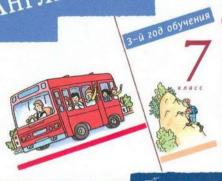
Общеобразовательная школа



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Английский язык



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Учебили, содавный важетными специалистии в области преподавания автличного языка О. В. Афанасьной и И. В. Михеевой, в редиватичен для учащихся общеобразовательных иком в паляется сентовных момпошентом учебно-методаческого комплекта для третьего сида обучения, в который также входят две рабочее тетралу, исита для учетата и выбор акульменсет.

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UNIT ONE

Travelling in Russia and Abroad¹



Step One

Do It Together

Listen to the tape², (1). Who visited these places last summer?

Example: Mary was in St. Petersburg.
Peter and Bob were in Blackpool.



abroad [эˈbrɔxd] — за границей

а tape [tc:p] — аудиозапись, пленка



7) Bob and Andren

8) Dolly

h) Brighton



9) Cathie and her brother i) Florida, USA



10) Natasha and her family i) France



Вританская библиотека долгое время была частью музея. Во время посещения музея можно попасть в знаменятый читальный зал, где когда-то работали известные ученые и писатели, например Диккенс, Теккерей и Бернард Шоу.

Трафальгарская площадь (Trafalgar [trəˈfielgə] Square) расположена в самом центре Лондона. Она была так названа в память об адмирале лорде Нельсове и его блистательной победе над наполеоновской эскадрой у мыса Трафальгар в 1805 году. Пятидесятиметровая колониа с фигурой Нельсона наверху в центре площади — памятник великому флотоводцу.

Площадь играет важную роль в жизии города. Здесь проводятся политические демонстрации, сюда и новогодней елке приходят встречать праздник лондонны.

Сити (the City) - деловая часть Лондона. Она занимает площадь в одну квадратную милю (около двух с половиной квадратных километров). В этой части города мало жителей, но каждое утро сюда приезжают многочисленные служащие, работающие в сотиях банков и офисов, расположенных в Сити.

Say what places Olga and Vera visited in London in August,

Example: They visited the British Museum.



The British Museum



The City



Trafalgar Square







The Tower of London



Hyde Park

3. This is Olga's letter to her mother. What regular and irregular verbal in the past tense did she use in it?

A LETTER

Dear mum

London is wonderful! Yesterday Jane took me to the City and the Tower of London. She showed me Trafalgar Square. I enjoyed all those places We had lunch in a small café near the Houses of Parliament. I wrote and sont you a postcard2 with a picture of Trafalgar Square. In the evening we watched television and spoke about London. We are going to visit Oxford and Glasgow soon. I'm very happy. I'm writing this letter in English to practise it. Lateraflove

Olga

Listen to the tape, (2). These are some verb forms4.

can - could get(up) - got(up)

drive - drove put - put

swim - swam say - said

5. Say what the English schoolchildren could see and visit in Moscow.

Example: They could see Moscow shops.

They could visit the Children's Theatre.



1. the Kremlin



- 2. Red Souare 3. the Kremlin Palace
- 4. the Children's Theatre
- 5. the Bolshoi Theatre 6. the Malyi Theatre
- 7. Moscow shops

regular and irregular verbs — правильные и неправильные глаголы

a postcard ['poostked] — почтовая открытка

³ to practise ['præktis] — практиковаться (правильный глагол)

⁴ verb forms — глагольные формы







- 8. Moscow Zoo 9. Gorky Park 10, the Rossia Cinema
- Sam is a painter. These are the things he usually does. Say what he did yesterday. Check and repeat1, [(3).

Example: Sam goes to Hyde Park every day. Sam went to Hyde Park vesterday.

- 1) Sam gets up at seven o'clock in the morning.
- 2) Sam puts his lunch in his bag.
- 3) Sam says goodbye to his wife Jane.
- 4) Sam drives to the city swimming bath.
- 5) Sam swims in the swimming bath.
- 6) Sam drives to Hyde Park to paint pictures. 7) At four o'clock Sam puts his paints in his bag,
- 8) Sam drives his car home.
- 9) Sam says hello to his wife Jane.
- 10) Sam enjoys his evening at home.

7. Say what Sam and Jane did last Saturday. Check and repeat, . (4).

met, drove, drank, said, made, listened, saw, had, read, got up, came, took, came, took, had, wrote, watched

Example: Sam and Jane got up very late, at 11 o'clock.

- 1) They ... their breakfast in a small café.
- 2) They ... their friends, Kate and Jim, near the cinema.
- 3) They all ... a new interesting film.
- 4) They ... to the Italian Pizza House to have dinner.
- 5) After dinner Sam and Jane ... goodbye to their friends.
- 6) Sam and Jane ... home at six o'clock.
- 7) At home they ... tea and ... it with some chocolate cake.
- 8) In the evening Sam and Jane ... to music and ... books.
- 9) Jane ... a letter to her mother in Brighton.
- 10) Sam ... a shower and Jane a bath.
- 11) Sam and Jane ... television late at night.
- What are Robert and Jim going to do on Saturday?

Example: Robert is going to get up early. Robert and Jim are going to fly to Glasgow.

Robert		of a state of
Jim	is are	going
Robert and Jim		
	CHANGE -	

to get up early. to have coffee.

to take a shower.

to wash up after breakfast. to do his room.

to help his brother in the kitchen.

to drive to the airport.

to fly to Glasgow. to do Glasgow.

to visit Glasgow museums. to come to London.

¹ Check and repeat. — Проверьте себя и повторите.

9. A. Say what Robert and Jim were going to do in Glasgow.

Example: Jim was going to enjoy Glasgow parks. Robert and Jim were going to meet their cousins.

Robert was to have lunch in a café. Tim. going to go to the cinema worm Robert and Jim

to see a lot of places. to enjoy Glasgow parks to visit Glasgow museums. to walk in the streets of the city

to take a bus to the city park. to meet their cousins.

to send a postcard to their mum.

to write to his friend.

B. Say what the brothers were not going to do in Glasgow.

Example: Jim was not going to run in the park. The brothers were not going to fly a kite in Glasgow.

Robert wasn't Jim going weren't Robert and Jim

to go to the theatre. to play football with some friends, to see his old friends

to run in the park. to sit on the bench in the park. to ride bicycles in the street. to listen to music

to watch The News on television. to fly a kite.

to swim in the lake.

10. Say what you were going to do last summer and what you did.

Example: I was going to swim a lot. I often swam last summer.

Do It on Your Own

11. Complete the sentences!

Example: My classes (begin) at 9 o'clock yesterday, My classes began at 9 o'clock yesterday,

1) My sister (speak) English when she was in London.

2) When Jane was a little girl, she (can) read very well,

- 3) Yesterday evening we (see) our friends.
- 4) Mum and dad (give) me this bike for my birthday.
- 5) Last summer we (have) a holiday at the sea.
- 6) I (put) this letter in the letter box two days ago.
- 7) Last winter my brother (take) me to the Bolshoi Theatre.
- 8) Yesterday I (get) up late and my father (drive) me to school.
- 12. Write 10 things that you were/weren't going to do last summer and 5 things you did.

Example: I was going to play football a lot. I wasn't going to ride a horse.

Step Two

Do It Together

1. Listen to the tape, (5). Say what Ronald, a child prodigy!, could do when he was three.

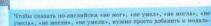
7) write 1) play the piano

8) dance 2) count to one hundred 9) play tennis 3) drive a car

4) work on the computer 5) speak French

10) understand Italian 11) spell long words

12) swim 6) read books



ному глаголу (can, could) отрицание not. E.g.: I could not read when I was 4. He could not write when he was 4.

They could not swim when they were 4.

Сокращенно это можно написать так: could not = couldn't [kodnt].

Complete [kəm'pli:t] the sentences. — Закончите предложения.

a child predigy ['prodidy] — вундеркинд, одаренный ребенок

Say what they could and couldn't do in the Middle Ages!. Check and repeat. [60].

1) They ... write and read books.

2) They ... fly planes.
3) They ... watch television.

4) They ... travel by train. 5) They ... ride horses.

6) They ... travel by sea.

7) They ... drive cars.

8) They ... ride bikes.
9) They ... play computer games.

They ... play computer games.
 They ... make houses and castles.

11) They ... cook food in the kitchen.

12) They ... listen to the tape recorders.

13) They ... play chess.

14) They ... speak on the telephone.

15) They ... eat cheeseburgers and drink Coke.



Example: I could swim.
I couldn't play volleyball.

4. Listen to the tape, (7). Repeat these verb forms.

know - knew think - thought

teach - taught

ride — rode

Read the sentences in a) present²; b) past³.

1) When Jane was in St. Petersburg, she visited a lot of museums.
2) My brother Tom thinks he can speak French.
3) Ik know that the Greens live in Scotland.
4) Andrew taught me to count when I was little.
5) Boris knew Helen's telephone number.
6) In January Alice thought a lot about her summer holidays.
7) We all wanted to go to the Black Sea.
8) The children rode on their bikes in the park.
9) In summer the children ran a lot and played with a ball.
10) Willy came home late.
111 summer the children ran a lot and played with a ball.

in a second and a second and a second

12) James spent last summer in Italy. 13) When we travel we can see a lot of interesting places. 14) Bob drove to the country in his car.

Learn some new words. Listen to the tape and repeat, [3] (8).

A.
back [bæk] — назад
beach [bix]] — пляж
boat [bəvt] — лодка,
шлюпка, небольшой ко-

rain [rein] — идти (о дожде); дождь sand [sænd] — песок

stay [stet] — останавливать, оставаться terrible ['tembl] — ужасный

diary ['daiən'] — дневник fun [fun] — веселье, забава, шутка trip [tпр] — поездка, путешествие

n-

back: to come back, to go back, to give back. Sam comes home back from school at five. Give me back my pen, please. Put the book back on the shelf.

beach: nice beaches, on the beach. There were a lot of children on the beach. Come to the beach in the morning.

boat: a lot of boats, a motor boat.

go boating: Last Sunday we went boating with our friends. There were a lot of boats on the lake.

diary: two diaries, Yura's diary, to write in a diary. Roger writes about his school, his friends and holidays in his diary.

fun: to have (a lot of) fun, to get fun, to be fun. We had fun travelling in the country. There is no fun in spending the evening at home, Have fun! Swimming in the sea is fun.

rain — rained: It usually rains in autumn. Does it sometimes rain in winter? It doesn't often rain here. It is raining now, stay at home. "Is it raining? It rained vesterday."

sand: yellow sands, to play in/on the sand. Little Lizzy played on the yellow sand near the tent. A sandcastle, to make sandcastles. Children like to make sandcastles on the beach.

stay — stayed: to stay in (at) a hotel, to stay at home. Stay where you are. They stayed at the Ritz when they were in London. I never stay at hotels when I travel by car.

the Middle Ages [, midl'ciduz] — средние века, средневековье present ['prezent] — настоящее время

а разt [разг] — прошедшее время

learn [ls:n] — выучите

- terrible: terrible food, terrible weather, a terrible wind. We had a terrible time on holiday. We had terrible weather last weekend — it rained all Saturday and Sunday.
- trip: short trips, a long trip, to go on a bus (boat) trip, a trip to the country, to have a trip, to take (make) a trip. Last Thursday we went on a bus trip to London. I am going to write to my Granny about my trip to the country.
- Look at the pictures. What is the weather like? Where are the children? What are they doing? Check and repeat, (an) (9).

Example: 1. The weather (It) is sunny and hot.

The children are on the beach. They are having fun.



- 1 sunny/on the beach/have fun
- 2 rainy/stay at home/write a diary

- windy, foggy, cold/in the street/run back home
- 4 warm/on the beach/stay in the sun
- 5 hot/on the beach/make a sandcastle
- 6 nice and warm/in the country/have fun
- 7 not very warm/in the boat/go on a boat trip
 - terrible/in the sea/fish
- A. Yura wants to practise English and writes his diary in English. Read a page from¹ his diary. Say where Yura went for his summer holidays.

9 September

Goodbye, summer! I think my summer holddays were wonderful this year. I had a lot of fun, in June my family and I went to the Black Sea. We stayed three weeks at a hotel in Sochi. The weather was hot and sump, and we went to the beach every day. We swam a lot and stayed in the sun. My father taught me to boat; and we often went boating and fishing early in the morning.

In July we came back to Mascow. My parents began working and I made a trip to St. Petersburg to visit my grandfather who lives there, My sister Lena went to Yaroslavi to stay with our cousin Marina.

Lena and I came back home in the middle of the month. After that we made day trips to some interesting places in and near Moscow. We were in the Kremlin museums, the Pushkin Museum and in Archangelskoye. We were going to go to Vladimir too but couldn't. The weather was terrible that day, it rained and it was very windy and cold.

in the middle of August Lena and I went to London to visit the Barkers and we had a wonderful time there. Now i'm back at school and happy to see my friends again. In summer I made a lot of pictures? I'm going to send some to London, to my friend john Barker.

B. Read the text after the tape, [10].

¹ a page [peidʒ] from... — страница из...

² a picture — зд.: фотография

Read Yura's diary again. Say true or false1,

Example: Yura is writing his diary in August. It's false. He is writing it in September.

- 1) Summer is beginning.
- 2) Yura liked his summer holidays a lot.
- 3) His family went to the sea in June. 4) The weather was hot but rainy
- 5) Yura couldn't stay in the sun.
- 6) Yura's father taught him to fish.
- 7) They went fishing in the morning.
- 8) In August Yura stayed in Moscow.
- 9) Lena visited her cousin in summer.
- 10) Yura and Lena couldn't go to Vladimir.
- 11) Yura and Lena couldn't go to the Kremlin. 12) Now Yura goes to school again.
- 13) Yura is going to send some books to his friend John.
- 14) Yura visited the Barkers in Glasgow.
- 15) Yura had fun at the Barkers'place.

Do It on Your Own

10. Complete these sentences with the new words.

1) We had a lot of f... at Mike's party yesterday. 2) My t... from London to Brighton wasn't long. 3) I hated my summer holidays. I think they were t... . 4) When do English pupils go b... to school after holidays? 5) The weather is bad and I'd like to s... at home. 6) Look, it is r...ing again! 7) Who t... you to play chess? 8) I like playing with a ball on the b 9) I th ... about you when I was in London. 10) I have a d... and write in it about my family, school and friends. 11) I can't walk, there's s... in my shoes,

11. Say what you could do to

and what you could do in summer	man you could do in summer but couldn't do in winter.			
In summer	In winter			
1) I could swim in summer. 2)	1) I couldn't swim in winter. 2); 3); 4);			

¹ true [tru:] or false [fxls] — верно или нет

Step Three

Do It Together

1 Look at the picture and say what they are doing on the beach. Check and repeat, [(11).

Example: The old woman is coming into the hotel.



- 1) The boys...
- 2) The dog...
- 3) The father ...
- 4) The children on the sand ...
- 5) The boy at the hotel ...
- 6) The girls... 7) The birds...
- 8) They are all having fun.

2. Match the words1,

Example: make a sandcastle

do	the
make	in
leave	th
go on	th
write	fu
play on	a s
wim in	at
stay in	th
harren	

e beach a diary e city e hotel

sandcastle rip

e sea

Match the words, — Объедините слова.

Choose the right answer!.

- 1) Do children play volleyball in summer?
- 2) Does it often rain in autumn? 3) Do children often ride horses
- in towns and cities? 4) Do you have pets at home?
- 5) Do you have holidays
- in summer?
- 6) Does your father work on Sunday?
- 7) Does your mother work on Sunday?

Yes, they do./No, they don't

Yes, it does, /No. it doesn't Yes, they do./No. they don't

Yes, I do./No. I don't. Yes, we do, /No, we don't

Yes, he does, /No, he doesn't

Yes, she does, /No. she doesn't.

LAST WEEKEND

Did Liz have coffee for breakfast?



2) Did Liz ride a bike with her friends?



3) Did Liz play tennis in the park?



4) Did Liz have dinner at home?



5) Did Liz watch television?



6) Did Liz visit her grandmother?



7) Did Liz go to the shops?



8) Did Liz meet her friend Harry?



Вы уже знаете, как построить вопросы в настоящем времени (present simple) и как кратко ответить на них. Если речь идет о прошлом, в вопросях и ответах вместо вспомогательного глаголя do/does ynorpe6aseres did, [an] (12).

Did the children play volleyball vesterday? - Yes, they did,

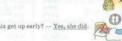
Did they travel a lot last winter? - No, they didn't.

Did he sleep well last night? - Yes, he did.

Did he swim in the sea last summer? - No, he didn't. Did she go to the shops yesterday? - Yes, she did.

Listen to the tape, and (13). Look at the pictures and answer the questions2.

Example: Did Liz go to the sea? - No, she didn't.



¹ Choose the right answer I'ansol. — Выберите правидьный ответ-

Answer the questions ['kwestfanz]. — Ответьте на вопросы.

9) Did Liz cook supper?



10) Did Liz go to a party in the evening?



- Ask questions about Ann and Peter. What did they do last week? Then answer the questions.
 - Example: 1) Did Ann swim in the sea? Yes, she did.
 - 2) Did Ann and Peter go to the swimming bath?
 - No. they didn't.
 - 3) Did Peter ride his bike? Yes, he did.

LAST WEEK

	Ann	18	Ann and Peter		Peter	
1	swim in the sea	+	swim in the swimming bath	-	ride his bike	+
2	go to school	-	play on the beach	+	go to the skat- ing rink	1
3	travel in France	+	stay at home	-	play football	+
4	speak English	-	have fun	+	go to the café	1
5	play on the beach	+	do lessons	-	watch televi- sion	+
6	go to the zoo	-	write letters	+	go to bed early	-
7	go on a trip	+	do Moscow	-	meet his friends	+
8	write a diary	+	drive cars	-	do his room	4

- 6. Answer the questions about last Sunday.
 - 1) Did you go on a trip?
- 7) Did you go to the shops?
- 2) Did you go to school? 3) Did you make sandcastles?
- 6) Did you help your parents? 8) Did you do your room?
- Did you stay at a hotel? 5) Did you meet your friends?
- 9) Did you write in your diary?
- 10) Did you have fun?
- 7. A. Listen to the tape, (14). Did Peter have good holidays last summer?

PETER'S HOLIDAYS

Did you stay in the city in summer, Peter? BEN: PETER: No. I didn't. I went abroad for my holidays.

Abroad? Did you go to Spain? BEN:

PETER: No. I didn't. I went to Italy, to Rome.

Did you stay in a hotel? BEN:

PETER: Yes, I did. The hotel was very good. My room was comfort-

able and the food was wonderful.

Did you travel in Italy? BEN: PETER: Yes, I did. I visited some very nice places.

Was the weather good? BEN: PETER: The weather was sunny and hot. I can say I enjoyed my

Italian holidays.

B. Act out the dialogue.

C. Work in pairs1 and speak about your summer holidays.

8. Listen to the tape, (15), Say how to make negative sentences2 in past simple.

	Present Simple		Past Simple
1	Children do not (don't) go to school in July in Russia.	1	Last July the children did not (didn't) go to school.
2	Alice does not (doesn't) swim in the swimming bath on Sunday.	2	Last Sunday Alice did not (didn't) swim in the swimming bath.
3	John does not (doesn't) live on the farm in winter.	3	Last winter John did not (didn't) live on the farm.

Work in pairs [peaz]. - Hopaforagre a napax.

to make negative sentences — составлять отрицательные предложения

Окончаны

	Present Simple		Past Simple
4	Jane does not (doesn't) make tea for breakfast.	4	Jane did not (didn't) make tea for breakfast yesterday.
5	Little Bobby does not (doesn't) go to the shops.	5	Little Bobby did not (didn't) go to the shops.
6	Old James does not (doesn't) write a diary.	6	Yesterday old James did not (didn't) write in his diary.
7	Lizzy does not (doesn't) take her dog out on Sun- day. Her sister does.	7	Lizzy did not (didn't) take her dog out last Sunday, Her sister did.
8	The Taylors do not (don't) drive their car in winter.	8	The Taylors did not (didn't) drive their car last winter.

Say what you didn't do yesterday.

Example: I didn't teach little children to swim yesterday.

sv	vim in the sea	read French books
pl	ay on the beach	visit Trafalgar Square
go	on a trip to the sea	go to the British Museum
de	London	go boating
st	ay at a hotel	stay at home all day
m	ake sandcastles	teach little children to swim
do	London ay at a hotel	go boating stay at home all day

Do It on Your Own

10. Complete the sentences.

1) I (did/do/does) not usually go to bed late last winter. 2) Last summer my brother (did/do/does) not go to Italy. 3) My little sister (did/do/does) not like porridge. She likes cornflakes. 4) We (did/ do/does) not write a dictation last Thursday, 5) They (did/do/does) not go to school, they are very young. 6) The boys (did/do/does) not go fishing yesterday.

11. Look at the pictures and write what the children did yesterday. g vam ple: The children swam in the sea vesterday.







1. swim in the sea

2. make sandcastles

3, go boating







4. play on the beach

5. ride their bikes

6. teach Billy to play football

Step Four

Do It Together

1. Listen to the tape, (16), and say what the boys' names are.





1. He's

2. Say what you did and what you didn't do last summer.

Example: I played football last summer.

I didn't go to the skating-rink last summer.

get up early

stay in the sun

go to school watch television a lot drink a lot of Coke ride a bike

stay at home a lot

work in the garden

go to the sea eat a lot of ice cream

play tennis go on a trip with my parents

play volleyball

go to museums

go to the country go to bed late

walk in the park swim in the swimming bath

A. Sneak about the weather last week.

Example: On Sunday it rained. It was cold and windy. On Monday it didn't rain. It was warm.







Wednesday





Saturday

B. Say what weather you had last week.

Read the text and answer the questions about Kate's holidays.

KATE'S SUMMER HOLIDAYS

CALLY: Hi, Kate, It's good to see you again.

KATE: Hi! It's good to see you.

SALLY: Where did you go for your holidays?

KATE: Oh, I had a lot of fun last summer. My parents and I went on a wonderful trip to France and stayed at a hotel near the sea.

SALLY: What was the hotel like?

KATE: It was a big modern hotel with a swimming bath. We had a cosy room and I could see the sea from my window! And the food in the hotel was very good.

SALLY: That's wonderful! Did you stay in the sun a lot? You are

very brown.

KATE: I did. There was a beautiful beach near the hotel. And I swam in the sea too. The weather was sunny and hot and it never rained. And what about you? What did you do?

SALLY: I didn't go abroad last summer. My family and I went to Scotland in July and stayed in London in August. We had a boy and a girl from Russia, who staved with us.

KATE: Russian children? How interesting! Who are they? Are they your friends? I'd like to know all about them.

1) What was the trip like?

2) What was the hotel like?

3) What was the hotel room like?

4) What was the hotel food like?

5) What was the heach like?

6) What was the weather like? 7) What were Kate's holidays like?

Listen to the song and then sing along¹, (17).

WHAT CAN I DO TODAY?

What can I do today? Can you help me? Can you say?

Why don't you read a book?

I read it vesterday.

Why don't you write a song?

sing along [5'lon] - nofive sweete, nonnessive

I wrote it yesterday.

Why don't you ride your bike?
I rode it vesterday.

Why don't you watch TV?

I watched it yesterday.

Why don't you drink your Coke?

I drank it yesterday.

Why don't you swim, my boy?

Oh, I swam yesterday.

What can I do today? Can you help me?

Can you say?

Read the words.

mouse — south

well — west

east p

port - north

Learn some new words. Listen to the tape, . (18), and repeat.

A.

north [nxθ] — cesep south [saυθ] — юг east [ist] — восток

east [ist] — восток west [west] — запад famous f fermas] — нав

famous ['feiməs] — навестный mountain ['mauntən] — гора river ['пvэ] — река forest ['fonst] — лес people ['nipt] — люди

resort [n'zot] — курорт be situated ['sufuctid] — pacno-

лагаться

B.

north: in the north, in the north of England. Murmansk is in the north of our country. North America, North France, North England, the North Sea, the North Pole.

south: in the south, in the south of Russia, in the south of Moscow.
Is Florida in the south of the USA? South Africa, South America, the South Pole.

east: in the east, in the south-east, in the north-east. I live in the

north-east of Moscow. west; in the west, in the north-west, in the south-west. Is St. Pe-

tersburg in the north-west of Russia? famous: a famous city, a famous song, a famous film, a famous film

be famous for: St. Petersburg is famous for its museums. Moscow is famous for ist theatres. What are they famous for? He is famous for his books, she is famous for her pictures. mountain: a high mountain, in the mountains, the Ural mountains (the Urals). I spent my holidays in the Alps and had a wonderful time there. The Andes ['ændiz] are in South America.

river: a long river, a short river, the Volga river. The Thames [temz] is a river. There are a lot of small rivers in the north-west of Russian

forest: a big forest, in the forest. Bears and foxes live in the forests.
Kangaroos do not live in the forests. There is a forest near my country house.

resort: a wonderful resort, a summer resort. Blackpool is a famous resort in England. Do you know any summer resorts in Russia?
resolt: zood people, nice people, terrible people, people of Russia,

eeple: good people, nice people, terrible people, people of Russia, people of Britain, all the people. There are a lot of people in the square.

be situated: is situated, are situated. Where is Paris situated? It is situated on the Seine [sem].

8. Look at the maps and say where the cities are situated.

Example: London is situated in the south-east of Great Britain.

Archangelsk is situated in the north of Russia.

A. Great Britain





What are they?

Example: Omskis a city. The Appalachians are mountains,

the Volge the Caspian Everest l'evarast1 the Ob and the Angara India Holland the Baikal the Alps Paris the Seine the Thames Volgograd the Hrale Italy and Spain the Moskva Scotland Ben Nevis [ben'nevis] Leeds and Oxford the Andes ['andiz] the Ontario and the Huron ['hippron]

10. What are they famous for? Check, (19), and repeat.

London Paris Moscow Italy Hollywood Holland The north of Africa South America China	is famous for	the Bolshoi Theatre films and film stars coffee the Summer Gardens tulips resorts tea pizza the Pyramids ['piramidz] the Eiffel Tower [aifal'taus] Big Ben
---	------------------	--

Do It on Your Own

11. Answer the questions about last Saturday and last Sunday.

cloudy, muddy, terrible, sad, nasty, cold, strong, beautiful, happy, weak, blue, dry, wonderful, warm

- () What was the weather like? 2) What were the streets like?
- 5) What was the sea (river/ lake) like?
- 3) What was the sky like? 6) What was the day like? 4) What was the wind like? 7) What were the people like?
- 12. Where are they situated?

Example: Hollywood is situated in the USA.

1) Hollywood? 2) The Volga? 3) Murmansk?

Tadivostale

- 4) the Andes? 5) Rome? 6) the Urals?
- 7) the Thames? 8) the Angara? 9) Brighton?

Step Five

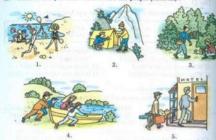
Do It Todether

1. Where was Yura in Great Britain? (20).

- in the north?
- in the north-west?
- in the south?
- in the north-east?
- in the west?
- in the south-west?
- in the east?
- in the south-east?



2. Look at the pictures. Where were the people vesterday?



3. What do you think?

Example: Fishing is wonderful.

Swimming in the sea Skiing in the mountains Travelling on foot Walking in the forest Doing a museum Boating Going to the shops Seeing new places Making pictures Making pictures Making pictures Staying at a hotel Visiting old castles Going abroad	is/isn't	wonderful terrible nice pleasant ¹ interesting very good boring ²
---	----------	---

l pleasant ['pleznt] — приятный

* boring ['bomn] — скучный

4. Do you know Russian towns well? Match the places with their names and their descriptions¹.



Vladivostok, Tiksi, St. Petersburg, Astrakhan, Soehi, Vladimir, Yaroslavl

- It's a big city in the north-west of Russia. It is situated on the Neva River. It's a very beautiful place famous for its museums and parks.
- It's a town at the Black sea. It's very green and nice. There are a lot of hotels there. People come to this place for holidays. It's a famous resort.
- It's a town on the Volga River near the Caspian Sea. It is famous for fishing. The place is very hot in summer.
- 4) It's a town near the Lena River at the Laptev Sea. It's a port but ships don't come to this port in winter. They come in July, August and September. The weather in winter is very cold and there is ice on the sea and on the river.
- 5) It's a very old town on the Klazma River. This town is about 900 years old. It is famous for its history?.

2 history ['historil - neropus

description [di'skmpfon] — описание

- 6) It's a big port in the east of Russia. People who live there do a los of fishing and make shins.
- 7) It's a port on the Volga River and a very old and beautiful place It's about 900 years old. The place is famous for its history and for a very old theatre situated in it.



I. Определенный артикль the употребляется с именами существательными, обозначающими:

горы (горные цени или массивы): the Urals, the Alps, the Andes: Monn: the Black Sea, the North Sea;

peics; the Thames, the Volga, the Mississippi River;

osepa: the Baikal, the Sevan, the Seliger, the Ontario.

Однако если перед названием озера стоит само слово lake, артикль

Lake Baikal.

Вез артикля употребляются названия:

континентов: Africa, America, North America, South America: стран: Russia, England, Spain, Italy (но: the USA); roponon: Paris, London, Rome, Moscow, St. Petersburg; naomanen: Red Square, Trafalgar Square; VARIET Tverskaya Street, Oxford Street, Fleet Street;

nankon: Hude Park, Central Park;

rodhiax mickon: Everest, Ben Nevis,

5. Article the or no article?

9) ... North America I) ... Black Sea 10) ... Trafalgar Square 2) ... Urals 11) ... Baikal 3) ... Volga

12) ... Lake Baikal 4) ... Alps 13) ... Ben Nevis 5) ... Andes

14) ... Red Square 6) ... Thames

15) ... Ontario 7) ... Brighton

8) ... London



Специальные вопросы в прошедшем времени (past simple) строятся почти так же, как и в настоящем (present simple), только в прошедmem времени после вопросительных слов how, what, when, where, why, who используется вспомогательный глагол did.

What did you see? - We saw an old film.

When did you write the letter? - I wrote it vesterday.

Where did he play? - He played on the beach.

Why did she go to Hollywood? - She wanted to meet famous people there.

Who did they meet? - They met their friends. How did he travel? - He travelled by car.

В вопросах к подлежащему вспомогательный глагол не ставится.

Who saw an old film? - We did.

Who wrote the letter vesterday? - I did. Who travelled in France? - He did.

Who wanted to meet famous people? - She did.

What word is missing?1

1	did Peter go for his holi- days?	— He went to France.
2	did he travel?	— He travelled by train.
3	did he visit his friends?	— In August.
4	did he go abroad?	— He wanted to see his friends
5	did he see in Paris?	— He saw the Eiffel Tower.
6	did he come back home?	— He came back in September.
7	did he stay in September?	— He stayed at a hotel.
8	At hotel did he stay?	— It was the Old Ship hotel.
9	days did he stay there?	— Ten days.
10	was Peter happy?	- He had very good holidays.

What word is missing? — Какого слова не хватает?

7. What was your trip like? Answer the questions,









- 1) When did you travel?
- 2) Where did you go?
- 3) How did you travel: by car, by sea, by plane, by train?
- 4) Who travelled with you?
- 5) Why did you go to that place?
- 6) What did you see there?
- 7) Who did you meet there?
- 8) What was the place like?
- 9) Did you enjoy your trip?
- 10) Would you like to go there again?
- 8. Listen to the tape, [21], read the text and say why people travel.

WHERE AND WHY PEOPLE TRAVEL

These days people travel a lot. They travel at home and abroad. They want to see new places and to meet new people. Sometimes they travel on business¹, but often they go to places for holidays. In summer a lot of people like to go to the sea or stay at the lake or near the river. There they can enjoy swimming, boating and fishing and stay in the sun. In winter people sometimes go to the mountains to ski². It is always nice to be in the forest. Forests, lakes, seas and mountains are very beautiful places. People often make pictures of the places they visit and show them to their friends. When people go abroad they usually visit interesting places, castles, old towns, and museums.

