

FORWARD

ENGLISH Student's Book



6

Part one



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вентана
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PEARSON



Алгоритм успеха

FORWARD



класс

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**Учебник для учащихся
общеобразовательных организаций**

В двух частях
Часть первая

Под редакцией доктора филологических наук,
профессора М.В. Вербицкой

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Учебник является пятым в серии «Forward», обеспечивающей преемственность изучения английского языка со 2 по 11 класс общеобразовательных организаций. Учебник рассчитан на обязательное изучение предмета «Иностранный язык» в 6 классе в организациях, работающих по базисному учебному плану, а также в школах и классах с углублённым изучением английского языка. В комплекте с учебником предлагаются: компакт-диск с аудиоприложением к учебнику, пособие для учителя, рабочая тетрадь с аудиоприложением.

В первую часть входят разделы с 1 по 8, во вторую — разделы с 9 по 16.

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Greetings and introductions

Listening and reading

- 1 Look at the picture. Do you know the people in the picture? Where are they? What are they doing?



- © T001 Listen to a part of a sightseeing tour. What places of interest did the tourists visit?

Robert: Hello, guys. My name's Robert and I'm your guide for this tour of London...



- © T002 Listen to the conversation. Who is Robert?

Robert: Now the tour's over. Your questions, please, if any.

Vera: I've got a question but it's not about London. Could I ask you about ...?

Robert: Yes, sure.

Vera: You've got a badge with the word 'RAP' and the same word is on your T-shirt...

Robert: The RAP is an electronic journal for teenagers. I work part-time for it. It's popular with young people from all over the world.

Vera: Is it in London?

Robert: No, it's in Bristol. I live in Bristol. And where are you from?

Nikita: We're from Russia.

Robert: Russia? That's great! We've got correspondents in Russia. Their names are Ruslan and Dinara. They live in Kazan on the Volga river.

Dasha: We live in Moscow. Do you need correspondents in Moscow?

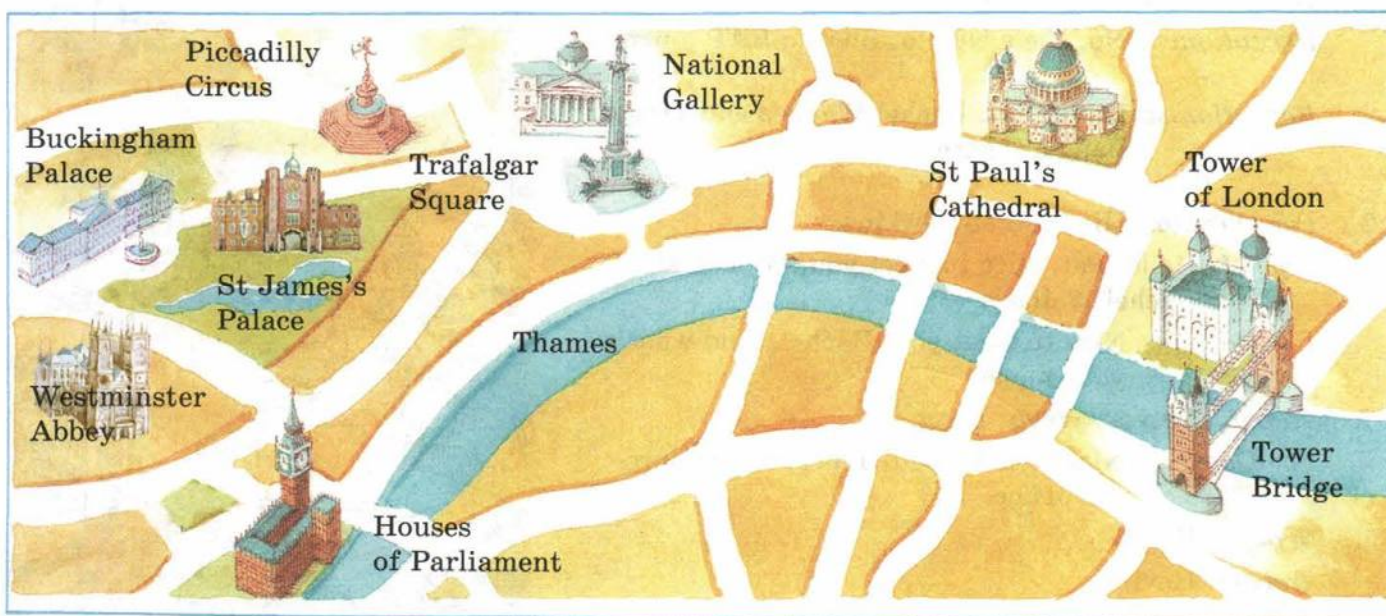
Robert: Sure. Fill in the application form and send it to The RAP office.

Speaking

- 2  T003 Listen to the speaker and repeat the names of London tourist attractions.

Houses of Parliament	Beefeaters
National Gallery	Buckingham Palace
Trafalgar Square	Tower of London
Big Ben	Tower Bridge
Thames	St Paul's Cathedral

- 3 Find these places on the map. Which of them did the friends see on their tour? What do you know/remember about these attractions?



- 4 Work in pairs. Ask questions about the map, following the model dialogue.

Example:

A: Is Trafalgar Square to the north of the river Thames?

B: Yes, it is. It's to the north of the river Thames and of the Houses of Parliament.

Useful words and phrases

to be next to

to be to the east of

Crown Jewels

prison

to be not far from

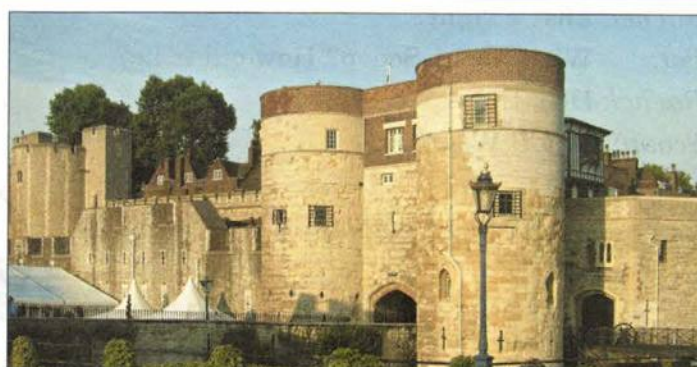
to be to the south of

paintings by famous artists

to be to the north of

to be to the west of

fortress



Listening and speaking

- 5 T004 Rachel and Trevor want to work for The RAP journal.
Listen and read. Match texts 1–3 with pictures A–C.

- 1 Rachel: Good morning. My name's Rachel Wallace.
And he's Trevor Lang.
Trevor: We're here to see... What's her name?
Rachel: Oh, Trevor! Her name's Pat, Pat Dawkins.
Receptionist: OK. Please sit down.
Trevor: Who's that? Pat?
Receptionist: No, she's Nevita. She's a RAP journalist.
Receptionist: Hello, Pat. Rachel Wallace and Trevor
Lang are here.
- 2 Pat Dawkins: Hi, I'm Pat Dawkins.
Rachel: Hello, Pat. Nice to meet you. My name's
Rachel Wallace.
Pat Dawkins: Nice to meet you, Rachel. And what's
your name?
Trevor: Trevor. Trevor Lang.
Pat Dawkins: Nice to meet you, Trevor. Come into
the office.
Scoop: Woof!
Trevor: Hey!
Rachel: And what's his name?
Pat Dawkins: His name's Scoop.
- 3 Pat: OK, first Rachel. What's your surname?
Rachel: Wallace. That's W-A-L-L-A-C-E.
Pat: What's your phone number?
Rachel: It's 01878 2396
Pat: 0-1-8-7-8-2-3-9-6. Fine. And how old are you?
Rachel: I'm fifteen.
Pat: You're fifteen.
Rachel: That's right.
Pat: What about Scoop? How old is he?
Rachel: He's three.
Scoop: Woof! Woof!





P Listen and repeat.

Reading and speaking

6 Read the dialogues. Role-play situations 1–3.

7 Work in pairs. To become The RAP correspondents, Ruslan and Dinara filled in these application forms. Read the forms and role-play Ruslan's/Dinara's interview at The RAP e-journal. Student **A** is Ruslan/Dinara, Student **B** is Pat Dawkins.

Write for further details to: The RAP, Bristol Building, Bath Road, Bristol, Avon BN4 7JY E-mail address: RAP@awl.co.uk			The RAP Application form
1	<i>Surname, Name</i>	Galiev Ruslan	
2	<i>Age, Birthday</i>	14, September 27	
3	<i>Address</i>	3, Ossennaya, Kazan, Russia	
4	<i>Phone number, E-mail</i>	8456873567 ruslan@forward.ru	
5	<i>Hobbies</i>	I like tourism and travelling. I'm interested in photography. I've studied English for 8 years and I've studied Chinese for 3 years, too.	
6	<i>Description of family</i>	There are five people in my family. My mother is 38 years old and my father is 43. I've got two sisters. I'm the eldest. One of my sisters is 13, the other is only 5.	
7	<i>Pets</i>	Bars, a dog	
8	<i>Want to write about (send a sample of your writing)</i>	I can write articles about ecological problems and endangered animals. I want to find out what we can do for our planet. I think it can survive with our help!	

Write for further details to: The RAP, Bristol Building, Bath Road, Bristol, Avon BN4 7JY E-mail address: RAP@awl.co.uk			The RAP Application form
1	<i>Surname, Name</i>	Galieva Dinara	
2	<i>Age, Birthday</i>	13, March 7	
3	<i>Address</i>	3, Ossennaya St., Kazan, Russia	
4	<i>Phone number, E-mail</i>	8456873567 dinara@forward.ru	
5	<i>Hobbies</i>	Singing and dancing. I like watching films and reading books. I've studied English for 5 years.	
6	<i>Description of family</i>	There are five people in my family. My mother is 38 years old and my father is 43. I've got a brother and a sister. My elder brother is 14 years old. My younger sister is 5.	
7	<i>Pets</i>	Bars, a dog	
8	<i>Want to write about (send a sample of your writing)</i>	I can write articles about arts and cinema. I can also write about books and reading. I think it's important for young people.	

- 8 Read the text and answer the questions:
What question is not a question?
What is the most common form of greeting in English?

How to greet someone in English

- Everyday English greetings are 'Hello!', 'Good morning!', 'Good afternoon!', 'Good evening!' When meeting a friend, in an informal situation, people can drop the word 'Good' and say 'Morning!', 'Afternoon!', 'Evening!'
- The most common form of greeting in English is 'Hello!', 'Hi!' It is also widely used in informal situations. After that, people usually ask, 'How are you?' A polite response is 'I'm fine, thank you. And you?'
- When you meet someone for the first time the usual formal greeting is 'How do you do?' and a handshake. 'How do you do?' is not a question and the correct response is to repeat 'How do you do?' However, it sounds very formal.
- When introducing yourself to someone you say, 'Hello, my name's Maria.' In response to this you will hear 'Nice to meet you.' or 'Pleased to meet you.'
- When making introductions you can say, 'Maria, this is Mike. Mike, this is Maria.' Or you can say, 'Maria, I'd like you to meet my friend Mike.'
- In a more formal situation you can say, 'Professor, I'd like to introduce my friend Mike.' or 'Mike, I'd like to introduce you to Professor Lewis.'
- A man is introduced to a woman, unless he is much older and senior in position. Young men are introduced to older men, and young women to older women.

The RAP

Did you know?



Listening and speaking

- 9 T005 Listen to 4 short conversations. Which of them are formal and which are informal? Are the speakers friends and colleagues, or is it their first meeting? Complete the table in your Workbook.



- 10 Role-play the dialogues between these characters in formal or informal situations using the forms of greeting from 'Did you know?'



Mandy



Mr Smith



David



Miss Stevens



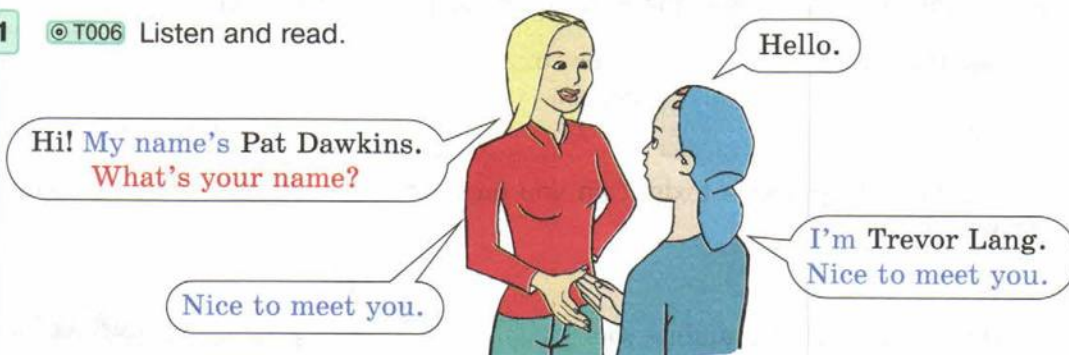
Mrs Grey



Rick

LANGUAGE FOCUS:
Introductions and personal information

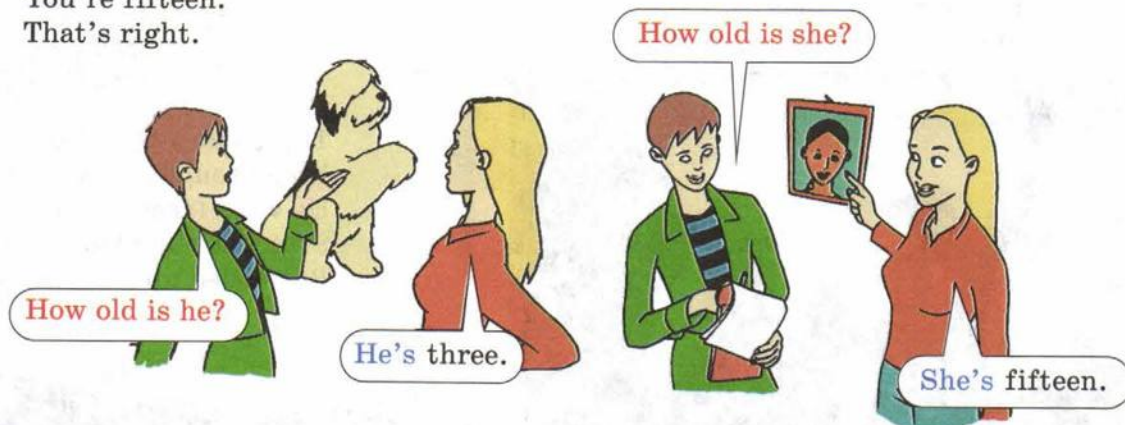
11 © T006 Listen and read.



What's your surname?
Wallace. That's W-A-L-L-A-C-E.

How old are you?
I'm fifteen.

You're fifteen.
That's right.



What's your phone number?
It's 01878 2396.

P Listen and repeat.

12 Complete the dialogue.

Robert: Pat, may I introduce someone to you? This is Dasha, she wants to work with us for The RAP.

Pat: Hello, Dasha. ...

Dasha: Hello, Pat! Nice to meet you, too.

Pat: ...

Dasha: Petrova. That's P-E-T-R-O-V-A.

Pat: ...

Dasha: No, I'm not. I'm Russian.

Pat: ...

Dasha: I'm from Moscow.

Pat: ...

Dasha: I'm fourteen.

Pat: ...

Dasha: Yes, I am. I'm working as a journalist for our school magazine.

Reading and speaking

- 13** Last year in the Forward Student's Book you read materials from the Forward magazine. What sections were there in the Forward magazine? Try to remember their titles.

Reading is... ...you know? Sam's...	Over to... Sing... Quiz	...club Game... Dialogue of...
---	-------------------------------	--------------------------------------

- Look through these texts. Can you find two new texts that were not published in Forward?

A Quiz

- 1** Five hundred years ago, Columbus was exploring the coast of America. At that time the English language was used only in England. Nowadays is there a continent with no English-speaking countries in it?
- No, there isn't.
 - It's South America.
 - It's Asia

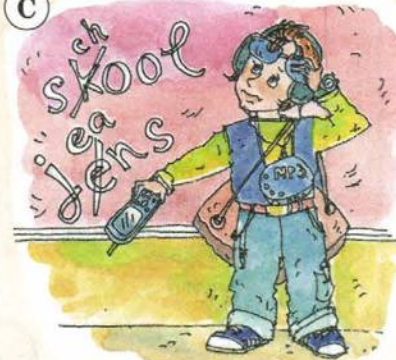
B



Russian people first celebrated this holiday in 2005, but it goes back to 1612. On 4 November 1612 Moscow was liberated from Polish-Lithuanian occupation.

The names of Minin and Pozharsky are connected with those heroic days in the history of Russia.

C



There was a boy at our school
Who thought he was terribly cool.
He wore fancy jeans,
Strode around with teens,
But ended up playing the fool.

D



Scotland is a very beautiful country with a lot of mountains, lakes and valleys. The most famous lake in Scotland is Loch Ness. Many people believe that Nessie, the Loch Ness monster, lives in the lake.

- Listen to the limerick and read it once again.

- 14** What sections do these Forward magazine texts belong to? What was your favourite section? Why did you like it best?

Useful words and phrases

to tell about
to deal with

to be (very) interested in
to get interested in

to be good at
to enjoy doing sth

- 15** Do you think The RAP magazine has these sections? Why do you think so? What new sections can you think of?

- 16 Quickly read Nikita's application form. What sections could he write for? What new sections could he suggest?

The RAP Internet journal for teenagers	
Name	Nikita Petrov
Age, Birthday	12, May 25
Nationality	Russian
Address	8, Dorokhova St, Moscow, Russia
Phone number	8903 4563472
E-mail	nikita@forward.ru
Hobby	Football, music (I like rap!), surfing the Internet
Pet	I've got a dog and a cat. They are our family pets.
Favourite book (writer)	R.L. Stevenson's 'Treasure Island'
Want to write about (send a sample of your writing)	Adventures and mysteries

- 17 Do you like adventures and mysteries? Do you remember the adventures of Robinson Crusoe that you read about last year in Forward? Put the events in the right order.



His adventures begin.

One day, he meets a young man.

After a shipwreck, Robinson finds himself alone on a desert island.

He does not see any people for 15 years.

Robinson Crusoe, a young Englishman, runs away from home.

Crusoe saves the captain of the ship and returns with him to England.

Crusoe names him Friday, because he finds him on that day of the week.

A boat with pirates comes to the island.

He builds himself a house, learns how to fish and to grow plants.

For several years the two live happily.



- 18 Give the *Past Simple* forms of these verbs.

to begin

to meet

to find

to do

to run

to save

to name

to come

to learn

to live

- 19 Tell the story of Robinson Crusoe in the *Past Tense* using some linking words.

Linking words

First, ...

Then, ...

So, ...

First of all, ...

After that, ...

At the end, ...

To begin with, ...

Later, ...

Finally, ...

Grammar and writing

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Short answers

To be: Present Tense (Настоящее время)

Yes/No questions (Общие вопросы)		Short answers (Краткие ответы)	
		Affirmative	Negative
Am I	Russian?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you/we/they	a journalist?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.
Is he/she/it		Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.

To be: Past Tense (Прошедшее время)

Yes/No questions		Short answers	
		Affirmative	Negative
Was I/he/she/it	in London last summer?	Yes, I/he/she/it was.	No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
Were you/we/they	happy to meet pen-friends there?	Yes, you/we/they were.	No, you/we/they weren't.

To do: Present Tense

Yes/No questions		Short answers	
		Affirmative	Negative
Do I/you/we/they	live in Russia?	Yes, I/you/we/they do.	No, I/you/we/they don't.
Does he/she/it	like fruit?	Yes, he/she/it does.	No, he/she/it doesn't.

To do: Past Tense

Yes/No questions		Short answers	
		Affirmative	Negative
Did I/you/we/they/he/she/it	live in Russia 5 years ago?	Yes, I/you/we/they/he/she/it did.	No, I/you/we/they/he/she/it didn't.
	like fruit?		

REMEMBER!

В утвердительных ответах (**affirmative answers**) используются только полные формы глагола **to be**, краткие формы **to be** можно использовать в отрицательных ответах (**negative answers**).

В разговоре с близкими или друзьями можно ответить на **Yes/No question** (общий вопрос) одним словом: **Yes/No**. Но при вежливой форме общения лучше отвечать: **Yes, I am./No, I'm not**.

20 Complete the sentences. Check yourself.

- you British? — Yes, I .
- he live in Russia two years ago? — No, he .
- she from Russia? — No, she .
- they work for The RAP? — Yes, did.
- you want to be a journalist? — No, I .
- they friends? — Yes, were.

21 Work in pairs. Discuss Ruslan's and Dinara's personal information (use the application forms), asking general questions and giving short answers.

Reading and speaking

- 22 Read the text. When can you say 'Congratulations!' to someone in English?

Happy holidays!

Greeting each other on holidays is common to all people in all countries. In Russian we can simply say, 'Поздравляю!' In English they usually use the word 'happy' in phrases like 'Happy Mother's Day!', 'Happy Valentine's Day!', 'Happy Easter!', 'Happy birthday!'

The second most common greeting is 'Best wishes!'

Use it when greeting people on their birthdays or weddings.

The word 'Congratulations!', which is closest to the Russian 'Поздравляю!', is not used so often. The typical situation for it is not a holiday but a personal celebration, a personal achievement: a good mark for an examination, a new house, a new job, a wedding. Mind the preposition after the word: 'to congratulate on', 'congratulations on'.

There are also special greetings for Christmas and New Year: 'Happy New Year!' and 'Merry Christmas!'

The RAP

Did you know?



- 23 What mistakes has Billy Silly made? Give the correct greetings.



Congratulations with your birthday!



Merry New Year!



Be happy on Mother's Day!

Reading and speaking

- 24 Write a letter to an English-speaking friend about your favourite holiday/festival and send him/her a typical Russian postcard with the holiday greeting in English.

Project idea

- 25 Make a 'Russian holiday greetings' poster with Russian postcards. Write holiday greetings and tell your pen-friends about our Russian holidays in English. (Сделайте постер «Russian holiday greetings» с российскими поздравительными открытками. Напишите поздравления и расскажите по-английски о наших праздниках друзьям по переписке.)

2

Daily routines

Listening and speaking

- 1 Rachel and Pat are talking about Rachel's survey on schools for The RAP.

© T008 Listen and read. Then answer the question:

What time does Dimitry go to school?

Rachel: What time do they start school in Australia, Pat?

Pat: Er... at nine o'clock, I think. Yes, they start school at nine o'clock. What time do you start school in England?

Rachel: At nine o'clock too. What time do they finish school?

Pat: At four o'clock. They go to school in the afternoon but they don't go to school on Saturday.

Rachel: What time do they have lunch?

Pat: Er... at about half past twelve. They have lunch at school. Hey, what's this for?

Rachel: It's a survey about schools for The RAP. This is the information we got on the Internet. Look! This is from Dimitri in Greece. He gets up at seven o'clock, he has breakfast at quarter past seven, then he goes to school at half past seven. He starts school at half past eight.

Pat: What time does he have lunch?

Rachel: At two o'clock. He doesn't have lunch at school.

Pat: What time does he finish school?

Rachel: He finishes school at half past one. Oh, and he goes to school on Saturday.

P Listen and repeat.

RUSSIA I have breakfast at seven o'clock because I start school at ten past eight (unfortunately). I have lunch at school at two o'clock. I finish school and go home at three o'clock. I don't watch TV. I have dinner at eight and I go to bed at about ten o'clock. I go to school on Saturday morning.

