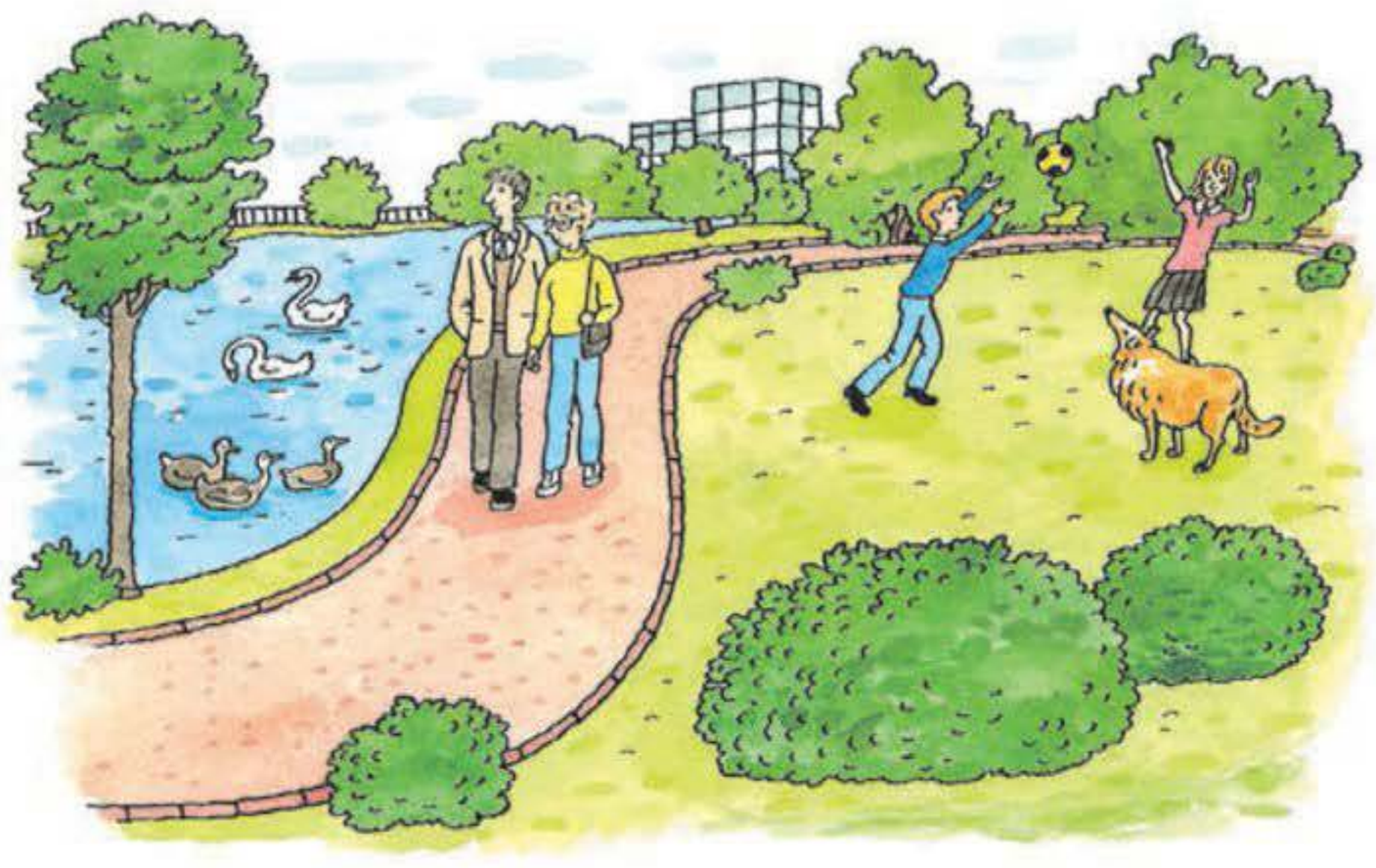
О б р а з е ц: Last weekend I played with my friends.

play with my friends
walk with my dog
wash cups and plates
clean my room
play on the computer
help my mother (father) about the house
play the piano
cook a nice dinner (lunch)
work in the garden (in the garage)
walk in the park
listen to music
watch a new film in the cinema (on television)
enjoy a good book

В англоязычных странах словом **weekend** называют субботу и воскресенье, а иногда и вторую половину пятницы, другими словами, это свободное время в конце недели, когда люди не работают и не ходят в школу. В русском языке обычно употребляют словосочетание ***выходные дни,*** хотя в последние годы можно встретить и слово ***уикенд.***

7. *Прочитай текст о том, как семейство Баркеров провело выходные дни, и 1) выбери из него все глаголы в прошедшем времени (кроме глагола* **to be [was/were]***); 2) подбери подходящее название к каждой части текста.*

a) The Barkers in the park
b) The Barkers at home
c) The weather at the weekend



THE BARKERS' WEEKEND

I. Last weekend was nice. The weather was fine. There were no clouds in the sky. The sky was blue. It was not windy. The day was sunny and warm. It was nice in the park. The trees and the grass were green and there were a lot of beautiful flowers there.

II. The Barkers were in the park that weekend. They usually go there in spring. The childen like playing in the park.

That day Sally and John played with their ball. Chase joined them. He jumped high. Mr and Mrs Barker walked near the lake under the tall trees and watched the water birds. Then Mr and Mrs Barker joined their children and they all played volleyball. They often play volleyball together.

III. At five o'clock the Barkers were at home. It was early. They played lotto and after that watched a new film on television. They enjoyed their weekend.

8. *Прочитай текст из задания 7 ещё раз и закончи эти предложения.*

1. Last weekend … .
2. … Sally and John … .
3. Chase … .
4. Mr and Mrs Barker … .
5. At five o'clock … .
6. In the evening the Barkers … .

What Do You Think?

What weekends are good and what weekends are bad?

Do It on Your Own

9. *Распредели эти глаголы в прошедшем времени на три колонки, в зависимости от того, как произносится (читается) окончание* **-ed**.

Listened, walked, opened, loved, looked, hated, enjoyed, cleaned, smiled, played, cooked, joined, thanked, watched, worked, counted, lived, kissed, helped.

[d]	[t]	[ɪd]

10. *Выполни задание 6 письменно.*

11. *Подготовься к диктанту.*

Dictation 7

Some, any, last month, four years ago, autumn, winter, in spring, January, August, March, July, November. There are twelve months in a year. There was no television in my

room. How many days are there in a week? Yesterday morning I washed my face and dressed. My breakfast was on the table. I liked it. After it I walked to school.

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
6	12	?
9	19	?

YOUR WORD BOX

ago, autumn, cloudy, dry, foggy, last, month, rainy, snowy, spring, summer, sunny, then, thousand, warm, was/were, weather, weekend, windy, winter, yesterday
January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December
There is/there are (there was/there were)
What is there...? How many...are there?
What's the weather like today?
It's hot. It's early. It's nice.

UNIT EIGHT

Holidays and Travelling

Step One

Do It Together

1. *Послушай диктора,* (209), *и скажи, что делали члены семьи Баркеров вчера утром.*

1. John	*a*) enjoyed his morning sleep
2. Sally	*b*) listened to music
3. Margaret	*c*) watched the News[1] on television
4. Harry	*d*) washed the plates after breakfast
5. George	*e*) worked in the garage
6. Chase	*f*) played football with some friends
7. Smokey	*g*) joined Sally in the kitchen

2. *Поработайте в парах и поговорите друг с другом о том, что было и чего не было на этом праздничном столе, когда его накрыли для гостей.*

О б р а з е ц: Was there any pizza? — Yes, there was.
Were there any eggs? — No, there weren't.

[1] **the News** — программа новостей

MEMO

Помимо тех глаголов, которые образуют прошедшее время при помощи **-ed** (их по традиции называют *правильными*), в английском языке есть целый ряд так называемых *неправильных* глаголов, форму которых в прошедшем времени надо заучивать. Вот некоторые из них, (*210*):

go — went	**have — had**	**take — took**
see — saw	**run — ran**	**meet — met**

3. *Послушай, что делали ученики* ***St. Mary's school*** *после уроков в прошлую пятницу, и повтори предложения за диктором,* (*211*).

1. Andrew *went* to the cinema. Alice *went* to the park. John *went* to the zoo. Harry *went* to the lake.
2. Andrew *had* soup for dinner. Alice *had* vegetables. John *had* chicken and rice. Harry *had* pizza and an ice cream.
3. Andrew *took* his dog to the park. Alice *took* her little kitten to the garden. John *took* his pet to the pond. Harry *took* his pet out into the street.
4. Andrew and his dog *ran* in the park. Alice and her kitten *ran* in the garden. John and his pet *ran* near the pond. Harry and his pet *ran* in the street.
5. Andrew *saw* a lot of birds in the park. Alice *saw* a lot of flowers in the garden. John *saw* a lot of fish in the pond. Harry *saw* a lot of cars in the street.
6. Andrew *met* his parents in the park. Alice *met* her sister in the garden. John *met* his friends near the pond. Harry *met* his teacher in the street.

4. *Посмотри на картинки и скажи:*

а) куда ходили дети в прошлый четверг;

Lissy/zoo

Ron/park

Betty/shop

Roy/garage

b) что они видели;

some birds

some flowers

some sweets

some cars

c) кого они встретили;

her friends

his granny

cousin Rachel

his brother

d) где они бегали;

zoo

park

street

garden

e) что они ели на ланч.

fish salad

chicken salad

vegetables

pizza

Проверь себя, (*212*).

5. *Выбери нужные слова, чтобы рассказать о своих выходных.*

1. My last weekend was	very good. not very good. very bad.
2. On Saturday morning I went to	school. the shop(s). sports school.
3. I had lunch	at home. at school. at the café.
4. For lunch I had	soup. fish. meat.
5. Then I	met my friends. went out with my parents. helped my mum (dad).
6. In the evening I	watched TV. took a good book. played on the computer.
7. On Sunday I went to	the park. the shop(s). the cinema.
8. I saw	my friends. some nice clothes. a new (good) film.
9. I usually always sometimes	like my weekends.