People travel by plane, by train, by car or by sea. Travelling can be very pleasant or not very pleasant but it is usually interesting.

9. Say where, when and how people usually travel these days.

Do It on Your Own

10. John and Sally were in Scotland last spring. What was their trip like? Ask them 7 questions. Begin with When, What, Why, How, Who, With whom, Where.

Example: Where did you stay in Scotland?

11. Article the or no article?

1)... Mississippi is a long river. ... Thames is not. 2)... Bolshol Theatre is situated in Moscow. 3)... Russia is a country. ... USA is a country too. 4) Last summer my friends were in ... England, the weather was warm and they swam in ... North Sea. 5) Where are ... Andes situated? 6) Paris is on ... Seine. 7)... Everest is a very high mountain. 8)... Huron is a lake, ... Ontario is a lake too. 9) ... Oxford is an English city.

¹ on business ['biznas] — по делам

^{*} to ski [ski:] — кататься на лыжах

UNIT TWO Visiting Britain



Step One

Do It Together

- In August Yura and his sister Lena went abroad. What did Yura say about his summer holidays? (22).
 - 1) Did you go to England last summer, Yura?
 a) Yes, I did.

b) No. I didn't.

- Did you enjoy your trip?
 a) Very much.
 b) Not much.
- Was the weather good?
 a) It rained a lot.
 b) It didn't rain at all.
- Did you see many places in England?
 a) Two or three cities.
 b) Three or four cities.
- 5) Did you stay in a hotel?
 a) We stayed with our cousins.
- b) We stayed with our friends.
 6) Where do they live in England?
 - a) They live in Glasgow.b) They live in London.
- What is London like?
 a) Oh, it's very big and interesting.
 b) Oh, it's very interesting.
- 8) Did you take any pictures!?
 a) A lot. Would you like to look at them?
 b) A lot. Would you like to see them?

- 9) Yes, thank you. What's in this picture? a) It's Trafalgar square and a red bus in it. b) It's Trafalgar square and some people in it. (0) And who is this?
 - a) It's my friend's mother.
 b) It's my friend's father.
- 2. What was Nick going to do on holidays?

Example: Nick was going to do museums.





Если нужно предложить кому-то сделать что-то вместе, часто используется оборот let's (let us) do (давайте сделяем).

Let's go there. — Давай(те) пойдем туда.

Обратите винмание на то, что после let's инфинитив глагола употреблиется без частицы to.

Let's feed Rex. — Давай нахормим Рекса.

Отрицательные предложения с let's могут образовываться без вспомогательного глагола do.

Let's not go there. — Давайте не пойдем туда.

Однако возможно в этих случаях и употребление вспомогательного da.

Don't let's go there. — Давайте не пойдем туда.

to take pictures ['pikt[əz] — делать фотоснимии

3. Alice has a lot of idias. What are they?

Example: Let's have a party, Let's not fly.



Match the sentences.

- 1) There's a good film on television today.
- 2) It's raining again!
- 3) That's very nice music.
- 4) Look, I'm very hungry,
- 5) It's a very hot day today.
- 6) He doesn't have a telephone. 7) Here's my new football.
- 8) I'm thirsty.
- 9) I can't wash all these plates.
- 10) I'm tired.
- 11) I don't speak Russian.
- 12) We have no food in the house.

- a) Let's drink some mineral water.
- b) Let's send him a letter.
- c) Let's speak English.
- d) Let's stay at home.
- e) Let's go to the shop.
- f) Let's go to bed early.
- g) Let's watch it.
- h) Let's dance. i) Let's play a game.
- i) Let's make some
- sandwiches.
- k) Let's go to the beach.
- l) Let's do it together.

Complete these dialogues. Act them out.

- Example: ... go to the shop. I'd like some cakes for tea.
 - Yes. I'd like some ice cream and sweets too. - Let's go to the shop, I'd like some cakes for tea.
 - Yes, let's go. I'd like some ice cream and sweets too.
 - (- No. let's not, I'm tired.)
- 1) ... to the beach. The weather is wonderful. - Yes, I'd like to
- 2) ... to the cinema. I'd like to see the new film.
- No. The film is not very interesting.
- 3) ... to the museum. I'd like to see the old coins. Yes, They say the coins come from Greece and Rome.
- 4) ... to the zoo. I'd like
- No. I don't like zoos.
- 5) ... to the park. ... a game of tennis.
- No. I'm tired.
- 6) ... to the café, I'd like
- Yes, I'm hungry too.

have got/has got

В Великобритании (в отличие от США) очень часто вместо глагола have/has употребляется оборот have got/has got.

I have got a car. - I have a car. (У меня есть машина.) They haven't got a car. = They don't have a car. (У них нет машины.) Nick has got a bike. - Nick has a bike. (У Ника есть велосипед.) Jane hasn't got a bike. - Jane doesn't have a bike. (У Джейн нет велоенцела.)

6. Listen to the tape and repeat, (23).

I have got - I've got We have got - We've got

You have got - You've got

They have got - They've got

He has got = He's got She has got - She's got

It has got = It's got

My mother has got - My mother's got

7. What do they have and what don't they have? Use have got (haven't got), has got (hasn't got).





7. the Jacksons



8. Mrs. Jones

10. Ruth and Rosie

have got/has got

- В вопросительной форме оборот have got/has got употребляется. следующим образом, [(24).
- Have you got a pen? Yes. I have.
- No. I haven't. Have they got a house? Yes, they have,
 - No, they haven't.
- Has he got a computer? Yes, he has, No. he hasn't.
- Has Jane got a mobile1? Yes, she has, No. she hasn't.
- II. В прошедшем времени оборот have got употребляется редко. Обычно вспользуются формы had, didn't have, did ... have? Ср., (25):
 - I had a birthday party last week.
- We didn't have a car and couldn't go to the beach.
- Did you have nice teachers last year? Yes, we did.
- What has your friend got? Ask your questions,

Example: Have you got a bike? - No, I haven't.









a mobile ['məobail] — мобильный телефон

King John is rich, King James is rich too, Complete their talk.



boats, castles, horses. cars, planes computers, mobiles. bikes, airnorts hotels, garages

KING JOHN: I've got fifteen cities. How many cities have you got? KING JAMES: I've got twenty and I've got forty ships. How many

shins have you got?

KING JOHN: ... and ...

10. A. What did they have in the Middle Ages?

Example: Did they have tape-recorders? - No, they didn't. Did they have ships? - Yes, they did.

1) Did they have televisions?

9) Did they have computers?

2) Did they have big castles?

10) Did they have schools?

3) Did they have gardens? 4) Did they have books?

11) Did they have teachers? 12) Did they have doctors?

5) Did they have clocks?

13) Did they have planes?

6) Did they have cars?

14) Did they have mobiles?

7) Did they have lamps?

15) Did they have theatres?

8) Did they have boats?

B. Say what they had and didn't have in the Middle Ages.

Example: They had big castles. They didn't have televisions.

Do It on Your Own

11. Complete the sentences with have got or has got.

1) We ... seven apple-trees near our country house. 2) Bess ... two armchairs in her sitting room. 3) Their new house ... three bathrooms. 4) The Browns ... four bedrooms in their house. 5) My parents ... three daughters. 6) My cousin Polly ... four cats in her flat. 7) L ... two fridges in the house. 8) Pete ... three hamburgers on his plate, 9) I know you ... a very good sweet shop near your house. 10) The school ... a large gym.

12. What haven't you got but would like to have? Write ten sentences.

Py a m ple: I haven't got a mobile. I would like to have a mobile.

Step Two

Do It Together

1. A. What have these cities got? Check. (26).

Example: London has got some! beautiful parks and gardens.

- 1) London
- 2) Newcastle upon Tyne
- 3) York 4) Wimbledon
- 5) Bath
- 6) Brighton
- 7) Stratfordion.
- Asson 8) Bristol

- a) some beautiful parks and gardens
- b) some very old houses c) some very famous beaches
- d) a famous theatre
- e) a lot of interesting museums
- f) an old port
- g) very good tennis courts2 h) an old castle
- B. What are these places famous for?

Example: London is famous for beautiful parks and gardens.

2. Complete the sentences.

- I) The weather is sunny and hot, Let's
- 2) The music is beautiful, Let's
- 3) The film is boring. Let's not 4) The book is very interesting, Let's
- 5) The day is cold and rainy. Let's not
- 6) There are a lot of dirty plates in the kitchen, Let's
- 7) I don't speak French. Let's

2 a court [kox1 - RODT

some [sam] - некоторое количество, несколько

- 8) I'm very hungry. Let's
- 9) It's Mike's birthday today. Let's
- 10) This place is a famous resort. Let's



В английском языке есть разные слова, чтобы сообщить о количестве. (27).

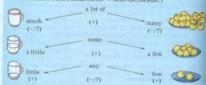
MBOTO — a lot of, many, much

немного (некоторое количество) — a little, a few, some (any)

- + I've got a lot of friends, and John has few.
 They haven't got many boys in the class.
- ? Have you got much food in the fridge?

?/± Have we got any apples? Yes, we have some.

Обратите винмание на то, что выбор того или ипого слова аввисит от цели высказывания (вопрос, отридание, утверждение), а также от того, является ля сочетающеем с этими словами существительноисчисляемым или венечисляемым. (Например: street, house, girl нечисляемые water, milk, coffee — неисунслаемые.)



Listen to the tape, (28), and repeat.

I've got <u>a lot</u> of books.

Mrs Johnson has got <u>a lot</u> of grandchildren.

We have got <u>a lot</u> of juice in the fridge.

The cook has got <u>a lot</u> of milk.

There is <u>a lot</u> of coffee in the cup.

There were <u>a lot</u> of a pole on the dish.

I haven't got many pencils.
Jack hasn't got many books.
We haven't got much milk.
Jane hasn't got much tea in her cup.
There is not much bread on the plate.
There are not many tulips in the garden.

Have we got much time? — Yes, we have. We've got a <u>lot</u> of time. Has Jim got <u>much</u> time? — Oh, no, he hasn't. His classes begin at nine.

Have you got many friends? — Oh, yes. I've got a lot.

Has Jemma got many friends? — No, she hasn't. She's got few.

Are there many beaches in the south of England? — Yes, there are.

A lot of them are very good.

Is there much juice in the fridge? - Yes, there is. Drink some.

 Look at the picture. Listen to the questions, (29), and answer them. Use¹ some, a few, a lot.

Example: Has Bob got any toy ships? - Yes, he has some/a few.



¹ Use [ju:z] ... — Используйте...

- 1) Has Jane Grimes got any cats?
- 2) Has Bob got any cars?
- 3) Has Jane got any birds?
- 4) Have the Smiths got any trees in their garden?
- 5) Have the Smiths got any roses in their garden?
- 6) Has Bob got any pencils? 7) Has Jane got any dogs?
- 8) Have the Smiths got any tulins?
- 9) Has Bob got any books?

5. How many... have you got? (30). Use some, a few, few, a lot.

Example: How many pictures have you got?

I have some (a few) I have very few I have a lot.

- I have no pictures. 1) How many pets have you got?
- 2) How many books have you got?
- 3) How many rooms have you got in your flat? 4) How many friends have you got?
- 5) How many computer games have you got?
- 6) How many pens have you got? 7) How many pencils have you got?
- 8) How many chairs have you got in your flat?

What has Mr Cook got in his fridge? (31).

Example: - Has Mr Cook got much Coke in his fridge? - No, he hasn't. He has got little.

- Has Mr Cook got much juice in his fridge?

- Yes, he has. He has got a lot. 1) Has Mr Cook got much butter in his

- fridge? 2) Has Mr Cook got much juice in his
- fridge? 3) Has Mr Cook got much mineral water in
- his fridge? 4) Has Mr Cook got much cheese in his
- fridge? 5) Has Mr Cook got much milk in his
- fridge?
- 6) Has Mr Cook got much food in his fridge?



7. What's your dream house! like?

I'd like to have a house with	a some a few a lot of	garage. garden. flowers in the garden. small fish pond, fruit trees near it. cosy rooms. light bedrooms. big kitchen. beautiful pictures on the walls. nice food in the fridge. armchairs in the living-room. books in the bookcases. computer(s).
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8. Choose the right word and complete the text.

THE STEWARTS VISIT THE LAKE DISTRICT

Last spring the Stewarts visited a small town in the north-west of England, in the Lake District. Old Mrs Stewart, Henry's mother, lives there. The place is very nice with (la lot of, much) forests and (2some, a little) low mountains. The town is clean and cosy with (3a lot of, much) green streets. There are (4a few, a little) shops there. The shops are usually small and very (blittle, few) people work there, "Are there ("some, any) cinemas here, dad?" Henry's daughter wanted to know. Her father said there were ("some. any) cinemas and there were (8some, any) theatres too. Old Mrs Stewart lives near the river. There's (9little, few) water in the river in summer, but there are (10a lot of, much) beautiful lakes with (11a lot of, many) water in the forest, Old Mrs Stewart's house is not big. It's got only (12a few, a little) rooms in it. There are very (13 few, little) big houses in the town. They are usually hotels. In June, July and August (14a lot of, much) people come here to spend their holidays in this wonderful place.

your dream house — дом твоей мечты



В английском изыке, помимо известного вам способа образования новых слов при помощи суффиково (read $+\widehat{er}$ = reader; rain + \widehat{y} = rainy; usual + \widehat{hy} = usually), существует возможность создать новое слово, не меняи его брому.

 N → Adj chocolate → chocolate cake apple → apple pie orange → orange juice summer → summer holidays II. N → V work → to work place → to place plant → to plant water → to water

9. Say the same in Russian.

Example: Can you cook fish? (Ты умеешь готовить рыбу?) Where do you usually fish? (Где ты обычно рыбачинь?)

 Would you like a little <u>butter</u> on your bread? <u>Butter</u> your bread, dear.

 We had a nice party last Saturday. Today is Tom's birthday. Let's party!

3) Please say what you think. I want to have my say too.

I saw a very good show on television. Please show me your homework.

5) Was your visit to Scotland interesting? When are you going to visit Scotland?

6) Is it a long walk from here to the theatre? Would you like to go by bus or walk?

 I usually take a warm <u>shower</u> in the evening. You <u>shower</u> me with presents.

8) Does it often rain here? We usually have a lot of rain in autumn.

D

Example: There's an old tower in our town.
(В нашем городе есть старая башия.)
Від Веп із а tower clock. (Виг Бен — башенные часы.)

1) Do you like bananas? Is this banana ice cream? I'd like some.

2) Moscow is a big city. Where is the city park?

- 3) Do you have any tomatoes and cucumbers? Do you like tomatoand-cucumber salad?

 1) The Smirnovs are a big family. This is the Smirnovs' family tree.
- 5) There are some cosy benches in the garden. These are garden benches.
- 6) There's little <u>ham</u> and no <u>cheese</u> on the table. Would you like ham sandwiches or cheese sandwiches?
- 7) Where do you usually go for holidays? Blackpool is a holiday resort.
- resort.

 8) Is dad at home now? St. Petersburg is Olga's home town.

Do It on Your Own

10. Choose the right word.

I) Have you got (some/any) friends in your class? 2) There is not (much/many) snow this year. 3) Do you read (much/many) books? 4) I saw (some/any) very good pictures in this gallery. 5) (Few/A few) people know the names of all capitals in the world. 6) Are there (some/any) churches in your town? 7) I have very (little/a lit-el) time today. 8) Kate has (some/any) very interesting English books. 9) I can speak French (little/a little). 10) We learn (many/a lot of) English words. 11) There are (few/little) restaurants in this town. 12) Are there (a lot/many) teachers in your school?

11. Make some new words. Use them in the sentences.

1) N + er (write, paint, swim)

 a) Joanne Rowling is a famous British ..., a lot of people read her Harry Potter books.

b) Ilya Repin is a famous Russian

c) Do you know any famous ...s? Yes, Dmitry Popov is one of them.

2) N + y (sand, wind, cloud)

- a) There are a lot of ... beaches in the south of England.
- b) The weather is hot but it is
- c) The sky is not blue. It is

¹ the same - TO HE CAMOE

Adj + ly (warm, cold, usual)

a) Jane ... gets up early, but vesterday she got up late.

b) Mr Frost came into the room and looked at us We understood that he was not a pleasant man,

c) Our new teacher greeted us We liked him very much.

N → Adj (tomato, fish, milk)

a) There is some ... juice on the table.

b) My little cousin doesn't like ... soup.

c) Johnny ate a lot of ... chocolate yesterday.

N → V (place, water, plant)

a) I would like to ... the dishes on the table. b) Who usually ...s the flowers in your garden? c) My mother and I ...ed some apple-trees yesterday

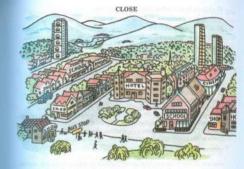
Step Three

Do It Together

- 1. Close is a very small place. Bill wants to go to Close, but he doesn't know much about it. Look at the picture (page 51) and help him,
 - 1) Are there any mountains near Close?
 - 2) Is there a river or a lake near Close?
 - 3) Are there any forests near the place?
 - 4) Are there many streets in Close?
 - 5) And squares? Are there any squares?
 - 6) Are there any shops? Any hotels? 7) Are there many schools in Close?

 - 8) Are there many big houses in Close?
 - 9) Are there any cinemas or theatres in Close?
 - 10) Is there a park in Close?
 - 11) Are there any airports near Close? 12) Are there any swimming baths?

 - 13) Are there many people in Close?



- 2. Listen to the tape, (32). Which sentence did you hear?
 - 1) a) There are few new houses in this street.
 - b) There are a few new houses in this street.
 - 2) a) There is little juice on the table.
 - b) There is a little juice on the table.
 - 3) a) I have little time this evening.
 - b) I have a little time this evening.
 - 4) a) There are few good shops in this town.
 - b) There are a few good shops in this town.
 - 5) a) There is little water in our river in summer
 - b) There is a little water in our river in summe
 - 6) a) Have you got little milk?
 - b) Have you got a little milk?
 - 7) a) The city has got few theatres. b) The city has got a few theatres.

- 8) a) Jack watches few films on television.
 - b) Jack watches a few films on television.
- 9) a) We eat little bread.
 - b) We eat a little bread.
- 10) a) I know few places at the sea,
 - b) I know a few places at the sea.

Learn some new words. Listen to the tape, (33), and repeat.

centre ['scnto] - центр market ['ma:kət] — рынок tour [too] - тур, поездка, экс-

Kynessa souvenir [suvə'mə] — сувенир

tourist ['tuonst] - Typner restaurant ['restaront] - pecropan monument ['monjument] памятник buy [bar] — покупать world [wa:ld] - мир, вселен-

ная church [tfs:tf] — перковь

centre: in the centre of the table, the city centre, a shopping centre. Let's put the flowers in the centre of the table. Are there many shops in the city centre?

tour: a bus tour, a walking tour, a tour of the country, a tour of the museum, to make a tour. The Queen is making a tour of Canada. Let's make a tour of the Tower of London.

tourist: You can see a lot of tourists in Trafalgar Square.

monument: a monument to A.S. Pushkin, a monument to the queen. There were not any monuments in the square. world: in the world, all over the world, the world of sport. There are

many countries in the world. People all over the world know that Russia is a big country. market: a small market, a fish market, a flower market, a street

market. We saw beautiful flowers in the market,

supermarket ['su:pə,makət]: We can buy food in supermarkets. Are there many supermarkets in your city?

souvenir: a good souvenir, small souvenirs. He had a large map of London in his room as a souvenir of his holiday.

restaurant: a good restaurant, a cosy restaurant, to go to a restaurant. We don't often have dinner in a restaurant.

buy — bought [bxt]; to buy food, to buy flowers, to buy books. We bought a lot of vegetables yesterday. Are you going to buy any milk, Alice? We've got very little milk at home.

church: a small church, an old church. There are no churches in the place where I live. To go to church: On Sundays my granny always goes to church.

Answer the questions.

- I) What souvenirs do you like to give to your friends?
- 2) Do you know any good restaurants in your town?
- 3) What colour are London buses?
- 4) What would you like to make: a tour of Moscow or a tour of St. Petersburg?
- 5) What monuments do you know in your town?
- 6) Are supermarkets usually big or small?
- 7) Where do people usually buy vegetables and flowers?
- 8) Where do people go when they want to look at good pictures?
- 9) What is there in the centre of your town?
- 10) To what places do tourists usually go?
- 11) Would you like to go on a world tour?
- 12) What are you going to do tomorrow?



Downing Street — одна из боковых удиц, примыкающая к проспекту Whitehall. Адрес 10. Downing Street известен во всем мире, так как здесь находится резиденция премьер-министра Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.

Double-decker (bus) — одна из достопримечательностей Лондона и один из его символов — красный двухэтажный автобус. Такие автобусы, особенно с открытым верхом, часто используют для экскурсий по городу.

Whitehall — широкий и шумный проспект в Лондоне, соединяющий Трафальгарскую и Вестминстерскую площади. Когда-то на этом проспекте находился королевский дворец, построенный из белого камия. Он-то и дал назнание проспекту. На этой улице располагаются многие правительственные учреждения, например Министерство обороны, Министерство иностранных дел, Министерство финансов и Адмиралтейство.

- These are four famous places in London. Listen to the tape, (34), and learn the new words.
 - The Houses of Parliament: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
 - Trafalgar Square. The Monument to Admiral Nelson. The National Gallery.
 - 3. Downing Street, 10 (The Prime Minister's house).
 - 4. Whitehall, A double-decker bus











6. Read this page from Yura's diary. What places did Yura see in London vesterday and what is he going to see on Sunday?

10 Augu

Hooray', I'm in London! The Barkers are very pleasant people. Yesterday we drove to the city centre. I saw the River Thames, the Houses of Parliament with Big Ben and Trafalgar Square, Mr Barker says that we are going to make a tour of the Houses of Parliament and listen to the debates' in the House of Lords or the House of Commons. I'd like to do that very much! Big Ben, the famous clock, doesn't look very big, but I know that its minute hand is as big as a double-decker bus. From the Houses of Parliament we walked up Whitehall (it's not a hall but a beautiful street). We turned to Downing Street to look at the house where the British Prime Minister lives at A 10, In Trafalear Square I saw the monument to Admiral Nelson, the National Gallery (it's a big world-famous picture gallery), a church (St. Martin-in-the-Fields). Next to the church there was a street market where I bought some souvenirs for my family. After that we had dinner at a nice restaurant. The restaurant looked like an old ship. We had fish and chips and some pudding it was fun. On Sunday John and I are going to visit the British Museum. I know I'm going to enjoy it.

7. What is it? Give it a name. Check. (35).

a restaurant, a monument, a picture gallery, a market, a church, a museum, a double-decker, a supermarket, a swimming bath, a bank, a cinema, a theatre, a school









Hooray [hu'rei] - Ypa!

² debates [di'bons] — дебаты, обсуждения

³ as big as... — величиной (размером) с...



What can you say about them? (See Yura's diary.)

- 1) The Houses of Parliament
- 2) Big Ben
- 3) The House at Downing Street, 10
- 4) Trafalgar Square
- 5) a double-decker



Если нужно сравнить два предмета, а их качества одинаковы/неодинаковы, англичане часто употребляют конструкции аз ... ая/not as ... as.

The brown table is as big as the yellow table. - Rophymensil eron Taкой же большой, как и желтый.

Sunday was not as cold as Saturday. — Воскресенье не было таким холодным, как суббота.

Look at the pictures and comparet them. Check. (36).

Wwample: The house is as big as the cinema. The house is not as big as the cinema.





8. long



Do It on Your Own

7 long

10. Complete the sentences. Use the new words.

centre, monuments, tour, world, tourists, market, supermarkets, souvenirs, church, restaurant

1) There are a lot of ... to Russian writers in Moscow. 2) Where do you usually buy ...? 3) Is Red Square in the ... of Moscow? 4) We haven't got any ... in our street, but there is a small shop there.

to compare [kpm' peo] — сравнивать, сравнить

5) Yesterday I had dinner in the 6) A lot of people buy fruit and vegetables in the ..., they don't usually buy them in the shops 7) My grandparents always go to ... on Sundays, 8) Last summer we had an interesting ... of the north-west of Russia. 9) People from all over the ... come to Russia to do its cities and other places. 10) In summer there are a lot of ... in all big cities of our country

11. Compare these.

Example: The grey cat is as small as the white cat. The red dog is not as big as the black dog.

1	the grey cat	small	-
2		big	#
3)	the black dog the chair the bench	high	-
4)	the girl	tall	-
5)	the green tree the brown tree	tall	ø
6)	the sitting-room the bedroom	cosy	*
7)	the kitchen the hall	clean	
8)	the garden the forest	green	-

Step Four

Do It Together

- What did Yura buy for his family and friends in London? (37).
 - 1) Yura bought a beautiful for his father.
 - 2) He bought a for his mother.
 - 3) He bought some new for his cousin Dima.
 - 4) Yura bought a new ____ for his cousin Sergei.
 - 5) He bought a fine for his grandfather. 6) He bought a nice
 - for his friend Alexander.
 - 7) He bought some very good ____ for his friend Denis.

2 Compare	them.	Check,	\Box	(38).
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Examples: 1) The National Gallery in London (1838) The Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow (1856) The National Gallery in London is nearly ¹ as old as the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow.	old

The Thames The Moskva	(334 km) River (473 km)	lon
	is not as long as the Moskva	

1) Moscow (= 9 mln. people)	big
London (= 8 mln. people)	

- 2) Moscow (1147 A.D.2) London (= I century B.C.3)
- 3) Russia (= 17,075,400 km2) small Great Britain (= 244,088 km2
- big 4) France (543,965 km2) Spain (504,782 km²)
- 5) Vatican City (0.4 km²) small Monaco (2 km²) high
- 6) Mount Everest (8,848 m) Mount Elbrus (5,642 m)
- 7) The Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow (1,776) The Covent Garden Opera House in London (1,732)
- 8) The Wall Tower of New York (290 m) The Eiffel Tower in Paris (300 m)
- 9) January in Moscow (= -10,8° C) December in Moscow (= -7.5° C)
- 10) June in Moscow (= +16° C) July in Moscow (=+18,3°C)

nearly ('mislil - nouri

² A.D. I ci'di:1 (Anno Domini) I жизо'dэтина) — нашей эры

I century ('sentfart] B.C. [bi'si:] (Before Christ) [krasst] — первый век до нашей эры

old

high

cold

warm

3. Look at the pictures, listen to the tane. (39), and repeat



1) The red book is not as thick as the green book.

2) The green book is thicker.

3) The red book is thinner.

4) The brown book is the thickest.

TIT



- 1) Jane is not as young as Alice. 2) Alice is younger than Jane.
- 3) Jane is older than Alice.
- 4) Kate is the oldest (of them).





- 1) John is not as tall as Andrew. 2) Andrew is taller.
- 3) John is shorter.
- 4) Bryan is the tallest.





- I) Jack is not as strong as Steve. 2) Steve is stronger than Jack.
- 3) Jack is weaker than Steve.
- 4) Oliver is the strongest (of them).

Сравнивать предметы можно, употребляя прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной степени. Если в слове один слог или два слога, которые заканчиваются на -у, -ом, -ег, то степени сравнения образуются при помощи суффиксов -er, -est, [(40). С прилага-

тельными в превосходной степени используется артикль the

small - smaller - (the) smallest cold - colder - (the) coldest

narrow - narrower - (the) narrowest clever2 - cleverer - (the) cleverest

than [don] - чем 2 clever ['kleva] - vmmañ

Обратите винмание на изменения на письме:

angry - angrier - (the) angriest cosy - cosier - (the) cosiest happy - happier - (the) happiest early - earlier - (the) earliest big - bigger - (the) biggest fat - fatter - (the) fattest hot - hotter - (the) hottest

and - sadder - (the) saddest 4 Match the sentences and the pictures.

- a) The boy is taller than the girl.
- b) The teacher is the tallest of them. o) The bank is higher than the shop.
- d) The TV Tower is the highest of them.
- e) The north of the USA is colder than the north of England.
- O The north of Russia is the coldest.
- g) My mother is younger than my father. h) I am the youngest in the family.
- i) Tuesday was windier than Monday.
- i) Wednesday was the windiest day.
- k) Cars are slower than planes.
- 1) Bikes are the slowest.







Can you say it differently ?? Check, (41).

Example: Glasgow is not as big as London. (big/small) Glasgow is smaller than London London is bigger than Glasgow.

- 1) The weather today is not as warm as yesterday. (cold/warm)
- 2) The dinner table is not as low as the coffee table. (high/low)
- 3) A collie dog is not as weak as a poodle. (strong/weak)
- 4) Autumn is not as dry as summer, (dry/rainy)
- 5) A park is not as big as a forest. (big/small)
- 6) My sister is not as old as my brother. (old/young)
- 7) The cinema is not as old as the theatre. (old/new)
- 8) The coffee is not as hot as the tea. (hot/cold)



Рази придагатедьные состоит из двух, твех и более слогов (pleasant. heautiful, interesting) (кроме тех случаев, когда слово заканчивает. ся на -v. -er. -ow), они образуют сравнительную и превосходную стемени при помощи слов more (более) и most (самый), (самый),

pleasant - more pleasant - (the) most pleasant beautiful - more beautiful - (the) most beautiful interesting - more interesting - (the) most interesting The old square is more beautiful than the new square. The book I am reading now is the most interesting book.

Put the words in two columns1.

sweet, pleasant, cold, sunny, low, narrow, strong, hot, big, beautiful, interesting, young, clever, boring, famous, terrible

more/most

7. Complete the sentences with as or than. Check and repeat, (43).

- 1) The Moskva River is shorter ... the Volga.
- 2) Ben is ... strong as his brother.
- 3) In summer it is hotter in the south ... in the north.
- 4) The film is ... interesting as the book.
- 5) My car is not ... old as your car.
- 6) The weather in spring is more pleasant ... in late autumn.
- 7) The days are longer in summer ... in winter.
- 8) The museum is as old ... the theatre.
- 9) The bedroom is cosier ... the living-room.
- 10) Leo Toistoy is ... famous in Russia as Alexander Pushkin.

differently ['difrantla] - иначе, по-другому

¹ a column ['kpləm] — колонка



Запомните, как образуются степени сравнения от прилагательных good в bad, [• •] (44).

good - better - (the) best

bad - worse - (the) worst

Tom's test was better than John's, but Alice's test was the best.

The weather today is worse than it was yesterday. Jane's picture was the worst of all.

8. Ben came to London from a small place in the north of England. What does he think of London?

Example: London is (big) than his place.

London is bigger than his place.

The houses in London are (high) than in his place. The streets are (long) than in his place. The hotels are (cosy) than in his place. The cars are (good) than in his small town. The shop windows in London are (heautiful) than in his place. The museums in London are (interesting) than in his small town. The weather in London is (sunny) than in the north. In the restaurants he could eat (good) food than in his place. But soon he understood that the people in his town are (pleasant). When Ben came home from London he was (happy) than in London.

9. Do you know it? Check. (45).

1) What is the longest river in the world?

2) What is the highest mountain in the world?

3) What is the biggest city in the world?

4) What is the hottest place in the world?

5) What is the coldest place in the world?

6) What is the biggest country in the world?

7) What is the smallest country in the world?

8) What is the biggest lake in the world?

Do It on Your Own

10. Compare them.

- 1) Bill is ten. Polly is eight, (old)
- 2) Sarah is three. Alice is ten. (young)
- 3) Green Street is 500 m long. Apple street is 600 m long.
- 4) Tim's room is 26 m2, Jane's room is 20 m2, (big)

- It is cold in Moscow in winter. It is very cold in Murmansk in winter.
- 6) James is happy. George is very happy.
- 7) Bess is tall. Helen is very tall. 8) Bob is angry. Andrew is very angry.
- Olizzy's room is cosy. Margaret's room is very cosy.
- 10) Rex is a clever dog. Spot is very clever.