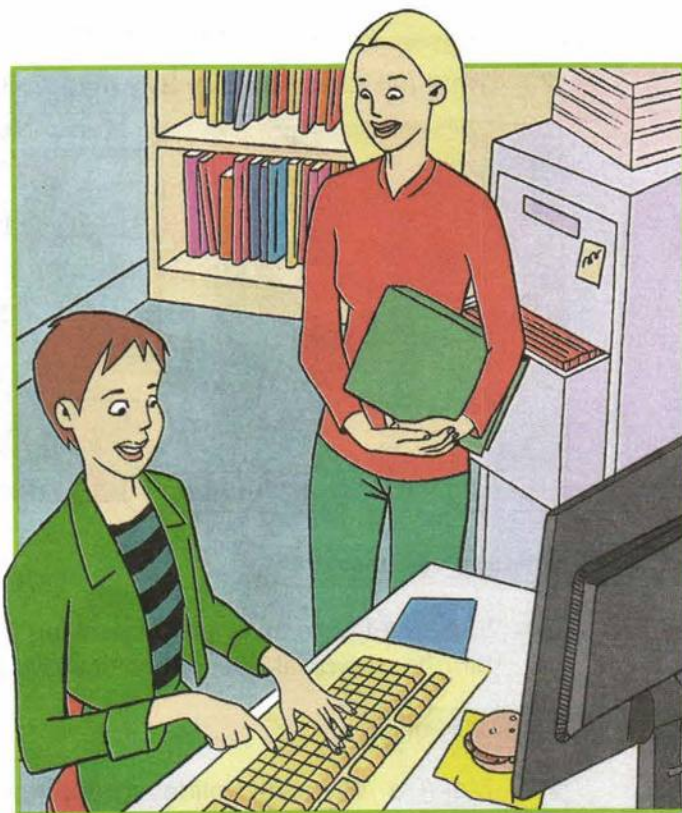


Dasha

ENGLAND In England we start school at nine o'clock. We have lunch at school at half past twelve and we start lessons again at a quarter past one. We finish school at half past three. We don't go to school on Saturday.



Trevor



- 2 Complete the table in your Workbook (Exercise 1) with the information from the text. Then talk to your friend about school routines in Australia, Greece, Russia and England.

Reading

- 3 Read questions 1–5 and match them with answers A–E.

What time do/does...

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 they start school in Australia? | A She has dinner at seven o'clock. |
| 2 Dasha have dinner in Russia? | B They start school at nine o'clock. |
| 3 you go to school? | C We have lunch at two o'clock. |
| 4 you have lunch in Greece? | D I go to school at half past seven. |
| 5 Trevor start school in England? | E He starts school at nine o'clock. |

- 4 Read about the *Present Simple Tense*. Then read sentences and match them with the correct answer **a**, **b** or **c** from 'Think about grammar'.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 On Sundays she gets up at six o'clock. | (_) |
| 2 Do Canadians speak English and French? | (_) |
| 3 He works part-time for The RAP journal. | (_) |
| 4 In informal situations, the British people say 'Hi' or 'Hello'. | (_) |
| 5 She never gets up before 7 o'clock in the morning. | (_) |
| 6 The children's friends live in England. | (_) |

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: The Present Simple Tense

	Affirmative	Negative
I/You/We/They	live in Russia.	do not (don't) live in Britain.
He/She/It	lives in Russia.	does not (doesn't) live in Britain.

Формы глаголов в **Present Simple** (простом настоящем времени) используются для сообщений:

- a) о фактах, действиях, состояниях, характеризующих жизнь человека в настоящем;
- b) об обычных, повторяющихся делах (**routines**);
- c) о том, что известно всем, является общепринятой истиной (**generalisations**).

Listening and writing

- 5 Do you get wired before a test? Do any of your tests seem to you a quagmire?

© T009 Listen to the limerick and read it.

I've been studying all night and I'm tired,
But I can't sleep because I'm so wired.
So I'll play on the net
'Stead of going to bed,
And my tests will seem a quagmire.

Vocabulary

to be wired — to be nervous
net = Internet
'stead = instead
quagmire /'kwɒgmɑɪə/

The RAP

Reading is fun



Listening and speaking

LANGUAGE FOCUS: Talking about routines (1)

6 T010 Listen and read.

What time do you start school?



I start school at ten past eight.

I don't start school at nine o'clock.

What time do you start school in England?
 We start school at nine o'clock.
 We don't start school at eight o'clock.

What time do they start school in Australia?
 They start school at nine o'clock.
 They don't start school at eight o'clock.

P Listen and repeat.

7 Talk to your friend about school routines in the USA and Russia. Complete the table about Russia.

School in the USA	
Start school:	8.10 in the morning
Have lunch (at school):	12.30 in the afternoon
Finish school:	2.50 in the afternoon
Go to school:	Monday — Friday

School in Russia	
Start school:	
Have lunch (at school/at home):	
Finish school:	
Go to school:	

- 1 What time do they start school in the USA?
- 2 What time do you start school in Russia?
- 3 What time do they have lunch in the USA?
- 4 What time do they have lunch in Russia?
- 5 What time do they finish school in the USA?
- 6 What time do you finish school in Russia?

Example:

A: What time do they start school in the USA?

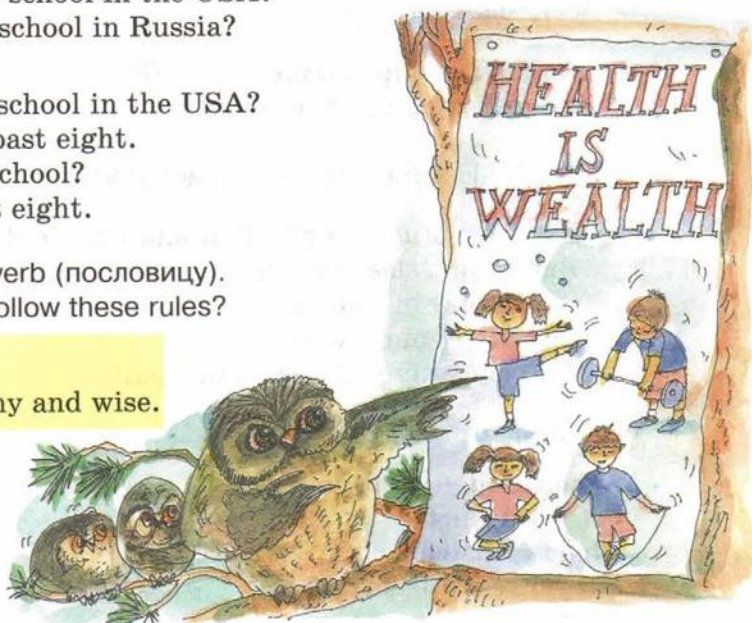
B: They start school at ten past eight.

A: What time do you start school?

B: I start school at half past eight.

8 T011 Listen and read the proverb (пословицу).
Do you agree with it? Do you follow these rules?

Early to bed, early to rise
 Makes people healthy, wealthy and wise.



9 Match the pictures and the sentences.



- 1 It's quarter past one.
- 2 It's half past two in the morning.
- 3 It's four o'clock in the morning.
- 4 It's quarter to four.
- 5 It's ten to eight.
- 6 It's eleven p.m.
- 7 It's half past seven.
- 8 It's six twelve.
- 9 It's 7 a.m.

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Present Simple questions

Вопросительные предложения в формах Present Simple

Yes/No questions		Short answers	
Do I/you/we/ /they	go to bed after 11 p.m.? always have breakfast?	Affirmative	Negative
Does he/she/it		Yes, I/you/we/ /they do .	No, I/you/we/ /they don't .
		Yes, he/she/it does .	No, he/she/it doesn't .

Wh-questions			Answers
When	do I/you/we/ /they	go to school? get up ?	I go to school at 9 o'clock.
What time	does he/she/it	finish school? have breakfast.	They get up after 7 a.m. She finish es school at 3.30 p.m.

REMEMBER!

В вопросительных предложениях с местоимениями **he, she, it** окончание 3-го л. ед. ч. имеет только *вспомогательный глагол does*.

Grammar

10 Read the table and answer the questions.

- 1 How is the *he/she/it* form different from the others?
- 2 What are the negative forms of the short answers for *he/she/it*?

11 Look at the clocks in exercise 9 and talk to your partner about other friends and family.

Example:

A: What does your mother do at 7.30 a.m.?

B: She teaches students. My mother is a teacher.

A: What does Anya do at 1.15 p.m.?

B: She sleeps in her bed.

Reading and speaking

- 12 Have you read J.K. Rowling's books about Harry Potter? Have you seen the films about Harry Potter? What do you know about Hogwarts — the school Harry Potter went to?

Read the text and answer the questions:

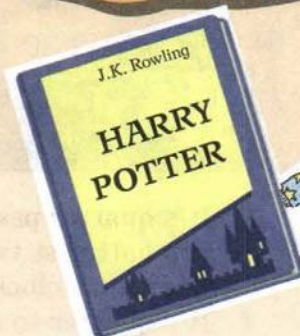
Do you agree that Hogwarts is not an ordinary school?

What makes Hogwarts different from ordinary schools?

What makes it similar to ordinary schools?

The RAP

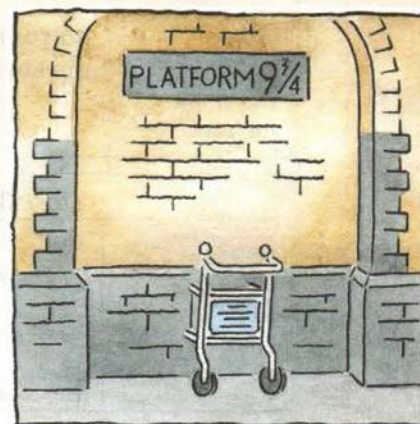
Reading is fun



Life in Hogwarts

Hogwarts is not an ordinary school. It is a school of Magic! But as in many other schools in many countries, the school year there begins on September 1.

Magic starts when students arrive at King's Cross station. It is a real railway station in London and hundreds of trains leave from its platforms every day. But have you ever seen platform 9 $\frac{3}{4}$? There are no platforms with such numbers in any railway station. The train to Hogwarts goes from platform 9 $\frac{3}{4}$! To get there future Hogwarts students have to go through... a wall!



Every Hogwarts student belongs to one of four Houses. As one of the characters says, '... your House will be something like your family within Hogwarts. You will have classes with the rest of your House, sleep in your House dormitory, and spend free time in your House common room.'

A magic hat called the Sorting Hat decides where a student belongs. There are no exams. There are no tests. The hat does all the work! The hat thinks and talks and sorts out. It scans a student's knowledge, personality and abilities. All a student has to do is sit on a stool and put on a hat. Seems easy, but you can't cheat the magic hat!

The academic year starts with a celebration. Students and teachers sit at a long table and enjoy lots of nice food and drinks. Classes begin on September 2 and go on until June. There are two terms in the academic year with two week holiday breaks in between. Like many schools in real life!

Exams are held the first week of June. Results come out the second week of June. There are celebrations at Halloween, Christmas, Easter and at the end of the academic year. At Christmas and Easter holidays most of the students and some of the teachers go home for a break. All teachers and students leave Hogwarts during the summer.

Vocabulary

knowledge
personality
ability

to scan
to cheat
dormitory

- 13** Read the paragraphs and put events of the daily routine in the correct order.



Daily routines at Hogwarts

- A After lunch classes start again at 1 p.m. In the afternoon students have one or two classes.
- B The day begins with breakfast in the Great Hall. During breakfast the morning mail arrives. Hundreds of owls bring it. A bell signals the start of the first class at 9 a.m.
- C Supper is served in the Great Hall early in the evening, after which the students go to the common rooms in their Houses for studying. At 9 p.m. all the students must be in their beds.
- D There are two morning classes with a break between them (signalled by a bell), followed by lunch and a break.

T012 Listen and check your answers.

- 14** Discuss Harry Potter's daily routine with your friend. Is it similar to the daily routine at your school? Use the information from 'Think about grammar' (p. 17) to form general and special questions.

- 15** Read and compare classes at Hogwarts with classes in your school. What subjects are important for future magicians and why?

Classes at Hogwarts

The students at Hogwarts study many subjects which you study, too. But what makes this school special is magic classes. The first year starts with flying classes. Each student has a magic broom. But they have to learn how to do it properly. Magic happens only if a student works hard and believes in his success. Isn't that the right approach?

Astronomy and history of magic develop their minds — they learn a lot about the Universe and their place in it. Knowledge of history gives them a key to their success today and tomorrow. They don't do biology or botany — their subject is called herbology, the study of plants and plants' magic powers. Isn't it interesting!



Vocabulary

properly	the Universe	biology	power
approach	astronomy	botany	success

T013 Listen and repeat.

Writing

- 16** Write three things you like most about Hogwarts.

Listening and reading

LANGUAGE FOCUS: Talking about time of the day

17 © T014 Listen and read.

She wakes up at **five o'clock in the morning**.

I usually go home at **quarter to four**.

We have lunch at **quarter past one**.

They often finish school at **half past four**.

He goes out on Friday at **7 p.m.**

She doesn't often go to bed **before 11 p.m.**

Remember!

a.m. (ante meridiem) before noon, the time from midnight to noon

p.m. (post meridiem) after noon, the time from noon to midnight

12 a.m. — midnight (полночь) 12 p.m. — noon (полдень)

P Listen and repeat.

18 Read the text quickly and choose the best title for it.

A Trevor's school

B Trevor's day

C Trevor's hobby



I love sleeping, so I never get up before 8 a.m. My mum usually wakes me up. I always have breakfast (usually at half past eight). I go to school at quarter to nine. School starts at nine o'clock in England. I have lunch at school at half past twelve. Lessons start again at 1.15 p.m. We finish school at 3.30 p.m. I usually come home at quarter to four.

After school I'm always tired and I never do my homework before dinner. My brain works best after dinner. We usually have dinner at 6 p.m. I often watch TV after school. My favourite sport programme starts at twenty past four. I don't often go to bed before 11 p.m but I never go to bed after midnight.

19 Read the text again and say whether these statements are **true** or **false**.

- 1 Trevor enjoys getting up early in the morning.
- 2 He goes to school at 8.45.
- 3 He goes home to have his lunch.
- 4 After lunch, lessons start again at quarter past one.
- 5 Trevor goes home at half past three.
- 6 He does his homework before dinner.
- 7 His favourite news programme starts at 4.20.
- 8 Trevor always goes to bed before midnight.

- 20 Write about Trevor's day using the text and the pictures.

Example:

Trevor usually gets up after 8 a.m. His mum wakes him up.

Grammar and speaking

- 21 Discuss Trevor's day with your friend. Use only short answers when replying to general questions.

Example:

A: Does Trevor love sleeping?

B: Yes, he does.

A: What time does he usually get up?

B: He usually gets up at 8 in the morning.

LANGUAGE FOCUS: Agreement with affirmative and negative statements

- 22 © T015 Listen and read.

I love reading.

I love reading, too.



P Listen and repeat.

I don't like maths.

I don't like maths, either.

- 23 Compare your day with Trevor's daily routines.

Example:

Trevor loves sleeping, I love sleeping, too.

Trevor doesn't get up before 8 a.m. I don't get up early, either.

- 24 © T016 Listen and choose the right answer.

1 Dimitri goes to school at...

a) 8.00. b) 7.30.

2 He starts school at...

a) 8.30. b) 9.00.

3 He has lunch at...

a) school. b) 14.00 at home.

4 He finishes school at...

a) 12.30. b) 13.00.

- 25 © T017 Listen to the rap. Which word is pronounced in two different ways? Read aloud the words with the letter 'o' which is pronounced as [əʊ], [ɔ:], [ɔ], and not pronounced at all.

P Listen and repeat.

P Listen and sing the rap.

Hello, Trevor.
Hello, Robert.
Are you from London?
Are you from London?
No, I'm not! No, I'm not!
Where are you from?
Where are you from?
I'm from Bristol.
I'm from Bristol.
Not from London.
Not from London.

LANGUAGE FOCUS: Talking about routines (2)

26 ©T018 Listen and read.

I **always** walk to school.
 I **often** get up early.
 I **usually** eat eggs for breakfast.

I **always** come on time for classes.
 I'm **never** late for the lessons.
 I don't **usually** have lunch at school.

P Listen and repeat.

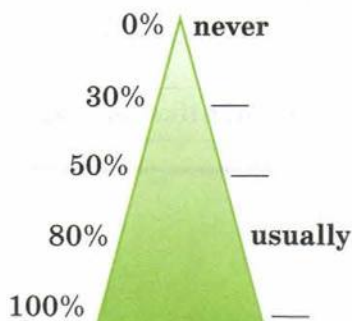
REMEMBER!

Наречия времени **always, never, often, sometimes, usually** обычно стоят в предложении между подлежащим и сказуемым — основным глаголом. Если в составе сказуемого есть глагол-связка **to be** (am/is/are/was/were) или вспомогательный глагол **to do** (don't/doesn't/didn't), наречие времени ставится после него.

Grammar and writing

27 Look at the underlined words and complete the triangle with adverbs *sometimes, often, always*. Speak about yourself.

Example: What do you never do? What do you often do?

English children never go to school on Saturday.Russian children sometimes have lunch at school.English children often watch television in the evening.English children usually have lunch at school.English children always finish school at half past three.

28 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 bed/never/go/to/we/very late
- 2 always/bed/is/she/in/11 p.m./before/
- 3 usually/she/goes/the cinema/to/the weekend/at
- 4 sometimes/before/watch/they/TV/dinner
- 5 he/tired/often/is/school/after

Listening and speaking

29 ©T019 Listen to Pat. What does she do to stay fit?

P Listen to Pat again and fill in the table in the Workbook.
 In pairs, ask and answer questions about Pat's routines.

Vocabulary

once
twice

once a week	twice a week	three times a week	four times a week	every day
go to the cinema				

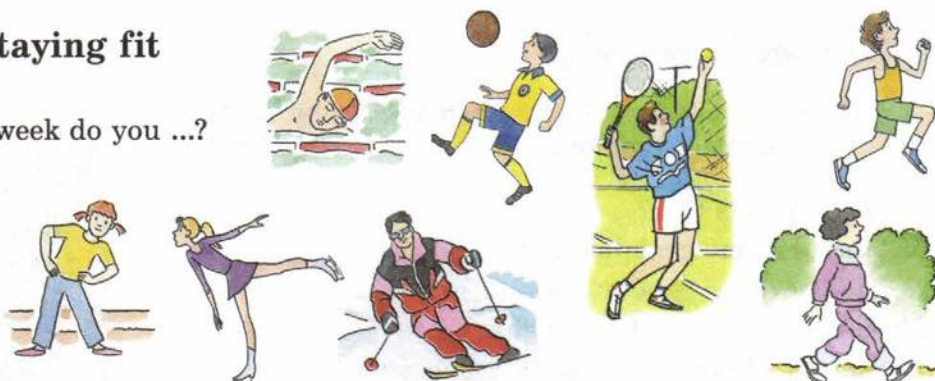
Project idea

- 30** In pairs, make your survey about staying fit for The RAP. What do your classmates do to stay fit? Ask your friends using the pictures. Make a table to show their answers.

Staying fit

How many times a week do you ...?

- A every day
- B twice a week
- C sometimes
- D never



Reading and speaking

- 31** Read the text. What is the most surprising fact for you?

Journey in time

Here are 10 facts about life in the USA 110 years ago:

- 1 Only 14 percent of homes in the US had a bathtub.
- 2 Many people died at the age of 50.
- 3 Only 8 percent of homes had a telephone.
- 4 There were only 8,000 cars in the US.
- 5 The maximum speed limit in most cities was 10 mph.
- 6 The American flag had 45 stars. Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Hawaii and Alaska were not states yet.
- 7 Crossword puzzles and television were not yet invented.
- 8 There was no Mother's Day or Father's Day.
- 9 One in ten US adults could not read or write.
- 10 Only 6 percent of all Americans had 10 years of schooling.

What will the 21st century bring? Let's see in 100 years!

The RAP Journey club



P © T020 Listen and repeat.

- 32** Speak about life in the USA 110 years ago, using the words *never*, *sometimes*, *often*, *always*.

Example:

A: 110 years ago in the USA people often died at the age of 50.

B: 110 years ago in the USA people often didn't have a bathtub in their homes.

3

Family members

Listening and speaking

- 1 © T021 Listen and read. Then answer the question:
How many brothers and sisters has Nevita got?

Rachel: Who's this?
Nevita: It's my grandmother.
Rachel: And he is your grandfather?
Nevita: Yes, he is, that's right.
Rachel: Is this their house in Bombay?
Nevita: Yes, it is.
Trevor: Are you in this photo?
Nevita: No, I'm not. That's my cousin, Shai.
Trevor: Are they your parents?
Nevita: No, they aren't. They're my uncle and aunt.
This is my mother and father in this photo.
Trevor: Are you in the photo?
Nevita: Yes, I am. That's me. And this is our house.
Trevor: And this girl here — is she your sister?
Nevita: No, she isn't. Her name's Vina. She's a friend.
Rachel: Are they your brothers?
Nevita: Yes, they are. Sanjit's thirteen and Vikram's seventeen.
Rachel: Are you all still at school?
Nevita: Yes, we are.
Rachel: Mmm... Vikram's very handsome.

P Listen and repeat.

- 2 In pairs, answer your partner's questions about Nevita's family.



THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR:

Possessive Case (Притяжательный падеж существительных)

Singular			Remember! Vina's Nevita's friend. = Vina is Nevita's friend. Nevita's friend — Невитина подруга, подруга Невиты
My friend's		Vina.	
My boss's	name is	Mr Big.	
His child's		Tony.	
Plural			
My friends' names	are	Dasha and Nikita.	
The bosses' friends	are	coming to the party.	
His children's names	are	Ben and Sam.	

Reading and vocabulary

- 3 Quickly read Maxim's letter and find English equivalents for the Russian words: *отчество, муж, жена, зять, невестка, двоюродный брат, двоюродная сестра, племянник, племянница, тётя, дядя.*

To: RAP@awl.co.uk
From: MAX@mail.ru
Subject: **Family members**

The RAP



Hello, dear RAP readers,

The RAP has asked us to write about families in different countries. I'm sending a photo of our family — the Shmelevs. My name is Maxim. I'm 13.

Yesterday was my grandfather's birthday. My granddad's name is Boris Ivanovich Shmelev. Shmelev is our family name, Boris is my granddad's first name, and Ivanovich is his patronymic, which means that his father's name was Ivan. In Russian it is common to address adults by their first name and patronymic. My grandpa turned 65 yesterday and we had a big family celebration. He was so happy! My grandma was very happy, too. It was a day when all our big family got together.

My grandpa has two sons — Nikolai and Mikhail, and one daughter — Maria. Boris Ivanovich's children are all married, so he has two daughters-in-law (his sons' wives) and one son-in-law (his daughter's husband). It's simple to describe relatives through marriage in English: you just add 'in-law'. Natalya is my father's sister-in-law. In Russian we have special words for each of these, like *zyat'* and *nevestka*...

All grandpa's children have kids of their own, so I have 3 cousins — Victor, Sergei and Olga. Victor and Sergei are Nikolai's sons. I am Nikolai's nephew. Victor and Sergei are my father's nephews. Olga is Maria's daughter and my father's niece.

My grandparents love us, their grandchildren — we all get presents from them when they visit us on holidays! All my cousins say that my mother, their auntie, is the best aunt in the world. I'm lucky to have many relatives.

But my grandfather is the luckiest of all, he has 3 children and 4 grandchildren!

Speaking

- 4 Speak about each member of the family.

Example:

Boris is Nikolai's, Mikhail's and Maria's father, Victor's and Sergei's grandfather.

Nikolai is ... brother, ... uncle.
Mikhail is ... father, ... uncle.
Maria is ... sister, ... aunt.
Natalya is ... daughter-in-law, ... wife.

Maxim is ... cousin, ... nephew.
Olga is ... niece, ... cousin.
Victor is ... nephew, ... cousin.
Igor is ... brother-in-law, ... husband.

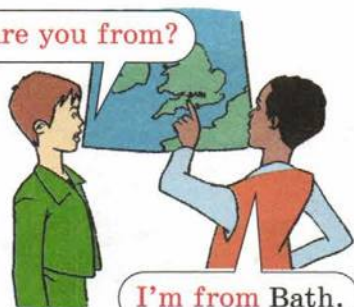
- 5 Draw your family tree and prepare a short talk about it.

LANGUAGE FOCUS: Talking about origin and nationality

6

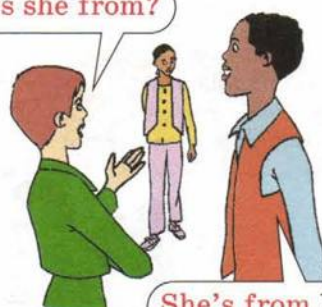
© T022 Listen and read.

Where are you from?



I'm from Bath.

Where's she from?



She's from Bristol.

I'm not from Bristol.
I'm from Bath.



He isn't from Bristol.
He's from Bath.