6. *Прочитай эти слова и проверь себя,* (*213*).

[eɪ]	face	say	hate	again	table
[ɪ]	ill	video	middle	picture	live
[æ]	ham	ran	apple	had	salad
[ŋ]	pink	sing	English	stocking	think
[aɪ]	driver	rice	child	spider	right
[ʌ]	lunch	cupboard	upstairs	under-stand	butter
[ju:]	Tuesday	you	tulip	student	music

7. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори новые слова, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (*214*).

A.

place [pleɪs] — *место*
train [treɪn] — *поезд*
travel [ˈtrævəl] — *путешествовать*
visit [ˈvɪzɪt] — *посещать, наносить визит; посещение, визит*
decide [dɪˈsaɪd] — *решать*
interesting [ˈɪntrəstɪŋ] — *интересный*
wonderful [ˈwʌndəfl] — *удивительный, чудесный*
museum [mju:ˈzɪ:əm] — *музей*

B.

place — places: a lot of places, good places, to see some places. Moscow is a good place: it is big and beautiful. Put the book in its place.

train — trains: an old train, two trains, to go by train, to take a train to London. The Barkers went to Scotland by train.

travel — travels: travelled; to travel to London, to travel a lot, to travel by train, to travel by car, to travel by bus, to travel by plane. Last autumn we travelled to Florida and had a good time.

visit — visits: visited; to visit interesting places, to visit Glasgow. Three years ago my family visited Finland.

visit — visits: a visit to London, a visit to Moscow.

decide — decides: decided; to decide to go by plane, to decide to travel. Last weekend my mother decided to take me to the zoo. We decided to go to Madrid by train.

interesting: an interesting film, an interesting book, interesting places. We went to Moscow last summer and saw a lot of interesting places.

wonderful: a wonderful day, a wonderful song, a wonderful lunch, wonderful weather. What wonderful weather we are having today!

museum — museums: an interesting museum, an old museum, to visit museums. Last Thursday we visited the London Museum.

8. *Послушай текст,* (215), *и скажи, хорошо ли провели свой уикенд члены семьи Баркеров.*

A VISIT TO SCOTLAND

Last weekend the Barkers decided to visit William and Beatrice and their children — Ann, Mary, Jim and Charley. On Friday they took the four o'clock train from London and travelled to Glasgow. William met them at the station in Glasgow and helped the Barkers with their bags. They all took a bus to the Barkers' house near Glasgow. Beatrice cooked a lot of nice things and they had a wonderful supper. John and Sally were tired and went to bed early.

On Saturday morning the weather was warm and sunny, and they decided to see Glasgow. William took them to Glasgow in his car and showed them a lot of interesting places. John and Sally loved Glasgow. In the afternoon they all went to a café and then watched television and played chess.

On Sunday they visited the Glasgow Museum and walked in the park. Late in the afternoon Harry, Margaret, Sally and John thanked William and Beatrice and went home by train. The Barkers had a wonderful weekend.

9. *Прочитай текст* **"A Visit to Scotland"** (*задание 8*) *и скажи, какие из следующих утверждений верны, а какие — нет.*

1.	The Barkers went to Glasgow on Friday.	Yes.	No.
2.	They went to Glasgow at two o'clock.	Yes.	No.
3.	Beatrice met them at the station.	Yes.	No.

4.	Beatrice cooked a wonderful supper.	Yes.	No.
5.	The weather on Saturday morning was cold and rainy.	Yes.	No.
6.	They travelled in Glasgow by bus.	Yes.	No.
7.	On Sunday they went to a museum.	Yes.	No.
8.	The Barkers went home by car.	Yes.	No.

Do It on Your Own

10. *Выпиши из текста глаголы в прошедшем времени, разделив их на правильные и неправильные.*

I (правильные)

1) decided
2) ...

II (неправильные)

1) took
2) ...

11. *Закончи эти предложения, используя в них новые слова.*

1. Sally watched a very i... film yesterday.
2. John Barker often t...s to Scotland by t... .
3. Smokey always sleeps in the hall. It's her p... .
4. David d...d to v... Italy in spring.
5. What w... weather we are having today!

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	22	?
11	7	?

Step Two

Do It Together

1. *Послушай диктора,* (*216*), *и скажи, идёт ли в этих фразах речь о прошлом или о настоящем.*

1. Harry Barker always (*watches/watched*) the News on television.

2. Chase and Smokey (*play/played*) and (*run/ran*) in the garden.
3. Sally (*watches/watched*) television in the evening.
4. John (*has/had*) chicken and vegetables for lunch.
5. The Barkers (*visit/visited*) their friends in America.
6. They (*decide/decided*) to thank their mum and dad.
7. The children (*travel/travelled*) to school by bus.

MEMO

В английском языке, так же как и в русском, глаголы могут использоваться в своей неопределённой форме. Но если в русском языке на неопределённую форму глагола указывают такие суффиксы, как ***-ать, -ять, -ить, -еть***, то в английском языке на неё указывает частица **to** перед глаголом. Сравни:

видеть — to see　　показать — to show
брать — to take　　бежать — to run

Он решил **брать** уроки французского. He decided **to take** French lessons.

2. *Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что эти люди решили делать в конце недели. Проверь себя,* (217).

Образец: Mark decided to go to the park at the weekend.

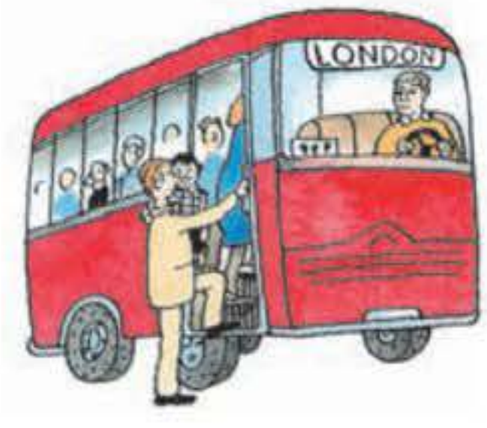
1. Mark

2. Fred

3. Jim and Mary

4. Polly

5. Emma and Kate



6. The Browns

7. General Green

8. Liz

3. *Придумай как можно больше сочетаний с выделенными словами.*

1) **to travel** by car, by bus, …
2) **to visit** granny, mother, …
3) **to listen** to the piano, …
4) **to see** a game, …
5) **(an) interesting** place, …
6) **(a) wonderful** time, …
7) **last** winter, …
8) **early** morning, …
9) **late** autumn, …

MEMO

Запомни прошедшее время следующих неправильных глаголов, (*218*).

begin — began
write — wrote
eat — ate [et]
read — read [red]
drink — drank
give — gave

4. *Послушай, как провели свой первый день каникул Эндрю и Элис, и повтори предложения за диктором,* (*219*).

1. Andrew began his day early. Alice began her day late.
2. Andrew ate cornflakes with milk in the morning. Alice ate porridge.
3. Andrew drank tea with milk. Alice drank coffee.
4. Andrew read a very interesting long book. Alice read two short books.
5. Andrew wrote a wonderful song. Alice wrote a song too.
6. Andrew gave a call to his friend. Alice gave a call to her parents.

5. *Посмотри на картинки и скажи:*

а) во сколько начались вчера занятия у девочек;

Emma's classes…

Betty's classes…

Lizzy's classes…

b) что они ели на обед;

Emma… for lunch.

Betty…

Lizzy…

c) что они пили вечером;

Emma… in the evening.

Betty…

Lizzy…

d) где они читали книги;

Emma… her book…

Betty…

Lizzy…

e) где они писали письма;

Emma… a letter[1]…

Betty…

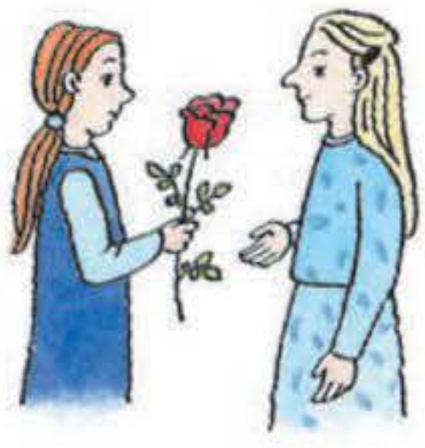
Lizzy…

[1] **a letter** [ˈletə] — письмо

f) что они подарили своей подруге Элис на день рождения.

Emma...

Alice...



Betty...

Lizzy...

Проверь себя, (*220*).

6. *Прочитай эти слова и проверь себя,* (*221*).

[ʌ]	mother	love	come	cousin	wonderful
[ɒ]	doll	watch	foggy	stop	often
[ŋ]	English	pink	ping-pong	think	interesting
[eə]	their	air	bear	hair	Mary
[e]	spell	bread	left	next	messy

7. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори новые слова, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (*222*).

A.

country ['kʌntri] — 1) *страна*; 2) *сельская, загородная местность*
holidays ['hɒlɪdɪz] — *каникулы, отпуск*
England ['ɪŋglənd] — *Англия*
Russia ['rʌʃə] — *Россия*
Russian ['rʌʃən] — *русский*
there [ðeə] — *там*
thing [θɪŋ] — *вещь*
letter ['letə] — 1) *письмо*; 2) *буква*

B.

country — countries: 1) countries, a big country, a small country. Italy is a country. Is Scotland a country? 2) in the country, to go to the country. We do not live in town, we live in the country. Last summer we often went to the country.

holidays: school holidays, winter holidays, summer holidays, long holidays, short holidays, for holidays. Where do you have your holidays? The children went to Scotland for their holidays.

England: England is a small, but very interesting country. We visited our friends in England.

Russia: Russia is my country. Is Russia a big country? — Yes, it is. Peter was in Russia last year.

Russian: Russian children, Russian schools. Does he speak Russian? Russians live in Russia.