11. Choose the right word.

- 1) My story is (more interesting/most interesting) than Peter's story.
- The market in the east of the city is as (big, bigger) as the market in the west.

3) Harold's souvenir is (better, best) than my souvenir.

4) A double-decker is (higher, highest) than a usual bus.

5) The Ural Mountains are (lower, lowest) than the Alps.
6) Jack is the (worse, worst) runner and Boris is the (better, best).

7) My trip to Suzdal was (more, the most) pleasant of all.

8) High Street is (narrower, the narrowest) in the city.

g) Little Billy is (weaker, the weakest) than his brother.

10) Ann is the (happier, happiest) of all her friends.

Step Five

Do It Together

A. Listen to the song, (46). What words are missing?

SHORTER, TALLER by Carolyn Graham

Shorter, ____, bigger, ____,
Bigger, ____, shorter, ____,
Shorter ____, weaker, ____,

Weaker, shorter,
This desk is small. That desk is smaller.
This teacher's That teacher's

This class is big. That class is ____.
That teacher's very tall.

B. Sing along.

Use the right words, Check, (47),



- 1) Mary's bike is . Alice's bike is . But Kate's bike is
- 2) Alice's car is . Kate's car is . Mary's car is .
- 3) Kate's house is . Mary's house is . Alice's house
- 4) Kate is a cook. Alice is a cook. But Mary is
- 5) Alice is a tennis player. Mary is a tennis player. Kate is tennis player.



- 7) Mary is a wife. Alice is a wife. Kate is wife.
- 8) Alice is a these player. Mary is a chess player. Kate is chess player.
- 9) Kate is a very 7 friend. Mary is a 7 friend. Alice is friend.

3. Compare them.









4. Central Square



good/had







7. The Clock Tower

8. The Television Tower





9. Queen Street

10. Church Street





narrow

11. St. Mary-at-the-River

12. St. Margaret-in-the-Forest (1984)

Learn some new words. Listen to the tape and repeat, (48).

ret to — добираться до from - 113, OT, C far — далекий, далеко bridge [brids] - MOCT post office ['poust pfis] - noura mad [roud] - gopora railway ['reilwei] — железная

underground [Ando'graund] метро полземка nalace l'exclas] — дворен straight [strent] - прямой. поямо miss - пропускать turn [ten] - проворачивать

порога

get - got: to get to school, to get to work, to get home. I usually get to school at a quarter to eight. How do you get to the airport? - I usually get there by bus.

from: a letter from Jane, from London to Leeds, from nine to eleven, from Monday to Friday. We travelled to London from Glasgow. Peter works from nine to five.

far (farther, farthest); a far street, a far country, far from here, far from the centre. Sue lives far from school. Is the supermarket far from here?

far away: My cousin went far away.

as far as: Walk as far as the church.

bridge: a narrow bridge, a long bridge, under the bridge. There are a lot of beautiful bridges in London.

post office: a small post office. Is there a post office not far from your house? There are two post offices in my street.

road; a big road, the road to the castle, Is this the road to York?

railway; an old railway. They are building a new railway in the city. railway station: Where is the nearest railway station? How can I get to the railway station, please? There are a lot of railway stations in Moscow.

underground: to go by underground, an underground station, the London Underground, the Moscow Underground (Metro). We went from Trafalgar Square to Paddington Station by underground. Do you usually go by bus or by metro?

palace: a beautiful palace, an old palace. The Queen lives in Buckingham Palace, The Winter Palace is in St. Petersburg.

straight; a straight street, a straight road, a straight railway, to go straight. Come straight home.

straight on: Walk straight on!

miss: to miss the house, to miss the museum. Walk straight on The post office is on the left. You can't miss it.

turn: to turn right, to turn left, Jim walked straight on to the museum and then turned left.





5. Where do you go?

- 1) When I want to buy some food, I go to a supermarket,
- 2) When I want to take a bus, I go
- 3) When I want to take a train, I go
- 4) When I want to cross1 a river, I go

an underground station - cramms metro

- 5) When I want to have a good dinner, I go
- 6) When I want to see some good pictures, I go
- 7) When I want to send a letter or a telegram, I go
 - 8) When I want to buy some vegetables or flowers, I go
 - 9) When I want to watch a new film, I go
 - 10) When I want to take a walk, I go
 - 11) When I want to fly to some city, I go
 - 12) When I want to travel by metro, I go
 - 13) When I want to travel by train, I go
- 6. A. Listen to the tape, (49). Act the dialogues out.

DIALOGUES

- Excuse me. How can I get to Trafalgar Square?
- Walk straight on and turn left near the bank. You can't miss it.
- 1 to cross [kms] пересечь, перейти

- Is it far from here?
- No. it isn't.
- Thank you very much.
- You're welcome.

- Excuse me.
- Can I help you?
- How do I get to the nearest post office?
- The post office is in High Street, Turn left at the bridge, walk straight on and turn right. You can't miss it.
- Thanks a lot.
- Vou're welcome.

3)

- Can you help me, please?
- What can I do for you?
- How can I get to Central Underground Station?
- Take bus 71. It drives past Central Station.
- Thank you very much.
- You're welcome.

n

- Excuse me.
- Yes?
- How can I get to the Odeon Cinema in Garden Road?
- Turn right near the post office and walk straight on as far as the church. At the church turn right again. You can't miss it.
- Thank you very much for your help.
- You're welcome.

B. Complete the dialogue. Act it out.

- Excuse me. Can you help me?
- How can I get to? - Walk straight on and.....
- Is it far from here?

- Can I take a hus?
- Thank you for your help.
- 7. Where are these famous places situated? Check, (50).
 - 1) Some famous bridges of the world:
 - Tower Bridge Golden Gate Bridge Palace Bridge
- a) San Francisco, California, the USA b) St. Petersburg, Russia
- c) London, Great Britain







- 2) Some famous museums of the world:
- the Hermitage ['ha:mitida] the British Museum

the Louvre ['luvra]

a) Paris b) London

c) St. Petersburg







- 3) Some famous picture galleries of the world:
- the Tretyakov Gallery

- b) Moscow c) Madrid
- the Prado Gallery the National Gallery







a) London

- 4) Some famous Opera Houses of the world:
- the Bolshoi Theatre Covent Garden La Scala

- a) Milan b) Moscow
- c) London







73

5) Some famous towers of the world:

the Eiffel Tower the Spasskava Tower

the Post Office Tower (the Telecom Tower)

a) London







6) Some famous monuments of the world: the monument to Admiral Nelson the Statue of Liberty¹ the Monument to Peter the Great²

a) London b) St. Petersburg









the Statue of Liberty [stæt]u: э//hbлі] — статуя Свободы
 Peter the Great [-pitado 'greil] — Петр Великий (российский император)

71 Some famous palaces of the world:

Buckingham Palace

the Winter Palace

a) St. Petersburg b) Moscow

e) London







Complete the text. Speak about Yura's and Lena's holiday in London. Check. (51).

When Yura and Lena were in London, they visited a lot of wonderful places. They ('see) the British Museum and Buckingham Palace. They ('go) to the London Museum and London Zoo. Together they ('walk) in Hyde Park. Then they ('take) the famous London Underground, one of the oldest in the world, and ('get) to Trafaigar Square. Lena, who likes pictures, ("decide) to go to the National Gallery. Yura went with her.

Yura and Lena (*buy) some souvenirs for their family and friends. The brother and sister (*make) a tour of London on a red double-decker bus.

The children (*love) London and (10enjoy) staying with the Barkers. John and Sally (11make) their stay in England very pleasant. Yura (12take) a lot of pictures and (13show) them to his parents and his friends when he (13come) back to Moscow.



Все называют Букингемский дворец (Buckingham Palace) симвомо британской монархии. Это главный дворец, в котором живет королевская семья. Две другие резиденции находятся в Эдинбурге (Hollyrod House) и Виндэоре (Windsor Castle).

Здание Букингемского дворда было построено в XVIII векс. В оврема оне принадлежало герпоту Букингемскому. Дворен несколько раз перестранавление по фициальной королевской реал деяцией, когда на трои вступила королева Виктории. В знак прасутствия королева Виктории. В знак прасутствия королева во при в при

9. Speak about a place you visited.

What is it?	a city, a town, a small place
Where is it?	in Russia, abroad, in the north, in the south, in the east, in the west, in the cen- tre (of Russia)
What is it like?	big, small, beautiful, boring, interesting, wonderful
Where did you stay?	in a hotel, with friends, in a camp
What did you do?	did museums, walked in the city, looked at the monuments, took pictures

What did you see?	interesting museums, picture galleries, castles and palaces, beautiful places
What did you buy?	souvenirs, postcards, books
How did you travel?	by plane, by bus, by train, by car, by sea

Do It on Your Own

10. Article the or no article?

(2) Duckingham Parace	it i f (i) tiyde t aik
(?) Tower Bridge	12) (?) Trafalgar Squa
(?) British Museum	13) (?) Bolshoi Theatre
(?) Thames	14) (?) National Galler
(?) London	15) (?) Central Station
(2) Daddington Station	16) (2) Winter Delege

6) (?) Paddington Station 16) (?) Winter Palace 7) (?) London Underground 17) (?) River Road 8) (?) Post Office Tower 18) (?) New York

9) (?) Moscow Metro 19) (?) London Zoo 10) (?) Odeon Cinema 20) (?) Great Britain

11. Complete the sentences.

1) Go 🖒 as far as Covent Garden Underground Station.

2) Walk to the post office and turn \square .

3) Walk as far as the supermarket and turn <--- .

4) Take 18 to Central Square.

5) Is the 805 STOP far from here?

6) Take a to the railway station.

7) The London Hal



8) This is a bus and this is a



9) The Queen of Britain lives in



10) There are a lot of



11) The City of York has a beautiful old



UNIT THREE Biography1



Step One

Do It Together

- 1. Listen to the tape, (52). What words are missing?
 - A. Yesterday I decided to go to the new (1) . It is not (2) from my house, but I didn't know the way2 very well. I walked down the (3) and turned (4) . After that I walked as far as the (5) and turned right at the (6) . I walked up Garden Road to the (7) station. The (8) was behind it.
 - B. (1) , how do I get to the (2) ?
 - Oh, it's not far from here. You can (3) buses 15 or 83.
 - And where's the (4) ?

 - It's near the (5) station down this road. - Thank you very much.
 - You're (6) .



Обратите внимание на то, как в английском языке используются векоторые предлоги.

up the river - no peke (против ее течения)

down the river - no peke (no течению)

down the street (road) - влодь по удине (в направлении от говоря-

biography [bar'ografi] — биография

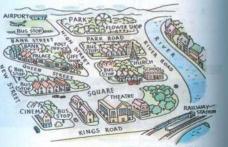
а way [wei] - путь, дорога

Complete the sentences. Check, (53).

- A	from,	by,	to.	down,	on	
	777110					

- How can I get ... the nearest bank? Walk straight ... and turn left.
- 2) How do you get ... the post office? I go ... metro.
- 3) I often get letters ... my good friends.
- 4) The shop is open ... nine ... six.
- 5) My house is ... this street, ... the left.
- 6) Meet my friend Denis. He is ... Leeds.
- 7) We had little time and got ... the railway station ... taxi.
- 8) I go to school ... Monday ... Friday.
- 9) Is the town museum far ... here?
- 10) I can't swim up this river. OK, swim ... the river then.

3. Has the town got them?



Example: The town has got a square. The town hasn't got a museum.

square bridge airport	post office railway station underground opera house	castle cinema theatre park	school hospital zoo bus stop
palace	picture gallery	bank	museum

Выразить отрацание в английском языке можно по-разному.

not a	no	not any
I haven't got a dog.	I have no dog. There is no coffee here. There are no apples here.	I haven't got any pets. There is not any coffee here. There are not any apples here

No указывает на полное отсутствие чето-либо и непосредственно примыкает к последующему имени существительному или словосочетанию с ним: no friends, no good friends, no apples, no red apples, no rooms, no cosy rooms.

4. Do you have them?

Example: I have (no) good friends at school.

- good friends at school?
- good friends in your street?
- pets in the house?
 - (a) diary?
 - interesting books?
 English books at home?
 - (a) computer?
 - (a) tape recorder and good tapes?
 - (a) CD1 player and good CDs?
 - (a) piano?
 - any hobbies?
- any talents?
- 1 CD = compact disc

5. There are some things that you don't have. Would you like to have them?

Example: I haven't got a CD player at home but I would like to have it. I haven't got any pets but I would like to have them

Listen to the tape, (54), and repeat.

(the) 1st first [fast] (the) 2nd second ['sekand] (the) 3rd third [Gard] (the) 4th fourth [fx9]

(the) 5th fifth [fif0]

(the) 6th sixth [siks0] (the) 7th seventh ['sevan@] (the) 8th eighth [cut01 (the) 9th ninth [name] (the) 10th tenth [ten0]

(the) 11th eleventh [t'lcvan0] (the) 12th twelfth [twelf0]

(the) 13th thirteenth [0x'tin0) (the) 14th fourteenth [for tinθ] (the) 15th fifteenth [fif'tin0] (the) 16th sixteenth [stk'steenth

(the) 17th seventeenth [sevan'tinet (the) 18th eighteenth [cr'tine) (the) 19th nineteenth [nam'tine] (the) 20th twentieth ['twentnell

Порядковые числительные в английском изыке можно образовать от количественных числительных, если к ним прибавить суффикс -th, например: fourth, tenth, twentieth. Порядковые числительные first, second a third нало запомнить. Обратите внимание на дофис при написании сложных числительных.

(the) twenty-first (the) twenty-second

(the) eighty-seventh

the fourth letter the seventh day the twentieth book

Однако если речь не идет о порядке следования, в английском возаке употребляются количественные числительные, которые обычно стоят после имени существительного (например, раде 3). Обя слова могут быть написаны с заглавной буквы. Room Five

Lesson 11 Page Forty Letter 4

7. Say the numbers. Check, (55). A. 1, 12, 5, 30, 40, 84, 98, 100, B. 21st, 22nd, 33rd, 44th, 55th, 66th, 77th, 88th, 99th, 100th, Постарайтесь запомнить написание следующих числительных: four - fourteen - forty - (the) fortieth - (the) forty-fourth five - fifteen - fifty - (the) fiftieth - (the) fifty-fifth twelve - (the) twelfth

When were they born? Check, (56).

Denis: 21.03.1985 Charles: 14,07,1994 Ruth: 06.01,2001 Anthony: 17.08.1996 Roger: 29.12.2002 Lizzy: 13.09.1986 Helen: 04.11.1953 John: 01 02 1948 Chris: 30.04,1973 Alice: 28.06.1980

Where are they?

Example: Barry and Jane Nelson are on the ground floor. They are in Room Nine.



I a lesson l'lesn1 - voos

10. A. Listen to the text, (57), and read it. What do the new words mean?

JOHN'S BIOGRAPHY

John Barker was born in London on 12 October. 1990. He has a mother, Margaret Barker (born in 1968), a father, Harry Barker (born in 1965) and a vounger sister Sally (born in 1992), Harry Barker is a children's doctor and Margaret Barker teaches music at school. The family live in London, Their address is 19. Green Street

John went to school when he was five (all children in Great Britain do1). Now he is in the second

form?. At school he does English, mathematics, French and Russian He would like to speak Russian well. He has some very good friends in Russia.

John wants to be a journalist ['dta:nolist] and travel all over the world and meet a lot of interesting people. He would like to work for television. A good journalist speaks two or three languages and John is learning ['is:nin] French and Russian. He would like to learn Spanish too.

John isn't always a good pupil. He has too many things to do. He loves sport and photography [fo'tografi]. He takes pictures of the places he visits. He has some very good pictures of the Lake District and Scotland. This year John is working a lot. He wants to be one of the best students in his class and go to university f jum 'vasstill after school, he has very little time but he rides a bike and plays football with his friends.

B. This is John's form3. And what is your form like?

Name John Barker	
Date of birth 12 October, 1990	
Place of birth London	
Address 19, Green Street, London	
Family father, mother, sister	
Occupation 2 nd form pupil	
Interests photography, sport	
Language(s) French, Russian	
Occupation of your choice journalist	

Your form

Name	
Date of birth	
Place of birth	SOME SECTION
Address	MARKET LINES TO A
Family	
Occupation	200 NO 10
Interests	te la
Language(s)	
Occupation of your choice	



Английские слова form и class обычно переводят русским «иласс». Form используется для обозначения параллели в школе (1st form — первый класс, первая ступень обучения: 2st form — втовой класс и т. д.). Важно запомнить, что в России нумерация илассов в школе сквозная (с 1-го по 10-й), в Великобритании по окончании начальной школы дети идут в 1 класс средней школы, гле они учатся 5 или 7 лет: в 6 классе средней школы (куда поступают не все, кто окончил 5 классов) обучение длится два года. Таким обравом, первокласснику в России обычно 6-7 лет, возраст того, кого называют first former в Англии, — 11—12 лет, российские шестиклассники обычно не старше 12 лет, а в Англии это семналнативосемналнатилетние молодые люди.

Do It on Your Own

11. Look at the plan of Ipsen. Write what Ipsen hasn't got.

Example: Ipsen has no port. There is no port in Ipsen.

theatre, airport, port, hotels, shop, school, cinema, church, squares, swimming bath, bus stops, museum, bank, restaurant

Глагол do здесь заменяет глагол go. in the second form — во втором классе

а form — эд.: авкета



12. Can you write the numbers in words?

- 1) Michael lives on the 9th floor
- 2) Today is the 50th day of the year and the 12th day of the month.
- 3) This is my 2nd bike.
- 4) There are 43 people on the bus. You are the 44th,
- 5) Jane was my 1st friend in London.
- 6) What is the 12th month of the year?
- 7) That was Mr Clark's 76th birthday.
- 8) The Odeon is the 8th cinema in our town.

Step Two

Do It Together

1. A. What forms are they in? (58a).

- 1) Sofia is in the ... form.
- 2) Bernard is in the ... form, he is 14 years old.
- 3) Linda is in the ... form too.
- 4) Mark is in the ... form.
- 5) Polly is very young, she doesn't go to school.
- 6) Sam is in the ... form. He is finishing school.
- 7) Ruth is in the ... form, she is eleven.
- 8) And what form are you in?



B. When were they born? (58b).

- D Sofia was born on the ... of January.
- 2) Bernard was born on the ... of July.
- 3) Linda was born on the ... of April.
- 4) Mark was born on the ... of September.
- 5) Polly was born on the ... of May.
- 6) Sam was born on the ... of December. 7) Ruth was born on the ... of November.
- 8) And when were you born?
- 2. A. How are they coming to the finishing tape1? Example: Ben Ross is going to be the first.



Ben Ross is a black runner in red and white. Donald Grey is from Canada.

finishing tape ['finifinterp] — финициая лента

Moris La Roches has blue trainers! and red socks. Paul Sedov is the youngest of all runners. He is from Russia Kim Lee is the shortest of the runners. Al Brodie is a black runner in green and yellow.

B. Where are they living?

Rob Berton is the tallest runner.





Example: Ben Ross is in Room 10.

Ben Ross has a big room with two windows. Donald Grey has a Jacuzzi2, Moris la Roches has the biggest television. Pavel Sedov's window looks onto the sea. Kim Lee has a lot of green plants in his room. Al Brodie's room has a lot of photographs on the walls, Rob Berton's room has a small kitchen.

Известные вам вопросительные слова how, where, when, why, who, what, which могут соединять главное и придаточные предложе-HHX, (59).

- A I don't know where John lives. H He BHADO, FRE II MOR MUBEY. 2) Do you know why he is here? - The snaems, novemy on anecs?
- 3) I know who is in Room Five. Я знаю, кто в пятой комнате.
- O Say where you are going. Chamb, Kyan Thi Haems, 5) Say what she gave mum. — Скажи, что она подарила маме.
- 6) Say which is your pen. CKARR, KAKAR DYUKA TROS.

Так как придаточные предложения вопросами не являются, в них примой порядок следования слов — подлежащее, сказуемое, дополнение, обстоятельство. Вспомогательные глаголы do/does/did не MISOTREE THOTEST.

Consultre:

Where is Kate? I don't know where Kate is. Where does Kate live? I know where Kate lives.

3. Complete the sentences.

- 1) a) Do you know where ...? b) James asked2 me, "Where ...?"
- 2) a) I want to know when b) "When ...?" I want to know this.
- 3) a) We would like to see what
 - b) "What ... ?" Bob asked.
- 4) a) Ask Alice why b) "Why ...?" Peter asked.
- 5) a) I don't know which book ..., Jane.
- b) "Which book ..., Jane?"

- 1) does he live 2) he lives
- I) he is going to Moscow
- 2) is he going to Moscow
- 1) is he doing now
- 2) he is doing now
- 1) Is Betty at home
- 2) Betty is at home
- 1) are you reading 2) you are reading
- 4. Listen to the tape. (60), and repeat. What do these words mean?

journalist I'dra:nolistl: I'd like to be a journalist. career [kɔ'riɔ]: What career would you like to make?

trainers ['tremaz] - кроссовки

² а јасиzzi [dʒəˈkuːzi] — ванная с подачей воды под большим давлением

¹ which — который, какой

²asked [askt] — спросил

profession [profession]: The profession of a teacher. What do you know about the profession of a teacher?

medicine ['mcdsin]; Medicine helps people. Where did your father do medicine?

medical I'medikall: Jake made a career in the medical profession hospital ('hospitll: Jill works in a London hospital.

university [.ium/va:siti]: My brother does English in Moscow Universitv.

nationt ['oculant]: There are a hundred nationts in the hospital photography [fa'tnorafi]: Photography is my hobby. I enjoy photog raphy.

photograph ['foutograf] (photo): Who is in the photograph?

5. Learn some new words, Listen to the tape, (61), and repeat,

animal ['æniməl] — животное interest ['introst] - unrepec answer ['ginsə] - 1) n orner: iob [dapb] — работа, занятие 2) и отвечать leave [liv] - покидать, уезask [ask] — спрашивать because [bi'knz] - notomy что marry [mæn] — выходить заdream [dri:m] - 1) n Meyra: муж. жениться 2) и мечтать question ['kwestfan] - nonpoc

animal; a small animal. Cats, dogs and birds are all animals, Were there many animals on the farm? answer; a clever answer, a bad answer, to get an answer (to a letter).

The teacher said he liked my answer, ask: Jane asked me how to get to the market. Did you ask Bob about

his career? because: Why is Edward at home? - Because he is ill, Why are you

going to Leeds? - Because I live there.

because of: I was late because of my little brother.

dream: wonderful dreams. Alice's dream was to become a journalist. dream - dreamed (dreamt) [dremt]; I dreamed that I was in a beautiful palace. She dreams to be a painter.

interest: Football and pop music are Alan's two interests. To be interested in planes (cars, computers, music), Little Stewart is interested in taking pictures.

tob: an interesting job, a terrible job, a boring job, Douglas ['daglos] finished school and began his first job. What's your job? - I'm a journalist.

leave - left; to leave school, to leave the house. What time are you going to leave home to go to the station? Colin left his job in May, Did you leave the window open?

leave for: to leave for London, to leave Moscow for St. Petersburg. We are going to leave London for Glasgow on 19th June.

marry - married: to marry a girl, to marry a doctor. Samuel is going to marry my sister. She and Mike married last month.

be married: Now they are married.

question; an unusual question, to answer a question. Little Tony didn't answer my question.

6 Match them.

m)		

- 1) a beautiful woman 2) the house h) to leave
- 3) in animals c) to answer
- 4) questions d) to marry 5) the telephone e) to be interested

7. Which is true! about you?

- 1) I love animals.
- 2) I hate animals.
- 3) I dream to be a teacher.
- 4) I'd like to make a career in medicine.
- 5) I'm interested in photography.
- 6) I enjoy meeting people.
- 7) I don't like sport.
- 8) I'm not interested in English.
- 9) I'd like to have a good job after I leave school.
- 10) I'd like to go to university.
- [1] I enjoy asking questions but I don't like answering them.
- 12) I always know how to answer a question.
- 13) My dream is to travel a lot.

¹ true [true] - верно

- 14) My dream is to marry and have a family,
- 15) I'm happy when I'm with my friends.
- 16) I enjoy going to school.
- 17) I'm not thinking about my career now.
- 18) I think school is boring.
- 19) I would like to work abroad.
- 20) I think the place where I live is the best in the world.

8. Read the text and complete the sentences after it.

HARRY BARKER

Harry Barker was born on 16th September 1965 in a farmer's family. He spent his early years on his father's farm. They always had a lot of animals. Harry usually helped his parents and worked on the farm. He fed the cows, sheep and horses, watered the plants in the garden. He often asked his father questions about his animals and got answers. Harry was



interested in medicine. He wanted to know how to help the animals. But his dream was how to help people: he wanted to become a doctor, a children's doctor.

When Harry was eighteen, he left his home for London and began doing medicine. His university years were the happiest years of his life. He did what he liked doing.

When Harry was 23 he met Margaret. They married and had two children — a boy and a girl. They are a happy family.

Now Harry is working in a new hospital in the south-west of London. He loves his job and is making a wonderful career. His little patients and their parents like him very much because he is a very good doctor.

- I) Harry's father was a
- 2) When a young boy, Harry was interested in
- 3) Harry's dream was to be a
- 4) When Harry was 18, he went to
- 5) Now Harry is a children's doctor in a
- 6) His patients like Harry Barker because

Притяжательные местоимения в английском языке имеют еще одку, так называемую абсолютную форму. (62).

Притяжательные местоимения	Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимени
my	mine
his	his
her	hers
its	its
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

После притяжательных местоимений в абсолютной форме существительные не употребляются.

- Is it your pen, Ann? Yes, it is, It is mine.
- Is it Ben's book?
- No, it isn't his, it is yours.
- Jane gave us her address and we gave her ours.

 I know your telephone number, I don't know theirs.

9. Complete the sentences.

- 1) It is his souvenir. The souvenir is
- 2) They are her flowers. The flowers are
- 3) It is their castle. The castle is
- 4) It is my diary. The diary is
- 5) They are our boats. The boats are
- 6) They are your postcards. The postcards are

Do It on Your Own

10. Complete the sentences.

- 1) I gave him my address and he gave me his.
- 2) She gave me ... address and I gave her
- 3) They gave us ... address and we gave them
- 4) We gave her ... address and she gave us
- 5) You gave them ... address and they gave you
- 6) He gave you ... address and you gave him ...

11. Write it in one sentence.

Example: Where does he live? I'd like to know it. I'd like to know where he lives

1) When are they leaving Moscow? I'd like to know it.

2) Why is he happy? I'd like to know it.

3) Who is coming by the 9 o'clock train? I'd like to know it. 4) Where does he do medicine? I'd like to know it.

5) How can they answer this question? I'd like to know it.

6) What do you enjoy doing? I'd like to know.

7) Which do you speak - English or French? I'd like to know,

Step Three

Do It Together

1. Listen to the tape, [am] (63), and complete the sentences. Check and repeat.

SELFISH!

(after Carolyn Graham)

This is mine!

That's ...! Don't touch2 mine!

Get ... own.

This is mine. That's That's

Hey! What are you doing? What are you doing with that?

That's Hey! What are you doing? What are you doing with that? That's

Hey! What are you doing? What are you doing with that? That's hers.

What's ... is What's is What's ... is What's is What's ... is What's ... is

What does Bob ask? Check, (64).

Example: Where does John live? - He asks where John lives.

1) He asks why

2) He asks who Ruth

3) He asks how many maps

4) He asks what countries Tony 5) He asks how well Bob

6) He asks what pets

7) He asks when Rob

3. Complete the sentences.



I) This is (my/mine) university. 2) Doctor Smith, is this (your, yours) patient? - Yes, Polly is (my/mine) patient. 3) (Their/ theirs) friend Douglas is a journalist, 4) I am going to answer all (her/hers) questions. 5) (Our/ours) dream was to travel in Spain. 6) We gave them (our/ours) address and they gave us (their/theirs). 7) Which bag is (her/hers)? 8) Is photography (your/yours) hobby? 9) Sharon has no answer to (her/hers) question. 10) Eddy and Mike are not at school because (their/theirs) little sister is ill.



Общие вопросы типа Does she play tennis? Can Jack drive a car? Has Andy got any pets at home? легко переделать в придаточные предложения при помощи небольшого слова if (ли, если), начав предложевие со следующих структур:

I want to know ... They are interested ... I don't know ... You ask if ...

We would like to know ...

CDABBURTE:

1. Does she play tennis?

1. I'd like to know if she plays tennis, 2. We are interested if Jack can drive.

4. Was Boris at home?

3. Has Andy got any pets? 3. They don't know if Andy has got any pets.

4. Clair asks if Boris was at home.

¹ selfish I'selfiff — эгоистичный

² to touch [tatf] — трогать, дотрагиваться

- 4. This is what Jerry is thinking about. Say what he would like to know Check, (65).
 - 1) Is mum at home?
 - 2) Is she cooking now?
 - 3) Was she at the shop in the morning?
 - 4) Is father going to come home early?
 - 5) Does he go to the bank on Fridays?
 - 6) Can father take us to the cinema today?
 - 7) Do they show a James Bond film in the einema?
 - 8) Does mum like James Bond films?
 - 9) Can she go with us?
 - 10) Are we going to enjoy the film?



Example: Dofish jump high?

I don't know if fish jump high. /I know fish jump high.

- 1) Do people live high in the mountains?
- 2) Is painting pictures an interesting occupation?
- 3) Can dogs play the piano?
- 4) Is January a winter month in Australia?
- 5) Is the weather warm or cold in Great Britain now?
- 6) Do they speak English in South America?
- 7) Does the new year begin on 1 January in all the countries?
- 8) Were the first films made in Russia?
- 9) Were the first cars big or small?
- 10) Does the British Queen like travelling abroad?
- 6. Listen to the tape, (66), and repeat. What do these new words mean?
 - college ['kolidz]: a medical college, a good college. Paul is going to college in September. Alice is a college student.
 - stop [stop]: The car stopped near the college, Stop playing football. Rosie stopped her teacher and asked her a question.
 - talent ['tælont]: a talent for music, a talent for sport. Ted has a talent for painting.



choose — выбирать die - умирать

difficult ['difikəlt] — трудный

easy ['izɪ] — легкий топеу — деньги

successful [sək'sesfəl] — yenem-

ный

success [sak'ses] - venex

talk [tok] - разговаривать woman ['wuman] — женшина become [bi'kam] - становить-

go out - выйти, сходить кула-то look after — заботиться

- choose chose: to choose a career, to choose a book. Did you choose a doll. Olga? Ben chose two balloons.
- die died: Mrs Witson died in 1999, Barry West was born in September 1934 and died in July 2002.
- difficult; a difficult text, a difficult job. This sentence is very difficult. I can't read it. easy: an easy plan, an easy job, Mary's job is easier than yours,
- Yours is more difficult. money: to have a lot of money, to have little money. Take the money
- and go to the shop. There is no money in the money-box. success; to have success, to be a success. The new film had a lot of
- success. Her new book is a success. John's career as a journalist successful: a successful teacher, a successful writer. Margaret
- Barker is a successful music teacher.
- talk talked: to talk a lot, to talk to a friend. They are all talking together. Can their little son talk? Alice is teaching her bird to talk.
- woman women ['wimin]; a beautiful woman, a tall woman, a young woman. Three women, ten women, fifteen women. There were some women in the room.
- become became: to become a writer. He went to university to become a doctor. After school my granny became a nurse.
- go out; Let's go out to eat this night. I often go out with my friends.
- look after: My cousin has got three pets and looks after all of them. When my granny is ill, I always look after her.