No, she isn't Indian. She's British.

We aren't from Bath. We're from Bristol.

They aren't from Bristol.

They're from Sydney.

P Listen and repeat.

REMEMBER!

В английском языке слово **origin** имеет значение «происхождение». Отвечая на вопрос о происхождении *Where are you from?*, человек может назвать либо страну, в которой он живёт: *I'm from Russia*, либо город, жителем которого он является, если он уверен, что собеседник точно знает, в какой стране находится этот город: *I'm from London./I'm a Londoner*.

Словом **nationality** в английском языке называют не только национальность, которая определяется происхождением родителей: *Ben is English (his parents are both English)*, но и гражданство человека по принадлежности к стране, гражданином которой он является: *Ben's British (he was born in the UK and he lives in the UK)*.

Speaking

7

In pairs, role play The RAP journalists' conversations about origin using these pictures.



Reading and writing

- 8 Quickly read the two chat discussions (Exercises 8 and 12). Which of them is about countries and nationalities and which is about cities and their inhabitants?

The RAP >> chatroom What's the name of ...?		The RAP
Nickname	Discussion	Reply to topic
<u>Dasha6</u>	November 7, 8.36 p.m. On a site about Great Britain I've come across a very strange word Liverpudlians . What does it mean?	
<u>Liverpudlian</u>	November 7, 8.40 p.m. Many cities have special names for their inhabitants. Liverpudlians are people who live in Liverpool or who come from Liverpool. Mind the pronunciation! It's pud like cut and cup , not like put .	
<u>Dasha6</u>	November 7, 8.44 p.m. I live in Moscow. What's the right name for the inhabitants of Moscow : Muscovite or Moscowich ?	
<u>Nevita-theRAP</u>	November 7, 8.47 p.m. You're a Muscovite . The people of London are known as Londoners . People who live in the city of Bristol are called Bristolians .	
<u>Edinburgher</u>	November 7, 8.50 p.m. From Edinburgh — Edinburghers (my nickname!) From Dublin — Dubliners (or Dubs) From Aberdeen — Aberdonians	

- 9 Write the names for people living in different cities in your Workbook.

Speaking

- 10 Complete the table.

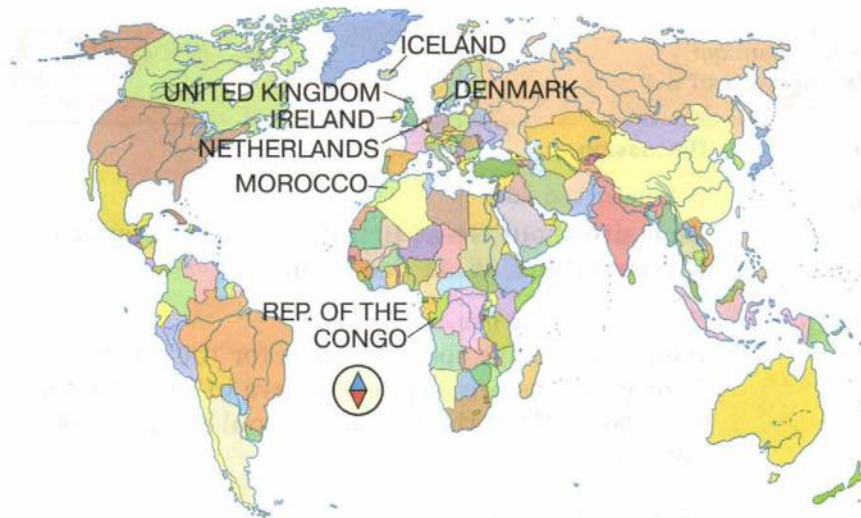
City	Inhabitants
London	
	Bristolian
Moscow	
	Dubliner
Liverpool	
Edinburgh	
Aberdeen	



- 11 Tell your classmates about the names of people living in different cities. Start with the most surprising name.

Reading and writing

- 12 Read the text again and find the countries on the map. What are the names of their inhabitants?



The RAP >> chatroom

What's the name of ...?

The RAP

Reply to topic

Nickname	Discussion
<u>Guest</u>	<p>November 8, 9.02 p.m.</p> <p>I've often looked for a list of names-for-people-from, it's hard to guess the word. The names of the countries are Iceland and Ireland. Why is it Icelandic and Irish, instead of <i>Icelandic</i> and <i>Irelandic</i>, or <i>Iceish</i> and <i>Irish</i>? Moroccans come from Morocco and Congolese from the Republic of the Congo, although both countries' names end with 'o'.</p>
<u>Nevita-theRAP</u>	<p>November 8, 9.12 p.m.</p> <p>The name of a nationality in English sometimes has nothing to do with the name of the country in English. There's no word for US citizens derived from the name of the country, the United States of America. They are called Americans. The people from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are called Britons or British, but Great Britain is just a part of the UK.</p>
<u>Dasha6</u>	<p>November 8, 9.15 p.m.</p> <p>I can think of another example — the word Dutch for people from the Netherlands. The Netherlands is sometimes called Holland, which doesn't make it any easier. Using a dictionary helps, of course. Still, I've spent a lot of time learning the pairs The Netherlands (Holland) — Dutch, and Denmark — Danish.</p>

- 13 Add the names for people living in different countries to the list in your Workbook.
- 14 Write an article for The RAP about names for people living in different countries (7–10 sentences). Try to make it interesting.

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Использование выражения have got в Present Simple Tense

	Affirmative	Negative
I/You/ We/They	have got ('ve got) a sister.	have not got (haven't got) a sister.
He/She/It	has got ('s got) a phone number.	has not got (hasn't got) a phone number.

Wh-questions			Answers
What pet	have I/you/we/they	got?	I have got ('ve got) a dog. She has got ('s got) a cat.
	has he/she/it		

Yes/No questions		Short answers	
		Affirmative	Negative
Have I you we they	got a sister? got a phone number?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
		Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
		Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
		Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.
Has he she it		Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
		Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
		Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.

Выражение **have got** используется, когда мы говорим о том, чем обладает человек, или о характерных признаках, присущих ему. Это могут быть:

- какие-либо вещи, предметы, имеющиеся у человека;
- члены семьи, друзья или другие люди в жизни человека;
- домашние животные;
- признаки, характеризующие внешность (глаза, волосы, черты лица);
- болезни, которым подвержен человек;
- работа, хобби.

REMEMBER!

Когда говорится о том, чем обладает человек, или о характерных признаках, присущих ему, могут использоваться и выражение **have got**, и глагол **have**:

He has a car. = He's got a car.

Has he got a car? = Does he have a car?

Когда же нам нужно назвать действие, то используется только глагол **have**:

We have breakfast at 8 o'clock. What time does she have breakfast?

Grammar

15 Read 'Think about grammar' and match examples **1–10** with **a–f** from the rule.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 He's got a car. () | 6 I haven't got any pets. () |
| 2 I've got a sister. () | 7 Has she got a car? () |
| 3 You've got a dog. () | 8 They've got a headache. () |
| 4 We've got a lot of friends. () | 9 We've both got brown, curly hair. () |
| 5 She's got green eyes. () | 10 Have you got a camera in your bag? () |

Writing and speaking

- 16 Complete the letter with the correct forms of *have got* or *have*.

To: RAP@awl.co.uk
 From: g.anthony@awl.co.uk
 Subject: **Family members**

The RAP

Hi there, The RAP readers!

My name is Tony. I'm English because my parents are both English and I'm British because I live in the UK.

I ____ a mother and a father, their names are Pamela and Michael. We all live together in a house in East Sheen, near London. We' ____ a dog called Winston. At the back of our house we ____ our garden where I play with my cousin Thomas. He's thirteen years old and he ____ an interesting hobby. He likes to dance. Sometimes we ____ parties in our garden and Tommy dances rap.

Elizabeth is Tommy's elder sister. She's nineteen and she ____ a job but she's going to work at our uncle Robert's shop. His wife Patricia thinks it is good for Liz because she likes talking to people and working with them. I think that she's nice and lively. She' ____ long blond hair and big blue eyes.

My grandmother Susan and grandfather William are Londoners. They ____ a flat in London and they like to ____ a family dinner in their flat on their birthdays. I enjoy just looking at all the family together, and I like birthday cakes!

Would you like to write to me? Send letters to my e-mail address at the top of this letter.

Bye for now,
 Tony



- 17 Write useful phrases from Tony's letter in your Workbook and prepare a talk about your family.
- 18 Here are shortened forms of some common English names. Find the full versions of each name in the letter. Mind the trap! One is the short form of two names.

1 Tom
 2 Tony
 3 Sue

4 Bill
 5 Pat
 6 Bobby

7 Liz
 8 Pam
 9 Mike

- 19 Read the rhyme and explain how that can be.



The RAP

Reading is fun

Elizabeth, Lizzie, Betsy and Bess
 All went together to find a bird's nest.
 They found a nest with five eggs in it,
 Each took one and left four in it.

Vocabulary

- 20** Which of these words are used when speaking about men and which about women? Which words can be used for both men and women? Which words cannot? Why?

brother, aunt, mother, father, parents, grandmother, stepfather, great grandmother, son, wife, husband, grandson, cousin, nephew, grandfather, sister, daughter, grandparents, great grandfather, uncle, granddaughter, niece, stepmother

Female	Male
grandmother	grandfather

- 21** What do you call these people?

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 Your father's sister. | 5 The son of your mother's sister. |
| 2 Your father's father. | 6 The daughter of your father's brother. |
| 3 Your father's grandmother. | 7 Your sister's son. |
| 4 Your daughter's daughter. | 8 Your brother's daughter. |



- 22** Answer the question.

Two mothers and two daughters went shopping. Each bought a DVD with a favourite film and they brought home 3 DVDs. How can that be?

Reading

- 23** Work in pairs. Read the quiz and try to answer as many questions as you can.

Royal Family Quiz

- Queen Elizabeth II and Princess Margaret are sisters. Their mother is Queen Elizabeth. Who's their father?
- Charles, Prince of Wales is the son of Queen Elizabeth II. Has he got a sister?
- Princess Diana is the mother of Prince Harry. Who's his brother?
- Prince William is the grandson of Queen Elizabeth II. Who's his grandfather?
- The Queen's surname is Windsor. What is the surname of her grandsons?

- 24** Read the article about the Royal Family on p. 32 and check your answers.

The RAP

Quiz



Queen Elizabeth II



Princess Margaret



Charles, Prince of Wales



Diana, Princess of Wales

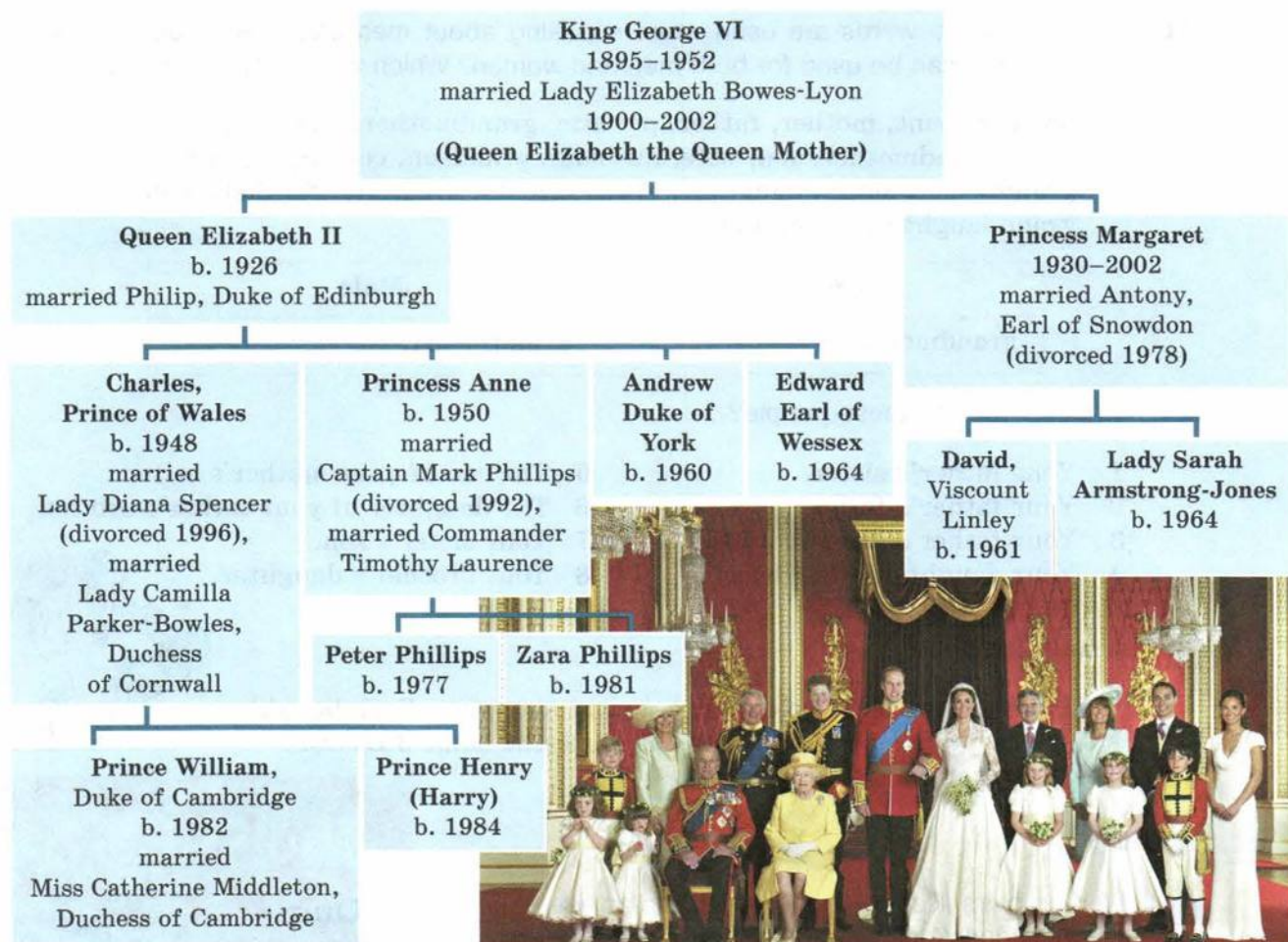


Prince William



Prince Harry

The Royal Family: The House of Windsor



The Royal Family

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. This means it has a king or a queen as its Head of State. At present this is Queen Elizabeth II. However, the monarch has very little power and can only reign with the support of Parliament. Members of the Royal Family are known both by the name of the Royal House, and by a surname.

Queen Elizabeth II was born in 1926. She is a great-great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria (1819–1901). In 1947 Queen Elizabeth II was married to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten. Queen Elizabeth's husband is the son of Prince Andrew of Greece and one of Queen Victoria's great-great-grandsons. Now he is called Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, have four children. Queen Elizabeth II and her children are known as the House and Family of Windsor. Charles, the Prince of Wales, is the eldest son in the Royal Family. In 1981 he married Lady Diana Spencer. They have two sons, Prince William and Prince Henry. The Queen's grandsons have the surname of Mountbatten-Windsor, though the Royal Family remains officially the House of Windsor.

In 2011 Queen Elizabeth's eldest grandson, Prince William, married Miss Catherine Middleton. Now they have the title Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.

Vocabulary

monarch
monarchy
Head of State

P ©T023 Listen and repeat.

- 25** Read the article again, examine the Royal Family tree and try to guess who is who in the photo.

REMEMBER!

We write:

Queen Elizabeth II
Tsar Nikolai II

We say:

Queen Elizabeth **the** Second
Tsar Nikolai **the** Second

26 Read the statements and say if they are **true** or **false**.

- 1 Queen Elizabeth II is the Head of State in the UK.
- 2 The Queen has absolute power.
- 3 Prince Philip is Queen Elizabeth's son.
- 4 The Prince of Wales is the eldest son in the Royal Family.
- 5 Prince Charles has got two brothers and a sister.
- 6 Prince Harry is Queen Elizabeth's eldest grandson.

Speaking

27 Choose a person from the Royal Family tree. In pairs, ask and answer **Yes/No** questions and guess who this person is.

Example:

A: Is his brother's name Prince Harry?

B: No, it isn't.

A: Are his parents Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips?

B: Yes, they are.

A: Is he Peter Phillips?

B: Yes, he is.

28 A group of schoolchildren from all over the UK were going on a tour to Moscow. William Jones, Ian Macdonald, Brendan O'Connell and Jim Smith spoke English, they were all British, but they all came from different countries within the UK. Where did they come from?

The RAP

Nationality puzzle

Project idea

29 In groups, do some research about the family of the last Russian tsar. Write some quiz questions. For example, you could ask about their great-grandparents or their children:

Who was the grandfather of Tsar Nikolai II?

Who was the grandmother of the Russian tsar's wife?

☐ Write some answers for each question:

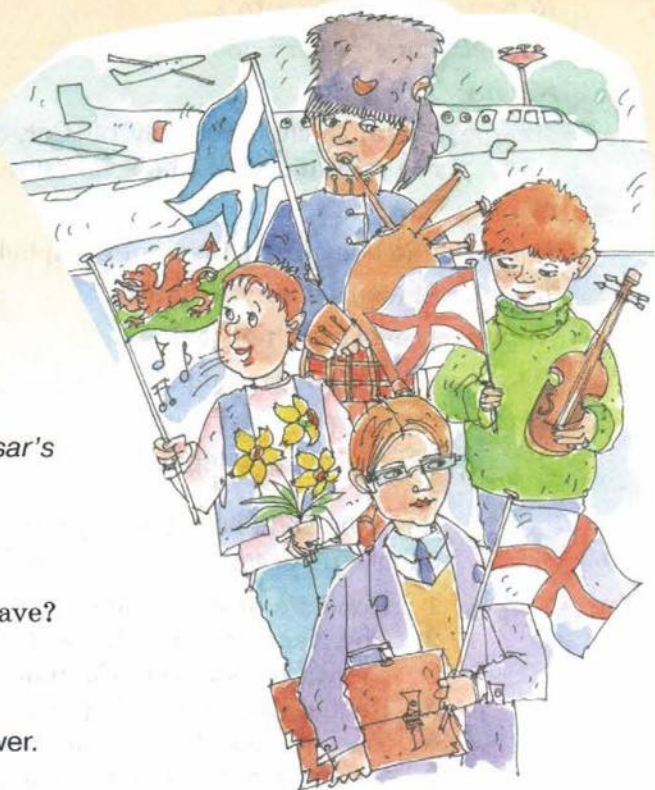
Example:

How many children did Tsar Nikolai II have?

A Three daughters and one son.

B Four daughters and one son.

☐ Give your quiz to other students to answer.



4

Favourite things

Listening and speaking

1 Nevita, Rachel and Trevor are at Robert's home.

ⓈT024 Listen and read. Then answer the question:
Who likes the Naomi Campbell poster?

Rachel: Whose Slam CD is this?
Robert: It's my brother's. He likes Slam.
Rachel: I like Slam, too. Whose poster is this, Robert?
Robert: Er, it's my brother's, too.
Nevita: No, it isn't. It's Robert's poster. I don't like Naomi Campbell. She's awful.
Robert: Oh, she's all right.
Rachel: Whose photos are these?
Robert: They're Nevita's.
Rachel: They're very good.
Nevita: Thanks.
Trevor: Hello, Rachel. Hi, Nevita. Cor, Naomi Campbell! She's fantastic!
Nevita: Huh!
Robert: She doesn't like Naomi Campbell.
Trevor: She's probably jealous!
Nevita: Trevor! I'm not jealous!
Trevor and Robert: Hahaha!



Ⓟ Listen and repeat.

2 Read the sentences and say if they are **true** or **false**. Find the statement which isn't either true or false — there is no information about it.

- 1 Robert's brother likes Slam.
- 2 The Naomi Campbell poster is Robert's.
- 3 Nevita likes Naomi Campbell.
- 4 Rachel likes Nevita's photos.
- 5 Trevor likes Naomi Campbell.
- 6 Robert's brother likes Naomi Campbell.

LANGUAGE FOCUS: Talking about possessions (1)

3 T025 Listen and read.

Whose poster is this?



It's my brother's.

Is this your brother's poster?
No, it isn't. It's Robert's poster.

P Listen and repeat.

Whose photos are these?



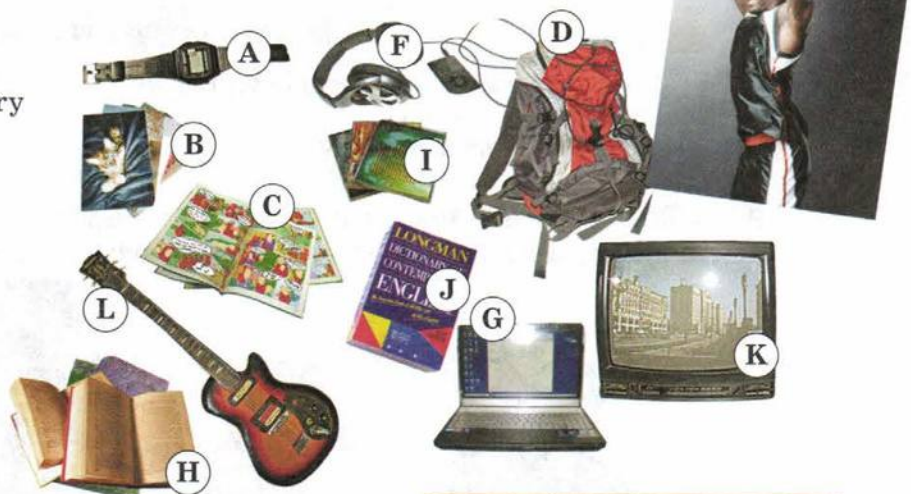
They're Nevita's.

Are these your brother's compact discs?
No, they aren't. They're Nevita's.

Vocabulary and speaking

4 Match the pictures to the words.

- D rucksack
- ___ computer
- ___ English dictionary
- ___ photos
- ___ compact discs
- ___ comics
- ___ television
- ___ personal stereo
- ___ books
- ___ watch
- ___ electric guitar
- ___ poster



5 Choose an object from Exercise 4. Speak about its size, shape, colour, what it's made of, what you use it for, what you can do with it. The others will have to guess what it is.

The RAP
Gamezone

Useful words and phrases

It's big (small, long, short, wide, narrow, thick, thin).
It's made of glass (paper, cloth, stone).
It's wooden (plastic, metallic, organic).
You can eat it (play with it, read it, listen to it).

It's round (square, oval, triangular).
It's used when...
It's used for...
I like it because...

T026 Listen to an example and start the game!

Grammar and speaking

- 6 Whose favourite things are these? Talk to your friend about the pictures. The first letter of each name is the first letter of the word.

Example:

A: Whose favourite things are these?

B: They're Robert's rollerblades.



Nick Barry Robert Wendy Philip Tina Diana

- 7 In pairs, talk about the things and the people.

Example:

A: What is Robert like?/What kind of a person is Robert?

B: He likes sports./He's a keen sportsman.

Useful words and phrases

a keen sportsman/reader/photographer
to be interested in
to enjoy doing something

to be good at computers
to be good at making photos
to like something

- 8 © T027 Rachel and Trevor are talking to Tony Spratt, one of the oldest Bristolians. Listen to their conversation and say whose photo album it is and whose car it was.



P Listen and repeat.

LANGUAGE FOCUS: Talking about possessions (2)

- 9 © T028 Listen and read.

Whose pen is this? It's **his**.
Whose house is this? It's **hers**.

P Listen and repeat.

Whose house is this? It's **ours**.
Whose car is this? Was it **yours**?
No, it wasn't. It was **theirs**.

Reading and speaking

- 10 Quickly read Nevita's post in the chat discussion. What things would she like to have on a desert island? How is she going to spend time on a desert island? Can you say what kind of person she is? What do her favourite things tell you about her?

Quickly read the other posts. What would Barry, Colin and Philip like to take to a desert island? Which of these kids wouldn't like to go there, and why? Read their posts and check your guesses.