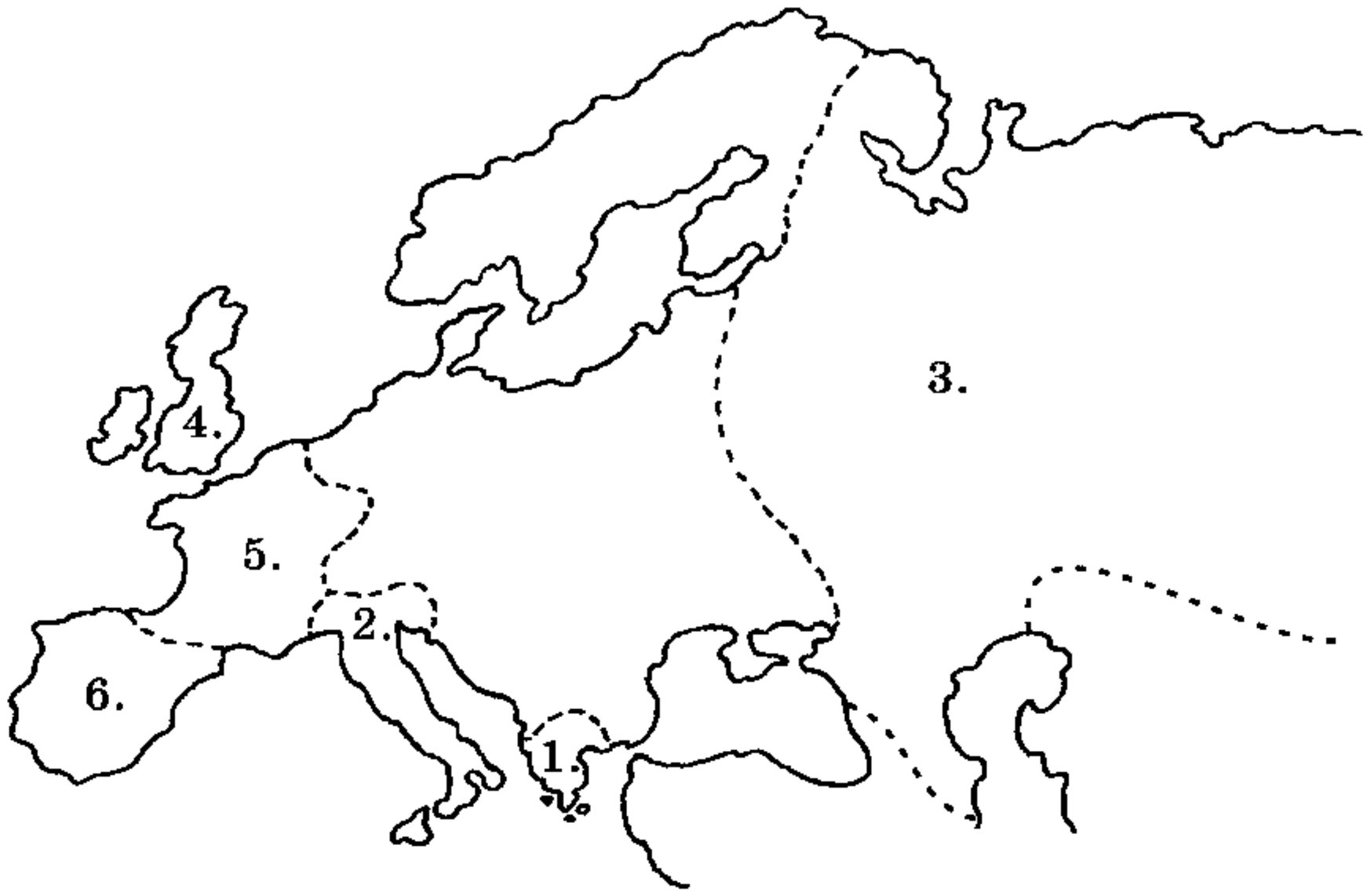
there: here and there. Do you see a big house there? I visited Scotland at the weekend, I went there by train.

thing — things: a lot of things, a lot of interesting things. You can see a lot of interesting things in England and in Russia.

letter — letters: 1) a long letter, a letter about your summer holidays. I'd like to write you a letter. John never writes letters to his friends. In winter I got three letters from my English friend. 2) There are 26 letters in the English alphabet[1]. How many letters are there in the Russian alphabet?

8. *Посмотри на изображения различных стран Европы и назови их. Проверь себя,* (223).

О б р а з е ц: Country One is Greece.



[1] **an alphabet** [ˈælfəbet] — алфавит

9. *Прочитай, куда ездили прошлым летом на каникулы эти студенты, и скажи, понравилось ли им там. Проверь себя,* (224).

О б р а з е ц: **a) Alice went to London for holidays last summer and she liked it there. b) Kate went to France for holidays last summer and she hated it there.**

LETTER ONE (*from Roy*)

...it was very interesting. We saw a lot of wonderful museums, parks and other[1] places. I enjoyed it very much. I think Italy is a beautiful country.

Love
Roy

LETTER TWO (*from Justin*)

...don't like the food. The days are hot and the nights are hot too. Greece in summer is not good for me. I'd like to be at home with you.

LETTER THREE (*from Jess Griffin*)

...a wonderful place. I'm enjoying my Russian holidays. I met a lot of boys and girls. Now I have some very good friends. Yesterday we went to an old town near Moscow and visited two museums. I saw a lot of interesting things there...

LETTER FOUR (*from Polly*)

...I am writing to you from Spain. The weather is wonderful. The sky is blue. There are no clouds in the sky. I walk a lot and see beautiful places. Sometimes I take my cousin with me. We think our holidays are very interesting...

---

[1] **other** ['ʌðə] — другой

What Do You Think?

Do you write a lot of letters to your friends? Why (not)?

Do It on Your Own

10. *Используя глаголы в скобках в прошедшем времени, напиши, как провёл Тедди Росс* **(Teddy Ross)** *свои прошлые каникулы.*

Teddy's last holidays (*to be*) very interesting. He (*to go*) to Russia. He (*to travel*) there by plane, by train and by car. He (*to walk*) a lot and (*to see*) a lot. He (*to like*) Moscow very much. He (*to visit*) a lot of museums, parks, cinemas and theatres. He (*to begin*) to understand Russian and (*to decide*) to learn[1] it.

11. *Строчки из двух писем перепутались в компьютере. Напиши эти два письма, как они были задуманы. Проверь себя,* (*225*).

Last summer I visited Italy. It was very cold in Helsinki, windy and rainy. I decided to go to Italy next summer again. I can't say I liked the country very much. It was very hot there but I liked Rome very much. Last summer I visited Finland.

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	9	?
11	6	?

Step Three

Do It Together

1. *Послушай диктора и скажи, куда ездили в отпуск эти люди и как они туда добирались. Проверь себя,* (*226*).

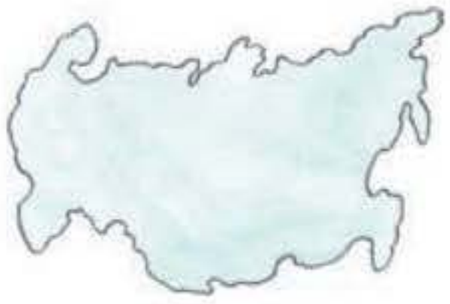
Образец: Polly went to Moscow for holidays.
She went there by plane.

---

[1] **to learn** [lɜ:n] — учить(ся)

Jane?
Miss Spark?
Larry?
Liz?
Mr Smith?

2. *Расскажи о привычках англичан, сравнив их с привычками жителей России.*



In England they

1) drink a lot of tea.

2) go to hot places for their holidays.
3) often have cornflakes for breakfast.
4) don't like living in flats.
5) love gardens and flowers.
6) often eat porridge for breakfast.
7) love playing and watching football.
8) usually have two or three children in a family.
9) like having pets at home.
10) work on computers a lot.
11) travel by car a lot.
12) have school holidays in winter, spring and summer.
13) don't often speak Russian.

In Russia they

1) drink a lot of tea too.

MEMO

Запомни прошедшее время следующих неправильных глаголов, (*227*):

make — made	send — sent	speak — spoke
do — did	come — came	understand — understood

3. *Послушай, что делали вчера Фред и Пэм, и повтори предложения за диктором,* (*228*).

1. Fred *made* porridge for breakfast. Pam *made* coffee and sandwiches for breakfast.
2. Fred *did* his room. Pam *did* her room too.
3. Fred *sent* a letter to his parents. Pam *sent* a letter to her granny.
4. After school Fred *came* home at four. Pam *came* home at three.
5. At school Pam *spoke* English and Russian. Fred *spoke* English and Russian too.
6. Pam *understood* her Russian friends at the party. Fred *understood* his Russian friends too.

4. *Посмотри на картинки и, употребив прошедшее время глаголов* **make, do, send, come, speak, understand,** *скажи, что в прошлую субботу делала Энн.*

О б р а з е ц: Last Saturday Ann made chicken for lunch.

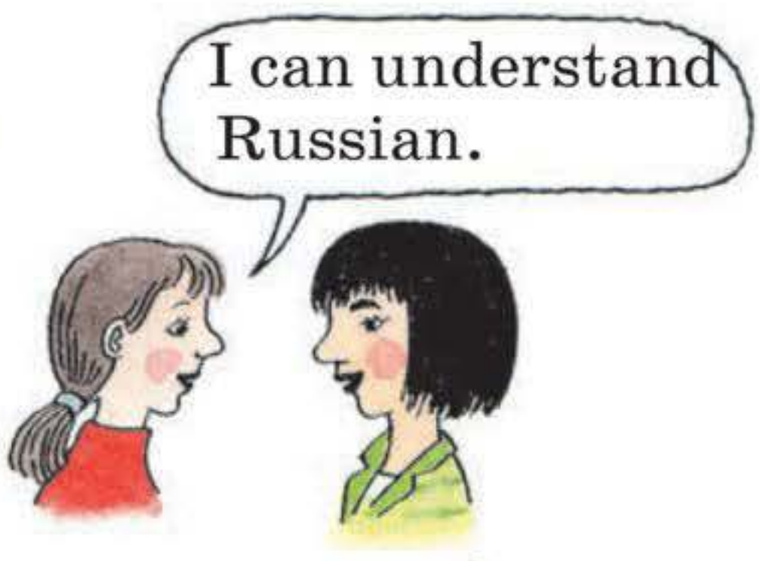
1.