Complete the sentences.

arter, at, for, in, out, to	after,	at,	for,	in,	out,	to
-----------------------------	--------	-----	------	-----	------	----

1) Jane is in Leeds. I'm looking ... her flowers. 2) Let's go ... to the disco this evening. 3) Peter has a talent ... music. 4) Tony is going ... school and his sister is going ... college in the autumn, 5) I like animals and my brother is interested ... cars and computers. 6) to John ... home? - No, he is ... school. 7) What can you see ... this picture? 8) We left St. Petersburg ... Moscow. Now we are living in the capital of our country. 9) I would like to go ... with my friends tonight. 10) The teacher asked Margaret to talk ... her son,

Listen to the text, (68), and then read it. Complete the sentences after the text.

MARGARET BARKER

Margaret Barker was born on 8th August 1968. Her father was a pilot but he died young. There were two children in the family and Margaret's mother began working at the post office. Their life was not easy, because the family had little money. After school Margaret didn't go to university. She went to college. She had a talent for music, could sing and play the piano. Soon Margaret became a school teacher of music. She chose this difficult profession and was never



sorry about it. Her career is very successful and she loves working with children.

When Margaret met Harry Barker, married him and had children, she didn't stop working. She works at a school in the south of London two days a week and spends a lot of time with John and Sally, her children. She looks after the house, goes to the shops and cooks. Her husband and children help her.

Margaret enjoys going out with her husband, playing games with her children and talking to them. She has some friends and meets them at weekends. She thinks she is a very happy woman.

- 1) Margaret's parents were ... rich1.
- 2) When Margaret was very young, she was interested in
- 1 rich [ritf] богатый

- 3) Now Margaret teaches music at
- A Margaret ... her profession.
- 5) Margaret's helpers in the house are
- 6) On Saturdays and Sundays Margaret goes out with her

10 What questions and answers are missing?

I) When was Margaret Barker born?	On 8th August 1968.
2) What was her father?	LL GLOCIF (II) Color with
3)	She worked at the post office.
4) Where did Margaret go after school?	THE WHITE STATES
5)	She had a talent for music.
6) What's Margaret's profession now?	A STEP AND A STANDARD
7)	Yes, her career is very successful
8) What's her husband's name?	
9)	Their names are John and Sally.
10) What does Margaret enjoy doing?	100



Колледжи и университеты (Colleges and Universities) в Великобритании предлагают курсы обучения после школы. Колледжи дают в основном знания по конкретному предмету неакадемического толка, т. е. то, что учащимся пригодится на практике (a medical college, a secretarial [sckn'tconol] coilege).

Университеты предлагают классическое образование, часто теоретического характера и более глубокое, чем образование в колледжах. Самые известные и самые старые университеты Англии Oxford (основан в XIII веке) и Cambridge ['kcimbridg'] (основан в начале XIII века). Эти университеты, в отличие от всех остальных, сами состоят из отдельных колледжей (colleges), однако это не колледжи в обычном значении слова. Они скорее похожи на маленькие университеты.

Do It on Your Own

11 What words are missing?

1) When my friend goes away, I often ... after her cat, 2) I think you ... too much on the telephone, 3) My grandad was born in 1920 and ... in 1999. 4) The party we had on Saturday was a we all enloved it, 5) Is English easy or ... for you? 6) All people - men. and children like good films. 7) I've got some CDs. Please ... anyone you like. 8) I have got a little ..., I'd like to buy souvenirs for my family. 9) My sister is a university student but I'd like to go to ... after school. 10) My friend has a ... for music, he can sing and play the piano.

Step Four

Do It Together

- Listen to the tape, (69), and complete the sentences.

 - 1) Jill has a 2) His name is

4) He is finishing school in ... 5) He is interested in

3) He is

6) He wants to become a

- I) May's grandad is a 2) He is a ... journalist.
- 5) May's grandad writes about 6) May's granded ... birds, he knows ... about them.
- 3) May went out 4) May's grandad lives
- Sam is a young journalist. He is going to interview! Martin Hunt. a British Minister. What questions is he going to ask? Check, [43] (70). Example: Where were you born?

MR MARTIN HUNT

I'd like to know.

- where he was born
- his parents' occupations
- to interview ('intavial finars, nurenasso

- to what school he went
- if school was easy or difficult for him
- if he went to college or university after school
- how he chose his career
- what his first job was like
- when he married Mrs Hunt
- of they have any children and grandchildren
- _ if he likes being a minister
- if he likes working with the Prime Minister
- if he is going to speak on television on Friday
- what he would like to say to people
- 3. Look at the pictures and say when they were born and when they died.



1. William Shakespeare [ferkspia] 1564 - 1616



2. Queen Victoria 1819-1901



3. Ernest Hemingway 1898-1961



4. Queen Elizabeth I 1533-1603



5. King Henry VIII 1491 - 1547



6. Ludwig van Beethoven ['beithauvn11770-1827







8. Napoleon Bonaparte ['bounapart] 1769—1821

4. Complete the sentences. Check, [(71).

1) A.S. Pushkin b... popular when he was young. He was a s... peer who had a real t... 2) Where is the m...? I'm going to the shops, 3) Valentina Tereshkova was the first w... astronaut ['assronaut] in the world. 4) What are you t... about? I don't understand you. 5) A new Harry Potter book b... a real s... 6) Is it d... or e... to learn English? 7) When did Charlie Chaplin d...? He d... in 1977. 8) Always ch... a book carefully. 9) The train doesn't s... at this station, 10) When are you going to your medical c...? 11) I hear your brother has a t... for painting.

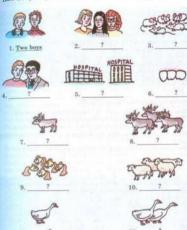


В английском языке не все имена существительные образуют множественное число при помощи окончания « (journalists, questions, answers). Множественное число немоторых слов надо запомнить. Часть из иих вы уже завете.

man — men tooth — teeth foot — feet woman — women ['wmmn] child — children goose — geese mouse — mice

А некоторые существительные не наменяются во множественном числе:

one sheep — ten sheep — twenty sheep one deer — two deer — eighty deer one fish — eight fish — a hundred fish 5. How many? Say what the pictures show. Check, [(72).



6. Match the words.

Example: far - near

far	interesting	difficult	many
man	die	much	few
boring	woman	easy	north
live	little	south	near



Имена существительные hair! (волосы), money (деньси), news (повость, новости) в английском взыке не имеют формы множествов. ного числа. Эти слова согласуются с глагодом в единственном числе и заменяются местоимением із

Неопределенный артикль с ними не употребляется.

Where is the money? It is on the table.

I had a lot of money yesterday, but I spent it.

Jack, was your money in the hag? John's hair is dark. It is short too.

What's the news? There is no news today.

Complete the sentences, Check, (73),

- 1) Where (is/are) the money? (It/They) (is/are) on the shelf.
- 2) Where (is/are) the coins? (It/They) (is/are) on the table. 3) What colour (is/are) Jane's hair? (It/They) (is/are) black.
- 4) What colour (is/are) Mrs Armstrong's hair? (It/They) (is/are)
- 5) The news (is/are) interesting. I didn't know (it/them),



Вы уже знаете, что множественное число существительных образуется, как правило, при помощи окончания -в.

² wish [wif] — желание, пожелание

- Listen to the text, (74), then read it. Put these sentences in the right order!
- a) Britney Spears lived in New York.
 - b) Britney Spears went to school in Kentwood.
 - Britney Spears has got a house in Beverly Hills. d) Britney Spears was a success in a television show.
 - BRITNEY SPEARS

Britney Spears is one of the world's famous pop princesses [prin'sesiz]. But how did she become famous?

Britney was born in Kentwood, Louisiana flu izi'æno], the USA. The girl was born on 2nd December 1981. Even when she was very young, she loved music and singing. She sang popular songs at home and at school, and people said, she had a real talent for singing. The first person who asked Britney to sing for other2 people was her mum. And that was a success.



Britney travelled a lot when she was a little girl but it was difficult for her because she missed3 her friends who were at school in Kentwood, For a year she lived in New York. She studied drama and singing at a school for talented children. When Britney was eleven, she was in a television show the "Mickey Mouse Club" and that was a success too. After the "Mickey Mouse Club," Britney went to Kentwood to go to high school4. After high school, Britney started working on her first album "Baby One More Time." She recorded5 it when she was sixteen. It became popular all over the world and in 2000, Britney recorded her second album "Oops! I Did It Again." In 2001, Britney acted in the film "Crossroads" and recorded her third album.

Now she has got a big house in Beverly Hills and a restaurant in New York. She opened it in June 2002.

Britney always says, "Follow6 your dreams! Don't listen to anyone, who says you can't be successful!"

¹ hair имеет также значение «волосок» (ср.: a hair, few hairs)

in the right order ['o:do] - в правильном порядке

other ['Adal - ADVIOR, ADVINE

to miss — ad.: ervyath

high school — средняя школа

to record [n'ko:d] — записывать (на пленку, пластинку, диск)

to follow ['fplau] — следовать за

9. Complete the chart.

1981	Britney Spears was born.
1992	7
?	Britney Spears recorded her first album.
2000	? Habitan and the state of the
2001	?
2002	?

10. Complete the sentences. Speak about Britney Spears.

Britney Spears is a famous American pop. 1. Britney was born in 2. Louisiana. She was born on 3. 1981. When she was a little girl she had a talent for 4. She sang for her mother and other people and was a 5. Britney travelled in the country and lived in 6. for a year. In New York she went to a school for 5. When Britney was eleven, 2. "the Mickey Mouse Club". After Britney left high school, she started 3. It became popular 10. The name of the second album was 11. "In 2001 Britney acted in a film and recorded 12. Now Britney lives in 13. She opened a 14. in New York. Britney lives to say, "Follow 15. "She knows every person can be 15.

Do It on Your Own

11. Write the words in the plural to complete the sentences.

1) There are three new (college) in our town. 2) How many (university) are there in St. Petersburg? 3) Those two (woman) are my aunts. 4) I like (animal) and want to become a vet, an animal doctor. 5) A lot of (child) want to leave school and go to university. 6) These are the new (photo). 7) There are three nice (sheep) in the picture. 8) In autumn (goose) fly to warm countries. 9) A lot of zoos have (deer). 10) Moscow is famous for its old (church). 11) My little brother has three white (mouse). 12) If you want to have good

(tooth), eat a lot of vegetables and drink a lot of milk. 13) Who are those (man)? I don't know them. 14) (Prince) and (princess) usually live in (palace). 15) Look at those beautiful (fish)! Aren't they nice? 16) My (foot) were so tired after the long walk.

12. Write the sentences differently.

Example: This is my new bike. — This new bike is mine.

1) This is her money. 2) These are his books. 3) Those are our rooms. 4) This is your dinner. 5) These are my pets. 6) It's their television show.

Step Five

Do It Together

1. Listen to the text about Roald Dahl, . (75). Complete the form.

Name Roald	Dahl	
Date of birth		
Place of birth		
Died in		
Places of living	Wales,	
Began to write for	children in	
Married in		ESTABLISHED TO
His wife's occupat	ion	of the control of the
The number of chi	ldren Dahl had	

Choose the word. Complete the sentences. Check, (76).

Yesterday my mum (gives/gave) me some money. I (want/wanted) to buy a new disc. But when I (come/came) to the shop, I (can't/couldn't) see the money in my bag, it (was/were) not there. "Where (is/are) the money?" I (think/thought), "Where did I put it?" Then I (understand/understood). "I know where the money (is/are). It (is/was) on the kitchen table."

in the plural ['plustel] — во множественном числе

3. Say the same differently. Check. (77).

Example: The news he told me was terrible. It was terrible news.

- 1) The news they told me was interesting.
- 2) The news they told me was funny.
- 3) The news they told me was boring. 4) The news they told me was pleasant.
- 5) The news they told me was wonderful.
- Look at the pictures and say what colour the people's hair is. Check, (78).











TACK FREDERIC



В английском языке придаточные определительные предложения могут вводиться относительными местоимениями who (whom), whose, which

The woman who is standing near my mother is my teacher.

The man who/whom I met vesterday was my uncle.

The boy whose name is Jack Hibbs is our best student.

Mr Brown lives in the cottage whose name is "Sunny Garden",

The book which I'm reading now is very interesting.

Обратите внимание, что, когда речь идет о людях, используются местоимения who (whom), когда речь идет о неодушевленных предметах и животных - which. При этом очень часто which и who опуснаются.

This is the book (which) you wanted to read. This is the man (who) you wanted to see.

Во многих случаях вместо who и which можно использовать that.

This is the book that you wanted to read. This is the man that you wanted to see.

5. Say the same in Russian.

1) This is the car Jack bought. 2) This is the man I know very well. 3) This is the film my mother likes very much. 4) This is the game I can't play. 5) This is the writer I saw on television yesterday. 6) This is the girl we often play with. 7) This is the school I go to.

6. Choose the right word to complete the sentences. Check, . (79).

DI don't like people (who/which) hate animals. 2) The question (who/ which) you are asking me is very difficult. 3) The children (who/which) are playing in the garden are my brother's friends. 4) The jobs (who/which) he did in his young years were all very interesting, 5) The mice (who/which) live under the floor get out at night. 6) The man (who/which) married my sister is my good friend now, 7) The place (who/which) we visited last summer was very beautiful. 8) The career (who/which) I chose is not easy. 9) The deer (who/which) live in the forest come to our house, and we feed them. 10) The university (who/which) is in the city centre is the best.

7. Complete the sentences with who, which, whose, that.

1) The boy ... is playing on the computer is my friend. 2) The story ... I read yesterday was very interesting. 3) The plant ... flowers are red is a rose. 4) The man ... car is in the garden is my cousin. 5) The room ... walls are vellow is the best in the house. 6) The children ... are sitting at their desks are my pupils. 7) The women ... are dancing now are our school teachers. 8) The dog ... is playing with a ball is Chase, 9) The house ... roof is high is my grandfather's, 10) People ... like music often come to this place to listen to it.

8. Answer the journalist's questions. Act the dialogue out.

What's your name? J: You:

J: How old are you? You:

J: Do you go to school? You:

What's your school number?

J. You: J:

What form are you in? You:

J: How many pupils are there in your class? YOU: J: What do they want to do after school? Your J: And you? What career would you like to choose? You: .Te What do your parents think about it? YOU: J: Would you like to go to university or college? Vous J: In what place would you like to live? You. Why? YOU: J. I'd like to know if you're happy. You: Thank you very much for the interview. J.

9. Speak about Korney Chukovsky.

Pen name — Korney Ivanovich Chukovsky Real¹ name — Nickolai Vasilievich Korneychukov

1882 - born

1901 — chose the career of a writer and critic
['kntik], wrote some very good books for
children (children's classics), did translations [træns'leijans] from English into
Russian

1957 — became Doctor of Philology [fi'lolody], had two children (his son and his daughter later became writers)

1969 - died

10. Speak about one of your parents or a man/a woman you know.

When was he/she born? Where was he/she born? What was his/her family like? Where did he/she go to school?



What career did he/she choose?
Did he/she go to college or university?
Does he/she like his/her work?
Is he/she successful in his/her work?
What is he/she interested in?
What does he/she do in his/her free time?

11. What is your biography like?

My name
I was born
I'm ... years old.

I live

I have a ... family: ... and me.
My parents

I go to school

I'm interested in

I don't like I want to go to

I'd like to be I dream of

Do It on Your Own

12. Write these sentences differently. Use who or which.

1) I like the video that I bought yesterday. 2) The boy that wrote this poem is my best friend. 3) The dog that is running to the sis Rex. 4) Where is the picture that Uncle Fred painted? 5) Mr Jones is my friend, that lives in Canada. 6) The children that live next door are my friends. 7) This is the cake that I made. 8) The girls that are here go to my school.

13. Write these words in the singular!.

1) mice, 2) teeth, 3) sheep, 4) women, 5) geese, 6) men, 7) deer, 8) fish, 9) children, 10) feet

¹ real [по]] — настоящий

in the singular ['singjular] — в единственном числе

UNIT FOUR

Traditions, Holidays, Festivals¹



Step One

Do It Together

- 1. Listen to the tape, (80), and complete the sentences.
 - 1) Do you know the boy
 - 2) Can you see the tall man
 - 3) I like little animals
 - 4) She lives in the house
 - 5) I like the park
 - 6) My brother has a bike
 - 7) Mother often tells me
 - stories 8) Dahl is the writer
 - O Dani is the writer
 - 9) Please, tell me 10) Lewis Carroll is the writer

- a) which make good pets.
- b) that is not far from my house.
- c) who is speaking to our teacher,
 d) who is coming to dinner.
- e) who is coming to dinner,
- f) whose books are very interest-
- g) whose garden is beautiful.
- h) which is new and bright vellow.
- i) that make me smile.
- j) whose books I enjoy reading.
- Who is who in the pictures? Listen to the tape, (81).



¹ Traditions, Holidays, Festivals — традиции, праздники, религнозивае праздники и фестивали

- Learn some new words. Listen to the tape and repeat, (82).
- A.

 celebrate ['sclibrent] праздновать, отмечать

 present ['prezent] подарок
 neighbour ['neibəl сосел

midnight ['midnait] - полночь

- strike [strak] 1) ударять, бить; 2) бить (о vacax) shout [faut] — кричать quiet [kwaist] — тихий, спокойный
- B. celebrate: to celebrate a holiday, to celebrate a birthday. Jane is celebrating her tenth birthday today.
- present: a lot of presents, a birthday present, to give as a present.

 My mother gave me some money as a birthday present.
- neighbour: my new neighbours, my parents' neighbours. Mr Nelson is our neighbour, he lives in the house next to ours.
- midnight: at midnight. Twelve o'clock at night is midnight or the middle of the night. My grandma usually goes to bed at midnight.
- strike struck: 1) to strike in the face. Why did you strike Nick?
 2) (about the clock) Listen! The clock is striking midnight. When does the Kremlin Clock strike?
- shout: to shout at a child. Why are you shouting? I understand you well. I hate people who shout at children, old people and animals.
- quiet: a quiet evening, a quiet life. Be quiet! Ann is sleeping! Jack is a quiet person, he never shouts. I live a very quiet life.
- 4. Look at the pictures and say:
 - a) when the children celebrated their birthdays;



b) what their parents gave them as a birthday present;



c) who are the children's neighbours;



d) what they are shouting;



e) what time their clocks are striking and whose clock is striking midnight.



2. Jane 3. Sara 5. Say what they are doing.



Помимо известного вам прошедшего времени past simple (opened, liked, translated, came, saw), в английском языке есть еще одно проmeдшее время — past progressive (прошедшее продолженное). Эта форма образуется при помощи 1) форм was, were (глагол to be в past simple) и 2) глагола, называющего действие, с -ing на конце (Ving).

was/were + Ving

Fred was playing on the beach at 5 o'clock yesterday.

We were talking when mother came in.

While! I was working, Tom was cooking.

Past progressive часто используется для того, чтобы описать кавое-либо действие, которое происходило в определенное время в прошлом.

while [wail] — в то время как

- Read the sentences. Which of them are in past simple and which in past progressive?
 - While I was speaking on the phone, Don was looking at father's photographs.
 - 2) Mr Ross lived in France three years ago.
 - 3) I saw Nina last Friday.
 - 4) You were sleeping when John came.
 - 5) While Bob was feeding the cow, Emma was feeding the chicks.
 - 6) Mr Green married Betty five years ago.
 - Alan was answering the teacher's question when his parents opened the door.
 - 8) Bryan was leaving for London at 5 p.m. yesterday.
- 7. Listen to the tape, (23), and then read the dialogues (1-3). How can we form questions and negations in past progressive?
 - Was Lizzy sleeping when you came into her room, Melissa?
 No, mum. She was not sleeping. She was plying with her doll.
 - 2) Were John and Tom going to school when you met them?
 - No, they were not going to school, they were going to the gym.
 - 3) Ann, was Nick playing on the computer at 8 p.m. yesterday?
 - No, granny. He wasn't playing on the computer. He was watching television.

			Past Progressive	house with a
(подлежан	дее	was/were + Ving	I was reading. They were reading.
Θ	подлежац	tee	was/were not + Ving wasn't/weren't + Ving	He was not (wasn't) reading. We were not (weren't) reading.
?	was/were	подле- жащее	Ving	Was she reading? Were they reading?

¹ to form questions and negations [ni 'qcijon] — образовать вопросительные и отрицательные предложения 8. Look at the pictures and say what the children were doing and what



9. What were they doing last Sunday evening? Ask your friends. Example: Were you playing on the computer?

to watch television. to write a diary, to stay at home, to talk to your parents, to go by underground, to make a tour of Moscow, to buy a souvenir, to speak on the mobile, to have a quiet evening

Do It on Your Own

10. Make up sentences,



11. Complete the sentences. Write about your day.

- 1) At seven o'clock yesterday I
- 2) At seven o'clock yesterday it ... raining.
- 3) When I was coming home from school yesterday, I met
- 4) I was watching television yesterday evening while ...
- 5) When the clock struck midnight, my family
- 6) While I was doing my homework yesterday, my friends

Step Two

Do It Together

- Listen to the tape. What do you hear? (84).
 - 1) a) Is Ben playing tennis?
 - b) Was Ben playing tennis?
 - a) Are you talking to your neighbour?
 b) Were you talking to your neighbour?
 - 3) a) Liza isn't shouting at me.
 - b) Liza wasn't shouting at me.
 - 4) a) The shop is closing.
 - b) The shop was closing.

- a) What are they celebrating?
 b) What were they celebrating?
- 6) a) What present is Sarah buying?
 - b) What present is Sarah buying?
- 7) a) The clock is striking midnight.
- b) The clock was striking midnight.
- a) Who is driving the doubledecker?
 b) Who was driving the double-decker?
- b) Who was driving the double-decker

 o) a) His granny is living a quiet life.
- b) His granny was living a quiet life.
- (0) a) The Smiths are choosing a new house.
- b) The Smiths are choosing a new house.

Example: Tim was standing on the television.

stand, play, jump, eat (2), fly, sleep, paint, water, wash, sit



3. Ken had a very bad day yesterday. What did he say to his friend Lizze

Example: I was taking a shower when my mother called

- 1) At seven o'clock Ken was in the shower. His mother wanted to speak to him on the phone. He spoke to his mother and went to the bedroom to dress
- 2) He began to dress. His neighbour came. The neighbour asked some questions about Ken's garden. The neighbour left.
- 3) Ken went to the kitchen to have a cup of tea. His friend came, He asked for some money. Ken gave him the money,
- 4) Ken went to the garage to get out the car. A policeman' stopped him. The policeman asked Ken if the neighbour's dog was any problem. Ken said that it wasn't.
- 5) Ken drove to Lizzy's house. His car stopped in the middle of the road. Ken left the car at the service station? and took a bus
- 6) He was on the bus. It began raining. The bus stopped, Ken got out. He stood at the bus stop because he didn't have an umbrel-In3

When Ken came to Lizzy's place, he was very late and Lizzy was angry.

Целый ряд глаголов в английском языке обычно не употребляют в продолженном времени (present или past progressive). Это глагоды like, love, understand, see, hear want, know, hate, think (a suaveнии «полагать»), have (в значении «иметь») и пр.

John likes winter, I don't understand French. They see us. I want a new blouse

Pete loves his mum. We don't know these people. Thear you. They have a good old friend,

Однако сравни:

What are you doing? - I am thinking. I think they are having fun at the party now,

a policeman [po Tismon] — полицейский

a service station ['ss:vis .steifon] — станция технического обслуживания

an umbrella [am'brels] - sour

4 to hear [hip] - heard [hiid] - chaimana

Choose the right form to complete the sentences. Check, . (86).

1) (Do you love/Are you loving) your home town? 2) Howard says he (doesn't understand/isn't understanding) me. 3) Jack didn't anower my question, he (thought/was thinking), 4) When I met Tom. he (walked/was walking) to the supermarket, 5) My brother (hated/ was hating) milk when he was little, 6) We (had/were having) dinner when you called. 7) She (thinks/is thinking) that she is the best pupil in her class. 8) What present (do you want/are you wanting) for your birthday? 9) What television programme (did you watch/ were you watching) at 9 o'clock vesterday night? 10) (Did you know/Were you knowing) that Tim was my neighbour? 11) (Did you hear/Were you hearing) when Tom came back? 12) "Think, Jane, think!" - "Oh, mum, I (am thinking/think)."

What do the words mean?

traditional [tra'difanal]; Football is a traditional British game.

special ['spefal]: My little sister goes to bed late on special days -31 December, 8 March and her hirthday

public ['pablik]: I go to the public library on Sundays, I use public transport when I go to school. club [klab]; We have a lot of sports clubs at school; a tennis club.

a chess club, a football club. disco ['diskov]: Disco is a place where people dance to popular music.

Do you often go to a disco? symbol ['simboll: A red rose is a symbol of England, What Russian

symbols do you know? start [stat]: We start at five tomorrow. To start means to begin. Let's make a new start.

Learn how to pronounce and use the new words. (87).

mean [min] - значить, иметь card [kcd] - карточка, отв вилу KDMTKS

wish v [will - желать wish n - желание gather ['cæðə] - coбирать(ся)

hug v [haq] - обнимать hug n - объятие

each firff — кажлый

sweetheart ['swithatt - 1) sosлюбленный(ая): 2) любовь моя, душа моя (при обращении)

hear [hip] — слышать

mean - meant [ment]: What does this word mean? What did Rob mean when he said it? He meant that you were right.

wish: I wish you a happy birthday. We wish you a good trip.

a wish: a strong wish. My wish to become a doctor gets stronger every day

make a wish; Look at the star and make a wish.

gather: to gather fruit in the garden. All my friends gathered near the school.

hug - hugged: to hug your parents, to hug your friends. I hugged my grandparents because I was so glad to see them.

a hug: a big hug. I gave my dog a big hug when I got home.

each: each player, each pupil, each girl, each of us, each of them. Each house in the street has a garden. Each girl has a book. They each have a book. Each of the boys has a book.

each other: to see each other, to like each other. The twins love each other.

card: a postcard, a greeting card, a playing card, a birthday card, a bank card, to play cards. Beatrice sent me a beautiful card on my birthday.

sweetheart: Goodbye, sweetheart. Don't cry, sweetheart. They were sweethearts for three years and then they married.

hear - heard [ha:d]: Can your hear me? I heard a nice new song yesterday. I can hear the neighbour's television.

7. Answer the questions.

- 1) When is your birthday?
- 2) Do you celebrate your birthday every year?
- 3) What do you wish to get for your birthday?
- 4) Do your friends gather at your place on your birthday?
- 5) Do your friends hug or kiss you when they come to say "Happy birthday"?
- 6) What else does each of your friends say?
- 7) Do you get many birthday cards?
- 8) Do you have any special things to eat on your birthday?
- 9) Do you usually stay at home or go to a club or a disco or another public place?
- 10) Do you enjoy your birthdays?
- 11) When was your best birthday? What was it like?

g. Listen to the tape. These are the names of some British holidays. Read them, (88). Do you know when people celebrate them? Check.



9. Listen to the text, (90). Complete the sentences after it.

HOLIDAYS AND FESTIVALS IN BRITAIN (1)

Who doesn't like holidays? Holidays usually mean not going to school or to work, they also mean nice food, presents and a lot of fun.

British people like them too. Here are some of the traditional holidays and festivals they celebrate:

1 January - New Year's Day

14 February - St Valentine's Day March or April - Easter Festival

31 October - Halloween

5 November - Guy Fawkes' Night

25 December - Christmas Festival

The beginning of a new year is a time for celebrating and for making a new start. People wish each other "Happy New Year" and send special greeting cards. On New Year's Eve1 (December 31st) many people go to parties with their families, neighbours and friends. They go to bed after midnight to "see the New Year in" at 12 o'clock. In London people gather to celebrate in Trafalgar

eve [iv] - канун

Square. From there they can hear Big Ben, the large clock at the Houses of Parlament. When Big Ben strikes, they all hug and kiss each other and shout "Happy New Year". January 1st is a public holiday in Britain and the US. For older people it's a quiet day in front of the television. But young people go out and meet their friends at parties, discos and different clubs.

On St Valentine's Day people send a special greeting card (Valentine) to those who they love. It's a tradition not to give the name of the sender. Some people buy presents for their sweethearts or give them red roses, a symbol of love.

- 1) Holidays usually mean
- Some of the traditional holidays and festivals that British people celebrate are
- 3) The beginning of a year is a time for
- 4) People wish each other ... and send special
- 5) Many people get together with
- 6) In London people gather to celebrate in
- 7) When Big Ben strikes, people
- 8) For older people 1 January is a quiet day
- 9) But young people go out and
- 10) On St Valentine's Day people send
- 11) Some people buy presents for their ... or give them ...

10. Choose the answer.

- 1) I
- a) like holidays.b) love holidays.

- c) don't like holidays very much.d) ...
- 2) On New Year's Eve I
- a) do a lot of cooking.
- c) write greeting cards.
- b) buy presents for my family and friends.
- 3) Late at night on 31 December I
 - a) go to a party.b) gather my friends at my place.
- c) go to bed early.
- d) ...

- 4) On New Year's Day I
 - a) stay in bed.
 b) watch television all day.
- To me the New Year means

 a) getting a lot of presents.
 b) eating lots of nice things.
- c) go out with my friends.
- c) meeting my friends.d) ...

Do It on Your Own

11 Complete these sentences.

Example: Jane (cook) when Alice (get up). Jane was cooking when Alice got up.

1) Our friends (gather) in the garden when father (come), 2) I (send) a postcard to my granny when I (see) her in the street. 3) I (hug) my grandfather when the door (open), 4) Mrs Morrison (walk) in the street when she (meet) Sue. 5) We (watch) television when Charles (leave).

 Nick's sister always asks him questions about his day. Write her questions and his answers.

Example: — What were you doing at half past one?
— I was having lunch.











Step Three

Do It Together

1. Listen to the traditional English song "Jingle, Bells!", . (91), and sing it along.

JINGLE, BELLS!

Chorus: Jingle, bells! Jingle, bells! Jingle all the way! Oh, what fun it is to ride In a one-horse open sleigh!

Dashing through the snow In a one-horse open sleigh. O'er the fields we go Laughing all the way. Chorne:

Bells on bob-tail ring, Making spirits bright. What fun it is to ride and sing A sleighing song tonight! Chorus:

Звените, бубенчики

в открытых, запряженных одной лошадью санат проносясь сквозь снегопад

по полям смеясь всю дорогу

на коротко подстриженном хвосте

поднимая настроение



Example: While Charles was reading books, Sam was watching television.

















Ask Peter questions and listen to his answers. Check, (93).

Example: We were gathering near my house. (Why) Why were you gathering near your house?

(Where)

- 2) I was making a birthday card for Helen. (When)
- 3) We were playing with each other. (Where)
- (Why) We were staying at a hotel. (Why)
- 5) I was talking to my teacher. (When)
- 6) I was visiting my granny. (When)
- 7) We were buying a souvenir, (To whom) 8) I was meeting Mr Green. (Why)
- 9) We were swimming. (Where)
- Match the words with the pictures.

a) a postcard b) a greeting card c) a bank card d) a playing card e) a birthday card











5. What has each of them got?

Example: Each doctor has got a watch.
Each of the doctors has got a watch.







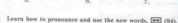












the new words, [5] (94).

return [п'tз:n] — 1) v возвращать(ся); 2) n возвращение life [larf] — жизнь death [dc0] — смерть knock [npk] — стучать

blow [blou] — 1) дуть; 2) вэрывать kill [kil] — убивать catch [kelf] — хватать, ловить burn [blin] — жечь, гореть

B

return: to return to a city, to return books. When does he return from work? When are you going to return the money? return: a return to work, his return to school.

life — lives: to have a quiet life, all your life. Did James live in Scotland all his life?

death: a terrible death. What do you know about the King's death?

knock: to knock on the door. I knocked on the door but there was no answer.

blow — blew (blu:): 1) to blow on the hands, A warm wind is blowing. 2) to blow a bridge, to blow a tower. When they came to the city wall, they blew it.

kill: to kill animals for food, to kill time. Andy went to the park to kill time.

catch — caught [kxt]: to catch a ball, to catch fish, to catch a cold (colds), to catch a bus (train, plane). John can catch a ball with one hand. My dad caught four fish yesterday. In winter she often catches a cold. Did Tony catch the plane?

burn — burnt [bs:nt]: to burn leaves, to burn a fire, to burn (the) meat. Jack burnt the fish. I burnt my hand. People often burn yellow, red and brown leaves in autumn.