The RAP >>> chatroom

Favourite things (Desert island)

The RAP

Reply to topic

Nickname	Discussion
<u>Nevita-theRAP</u>	<p>Well, hello. Friday is here again. I love the weekends. Right now I'm enjoying little things, a delicious slice of pizza and a good book. Which has got me thinking: if I were on a desert island, what little pleasures would I like to have with me? Yes, the old desert island question. Let's play 'Favourite Things for Friday'.</p> <p>Basic rules: You can't bring people, TV sets or computers. Here's what I'd bring...</p> <p>Food. Okay, since this is my fantasy, I'll have all kinds of ice cream and cakes. Perhaps, a burger and a giant pizza... And I'd bring anything chocolate, or rather everything chocolate.</p> <p>Music. This is a must-have for a life spent on an island. I'd bring my entire music collection on a CD player that would never stop playing.</p> <p>Books. A big library would be wonderful, right? Since, it's all imaginary, I'm bringing a whole library.</p> <p>Okay, so now it's your turn. What would you like to take to your desert island? What things could you not live without?</p>
<u>Barry</u>	<p>Oooh I like this post! Hmmm...</p> <p>I'd also like to have a big library. And I need my teddy bear, Barney. I can't live without him :)</p>
<u>Colin</u>	<p>A desert island sounds pretty good — I like being alone. Lots of books, and music would be nice — to help pass the time! But I'm afraid I can't live without a computer, so a desert island is not for me!</p>
<u>Philip</u>	<p>I'd like to have my camera with me. Just imagine what fantastic photos I can take on a desert island! As for food, I can live on pizza and chocolate...</p>

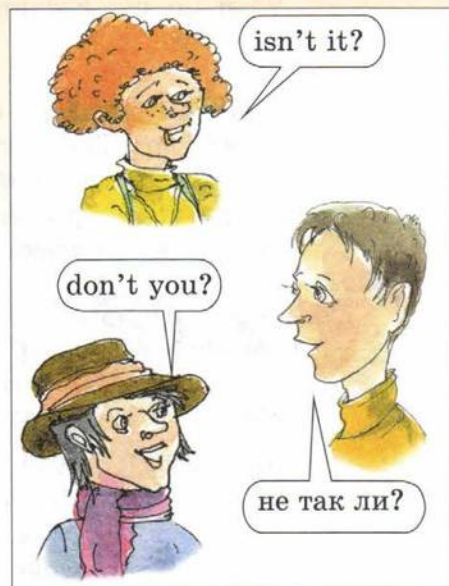
- 11 Plan your trip to a desert island. What would you like to take there, and why? What will you do there? Do you think you will enjoy staying on a desert island?

- 12 Read the text and answer the questions:
What is the English for 'Вам нравится Джон, не так ли?'
How do you know when to reply to a question tag, and when not?

How to invite agreement in English

Most languages have one general phrase for a speaker to invite agreement with the comment he is making. The Frenchman says 'n'est-ce pas?', the German 'nicht war?', the Russian 'не так ли?', 'не правда ли?', or simply 'да?'. In English the phrase has to be tailor-made to fit the preceding sentence. This so-called 'question tag' belongs to conversational rather than written language. For a student of English the following notes are helpful.

- The general rule is that a negative tag follows a positive statement:
'October is a fine month, isn't it? Leaves turn red and gold then, don't they?'
 Conversely, a positive tag follows a negative sentence:
'It isn't usually cold in October, is it? The leaves haven't fallen yet, have they?'
- These sentences demonstrate that with auxiliary and modal verbs (*be, have, can* and so on) the verb is repeated in the tag. With other verbs we use *do, does, did* in the tag:
'You like October, don't you?'
- Intonation is very important. Usually question tags are rhetorical questions — that is the speaker doesn't really need an answer. And because there is no doubt in his mind he uses a falling intonation. Sometimes, however, the tag is really a question, needing a **Yes** or **No** answer. Then there is a slight pause before the tag, and it is spoken with a rising intonation. The only way to practise this is reading aloud:
You like John, → don't you? — You like John, → don't you?



The RAP

Did you know?

Listening and speaking

- 13 T029 Listen to Part 1 and repeat some question tags. Do these questions need a **Yes** or **No** answer? How do you know?
☐ Now listen to Part 2 and answer the questions if necessary.
- 14 Quickly read the dialogue and answer the questions. Which of the question tags will you read with a rising intonation? Which will you read with a falling intonation? Why?
- Trevor:* It's cold today, isn't it?
David: Yes, it is. I've put on a warm coat. It feels like winter has come.
Trevor: This time last year it was much warmer, wasn't it?
David: Yes, it was. But the warm spell didn't last long, did it? Look! It's snowing!
Trevor: Great! Then we can go skiing soon, can't we?
David: We sure can.
- ☐ T030 Listen to the dialogue and check.

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Question tags

Question tag (вопрос-переспрос) представляет собой утвердительное или отрицательное повествовательное предложение, к которому присоединён краткий общий вопрос, состоящий из соответствующего местоимения и того вспомогательного или модального глагола, который входит в состав сказуемого повествовательного предложения.

Такой вопрос состоит из двух частей — *утвердительной* и *вопросительной*. Если в *утвердительной* части глагол употреблён в положительной форме, то в *вопросительной* части глагол должен быть в отрицательной форме, и наоборот.

Утвердительная часть	Вопросительная часть
Глагол в <i>положительной</i> форме	Глагол в <i>отрицательной</i> форме
October is a fine month, Leaves turn red and gold then,	isn't it? don't they?
Такой тип вопроса используется, когда говорящий ожидает утвердительного ответа от собеседника: October is a fine month, isn't it? (Октябрь — прекрасный месяц, правда?)	
Глагол в <i>отрицательной</i> форме	Глагол в <i>положительной</i> форме
It isn't usually cold in October, The leaves haven't fallen yet,	is it? have they?
Такой тип вопроса используется, когда говорящий ожидает отрицательного ответа от собеседника: It isn't usually cold in October, is it? (В октябре обычно не холодно, не правда ли?)	

15 Talk to your partner about the pictures using question tags.

Example:

A: This is Queen Elizabeth's crown, **isn't** it?

B: Yes, it is.

Charlie Chaplin's crown



Michael Schumacher's guitar



Elvis Presley's dress



Michael Johnson's hat



Queen Elizabeth's helmet



Naomi Campbell's trainers

16 T031 Listen to the conversations and say what each is about. There is one extra topic.

Topic	Pets	Photography	Clothes	Sports
Number of dialogue				

P Listen and repeat.

LANGUAGE FOCUS: Talking about things you like/don't like doing

17 T032 Listen and read.

What do you **like** doing in your spare time?



like/love/enjoy

reading books
using a computer
swimming

don't like/hate

eating a lot
getting up early
running

I **like** using a computer.

use a computer — I **like** using a computer.

P Listen and repeat.

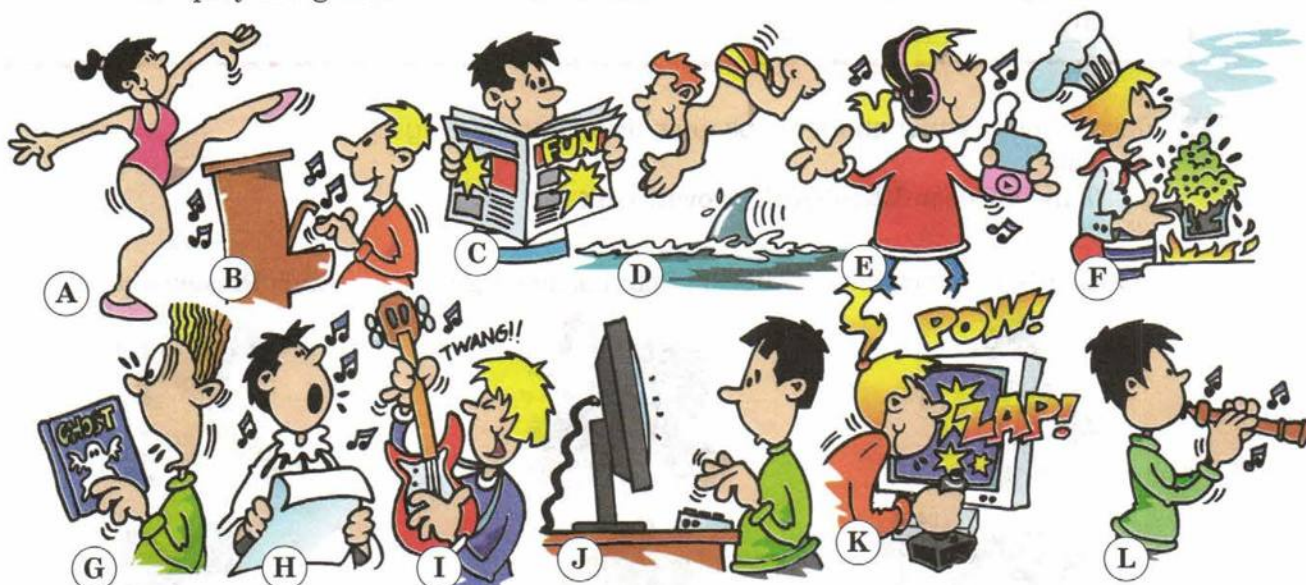
Vocabulary and speaking

18 Match the pictures with the activities.

- 1 read comics
- 2 play the piano
- 3 play the recorder
- 4 play the guitar

- 5 swim
- 6 use a computer
- 7 listen to music
- 8 dance

- 9 play video games
- 10 cook
- 11 sing
- 12 read books



T033 Listen and check.

P Listen and repeat.

19 Talk to your friend about things you like and don't like doing in your spare time.

Example:

A: What do you like doing in your spare time?

B: I like reading books.

A: Do you like cooking?

A: No, I don't. And I hate eating a lot.

LANGUAGE FOCUS: Talking about hobbies

20 © T034 Listen and read.

What sports **do** you **do**, Ron?

I **play** basketball and **go** running.



What sports **does** Rick **do**?
He **goes** cycling.

What sports **does** Rachel **do**?
She **goes** swimming and **plays** basketball.

What sports **do** Robert and Trevor **do**?
They **play** football and **go** cycling.

Robert and Trevor, what sports **do** you **do**?
We **play** football and **go** cycling.

P Listen and repeat.

Vocabulary and speaking

21 In pairs, ask and answer *Wh*-questions about the pictures.

Example: What sport does Tim do? — He goes cycling.

① Tim



② Jane



③ Mark and Sandy



④ Mary



⑤ Samantha



⑥ Tony



⑦ Teresa



⑧ Joe and Cindy



Writing

22 Match pictures 1–12 to activities A–L



- A play football
- B play tennis
- C play basketball
- D play volleyball
- E play water polo
- F play table tennis
- G go swimming
- H go cycling
- I go skiing
- J go running
- K go rollerblading
- L go skateboarding

© T035 Listen and check.

P Listen and repeat.

Reading and speaking

The RAP

Questionnaire

- 23** Work in groups. Read and answer the questions in the questionnaire.

- A What's your favourite hobby?
- B Do you like collecting things? What sort of things?
- C Do you play a musical instrument? What musical instrument do you play?
- D What sports do you do?
- E Do you like reading? How many hours do you spend reading every week?
- F Do you like watching TV? How many hours do you watch TV every week?

Подсчитайте результаты опроса в вашем классе и представьте статистику в процентном отношении.

- 24** British teenagers have answered the same questions. Look at the statistics and speak about the way they spend their leisure time.

Example:

72% (seventy-two percent) of British teenagers like collecting things.

**A** What's your favourite hobby?

72% collecting
66% cycling
60% drawing and painting

**D** What sports do you do?

24% swimming
20% football
9% hockey

**B** What do you collect?

25% stamps
19% stickers
15% coins

**E** How many hours do you spend reading?

42% 3–7 hours per week
31% 8 hours per week
27% 1–2 hours per week

**C** What musical instrument do you play?

26% piano
25% recorder
12% violin

**F** How many hours do you watch TV every week?

33% 2–9 hours per week
30% 10–17 hours per week
19% 0 hours per week

- 25** In pairs, compare the results of your questionnaire with these results. What do Russian and British teenagers have in common? What is the difference?

- 26** T036 Listen and read the article. What hobbies have Melissa and her brother got?

In my free time I usually watch TV. I spend about 8 hours a week in front of the TV screen — that's too much, I know! But I love reading books, too. Every Saturday morning I go to the library, borrow a couple of books and read them at home. It usually takes me a week to finish a book. I like adventure stories and comics. On Saturday mornings I usually read comics — they are fun! I'm fond of collecting stamps too. I've got a big collection — about 2,000 stamps. I enjoy sports as well. I go swimming 3 days a week. On Saturdays my friend Anita and I go to the swimming pool on our own and enjoy a good swim for about 2 hours.

My brother Mark goes to the same school. He's keen on sports and plays in the school rugby team. Mark likes computers and can spend hours playing computer games. But he can't do it at home — he hasn't got a computer. He goes to the computer club at school after lessons. Mark's keen on music. He can play the piano very well.

Melissa Kitson (age 13)

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Possessive pronouns

Pronouns Личные местоимения	Possessive pronouns Притяжательные местоимения (обычная форма)	Possessive pronouns (absolute forms) Притяжательные местоимения (абсолютная форма)
I you he she it we they	my (book) your (phone) his (album) her (video) its (tail) our (photo) their (hobby)	mine yours his hers — ours theirs

В предложении обычная форма притяжательных местоимений используется в сочетании с существительными, а притяжательные местоимения в абсолютной форме употребляются без существительных.

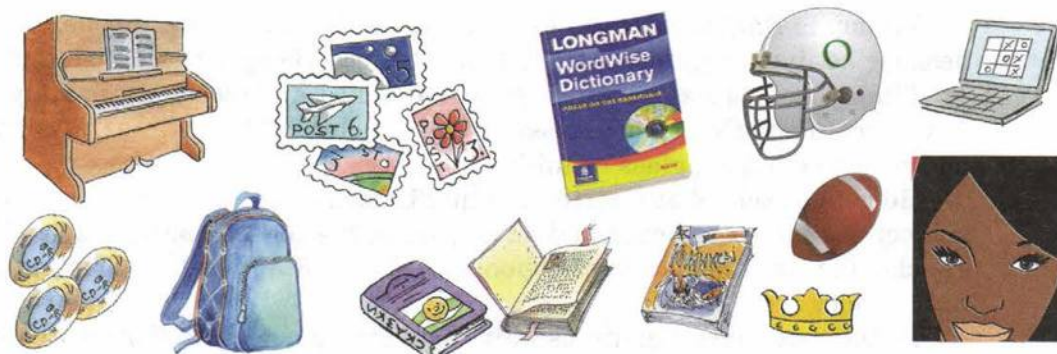
What is it? — It's **my** photo album.

Whose photo album is this? — It's **mine**.

- 27** Whose things are these? Train question tags and the absolute form of pronouns.

Example:

This is Melissa's book, **isn't it?** — Yes, it's **hers**.



- 28** Read the letter from a RAP reader. What is Tony's hobby? Do any of your friends have unusual hobbies?

25 Sandy Lane
Polperro
Cornwall PL17 4SR

The RAP

Dear RAP readers,

My friend, Tony Sheraton, is fourteen years old and he's from Polperro in Cornwall.

He's got a very unusual hobby. He collects spiders. He's got a collection of fifteen spiders. His favourite spider is Sophie. She's very big (8 cm) but she's not dangerous. Here's a picture of Sophie.

Best wishes,
Mary Appleton




Consolidation 1

Listening and speaking

- 1  T037 Listen to the interview. Then choose the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 The girl's name is Linda/Tracy.
- 2 She's fifteen/sixteen years old.
- 3 She likes cycling/reading and listening to music.
- 4 She listens to music every day/once a week.
- 5 She can/can't play the guitar.
- 6 She likes techno/pop music.
- 7 Her favourite band is Blur/U2.



- 2  T038 Listen to Trevor's questions. After each question, there will be a pause to allow you to answer this question.

- 3 Ask your friend 4 questions about his/her musical interests.

Reading and speaking

- 4 Read the text. Is there anything unusual about Timmy's daily routine? Is your daily routine the same? Is it different in any way?

Timmy is English because his parents are both English, but he is also Canadian because he lives in Canada. He is from Ottawa. He speaks English and French.

Timmy gets up at seven o'clock and takes a shower. He usually watches TV until breakfast. He has breakfast at eight o'clock. Timmy likes to eat jam on toast and he also drinks a glass of milk.

He gets to school at quarter to nine. Lessons start at nine o'clock. His favourite subject at school is science and he is good at history but hates maths. He has lunch at school at half past twelve. School finishes at 3.30 p.m. and Timmy gets home at four o'clock.

In the evenings, Timmy usually does his homework before watching more TV. Mother helps him with his homework. He always goes to bed before 11 p.m. because he likes to get up early in the morning.

Every Saturday his family goes into town to the open market where his mother buys fruit and vegetables. Sometimes they go for a walk.

-  Read the text again and choose the correct answers: **a**, **b** or **c**.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Timmy speaks... | a) one language. | b) two languages. | c) three languages. |
| 2 He gets up at... | a) 6 o'clock. | b) 7 o'clock. | c) 8 o'clock. |
| 3 Timmy doesn't like... | a) science. | b) history. | c) maths. |
| 4 How long does it take him to get home after school? | a) Half an hour. | b) An hour. | c) Over an hour. |
| 5 Timmy goes to bed after... | a) helping his mother. | b) watching TV. | c) doing his homework. |
| 6 Every Saturday his family... | a) watches TV. | b) goes to the market. | c) goes for a walk. |

- 5 Read Pat's diary and speak about her routines. What can you say about her personality? Does she like sports? Has she got any friends? Does she enjoy watching films?

once a week
four times a week

twice a week
every day

three times a week

Example:

Pat goes running every day.

Sunday May 1	Thursday May 5
Morning <i>go running</i>	Morning <i>go running, go to school</i>
Afternoon <i>visit friends</i>	Afternoon <i>do homework</i>
Evening <i>watch television</i>	Evening <i>watch television</i>
Monday May 2	Friday May 6
Morning <i>go running, go to school</i>	Morning <i>go running, go to school</i>
Afternoon <i>do homework</i>	Afternoon <i>visit friends</i>
Evening <i>go swimming</i>	Evening <i>watch television</i>
Tuesday May 3	Saturday May 7
Morning <i>go running, go to school</i>	Morning <i>go running</i>
Afternoon <i>do homework</i>	Afternoon <i>go swimming</i>
Evening <i>watch television</i>	Evening <i>go to the cinema</i>
Wednesday May 4	
Morning <i>go running, go to school</i>	Notes
Afternoon <i>do homework</i>	
Evening <i>go swimming</i>	

Reading and speaking

- 6 Read about Robert's family members. Complete the text with the correct *Present Simple* forms of the verbs in brackets.

Robert's father and elder brother (work) on an oil rig. They (get up) at the same time every day and (do) the same work every day. Sometimes Robert's father (feel) sad because he (not see) his family for weeks. He often (send) e-mails to his family. He (like) watching films. He (go) to the small cinema on the oil rig and (watch) a film. He (not like) watching movies on television.

Robert's brother's name is Dave. He (have) his own small room on the oil rig. There (be) a table and a chair on the right of the door and there (be) a bed along the wall. Dave (like) listening to music. He (have got) an MP3 player and lots of CDs. He often (go) to the gym and (do) some exercises. Dave (enjoy) texting friends on his mobile phone.

- 7 © T039 Listen to the rap and repeat it.

My name's Mr Jake
And I'm a big snake.
I'm pink and I'm black
And my Dad's name's Jack.

My Mum's name's Jill.
And we're all from Brazil.
I've got a hamster and a cat
And we live in a flat.



Listening and speaking

- 1 Trevor has written about his interview with Sandra Cottle. She's a singer in a band called Do It.

Ⓢ T040 Listen and read. Then answer the questions:

What can Sandra do?

What do you think about this girl?

Sandra Cottle of Do It

Sandra Cottle is fourteen years old and she's from Bristol. But Sandra is very different. She's a part-time singer in the band called Do It. Oh, and Sandra is blind. Read this RAP interview with Sandra.

Trevor: What time do you get up?

Sandra: I usually get up at eight o'clock.
And I get to school at half past eight.

Trevor: What time do you get up on Saturday and Sunday?

Sandra: Well, I usually have a concert on Saturday night.
So on Sunday I often get up late — at about twelve o'clock.

Trevor: What do you do in your free time?

Sandra: I often go swimming and I sometimes listen to music.

Trevor: You can swim!

Sandra: Yes, I can. I can swim very well.

Trevor: How often do you go swimming?

Sandra: I go swimming three times a week.

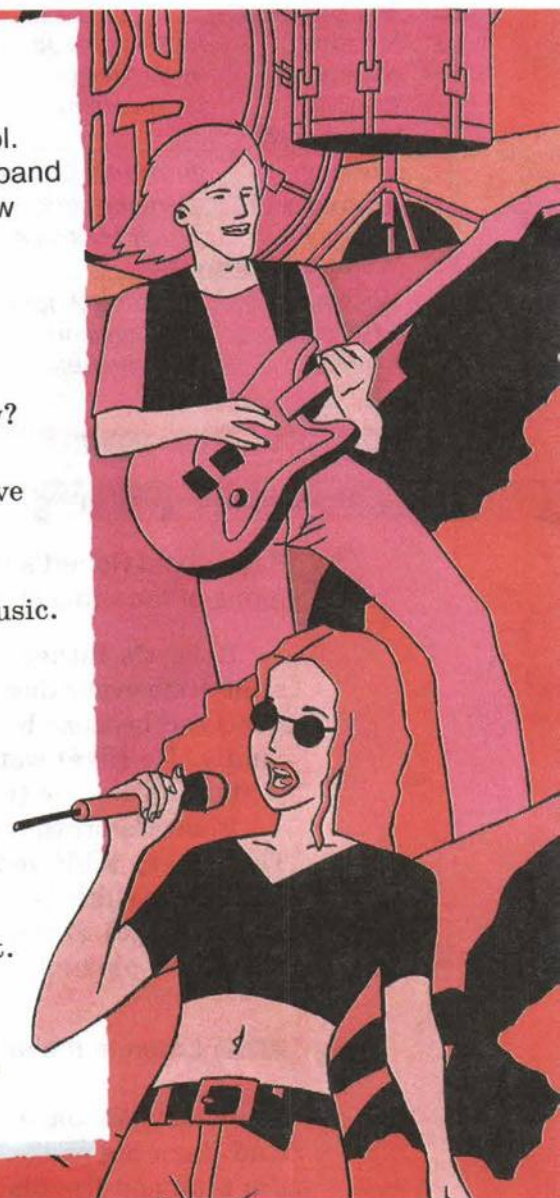
Trevor: Can you play the guitar?

Sandra: No, I can't, but I can play the piano quite well.

Trevor: Wow! Have you got any pets?

Sandra: Yes, I've got a dog called Rolf, but he's not a pet.
He's a guide dog, and he's my best friend, too.

So remember. Blind people are like you and me. They can do lots of things. Sandra can swim and play the piano and she's a brilliant singer!



P Listen and repeat.

- 2 In pairs, answer the questions.

1 How old is Sandra Cottle?

2 What's the name of her band?

3 Why is she different?

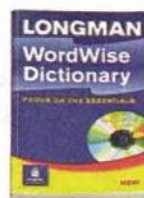
4 What are Sandra's hobbies?

5 What instrument can she play?

6 What's her dog's name?

- 3 Study the dictionary definition and the examples. Then paraphrase the sentences below.

ability — power or knowledge that makes you able to do sth.
He has the ability to understand difficult ideas. Students of different ages and abilities.



Example:

Andy has mathematical ability. = Andy is good at maths.

- 1 Ann has linguistic ability. 2 Maria has musical ability. 3 Blind people have good hearing ability. 4 These kids have acting ability. 5 I don't have athletic ability. 6 He showed his abilities as a leader.

LANGUAGE FOCUS: Ability

- 4 ©T041 Listen and read.

Can you swim?



Can she swim? Yes, she can.

P Listen and repeat.

Can you play the guitar?



Can she play the guitar? No, she can't.

Listening and vocabulary

- 5 ©T042 Listen to a reporter. Then match people 1–5 with their abilities A–E.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Sandra... | A can use the computer. |
| 2 Sandra... | B can play the piano quite well. |
| 3 Sandra... | C can swim very well. |
| 4 Rachel and Trevor... | D can't play the guitar. |
| 5 Rachel and Trevor... | E can't play the piano. |

Vocabulary

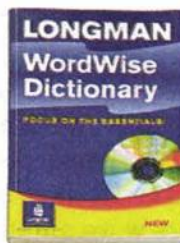
humiliate	offend
disabled	blind
deaf	

- 6 Interview your friends about their abilities.