2.

3.

4.

5.



6.

Проверь себя, (*229*).

5. *Прочитай эти слова и проверь себя,* (*230*).

[eə]	air	hair	their	there	
[i:]	me	clean	meet	teach	weekend
[ɒ]	watch	coffee	foggy	chocolate	was
[e]	them	ready	together	messy	vegetable
[æ]	hand	apple	garage	had	January
[ɪ]	dinner	kitchen	gym	ill	live
[u:]	soup	too	June	room	

6. *Познакомься с новыми словами. Повтори новые слова, словосочетания и предложения с ними за диктором,* (*231*).

A.

square [skweə] — *площадь*
sea [si:] — *море*
abroad [əˈbrɔ:d] — *за границу, за границей*
want [wɒnt] — *хотеть*
hotel [həʊˈtel] — *отель, гостиница*
capital [ˈkæpɪtl] — *столица*
city [ˈsɪti] — *крупный город*
soon [su:n] — *вскоре*

B.

square — squares: a big square, a square in a town, Red Square, in the square. When my parents were in Moscow, they visited Red Square.

sea — seas: in the sea, the Black Sea, the Red Sea. Fish swim in the sea. We went to the sea last Sunday.

abroad: to go abroad, to live abroad, to have holidays abroad. My cousin had wonderful holidays abroad last year.

want — wants, wanted: to want to go to the country. I want to go travelling. Mother wanted to go to Moscow by train.

hotel — hotels: a big hotel, in/at the hotel, to have a room in a hotel. When we were in London, we had a room in a big London hotel.

city — cities: Moscow is a city. London is a city too. There are a lot of cars and buses in big cities. *To do the city*: When we visited Russia, we went to Moscow and did the city.

capital — capitals: the capital of a country. Moscow is the capital of Russia. London is the capital of England.

make friends: Last summer little Bob lived in the country and made friends with Tom and Jack.

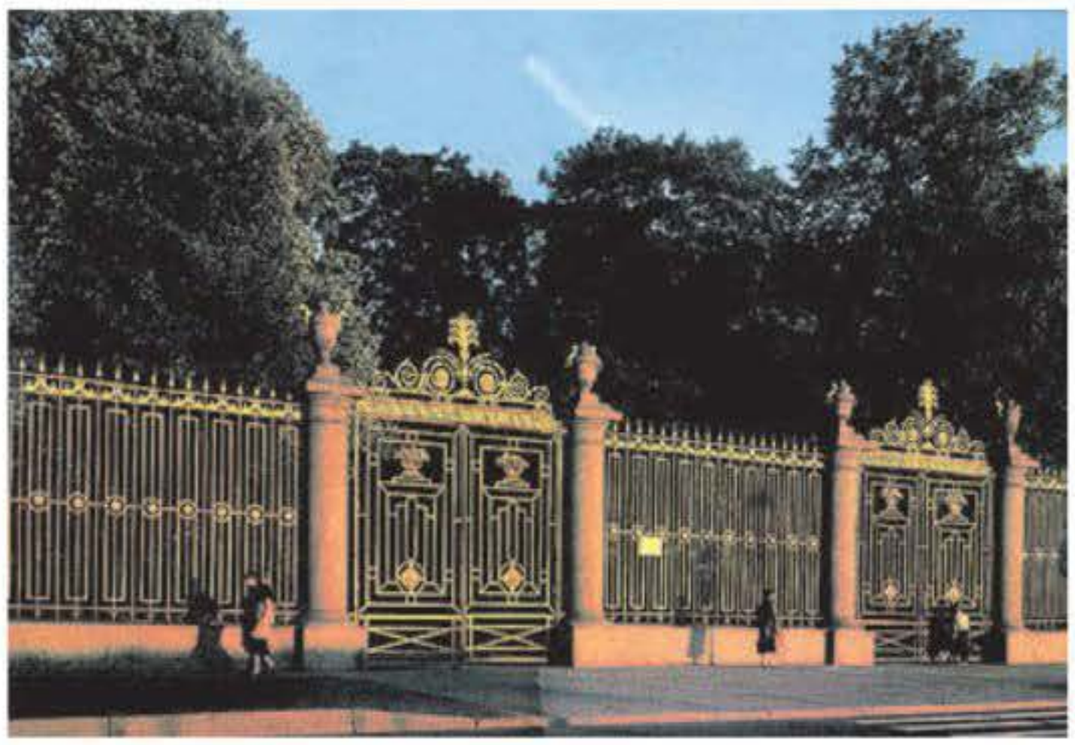
7. *Послушай,* (232), *а затем прочитай текст* **"Summer Holidays".**

SUMMER HOLIDAYS

Summer is coming and the Barkers are thinking about their holidays. Harry and Margaret Barker would like to go to Blackpool, to the sea, or to the Lake District. But the children want to go to France: they would like to visit Paris and to see Disneyland.

Last year John and Sally had wonderful holidays abroad too. They visited Russia and travelled to Moscow, the capital of the country, and then to St Petersburg [seɪnt ˈpiːtəzbɜːg]. In Moscow they lived at the Smirnovs' place but in St Petersburg they had a room in a hotel. They loved Moscow and they enjoyed St Petersburg very much.

the Russian Museum



the Summer Gardens

the Kremlin

the Bolshoi Theatre

In the two cities they saw a lot of wonderful places — streets, houses, museums and theatres. They met some Russian boys and girls and made friends with them. John spoke some Russian, and often understood his friends when they spoke it.

They did the capital and saw the Kremlin and Red Square and visited the Bolshoi Theatre. In St Petersburg they walked in the Summer Gardens and went to the Russian Museum.

John and Sally enjoyed their Russian holidays a lot. They sent a letter to the Smirnovs and thanked them. They wrote they would like to see the Smirnovs in London soon.

8. *Скажи, какие из утверждений в тексте* **"Summer Holidays"** *верны, а какие — нет.*

1. Blackpool is at the sea. Yes./No.
2. Harry and Margaret Barker would like to go to Paris this summer. Yes./No.
3. Last summer the Barker children had wonderful holidays in Scotland. Yes./No.
4. Last summer they visited three cities in Russia. Yes./No.
5. In St Petersburg they lived in a hotel. Yes./No.
6. In Russia Sally spoke some Russian. Yes./No.
7. They walked in the Summer Gardens in Moscow. Yes/No.
8. They sent a thank-you letter to the Smirnovs. Yes./No.

What Do You Think?

Why do a lot of tourists come to Moscow and St Petersburg?

Do It on Your Own

9. *Закончи и перепиши таблицу глаголов.*

	Настоящее время	Прошедшее время		Настоящее время	Прошедшее время
1	show	showed	8	begin	
2	have		9	give	
3		sent	10		met
4	take		11		read
5		spoke	12	come	
6	run		13		made
7		wrote	14	do	

10. *Напиши, столицами каких стран являются эти города.*

Образец: Rome is … . Rome is the capital of Italy.

1. Moscow is … . *2*. Paris is … . *3*. Madrid is … . *4*. London is … . *5*. Helsinki is … .

11. *Напиши, куда хотели поехать и что хотели увидеть или посетить члены семьи Баркеров летом, используя прошедшее время глагола* **to want**.

Образец: The Barker children (John and Sally) wanted to see Disneyland.

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
9	13	?
10	5	?
11	4	?

Step Four

Do It Together

1. *Послушай диктора,* (233), *и скажи, в этих фразах речь идёт о прошлом или о настоящем.*

1. In England they (*have/had*) tea at 5 o'clock.
2. Boris usually (*comes/came*) home at 3 o'clock.
3. Boris (*comes/came*) home at 4 o'clock.
4. We (*do/did*) a lot of things in the garden.
5. Sasha (*speaks/spoke*) English well.
6. We (*want/wanted*) to go to Scotland in summer.

2. *Расскажи о том, куда и как ты ездил на каникулы в прошлом году, и о том, куда, как и почему ты хочешь отправиться во время каникул в этом году.*

Last year I went to			Moscow St Petersburg		for my holidays.
I went there by			bus. plane. train. car.		
This year I'd like to go to			the country England		for my holidays.
I'd like to travel by			bus. plane. train. ship.		
I can	see do eat	a lot of	interesting nice good new	places things	there.