7. Complete the text. What end can this story have?

On a cold winter night Harris was r... home. The weather was terrible and a strong wind was b... and it was very dark. Harris was coming to his house when he saw a tall man who was k... on Harris's door. "Hello," said Harris. "My name is Harris Porter. I live here. And who are you?" "My name is John Perry. I'm tired and cold. And I'm hungry too. The King's men are after me. They are trying to c... me and k... me. It's the question of l... and d...," "I see," said Harris. "Let's come into my house. It is warm there. A fire is b... in the fireplace. I think I can help you."

gave John his clothes, put a chair for him at the fireplace, made tea, came into the house, told them that John was his brother, left the house, made good friends

- Listen to the text "Holidays and Festivals in Britain", [25] (95). Read
 the text and match its parts with the names. There are four names but
 three parts!
 - a) The Day of Dark Spirits
 - b) The Day of Bonfires and Fireworks
 - c) The Day of New Life
 - d) The Day of Wonderful Presents

HOLIDAYS AND FESTIVALS IN BRITAIN (2)

1) ...

Easter Sunday is the day when Christians ['kristfanz] celebrate Christ's [kraists] return to life and victory over death. On this day many people go to church, Children get presents of chocolate Easter eggs. Easter always means spring, new life after winter, flowers, green trees and young animals, especially lambs [læmz] and chicks. Some time ago it was a tradition [tra'dıfan] to make new clothes and hats for Easter.





особенно ягнята



2)

Celebrating Halloween is a very old tradition. Long ago people thought that on 31 October spirits of the dead came back. That's why now some people dress up as witches ['witfiz] and ghosts [qousts]. They make lamps of pumpkins. Sometimes children go out in groups, knock on people's doors and say "Trick or treat". They usually get a treat, some sweets or nuts. People also ['xlsou] have Halloween parties where they often play games.



духи, души мертвых



3) ...

Guy Fawkes' Night is on 5th November, That day in 1605 some conspirators [kən'spirətəz] wanted to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill King James I and his ministers. Guy Fawkes was one of them. But they couldn't do that because the King's men caught Guy Fawkes and killed him. Not many people think about those events li'vents now but they enjoy celebrating the day with their friends and families. On 5th November when

заговорщики взорвать

министры

servi)

также

вот почему

события

it gets dark, people go out into the streets and watch beautiful fireworks. In the country they often make big bonfires and gather near them.



Read the text "Holidays and Festivals in Britain" again and complete the sentences.

/) At Easter Christians celebrate Christ's ... and victory over

- 2) On this day many people go to 3) Children get presents of
- 4) Easter means
- 5) Some time ago it was a tradition to

1) Long ago people thought that on 31 October

- 2) Some people dress up as
- 3) They make lamps of
- 4) Sometimes children knock on people's doors and say, ""
 - 5) People also have Halloween parties where

III.

I) Guy Fawkes' Night is on

- 2) That day in 1605 some conspirators
- 3) The King's men
- 4) People enjoy celebrating the day with
- 5) When it gets dark, people
- 6) In the country they often make

Do It on Your Own

10. Use when or while.

1) ... mother returned home from work, I was doing my lessons. 2) ... I was doing my lessons, my little sister was playing with the toys. 3) I was having breakfast ... it began raining. 4) ... granny was cooking, she was talking to her neighbour, 5) ... I was watching television, my brother was reading in his room. 6) ... I came back from the skating-rink, my family were having tea. 7) Sue was gath ering apples in the garden ... her friend knocked on the door 8) John kissed his sweetheart ... she was not looking. 9) ... my dad was fishing. I was making a bonfire. 10) I was dressing ... my sister was making breakfast.

11. Answer the questions.

- 1) When do you usually return home from school? When does your mother (father) return from work?
- 2) Why don't people often knock on doors these days? When did you do it last?
- 3) How long is a man's (woman's) life in Russia?
- 4) When did the last Russian tsar (царь) die? What is the date of his death?
- 5) In what season do strong winds usually blow in the place where you live?
- 6) Do you often kill time? When did you do that last?
- 7) Can you catch a ball with one hand?
- 8) Do you often catch colds in autumn? In winter?
- 9) Do you sometimes burn hands when you cook?

Step Four

Do It Together

- a) Put the lines right1. Then listen to them and check, (96)
 - Roses are red
 - Sugar is sweet And so are you Violets are blue





1 Put the lines right. - Расположите строчки в нужном порядке.

TT.

- Lilies are white You are my queen
- When I am a king Rosemary's green



розмарин

b) When do people say these rhymes!:

- on the New Year's Day
- on the Guy Fawkes' Night
- on 31 October, Halloween
- on Saint Valentine's Day at Easter?

Listen to the dialogues, (97), read them. Find sentences in past progressive.

- A: Did you enjoy the New Year's Day?
- B: Oh, yes, We had a lot of fun.
- A: Really? What did you do?
- B: We had a party. All my friends gathered in my flat. And you know what?
- A: What?
- B: I had the biggest surprise [sp'praiz] of my life.
- A: What surprise?
- B: When we were dancing, there was a knock on the door and ... Father Frost2 came in to wish us Happy New Year.
- A: Father Frost? Don't be a baby. It couldn't be Father Frost. B: Of course not, It was my father with a big box of souvenirs.
- TI.
- A: Last November I was staying with some friends in England and we celebrated Guy Fawkes' Night.
- B: Oh! How did you do it?
- A: We drove to a place near London. There were a lot of people there, they were making a big bonfire. They all were very happy.
- B: How interesting! Were there any children?

а rhyme [гант] — стишок, рифмовка

Father Frost - Hen Mopon (frost - Mopon)

- A: Yes, there, were. The children were watching fireworks, playing games and eating nice things.
- B: I like it. I think you had a lot of fun.

A: We did!

When do they

3. In what seasons do people do these things?

Example: They usually go away on holiday in summer.

go skiing? burn old leaves? buy warm clothes? gather round the Christmas tree? choose Easter presents? stay out in the open air? catch cold?

dream of warm sunny days? give each other Valentine cards? wish each other a successful school year?

WEWO

Сравните формы past simple и past progressive. Обратите внимание на различия в их употреблении.

Past Simple	Past Progressive
Употребляется, чтобы расска- зать о событиях, которые про- изошли (завершились) в про- шлом. Говорящему важно, ког- да (when) произошло действие	Употребляется, когда говоряще му важно подчеркнуть длятель вость действия, а часто его незавершенность
Указания на время: ago, 3 days ago, last, last month, last year, yesterday, in 2002, then	Указания на время: at 7 o'clock yesterday, when he came, while I was reading
He drove a lot last summer.	He was driving his car at 7 o'clock last Sunday.
It didn't rain in July.	It wasn't raining when we arrived.
When did you go there?	Where were you going when I saw you?

Choose the right form to complete the sentences, (98).

1) Last year my friend (left/was leaving) for St. Petersburg.
2) When my neighbour returned home. I (atood/was standing) is door. 3) We ddin't go out yesterday because it (rained/was raining). 4) In the evening I (phoned/was phoning) my cousin to wish im a happy holiday. 5) Last summer we (left/were leaving) for the Black Sea. 6) When (did you catch/were you catching) a coid?
7) While Jane (wrote/was writing) Christmas cards, her mother (cleaned/was cleaning) the flat. 5) When Don got up, the birds (sang/were singing) in the trees. 9) I met Ann when we (travelled/were travelling) in the North of Russia. 10) The child (hugged/was hugging) his grandfather goodbye.



Правильно написать формы глаголов в past simple и past progressive вам помогут следующие советы.

Past Simple

- Добавляя еф к корню (основе) глагола, номните, что если в глаголе за ударной гласной следует одна согласная, то она удваивается: hug — hugged: stop — stopped.
- Eсли глагол оканчивается на -у, а перед ней стоит согласная (try, marry), то у меняется на 1, а затем пишется окончание ed: try tried; cry cried; marry married.

Если же перед буквой у стоит гласная, то у не меняется: play — played; stay — stayed.

 Формы так называемых неправильных глаголов следует запомивать, например: mean — meant, catch — caught, blow — blew, buy — bought (см. таблицу на с. 254).

Past Progressive

Прибавляя ing к корню (основе) глагола, помните, что:

 если глагол оканчивается на -е (drive), то е опускается, а ing прибавляется к основе глагола;

drive - driving; write - writing; make - making.

 если в глаголе за ударной гласной следует одна согласная, то согласная удваннается:

run - running; hug - hugging; begin - beginning.

Ho: become - becoming.

Помните, что в сдовах на -1 (travel) возможны два варианта написmeg:

travelling (Snurauckuri napuaur): traveling (amengrancent nappaur).

3. Если глагол оканчивается на -ie (die, lie¹) то ie меняется на v-

lie - lying: die - dying.

Write and read these words in past simple.

Catch, run, lie, hug, marry, blow, stop, cry, die, begin, travel, fly, fry, stay, say, have, become, mean, choose, burn, buy, leave.

6. Complete the sentences in progressive. Write them down.

1) Mother came into my room when I (get) up. 2) We all (enjoy) the New Year meal a lot, 3) The film (begin). Would you like to watch it? 4) Where is mother? - She (huv) some vegetables at the market 5) What you (put) on the table? A kitten? Take it off now! 6) It was very hot vesterday, we (swim) all afternoon, 7) Peter (begin) to understand some Russian, 8) Why you (erv), little girl? 9) We (play) a new game. Do you want to play with us? 16) Water the tree, it (die) without water. 11) My friend is the boy who (ski) in a bright red cap. 12) What you (say)? I can't hear you.

7. Can you speak about these British holidays and festivals?





1. Christian holiday Christ's return to life go to church presents of chocolate Easter eggs



2. old tradition special greeting card sweetheart present a symbol of love

symbols of Easter

2 wish each other bappy New Year send greeting cards New Year's Eve have parties see the New Year in Big Ben strikes midnight shout "Happy New Year" hug and kiss each other quiet day at discos and clubs

4. in 1605 conspirators blow up the Houses of Parliament kill King James I and his Ministers Guy Fawkes caught and killed events of long ago watch fireworks make hig bonfires

prepare [pn'pea] - roto-

Learn some new words, (99), Listen to the tape and repeat.

decorate ['dekoren] - ykpa-

2) оживленный

unary(ca) шать, наряжать believe [brliv] - верить before [bi'fx] — до чего-либо, hang [hæn] - вешать (на перед чем-либо **ЧТО-ТО**) busy ['bizil — 1) заиятой;

busy: 1) to be busy. My mother is always busy. She has a lot of things to do, 2) a busy street, a busy town. London is a busy place.

decorate: to decorate a classroom (house, tree), to decorate with nuts. The family decorated the Christmas tree with bright balls and flags.

before: before classes, before breakfast, before lunch, before school. What were you doing before classes vesterday?

prepare: to prepare for supper (tea, dinner). She is in the kitchen preparing the dinner.

believe: to believe the girl. She said she was ill and I believed her. Do you believe his words?

hang - hung [han]: to hang a clock on the wall, to hang (up) a coat on a hook. When I came home, dad was hanging the picture on the wall.

Answer the questions. Use the new words.

1) When do people usually decorate Christmas trees? When do you do it in your family? Who usually decorates the flat (house)?

I to lie - grath

- 2) What do you usually do before going to bed on 31 December?
- 3) Who is busier on the New Year Eve you or your parents? Why?
- 4) What do you prepare as New Year or Christmas presents for your parents? 5) Do you believe that Father Frost comes and brings New Year pre-
- sents for children? If not, when did you stop believing it?
- 6) What do people hang on the Christmas tree when they decorate it? What do you hang on your Christmas tree: toys, lights! sweets, nuts, bright balls?

Do It on Your Own

10. Complete the table.

	1	2	3	4
1		swim	100	THE REAL PROPERTY.
2			- Tr	buying
3	обнимать			1300
4			tried	A ATTORNEY
5		kiss		1/1/2
6			blew	Kara de la
7		HERE		dying
8	кататься на лыжах		- 20	4 Usa
9				catching
10	TEATZ VIEW TO THE	lie	IT - III	W.SVIII
11	бежать	-0-4	Laurado	
12			put	15 Carlo
13	The Appenie To Deep.	and some	TO COS	marrying
14	означать			V 8102-1-103
15		19 10 10	sent	S CONTROL

¹ lights [lasts] — зд.: огоньки, дампочки (на елке)

- 11. Complete the text. Use the new words.
 - In Russia the time b... the New Year's Day is very b... . Children d., the New Year trees and h... beautiful balls and toys on it. Their parents p... a big dinner for the family, friends and neighbours. On the New Year's Day people get p... and say "H... N... Y..." to each o... .

Step Five

Do It Together

- 1. Listen to the tape. (100). What holidays are these people speaking about?
 - a) New Year's Eve b) Easter Sunday c) Guy Fawkes' Day

- 1. Lily's Neighbour 2. The Gordons
- 3. Tommy Forester
- 2. Complete the poem with the words in, at then read it and check, (101).

MEET ME IN THE MORNING

Meet me ... the morning.

Meet me ... noon.

Meet me ... September

Or the middle of June.

Meet me ... midnight. Meet me ... the hall.

Meet me ... the summer.

Meet me ... the fall1.

Meet me ... the evening. Meet me ... eight.

I'll meet you2 any time you want.

But, please, don't be late.

fall (AmE) = autumn - ocens

² I'll meet you... — Я встречусь с тобой...



Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов в составе некоторы обстоятельств времени.

at	on	in
three o'clock Easter Christmas noon night nidnight	Monday 31 December the day a cold evening Thursday morning Tuesday night the Guy Fawkee' Night the New Year's Day Saint Valentine's Day New Year's Eye	January February March the evening the morning the afternoon

3. Complete the sentences with the missing words.

1) What do you write to your sweetheart ... St Valentine's Day?
2) Jack London, an American writer, was born ... 1876. 3) Are you always at home ... New Year's Eve? 4) ... June it is not very dark in St. Petersburg ... night, 5) ... Thursday night all the boys gathered ... the living room. 6) How many classes have you got. Friday?
7) Let's meet ... the afternoon. — Why ... noon? Let's meet ... the evening. 3) That day ... four o'clock a strong wind was blowing. 9) We usually stay at home ... the New Year's Day. 10) Do you give your friends presents ... Easter? 11) ... midnight, when the clock struck twelve, there came a knock on the door. 12) A lot of people go to church ... Christmas, especially ... Christmas Day.

4. Learn how to pronounce and use the new words, (102).

A

ring [rm] — 1) v звонить; 2) n звонок

fireplace ['fampless] — камин during ['djoorin] — в течение fight [fatt] — драться, сражать:

the poor [роз] — бедные (люди)

n

ring - rang [ran]: to ring a bell. She went to the door and rang the bell. The telephone is ringing.

ring (up) - to telephone: When can I ring you up?

ring: Can you give me a ring?

fireplace (fire): at the fireplace, to burn a letter in the fireplace.

wet - wetter - (the) wettest: wet weather, a wet floor. The streets are wet after rain.

during: during the summer (winter etc...), during breakfast (supper etc). Bob came in during the film.

fight — fought: to fight with each other. She is very ill and the doctors are fighting for her life. I often fought with boys at school.

poor: a poor man, a poor country. Mr Green is poor. His neighbours are even poorer.

the poor; some clothes for the poor; the money for the poor. The

5. Look at the pictures and say:

a) what Barbara was doing when the telephone rang:

















c) in what cities the weather was wet;





e) which of them is poor;











f) what the children did during their holidays. Check, . (103).



Обратите внимание на различие между глагодами to hear - едишать и to listen to — слушать. Глагол hear в present и past progress віче не чиотребляется.

I'm listening to you. - Я слушаю тебя.

I hear you well. - Я слышу тебя очень хорошо.

We don't listen to the news on the radio. - Мы не слушаем новости

We can't hear you. - Мы не слышим вас.

Глагол hear часто сочетается с отрицательной формой модального глагола can (can't, couldn't), так же как и глагол see.

We couldn't hear the teacher.

We can't see you.

Choose the right word and complete the sentences.

1) My granny is old. She can't (hear/listen to) well. 2) John, why (don't you hear/are you not listening)? 3) Don't shout, Ann. We can (hear/listen to) you well. 4) In the evening my family always (listen to/hear) the news. 5) "(Listen to/Hear) me, please," she said. 6) She can't understand it because she never (listens to/hears) her teacher.

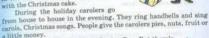
7. Read the text. Are the sentences after the text true? (104).

HOLIDAYS AND FESTIVALS IN BRITAIN (3)

People in Britain celebrate Christmas on 25 December. They celebrate it as the day when Jesus l'dxizosl Christ was born. It is often cold, wet and foggy at Christmas. Families decorate their homes and Christmas trees. The day before Christmas is Christmas Eve. It is a very busy time for families in England. They prepare presents, make Christmas cakes, hang stockings near the fireplace. Children

often write letters to Father Christmas with their wishes. They believe that while they are sleeping, Father Christmas comes to visit-He is a kind old man in red clothes with a big sack1 of toys. He puts sweets and small toys in the children's stockings.

On Christmas Day everyone1 opens presents and sits down to table to have a big dinner. Families usually have turkey2 or goose with vegetables. After dinner the family gathers in the living room to listen to Queen of England on television. At teatime in the late afternoon they drink tea with the Christmas cake.



The day after Christmas is Boxing Day. But there's no fighting on that day. The name "boxing" comes from the time when people put money for the poor in the church boxes. Then on 26 December the poor got that money. Now people often use this day to give some money to people who helped them during the year.





- 1) In England it is often rainy at Christmas.
- 2) Father Christmas visits children on Christmas Eve.
- 3) On Christmas Day you can hear Queen of England on television.
- 4) People eat the Christmas cake on the day after Christmas.
- 5) There are a lot of fights on Boxing day.
- 6) Boxing day is the day when the poor go to church.
- 7) People celebrate Christmas on 25 December.

8. a) Complete the text. Check. (105).

People in Britain celebrate Christmas on (1) December. They believe Jesus Christ (2) on that day. People (3) their homes and Christmas trees. They prepare ... for each other and write special Christmas (5) . Children often hang Christmas stockings near the (6) and write letters to (7) with their wishes. They know that Father Christmas is a kind old man with He puts sweets and small toys in the (9)

¹ a sack - мешок

everyone ['evriwan] — каждый, все а turkey ['ts:ki] — индюшка

On Christmas Day families sit down to have Families usually have with vegetables. After dinner they gather in the liping-room to listen to on television.

b) Say how people celebrate Christmas in Britain.

 Speak about the New Year's Eve and the New Year's Day in England and in Russia. Use these:

a time for celebrating and for making a new start, wish each other "Happy New Year", send special greeting cards, go to parties discos, clubs, go to bed fare midnight, "see the New year in", listen to / hear the Kremlin clock, listen to / hear Big Ben. celebrate with families, friends or neighbours, hug and kiss each other, shout "Happy New Year", sit down to have a big dinner

Do It on Your Own

10. Complete the sentences.

1) When my mum was a little girl, their family decorated their Christmas tree ... nuts, sweets and apples. 2) ... a busy morning of 31 December my mum was preparing a goose ... the party. 3) Alice always meets me near the school garden ... classes. 4) "Good evening, Boris. Come ..., take ... your coat and hang it ... the hook." 5) ... the New Year's Day people are usually very busy. 6) ... midnight, when the clock strikes twelve, we celebrate the New Year. 7) Don't shout ... your little neighbour, be nice to him. 8) Little Sue looked ... her granny and gave her a big hug.

11. What did you do? Write true sentences.

- 1) ... during the day.
- 2) ... during my English class today.
- 3) ... during my winter holidays.
- 4) ... during the school year.
- 5) ... during lunch.
- 6) ... during my first lesson today.

12. Complete the sentences.

- 1) I know men who places which
- 2) I'd like to see children who
- 3) I like ____ men who
- 4) I want to have friends who
- 5) I hate _____ teachers who dogs which

UNIT FIVE

It's a Beautiful World



Step One

Do It Together

1. A. Listen to the tape, (106). Match the texts and the names.

Text 1 - ? a) 25 December Text 2 - 1

b) Easter Sunday Text 3 - 2 c) Guy Fawkes' Night

Text 4 - ? d) Queen's Official Birthday (the second Sat-

urday in June)

B. How much do you know about these holidays?

A. Listen to the text, (107). Read it. What do the new words mean? THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

Queen Elizabeth II was born on 21 April 1926, But beginning with 1805 all British kings and queens celebrate their official fo'fifoll birthday on the second Saturday in June.

The weather on this day is usually nice and sunny. The royal ('rosal) family watch the Birthday Parade

[po'reid] from the balcony ['bælkəni] of Buckingham Palace in London. The soldiers ['sould;os] in beautiful uniforms ['jumfxmz] ride and march [maxf] along The Mall [mæl] - a street in central ['sentral] London. You can see the queen too. She rides in front of the soldiers. You can hear music and see bright flags, which fly high in the air.

The parade is very beautiful and a lot of people from all over the world come to watch it. The parade has a name. The name is "Trooping the Colour" because "trooping" means "walking together" and "a colour" means a flag.

R Answer the questions.

- n When is the queen's real birthday?
- 2) When is her official birthday? 3) Where do the soldiers ride and march?
- (1) Where are the royal family?
- 5) Where is the queen? 6) Why is the parade beautiful?
- 7) What is the name of the parade?
- 8) Why do they call the Birthday Parade "Trooping the Colour"?



Запомните неопределенные местоимения

some	someone — кто-нибудь, кто-то something — что-нибудь, что-то
	(+) (в утвердительных предложениях)
	I met someone you know.
	Somebody came in.
	There is something on the chair.
any	anyone - кто-нибудь
	anything — что-вибудь
	(?) (в вопросительных
	и отрицательных предложениях)
	Does anyone know it?
	I didn't see anybody in the garden.
	We don't understand anything.
no	no one _ HIKTO
	nobody
	nothing ['nath) — ничто
	(в отрицательных предложениях)
	No one was there at 5.
	Nobody came on time.
	There is nothing in the box.

every
everyone
everybody
everything — все
Everyone knows this.
Everybody came to see me.

Do you think you know everything?

1. Обратите внимание, что местоимения any (anyone, anybody) могут обозначать «дюбой, всякий».

Any child can understand it. Anybody knows it.

Местоимения some, somebody (someone) и something могут употребляться и в вопросах, когда вопросы по сути являются просьбой или предложением.

Would you like some juice?

Do you want something hot or something cold?

Can someone help me, please?

 Complete the sentences. Use nobody, anybody, something, anything, nothing.

f) Do you want ... to eat? 2) ... wants to go to the party with me. 3) I didn't understand ... 4) Was there ... whom I know? 5) There is ... in the garden. You can't see Tom there. 6) Open the box! There is ... in it. Do you like it? 7) I've got ... to do this evening. 8) The party was not a success. ... liked it. 9) Does ... know where you live? 10) There is ... interesting in the book. Read it!

. Speak about your class. Use (not) everyone, no one, anyone,

IN MY CLASS

... knows the name of Charlie Chaplin.

... speaks Italian.

... learns to play tennis.

... likes pop music.

... is a good football player.

... plays golf.

... has a pet.

... wants to be a computer programmer.

... goes to the mountains for their holidays.

... is late for the lessons.

... is a good pupil.



Обратите винмание, что в английском изыке в предложении может быть только одно отрицание.

No one knows it. — Никто этого не знает.

I don't know anybody here. = I know nobody here. — Я никого здесь

We see nothing. - We don't see anything. — Мы ничего не видим.

5. Say the same differently. Check, [(108).

Example: We don't hear anybody here. - We hear nobody here.

1) I don't know anybody here. 2) I don't think anybody can help us. 3) I can't see anything. 4) We don't understand anything. 5) We ean't buy anyhing. 6) We haven't got any money. 7) Don't ask anybody to come into the room. 3) Don't talk to anybody here. 9) He doesn't like anything on the menu.



Simple Future1

В английском языке будущее время образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов shall/will и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы to.

I	will/shall	Total S	We	will/shall	
He She It	will	do it	You They	will	doit

It will rain soon.

Jane will be 5 in June.

В современном английском языке вспомогательный глагол обычно сокращается до формы 'II.

I'll see, We'll come, They'll bear.

¹ Simple Future ['fjunfa] — простое будущее время

Отринательная форма will not сокращается до won't [wount], shall not - go shan't [fo:nt].

I won't (shan't) see. We won't (shan't) come. You won't come.

He/she won't come. It won't eain They won't come.

В общих вопросах вспомогательный глагол стоит на первом месте.

- Yes, I will Will you come? Yes, they will. Will they hear? = No, they won't. - Yes, she will. Will she/he see? = No. he won't. - Yes, it will Will it rain? No. it won't

В специальных вопросах перед вспомогательным глагодом ставател вопросительное слово.

When will you come? Why will she go? What will he see? Who will do it? Where will they meet?

How old will they be next1 year? Ask and answer the questions.

Example: - How old will Tim be next year? - Tim will be 15.









1 next [nckst] — следующий







MELISSA-1976

COLIN -1992

Roy-2000

7 Say what cities and when Bob will visit. Check, (109).



Example: Bob will come to London on 15 April.

15 April - London 23 August - Moscow 22 September - Madrid 28 May - Leeds 3 June - Paris 31 October - Kiev 14 July - Rome 5 November - Glasgow

8. A. Ask Bob when he will go to these places.

Example: When will you go to Blackpool?

Blackpool	Florid
the Lake District	Wales
Disneyland	Polane
St. Petersburg	Finlan

B. Say what the weather will be like in these places.

Ex a mple: It will be sunny and dry in Blackpool.



Blackpool



Disneyland





Florida







Finland

9. What questions did Miss Simpson ask the fortune-teller ?? Check, (110).

- 1) /Larry/I/when/marry/will/?
 - 2) /we/will/marry/where/?
 - 3) /come to/will/who/the party/?
 - 4) /present/Larry/me/will/what/give/?
 - 5) /we/have/how many/will/children/?
 - 6) /be/will/they/girls/boys/or/?
 - 7) /where/we/will/live/?
 - 8) /how/many/I/have/will/husbands/? 9) /die/when/will/I/?

 - 10) /I/happy/be/will/?



10. Say what you will do and what you won't do next Sunday.

- write a postcard to your granny
 - go abroad
 - stay in a hotel
- go boating
- go to school - go to the forest
- buy a mobile

- go to the north/south
- - have a tour of the Houses of Parliament
- buy souvenirs for your friends
- have lunch in a restaurant
- go to church
- talk to your friends on the phone
- celebrate your birthday
- drive a car
- cook Sunday lunch

Do It on Your Own

11. Charles is going to Moscow in August, What will he see there and what won't be see?









¹ fortune-teller [ˈfxɪʃən ˌtclə] — предсказательница будущего, гадалка



- 12. Use anybody/anyone, anything, nobody/no one, nothing, somebody/ comeone, something, everything to complete the sentences.
 - A There is ... in the garden. Everybody is in the house. 2) Is there in the bag? No, there isn't. 3) Is there ... in the classroom? No. there isn't. Everybody is in the hall. 4) There is ... here. I hear that is opening the door. 5) Is there ... here who can speak English? 6) I see ... I want to buy. 7) She says she knows ... about him. She doesn't know his address or where he works. 8) ... told me about the party on Saturday night. 9) ... will be O.K. You'll see. 10) ... will come to Jane's birthday party. ... likes her.

Step Two

Do It Together

1. Listen to the text and complete it. (111).



In Australia, Christmas is different! The weather is ... and sunny there's no On ... Day, Australians go to the beach and have ... there. They eat cold turkey, ... and Father Christmas goes to the beach and to children. Father Christmas in Australia ... on a surfboard.

- Use no one, everybody or everything in these sentences.
 - 1) ... is green and beautiful in spring.
 - 2) ... likes cold and rainy days in autumn.
 - 3) ... likes to stay at home on cold winter days.
 - 4) ... likes to go to the beach when it is hot and sunny.

- 5) ... is yellow, green and red in an autumn forest.
- 6) ... goes to school in August.
- 7) ... plays games out of doors in rainy weather.
- 8) ... was wet and cold in the rain
- 9) ... enjoyed the first warm and pleasant day of the year.



Вы уже знаете, что по-английски о будущих событиях можно сказать по-разному:

Ann will be fourteen on Monday.

Ann is going to be fourteen on Monday.

Однако, если решение сделать что-то в будущем принимается в момент речи, употребляется только future simple:

This is a very good book. I think I'll buy it.

Оборот to be going to употребляется в том случае, если а) решевие сделать что-то привито зарашее или если б) налицо есть явиме признании того, что какое-то событие обязательно произойдет в будущем.

a) There is no bread at home, I am going to buy it after school.

b) Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.

Очень часто в таких случаях (особенно с глаголами движения to come, to go, to travel) используется spems present progressive:

What time are you meeting Ann?

What time are you going to meet Ann?

I'm travelling to France on Tuesday,

I'm going to travel to France on Tuesday.

- Look at the pictures and say what is going to happen!.
 Example: He is going to fall.
 - 1) to be ill
 - 2) to be rich2
 - 3) to be late
 4) to be happy
 - 5) to be tired
 - 6) to rain
 - 7) to have wonderful weather
 - 8) to become a doctor

¹ to happen ['hæpən] — случаться 2 rich [ntf] — богатый





- 4 Ask and answer questions about Sam.
 - Example: When is Sam going to Paris? — He is going to Paris on 15 June,

MONTHLY PLANNER

June	Carry and the State of the Co
1 - convey - Jent outing	9 weekend at Brighton
2 meet Tom Kelly	10 restaurant with Polly
3 bank 11 — 12 a. m.	11 —
4 Jim's birthday, phone	18 business lunch at the Savoy
5 Manchester, 10 o'clock train	13 —
6 - 30 million at temper	14 baseball match 7 p.m. Richmond
7 Jane's party	15 Paris. Flight AF 1589 7 p. m.
8 weekend at Brighton	16 —

159

5 Complete these sentences. Use will or won't

Fxample: I'm very tired, I think I'm very tired. I think I'll go to bed.

1) I'm very hungry. I think

2) I'm thirsty, I think

3) All my friends are going to the cinema, I think

4) I know the party will be boring, I

5) My birthday is coming, I 6) If there is no tea and no coffee, I

7) If I can't go to London, I

8) If the weather is bad, I

9) I don't like this song, I

10) If you have vanilla ice cream and chocolate ice cream, I

11) I'll be busy in the evening, I

12) It's going to rain, I

What do these words mean, (112)?

temperature l'temporotiol; What's the temperature today? Is it very cold? snowman I'snowmen! - snowmen: In winter children like to make snowmen. I made a snowman with a long nose, It was very funny,

7. Learn some new words. (113). Listen to the tape and repeat.

degree [dr'ari:] — градус snow (snow) v - идти (o cneze) spend [spend] — проводить (apexa)

skate |skent - 1) n конек:

2) и кататься на коньках tomorrow [to'mpron] - sarros

hill [bull - xoam, невысокая горка shine Ifam | - cheture(ca) sunshine ['sanfam] - солнеч-

ный свет be over ['эшуэ] — заканчивать-

B

degree: five degrees of frost, ten degrees hotter, at the temperature of five degrees. They say the temperature will be ten degrees colder on Sunday.

snow: Look! It is snowing. It often snows in winter. Do you think it will snow on Saturday? It was snowing when John was leaving for London.

spend - spent [spent]: to spend money on books, to spend time, to spend the weekend. The Browns spent a week in Spain. Where do you usually spend your holidays?

skate: skates, roller-skates. Mum bought me roller-skates last Fri-

ekate: to skate well, to skate badly, to roller-skate. Can you skate? go skating: In Russia people often go skiing and skating in winter skateboard; to ride on a skateboard. I'd like to have a good skate.

board. tomorrow: We'll go boating tomorrow, Jane says she is leaving for

Kursk tomorrow, Polly and Jack are going to see the Hermitage tomorrow.

hill: low hills, high hills, on the hill, in the hills, up and down the hill. In summer we often walked in the hills, They say that Moscow stands on seven hills.

unhill: It's always difficult to walk uphill.

downhill: to ski downhill, downhill skiing, I like downhill skiing more than cross-country1 skiing.

shine - shone (fpn); the sun shines. The sun shone brightly vesterday. Will the sun shine tomorrow? Is the sun shining now?

shine (a): the shine of the sun = sunshine. He liked to sit in the sunshine on a low bench. We have a lot of sunshine in July but little sunshine in January.

be over; the time is over, the film is over, the lesson is over. The holidays were over and we returned home. When will the class be over?

next: next summer, next Sunday, next week. We are going to the zoo next Saturday. I'll phone you next week.