- 7 Study the dictionary definition. What is the Russian for 'disabled people'?

When you speak about people with disabilities in English, be careful with the choice of words. Wrong words may hurt. The right words do not offend or humiliate. Here are some recommendations:

- **Disabled person/people** (not 'the disabled').
- **Blind person/people** (only when a person cannot see anything), visually impaired (not 'the blind').
- **Deaf person/people** (only when a person cannot hear anything), hard of hearing (not 'the deaf').



disability /ˌdɪsəˈbɪlɪti/ *n* a physical or mental condition that makes it difficult for someone to do things that most people do easily, such as walk or see.

disabled /ˌdɪsˈeɪbld/ *adj* someone is disabled cannot use a part of their body in the way most people are able to. *There's a lift for disabled people.*

Reading and speaking

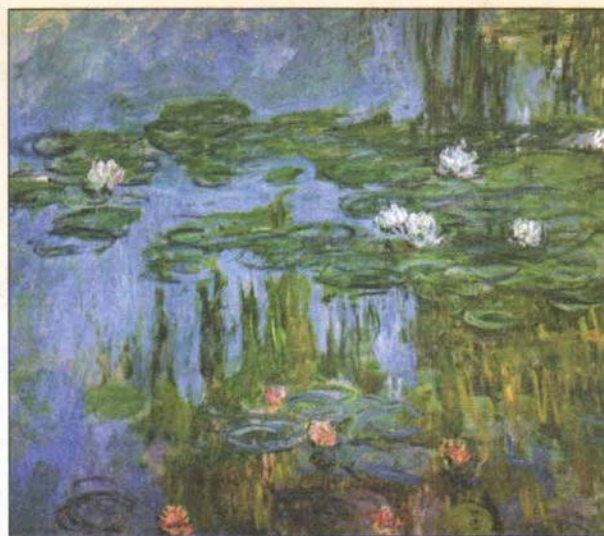
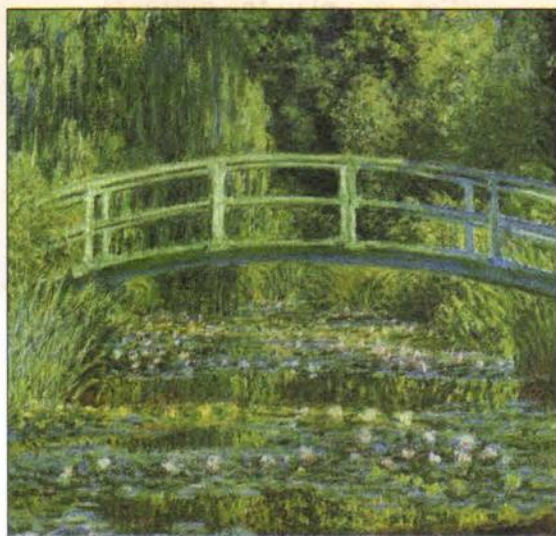
Life for disabled people is very difficult. Nevertheless, they more than the others show courage, optimism, determination and modesty.

The RAP

World-famous people

- 8 ©T043 Listen and read the texts. What difficulties did these people have to overcome?

Claude Monet (1840–1926) is one of the most famous painters in the history of art and a leading French Impressionist. By 1907 he began having serious problems with his eyesight and started to go blind. Even though his eyes continued to get worse, he never stopped painting. At the end of his life, when he was almost completely blind, he painted one of his most famous murals of water lilies.



Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882–1945) was the 32nd President of the United States of America. He was one of the most popular presidents in history as he led America through both the Great Depression and World War II. In August 1921, at the age of 10, Roosevelt contracted polio, which resulted in permanent paralysis from the waist down. Fitting his hips and legs with iron braces, he taught himself to walk a short distance. In private he used a wheelchair, but he never used it in public. He usually appeared in public standing upright, supported on one side by an aide or one of his sons.



Alexey Maresyev (1916–2001) was a Soviet fighter ace during World War II. His airplane was shot down over German-occupied territory in Russia in April 1942. He was badly wounded and couldn't walk, but managed to return to Soviet-controlled territory on his own. It took him 18 days of creeping through forests to reach safety. Both of his legs were amputated below the knee, but he wanted to return to his fighter pilot career. For a whole year he exercised hard to walk on prosthetic legs and was able to return to combat in June 1943. In total, he completed 86 combat flights and shot down 11 German warplanes. When interviewed Maresyev always stressed there was nothing extraordinary in what he did. 'I'm a man, not a hero,' he said. He was a very modest man.

Granville Redmond (1871–1935), an American, lost his hearing because of a serious illness. He was totally deaf, but achieved much more than most people do in his lifetime. He became an artist famous for his landscapes. His paintings are beautiful and full of colour, showing his love of nature. Charles Chaplin admired his paintings and gave Redmond a few minor roles in his silent films.



- 9 What do you think about these people? Was it more difficult for them to be a success than for many other people? What does it take to become a success for a disabled person?
- 10 Read the poem and compose a 4-line poem of your own using these lines.

They are like you and me,

Though their ears don't hear;

They are like you and me,

Though every step hurts;

Though their eyes don't see;

But they want action,

They live in the world of silence,

They are like you and me,

But their hands become their eyes,

Though their eyes don't see;

But they love life and show its beauty to us.

And they are better listeners.

And they can do what we don't dare.

They are like you and me,

And they can see what we don't.

But they can hear more,

- 11 Which of these poems is about Roosevelt? Claude Monet? Alexey Maresyev? Granville Redmond?

- 12 Put on a blind folder and live 10 minutes as a blind person or put some cotton in your ears and imagine that you are deaf. How did you feel when doing this?

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Modal verb can

Модальный глагол **can** используется в форме настоящего простого времени **can** и в форме прошедшего простого времени **could**, когда нам нужно сказать о чьих-то способностях, дарованиях в настоящем и в прошлом.

Present Simple		Past Simple	
Affirmative			
I/He/She/It You/We/They can sing.		I/He/She/It You/We/They could sing.	
Negative			
I/He/She/It You/We/They can not (can't) sing.		I/He/She/It You/We/They could not (couldn't) sing.	
Questions and short answers			
Can I/he/she/it you/we/they sing?	Yes, I can . No, I can't .	Could I/he/she/it you/we/they sing?	Yes, I could . No, I couldn't .
Wh-questions			
Present Simple		Past Simple	
What can I/he/she/it you/we/they do?		What could I/he/she/it you/we/they do as a child of 5?	

REMEMBER!

Could используется и как форма прошедшего времени глагола **can**, и как модальный глагол со значением возможности в предложениях, относящихся к будущему, настоящему и прошлому. Сравните:

I **could swim** when I was 5. (Я умел плавать, когда мне было 5 лет.)

We **could go** to the cinema tomorrow/today. (Мы могли бы пойти в кино завтра/сегодня.)

Grammar and speaking

- 13** In pairs, ask and answer questions about your abilities in sport.

play football/basketball/tennis/volleyball

go swimming/cycling/skiing/rollerblading

Reading and speaking

- 14** In groups, complete the sentences with the endings **a** or **b**. Then compare your answers with other groups.

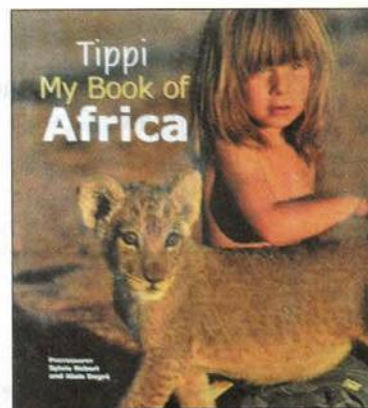
What do you know about Mowgli?

- The author of the story about Mowgli is...
a) Rudyard Kipling. b) Walt Disney.
- Mowgli is...
a) an Indian boy. b) an African girl.
- Mowgli lived with wild animals...
a) in the jungle. b) in the desert.
- Mowgli was raised by...
a) a pack of wolves. b) monkeys.
- Mowgli's enemy was...
a) Shere Khan the tiger. b) Baloo the brown bear.
- Mowgli could...
a) speak to animals. b) predict the future.

The RAP**Quiz**

Reading

- 15 Look at the picture on the right. This is a cover of a book. What do you think the book is about?
- 16 Quickly read the article. Do not look up unknown words. Were you right? Choose the best title for the article.
- A **Life in Africa**
 B **Life of wild animals**
 C **Living in the wild**



Tippi Degré is the girl who grew up in the African wild and had the kind of childhood we only hear about in legends. Her parents were wildlife photographers. They had lived in the Kalahari desert for six years before their daughter was born. Growing up in Africa, Tippi lived for 10 years in Namibia where wild animals are raised as pets in the houses of African farmers. That is how Tippi became close to the animals of the wild.

Tippi had no fear and believed the animals were her friends. For 10 years her 'brother' was an elephant, her friend was a leopard and the African desert was her playground. She could lie peacefully with a young leopard or could sit cross-legged with a young cheetah or on the trunk of Abu, an elephant.

Now Tippi lives in France. She wrote the book 'Tippi — My Book of Africa'. She thinks she has a special gift of talking to animals, 'I speak to them with my mind, or through my eyes, my heart or my soul, and I see that they understand and answer me.'

What a story! Doesn't it remind you of Mowgli and his adventures?

- 17 Read the text again. Find the key words (the most important words) in each paragraph.
- 18 Choose the sentence (A or B) which expresses the main idea of each paragraph.

Paragraph 1

- A Alain and Sylvie had lived in Africa for six years before their daughter was born.
- B Tippi could be very close to wild animals because she lived in Africa until the age of 10.

Paragraph 2

- A Tippi could lie peacefully with a young leopard or could sit with a young cheetah.
- B Tippi had no fear and believed the animals were her friends.

Paragraph 3

- A Tippi wrote the book 'Tippi — My Book of Africa'.
- B Tippi thinks she has a special gift of talking to animals.

Speaking

- 19 In pairs, discuss the question 'Can a wild animal become a good pet?'

Useful words and phrases

Giving an opinion

I think...

In my opinion, ...

Agreeing

Yes, I agree with you.

Yes, you're right.

Asking an opinion

What do you think?

What do you think about ...?

Disagreeing

I'm afraid, I can't agree.

I know what you mean but...

Grammar and speaking

- 20 Work in pairs. Complete the questions and answer these questions for you. Then interview your friend. Compare your abilities now and when you were at primary school.

Example:

Could you swim when you were 8?

Can you swim now?

At primary school	Now
No, I couldn't.	Yes, I can.

swim

ride a bicycle

use a computer

cook

run fast

write letters in English

read poems in English

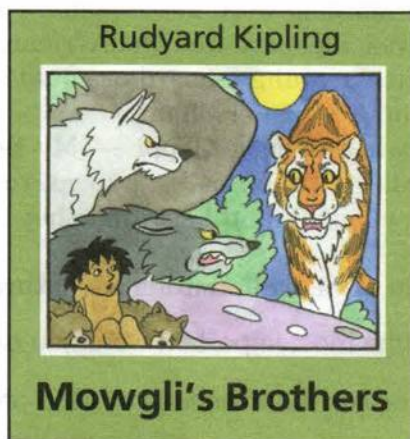
sing songs in English

do your homework quickly

play an instrument

Reading and speaking

- 21 Look at the cover and the title of the book. Have you read any books by this author? What do you know about Mowgli? Who are Mowgli's brothers in the pictures? In pairs, talk about your guesses.



Example:

A: I don't think Mowgli's brothers are in the pictures. There are no other children in the picture.

B: I'm afraid, I can't agree. I think...

- 22 Read Part 1 of the story. Then answer the questions:

Who came uphill to the wolves' cave?

Was he afraid of the wolves?

What did Father Wolf do?

Part 1

'Something is coming uphill,' said Mother Wolf, twitching one ear. 'Get ready.' The bushes rustled a little in the thicket, and Father Wolf dropped with his haunches under him, ready for his leap. 'Man!' he snapped. 'A man's cub. Look!' Directly in front of him, holding on by a low branch, stood a naked brown baby who could just walk. He looked up into Father Wolf's face and laughed.

'Is that a man's cub?' asked Mother Wolf. 'I have never seen one. Bring it here.' A wolf accustomed to moving his own cubs can, if necessary, mouth an egg without breaking it, and though Father Wolf's jaws closed right on the child's back not a tooth even scratched the skin as he laid it down among the cubs.

The RAP

Reading is fun

- 23 In pairs, guess what comes next.

Example:

A: Father Wolf could kill the boy, couldn't he?

B: No, he couldn't. I think...

Vocabulary

- 24 Look at the underlined words in the sentences and match words 1–3 with their translations A–C. Can you find all examples with these words in Part 1 and Part 2?

Wolves usually move their own cubs in their (1) mouths so they can (2) mouth an egg without breaking it.

In front of the (3) mouth of the cave stood a naked brown baby who could just walk.

A пасть, рот

B вход

C держать в зубах, во рту

- 25 Read Part 2 of the story. Then answer the questions:
What is Mother Wolf going to do with the man's cub?
Did Father Wolf like the baby?

The RAP

Reading is fun

Part 2

'How little! How naked, and — how bold!' said Mother Wolf softly. The baby was pushing his way between the cubs to get close to the warm hide. 'Ah! He is taking his meal with the others. And so this is a man's cub. Now, was there ever a wolf that could boast of a man's cub among her children?'

'I have heard now and again of such a thing, but never in our Pack or in my time,' said Father Wolf. 'He is altogether without hair, and I could kill him with a touch of my foot. But see, he looks up and is not afraid.'

The moonlight was blocked out of the mouth of the cave...

- 26 Do you remember Tippi's story? Do you really think her story is like Mowgli's? Discuss in groups.

Pros (За)	Contras (Против)
1 They were both close to wild animals.	1 Mowgli was an orphan baby, but Tippi had got parents.

Project idea

- 27 Real life story: Like Mowgli.

- 1 Work in groups. Find some information about a child raised by animals or growing up in the wild in the Internet, in the library, in your Student's Books.
- 2 Discuss the form of your project: an article, a poster, a cartoon, etc.
- 3 Each person in the group can choose his task: find photos or draw pictures or cartoons, write a story or dialogues for the cartoon, design the project work, present your work to the class.
- 4 Complete the project and present your work to the class.

6

Animal life

Listening and reading

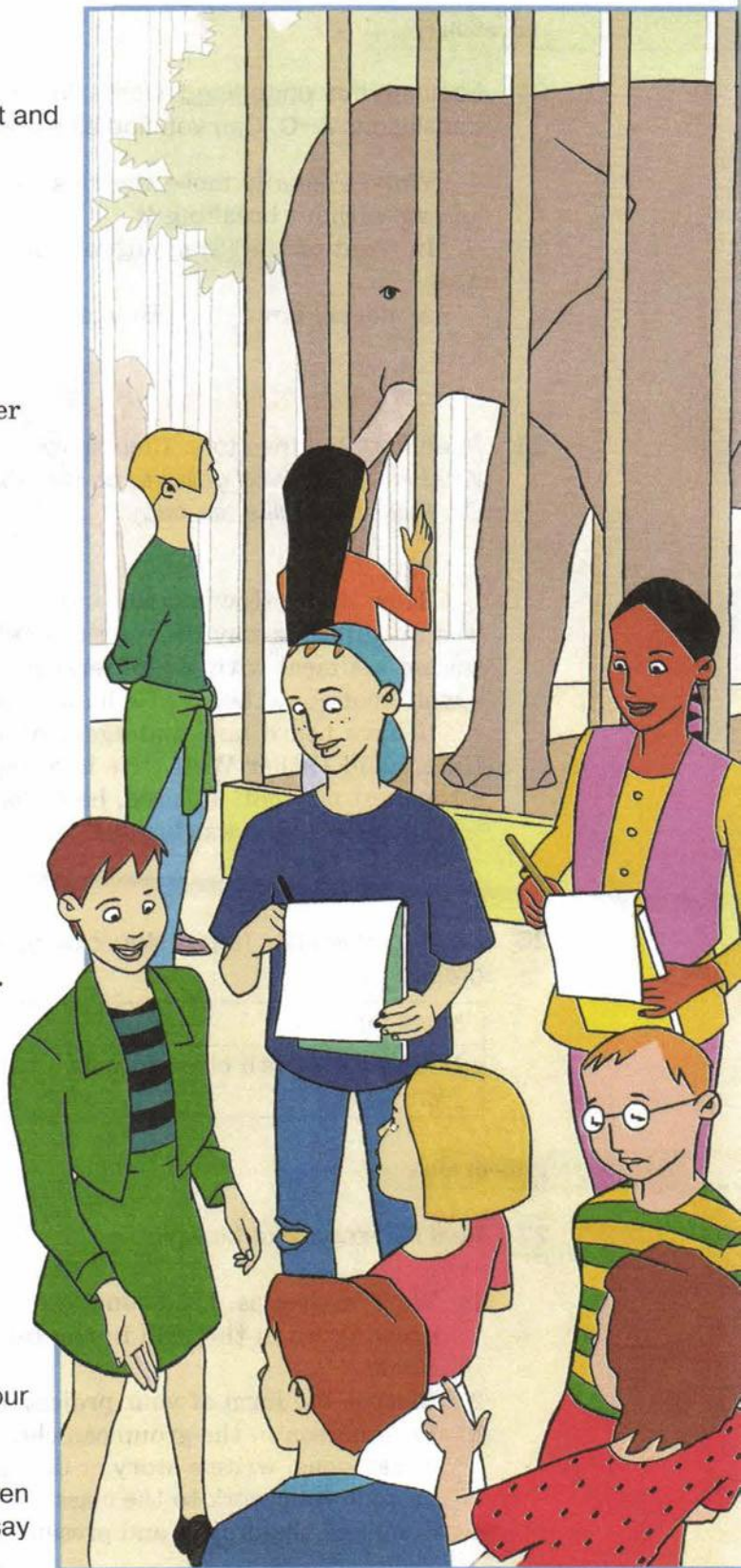
- 1 The RAP journalists are in Bristol Zoo.
 © T044 Listen without looking at the text and do Exercise 1 in your Workbook.

Nevita: Look at that elephant!
Rachel: Mm, he isn't very happy.
Nevita: No, he isn't. I don't like zoos.
 Poor animals.
Rachel: Come on! Let's ask those children over there.
Trevor: Hi! We're from The RAP.
Tanya: Oh yeah? The RAP! It's fantastic!
Rachel: This is a survey about pets.
 Have you got any pets?
Alison: Yes, I have. I've got some goldfish.
 And Lorna's got a dog.
Lorna: Mm, yes, I have. I've got a black Labrador.
Rachel: Have you got a dog?
Tanya: No, I haven't, but I've got a cat. And he's got some goldfish.
John: They're not goldfish, they're tropical fish.
Trevor: Have you got any pets?
Michael: No, I haven't. I haven't got any pets.
John: No, Michael hasn't got any pets.
 He lives in a flat. Jimmy! Sally! Come over here! They've got some very unusual pets.
Nevita: Have you got any pets?
Sally: Yes, we've got three snakes.
Nevita: You've got three snakes! Wow!
Trevor: Yuck!.. I don't like snakes!

P Listen and repeat.

☐ Quickly read the text and check your answers.

- 2 What pets have the interviewed children got? Make a list of their pets and say which you would like to have and why.



LANGUAGE FOCUS: Asking what people have got

3 © T045 Listen and read.

Have you got any pets?



Yes, I have. I've got some goldfish.

Have you got any pets?



No, I haven't. I haven't got any pets.

REMEMBER!

В вопросах и отрицательных предложениях перед существительным обычно используется слово **any**. В утвердительных предложениях с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными, когда мы не знаем точного количества предметов, используется слово **some**.

4 Quickly read the chat and say what the kids are discussing. Then read it again and explain their nicknames. You may use the vocabulary at the end of the Student's Book.

The RAP>>>chatroom
I want to have a pet

The RAP

Reply to topic

Nickname	Discussion
<u>Lonely only</u>	I really want a pet — it could be a fish, a bird, better a kitten or a puppy. But my Mum says it's a responsibility and I'm not ready for it. What does she mean? Can anyone explain it to me, please!
<u>Puppy</u>	Your Mum's right. I've had a pet for two years, it's a puppy, and believe me, having a pet is not as easy as it seems. It's a lot of work.
<u>Little bird</u>	Let your Mum understand that you're a responsible adult.
<u>Lonely only</u>	I think I am really, but why do you say it's a lot of work? I think it's mainly fun.
<u>Puppy</u>	It's a yes, and a no. My puppy's cute, you could play with him for hours! But you have to walk him 6 times a day, feed him, have him vaccinated, that's a big responsibility! Are you ready for that?
<u>Lonely only</u>	But a bird or a fish — is it less trouble? Can anyone tell me?
<u>Little bird</u>	Less trouble? You're kidding! You don't have to walk them, but you have to clean and wash the tank or the cage, see there's enough food and water. Besides you have to let your bird fly a little out of the cage — and what happens? Feathers all over the room, you have to vacuum after that!
<u>Puppy</u>	If you're not ready to take any of these responsibilities of caring and feeding — then don't do it. You have to think twice before asking your Mum again. If it's your pet, you're responsible.
<u>Lonely only</u>	Thank you, wow, now I understand... I think I'd better do my homework now. 😊

- 5 Work in pairs. You have chosen a pet. What will your responsibilities be like?
- 6 In pairs, ask *Wh*-questions about children from Bristol's Zoo.

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Конструкция *have got* в специальных вопросах

Wh-questions			Answers
What pet	have I/you/we/they	got?	I have got ('ve got) a dog. She has got ('s got) some goldfish. They have got ('ve got) an unusual pet. We have got ('ve got) three snakes.
	has he/she/it		

Reading and writing

- 7 Quickly read the letters from The RAP readers and match the description of pets with their photos **A–E**. Then read the letters once again and answer the following questions.



A

- 1 Who likes The RAP materials about pets and who doesn't?
- 2 What kind of letters are these? In what way are they different from the letters we read last year in Forward 5?
- 3 Do you remember the final phrases from letters to pen-friends?

From: The RAP
To: Michael Sheridan

Dear Editor,

I like The RAP articles about pets. I live in a flat so I haven't got a dog or a cat. It's not allowed. But I like pets and I especially like tropical fish. I've got a big aquarium but I've only got two tropical fish, called Pinky and Perky. Pinky is pink and green and Perky is blue and red.

From: Kim Yong
To: Nevita Darawallah

Dear Nevita,

I don't think The RAP survey about pets was very interesting. In general I like animals. I especially like dogs but I don't like cats very much. My sister's got a cat. I've got a dog. His name's Rambo. He's very small and he's black and white.

From: Tony Green
To: Rachel Wallace

Dear Rachel,

I wasn't at the Zoo on the day of the survey about pets, so I couldn't answer your questions. Still I want to tell you about my pets. We've got a big garden at home so we've got two cats and a dog. Our dog is very big. His name's Butch and he's black. He's very nice. Our cats are both white and their names are Reggie and Ronnie. They're very old.

We love them all. Our pets are our family members.

Bye for now,

Tony Green, The RAP reader



C



D

E

- 8 Write a letter to The RAP magazine about your pets or about the pet you would like to have.

Vocabulary

9 Read the definitions and match them to the words. Which of these birds could be a family pet?

- 1 It's a big bird with a short hooked bill and brightly coloured feathers that can imitate human speech.
- 2 It's a large strong bird that hunts for food.

A parrot
B eagle

10 Вставь в словарные определения цветов выделенные слова из левой части таблицы.

White
Light blue/red/green etc.
Bright blue/red/green etc.
Dark blue/red/green etc.
Black

...colours are strong and very easy to notice.
...colours are closer to white than black.
...colours are close to black.

11 Match words 1–3 with their translations A–C.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 light green | A ярко-красный |
| 2 bright red | B тёмно-синий |
| 3 dark blue | C светло-зелёный |

Объясни разницу в правописании сложных прилагательных, обозначающих оттенки цвета, в русском и английском языках.