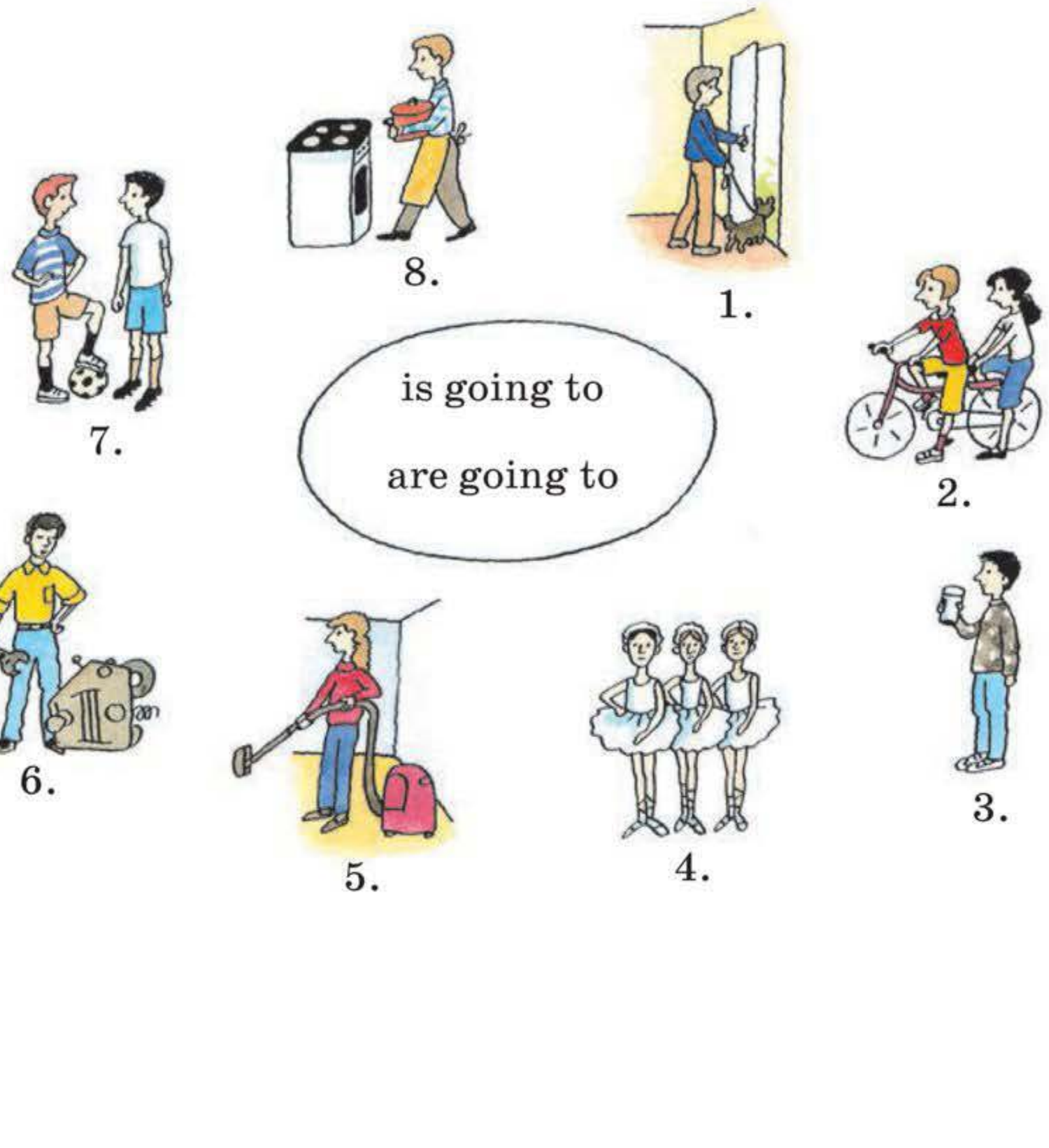
MEMO

Для того чтобы рассказать о каком-то действии в будущем, в английском языке часто используется оборот **to be going to**, который напоминает типичное для русского языка выражение ***«собираться сделать что-то»***, (*234*).

I am/I'm	going to read.	Я собираюсь читать.
He is/He's	going to play.	Он собирается играть.
She is/She's	going to write.	Она собирается писать.
It is/It's	going to close.	Он (магазин) собирается закрываться.
We are/We're	going to cook.	Мы собираемся готовить.
You are/You're	going to jump.	Вы собираетесь (Ты собираешься) прыгать.
They are/They're	going to swim.	Они собираются плавать.

3. *Посмотри на картинки и скажи, что собираются делать люди, изображённые на них.*

О б р а з е ц: The boy is going to take his dog out.



4. *Посмотри на таблицу и скажи, как образуются вопросительные и отрицательные предложения с* **be going to.**

?	—
Am I going to read?	I am not (I'm not) going to read.
Is he going to play?	He is not (isn't) going to play.
Is she going to write?	She is not (isn't) going to write.
Is it going to close?	It is not (isn't) going to close.
Are you going to jump?	You are not (aren't) going to jump.
Are we going to cook?	We are not (aren't) going to cook.
Are they going to swim?	They are not (aren't) going to swim.

5. *Выбери нужный ответ к этим вопросам о том, как ты собираешься провести лето.*

1. Are you going to swim in summer?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

2. Are you going to play games with your friends?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

3. Are you going to sleep a lot?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

4. Are you going to watch a lot of films on television?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

5. Are you going to read good books?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

6. Are you going to visit your granny and grandad?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

7. Are you going to write to your friends?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

8. Are you going to eat a lot of ice cream?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

9. Are you going to travel by plane?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

10. Are you going to speak English?
— Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

6. *Послушай, как диктор читает текст* **"Jane Comes to Moscow"**, (235), *прочитай его самостоятельно и выбери правильный ответ к следующим за текстом вопросам.*

JANE COMES TO MOSCOW

Jane is from Glasgow. But now she is living with her friend's family in Moscow. Her friend's name is Lena. Jane came to Moscow two days ago. She came to the capital of Russia for holidays. Jane is going to be in Moscow a week. Lena is going to take Jane to see the Kremlin, Red Square, Gorky Park. The girls are going to walk the streets of Moscow and visit some Moscow museums and shops. Jane would like to see some Russian films. She speaks some Russian and understands it a bit[1]. Lena is going to take her friend to the cinema. They are going to have a very good time.

[1] **a bit** — немного

1. Is Jane from London?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
2. Is she living in London now?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
3. Is she living in a hotel?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
4. Is her friend's name Lena?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
5. Is Lena going to take Jane to Red Square?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
6. Are the two girls going to the shops?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.
7. Are they going to visit Moscow museums?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.
8. Are they going to see some Russian films?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.
9. Are the friends going to have a good time?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

7. *Скажи, что собираются делать подруги в каждый день пребывания Джейн в Москве. Проверь себя,* (*236*).

О б р а з е ц: On Monday Jane is going to visit Red Square.

Monday	Red Square	Jane
Tuesday	The Kremlin	Jane and Lena
Wednesday	The Bolshoi Theatre	Jane and Lena
Thursday	The "Rossia" Cinema	Jane
Friday	Gorky Park	Jane and Lena

Saturday	Moscow shops	Jane
Sunday	Moscow streets and the Moscow Metro	Jane and Lena

8. *Скажи, что Джейн не собирается делать во время своего пребывания в Москве. Проверь себя,* (237).

О б р а з е ц: Jane is not going to visit Moscow Zoo.

to visit Moscow Zoo, to write a letter to her parents,
to drive a car, to cook dinners, to speak English,
to travel to St Petersburg, to meet her English friends,
to swim in the swimming pool

9. ***A.*** *Повтори эту рифмовку за диктором,* (238).

I'M GOING TO HAVE

I'm going to have some salad.
What salad are you going to have?
Cheese salad, cheese salad. I'm going to have some salad.
When are you going to have it?
In the evening, in the evening. I'm going to have it
in the evening.
Where are you going to have it?
In a café, in a café. I'm going to have it in a café.

I'm going to have some cake.
What cake are you going to have?
Chocolate cake, chocolate cake. I'm going to have some cake.
When are you going to have it?
In the morning, in the morning. I'm going to have it
in the morning.
Where are you going to have it?
At home, at home. I'm going to have it at home.

I'm going to have some pie.
What pie are you going to have?

Apple pie, apple pie. I'm going to have some apple pie.
When are you going to have it?
At five, at five. I'm going to have it at five.
Where are you going to have it?
At MacDonald's, at MacDonald's.
I'm going to have it at MacDonald's.

B. *Попробуйте вместе дописать рифмовку, добавив к ней ещё два-три куплета. (Возможные варианты: 1) soup; 2) ice-cream; 3) juice.)*

Do It on Your Own

10. *Заменив инфинитивы глаголов нужной формой в прошедшем времени, напиши, как Вера и Саша провели каникулы за рубежом.*

HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND

Last year Vera and her brother Sasha (*to have*) a wonderful holiday abroad. They (*to visit*) Glasgow, a big city in Scotland. They (*to travel*) by plane from Moscow to London and then they (*to go*) to Scotland by train. Vera and Sasha (*to like*) the city very much. They (*to walk*) the streets of Glasgow, (*to see*) its parks, streets and museums. They (*to make*) friends with a lot of boys and girls and (*to decide*) to go to Scotland again.

11. *Закончи и напиши предложения о том, что братья Стив и Рик собираются/не собираются делать на следующей неделе.*

1. Steve (*am, is, are*) going to drive his new car on Tuesday.
2. Steve and Rick (*am, is, are*) going to the cinema on Friday.
3. (*Am, Is, Are*) you going to the park on Sunday, Rick?
4. We (*am, is, are*) not going to the shops on Thursday.
5. Rick and Steve (*am, is, are*) going to Westminster Abbey on Saturday.

12. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнены задания.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
10	9	?
11	5	?

Step Five

Do It Together

1. ***A.*** *Послушай, как диктор читает эти три открытки, присланные из разных городов мира, и заполни пропуски в текстах,* (239).

Dear Mark, 1.10

I'm writing from Glasgow. I love it here. Glasgow is very ... . I'm going to live in a small and ... hotel. The weather is fine: ... and ... . See you in London.

Colin

Dear father, 10.11

I'm enjoying Rome very much. I go to museums in the morning and in the afternoon and ... at nice little cafés. It's cool[1] here in late autumn but not ... . I like this ... . This afternoon I'm going to Florence for 2 days. I know I'm going to ... it. Give my love to mum and granny.

Sarah

Dear Pam, 8.08

Florida is very beautiful but ... . We have no cloudy days at all. We swim a lot. The water is very ... . In the morning we have ... in the hotel. In the ... it's very hot and we don't eat, but in the ... we go to a nice little café to have our ... . We ... it here. Give our love to William. See you in Leeds.