8. Learn to speak about the temperature, (114).



cross-country [kroskantri] skiing — катание на лыжах по равнициой местности (норвежский стиль)

What is the temperature?



















Температуру можно измерять, используя разные шкалы. В большинстве европейских стран и Великобритании температуру измеряют по шкале Цельсия (Celcius ['sclsus] или Centigrade ['scntigred] (на письме часто C). Согласно этой шкале, вода замерзает при 0° и закипает при 100°.

В США используют шкалу Фаренгейта (Fahrenheit ['fieronhait] (на письме F). По шкале Фаренгейта вода замерзает при 32° и закипает при 212°. Нормальная температура тела по шкале Фаренгейта приблизительно 98 °F.

10. Answer the questions,

A. Where will Nick spend his holidays?

June — sea camp July - abroad

August - granny's country house.

B. Where will you spend your spring and summer holidays?

C. How will Jane spend her money tomorrow?

Example: Jane will spend her money on cinema tickets tomorrow.



D. What will the children do when their classes are over?

Example: When the classes are over, Rob will go skiing

















E. Where will they go next Sunday?

Example: Janelikes animals. She'll go to the zoo.

- 1) Jim likes new films, ... 2) Sarah likes good food
- 5) Ron likes swimming. 6) Don likes skating. ...
- 3) Nina likes meeting friends, ...
- 7) Grace likes shopping
- 4) Kate likes flowers, ... 8) I like ...

F. How much sunshine do these people have in November and in March?

n	Murmansk Sidney (Australia) London Miami Helsinki Delhi	have	a lot of little not very much nearly no very little very much	sunshine	in November in March
---	---	------	---	----------	-------------------------

11. Read the text and complete the sentences after it.

CHATTING ONLINES



- 1 nearly l'molil почти, практически
- ² Chatting online интерактивное общение (разговор в Интернете)

Hi. Yura, It's good to hear that you are enjoying your Russian winter. Winter in London is warmer than in Moscow. For us five degrees of frost is very cold weather. We are happy when we have white Christmas (when there is snow). In January we do not have a lot of sunshine. Cold winds blow and it often rains. I don't like winter because it is wet and nasty. In February days will become longer, and I'll ride a bike and roller-skate with my friends. We are going to Scotland next weekend.

- 1) Winter in Moscow is
- 2) Winter in London is 3) It is snowing
- 4) made a big snowman.
- 5) ... enjoys winter.
- 6) ... five degrees of frost is a cold winter.
- 7) It often rains in winter in
- 8) It often snows in winter
- 9) ... doesn't like winter.
- 10) ... days will become longer.

Do It on Your Own

12. Write an e-mail about winter in your place.

snows much?	usual temperature?
rains much?	much sunshine?
cold days?	cold winds?

People i

time out of doors? go skating? go skiing? do cross-country skiing? ski downhill?

13. Write about tomorrow.

- 1) Tomorrow morning I will
- 2) Tomorrow afternoon I am going
- 3) When the classes are over I will
- 4) Tomorrow evening I am going
- 5) Tomorrow night1 I will

Step Three

Do It Together

1. What are they doing tomorrow, [(115).

I) Jeff is skiing.	Yes?	No?
2) Margo is playing basketball.	Yes?	No?
3) Chris is going abroad.	Yes?	No?
4) Sam is roller-skating with his friends.	Yes?	No?
5) Charly is going to a birthday party.	Yes?	No?
6) Samantha is going to the museum.	Yes?	No?
7) Don is working in the garden.	Yes?	No?
8) Mr Norris is returning to Oxford.	Yes?	No?
9) Mrs Norris is staying in London.	Yes?	No?
10) Michael is spending the day with his		
parents.	Yes?	No?

 A. What is the weather like in these places now? Use these: It is snow ing...; It is raining...; The sun is shining...



B. What will the weather be like in these places tomorrow? Use these: It will snow...; It will rain...; The sun will shine...



¹ night - 30.: seven

3. Sing a song. (116).

VOLUBE MY SUNSHINE

You're my sunshine. My only sunshine.

> You make me happy. When the skies are grev.

You'll never know, dear, How much I love you. Please don't take my sunshine away!

(Tien times)

a) the sun shines brightly.

d) he will tell you one more.

h) give them something to eat. i) we will take you with us.

c) they'll spend the day at home.

b) people feel happier.

e) they'll sunbathe.

f) we'll dance a lot. g) the children will play games.

i) you can stay with us.



Существует правило, что в прилаточных предложениях времени в условия будущее время с will не употребляется. Вместо него непользуются формы настояшего времени.

Coasumre:

Когда Лжейн придет домой, я позвоню тебе, - When Jane comes home, I'll call you.

Если ты поедещь в Лондон, сходи в Вританский музей. - If you go to London, visit the British Museum.

Если не пойдет дождь, мы будем кататься на лодке. - If it doesn't rain, we'll go boating.

Match the parts1 of the sentences.

1) When we have a party 2) If you come to Moscow

3) If the weather is good 4) When summer comes

5) If it rains again 6) When we go skating

7) When the sun shines 8) If you like his story

9) When the lesson is over

10) If they are hungry 11) If it doesn't snow

k) they won't have white Christmas.

5. Complete the sentences. Use if or when.

I) I'll phone you ... (come to Petersburg). 2) You'll be tired ... (don't go to bed now).

3) I'll stay with the baby ... (go to the cinema).

4) We'll have dinner together ... (come home).

5) The friends will go to the dancing club ... (have money). 6) We can ski ... (snow).

7) You can watch television ... (have time in the evening).

8) She will sing for you ... (ask her).

9) I'll sunbathe ... (be sunny). 10) It'll be warm ... (shine).

6. What will they do?

Example: If it snows, they will make a snowman.

I) If it snows, they



2) If it rains



3) If it's cold.





5) If the weather changes,



6) If the wind changes,



7) If it's not forgy,



8) If the sun shines brightly,



¹ a part [port] - wacra-

7. Learn some new words, (117). Listen to the tape and repeat

eross [kms] - пересекать (улицу, мост и т. д.)

sunbathe ['sanbeid] — загорать real [пэ]] - настоящий, пействительный

really — действительно heavy ['hcvil — тяжелый heavily ['hevili] - cursus hope [houp] - 1) v надеятьсях 2) и належив change [tiemds] - менять, из-

MCHRTLCS win [win] - Bыигрывать

R

4.

cross: to cross the bridge, to cross the river, to cross the street. How can we get to the post office? - Cross the bridge and you'll see it.

sunbathe: to sunbathe on the sand, to sunbathe on the beach. It is

better to sunbathe in the morning before twelve. real; real winter, real friend. We spent August in the mountains. That was a real holiday.

really: a) It is really difficult to learn to skate, b) I came home at five. - Really?

heavy: a heavy stone, a heavy box. Your bag is heavy, but mine is heavier.

heavily: to rain heavily, to snow heavily. It snowed heavily vester-

day. It was raining heavily when we left the house. hope; to hope for good holidays, to hope to go abroad, to hope for the best. I hoped to come back at seven.

change: to change a flat, to change money, to change trains. We're going to change our hotel. When did they change their car?

win - won [wan]; to win a game, to win a match1. Do you think we'll win the game?

8. A. What did you do?

a) last winter holidays? b) last summer holidays?

B. What was the weather like when you were leaving home this morning?

a) to shine brightly b) to rain heavily

c) to snow heavily

1 a match [mæff] - матч

Q. What do they hope for?

Example: Alan hopes to win the game.



the stame

to become



a doctor





to know English well



to travel about England in spring











to see the queen

Наречие во [520] в английском языке часто употребляется для усиnessure:

I am so happy. — Я так счастлив.

It was so frosty yesterday. — Вчера было так морозно.

10. Use so in these sentences.

Example: Jim has got many friends. Jim has got so many friends.

I) Bees are small.

2) It was beautiful last autumn.

3) My bedroom will be cosy.

4) Last summer was dry. 5) Jane is ill.

6) Bobby's room was messy. 7) Last August was rainy. 8) Our classroom will be light.

9) The winter is wonderful.

10) Alice's bag was heavy.

11, Listen to the tape, [(118) and read. Show these places on the man

Belgium [belejam] — (1) Brussels ['brasəlz]
France — (2) Paris — the Louvre [luvro] — (3) Versailles [veo'sai]
Germany — (4) Bonn
Luxemburg — (5) Luxemburg - Ville ['laksamba:g vil]
The English Channel ['fani]
The Channel Tunnel ['tani]

12. A. John Barker is on a school trip to Europe. He is sending cards to his friend Yura. Read his cards and show the places he visits on the map.

JOHN'S EASTER HOLIDAYS

Hollor 15 April

Easter holidays are here and I am going on a tour with my class. Tomorrow we are crossing the English Channel by the Channel Tunnel and going to Paris by bus We are going to stay in Paris for a day and visit the Lourne. If the weather is fine and it does not rain, well go to the city of Versailles to look at the palace and the gardens. I'll write you a card from France. hl

Luxemburg-Ville 18 April

THE Yers:

I am writing from Luxemburg Paris was wonderful. It was so hot and surney that we sunbathed in the park. The Louvre was not bad but I don't really like picture sollheries. Most of all I enjoyed going up the fiftel Tower. I took jame pictures of Paris and the Versailles gardens. If the pictures come out all right. Ill send you some.

Luxemburg-Ville is a very interesting city. There are flowers everywhere.
We are staying in a good old hotel. There is little to do because it is raining heavily. Donorrow we are going to Borns. I hope it won't rain there.

John

c)

Bonn 19 April

Heli

Sonn is cold and wet. We went about the city in a bus and got out only to have lunch at McDonalds. Sonn is a beautiful city with old cathedrals, but it looks so grey in the rain! We are leaving tomorrow to go to Brussels. We all miss the sunshine we had in Paris. I hope the weather will change soon.

John

d)

Remarks

It is the last day of our trip. We are returning to London tomorrow. The Basic Spining brightly again and everyone is happier than in Germany. Brussels in a busy place. Most of all we liked the Brussels cakes which we had in an open-air case. Tonight we are going to see a football match between Belgium and Scotland. We will all shous for Scotland. If it wits, we'll have a party and have crisps, case, and Coke.

I am really enjoying it.

John

- B. Answer the questions about John's Easter holidays.
- a) 1) Where did John write his first card?
- 2) In what month did he write it?
- 3) With whom is John going on a tour?
- 4) Where is he going tomorrow?
- 5) What places is he going to visit there?
- b) I) What place is the second card from?
 - 2) What was the weather like in Paris?
 - 3) What did John like more: the Louvre or the Eiffel Tower?
 - 4) What is the weather like in Luxemburg-Ville?
 - 5) Where will John be tomorrow?
- c) I) Which of the cities had a lot of sunshine: Bonn or Paris?
 - 2) How did John and his friends travel in Bonn?
 - 3) Where did they have lunch?
 - 4) For what city are they leaving Bonn tomorrow?
 - 5) What does John hope for?
- d) I) What place is the last letter from?
- 2) What is the weather like there?
- 3) Where will John be tomorrow?
- 4) What did the children enjoy in Brussels most of all?
- 5) How will John and his friends spend their last evening in Brussels?

Do It on Your Own

- 13. Write what the children will do:
 - 1) when winter (spring, summer, autumn) comes;
 - 2) when the weather changes:
 - 3) when John's friends win the football match;
 - 4) when the temperature is 10' below zero;
 - 5) if it rains;
 - 6) if it doesn't rain:
 - 7) if it snows:
 - 8) if it doesn't snow.

Step Four

Do It Together

A. Listen to the story "The Wind and The Sun", (119). Before you listen learn these:







a coat

have a coat on

take off the coat

make somebody take off the coat — заставить кого-то снять пальто

- B. Who said it the Sun or the Wind?
- 1) "Let's see who is right."
- 2) "Can you make him take off his coat?"
- 3) "I'll show you that I am stronger."
- 4) "I can't do it."
- C. What is the moral of the story?
- 1) The Sun always wins.
- 2) Kindness! is better than force?.
- 3) Man likes the sun more than he likes the wind.
- 2. When will Rachel do it?
 - 1) Rachel will get up when the clock ... (to strike 7).
 - 2) Rachel will have breakfast when her mother ... (cook it).
 - kindness ['kaındnəs] доброта
 - ² force [fxs] сила

- 3) Rachel will go to school when she ... (to be ready).
- 4) Rachel will go to a swimming bath when her classes ... (to be over)
- 5) Rachel will go shopping when her mother ... (to come home). 6) Rachel will speak to Jim when he ... (to visit her)
- 7) Rachel will read the Harry Potter books when she ... (to bue

3. On what condition! will they do it?

- 1) Sandy will go boating if the weather ... 2) Sandy will go to the Lake District if it ...
- 3) David will make a snowman if it ...
- 4) Mary will chat online with Peter if her parents
- 5) Boris will ski downhill if it ...
- 6) The weather will be warm if the sun 7) Polly will spend a lot of time outdoors if the weather ...

to be good. not to rain to snow to buy a computer. not to snow heavily. to shine brightly. not to be rainy.



Придаточные времени и условия не следует путать с придаточными изъяснительными. В придаточных времени и условия глаголы в форме future simple не употребляются, а в изъяснительных придаточных будущее время часто встречается.

Chammer

1. Я позвоню тебе (когда?), когда папа вернется. (придаточное времени)

I'll call you when father comes back,

Я не знаю (чего?), когда папа вернется. (изъяснительное придаточ-Hoe)

I don't know when father will come back

2. Они купят новую машину (при каком условия?), если и них будут деньги. (придаточное условия)

They'll buy a new car if they have money,

Я не знаю (чесо?), будут ли у них деньки, (придаточное изъясиятельное)

I don't know if they will have money.

Complete the sentences.

- n I'd like to know when (we go/we'll go) to the sea next summer.
- 2) I'll come to your party if (I am/I'll be) in town tomorrow. n Do you know if next Sunday (is/will be) warm?
- A What will you do when summer (comes/will come)?
- 5) Jane says that she will take bus when she (goes/will go) to Oxford.
- 6) If they (like/will like) it at the hotel, they will tell us about it in a letter.
- 7) Please call me when the film (is/will be) over.
- 8) If the child (hears/will hear) your bedtime story, he will sleep batter
- 9) I'd like to know if they (stay/will stay) in Moscow or (go/will go) to St. Petersburg.

5. Learn some new words. (120), Listen to the tape and repeat.

season l'siznl — время года favourite l'fcivərətl — любимый leaf Hiff - лист tasty Iteistil — вкусный

ripe [raip] — зредый injey ['dursi] - counsil different l'diffantl - apyron. разный, различный

season: a cold season, a warm season. There are four seasons in a year. Which season do you like more than summer?

favourite: a favourite season, a favourite song, a favourite sport, Jack likes hockey very much. It's his favourite sport, Autumn was A. Pushkin's favourite season. leaf - leaves; a green leaf, yellow leaves. There are a lot of red and

yellow leaves in autumn. tasty: a tasty pie, a tasty orange, tasty fruit. Mum bought some

tasty cakes yesterday.

ripe: a ripe apple, ripe vegetables. I like oranges when they are ripe.

juicy: ripe, juicy fruit, juicy apples. We all like juicy fruit.

different; a different answer, a different hat, to be different, Jim is different from Bob. I would like to read a different book.

on what condition [kən'dıfn] — при каком условии

6. A. Listen to the tape, (121), and read the words.



a mushroom - mushrooms a potato - potatoes a plum - plums







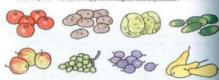
a cabbage - cabbages

a pear - pears

a grape - grapes

B. In what months can you see these vegetables and fruit in our gardens?

Example: We can see apples in August and September.



- C. Give the name of your
- 1) favourite fruit:
- 2) favourite vegetable:
- 3) favourite colour:

- 4) favourite book:
- 5) favourite sport:
- 6) favourite film.
- 7. What is not right here?
 - 1) Mushrooms grow on the trees. 2) Potatoes came from Italy.
 - 3) Pears can't grow in hot countries.
 - 4) Grapes are never juicy.
 - 5) Plums can be of different colours.
 - 6) You can't make a salad from fruit.

- on Plums have stones!, apples do not.
- 8) Cabbages are always green.
- o Plums are green when they are ripe.

8. A. Match the parts of the text with their names. There are three parts but four names.

3) Autumn, the Beautiful. Autumn, the Terrible. 2) The Season of Fruit and Vegetables. 4) A Day in Autumn.

AUTUMN

a) My favourite season is autumn. By the way2, in America they call it "fall". I like it because autumn has a lot of colours. Red, yellow, orange, and brown leaves fall down from the trees. The weather is usually pleasant with a warm nice breeze blowing and a few white clouds in the blue sky. The sun is not hot any more3. (I hate it when the weather is hot!)

b) Early autumn is a "tasty" season too. People gather vegetables and fruit. In the shops and markets there are ripe apples and pears, juicy grapes and plums, red tomatoes and green cucumbers, you can see a lot of potatoes and cabbages too. Everybody tries to spend more time out of doors. They often go to the forest and gather nuts and mushrooms there.

c) But early autumn is different from late autumn. The days in October and November are usually grey, rainy, and cold. They become shorter and the nights longer. Birds fly to the south to spend the cold winter months there. A lot of people hate this time. But I don't. I know that after white winter, green spring and summer, which is bright, my favourite season with its Indian summer4 will come again.

B. Listen to the text "Autumn", (122), and then read it,

a stone - ad: косточка

by the way - между прочим

апу тоге — больше не

⁴ Indian summer — бабье лето

9. Say why autumn

- 1) is a "tasty" season:
- 2) has a lot of colours: 3) can be a very pleasant season:
- d) can be a nasty season.
- 10. Say why you like (dislike) autumn.

Do It on Your Own

11. Write the names of these fruit and vegetalles.



12. Match the parts of the sentences and write them down.

- I) I don't know if
- 2) They will go to the beach if
- 3) Nick will buy some potatoes when
 - 4) Ask Alice when
- 5) If the sky is grey 6) When autumn comes

- a) it doesn't rain.
- b) he goes to the supermarket.
- c) he will go to France.
- d) they will stay at home.
- e) she will go to the skating-rink.
- f) the leaves will fall down.

Step Five

Do It Together

Read the poem and complete it with the names of seasons. Check. (123). Read the poem aloud.

WHO LOVES THE TREES BEST?

Who loves the trees best? "I." said "Green leaves so beautiful



To them I bring1." Who loves the trees best?

"I." ... said. "I give them flowers,

White, vellow and red."

Who loves the trees best?



"I." ... said. "I give them ripe fruits.

Golden² and red." Who loves the trees best? "I love them best." Cold ... answered.

"I give them a rest3,"

2. A. Each season is wonderful. Can you say why?

Spring is wonderful because ... Summer ...

Winter ...

Autumn

B. And what makes them not pleasant?

Spring is unpleasant because ... Summer ...

Winter ...

Autumn...

- to bring [brin] unumocura golden [qauidan] - aoagyoù
- a rest [rest] ornux, nonoil

3. A. Listen to the dialogue and act it out, [(124).

GOING AWAY FOR HOLIDAYS

- You know what? I'm going away tomorrow.
- Really? Where are you going?
- I'm going to Spain for holidays. I hate late autumn with its rain and winds. I always go away to where it's warm.
- I am glad for you. I hope you'll enjoy the sunshine in Spain. Where are you going to stay?
- At a seaside hotel in Malaga ['mwlsgs]. I'm going to sunbathe and swim in the sea, get much sleep and walk a lot.
 - It's wonderful! Enjoy it and have fun. I'll see you later, when you return.
 - I'll send you a postcard from Spain.
 - Thank you.

B. Make up one more dialogue about going away to Finland in winter.

Act it out.

4. Speak about your favourite season.

What season is it?

What makes it beautiful?

What makes it pleasant?

What can you do in this season?

What can you enjoy in this season?

What holidays do people celebrate in this season?

5. Listen to the song, (125), and sing it along.

She'll be coming round the mountain when she comes, She'll be coming round the mountain when she comes,

She'll be coming round the mountain,

She'll be coming round the mountain.

She'll be coming round the mountain when she comes.

She'll be driving six white horses when she comes.

She'll be driving six white horses when she comes,

Oh, we'll all go out to meet her when she comes,

Oh, we'll all go out to meet her when she comes,

And we'll all have sweets and pudding when she comes.



Кроме слова when, придаточные предхожения времени могут вводиться и другими наречивами, например before, after, until (до тек пор, пома) или аs soon as Кома голько). Правило при этом остается неваменным: будущее время в таких придаточных предложениях не используется:

Например:

I'll call you before you go to the shops. We'll meet after the classes are over.

They'll stay at the hotel until autumn begins.

She'll go for a walk as soon as it stops raining.

6. Ask and answer the questions.

What will before until as soon as

the school is over in May? your parents return home from work today?

you are 16?

you have money to spend?

7. Some of these sentences aren't right. Correct1 them.

- 1) I don't know if Mike will stay with us or not.
- If she will play the game, she will win. She's very good at tennis.
- 3) These children will be seven when September comes.
- 4) We won't go skating if it will be very cold.
- 5) I'll call you as soon as the film will be over.6) I'd like to know if you'll come to the party.
- 7) After they'll buy the food, they'll begin cooking.
- 8) Write to me if you come to Moscow next summer.
- 9) Stay here until I return from the bank.
- 10) Before summer will come, we won't leave the city for the sea.
- 11) Don't go out if it rains.
- 12) When autumn will begin, the leaves will start falling from the trees.

to correct [ka'rekt] - исправить

Предлагая помощь, спращивая, стоит ли что-то сделать, англичам часто пользуются конструкцией Shall I...?

Shall I open the window? — Открыть окно?

Shall I cook dinner? — Присторакть обез?

8. Help Mrs Green. Offer1 to do these thing:

Example: Shall I go shopping?



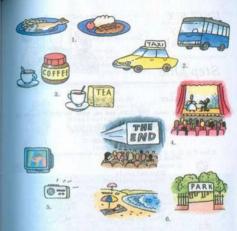
 Bob and Betty are thinking what to do this evening. Make up their questions.

Example: Shall we go to a restaurant or have dinner at home?





¹ to offer [pfэ] — предлагать



Do It on Your Own

- 10. Write about spring, summer, autumn and winter in twenty sentences.
- 11. Write the sentences differently. Use before, after, as soon as, in them.
 - I) I'll go to university when I finish school.
 - 2) I'll stay at a hotel when I come to Sochi.
 - 3) When I'm twenty-five, I'll have a family of my own.
 - 4) When I buy the vegetables, I'll prepare some tasty soup.
 - 5) When autumn comes, we'll gather mushrooms in the forest.
 - 6) When summer comes, we'll sunbathe a lot.

UNIT SIX The Way We Look¹



Step One

Do It Together

 A. Listen to the poem, (126), and say what the girl could do at different times.

Example: When she was one, she could do nothing.

WHEN I WAS ONE (by Carolyn Graham)



When I was one, It wasn't much fun. What did you do When you were two?

When I was two, I learned to ski. What did you do When you were three?



When I was three,
I danced on the floor,
What did you do
When you were four?



When I was four, I learned to <u>dive</u>. What did you do When you were five?

парить



When I was five, I learned <u>new tricks</u>. What did you do When you were six?

When I was six,
It was really <u>heaven</u>.
What did you do
When you were seven?

When I was seven, I learned to skate. What did you do When you were eight?



новые проказы

....

это было божественно



было здорово

овело здорово

B. Say what you could do when you were 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.



Для того чтобы сказать «могу» или «может», помимо так называемого модального тагагола can (I can sing. He can't skate.), используется конструкция to be able to (I am able to sing, He isn't able to skate and they are not able to ski.). В прошедшем времени соответственно:

I was able to sing well.

He was able to skate when he was six.

They weren't able to ski when they were young.

Формы будущего времени у глагола сап нет. Если необходимо сказать, что кто-то сможет что-то сделать в будущем, используется только to be able to:

Soon I will be able to drive a car.

Next summer we'll be able to go to the sea.

	to be able to	can
Present Simple	am (is, are) able to	can
Past Simple	was (were) able to	could
Future Simple	will/shall be able to	

¹ The way we look. — То, как мы выглядим.

2. Say what John was (not) able to do when he was a young child and what he is able to do now.

Example: John was not able to play basketball when he was force John is able to ride a bicycle now.

John is four.







- read picture books
- play with his toys - rollerskate







Ten years later.

- play on the computer

- figh

- ride a bicycle



- ride a tricycle!

- play basketball







- skate - play football
- read real books
- rollerskate
- 1 a tricycle ['trasskl] трехнолесный велосипед

- John lives in Great Britain and Yura lives in Russia. In these countries young people can do the same things at different ages. When will John and Yura be able to do these things? Check. (127).
 - /) John/Yura will be able to drive a car when he is (16/17/18).
 - 2) John/Yura will be able to drive a minibus when he is (17/18/21).
 - 3) John/Yura will be able to go to university when he is (16/17/18).
 - A John/Yura will be able to marry when he is (18/19/20).
 - 5) John/Yura will be able to go to the army when he is (16/17/18). 6) John/Yura will be able to have a passport (at any age/when he
 - 3s 14/16). 7) John/Yura will be able to buy alcohol when he is (16/17/18).
 - 8) John/Yura will be able to buy cigarettes when he is (16/17/18).
 - 9) John/Yura will be able to buy a house when he is (18/19/21).
 - (0) John/Yura will be able to vote1 when he is (16/18/21).

4. Answer your friend's questions.

- 1) Who shall I invite to the party?
- 2) Where shall we go on Sunday?
- 3) What shall I give you for your birthday? 4) What shall we do this evening?
- 5) What film shall we see?
- 6) What juice shall I buy for you?
- 7) When shall we go to the beach?
- 8) What food shall I take to the heach?
- 9) How shall we get to the metro station?
- 10) Where shall we go after classes?



- В английском языка, в отличие от русского, существуют разные слова, чтобы обозначить ноги, руки и пальцы.
- Пальны на руках fingers ['fingaz], а на ногах toes [touz].
- Рука по-английски может быть hand (кисть) и arm (от плеча до за-BECTES).
- Нога также имеет два наименования: foot (ступия) и leg нога от бедра до ступни.

¹ to vote — голосовать

5. Look at the picture and repeat the words after the tape, [128].



6. Match these words

Example: a big body, a big face, long hair...

example:	a big body, a big fac	e, long hair	
big small strong long short straight dark bright red	brown blue pink white grey pleasant soft tall	body face hair neck head eyes ears nose	mouth lips arms hands fingers feet toes legs

7. What are they like?



MEMO

Имена прилагательные в английском языке часто образуются при помощи префикса un- (unhappy, unpleasant). Un- придает слову противнодожное значение:

able — способный; unable — неспособный;

born — рожденный; unborn — нерожденный.

Суффикс -ful используется для образования имен прилагательных от существительных:

wonder (чудо) + ful = wonderful (чудесный, удивительный); beauty (красота) + ful = beautiful (красивый); colour (цвет) + ful = colourful (красочный).

8. What do the new words mean?

- A
- 1) The job was uneasy and we finished it only late in the evening.
- 2) The house was old and unclean. I didn't like it.
- 3) Why are you unhappy today?
- 4) If you are unwell, go to see your doctor.
- 5) The children were uninterested in their mother's story.
- 6) The meeting was unofficial but a lot of people came to it.
- 7) Jane wanted to go to university but was unsuccessful.
- 8) The day was unpleasant wet and cold.

- 1) The trees in autumn are really colourful.
- 2) Young animals are usually playful.
- 3) I think that Sam is a good friend and very helpful too

Do It on Your Own

Write the same differently.

Example: Everyone can learn English. Everyone is able to learn English.

- 1) Everyone can gather a lot of mushrooms in autumn.
- 2) Jill couldn't skate well when she was little.
- 3) We can't ski downhill here
- 4) They couldn't change their plan.
- 5) People can sunbathe in summer.
- 6) We could watch the royal parade from the balcony.
- 10. Bob can't do these things now. Write what he will be able to do when he is older.
 - I) Bob can't answer difficult questions now but when he is older
 - 2) Bob can't become an astronaut now but
 - 3) Bob can't fly on business now but
 - 4) Bob can't go to college now but

 - 5) Bob can't work on the computer now but
 - 6) Bob can't have a bank card now but

11. What are they? Write their names.

- 1) We are able to take and touch things, work or write because we have them.
- 2) We are able to hug each other because we have them.
- 3) We are able to see things because we have them.
- 4) We are able to hear things because we have them.
- 5) We are able to think because we have it.
- 6) We are able to eat and drink because we have it.
- 7) We are able to smile because we have them.
- 8) We are able to turn our heads left and right because we have it.
- 9) We are able to walk and run because we have them.
- 10) We are able to smell1 because we have it.

Step Two

Do It Together

1 Listen to the tape, (129), and say who is who in the picture.



Who is Alice? Who is Linda? Who is Jane?

When will Sally be able to do these?

Example: Sally will be able to watch a basketball game when she goes to the stadium.

- I) to watch a basketball game? 2) to drive a car?
- 3) to send a postcard to her
- granny? 4) to go boating?
- 5) to ski in the mountains?
- 6) to learn to swim?
- 7) to buy souvenirs?
- 8) to visit the National Gallery?
- 9) to leave for Moscow?
- 10) to chat online?

to be seventeen

to have a computer to go to Russia

to go to the Alps to buy a boat

to go to the centre of London

to visit a gift shop to spend some time near the sea

to go to the post office

to go to the stadium

to smell - movers

A. Listen to the tape. (130), and learn these helpful words

round [raund] (круглый). People's faces can be oval ['ouvol] (овальный)

slim [slim] (стройный). People's bodies can be

stout [staut] (полный).

curly ['ks:li] (вьющийся) People's hair can be fair [fee] (csernuth).

People's noses can be turned-up ['ts:ndap] (вздернутый). People's legs and arms can be shapely ['feipli] (красивой формы). Some people are good looking [,qud 'lukin] (приятной наружности).

B. What are their opposites1.

a round face - an oval face. dark hair - ... hair, ... hair a narrow foce a straight nose - a ... nose a thin body - a ... body. a big mouth - a ... mouth, a ... body a ... mouth long hair - ... hair a stout body - a ... body. curly hair - ... hair a ... body

What are they like?

William Stanley is a journalist. Soon he'll be 40. He is tall and big and a little stout. His hair is dark and curly. It's short. He has a round pleasant face. His eyes are dark grey. His mouth is big, his teeth are white and good. He has a big nose.

bi Allan Smith is an astronaut. He is nearly 35. He is His hair He has a ... face. His eyes

His mouth He has a ... nose.







Complete the dialogue and act it out.

She has a ... nose.

WHAT ARE VOULLIKE?

Hello! I'd like to speak to ... X: You: Speaking.

X: It's ... here. I have a letter and a little present for you from your friend Nick. Can we meet this afternoon? You know, I'm leaving for London tonight.

You: Let's meet at the Post Office at 3 o'clock. Is it OK with you? X.