Listening and speaking

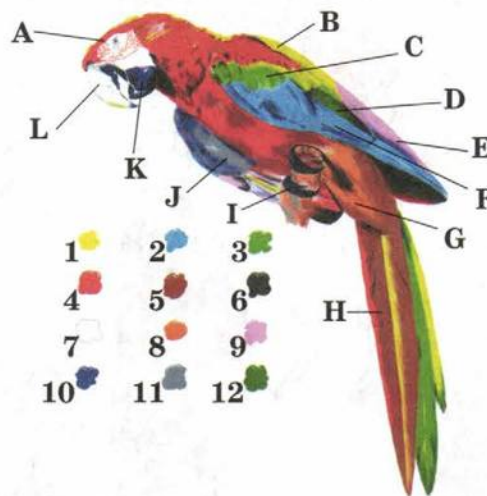
12 T046 Listen and repeat the colours. Then, in pairs, match colours A–L in the picture with words 1–12.

Example:

A: (pointing to F) What colour is it?

B: It's light blue.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 yellow | 7 white |
| 2 light blue | 8 orange |
| 3 light green | 9 pink |
| 4 red | 10 dark blue |
| 5 brown | 11 grey |
| 6 black | 12 dark green |



LANGUAGE FOCUS: Describing appearance

13 T047 Listen and read.



I'm 13 years old. I've got **short, blond, straight** hair.

He's shy and serious. He's got **short, brown, straight** hair.



P Listen and repeat.

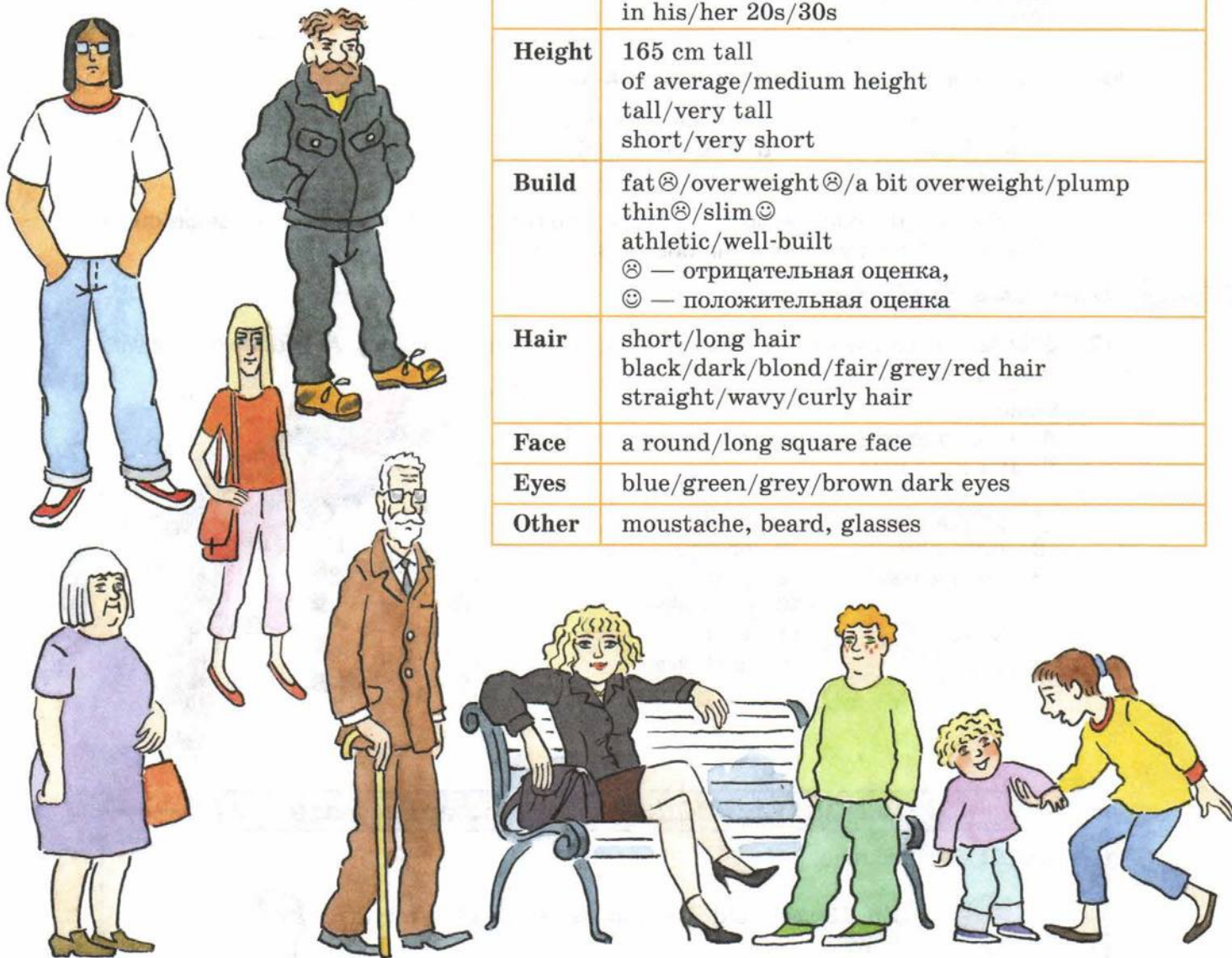
14 Complete the sentences with correct forms of *be* or *have got*.

- 1 I ___ 13 years old.
- 2 She ___ 1 m 56.
- 3 He ___ shy.
- 4 They ___ small, black and white animals.
- 5 She ___ beautiful, big, brown eyes.
- 6 This animal ___ short, dark, wavy fur.
- 7 They ___ small ears.
- 8 This dog ___ a funny short, white tail.

Vocabulary and speaking

15 Study the table and discuss new words if any. In the picture, find the people with these characteristics.

Age	young/middle-aged/elderly/old a child/teenager in his/her 20s/30s
Height	165 cm tall of average/medium height tall/very tall short/very short
Build	fat⊗/overweight⊗/a bit overweight/plump thin⊗/slim⊙ athletic/well-built ⊗ — отрицательная оценка, ⊙ — положительная оценка
Hair	short/long hair black/dark/blond/fair/grey/red hair straight/wavy/curly hair
Face	a round/long square face
Eyes	blue/green/grey/brown dark eyes
Other	moustache, beard, glasses



Listening and speaking

16 T048 Listen to the description of suspects given by the witnesses and try to find the pictures of the criminals.

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Describing appearance

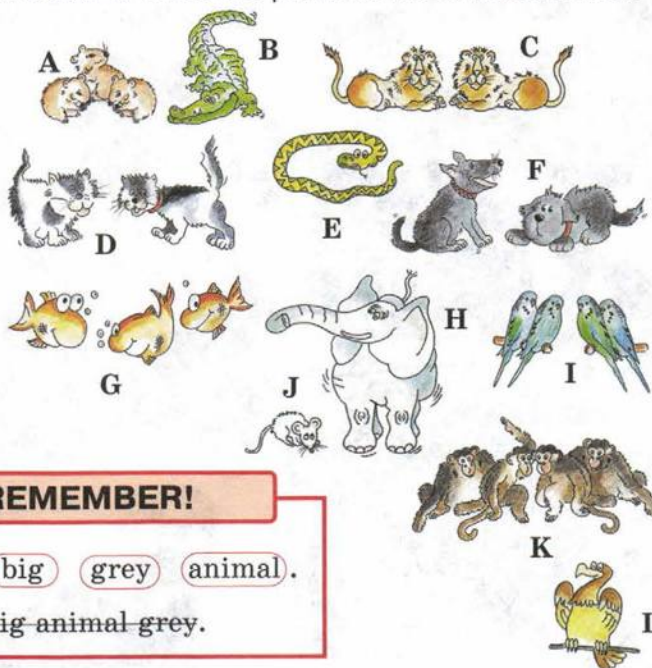
Adjectives				Noun
Opinion (Оценка)	Length/Height/Size (Длина/Высота/Размер)	Colour (Цвет)	Type (Тип)	
fantastic	long	grey	tropical	snake
beautiful	big	brown		eyes
	short	dark	wavy	hair

При описании внешности или отдельных её черт можно называть несколько разных признаков с помощью прилагательных. В этом случае в предложении перед существительным стоит несколько однородных определений. В английском языке принят следующий порядок однородных определений: сначала следует прилагательное, выражающее оценку говорящего, затем называется признак по высоте, длине или другой характеристике размера, потом называется цвет, а непосредственно перед существительным должно быть прилагательное, обозначающее наиболее постоянный, характерный признак.

Vocabulary and grammar

- 17** © T049 Match words **1–12** to pictures **A–L**. Write the plural forms of these nouns. Then listen and check your answers.

- | | | | |
|----|----------|------------|------|
| 1 | <u>J</u> | mouse | mice |
| 2 | — | cat | |
| 3 | — | dog | |
| 4 | — | goldfish | |
| 5 | — | hamster | |
| 6 | — | budgie | |
| 7 | — | crocodile | |
| 8 | — | chimpanzee | |
| 9 | — | lion | |
| 10 | — | elephant | |
| 11 | — | eagle | |
| 12 | — | snake | |



REMEMBER!

It's a big grey animal.

It's a ~~big~~ ~~animal~~ ~~grey~~.

- ☐ Work in pairs. Student **A** describes an animal. Student **B** guesses.

Example:

A: It's a small, black and white animal. It's got beautiful, big, green eyes.

It's got a long tail and small ears. It's one of the most popular pets in the world.

B: I think it's a cat.

A: Yes, it is./You're right! Well done!

- 18** Speak about age, height, built, hair, face, eyes. Use the words from Exercise 15.

me	my best friend

Reading

- 19 Look at the pictures and try to guess what the most popular pets in the UK are.
- 20 Quickly read the article and check your guesses. What kinds of pets are mentioned in the article?

The RAP

Did you know?



The British and their pets

THE BRITISH LIKE PETS! In fact one in two families in the UK has a pet. There are 6.7 million dogs, 7.2 million cats, 1.42 million budgies, 1.4 million rabbits and approximately 24.38 million fish.

People in the UK spend a lot of money on pet medicines — £248,000,000 each year. And of course pet food is big business, too. Luxury foods for pets are fashionable and include vegetarian dog food, cat's milk with extra vitamins, sugar-free chocolate drops and yoghurt drops.

There are many animal charities in Britain, including the RSPCA (the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) and many homes for abandoned dogs, for example the famous Battersea Dogs and Cats Home.



Vocabulary

luxury
vegetarian
charities
cruelty
prevention

- 21 Find sentences with the main ideas of the article. Was it difficult for you? Why? Why not? What kind of information follows these sentences?
- 22 Match the amazing facts about the British pets with the pictures.
- A Mutley the dog goes scuba diving with his owner.
 - B Crufts is a famous competition for dogs in Britain.
 - C In England there are fitness classes for dogs!
 - D You can buy a fashionable outfit for your dog!
 - E British people sometimes keep pets as a cure for stress.

Listening and reading

- 23 © T050 Listen and read the numerals.

We write

100
400
265
1,000
2,000
3,001
4,245
1,000,000
6,700,000 = 6.7 million

We say

one hundred/a hundred
four hundred
two hundred and sixty-five
one thousand/a thousand
two thousand
three thousand and one
four thousand two hundred and forty-five
one million/a million
six point seven million

- 24 Read aloud the sentences with numerals from the text 'The British and their pets'. Pay special attention to how you read the numerals.
- 25 Read the text again, then read the statements and say if they are **true**, **false** or **not stated**.
- 1 Dogs are the most popular pets in the UK.
 - 2 50% of British families have pets.
 - 3 The British don't like to buy luxury food for pets.
 - 4 The British spend much money buying pet medicines.
 - 5 The RSPCA is a society for abandoned dogs only.

Writing

- 26 Put the sentences in the right order. Answer the question:
How do zoos help animals?



- 1 They are now threatened with extinction.
- 2 Villagers often kill tigers because they are frightened of them.
- 3 Today Moscow Zoo is home to 1,000 species and more than 6,000 animals. Among them there are tigers.
- 4 The tiger's stripes are good camouflage in the forests where they live.
- 5 That's how these beautiful, strong animals have become very rare species.
- 6 But people cut the trees and tigers sometimes enter the villages looking for food.
- 7 Tigers live in different climates — from tropical rain forests to cold mountain forests.
- 8 Zoos help to save them.

Project idea

- 27 Find out facts about the most popular pets in Russia and write a short article for The RAP magazine.

7

A postcard from another country

Listening and reading

1 Nevita is spending a week in Ireland. Now she's phoning her friends in Bristol.

© T051 Listen without looking at the text. Then answer the question:
What's the weather like in Dublin and Bristol?

Rachel: I need a cup of coffee. Let's go to the café.

Robert: No, sorry. I'm writing an article for The RAP.

Rachel: Hey, look! There's a postcard from Nevita in Dublin.

Robert: Yes, and here's her phone number.

Rachel: Let's phone her, then.

Robert: Good idea.

Nevita: 4094844. Hello?

Robert: Is that Nevita?

Nevita: Yes, it is.

Robert: This is Robert.

Nevita: Oh! Hi, Robert! How are you?

Robert: I'm fine. How are you?

Nevita: I'm all right.

Robert: What's that music? Are you listening to the radio?

Nevita: No, I'm not listening to the radio. I'm listening to the new Deep River CD. It's great! What are you doing?

Robert: I'm working in The RAP office, I always work here on Saturday. And Rachel's here with me. What's the weather like in Dublin? It's raining in Bristol.

Nevita: Well, it isn't raining in Dublin. In fact it's sunny and warm at the moment.

Robert: Does it ever rain?

Nevita: Oh! You're joking! It rains every day. Now, can I speak to Rachel for a moment?

P Listen and repeat.



LANGUAGE FOCUS: Talking about the present

- 2 T052 Listen and read. In which sentences do you find verbs in *Present Simple*? In *Present Continuous*?

What **are** you **doing**?



I'm **working** in The RAP office.
I **always work** here on **Saturday**.

What **are** you **doing**?



I'm **doing** my homework **at the moment**.
I **always do** my homework **in the evening**.

P Listen and repeat.

REMEMBER!

The Present Simple Tense	The Present Continuous Tense
<p>Простое настоящее время используется:</p> <p>1) для сообщения о том, что происходит/не происходит обычно, постоянно, регулярно: I always eat a big breakfast. I never get up before 7 a.m. He doesn't get up late on Sundays.</p> <p>2) для сообщения о том, что нам хорошо известно, для констатации фактов: We live in Russia. Earth goes round the Sun.</p> <p>Подсказки в предложении: always, often, usually, sometimes, never, every day/month/year, on Sundays и т. п.</p>	<p>Настоящее продолженное время используется:</p> <p>1) для сообщения о том, что происходит в данный момент, в момент речи: Now I'm reading this book.</p> <p>2) для сообщения о продолжающемся в настоящее время действии, даже если оно не происходит в момент речи: We're studying literature this year.</p> <p>3) при комментировании картин, фотографий или событий, которые мы наблюдаем в момент речи: Look! Kate is diving.</p> <p>Подсказки в предложении: now, today, at the moment (в настоящее время), this morning/afternoon, Look! и т. п.</p>

- 3 Find 3 sentences with *Present Simple* and 3 sentences with *Present Continuous* in the dialogue on p. 62. Explain the use of these forms.
- 4 In pairs, role-play the dialogue 'A phone call'. To start the conversation, use the phrases from Nevita's and Robert's dialogue.
Student **A**: You are Rachel/Robert. You are writing an article for The RAP in The RAP office in Bristol.
Student **B**: You are Nevita. You are spending a week in Ireland. You are going to write an article about Dublin for The RAP.

Listening and reading

- 5 T053 Listen and read. Then find on the map below all the geographical names mentioned in the text.

England or Great Britain?

When people say England, they sometimes mean Great Britain, sometimes the United Kingdom, sometimes the British Isles — but never England.

George Mikes

This is one of the many questions people ask about the country situated on an island lying off the western coast of Europe. People are puzzled by so many names related to the place: The United Kingdom, Great Britain, Britain, England... Is there any difference between them all? Are these the names of one and the same geographical place? And what are the people living there called? The British? The English?

Let us start from the beginning. Geographically, we speak of the British Isles. It is a group of islands to the west of continental Europe. It includes the islands of Great Britain, Ireland and over 6,000 smaller isles.

Politically, there are two states situated on the British Isles: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (commonly known as the United Kingdom) and the Republic of Ireland (or simply Ireland, or Eire). England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland are the countries within the United Kingdom.

Great Britain is not the same as England — they refer to different areas. Great Britain is England, Scotland and Wales. England is therefore only one part of Great Britain. If you use the place name 'England' when speaking about the whole of the UK, or the British Isles, you'll make a mistake and may hurt the feelings of those who live in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

People living in the UK are called British. People from England are English. If you refer to Welsh and Scottish people as 'English', they may feel hurt.

Vocabulary

area
to be situated
to include
to relate
to refer
to hurt the feelings

Patrick
Donovan



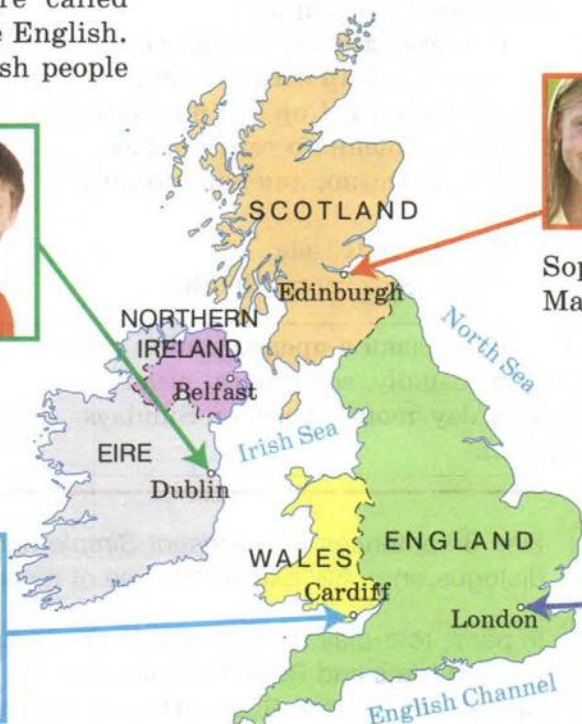
Daniel
Davis



Sophie
Mackenzie



Tamsin
Haines



- 6 T054 Listen to 4 kids talking about themselves. Find their photos above and fill in the table in your Workbook. Then tell your friend about one of the kids without giving the name and let your friend guess the name.

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Употребление артиклей с географическими названиями

Названия	No article (Нулевой артикль)	Article THE (Определённый артикль)
континентов	Europe, Asia, Africa, Antarctica, Australia/Oceania, North America, South America	
стран	Russia, France, Germany, China, Spain, Italy	the Netherlands the Philippines (мн. ч.)
стран с составными названиями		the United States of America the United Kingdom the People's Republic of China
городов	Moscow, London, Paris	the Hague (исключение)
улиц, площадей, дорог/трасс	Bath Road, Trafalgar Square, Red Square	the High Street (в любом городе) the Mall the Strand (улица в Лондоне) the M1, the A2
океанов, морей, рек, проливов, каналов		the Atlantic Ocean, the Black Sea, the Thames, the Volga, the English Channel, the Suez Canal
озёр	Lake Windermere, Lake Baikal, Lake Michigan	
отдельных гор и вершин	Everest, Mont Blanc	
горных массивов		the Alps, the Himalayas
отдельных островов	Ireland, Bermuda, Sicily, Borneo	
групп островов		the Isle of Capri, the Isle of Man, the British Isles, the Hawaiian Islands

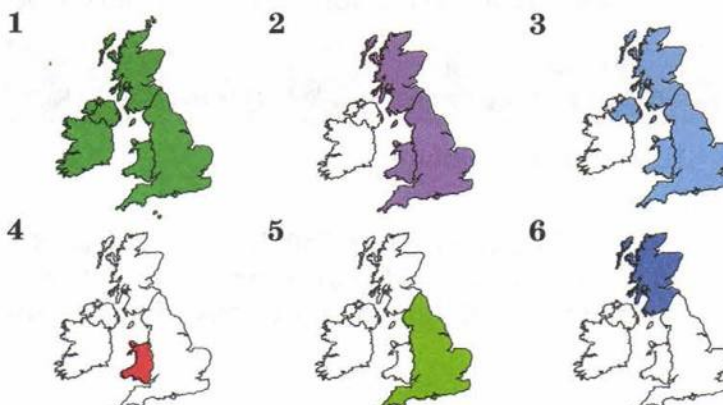
7 Read the text 'England or Great Britain?' again and analyse the use of articles with geographical names in it.

8 Do these place names need an article? Match the maps with the geographical names.

REMEMBER!

На географических картах артикли при географических наименованиях опускаются.

- A ___ England
- B ___ Scotland
- C ___ Wales
- D ___ Great Britain
- E ___ UK
- F ___ British Isles



Listening and speaking

- 9 © T055 Patrick, Daniel, Sophie and Tamsin will tell you more about their cities and countries. Look at the Great Britain poster, find the national flags and the symbols of their countries. Then look at the fact file in your Workbook, listen to the kids again and complete the fact file.



Reading and writing

- 10 Read the letter from Dasha who is spending her winter holidays in Dublin. Imagine your winter holidays in a European country. Write a letter to your friends.

To: The RAP journalists
Bristol Building, Bath Road, Bristol, Avon BN4 7YK

12 January — Dublin

Dear friends,

I'm spending the week in Dublin. It's fantastic! Every day I go to museums and art galleries. The food is also very good, but the weather's awful! It rains every day and it's cold. Sometimes it snows but not often.

See you soon,
Dasha

LANGUAGE FOCUS: Talking about weather

11 © T056 Listen and read.

What's the weather like in Bristol?



It's cold and it's cloudy.

What's the weather like in Dublin?



It's raining.

P Listen and repeat.

Speaking

12 In pairs, talk about the pictures using the words from the box.

Example:

A: What's the weather like in Chicago today?

B: It's foggy.

Chicago



London



Cairo



Sydney



Rome



San Francisco



São Paulo



New York



foggy
raining
hot
sunny
windy
cloudy
warm
snowing

Listening and writing

13 © T057 Listen to the girls speaking about the weather in their countries. Answer the question:

What are the names of the girls and where do they live?

Then listen to the text again and fill in the table in your Workbook.

Reading and speaking

- 14 Read the article from The RAP. What country is it about? What would you like to see there? Do you know the people in the portraits? What are they famous for?

The Emerald Isle

Have you ever heard of the Emerald Isle? Would you like to see forty shades of green? Then you should visit Ireland. Emerald Isle is the poetic name for Ireland due to its green countryside. It's a small country, but very beautiful with old traditions and rich history.

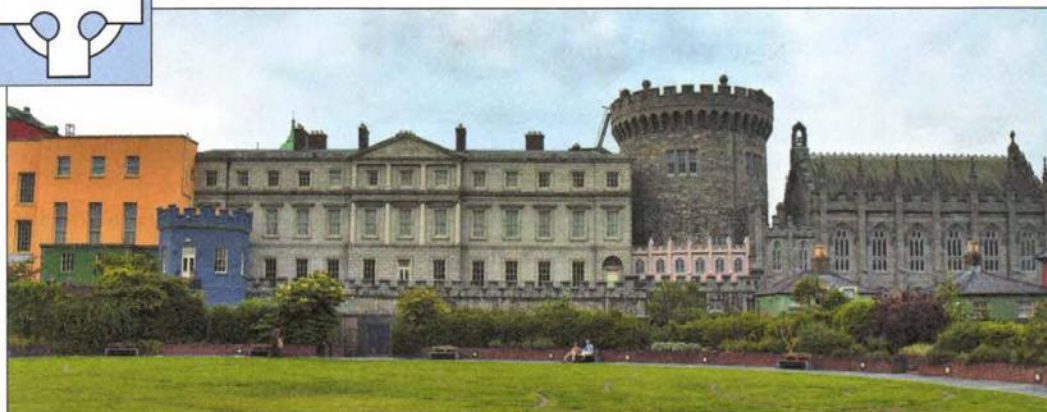
The capital of Ireland is Dublin. It is an international capital with all the warmth and hospitality of a smaller town. It is also a young city, with 50% of its population under the age of 27.

Dublin was founded more than a thousand years ago. There are many landmarks of the past there: churches and castles, squares and townhouses. Over the last decades much of Dublin's centre has changed because many new houses have been built there. Alongside historic buildings you'll discover grand new hotels and shopping centres, stunning new street architecture and a modern tramway system.