Rose and Sam

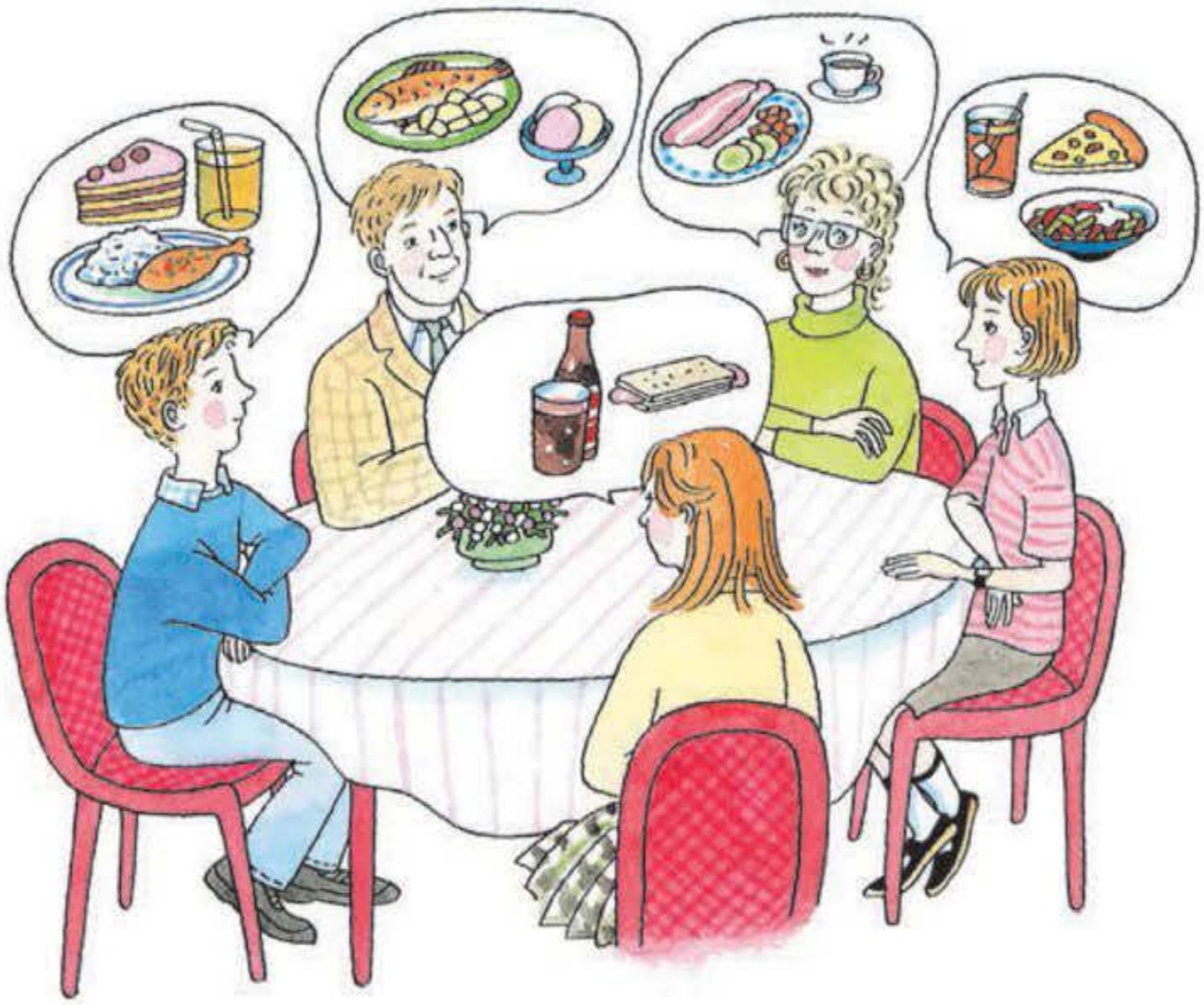
B. *Скажи, из каких стран присланы эти открытки.*

---

[1] **cool** [ku:l] — прохладно

2. *Посмотри на картинку и скажи, что собираются заказать члены семьи Баркеров в кафе. Проверь себя,* (240).

О б р а з е ц: John is going to have a glass of apple juice.



3. *Представьте себе, что вы в ресторане или в кафе. Работая в парах, расскажите друг другу, что бы вы выбрали.*

1. A.: What are you going to have?
B.: I'm going to have some soup.
A.: What soup?
B.: I'd like chicken soup. And you?
A.: I'd like some vegetable soup.

2. A.: (1) .....?
B.: I'm going to have some salad.
A.: (2) .....?
B.: (3) ... (fish, cheese, green, chicken, tomato-and-cucumber) salad. And you?
A.: (4) .....

3. A.: (5) .....?
B.: I'm going to have some ice cream.
A.: (6) .....?

B.: (7) ... (chocolate, vanilla, banana) ice cream. And you?
A.: (8) .....

4. A.: (9) .....?
B.: I'm going to have some juice.
A.: (10) .....?
B.: (11) ... (orange, apple, grape) juice. And you?
A.: I'm going to have apple juice.

4. *Выбери из этих предложений и прочитай только те, которые соответствуют действительности.*

MY SUNDAY

1. On Sunday I'm going to get up late.
2. I'm going to have a nice breakfast.
3. I'm not going to clean my room.
4. I'm going to walk in the park in the afternoon.
5. I'm not going to play with my friends.
6. I'm not going to watch a lot of television.
7. I'm going to the cinema or to the theatre with my mum and dad.
8. I'm going to read a nice book.
9. I'm not going to my friend's party.

5. *Посмотри, как выглядят эти известные места в Лондоне, и повтори их названия за диктором,* (241).

1. The Tower of London

2. The White Tower

3. Westminster Abbey

4. The Houses of Parliament

Лондонский Тауэр **(The Tower of London)** — одна из главных достопримечательностей Лондона. Это большая крепость, за прочными стенами которой находятся дворцы, башни и другие здания. За свою многовековую историю Тауэр был не только укреплением, но и дворцом, местом хранения оружия и драгоценностей королевской семьи и даже тюрьмой. На многих фотографиях Тауэра вы можете увидеть большое четырёхугольное здание с зубчатыми стенами и четырьмя башенками, три из которых квадратные и одна — круглая. Это здание называется по-английски **The White Tower**, и его легко узнать на фотографиях и рисунках. Об истории Тауэра можно было бы написать сотни томов.

Вестминстерское аббатство **(Westminster Abbey)** — один из старейших кафедральных соборов Великобритании. Здание построено в готическом стиле. По традиции здесь проходит церемония коронации британских монархов. Некоторые из них похоронены здесь же. Кроме монархов здесь похоронены и другие известные люди. Расположено Вестминстерское аббатство недалеко от здания ***парламента*** **(The Houses of Parliament)**, где заседает английский парламент — палата лордов и палата общин. По обе стороны здания парламента находятся высокие башни. На одной из них установлены знаменитые часы с колоколом **Big Ben**, на другой — британский флаг **Union Jack**. В здании парламента проводятся экскурсии, а желающие могут даже послушать парламентские дебаты.

6. ***A****. Прочитай текст про себя и скажи, куда Юра Смирнов и его сестра собираются поехать летом.*

YURA'S SUMMER HOLIDAYS

In Russia we have school holidays in spring, in summer, in autumn and in winter. Our summer holidays are long. They usually begin in June or July and finish in August. School begins in September.

Russian schoolchildren say that they like their summer holidays very much. Some boys and girls travel in Russia a lot. They travel by car, by bus, by train or by plane. Russia is a big country and it has a lot of interesting places and a lot of interesting things.

This summer I'm going abroad for holidays. My sister and I are going to London, the capital of England, by plane. We

1. The White Tower in the Tower of London

2. Hyde Park. The Speaker's Corner

3. The Lake District

4. The Houses of Parliament and Big Ben

would like to see a lot of places in London — the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament and Hyde Park. We would like to see London Zoo. My English friends say they are going to take us to Scotland and to the Lake District. They say we are going to have a very good time there.

B. *Послушай, как читает этот текст диктор,* (242). *Прочитай его вслух.*

C. *Выбери из следующих предложений только те, которые соответствуют содержанию текста* **"Yura's Summer Holidays".**

1. In Russia winter school holidays are long.
2. Summer school holidays begin in June or in July.
3. All schoolchildren in Russia travel a lot.
4. Russia is a very big country.
5. Russia has a lot of interesting places and interesting things.
6. Yura is going to England in summer.
7. Yura is going to England with his parents.
8. Yura and his sister are going to visit Scotland. They are not going to visit the Lake District.

7. *Послушай, как диктор задаёт вопросы о твоих каникулах, и ответь на них,* (243).

1. Where do you usually go for your holidays?
2. Do you enjoy going there?
3. When do you usually go to the country?
4. Do you go to the country by train, by bus or by car?
5. Do you like travelling by train?
6. Where can you go by train?
7. What can you do on the train?
8. Where can you go by plane?
9. What can you do on the plane?
10. Do you sometimes travel by ship? Where to?
11. Is your town an interesting place?
12. What can you do in your town in summer?

13. What are the three things you like doing in summer?
14. Do you like summer holidays? Why?

8. *Прочитай, что Юра говорит о своих летних каникулах, и расскажи о своих, используя его рассказ в качестве образца.*

I usually go to the country for my summer holidays and I enjoy it there.

Last summer I went to the sea with my parents. We travelled there by train. I liked the sea very much.

This summer I'm going to England. My sister and I are going to live at our friends' place. We are going to see some interesting places in England and Scotland.

Some day[1] I would like to go abroad to the USA and have my holidays in Florida.

9. *Послушай и повтори за диктором,* (*244*).

SUMMER IS COMING

Look, look — summer is coming.
Summer is coming soon.
Flowers are opening,
Grass is growing[2].
Summer is coming soon.
Cows are mooing,
Cats are mewing.
Summer is coming soon.
Dogs are barking,
Hens are clucking.
Summer is coming soon.
Horses are neighing.
Boys and girls are playing.
Look, look — summer is coming,
Summer is coming soon.