You: What are you like? x.

YOU: And what are you like?

Very well. See you at 3 o'clock near the Post Office. YOU:

Молальные глаголы

Уже известный вам глагол can (could) относится к группе модальных. Большенство этих глаголов имеют ряд особенностей:

1) перед модальными глаголами и после них не употребляется час-THIRA to: can speak, can go; 2) в 3-м липе единственного числа настоящего времени у них не ис-

пользуется окончание -s: he can, she can; 3) вопросы и отрицания они образуют без вспомогательных глаго-

nos: Can you sing? I can't skate.

К группе модальных глаголов относится глаголы must [mast] и should [fod]. Глагол must часто переводится как «должен, должны» или «обязан, обязаны» и употребляется, если хотят отдать указание, заставить человека сделать что-то.

You must come home at five.

John must not eat ice cream. He is ill. Must I wash the floor?



¹ opposite ['практ] — противоположность

Глягол should звучит менее категорично. Его употребляют, мого хотят дать совет, порекомендовать сдедать что-то. Обычный пере non - *chemyer (chemark)*

You should go and see this film. It's very good. You should not come home so late.

Should we come back later?

В отрицательной форме оба глагола чаще используются в сокта птенной форме:

mustn't ['masnt], shouldn't [fodnt].

6. A Use must or mustn't.

- I) You ... go out. It is raining heavily.
- 2) Your room is messy. You ... do your room and wash the floor
- 3) Jane, you're ill. You ... stay in bed.
- 4) Bob has a high temperature. He ... go to school.
- 5) It's eleven o'clock, Betty ... go to bed,
- 6) Jill has a bad tooth. She ... eat much chocolate.
- 7) You ... play in the street. It's dangerous!

B. Use should or shouldn't.

- 1) If you want to come to school at 8, you ... get up at 7.
- 2) The Harry Potter books are interesting. You ... read them.
- 3) Children ... eat more fruit and vegetables.
- 4) Little children ... spend much time before the television.
- 5) Young people ... read more.
- 6) You ... shout at animals.
- What will you say to them? Use must or should to complete the sentences. Sometimes you can use must and should but not always,
 - 1) Your mother is very tired after work. You: ... go to bed early.
 - 2) Your little brother crosses the street running. You: ... cross the street walking.
 - 3) Your friend doesn't eat fruit and vegetables. You: ... fruit and vegetables.
 - 4) Your little sister doesn't look where she goes. You: ... where you are going.
 - 1 It's dangerous ['deindgaras]. Это опасно.

- O Your friend can't swim.
 - You: ... learn to swim as soon as you can.
- (a) You are a teacher, One of your pupils doesn't do his homework. You: ... your homework every day.
- 7) You are a father. Your teenager daughter stays out late. You: ... home earlier.
- gy You are a doctor. Your young patient is too stout. You: ... spend more time running, jumping, and playing
- 9) You are a mother. Your daughter doesn't like reading books. You: ... more.
- 10) Your father wants to buy a new car.
- You: ... a sports car.

Do It on Your Own

- 8 Write what Ted must or mustn't do.
 - a) walk on the grass in the park
 - b) help his granny
 - c) listen to the radio in class
 - d) take photos in the museum
 - e) take his dog out f) feed his pets

 - g) go shopping h) go to bed late
 - i) talk with his friend at the lesson
- Write about your mum, dad, brother or sister. What are they like?

Step Three

Do It Together

- Listen to the tape, (131), and say which sentences you heard.
 - I) I think you should shouldn't get up late.
 - 2) The children must/mustn't spend their holidays here.
 - 3) These people must/mustn't think about their future.
 - 4) They should shouldn't go boating in this weather.

- 5) Charles and Dan should/shouldn't spend all day on the beach
- 6) You should shouldn't buy this book for Alice.
- 7) A lot of people think that they must/mustn't go to university or college.
- 8) I know I should/shouldn't dream of becoming a writer.
- 9) Paul must/mustn't stay in hospital now.
- 10) Everyone should/shouldn't have an interesting job.
- Match the parts of the sentences. Complete them with should or shouldn't.
 - 1) If you want to be a successful iournalist, vou ...
 - 2) If you want to be slim ... 3) If you want to travel about
 - England by car ...
 - 4) If you want to cook well ...
 - 5) If you want to become a good skier ...
 - 6) If you want to have a pleasant trip ...
 - 7) If you don't want to stay at a hotel ...

- a) buy a cook book.
- b) eat many sweets and chocolates.
- c) stay at you friends'. d) be able to do cross-coun-
- try and downhill skiing e) be able to read a map.
- f) read a lot.
- g) have a lot of money.



Чтобы получить разрешение сделать что-то, часто используется мопальный глагол may. В подобных вопросах may звучит веждиво и уважительно.

May I use your bike? — Можно взять твой велосипел?

Обычными ответами на подобные вопросы являются:

1) Yes, you may. / Yes, please. / Do, please. - Ila.

2) No, you may not. / No, you mustn't. — Her. (Категорический отказ, запрет.)

3) I'm afraid not. — Воюсь, что нет. (Мягкий отказ.)

В разговорах с близкими людьми, друзьями в подобных вопросах чаше употребляется глагол сап.

- Can I use your bike? Yes, you can,
- No. you can't.
- I'm afraid not.

- g Can or may? Sometimes you can use may and can.
 - /) You are talking to your teacher:
 - ... I go out? 2) You are talking to your brother:
 - ... I play on your computer?
 - 3) You are talking to you parent: ... I go to the cinema, mum?
 - 4) You are sitting in a restaurant a) talking to a man at the next table:
 - ... I have the ketchup, please?
 - b) talking to your friend: ... I have the ketchup and oil, please?
- 4. Answer yes or no. Use can/can't, may/may not, must/musn't.
- 1) May I go out?
 - It's raining heavily outdoors.
 - 2) May I read this book, Miss Cambell? - It is not for children.
 - 3) Can I visit Victoria at the hospital?
 - She is very ill and wants to see you.
 - 4) Can I go to bed later tonight?
 - You have no school tomorrow and can get up later.
 - 5) Can I use your mobile, Jack? - Here it is.
 - 6) May I come in, Miss Bell? - but don't be late next time.
 - 7) May we stay here a little longer?
 - ... It's getting dark and it's time to go to bed.
- 5. Read the text. Match its parts and pictures.

NOW AND THEN

1) Now Mr James Ford is an old man. He has very little hair and all his hair is white. His smiling eyes are light-blue. His lips are thin and his face is white but his arms are still strong and shapely. He is very thin.

When he was a child, he was very plump and had a lot of curly dark hair. His face was often pink and his lips were red. His teeth were white and good. He had a lot of friends and loved playing games with them.





2) Mr Peter Jenkins is nearly sixty now. He is a stout tall man with a round face. His hair was brown but now it is grey. His eyes are dark-brown. His nose is big. His hands and feet are big too. He likes a good joke and has a lot of friends. They like to play carried together.



When he was a child, he was very thin and weak. His brown eyes were often sad, and his mouth seldom smiled. He didn't like playing with children. He liked reading books.



3) Jane O'Connor is thin and very tall for a woman. Her short light-brown hair is curly. Jane's eyes are big. Now they are grey but when she was young, they were more blue than grey.



In those days she was slim. Her legs and arms were shapely and her oval face was very nice. Her hair was fair and soft. She was a very good-looking girl.



4) Jill Parker is not young. She is nearly seventy. She is short and a little stout. She has a nice oval face with dark eyes and a small turned-up nose. Now her hair is grey but when she was a young girl, it was dark and beautiful. She was slim and active? and her friends called her "Our Jilly".







4.

People can be kind [kand] (добрый) friendly ['frendli] (дружелюбный) clever [kleva] (умный) honest ['bnist] (честный) brave [brew] (смелый)

or selfish ['selfif] (эгонстичный) stupid ['stjupid] (глупый) lazy ['lcizi] (ленивый) greedy ['oridi] (жалный)

B. rather ['ræðə] (довольно) rather selfish rather stupid rather lazy rather greedy

7. What are their opposites?

unkind ...? unpleasant ...? unfriendly ...? unhappy ...? unselfish ...?



Англичане не любят говорить о чем-то или о ком-то в категоричной манере, особенно если приходится упоминать не очень приятиме качества. Так, например, о несмышленом ребенке скамут скорее not clever, нежели stupid, а о лжеце — he is not honest. Пытаясь смягчить отрицительные характеристики, англичане часто используют слово таther — довольно.

Сравните:

rather selfish — довольно эгонстичный (во не законченный эгонст); rather lazy — довольно ленивый (во не отъявленный лентяй).

a joke [douk] — тутка

active [wktrv] — живая, подвиживя

8. Look at the pictures. What are they like?



9. What are they like?

- 1) Ben doesn't like working, he is rather
- 2) Sally is one of the best pupils in her class, she is rather
- Daniel can eat all the sweets without giving any to his friends, he is rather ... and....
- 4) Chuck always says what he thinks, he is
- 5) Sam can ride any horse, he is so
- 6) Diana always takes the best desk in the classroom. She is rather....
 7) We all like Tony. He is always ready to help his friends. Every-
- We all like Tony. He is always ready to help his friends. Every body thinks he is ... and....
- Not long ago Linda went to the park at midnight. She thought it was a ... thing to do, but I think it was

10. What can you say about them?

E x a m p l e: This is a famous film star
A. Schwarzenegger as Terminator. Terminator is big and strong.
He has an oval face and dark short
hair. His eyes are brown and his nose
is straight. He is good-looking. He
has a strong body. He is brave and
clever but not very friendly,
I think, he is honest and kind.





Bob is a greedy boy. When his friends ask him for something, he always says No. Complete the answers for Bob.

Example: SAM: Can I take your bike?

BOB: I'm afraid not, I'm going to ride it soon. Can I read this book? Ron: DEMMA: BOB: ... Can I take your camera? 2) COLIN: May I play on the computer? BOR: 3) LITTLE SARAH: Can I talk on your mobile? BOB: 4) ALAN: May we play with your dog? BOR: 5) MARY: May I have an apple? BOR: 6) POLLY: Can I ask for your pen? BOB: 7) JOHN: Can I ask for some juice? BOR: ... 8) CHARLIE:

Do It on Your Own

- Complete the sentences. Use the modal verbs can, may, must (not) or should (not), shall.
 - 1) You are lazy, my boy. I think, you ... work more.
 - 2) If you are too tired to go home, you ... stay here for the night.
 - 3) ... I use your mobile, please?

to ask somebody for something — просить у кого-л. что-л.

- 4) Granny is ill, I think you ... visit her.
- 5) Mary is selfish. She ... think more about her friends. 6) John is clever. He ... speak three languages,
- 7) ... I read again, Miss?
- 8) It's very hot. You ... stay in the sun too long.
- 13. Write what you are like now and what you would like to be in the future1.

Step Four

Do It Together

1. Listen to the tape, (133). Say what Steve, Kate, Don and Tom are like.

I) Steve is

- a) stupid b) greedy e) lazy 2) Kate is a) unfriendly b) greedy c) unselfish 3) Don is
- a) honest 4) Tom is a) clever
 - b) friendly
- b) unselfish c) kind

c) active

- 2. Here are the answers. What are the questions?
 - ? No. Ted, you mustn't. Little Ann is sleeping.
 ? I'm afraid not, dear. It is late.
 ? Yes, you may. The weather is fine, you'll have a good.

 - 4) ____? No, you can't. You must go to the supermarket.
 5) ___? I'm afraid not, Paul. The water in the river is very

 - 6) ? I'm afraid not, Betty, I have no money.
 - 7) ? Yes, you must. Your granny is very ill,
 - 8) ____? I am afraid not. You should do your room.
 - 9) ? Yes, you may. But first help your brother.
 - 10) ? I'm afraid not. She is getting stout. She shouldn't eat so many chocolates and sweets.

3. A. Match the words you know with the pictures.





a) boots

b) a cap



f) a blouse





g) a belt c) a hat d) socks

B. Listen to the words, (134). What do the new words mean?

1) jeans [dimz] 2) pyjamas [po'dto:moz] 3) leggings ['leginz]

4) shorts [fxts]

5) scarf [ska:f] - scarves [ska:vz] 6) sweater [sweto]

7) sandals ['sændiz] 8) jacket [duckit]

4. What colour are these clothes?



5. Choose the clothes that you like. Say why you like them.

Example: I like the green sweater because it is nice. / I know I will look good in it. / It's the right colour for me. / It is very unusual. / It looks warm and cosy. /...





Целый ряд слов в английском и русском язынах употребляется только во миожественном числе. Очень часто они обозначают парные предметы: shorts — mopra; trousers — брюки; leggings — леггинсы, јелам — джинсы.

гинсы, јевим — данисы: Согласуются эти существительные с глаголями во множественном числе, и вместо них употребляются местоимения they/them (они/ их).

Английские слова clothes, рујатаs попадают в эту же группу:

The clothes are on the sofa. They are dry.

My pyjamas are blue. I like them.

Сравните: Одежда лежит на диване. Она сухая. Моя пижама голубая. Мне она правится.

6. Complete the sentences.

- 1) Your clothes (is/are) always nice. Who buys (it/them) for you?
- 2) Alice's purple shorts (was/were) too good for the beach.
- Peter's uniform (was/were) rather new. He bought (it/them) only a week ago.
- The black trainers (was/were) under the bed, that's why I couldn't see (it/them).
- Where (is/are) your pink blouse, Liz? I'm going to wash (it/ them) together with my clothes.
- 6) I like (this/these) green and white socks. May I have (it/them)?
- 7) My new red pyjamas (is/are) very warm and cosy.
- 8) My black sweater (is/are) too small for me now. I'm so sorry!
 9) (Is/Are) your new jeans dark or light? Mine (is/are) very dark
- blue.

 10) His warm jacket (was/were) on the hook in the hall. He went there and took (it/them).

7. A. Learn some new words. Listen to the tape, [(135), and repeat.

look — выглядеть wear [wcs] — носить (быть одетым в)

put on — надевать (одежду) take off — снимать

(одежду) fashion ['fæ[n] — мода fashionable [ˈfæʃənəbl] — модный old-fashioned [ˌəɒld ˈfæʃənd] —

старомодный neat [nix] — аккуратный, опрятный

important [im'postent] — важный

look: to look old, to look wonderful, to look terrible. Jane always looks nice. What does Bob look like? He is tall and dark.

wear - wore [wx]: to wear jeans, to wear hats. What is Alice wear ing today? She is wearing black leggings and a purple sweater When I saw John, he was wearing a light green jacket. When Helen was small, she wore pyjamas when she went to bed

put on: to put on clothes, to put on a cap, to put on boots. In winter Jill usually wears boots but now she is putting on her trainers. Put on your warm scarf, the weather is nasty.

take off: to take off clothes, to take off a jacket. Take off your jacket and scarf, please.

fashion: to be in fashion, to be out of fashion. To read the Harry Potter books is in fashion now. Platform boots are out of fashion now. Black and white colours are always in fashion.

fashionable: fashionable clothes, a fashionable restaurant.

old-fashioned: old-fashioned clothes, old-fashioned people, neat: a neat girl, a neat sweater. Jane's clothes are always neat. My

cousin is neater than I am, his bedroom is never messy. important: an important job, important people; to be important to

you, to be important for you to go there. It is important to have neat clothes. Music is important to us. It is important for you to read more.

Complete the sentences. Use the new words

1) This is my present. It's a new warm Put it round! your neck. 2) My mum always asks me to ... my boots when I come home. 3) It's a cold day today and I'm going to ... my warmest jacket. 4) Are jeans still2 in ...? - Yes, they are and will always be. 5) Are you wearing your new dress? You ... wonderful in it. 6) Please ... your jacket in the hall and come into the room. 7) What would you like to ... to your birthday party? 8) Things that were ... only two years ago are ... now. Nobody wears them. 9) My brother is not a very ... boy. His clothes are often messy. 10) It's ... for everybody to wear clean clothes.

O Say what you like to wear.

1	always usually often sometimes never	wear	trainers	to school. to a party. to the theatre. to the beach. to the gym. to the disco.
---	--	------	----------	--



(136). Англичане часто задают так называемые разделительные вопросы (disjunctive questions or tag questions). Они состоят из двух частей. Первая является утверждением, а вторая вопросом. Запомните, как строятся подобные вопросы. Обратите внимание на глагол, которым выражено сказуемое предложения, и время, в ко-TODOM CT

онт этот глагол.	
to be	
	0
am a pupil, e is a boy, is a book, e are Russians, here are some books here, ane will be five,	aren't I? isn't he? isn't it? aren't we? aren't there won't she?
	(P)

wasn't there,	
She wasn't in,	
You weren't at school,	
There isn't any juice in the fridge,	
We won't (shan't) go there,	

was 1?
was she?
were you?
is there?
will (shall) we?

have	

I have got a family,
He has got a brother,
A cat has got a tail,
We haven't got a car,
You haven't got a bike,
They haven't got any pet

haven't 1? hasn't he? hasn't it? have we? have vou? have they?

round - BOKDYP still - see eme

Modal Verbs

I can ski. We could swim well. He must stay here. She can't sing. They couldn't drive, You mustn't be afraid.

can't 12 couldn't we? mustn't he? can sho? could thou? must you?

10. Complete the disjunctive questions,

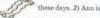
- 1) White socks are out of fashion, ...?
- 2) You are not afraid, child, ...?
- 3) Tim is rather brave, ...?
- 4) This scarf is not good for winter, ...?
- 5) I am your friend, ...?
- 6) They have got a lot of warm clothes, ...?
- 7) We haven't got any time to go shopping today, ...?
- 8) You can't put on your sandals in this cold weather, ...? 9) There are not any trainers in the shop, ...?
- 10) Your clothes must always look nice, ...?
- 11) Sarah will put on her new dress to the party, ...?
- 12) We shan't look good in jeans and sweaters in the theatre, ...? 13) The children mustn't wear uniforms in Russian schools, ...?
- 14) Your children may choose their own clothes, ...?
- 15) Jim was a good-looking man, ...?
- 16) His clothes were old-fashioned and boring, ...?
- 17) There were some boots under the bed, ...?
- 18) You must wear clean and neat clothes, children, ...?
- 19) It is important to buy warm clothes for winter, ...?

Do It on Your Own

11. Complete the disjunctive questions,

1) 2) 3)	isn't he? aren't I? can you? must we? weren't they? will he?	7) 8) 9)	, couldn't sl , have you? , haven't we
5)		10) 11) 12)	, won't he? , is it? , wasn't it?

- 12 Complete the sentences and write them down.
 - 1) Women and girls seldom wear



taking off her



. 3) She is going to put on her blue



4) Little Betty always wears



wear





6) John! You never put your



right places. 7) It's time to go to bed. Put on your



and go to the bathroom. 8) Hang your



on the hook.

Step Five

Do It Together

1. Listen to the tape, [(137). Say who is who in the picture.



Steve Natasha Mark Julia Tony Carrie

2. What is important to Ray and what is important to May?



CO D

pets school family friends roller skating cars computer riding music books flowers clothes singing parents a Say the same differently.

Example: I'd very much like to finish reading this book.

It's important for me to finish reading this book.

- 1) John would very much like to meet his Russian friends again.
- 2) Mary would very much like to go travelling.
- 3) I'd very much like to be a good pupil.
- 4) We'd very much like to know English well.
- 5) People would very much like to be happy.
- 6) The children would very much like to spend more time together.
- 7) The teachers would very much like to have more free1 time.
- 8) My friend would very much like to go to university.
- 9) They would very much like to be good friends.



- Вторая часть разделительных вопросов в present simple и разт simple строится при помощи форм глагола to do (do, does, did), если в первой вспользовам любой глагол, кроме модальных глаголов, глагола to be в оборота have got/has got.
 - My school begins at 8.30, doesn't it? He came late, didn't he? Many children don't like porridge, do they? They didn't stop, did they?
- Предложения с оборотами to have breakfast (brunch, lunch, dinner, tea, supper), to have fun, to have a good time также образунот разделительные вопросы при помощи вспомогательного глагола do (does, did).

We don't have early breakfast, do we? They had a lot of fun yesterday, didn't they?

 Если в первой части вопроса употреблены местоимения по/ поводу/поthing или наречие never, по второй части не используется отрицание (отрицательная частица not).

Alice never wears hats, does she? Nobody wears shoes when swimming, do they?² John has got no suit, has he? There is nothing on the table, is there?

free [fri:] — свободный

² Обратите вкимание, что nobody (no one), everybody (everyone), somebody (someone), anybody (апуоне) во второй части вопроса заменяются местоимением they.

4. Complete the sentences with tags.

- I) Jane never visits fashion shows, ...?
 a) does she
 b) doesn't she
- Matilda bought nothing in this shop yesterday, ...?
 a) did she
 b) didn't she
- 3) Alice has no winter boots, ...?
- 5) James showed me a lot of his fashionable suits, ...?
 a) did he
 b) didn't he
- 6) They won't go to the country tomorrow, ...?

 a) will they

 b) won't they
- Young people like wearing jeans and other fashionable things, ...?
 a) do they
 b) don't they

5. Listen to the tape, [(138), and learn these helpful words:



1) trousers ['tпаилаг] — брюки
2) suit [sat] — костьом
3) dress [dres] — платье
4) skirt [skst] — зобка
5) shirt [fst] — рубашка
6) Т-shirt [fst] — футболка
7) sweat shirt [swet [pst] — толотовка
8) coat [ksut] — плато
9) гаіпоса (теткьяц) — платі
10) fur coat [fst [ksut] — шуба
11) shoes [fuz] — тубли

12) gloves [qlavz] - перчатки

13) mittens ['mitnz] — варежки

- 6. Mike and Bob are twins but they always wear different clothes. Say
 - a) Mike is wearing long black trousers, a green jacket, and a white shirt. He has brown shoes and brown socks on. He is not wearing his coat. His coat is on the hook. He has his gloves in his left hand.
 - b) Bob is not wearing a suit. He is wearing a green sweat shirt and dark green long trousers. He has a T-shirt under his sweat shirt. It is yellow. His boots are green. They are light green. He has his gloves in his right hand and his jacket in his left hand.



7. Look at the pictures (page 216) and answer the questions.

Example: It is a narrow red skirt, isn't it? —
No, it isn't. The skirt is rather narrow,
but it is blue.



2) They are short brown trousers, aren't they?





- 3) It is a short grey fur coat, isn't it?
- 4) They are high purple boots, aren't they?
- 5) This is a short red T-shirt, isn't it?
- 6) They are narrow pink pyjamas, aren't they?
- 7) This is a long orange sweater shirt, isn't it?
- 8) It is a neat green dress, isn't it?
- 9) They are old brown shoes, aren't they?
- Read the text and match the parts with their names. There are three
 parts and four names.
 - 1) What do children wear today?
 - 2) What do we wear in cold and warm weather?
 - 3) Do we always know what to put on?
 - 4) Why are our clothes important?

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CLOTHES

a) Our clothes help us to stay warm and dry in any weather. They help us to look good too. That's why clothes are so important to us. Clothes are very different. Uniforms can look boring but they are good for wearing at school. Jeans, sweaters, and sweat shirts are good for after-school wear. Your parents wear formal suits to work and put on evening clothes when they go out. Some people often

change their clothes, some people don't, but if they want to look nice, their clothes must be clean and neat.

b) We buy different clothes for different seasons. In Russia we must have warm clothes for winter wear; coats or fur coats, thick jackets, hats, scarves, boots, gloves and mittens. In spring we change into raincoats and thin jackets. In summer we like wearing light! skirts and dresses, shorts and T-shirts of bright colours, trainers and sandals. English people say, "There is no bad weather there are bad clothes".

c) It's very important to wear the right clothes to the right places. You will look wrong if you wear a suit to a disco or if you put on old jeans and a T-shirt to a good restaurant. Some people have a talent for choosing and wearing clothes. They always look wonderful in their trousers, shirts, skirts and dresses. Their clothes are not always fashionable but they are just right? for them. The best thing is to have your style? in clothes.

9. Can you say more on these?

- I) "Clothes are very different." ...
- 2) "We buy clothes for different seasons." ...
- 3) "It's very important to wear the right clothes to the right

light, dark, long, short, straight, narrow, wonderful, beautiful, fashionable, stylish

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen! Welcome to our fashion show!

Today we are presenting a new collection of clothes and we hope
that you'll like them.

- 1 light з∂.: легкий
- 2 just right как раз то, что нужно
 - а style [stail] стиль



This is Robert. He ...





And this is Kate. Today she is wearing ...





Most Jennifer. She...

This is Jake.

wearing ...

These are

Mark and

Dennis.

They ...

He is





Do It on Your Own

11. Use the right verb form in these tag questions.

1) All people like presents, ...? a) arent' they? b) don't they? c) do they?

2) Nobody knows French in your class, ...? c) doesn't they? b) do they? a) don't they? 3) They saw a good film vesterday. ...? b) didn't they? c) did they? a) do they? 4) You are watching football, ...? e) don't you? a) aren't vou? 5) We wash our clothes every week, ...? c) didn't we? b) don't we? a) do we? 6) Tomorrow will be warm and sunny, ...? c) won't it? b) isn't it? a) will it? 7) Mother cooks very well, ...? c) wasn't she? b) isn't she? a) doesn't she? 8) The children really enjoyed swimming, ...? c) they did? b) didn't they? a) did they? 9) We had breakfast early, ...? c) didn't we? b) did we? a) had we? 10) No one is hungry, ...? b) aren't they? c) do they? a) are they?

12. Write 10 sentences about what you wear in different seasons.

UNIT SEVEN In and Out of School



Step One

Do It Together

- 1. Answer these questions.
 - 1) What do you like to wear to school?
 - 2) What do you like to put on to a party?
 - 3) In what clothes do you look really good?
 - 4) What are the best clothes for winter, as you see it?
 - 5) What are the best clothes for summer?

 - 6) What clothes and colours are in fashion now?
 - 7) What clothes are boring?
 - 8) What are your favourite colours in clothes?
 - 9) Do you have your style in clothes? Are your clothes formal or not formal?
 - 10) Do you make your clothes or buy them?
- What are these school uniforms like? Which of them do you like more? Why?









Имена существительные в английском языке бывают исчиства MME - countable (a pen - a lot of pens, a book - a few books) www исчисляемые — uncountable (water, juice, porridge). Неисчисляе мые существительные:

- не имеют формы множественного числе (butter, milk):
- сочетаются с глаголом в единственном числе (Snow is white)-
- не употребляются с неопределенным артиклем (I want some some I don't want any soup. There is not much! soup in the pot. Have you got any money?).

В некоторых случаях неисчисляемые имена существительные перь ходят в разряд исчисляемых, но при этом меняют свое значение:

glass - стекдо - a glass - стакан - glasses - очки: coffee - кофе → a coffee - порция кофе:

television — телевидение → a television — телевизор:

paper — бумага → a paper — галета.

Complete the sentence. Use a/an, some, any or no article.

1) There are ... desks in our classroom, 2) Have you got ... English-Russian dictionary at home? 3) I'd like to buy ... paper and ... brush. 4) I see ... pencil-case. There is ... felt-tip pen and ... pencil sharpener in it. 5) There is no ... glue in the bottle. 6) There are ... rulers and rubbers on the teacher's table. 7) I couldn't see ... paints on Nick's desk. 8) Is there ... chalk at the blackboard? 9) Where are your ... daybooks, children? 10) You can buy ... very good textbooks and dictionaries in this shop.

6. Ask your friends questions. Say how many pupils have got these things in their schoolbags today.

rulers rubbers exercise-books dictionaries chalk calculators | kælkiu'leitazl mobiles money

brushes and paints felt tips glue pencil sharpeners colour paper pencil cases colour pencils

7. Lucy works in a shop. Today is her first day at work and she doesn't know where things are. Help her.

Example: The pens are in the red box.



8. A. Listen to the dialogue. (141). Repeat after the tape and then act it out.

AT THE SHOP

- What can I do for you?
- We would like some brushes and paints. I think we shall buy some paper and pencils too.
- Any felt-tip pens?
- No, thank you. But I want a pencil sharpener and a pencil case, please.
- Here you are.
- Thank you.

pencils/text books pens/exercise books glue/chalk rubbers/rulers pencil sharpeners/dictionaries ruler/picture book felt-tip pen/book of po-

ems B. Make your own1 dialogues with the words on the right and act them

out.

much [mat] — много (с неисчисляемыми существительными обычно в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях)

¹ your own — свои собственные

9. What are they like?

Example: My desk at home is seldom neat. There are a lot of exercise books and textbooks on it. I've got a thick dictionary on it too. There's always a bottle of glue, some pens and pencils there.

- a) your desk at home
- b) your desk in the classroom before (after) the lesson
- c) your desk at an English lesson
- d) your teacher's table
- e) your school bag before going to school
- f) your pencil case
- g) your English classroom
- h) your shelf (or bookcase) at home

Do It on Your Own

10. Countables or uncountables?

chalk, water, apaint, aruler, arubber, adress, abrush, glue, cheese, glass, aglass, apencil sharpener, paper, salt, bread, a felt tip, a dictionary

countables a paint

uncountables

chalk

11. Write answers, use one word only.

- 1) What can we write with?
- 2) What can we paint with?
- 3) Where can we look up English words we don't know?
- 4) What books do we use at an English lesson?
- 5) Where do we write our homework?
- 6) What do we write on the blackboard with?
- 7) Where do teachers write down your marks¹?

Step Two

Do It Together

Listen to the tape, (142), and say whose bags they are.
 Which bag is Julia's and which bag is Lisa's?





2.

2. Article a/an or no article?

1) I haven't got ... mobile. 2) Do you like ... orange juice? 3) Boris never wears ... uniform. 4) What do we use ... glue for? 5) Fanny doesn't drink ... milk. 6) There is little ... paper in my desk. 7) I haven't got ... warm pyjamas. 8) There is no ... water in the jug. 9) Is there any ... chalk in the classroom? 10) Linda, you should buy ... English Russian dictionary. 11) Please buy ... mineral water for dinner. 12) We eat ... a lot of vegetables in summer and autumn. 13) I like summer because I like ... sunshine. 14) Jackie had ... nice face with ... turned-up nose and ... beautiful dark eyes. 15) We sometimes water the house plants with ... rain water.

3. Complete the answers to these questions.

- 1) This school is new, isn't it? ..., it is.
- 2) The classroom in the picture is not small, is it? ..., it isn't,
- 3) You can't see any desks in the picture, can you? ..., I can.
- There are a lot of pupils in the classroom, aren't there? ..., there aren't.

¹ a mark (mc:k) — оценка, отметка

- 5) There is no teacher in the classroom, is there? there is
- 6) The pupils are sitting at their desks, aren't they? they aren't.
- 7) The teacher is not writing on the blackboard, is he? ... he isn't.
- 8) The teacher and the pupils are not talking, are they? ... they





При ответе на разделительные вопросы в английском языке не используют утверждение и отрицание одновременно, что типично для русского языка.

Сравните:

Русский - Ты ведь не любишь кофе, верно? - Ла (+), не (-) люблю.

Английский - You don't like coffee, do you? - No (-), I don't (-).

Русский Она не умеет поть, не так ли?

— Her (-), умеет (+).

Английский - She can't sing, can she?

- Yes (+), she can (+). (But she can).

Learn some new words. Listen to the tape. (143), and repeat.