If you are interested in literature, the first place to visit is the Dublin Writers Museum. The museum's collection features three hundred years of books, letters, portraits and personal items belonging to many famous Dublin writers — George Bernard Shaw, Oscar Wilde and Jonathan Swift among them.

Vocabulary

emerald
hospitality
population
to found
decade
tramway system
to feature
due to sth

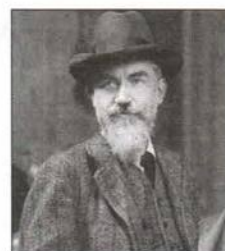


The RAP

Journey club



Oscar Wilde



Bernard Shaw



Jonathan Swift

- 15 Complete the sentences with the information from the article.

- 1 Ireland is often called the Emerald Isle because ____.
- 2 Dublin is a young city because ____.
- 3 The Dublin Writers Museum presents ____ and ____.
- 4 On the Dublin Ghost Bus Tour you will see ____ and ____.
- 5 Irish proverb 'A stranger is a friend you have yet to meet' shows their ____ and ____.

Grammar and writing

- 16 Look at the underlined words in the article. What part of speech are they? Read the rules from 'Think about Grammar', then find more examples in the article.

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Средства связи: союзы *and, but, so, because*

Письменный текст, в котором используются только короткие простые предложения, воспринимается как неестественный, неправильно построенный. С помощью союзов **and, but, so, because** можно связывать части предложений и сами предложения в тексте. Это необходимо для того, чтобы сделать письменный текст более понятным, чётко выразить свою мысль.

Используя союзы, мы можем:

- а) добавлять в предложение дополнительную информацию:
I've got a brother and a sister, **and** we all like to travel.
- б) давать для контраста другую информацию:
I can play the guitar, **but** I can't play the piano.
Ireland is a country small in size **but** rich in history and culture.
- в) объяснять причину:
I don't like winter **because** it's very cold.
- г) говорить о результате или делать вывод:
She loves films, **so** she watches TV every night.

- 17 Complete the article with *and, but, so, because*. Think about its title.

English weather is the most frequent topic of conversation. It doesn't rain every day of the year, ____ it's impossible to guarantee good ____ bad weather in any given month.

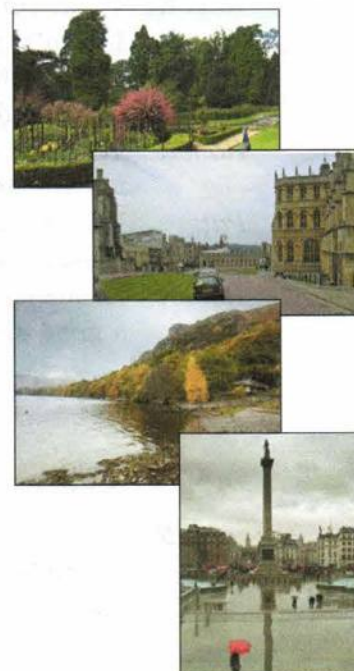
In summer most British people take their holidays ____ schools break up for the whole of August. The summer months have the best weather, ____ the gardens will be in full bloom.

March and April are the months when spring arrives and there is a good chance of fine weather, but some tourist attractions don't open until May.

In October and November autumn sets in and it often rains. It's a good time for wandering around because the leaves on the trees change to all shades of brown, red and orange.

December through to February is the winter period in Great Britain. In winter it's rather cold and often rains.

- 18 Write an article about weather in your region for The RAP.



8

Holidays and travelling

Listening and speaking

- 1 T058 Listen to the conversation without looking at the text. Then answer the questions:

Where was Pat when she phoned Trevor and Robert?
Why was she tired?

Listen and read. Check your answers.

Robert: What did you do last night?
Trevor: I watched TV.
Robert: What did you watch?
Trevor: I watched a documentary about leopards.
Robert: Did you enjoy it?
Trevor: Yes, I did. It was great!
(Phone rings).

Robert: Hello, The RAP.
Pat: Hello, is that Robert?
Robert: Yes, it is. Hey it's Pat!
Pat: Hello, Robert. How are you?
Robert: I'm fine. How about you?
Pat: I'm OK... a bit tired.
Robert: What time did you arrive?
Pat: I arrived in London at about eight o'clock last night.
And I got home at about twelve.
Robert: What time did you have dinner?
Pat: I didn't have any dinner.
I didn't have any money with me.
But I had a meal on a plane.
Robert: What time did you get up this morning?
Pat: I got up at half past seven.
That's why I'm tired.
Robert: Never mind, Pat. You can have a good sleep tonight.

Listen and repeat.



Vocabulary

- 2 Read the definitions from the Longman WordWise Dictionary and find these words and expressions in the text.

Longman WordWise Dictionary

1 *n* a serious film or television programme that gives facts about something. *We watched a about dinosaurs.*

2 *n* the main meal of the day which most people eat in the evening. *They had at 8. We're having fish for . Let's go out for (= eat at a restaurant) tonight.*

3 ____ n a time when you eat food, or the food that you eat then. *Would you like to come to our place on Sunday for a ____ ? Let's go out for a ____ tonight. We usually have our evening ____ at about 7 o'clock. What a delicious ____ !*

4 ____ n say this to tell someone that something does not matter.
— *What did you say?*
— *Oh, ____, it's not important.*

Listening and speaking

3 Pat went to Australia for her winter holidays. Look at the pictures of Pat's return journey to Bristol and read the sentences. Put them all in order and speak about Pat's journey.

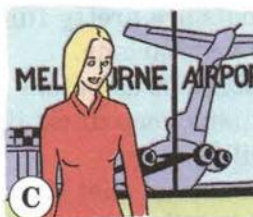
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
E										



A She watched a film on the plane.



B She had breakfast.



C She went to the airport in Melbourne.



D She washed and got dressed.



E Pat got up at eight o'clock.



F She got off the plane.



G She got on the plane.



H She arrived at the airport in London.



I She got on the train to Bristol.



J She left the house.



K She arrived home in Bristol.

© T059 Now listen and check your answers.

P Listen and repeat.

Grammar and speaking

4 In pairs, find all the verbs in the story about Pat's journey and give three forms of these verbs. Make up sentences with these verbs about your yesterday's morning.

arrive	have	wash	leave
get	watch	go	dress

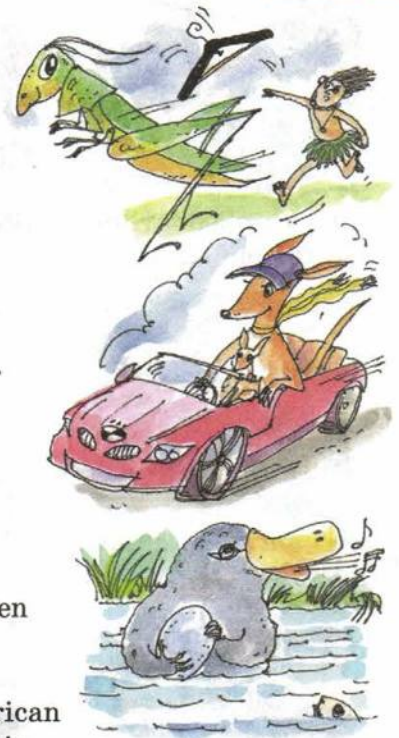
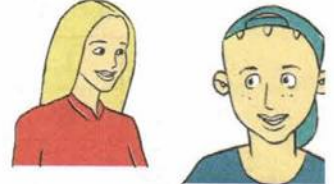
Speaking

- 5 Look at the pictures in Exercise 3 again and try to remember them. Close your books. Tell your partner about Pat's journey.

Reading

- 6 Read the dialogue. What topics are discussed in this conversation?

- Trevor:* It was your first time in Australia, wasn't it?
Pat: Oh, yes!
Trevor: And what are your first impressions of Australia?
Pat: It's an amazing country! Their summers are in winter. Australian animals are pretty funny. Their bears live in trees and are vegetarians.
Trevor: They are probably kept as pets.
Pat: No. The Australians keep duckbills as pets.
Trevor: What's a duckbill?
Pat: A duckbill is a mammal that lives in the water, lays eggs, has a duck's bill and sings like a nightingale.
Trevor: Something like 'get three for the price of one'!
Pat: Exactly. And Australia has the biggest grasshoppers in the world.
Trevor: Really? What are they called?
Pat: Kangaroos. The Australians hunt them with boomerangs. That's why male kangaroos are called 'boomers' in Australian slang.
Trevor: What's a boomerang?
Pat: It's a kind of a coat hanger. You throw it away and it comes back.
Trevor: What language do the Australians speak?
Pat: Their own variety of English. Australian English is spoken all over the country.
Trevor: Is Australian English different from British English?
Pat: Mmm... Yes, as different as British English from American English. The basic language is the same but the accent is different and some words and phrases are different. At least it's easy to understand. In Australia someone who is not particularly smart 'doesn't have enough brains to give himself a headache' or is 'lamb-brained'.
Trevor: Pretty straightforward, isn't it? Are you going to write an article about Australia today?
Pat: No, I'm invited to a party. See you tomorrow.
Trevor: See you later.



Vocabulary

basic	brain
smart	at least
pretty	mammal
own	grasshopper
particularly	nightingale
accent	coat hanger
slang	exactly
variety	

- 7 In pairs, write true and false statements about the dialogue. Ask the other students in your class to say which of them are **true** and which are **false**.
- 8 Read the dialogue from Exercise 6 and find all the verbs in the *Passive* in the text.

THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: The Passive Voice

Мы используем в предложении глаголы в форме страдательного залога (**the Passive Voice**), когда важно назвать само действие, не подчёркивая, кто в данной ситуации его совершает. В таких предложениях подлежащим является объект, на который это действие направлено.

Формы страдательного залога образуются с помощью:

- *вспомогательного глагола (auxiliary verb) to be* в нужной форме и времени;
- *причастия II (Participle II)*, образованного от смыслового глагола.

Present Simple Passive (Настоящее простое время, страдательный залог)			
	Auxiliary verb	Participle II	
I	am	invited	1 I'm invited to the party. (Я приглашён на праздник.)
he/she/it	is	called	2 What are they called ? (Как их зовут ?)
you/we/they	are	spoken	3 English is spoken all over Australia. (На английском говорят по всей Австралии.)
		taught	4 You are taught to be smart. (Вас учат быть умными.)
		kept	5 Duckbills are kept as pets. (Утконосов держат как домашних животных.)

Reading and grammar

- 9 Work in pairs. Read the questions. Do you know the answers? Ask your friend. Does he know the answers? Then read the answers. Look up the new words in a dictionary if you need to.

The RAP >> Forum: Research Question&Answers

The RAP

Question: Do people in different towns or cities of the UK have nicknames?

Answer: Yes, they do. For example, Londoners born within the sound of Bow Bells are called 'Cockneys'. (Bow Bells are the bells of St Mary Le Bow in Cheapside in the City of London). A person who lives in Tyneside (north east England) is called a 'Geordie'. The Beatles came from Liverpool, so they were 'Scouses'. And so on.

Question: What is GMT?

Answer: Greenwich, in London, is where you will find the Prime Meridian. It's the line that divides the Earth into East and West and from which the world's time is set. Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is the term used for the current time on this line. It is used as the basis for standard time in most countries of the world.

- 10 In pairs, find all the verbs in the *Passive*. Why are they used here?
- 11 Write 4 questions for The RAP quiz about the UK and Australia. Be ready to ask your friends these questions in class.

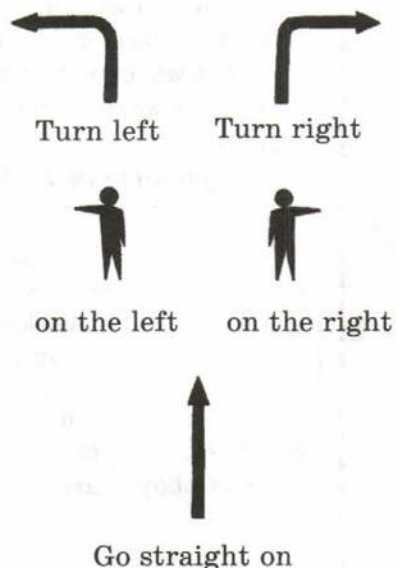
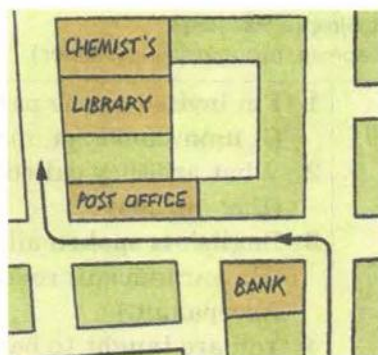
LANGUAGE FOCUS: Directions

12 © T060 Listen and read.

Nevita: Excuse me, where's the library, please?

Woman: Turn left at the bank, go straight on, then turn right at the post office and the library's on your right, next to the chemist's.

Nevita: Thanks very much.



Reading

13 Read the dialogues and look at the map on page 75. Then complete the dialogues and read them in pairs.

Dialogue 1

Tourist: Excuse me, could you tell me the way to Buckingham Palace, please?

Londoner: Yes, of course. Cross the bridge and ___ along Birdcage Walk past St James's Park. It is on your right. You can't miss it.

Tourist: Thank you very much.

Dialogue 2

Tourist: Excuse me, please. How can I get to Westminster Abbey?

Londoner: You can see it from here. Just cross Westminster Bridge and ___. You can't miss it.

Tourist: Thanks a lot.

Dialogue 3

Tourist: Excuse me, please. Could you tell me the way to St Paul's Cathedral?

Londoner: Cross the bridge, turn right and ___ Victoria Embankment. Turn ___ into New Bridge Street and then take the first turning ___. You will see it on your left.

Tourist: Thank you.

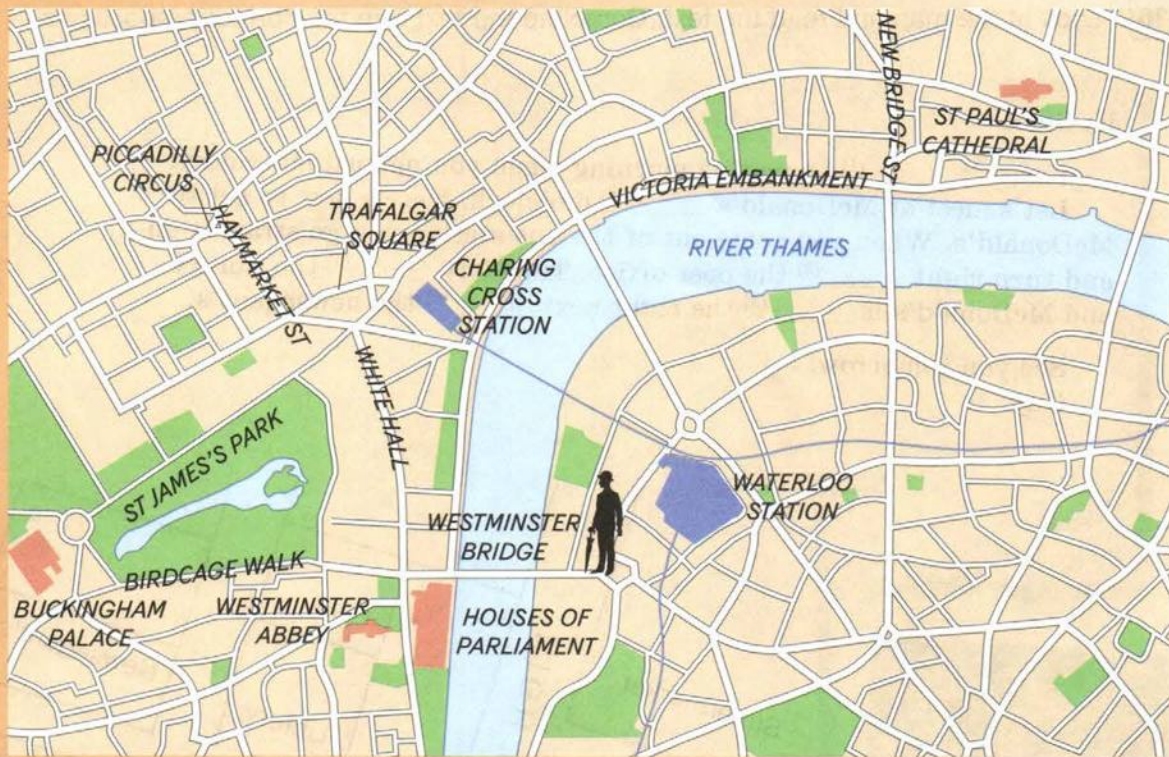
Writing

14 Write useful words and expressions from Exercises 12 and 13 in your Workbook under the title 'Asking the way'.

Speaking

15 In pairs, role-play conversations between a tourist and a Londoner asking and giving directions. Use the map on page 75. 'Tourists' can change their position on the map.

LONDON



Westminster Abbey



Trafalgar Square



St Paul's Cathedral



Houses of Parliament



White Hall



Buckingham Palace



Piccadilly Circus

Reading

- 16 Look at the map and read the text. Complete the text with the correct prepositions.

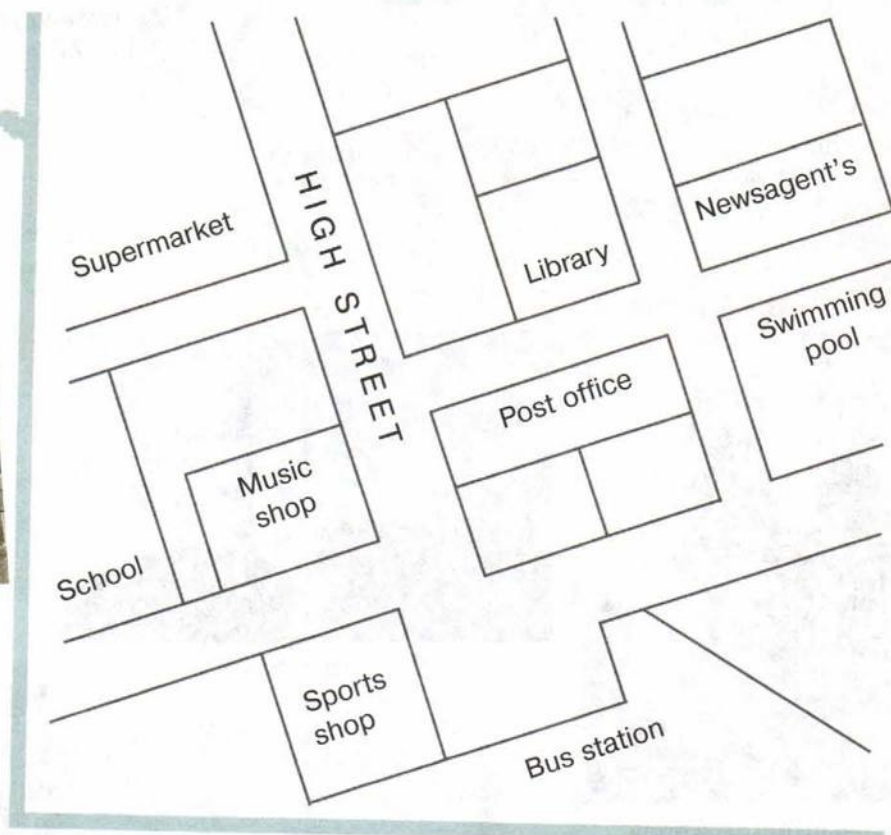
Hi Sam!

I wasn't _____⁽¹⁾ home this morning when you phoned me. Sorry!

Let's meet at McDonald's _____⁽²⁾ 6 o'clock. Here's how to get to McDonald's. When you come out of the bus station you go straight on and turn right _____⁽³⁾ the post office. Turn left _____⁽⁴⁾ the library and McDonald's is _____⁽⁵⁾ the right next _____⁽⁶⁾ the newsagent's.

See you tomorrow.

Guy



- Now show Guy's route on the map and find the correct building for McDonald's.

Listening

- 17 © T061 Listen and look at the map. Sam is at McDonald's. Where does he want to go?

- 18 Read the text and say what Robert Burns is famous for.

Robert Burns

(25 January 1759 — 21 July 1796)

Robert Burns is the national poet of Scotland and Scotland's best-loved bard. His poetry and songs have never been out of fashion. Translations have made him a classic in other countries.

Burns wrote in the Scots language and in English. He preserved the Scots language in literary form and greatly contributed to the development of Scottish national culture. His birthday, January 25, is the annual occasion of 'Burns Night' festivities.

Burns devoted the last years of his life to the song tradition and collected folk songs. The traditional song of the Scottish people impressed him greatly and its tune, as he himself wrote, thrilled his soul. Robert Burns turned the original words into a beautiful poem, a song that has conquered the world.

Auld Lang Syne written by Robert Burns is sung by people at New Year parties from London and New York to Tokyo. *Auld Lang Syne* means 'Long, Long Ago'. It is a song of love and kindness of days gone by. When people sing it they take their neighbours' hands, and move to the rhythm of the tune. This gives a feeling of love and friendship which can never stay in the past and is taken into the future.



The RAP

Reading is fun

- 19 © T062 Listen to the poem. Read a part of the original poem and its Russian translation. Do you like the translation?

Auld Lang Syne

Should old acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind?
Should old acquaintance be forgot,
And auld lang syne?
We two have run about the slopes
And pulled the daisies fine;
But we've wandered many a weary foot
Since auld lang syne.
We two have paddled in the stream,
From morning sun till dine;
But seas between us broad have roared
Since auld lang syne.

Старая дружба

Забыть ли старую любовь
И не грустить о ней?
Забыть ли старую любовь
И дружбу прежних дней?
С тобой топтали мы вдвоём
Траву родных полей,
Но не один крутой подъём
Мы взяли с юных дней.
Переплывали мы не раз
С тобой через ручей.
Но море разделило нас,
Товарищ юных дней...
(Перевод С.Я. Маршака)

Vocabulary

to impress	original	to conquer
to preserve	bard	to contribute
to devote	tongue	annual
occasion	soul	

- Find other translations on the Internet. Which do you like the best? Try to translate one of the stanzas yourself.

Reading and speaking

- 20 What winter holidays and festivals in Russia and abroad do you know about? Find in this calendar a winter holiday you like and read about it. Then tell your friend about it.

Winter holidays calendar

December 25

United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia, the USA:

Christmas Day

The Christmas story comes from the Bible. The Nativity scene — the birth of Jesus Christ — is very important in a true celebration of Christmas. At Christmas time you can see it in most Christian countries. Christmas is a time for rejoicing, merry-making, giving presents and feasting.



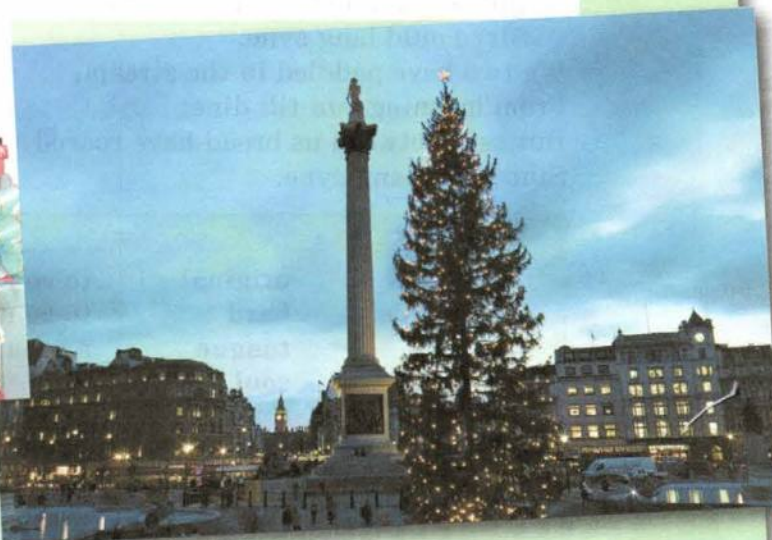
December 26

United Kingdom, New Zealand & Australia:

Boxing Day

It's a public holiday which gives the opportunity to relax after celebrating Christmas.

Traditionally on this day postmen, errand boys and servants of various kinds were given Christmas boxes with presents and/or money.