---

1 **some day** — когда-нибудь
2 **to grow** [grəʊ] — расти

10. *При выезде из страны Юре пришлось заполнять миграционную карту. Однако он не смог заполнить её до конца. Помоги ему.*

«В» (Выезд/*Departure*)

Российская Федерация	**Russian Federation**
Миграционная карта *Migration Card*	5 0 0 4 0 4 6 8 0 7 9 8
Фамилия/*Surname*	S M I R N O V
Имя/*Given name*	Y U R I
Отчество/*Patronymic*	I V A N O V I C H

Дата рождения/*Date of birth*

День *Day* | **Месяц** *Month* | **Год** *Year*

Пол/*Sex*

Муж/*Male* ☑ **Жен/*Female*** ☐

№ паспорта/*Passport No.*

Гражданство/*Nationality*

Цель визита/*Purpose of visit*:

Служебная/*Service* ☐ **Туризм/*Tourism*** ☐

Коммерческая/*Commerce* ☐

Учёба/*Education* ☐ **Работа/*Employment*** ☐

Частная/*Private* ☐ **Транзит/*Transit*** ☐

Адрес (организация) в России *Address (host organization) in Russia*:

Срок пребывания/*Term of stay:*
С/*From*: **До/*Until*:**

Подпись/*Signature*:

Для служебных отметок/*Official use only*

Въезд/*Arrival* **Выезд/*Departure***

Do It on Your Own

11. *Напиши эти предложения, употребив глаголы в скобках в прошедшем времени.*

1. When I was in London, I (*speak*) English and (*understand*) it. *2.* In the afternoon John (*write*) a letter to his friend Yura and (*send*) it. *3.* At lunch we (*eat*) chicken and rice and (*drink*) tea. *4.* Alice (*go*) to Hyde Park and (*meet*) her friend Sally there. *5.* When mum (*come*) home, she (*begin*) making supper. *6.* The Smiths (*have*) three little children and (*take*) them to the Zoo on Sundays.

12. *Напиши открытку о своих планах на лето, которую ты смог бы послать Джону или Сэлли Баркер.*

Dear	John, Sally,			
Summer is coming and I'm thinking about my holidays.				
The weather is	cold and rainy. hot and sunny.			
I'd like to go to	the country the sea	in	June July August	with my parents. with my sister. with my brother. with my friends.
I'd like to go there by	car. bus. train. plane. ship.			
I can	swim play games see a lot of interesting things			there.

Enjoy your holidays!
Love...

13. *Подготовься к диктанту.*

Dictation 8

Wonderful weather, to travel by train, to go to the country, the capital of Russia, Red Square, a hotel at the sea. Yura went to England and visited a lot of places there. He saw interesting museums in London. He is going abroad again soon.

14. *Проверь себя и определи, насколько успешно выполнено задание.*

№ задания	Максимально	Твой результат
11	12	?

YOUR WORD BOX

abroad, capital, city, country, decide, England, holidays, hotel, interesting, letter, museum, place, Russia, Russian, sea, soon, square, there, thing, train, travel, visit, want, wonderful; be going to, put smth in its place, go/travel by train (bus, etc.), take a train (bus, etc.), in the country, go to the country, for holidays, speak Russian (English), here and there, write a letter to smb, in the square, go abroad

the Houses of Parliament
the Tower (of London)
the London Museum
the Russian Museum
the Black Sea
the Kremlin
the Lake District
the Summer Gardens
Red Square
St Petersburg
Brighton
Westminster Abbey
Hyde Park
Disneyland

Англо-русский словарь

Aa

abroad [əˈbrɔːd] за границей;
за границу
go abroad поехать за границу
after [ˈɑːftə] после
again [əˈgeɪn] снова, опять
ago [əˈgəʊ] тому назад
airport [ˈeəpɔːt] аэропорт
all [ɔːl] весь, вся, все
all the rest* всё остальное
alphabet* [ˈælfəbet] алфавит
always [ˈɔːlweɪz] всегда
apple [ˈæpl] яблоко
apple tree яблоня
April [ˈeɪprəl] апрель
armchair [ˌɑːmˈtʃeə] кресло
August [ˈɔːgəst] август
autumn [ˈɔːtəm] осень
in (the) autumn осенью

Bb

banana [bəˈnɑːnə] банан
bathroom [ˈbɑːθrʊm] ванная комната
be (*am, is, are*) [biː] быть, находиться, являться
be born родиться
be going to do smth собираться сделать что-либо
bear [beə] медведь
beautiful [ˈbjuːtɪfl] прекрасный
bedroom [ˈbedrʊm] спальня
bedroom window окно спальни
bee* [biː] пчела
begin (*began*) [bɪˈgɪn] начинать
behind [bɪˈhaɪnd] за, сзади, позади
bit* [bɪt] немного
blackboard [ˈblækbɔːd] доска (*школьная*)
Blackpool [ˈblækpuːl] г. Блэкпул (*Великобритания*)
the **Black Sea** [ˌblækˈsiː] Чёрное море
the **Bolshoi Theatre** [bɒlˌʃɔɪ ˈθɪətə] Большой театр
bookcase [ˈbʊkkeɪs] книжный шкаф
bread [bred] хлеб
brown bread чёрный хлеб
white bread белый хлеб
bread plate хлебница
breakfast [ˈbrekfəst] завтрак
after breakfast после завтрака
have breakfast завтракать
for breakfast на завтрак
brother [ˈbrʌðə] брат
bus stop [ˈbʌs ˌstɒp] автобусная остановка

---

* Слова, обозначенные звёздочкой, не предназначены для активного владения учащимися.

at the bus stop на остановке автобуса
but [bʌt] но
butter [ˈbʌtə] масло

Cc

café [ˈkæfeɪ] кафе
can (*can't*) [kæn] мочь; уметь (не мочь, не уметь)
capital [ˈkæpɪtl] столица
captain [ˈkæptən] капитан
castle [ˈkɑːsl] крепость
chair [tʃeə] стул
cheese [tʃiːz] сыр
cheeseburger [ˈtʃiːzˌbɜːgə] чизбургер
chest* [tʃest] сундук
chicken [ˈtʃɪkən] цыплёнок
child [tʃaɪld] ребёнок
children [ˈtʃɪldrən] дети
chocolate [ˈtʃɒklət] шоколад
city [ˈsɪti] город (*крупный*)
cinema [ˈsɪnəmə] кино
go to the cinema ходить в кино
class [klɑːs] класс, занятие, урок
after classes после занятий
have classes заниматься
classroom [ˈklɑːsrʊm] класс, классная комната, комната для занятий
clean [kliːn] чистый
cloudy [ˈklaʊdi] облачный
club [klʌb] клуб
coffee [ˈkɒfi] кофе
Coke [kəʊk] кока-кола, кола
come (*came*) [kʌm] приходить
come home приходить домой
come to school приходить в школу
computer [kəmˈpjuːtə] компьютер
cool [kuːl] прохладный
copeck* [ˈkəʊpek] копейка
cornflakes [ˈkɔːnfleɪks] корнфлекс, кукурузные хлопья
cosy [ˈkəʊzi] уютный
country [ˈkʌntri] 1) страна; 2) сельская местность, деревня
go to the country поехать за город
in the country за городом, на даче
cousin [ˈkʌzən] двоюродный брат, двоюродная сестра
crow* [krəʊ] ворона
cube* [kjuːb] куб
cucumber [ˈkjuːkʌmbə] огурец
cupboard [ˈkʌbəd] буфет, шкафчик

Dd

daughter [ˈdɔːtə] дочь
December [dɪˈsembə] декабрь
decide [dɪˈsaɪd] решать
departure [dɪˈpɑːtʃə] отъезд
dictation* [dɪkˈteɪʃən] диктант
dinner [ˈdɪnə] обед (*ужин*)
after dinner после обеда
have dinner обедать
for dinner на обед
Disneyland [ˈdɪzniˌlænd] Диснейленд
do [duː] делать
do English* изучать английский язык

do the room* убирать комнату
do the city осматривать город
downstairs [ˌdaʊnˈsteəz] вниз, внизу
go downstairs идти вниз, спускаться
dress [dres] одеваться
drink (*drank*) [drɪŋk] пить
drive (*drove*) [draɪv] вести машину; ехать в машине
dry [draɪ] сухой

Ee

early [ˈɜːli] рано
eat (*ate*) [iːt(et)] есть
education [ˌedjuˈkeɪʃn] образование
eighty [ˈeɪti] восемьдесят
enjoy (*doing smth*) [ɪŋˈʤɔɪ] наслаждаться; делать что-то с удовольствием
England [ˈɪŋglənd] Англия

Ff

face [feɪs] 1) лицо; 2) циферблат
family [ˈfæməli] семья
family and friends* родные и друзья
family tree* родословное дерево
February [ˈfebrʊəri] февраль
female [ˈfiːmeɪl] женский
fifty [ˈfɪfti] пятьдесят
finish (*doing smth*) [ˈfɪnɪʃ] заканчивать (*делать что-либо*)
fish* [fɪʃ] рыба (*мн. ч.* — fish *или* fishes)
fish* ловить рыбу
flat [flæt] квартира
floor [flɔː] 1) пол; 2) этаж
flower [ˈflaʊə] цветок
foggy [ˈfɒgi] туманный
It's foggy. Туманно.
forty [ˈfɔːti] сорок
fridge* [frɪʤ] холодильник
friend [frend] друг
from [frɒm] с
front [frʌnt] 1) фронт; 2) передний; 3) передняя сторона; фасад
in front of [ɪnˈfrʌnt əv] перед (*чем-либо*)
fruit* [fruːt] фрукты

Gg

garage [ˈgærɪʤ] гараж
garden [ˈgɑːdn] сад
the **Summer Gardens** Летний сад
get up [ˌget ˈʌp] вставать (*с постели*)
give (*gave*) [gɪv] давать
go [gəʊ] идти
go to bed ложиться спать
go by bus (*train*) ехать автобусом (*поездом*)
go to the cinema ходить в кино
go home идти домой
go to school ходить в школу, учиться
go to the shop(s) ходить в магазин

grow (*grew*) [grəʊ/(gru:)] расти
gym* [ʤɪm] спортивный зал

Hh

hair [heə] волосы
half [hɑ:f] половина
  at half past eight в половине девятого
ham [hæm] ветчина, окорок
  ham and eggs яичница с ветчиной
hamburger ['hæmbɜ:gə] гамбургер
hand [hænd] рука (*кисть*)
hate [heɪt] ненавидеть
have (*had*) [hæv] иметь
help [help] помогать
her [hɜ:] её, ей
here [hɪə] здесь
  here and there здесь и там, повсюду
him [hɪm] его, ему
holidays ['hɒlɪdɪz] каникулы, отпуск, отдых
  for holidays на каникулы, в отпуск, на отдых
home [həʊm] дом
  at home дома
hotel [həʊ'tel] гостиница
  in/at the hotel в гостинице
hour ['aʊə] час (60 минут)
house (*houses*) [haʊs/('haʊzɪz)] дом
  the **Houses of Parliament** палаты парламента (*британского*)
hundred ['hʌndrəd] сто, сотня
husband ['hʌzbənd] муж
  husband and wife муж и жена