1.

drawing ['dram] - pheyhok carry ['kæril — носить, нести borrow ['borou] - 1) взять на премя: 2) брать взаймы. OTO THE HEATS.

find [famd] - находить learn [[s:n] - vunth learn by heart [hat] - vurts наизусть. tell [tell - сказать, рассказать

draw [drx] — рисовать

B.

draw - drew [dru:]: to draw an animal, to draw with a pencil. To draw means to make a picture with a pencil.

drawing I'draml: John's drawing of a house was really good.

carry; to carry a bag, to carry books. Where is Sarah carrying my cup of coffee? Jane carried the bag back to her desk.

borrow; 1) to borrow a pen (a bike). Can I borrow your calculator? 2) to borrow a dictionary from a teacher, I borrowed some money from Alex. I'll give it back on Friday.

find - found [faund]: to find a job, to find an old drawing, to find a hotel. It is very difficult for young people to find a job in this city. Jill found a fashionable scarf in the shop.

learn - learnt: to learn English (French), to learn to swim. What did you learn at school today? I want to learn to drive a car.

learn by heart: Is it easy to learn long texts by heart?

tell - told [toold]: to tell your friend about your holidays. Tell me about your day. Will you tell your mother about the trip? Peter told me the news, and then told it all to Janet.

Запомните сочетания с глаголом tell:

to tell the time - сказать, который час

to tell a story (a fairy tale) ['feoriteil] — рассказать историю (сказку)

to tell a lie (lies) - говорить неправду

to tell the truth [truth] - rosopars upangy

Are you telling the truth? Jane never tells lies. Can you tell me the time? My granny always tells my little sister a fairy tale before she goes to bed.

What are they doing?



David doesn't know where his school bag is. What does he ask his friends for?

Example: David asks Polly for her mobile. - Polly, can I borrow your mobile, please?

1) David asks Steve for his textbook.

2) David asks Rob for his pencil.

3) David asks Tony for his pencil sharpener.

4) David asks Tom for his paints.

5) David asks Alice for her dictionary.

6) David asks Jane for her brush.

7) David asks Max for his rubber.

8) David asks Ron for his ruler.

7. Peter never puts his things in the right place. It is always difficult for him to find his books, clothes etc!. Where did Peter find them yesterday morning?

Example: Peter found his schoolbag under the piano.



1 etc (et cetera) [,ct 'sctora] — и так далее



To say, to tell, to speak, to talk - извествые вам глагоды «говорения». Tell и say часто переводит как «сказать, говорить». Если известно, к кому обращена речь, используется глагол tell. Сравните:

Bob says he likes swimming.

Bob tells me (us. John) he likes swimming.

Say вводит прямую речь: Bob said, "I like swimming."

Глаголы speak и talk похожи, но speak обычно подразумевает, что говорит один.

William didn't look at me when I was speaking.

Если же в беседе участвуют несколько человек, то обычно используeres exacon talk.

James and Ann often talk about music,

Звоня по телефону и спрашивая, можно ли поговорить с кем-то, ке-пользуют глагол speak, так же как если речь идет о владении иностранным языком.

Hello, Could I speak to Sue, please? She doesn't speak English very well,

8. Say, tell, speak or talk? Check, (144).

- 1) Jane can ... French very well, can't she?
- No, she can't. She began learning French last month.
- 2) Can you ... me where Max lives?
- Sorry, I can't. I don't know his address.
- 3) (on the phone) Morning. Can I ... to Anna, please?
- ...ing. Is that you, Harry?
 4) Why are you ... me lies?
- But I am not. I am ...ing you the truth.
- 5) What's the matter? What does Philip ...?
 - He ... little Lizzie is ill.
- 6) What did you and Alice do in the kitchen?
 - We sat drinking tea and ...ing.
- 7) What are you ...ing?
- I am ...ing that I'm leaving for Moscow soon.
- 8) Can you ... me the time, please?
 - It's a quarter to five.

9. Read the text and say which of the sentences after the text are true.

SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND AND WALES (1)

In England and Wales children start school when they are five.

A lot of them leave school when they become sixteen. Some stay for
two more years and then go to universities or to colleges.

The school year in England begins in September. It never begins on Monday. The English don't think it is good to start a new thing on Monday, so school usually begins on the first Tuesday of September. Little children who are five, go to primary school and stay there for six years.

They do a lot of things in class. They learn to read, to write, to count, and to draw. Their teachers often read to them interesting books and tell them fairy tales. Pupils play a lot and spend much time outdoors. They often visit museums and make trips to city centres.

When they are eleven, primary school pupils go to secondary school.

- 1) Pupils spend six years in primary school in England.
- 2) For many children school is over when they are sixteen.
- 3) The school year in England begins on 1 September.
- 4) When pupils are eleven, they start primary school.
- 5) Pupils play a lot in primary school.
- 6) Teachers often take primary school children to museums.
- Primary school children must be able to read, write, count, and draw.
- 8) Secondary school begins when pupils become eleven.



По закону образование в Англин является обявательным для астей в возрасте от 5 до 16 лет. Большинство из них посещают бесплатные государственные школы (state schools), но некоторые родители носыляют детей в частные школы, самыми престикными на которых лаляются так навываемые public schools. К старейшим школам такого типа относятся Еton, Harrow и Rugby. Обучаться в них достаточно дорго. Учащиеся государственных школ проводят в начальной школе (primary school) семь лет. В возрасте б лет они поступатот в подготовительный класс (reception class) школы для мальшей (infant school) и учатся эдесь два года до 7 лет. Затем они переходать в собственно начальную школу (µmior ['djucna) school), где обучаются еще пять лет. В 12 лет начинается обучение в ссегыей школе

Do It on Your Own

10. Give answers to these questions.

- I) Sam is not a university student, is he?
- (Да, он не студент.)
 2) He goes to school, doesn't he?
 - (Да, ходит.)

¹ primary ['praimon] school — начальная школа

¹ secondary ['sekondri] school — средняя школа

- 3) It never rains here in winter, does it? (Да, не идет.)
- 4) You didn't live in the country last summer, did you?
- (Ла. не жил.)
- 5) You are not going to the cinema, are you? - (Her. nav.)
- 6) Mary hasn't got a mobile, has she? (Да, у нее нет мобильного телефона.)
- 7) Harris left for Kiev last Monday, did he?
- (Ла нет. не vexaл.)
- 8) Boris won't send her a letter, will he?
- (Ла нет. пошлет.)
- 9) We know nobody here, do we? - (Нет. андем.)
- 10) Jane couldn't skate last winter, could she?
 - (Да. не умеда.)

11. Use say or tell to complete the sentences.

1) Can you ... it again, please? 2) "Please stop talking." ... the teacher. 3) Do you think Colin is ...ing us the truth? 4) Jane ... she likes horses. 5) What story will you ... us today? 6) Everyone ... that the weather is going to change soon. 7) Never ... lies, my boy. 8) When you meet new people, first ... them your name. 9) Mother ... I have a talent for ...ing fairy tales. 10) Will you ... me your telephone number.

Step Three

Do It Together

- 1. Listen to the questions. Choose the right answer. (145).
 - I) a) Yes, they do.
- b) No, they don't.
- 2) a) Yes, they do.
- b) No. they don't.
- 3) a) Yes, they do.
- b) No. they don't.
- 4) a) Yes, they are.
- b) No. they aren't.
- 5) a) Yes, they must.
- b) No, they mustn't.

- 6) a) Yes, it is.
- b) No. it isn't.
- 7) a) Yes, you can.
- b) No. you can't.
- b) No. it isn't 8) a) Yes, it is,
- Listen to the tape, (146), Which is right?
 - 1) Sharon goes to ... school.
 - a) primary
 - 2) Sharon ... her school.
 - a) likes 3) She ... classes on Saturdays.

 - 0) 8 40
 - b) doesn't have 4) Sharon must be at school at b) 8.50
 - 5) Sharon's uniform is





b) like this

b) secondary

b) doesn't like

- 6) After school Sharon plays a) grass hockey

a) like this

b) ice hockey

- 7) She likes
 - a) listening to music and roller skating b) listening to music and skating
- 3. Complete the sentences.

draw, carry, borrow, find, learn, tell

- 1) Where's my red felt tip? I can't ... it.
- 2) May I ... your glue, please? I want to put this photo in my album1.

¹ an album ('aelbom) — альбом

- 3) Do you ... many words at your English lessons?
- 4) I'm very happy and want to ... everyone about it.
- 5) He didn't have a school bag and ... his textbook under his arm
- 6) Will you ... me a dog, please? Here is a pencil.
- 7) If you don't ... me the truth, I'll be very angry.
- 8) Could you help me to ... these books upstairs to the English room?
- 9) All these pictures are my father's. He can ... very well.
- 10) Alice ... my ruler vesterday and didn't give it back to me. 11) Mary ... to play the piano when she was seven.
- 12) It is raining and all people are ... umbrellas.

В английских словосочетаниях со словами school, university, college, work, hospital, bed, church не используется артикль в случаях, когда их смысл несколько меняется и, употребляя их, мы говорим не о здании или помещении (школы, университета и т. д.). а о происходищей в них деятельности:

to go to school — ходить в школу, учиться в школе

to be at school - учиться в школе

to go to university - учиться в университете

to be at university — быть студентом университета

to go to work - xoghts ha pagoty

to be at work - быть на работе

to go to hospital - лечь в больнипу

to be in hospital — лежать в больниде

to go to bed - nowurses cours.

to be in bed - лежать в постеди

to go to church - ходить в нерковь

4. Complete the sentences. Use the words from the "MEMO".

- 1) If you are tired you should
- 2) All English children ..., when they are five.
- 3) My brother is a student, he is
- 4) Cathy is ill and must
- 5) At what time does your father ...? His work begins at 9, so he leaves home at 8.

- 6) Do you always ... on Sundays? Yes, I do. There is a nice little church near my house.
- 7) It's 12 o'clock at night! Why are you not ...?
- 8) Are you a university student or ...?

5. A. Learn some new words. Listen to the tape, (147), and repeat.

free [fri:] - 1) своболный, неeducation Lediu'kerful - ofpaзование

занятый; 2) бесплатный subject l'sabdtektl — предмет

form [fxm] - класе, группа (учебный) учанияхся form teacher — классный pvbreak (breik) - перемена

term [taim] - четверть, семестр, триместр

коволитель

age feidtl - возраст

education; primary education, secondary education, higher education; to have (get) a good education. Mrs Morrison wants to give her children a university education.

form: Do you know this boy? - Yes, he is in my form. She is now in the sixth form1.

a first-former, a second-former

a form teacher: Miss Gordon is our form teacher, she helps me with my problems.

age: at the age of five, from an early age. In Russia children go to primary school at the age of six. At what age does secondary school begin?

free: 1) a free day, a free pupil, a free afternoon. Do you have any free time on Tuesday? Are you free at six in the evening? 2) a free education, free school lunches. The coffee was free. Children can get into museums free.

subject; school subjects, university subjects, to do a subject, How many subjects do you do at school? Social education is a difficult subject. My favourite subject is physical education.

break; to work with a break, to take a break, a lunch break, a coffee (tea) break.

term; a school term, a university term. When does the second term begin?

¹ Название sixth form («шестой класс») осталось от прежней системы градации этапов обучения, согласно которой в средней школе было пять обязательных классов (forms), а в шестом классе (aixth form) обучались только те, кто хотел поступить в университет и кого школа считала достойным продолжить обучение.

В английском языке, как и в других намках мира, есть синонимы, слова, сходные по спосму значению, вапример: start — begin, stop — finish, class — lesson, pleasant — nice, Conso class и form от же являются синонимами в значения «группа учеников». Вы можете синонимами в значения «группа учеников». Вы можете синавать Му class is big дати Му form is big. He ecan ма говоритео зтане обучения, употребляйте слоко учат! Тт in the seventh учат. Сручсь в седьмом издасе. Тт и учет seven student. (И учения седьмого жласса.) Next учат ГП be a year eight student. (На селаумощий год я буду учиться в восьмом классе.)

6. A. Which of these words can come together?

Example: short term.

easy, difficult, free, short, long, early, lunch, coffee, first

education, term, break, age, subject, form

 ${\it B}.$ Look at this timetable of an English school. How different is it from your own?

	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI
Lesson 1	Religious Education	Maths	Social Education	English	Art
(break)					
Lesson 2	History	Science	Music	Science	Geography
Lesson 3	English	utur-u	French	Physical Education (PE)	Maths
(break)				Missin	E1950
Lesson 4	Maths	History	Information Technology	Maths	Physical Education
Lesson 5	Geography	Art		French	English



Большинство учащихся Англии и Уэльса (= 95%) получают среднее образование в общедоступных государственных школах (state comprehensive schools), куда принимают всех детей без экзаменов. В средней школе учащиеся проводят пять лет, нумерация парадлезей сквозная. Так, учащиеся начальной школы, в зависимости от года обучения, называются year one students — year six students, а учащиеся средней школы, соответственно; year seven students - year eleven students. Обязательное среднее образование завершается в возрасте 16 лет в конце 11 класса, когда все учащиеся сдают экзамен на аттестат (General Certificate of Secondary Education Exam or GCSE exam). Если учащиеся хотят продолжить свое образование и подготовиться к поступлению и университет, они илут либо в технические колледжи (technical colleres), либо в так называемые колледжи б-го класса (sixth form colleges), либо продолжают обучение в 6-ом илассе (sixth form) своей средней школы, если таковой имеется,

7. Listen to the tape. (148), and repeat.

School Subjects

history [ˈhistori] — история geography [duˈngrəfi] — география mathematics [.mædəˈmæliks] — математика maths [mæßі] — математика

science ['saions] — естественноваучный предмет, включает физи-

ку, химию, биологию риузісь (†іджь) — физика biology [bar/bick]: — биология chemistry [*kemistri] — химия literature [*litrafe] — литература art [art] — наобразительное искусство information technology ["informițin tek noloģi] — информатика religious [г]/bigss] education — религиозное образование

rengious (п исдэя education — религиозное огразование physical ['fizikl] education — обществоведение

Read the text. Is the English school year different from the Russian school year?

SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND AND WALES (2)

Secondary education begins in the country at the age of 12. Most¹ pupils go to state comprehensive schools. Parents do not pay for their education. It is free, Pupils usually have five lessons five

¹ most [masst] — большинство

days a week. They go to school from Monday to Friday. There are no classes on Saturdays or Sundays.

Secondary school pupils do eleven subjects a week and physical education (PE) too. Every morning they have a twenty minute break after the first lesson and they have a longer lunch break in the afternoon after the third lesson. At four o'clock classes are usually over and pupils go home.

The English school year has three terms. When the term is over, schoolchildren have holidays. Their Christmas holidays and Easter holidays are shorter than summer holidays which begin in July and are usually over in September.

9. Answer these questions about English schools.

- Most children begin their secondary education at the age of 12, don't they?
- Are comprehensive schools free, or do parents pay for their children?
- 3) How many lessons do pupils usually have a week?
- 4) They don't go to school on Saturdays and Sundays, do they?
- 5) When do they have a twenty minute break?
- 6) They have a long break for lunch, don't they?
- 7) At what time are pupils usually free and can go home?
- 8) How many terms a year do British pupils have?
- 9) Which are the longest holidays; Easter, Christmas or Summer? 10) When does the school year begin and end?

Do It on Your Own

10. Complete the sentences.

school, church, university, hospital, bed, work

I) Joan didn't go to ... after school. She worked. 2) At what age can you leave ..., at 14 or 167 3) Jessica was very tired and went to ... early. 4) Hers was a religious school, so they went to ... a lot. 5) James should go to ..., he is very ill. 6) Mum goes to ... on Saturday. She works in a shop and they are open at weekends.

11. When do pupils in Russia begin doing these subjects: English, physics, chemistry, PE, Russian, geography?

Example: In Russia pupils usually begin doing PE at the age of 7 (in the first form).

Step Four

Do It Together

 What subjects are missing here? Listen to the tape, (149), and complete the table.

	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI
Lesson 1	Religious Education	Information Technology	-		
(break)	No. of the	- Cities	100		010
Lesson 2	100	French	1000	Maths	
Lesson 3			English		Matha
(break)					
Lesson 4	Maths	and he	Social Education	Geography	
Lesson 5	Art	Physical Education	Music		

2. Complete the text with the new words.

RUSSIAN SCHOOLS

In Russia secondary e... usually begins at the a... of ten. In most schools parents do not pay for their children, these schools are fo... Secondary school pupils do different s...s: Russian, maths, Russian literature, chemistry, physics, art and others. They usually go to school five days a week from half past eight in the morning to two or three in the afternoon. They have ten or fifteen minute b...s after every lesson and a longer lunch b....

The Russian school year usually has four t...s and four school holidays in autumn, winter, spring, and summer. The summer holidays are the longest.

3. Look at the table and complete the sentences after it.

England and Wales			Age	Russia		
scho	Too	class/year		year	school	
Primary school	nut	Reseption class	5-6			chool
	Infant	year one	6-7	year one	imary schoo	
	Junior	year two	7-8	year two		è
		year three	8-9	year three		illi 8
		year four	9-10	year four	100	D.
		year five	10-11	year five		
		year six	11-12	year six		È.
	Exams	year seven	12-13	year seven	Exams Exams	Secondary
Secondary school		year eight	13-14	year eight.		
		year nine	14-15	year nine		
		year ten	15-16	year ten		Upper secondary school
		year eleven	16-17	year eleven		
a) Technical college b) Sixth form college c) Sixth form (Secondary school)		year twelve	17-18			
	Exams	year thirteen form	18-19	ور راک ال		

- In England children go to school when they are ..., but in Russia they usually begin their school education at the age of
- 2) In England they stay in ... school longer than in Russia.
- In England primary school has two steps: ... and ..., but in Russia it doesn't.
- 4) In England children go to secondary school when they are ... but in Russia they go to secondary school at the ... ten or eleven.

- In England pupils stay in secondary school ... years, but in Russia they stay in secondary school ... years.
- 6) In England they take exams after ... and ..., but in Russia ...
- 7) English schools have the sixth form for those who want to go to ..., but in Russia they get ready for ... in the tenth and eleventh.



По традиции в большинстве виглийских школ успеки учащих-се английских пикол в С. В. Высший балл — А (отлично), иналип \dot{u} — Е (очень слабо). Иногая учитоля добавляют знаки + (plus) или — (minus) и этим оценкам. Например, В+ или C—

Look at Don's and Emma's end-of-term reports¹ and speak about their results².

Example: In English Don is better than Emma.

Don		Emma	
English	B+	English	В
Maths	A	Maths	D
French	C	French	A+
History	В-	History	A
Social Education	A	Social Education	В
Religious Education	B+	Religious Education	В
Geography	В	Geography	C
Information Technology	A+	Information Technology	C
Music	D	Music	В
Art	В	Art	B
Physical Education	A	Physical Education	В-

а report [п'рэх] — зд.: отчет об успеваемости

a result [n'zalt] — результат

- 5. Listen to the tape, (150). Learn to use these.
 - 1) to be afraid of something бояться чего-л. Are you afraid of dogs?
 - 2) to be sure of something быть уверенным в чем-л. Mike is sure of his friends
 - 3) to be fond of something очень любить что-л. My sister is fond of art.
 - 4) to be surprised at something удивиться (удивляться) чему, и The English pupils were surprised at some Russian traditions.
 - 5) to be good at something быть способным к чему-л. A lot of pupils in my class are very good at English.



В таких словосочетаниях, как те, с которыми вы только что подиа. комились, очень важно запомнить, какой именно предлог используется после того или иного глагола. Заучивайте глаголы вместе со следующими за ними преддогами.

- Complete the questions, Answer them.
 - 1) What school subjects are you fond ...?
 - 2) And what school subjects are you good ...?
 - 3) Who in your class is very good ... English?
 - 4) Are you afraid ... tests and exams?
 - 5) Are you interested ... Russian literature?
 - 6) Are you surprised ... the fact that in English schools there are no subjects like biology, physics and chemistry?
 - 7) School years are the best time in one's life. Are you sure ... it?
- 7. A. Learn some new words. Listen to the tape, [(151), and repeat.
 - language ['længwick] язык foreign ['form] — иностранный modern ['modn] - conpensa-

rule [ruf] — правило group [grap] - rovmna classmate |'klasmeit| - одноклассник

mark [ma:k] - оценка, отметка

language: a difficult language, an easy language. What languages can he speak?

- foreign; a foreign language, a foreign country. How many foreign languages do you know?
- modern: modern history, modern languages, modern clothes. What do you think of modern art?
- mark: a good mark, to give a mark, to put a mark, to get a mark. a mark for an answer, a mark in a subject. What mark did you get in geography vesterday?
- rule: an easy rule, a difficult rule. English spelling rules are difficult, aren't they?
- group; a group of people, a group of pupils, a group of tall trees. A group of us is going to Moscow for a day. How many English groups are there in your form?
- classmate: A classmate is a pupil of the same class in a school or college. We were classmates four years ago.
- 8. What do they mean? Give the Russian for these words.
 - 1) school + mate = schoolmate
 - Ann is my schoolmate, we go to school together.
 - 2) school + day = schoolday
 - How many schooldays a week do you have?
 - 3) school + days = schooldays My mother thinks that her schooldays were a very happy time.
 - 4) school + age = school age

BEN:

- Is Jenny a school age child? 5) school + year = school year
- When does the school year begin in England?
- 6) school + leaver = school leaver
 - My brother Peter is 18, he is a school leaver. He is thinking of going to university.
- 7) school + house = schoolhouse We saw the roof of the schoolhouse behind the trees.
- 9. Listen to the dialogues, [(152). Act them out.

I say Ben, what do you think of our English class? SASHA: It was very interesting. I'm surprised. Your friends speak English really well. How many English classes do you have a week?

Three, This year we have English on Monday, Wednes, SASHA:

day, and Friday. And what foreign languages do you learn at school?

BEN! In the first and in the second forms all my schoolmates do one modern language - French. Then we can choose

If you're good at it, you can learn it longer, but if you want, you can stop doing it.

SASHAS

Do you mean that in your school pupils can learn a foreign language only for two years?

Yes. But if they like modern languages, they can learn not only French but take German or Spanish for three

more years.

SASHA How interesting and how different from our school. Pupils in Russia learn foreign languages much longer.

ANDREW: Hi, Meg! Why are you so sad? MEG: I got a bad mark in history.

ANDREW: Really? I'm surprised. Isn't history your favourite sub-

ject?

MEG It is. I'm rather fond of history but my answer was real-

ly very poor. I was not ready for the lesson.

Cheer up!1 You'll learn everything and will get good marks. It's easy for you, isn't it? My problem is much worse.

Meg: What is it? What's the matter?

Andrew: I'm very bad at mathematics. I hate doing sums2. I don't understand many rules. I think I can't learn the

subject.

MEG. There, there ... 3 I'm sure things aren't as bad as you say. Let's work together. I enjoy maths and I think I can

help you.

There, there ... - Hy-ny ...

Do It on Your Own

10. Write more words which can go together.

a) foreign language, book, b) modern school, world,

c) new, interesting, ..., ... language,

d) good, group.

11. Complete the sentences.

afraid, sure, fond, surprised. good, interested

1) My younger brother is ... in modern languages.

2) Little Jim is ... of music. He can play the plano for hours. 3) Is Ann ... at French or German? - I think her German is better.

4) When Willy was small, he was ... of dogs.

5) I'm not ... of his address, Let's call him.

6) My mother was ... at my good marks this term.

Step Five

Do It Together

a) 7"A"

1. Listen to the tape, (153). Which is right?

1) In the interview1 Yura is speaking about his a) town b) school

c) home 2) Yura's school is about ... years old. c) 60-70

a) 40-50 3) Yura's school is big, nearly ... pupils. a) 10,000 b) 100

c) 1,000

4) English primary and secondary schools are usually situated in

a) different places b) one place

5) Yura is in form

Cheer [tho] up! - He rpycru! (pass.) to do sums [ssmz] — решать примеры

an interview ['intovju] — интервью

6) There are ... pupils in Yura's form. b) 35 a) 34

7) Yura's best friends are his

a) classmates b) schoolmates

Answer the questions.

1) What modern languages do you know?

2) What foreign languages do nunils learn in Russian schools?

3) How many groups are there in your form when you learn English? 4) What marks do you usually get in Russian, PE, and maths?

5) Which of your classmates can speak English well?

6) English spelling rules are difficult, aren't they?

7) Which is more difficult; to learn a rule or to understand it?

Обратите внимание на то, как образуются вопросы к подлежащему и как строятся краткие ответы к инм.

Who comes to school at nine?

Who is going to university?

Who has got a pet at home?

Who will tell me a story? What was over last Friday?

What opened two hours ago? Who gave you the book?

Who should go shopping?

I do. (Jim does).

We are, (I am). They have, (She has).

Dad will.

Our holidays were. The gift shop did.

My sister did. You should.

How much do you know about your classmates?

1) Who usually comes to school earlier than the others1?

2) Who is often late for classes?

3) Who is very good at sciences?

4) Who is very good at foreign languages? 5) Who can work on the computer?

6) Who can sing or play a musical instrument? 7) Who has a talent for drawing or painting?

8) Who was born in another town?

- 9) Who came to this school only not long ago?
- 10) Who is going to university after school?
- (11) Who is spending the coming summer in the country?
- 12) Who will finish this school year with very good marks?



В английском языке для усиления придагательных употребляются слова such [sal] — такой, такая, такое и so [sau] — так. Св.: Mary is such a happy girl. Mary is so happy. Как видно из примеров, после such употребляется сочетание прилагательного с существительным (such a good car, such a terrible day), а после so используется только прилагательное (so nice, so wonderful).

Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей в подобных предло-SECRETARIES !

It was such a cold day, (исчисляемое существительное в ед. числе) They were such cold days, (исчисляемое существительное во ми.

It was such cold weather. (неисчисляемое существительное)

4. Complete the sentences. Use such or so.

1) Last Thursday our teacher gave us ... difficult texts. 2) English is a difficult foreign language. - I don't think so, I find English ... easy, 3) The film we saw last week was ... boring, 4) Paul Mc-Cartney is ... a famous British singer, 5) James' books are ... interesting, 6) My granny tells me ... wonderful stories before I go to bed. 7) My grandad lives ... a quiet life. 8) Roses are ... beautiful flowers, 9) Your daughter is ... beautiful. 10) Sam is ... selfish but his sister is ... a pleasant girl. 11) Bob is a journalist. He is ... a successful journalist, 12) Our trip was ... terrible because of the weather.

5. Listen to the dialogue, (154). Read and act it out,

TELEPHONE TALK

Hello! Hello! Is that you, Yura? It's John speaking. JOHN: Oh, hi, John! It's good to hear you. How are you? YURA:

¹ the others ['adoz] - другие, все остальные

JOHN: Fine, thank you. And how are you? How are your parents and Lena?

YURA: We are all fine, thank you. Lena and I are going to the

JOHN: Are you? Is your school over? We still have classes. My summer holidays begin on 20 July.

YURA: I'm sorry for you. We are free now. And I can say that

Pm really happy that the school is over.

JOHN: I can understand you. What are you going to do when

I can understand you. What are you going to do when you come back from the country?

YURA: We are all going to the Black Sea, to the place where we

spent our holidays last summer.

JOHN: Oh, good. You said you liked it there.

YURA: I did. And you? Are you going anywhere in August?

JOHN: Father is going to the USA on business and he is taking us there. Isn't it wonderful? We are going to stay there.

for a month. I can't wait1 to go there!

YURA: The USA? Lucky you?! Will you send me a postcard?
JOHN: I'll send you postcards from all the places we are going
to visit. And I'll call you when I return to London.

YURA: Thank you. Enjoy your summer!

JOHN: I will. Say hello to Lena, your mum, and dad.

YURA: Sure. Bye for now.

JOHN: Bye! Have a good time!

6. Speak about your school and your form.

1) type and number of school

2) size, location3, garden

3) classrooms, halls 4) gym, swimming bath

5) form you are in

6) subjects, favourite subjects

7) classmates

8) free time 9) school year (terms) and holidays

7. How much do your friends know about English schools? Ask them,

1) when the school year usually starts;

2) how many terms there are in a school year;

3) what holidays pupils usually have;

4) how many forms there are in a secondary school;

5) at what age children usually start and leave school;

6) what subjects secondary school pupils usually have;

7) how many classes a day they usually have;

8) if all schools in the country are state schools;

9) what exams schoolchildren have when they leave school at 16;

10) to what school most children go when they are 11 and older.

8. Listen, (155), and repeat.

School, family and friends, School, family and friends Help me to have a happy day. I always do remember them When I'm far away. School, family and friends Are always in my heart. And I'm never sad Even when we are apart. Next year we shall have A new successful start.

помию далеко

сердце

даже, разлучены

Do It on Your Own

9. Article a or no article?

1) This is such ... clever answer! 2) Bob and Ray are such ... good friends. 3) It's such ... sunny weather we are having today! 4) Such ... cold days are very unusual here. 5) It's such ... long and boring story. 6) The party was such ... fun. I loved it. 7) A million roubles is such ... big money. 8) Such ... people as Don always tell the truth. 9) I rather like such ... quiet music. 10) The British Musuem is such ... place where you can learn a lot about the world history.

¹ I can't wait [west]... — Не могу дождаться...

Lucky you! — Beset refe!

³ location [la'keifn] — местоположение

10. Look at the pictures. Answer the questions,

LONG BREAK A. Now

- 1) Who is reading a book?
- 4) Who is practising long jumps?
- 2) Who is watering the plants?
- 5) Who is playing football?
- 3) Who is sitting on the bench? 6) Who is talking to the teacher?



B. Yesterday

Tracy

- 1) Who was drawing pictures?
- 4) Who was drinking coke? 2) Who was eating an ice cream? 5) Who was running a race?
- 3) Who was playing chess? 6) Who was singing?









C. Usually

- 1) Who usually talks?
- 2) Who usually sits in the sun?
- 3) Who usually eats sandwiches? 4) Who usually plays basketball?
- 5) Who usually listens to music?
- 6) Who usually does sums?









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Формулировки заданий

Act out the dialogue. — Разыграйте диалог.

Answer the questions. — Ответьте на вопросы.

Article "a/an", "the" or no article. — Поставьте артикль "a/an", "the",

Ask questions. — Задайте вопросы,

Can you say it differently? — Выразите это иначе.

Сheck. — Проверьте (по вулиозаписи).

Check and repeat. — Проверьте (по аудиозаписи) и повторите,

Choose the right answer (word). — Выберите правильный ответ (слово).

Compare them. — Сравните их.

Complete the dialogues. — Закончите диалоги.

Complete (the form, the table). — Заполните анкету, таблицу.

Complete the sentences (with new words). — Закончите предложения (используя новые слова).

Correct the sentences. — Исправьте предложения.

Count the regular and irregular verbs. — Сосчитайте «правильные» и «неправильные» глаголы.

Do it on your own. - Учимся самостоятельно.

Do it together. — Учимся вместе.

Form negations (questions), — Переделайте предложения в отрицательные (в вопросы).

Learn some new words. — Выучите новые слова.

Listen to the questions. — Послушайте вопросы.

Listen to the tape and repeat. — Послушайте вопросы.

Маке up (negative) sentences. — Составьте (отрицательные) предло-

Match the sentences (the words, the parts of the sentences). — Соедините предложения (слова, части предложений).

Match ... and their descriptions. — Соедините ... и их описания.

Put the lines right. — Расположите строчки по порядку.

Put the sentences in the right order. — Расположите предложения по порядку.

Put the words in two columns. — Распределите слова в две колонки.

Read the text after the tape. — Прочитайте текст за диктором. Say the same differently. — Скажите то же самое иначе.

Say the same in Russian. — Выразите то же самое по-русски.

Say "True" or "False". — Скажите, какие утверждения верны, а какне нет. Sing along! — Спойте песню.

These are some verb forms. — Познакомьтесь с формами глаголов. Use "some", "a few", "few", "a lot"... — Употребите слова...

Use "some", "a few", "few", "a lot"... — Употребите слова...

What are their opposites? — Подберите слова, противоположные по

смыслу.
What do the (new) words mean? — Скажите, что значат эти (новые)

What do the (new) words mean? — Скажите, что значат эти (новые) слова.

What word is missing? — Скажите, какого слова не хватает.

Which is true about you? — Скажите, что верио в отношении вас самих.

Work in pairs. — Поработайте в парах.

Write the words in the plural. — Напишите эти слова во множественном числе.

Write the words in the singular. — Напишите эти слова в единственном числе.