Ii

ice cream [ˌaɪs'kri:m] мороженое
  chocolate ice cream шоколадное мороженое
  vanilla ice cream ванильное мороженое
ill [ɪl] больной
  be ill болеть
interesting ['ɪntrəstɪŋ] интересный

Jj

January ['ʤænjʊərɪ] январь
juice [ʤu:s] сок
  apple juice яблочный сок
  orange juice апельсиновый сок
  tomato juice томатный сок
July [ʤu:'laɪ] июль
June [ʤu:n] июнь

Kk

kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] кухня (*помещение*)
know (*knew*) [nəʊ] знать
Kremlin ['kremlɪn] Кремль

Ll

the **Lake District** ['leɪk ˌdɪstrɪkt] Озёрный край
late [leɪt] поздний, поздно
last [lɑ:st] последний, прошлый
  last spring прошлой весной
  last Monday в прошлый понедельник
  last month в прошлом месяце
learn (*learnt*) [lɜ:n/(lɜ:nt)] учить(ся)

left [left] левый
on the left слева
on smb's left слева от кого-либо
letter* ['letə] 1) буква; 2) письмо
write a letter to smb написать кому-либо письмо
light [laɪt] светлый, лёгкий
listen (*to*) ['lɪsən] слушать кого-либо
live [lɪv] жить
live in the country жить за городом
living room ['lɪvɪŋrʊm] жилая комната
look (*at*) [lʊk] смотреть (на)
lotto ['lɒtəʊ] лото
play lotto играть в лото
lot (*of*) [lɒt(əv)] много
love [lʌv] любить
lunch [lʌntʃ] ланч, еда в середине дня
after lunch после ланча (*обеда*)
have lunch обедать
for lunch на ланч (*на обед*)

Mm

make (*made*) [meɪk] делать (сделать)
make friends подружиться
male [meɪl] мужской
many ['meni] много (*об исчисл. в вопросах и отрицаниях*)
how many сколько
March [mɑ:tʃ] март
May [meɪ] май
me [mi:] меня; мне, мной
meet (*met*) [mi:t] 1) встретить; 2) познакомиться
messy ['mesi] грязный, неубранный
middle ['mɪdl] середина
in the middle (*of*) посередине
minute ['mɪnɪt] минута
month [mʌnθ] месяц
much [mʌtʃ] много
muddy* ['mʌdi] грязный
museum [mju:'zi:əm] музей
the **London Museum** Лондонский музей
the **Russian Museum** Русский музей
music ['mju:zɪk] музыка
pop music популярная музыка
rock music рок-музыка

Nn

nasty* ['nɑ:sti] 1) плохой; 2) пасмурный (*о погоде*)
nationality [ˌnæʃə'nælɪti] национальность
near [nɪə] около, рядом
never ['nevə] никогда
new [nju:] новый
the **news** новости
next (*to*) [nekst] рядом с
nice [naɪs] приятный, милый
ninety ['naɪnti] девяносто
November [nəʊ'vembə] ноябрь

Oo

October [ɒk'təʊbə] октябрь
often ['ɒfn] часто
open ['əʊpən] открывать

orange [ˈɒrɪnʤ] апельсин
other* [ˈʌðə] другой (-ая, -ое, -ие)

Pp

parent [ˈpeərənt] родитель
party [ˈpɑːti] вечеринка
past [pɑːst] после
It's ten past two. Десять минут третьего.
patronymic [ˌpætrəˈnɪmɪk] отчество
piano [piˈænəʊ] пианино
picture [ˈpɪktʃə] картина
in the picture на картине
pizza [ˈpiːtsə] пицца
place [pleɪs] место
at **smb's place** у кого-либо дома
put smth in its place положить что-либо на место
plant [plɑːnt] растение
please [pliːz] пожалуйста
porridge [ˈpɒrɪʤ] каша (*овсяная*)
private [ˈpraɪvɪt] частный, личный
purpose [ˈpɜːpəs] цель
put (*put*) [pʊt] положить

Qq

quarter [ˈkwɔːtə] четверть

Rr

rainbow* [ˈreɪnbəʊ] радуга
rainy [ˈreɪni] дождливый
It's rainy. Дождливо.
read (*read*) [riːd] читать
ready [ˈredi] готовый
rice [raɪs] рис
right [raɪt] правый
on the right справа
on smb's right справа от кого-либо
Russia [ˈrʌʃə] Россия
Russian [ˈrʌʃən] русский
run (*ran*) [rʌn] бегать

Ss

salad [ˈsæləd] салат (*блюдо*)
sandwich [ˈsænwɪʤ] сэндвич
say (*says*) [seɪ/(sez)] сказать
say in English сказать по-английски
school [skuːl] школа
be at school учиться в школе
driving school школа вождения
school teacher школьный учитель
sea [siː] море
second [ˈsekənd] секунда
see (*saw*) [siː] видеть
send (*sent*) [send] посылать
send one's love to smb* передать привет кому-либо
September [sepˈtembə] сентябрь
seventy [ˈsevnti] семьдесят
sex [seks] пол
shop [ʃɒp] магазин
gift shop магазин подарков
flower shop цветочный магазин
sweet shop магазин сладостей, кондитерская
show [ʃəʊ] показывать
signature [ˈsɪgnətʃə] подпись

shower [ˈʃaʊə] душ
have a shower принимать душ
sister [ˈsɪstə] сестра
sixty [ˈsɪksti] шестьдесят
sky [skaɪ] небо
in the sky в небе
snowy [ˈsnəʊi] снежный
sofa [ˈsəʊfə] диван, софа
sometimes [ˈsʌmtaɪmz] иногда
son [sʌn] сын
soon [su:n] вскоре
soup [su:p] суп
speak (*spoke*) [spi:k] говорить
speak English говорить по-английски
speak Russian говорить по-русски
spell [spel] произносить по буквам (*писать по буквам*)
How do you spell...? Как пишется...?
spider [ˈspaɪdə] паук
spring [sprɪŋ] весна
in (the) spring весной
square [skweə] площадь
in the square на площади
in Red Square на Красной площади
St Petersburg [sənt'pi:təzbɜ:g] г. Санкт-Петербург
storm [stɔ:m] шторм, буря
sugar [ˈʃʊgə] сахар
summer [ˈsʌmə] лето
in (the) summer летом
sunny [ˈsʌnɪ] солнечный
surname [ˈsɜ:neɪm] фамилия
swim (*swam*) [swɪm] плавать
swimming pool [ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌpu:l] бассейн

Tt

table [ˈteɪbl] стол
at the table за столом
take (*took*) [teɪk] брать
take a dog out выводить собаку
take a train (*plane*) ехать поездом (*лететь самолётом*)
tape recorder [ˈteɪprɪˌkɔ:də] магнитофон
tea [ti:] чай
have tea пить чай
teach* [ti:tʃ] учить, преподавать
teach music to smb учить кого-либо музыке
teddy bear [ˈtedi beə] плюшевый медвежонок
television [ˈtelɪˌvɪʒən] телевизор, телевидение
on television по телевизору
term [tɜ:m] период
term of a stay время пребывания
them [ðem] их; им, ими, (о) них
then [ðen] тогда, затем
there [ðeə] там
thousand* [ˈθaʊzənd] тысяча
time [taɪm] время
have a good time хорошо провести время
It's time to do smth. Пора делать...
be on time не опоздать, быть вовремя
What time is it? Который час?
thing [θɪŋ] вещь

think [θɪŋk] думать
tourism [ˈtʊərɪzm] туризм

Uu

understand (*understood*) [ˌʌndəˈstænd] понимать
until [ʌnˈtɪl] до
upstairs [ˌʌpˈsteəz] наверх
    go upstairs идти наверх
us [ʌs] нам, нас, нами
usually [ˈju:ʒʊəli] обычно

Vv

vegetable [ˈvedʒtəbl] овощ
video(s) [ˈvɪdiəʊ] видео (*фильм*)
video recorder [ˈvɪdiəʊrɪˌkɔ:də] видеомагнитофон
visit [ˈvɪzɪt] посещение; посещать

Ww

walk [wɔ:k] идти пешком
want [wɒnt] хотеть
warm [wɔ:m] тёплый
was [wɒz] был(а)
wash [wɒʃ] мыть
    wash the plates мыть посуду
watch [wɒtʃ] часы (*ручные*)
watch [wɒtʃ] наблюдать
    watch television смотреть телевизор
water [ˈwɔ:tə] вода
    mineral water минеральная вода
weather [ˈweðə] погода
    What's the weather like today? Какая сегодня погода?
    What wonderful weather we are having today! Какая сегодня чудесная погода!
week [wi:k] неделя
    five days a week пять дней в неделю
weekend* [ˌwi:kˈend] конец недели, выходные дни
    at the weekend в конце недели
well [wel] хорошо
were [wɜ:] были
what [wɒt] что, какой
when [wen] когда
where [weə] где, куда
who [hu:] кто
why [waɪ] почему
wife [waɪf] жена
windowsill [ˈwɪndəʊsɪl] подоконник
windy [ˈwɪndi] ветреный
winter [ˈwɪntə] зима
    in (the) winter зимой
with [wɪð] с (*предлог*)
wonderful [ˈwʌndəfl] чудесный
word* [wɜ:d] слово
work [wɜ:k] работать
    work late работать допоздна
write (*wrote*) [raɪt] писать
    write in English писать по-английски
    write to smb писать кому-либо

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