January 1

United Kingdom, Australia, the USA, Russia:

New Year's Day

In England the New Year is not as widely celebrated as Christmas. The British usually go to a New Year's dance in a hotel or dance hall. On January 1 Americans visit friends and relatives. Many Americans watch the Tournament of Roses parade in Pasadena, California on TV. In California January is a warm sunny month with lots of flowers. However, the Russians have the longest New Year holidays in the world: they last 5 days and then comes another official holiday — Russian Christmas.



January 7

Russian Christmas

The Russian Orthodox Church uses the old calendar for church festivals. The difference between the modern and old calendar is 13 days. That is why Russians celebrate Christmas on January 7 and other countries celebrate it on December 25.

January 13

Russian 'Old New Year'

Because of these different calendars many Russians celebrate the New Year twice! TV repeats New Year programmes, people prepare special food, and we are just happy to have another celebration.



Vocabulary

- 21** Do you remember the difference between 'holiday' and 'festival'? Read the definitions of these words. Try to explain in Russian the difference between 'holiday' and 'festival'. Give your examples of Russian holidays and festivals.

holiday	a) day of rest from work b) (often plural) period of rest from work
festival	a) (day or season for) rejoicing; public celebrations b) series of performances (music, ballet etc.) given usually once a year

Project idea

- 22** Would you like to have a New Year party at school? You can organise an international party showing traditions of different countries. Do some research using the Internet and decide what you can do at the party: sing 'Auld Lang Syne', listen to Christmas carols, eat special food... or do something else. Make a poster with the invitation and the programme of the party.

Consolidation 2

Listening and speaking

- 1 T063 Where are they going? Listen to the conversations, look at the photos of Moscow landmarks and decide where these people are going.

Dialogue 1	Dialogue 2	Dialogue 3

- 2 Revise the list of useful words and phrases 'Asking the way'. In pairs, role-play conversations between a tourist asking the way and a Muscovite giving directions. Use the map on page 81. 'Tourists' can change their position on the map.

Pronunciation

- 3 T064 Listen and read the words with *th*.

A	B
the /ð/	thirty /θ/

- Listen and match the words with **A** or **B**.

___ this ___ think ___ thirteen ___ their
 ___ these ___ Thursday ___ they ___ there

- Listen and check.

- P** Listen and repeat.

Reading and speaking

- 4 Read the text. Fill in the gaps with *the*, *a* or *no article*.

___ autonomous Tatarstan republic is situated in ___ western Russia. ___ Tatarstan republic has its own capital city. It is ___ Kazan, ___ capital and major historic, cultural and economic centre of ___ republic. ___ Kazan is located on the left bank of ___ Volga River where ___ Kazanka River joins it, eighty-five kilometers north of ___ Kama tributary.

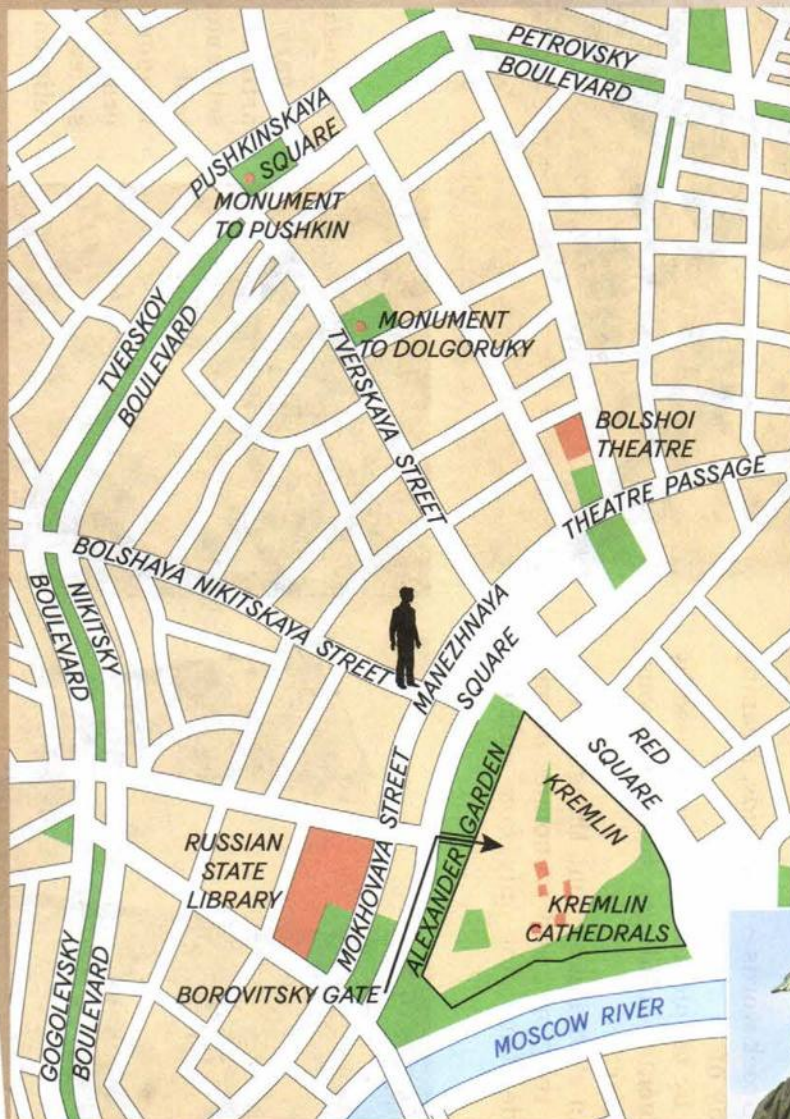
The city has ___ beautiful Kremlin. Major monuments in ___ Kremlin are ___ Annunciation Cathedral and ___ mysterious Soyembika Tower, named after the last queen of ___ Kazan. ___ Central Kazan is divided into two districts by ___ Bolag canal and ___ Lake Kaban.

One of the most famous buildings in ___ central Kazan is ___ former 'Smolentzev and Shmelev' tea house and hotel, now ___ Shalyapin Palace Hotel. It is located on ___ Universitetskaya Street, at the corner of ___ Universitetskaya and ___ Bauman Street.

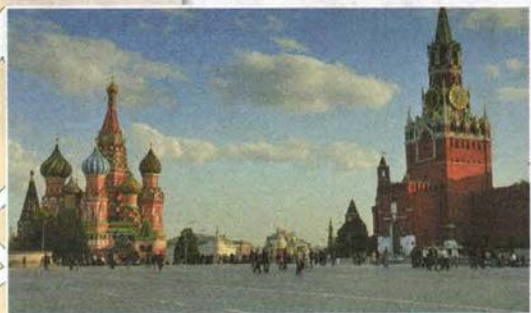


- 5 Tell your friend what you have learned about Kazan.

MOSCOW



The Kremlin Cathedrals



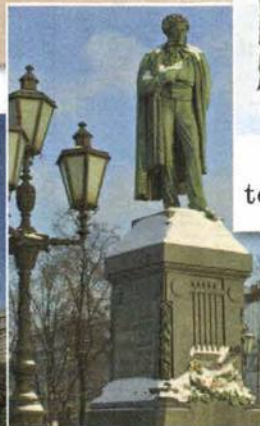
Red Square



Tverskaya Street



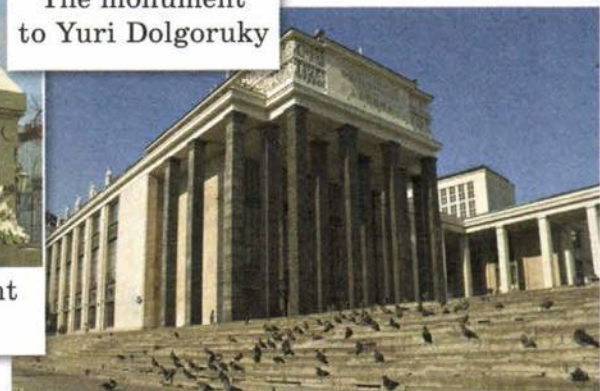
The monument to Yuri Dolgoruky



The monument to Pushkin



The Bolshoi Theatre



The Russian State Library

DIALOGUE OF CULTURES (1)

Cultures vary not only from nation to nation but also from century to century. How do we learn about early cultures?

1 Read the text and answer the following questions:

- What science helps us to learn about early cultures?
- Why is it called that?
- What is an artifact?
- What is the main question modern archaeologists are interested in?

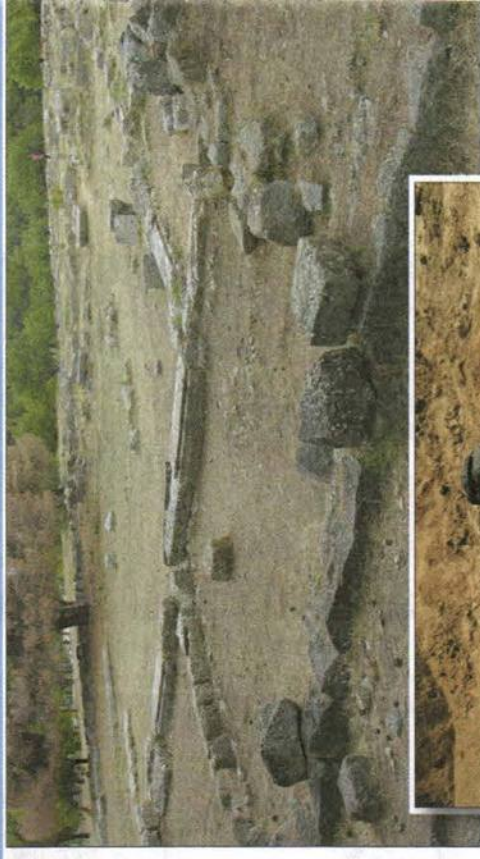
Archaeology helps us

Archaeology is the scientific study of the material remains of mankind's past.

The word *archaeology* is derived from two Greek words — *archaios*, meaning 'ancient', and *logia*, meaning 'science' or 'study of'.

Archaeology studies both the things made by people and the things used by them. All the things made by people (settlements, buildings, tools, weapons, ornamental objects, and clothes) are called **artifacts**.

Originally archaeologists were interested in studying ancient things. Later, archaeologists became interested in societies, religions, and economies of past cultures. Modern archaeology wants to understand not only *how* cultures change, but also *why* they change.



Vocabulary

to vary
artifact
settlement
tool
weapon
ornament
society
religion



paper

metal

papyrus

birch bark

stone

бумага металл

папирус

береста камень



2 Look at the pictures of writing materials used by ancient peoples and give a name to each of them. Which of them was most popular in ancient Russia?

3 Quickly read the text and give a Russian title to it.

Russian birch bark writings

One of the greatest archeological sensations of the 20th century was the discovery of birch bark documents in Novgorod in 1951. Later, more than 1,000 similar documents were discovered in Staraya Russa, Smolensk, Torzhok, Pskov, Tver, Moscow and Ryazan.

Most documents are ordinary letters by different people. They tell us about everyday life in those times. They also show that many people in old Russia knew how to read and write. This discovery changed traditional ideas about the education and culture of Russians in the 11th–15th centuries.

One of the most interesting birch bark documents is a kind of pupil's 'Activity Book'. It is a spelling lesson and some drawings made by a boy named Onfim. He was probably 6 or 7 at the time.

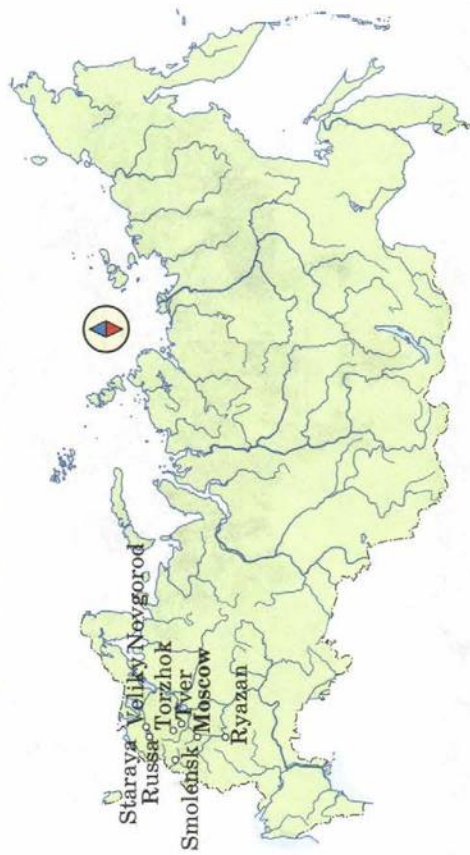
4 Answer the following questions:

- When were the birch bark writings first discovered?
- What kind of documents are they?
- When were these documents written?
- What do these documents tell us about life in ancient Russia?

5 Look at the photo of birch bark document No. 202. Discuss it with your friend.



Birch bark document No. 202



DIALOGUE OF CULTURES (2)

1 Do the quiz with your friend and then discuss difficult questions with the class.

Discovering Australia

1 The sea explorers from Europe called this land 'terra australis'. *Terra* means 'land' in Latin but what is the meaning of *australis*?

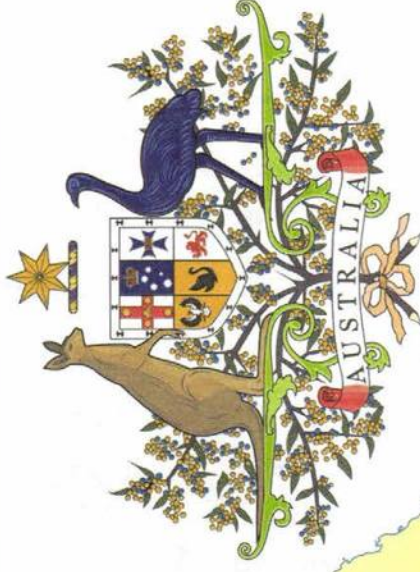
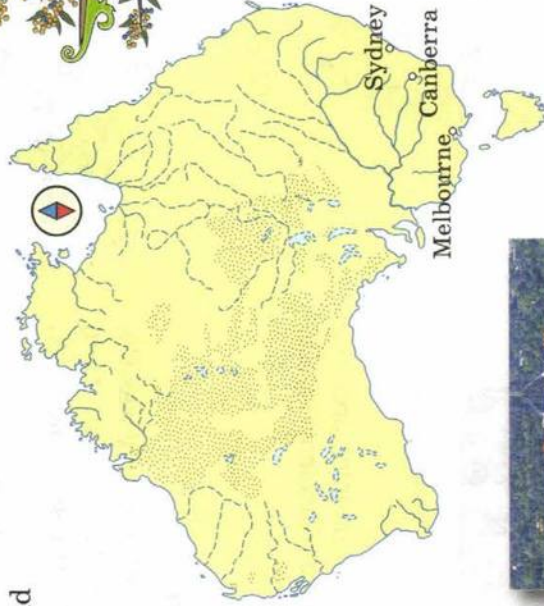
- a) different
- b) southern
- c) wonderful

2 Australia is a country and it is a continent. How does it compare with other continents and countries?

- a) It is the largest.
- b) It is the smallest.
- c) It is the sixth-largest.

3 What is the capital of Australia? You can use the map.

- a) Canberra
- b) Sydney
- c) Melbourne



4 What is the largest city in Australia?

- a) Canberra
- b) Sydney
- c) Melbourne

5 What building can you find on many postcards of Sydney?

- a) TV Tower
- b) National Library
- c) Sydney Opera House

6 What season is Christmas in Australia?

- a) Winter
- b) Summer
- c) Autumn



- 7 What do they call the desert in Central Australia?
- Jungle
 - Forest
 - Outback

- 8 Which of these are the hottest months in Australia?

- January and February
- July and August
- March and April

- 9 How fast can a kangaroo run?

- 20 km per hour
- 40 km per hour
- 30 km per hour

- 10 Which of these animals did not live in Australia until the Europeans arrived there?

- crocodile
- kangaroo
- rabbit

- 11 What is the name for the large Australian bird that cannot fly?

- emu
- ostrich
- goose



Vocabulary

masterpiece	to raise
architect	to borrow
ethnographer	extra
naturalist	lottery

2

Read the texts and learn more about Australia.

Did you know...

...what building looks like a sailing ship?

One of the architectural masterpieces of the modern world is Sydney Opera House. Its white curved roof looks like the sails of a ship sailing in the waters of Sydney Harbour.

The building was designed by the Danish architect John Utzon. The construction began in 1957 and was finished 16 years later. The actual cost was 14 times more than originally planned. A series of Opera House lotteries was organised to raise extra money.



...what words were borrowed by Russian and English from Australian native languages?

Linguists say that the word 'kangaroo' came into English as early as 1770 at the time of the first expedition of Captain Cook. 'Boomerang' was borrowed later — about 1830. Both words came into Russian directly from Australian native languages due to the expeditions of Miklouho-Maclay, a famous Russian explorer. Miklouho-Maclay was also a naturalist and an ethnographer. His exploits made him something of a legend during his lifetime.



3

Tell your friend what you now know about Australia.

4

Make a quiz on New Zealand. Use Exercise 1 as an example. You may ask your parents for help, if necessary. Then do the quiz with your friends in class.



Vocabulary

Условные обозначения

adj (*adjective*) — прилагательное

adv (*adverb*) — наречие

AmE (*American English*) — американский вариант английского языка

aux. v (*auxiliary verb*) — вспомогательный глагол

BrE (*British English*) — британский вариант английского языка

comparative — сравнительная степень

conj (*conjunction*) — союз

interj (*interjection*) — междометие

n (*noun*) — существительное

pl (*plural*) — множественное число

pp (*past participle*) — причастие прошедшего времени, 3-я форма глагола

prep (*preposition*) — предлог

pron (*pronoun*) — местоимение

pt (*past tense*) — прошедшее время

superlative — превосходная степень

v (*verb*) — глагол

сокр. — сокращённо

см. — смотри

Аа

a /ə/ *неопределённый артикль*

abandoned /ə'bændənd/ *adj* заброшенный, покинутый

ability /ə'bɪləti/ *n* способность, возможность делать что-л.

aboard /ə'bɔ:d/ *adv* на борту (корабля, самолёта); внутри (поезда, автомобиля и т. д.)

about /ə'baʊt/ *prep* о

academic year /ækədə'mɪk 'jɪə/ *n* учебный год

access /'ækses/ *n* доступ к чему-л.

accent /'æksənt/ *n* акцент

accustomed (to) /ə'kʌstəm/ *adj* привыкший, привычный

achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ *n* достижение, успех

actor /'æktə/ *n* актёр

actress /'æktɪs/ *n* актриса

add /æd/ *v* добавлять

address /ə'dres/ *n* 1) адрес 2) обращение

admire /əd'maɪə/ *v* любоваться; восторгаться

advertisement /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/ *n* объявление, реклама

advice /əd'vaɪs/ *n* совет

advise /əd'vaɪz/ *v* советовать

affirmative /ə'fɜ:mətɪv/ *adj* утвердительный

after /'ɑ:ftə/ *adv* после

afternoon /'ɑ:ftə'nu:n/ *n* день

afterwards /'ɑ:ftəwɜ:dz/ *adv* после

again /ə'geɪn/ *adv* снова

against /ə'geɪnst/ *prep* против

age /eɪdʒ/ *n* возраст

agency /'eɪdʒnsɪ/ *n* агентство

travel agency туристическое агентство

aid /eɪd/ 1. *n* помощь. 2. *v* помогать, оказывать поддержку

aide /eɪd/ *n* помощник

air /eə/ *n* воздух

alive /ə'laɪv/ *adj* живой, в живых; действующий

all /ɔ:l/ *adj* весь, вся, всё; целый

all over the world по всему миру

all right всё в порядке

allow /ə'laʊ/ *v* позволять, разрешать

almost /'ɔ:lməʊst/ *adv* почти

alone /ə'ləʊn/ *adj* единственный; один, сам

already /ɔ:l'redɪ/ *adv* уже

also /ɔːlsəʊ/ *adv* тоже, так же
although /ɔːlðəʊ/ *conj* хотя, несмотря на
always /ɔːlweɪz/ *adv* всегда
American /əˈmɛrɪkən/ 1. *adj* американский
 2. *n* американец, американка
amputate /ˈæmpjuteɪt/ *v* ампутировать
an /ən/ *см. a*
ancient /ˈeɪnʃnt/ *adj* древний, античный
and /ænd/ /ənd/ *prep* и
angry /ˈæŋɡrɪ/ *adj* сердитый, недовольный
animal /ˈænɪml/ *n* животное
annual /ˈænjʊəl/ *adj* ежегодный
another /əˈnʌðə/ *adj* ещё один, другой
 (такой же)
answer /ˈɑːnsə/ *n* ответ
anxious /ˈæŋkʃəs/ *adj* взволнованный, обес-
 покоенный
any /eni/ *pron* какой-либо, какой-нибудь,
 любой
anyway /eniweɪ/ *adv* в любом случае
appear /əˈpiə/ *v* казаться
apple /æpl/ *n* яблоко
application form /ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃn fɔːm/ *n* анкета;
 заявление
apply /əˈplaɪ/ *v* 1) обращаться с просьбой
 2) применять, употреблять для чего-л.
apply for просить что-л.
approach /əˈprəʊtʃ/ 1. *n* 1) приближение; на-
 ступление 2) подход, подъезд, подступ
 2. *v* подходить, приближаться
approximately /əˈprɒksɪmətli/ *adv* примерно,
 приблизительно
April /ˈeɪprəl/ *n* апрель
aquarium /əˈkwɛəriəm/ *n* аквариум
architect /ˈɑːkɪtekt/ *n* архитектор
area /ˈeəriə/ *n* территория, область
arm /ɑːm/ *n* рука
armchair /ˈɑːmtʃeə/ *n* кресло
around /əˈraʊnd/ *adv* вокруг
arrest /əˈrest/ *v* арестовывать
arrive /əˈraɪv/ *v* прибывать, приезжать
 arrive at достигать (места назначе-
 ния); приходить (к выводу)
art /ɑːt/ *n* искусство
article /ˈɑːtɪkl/ *n* статья
artefact /ˈɑːtɪfækt/ *n* артефакт
artist /ˈɑːtɪst/ *n* художник

as /æz/ /əz/ *prep* как, в качестве
ask /ɑːsk/ *v* спрашивать
asleep /əˈslɪp/ *adj* уснувший, спящий
assembly /əˈsembli/ *n* собрание
assign /əˈsaɪn/ *v* назначать, определять,
 устанавливать
astronomy /əˈstrɒnəmi/ *n* астрономия
athletic /æθˈletɪk/ *adj* атлетический
attractive /əˈtræktɪv/ *adj* привлекательный
August /ˈɔːɡəst/ *n* август
aunt /ɑːnt/ *n* тётя
Australian /bɒˈstreɪliən/ 1. *adj* австралийский
 2. *n* австралиец, австралийка
author /ˈɔːθə/ *n* автор
autumn /ˈɔːtəm/ *n* осень
available /əˈveɪləbl/ *adj* доступный; подхо-
 дящий
awake /əˈweɪk/ *adj* бодрствующий
away /əˈweɪ/ *prep* в противоположную
 сторону
awful /ˈɔːfl/ *adj* ужасный

Bb

bad /bæd/ *adj* плохой
ban /bæn/ *n* запрет, запрещение
banana /bəˈnɑːnə/ *n* банан
bank /bæŋk/ *n* банк
bard /bɑːd/ *n* поэт, певец; бард
basic /ˈbeɪsɪk/ *adj* главный, основной,
 базисный
basketball /ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl/ *n* баскетбол
bathroom /ˈbɑːθruːm/ *n* ванная
bathtub /ˈbɑːθtʌb/ *n* ванна
battery /ˈbætəri/ *n* батарейка
battle /ˈbætl/ *n* битва, сражение
be /bi/ /bɪ/ *aux. v* (*pt was/were; pp been*)
 1) быть 2) находиться 3) являться
be born быть рождённым
be married быть женатым/замужем
beach /biːtʃ/ *n* 1) берег моря 2) пляж
beautiful /ˈbjʊtɪfəl/ *adj* красивый
because /biˈkɒz/ *conj* потому что
become /biˈkʌm/ *v* становиться
bed /bed/ *n* кровать
bedroom /ˈbedruːm/ *n* спальня
before /bɪˈfɔː/ *prep* до, раньше, перед

begin /bi'gɪn/ *v* (*pt* began; *pp* begun)

начинать

beginning /bi'gɪnɪŋ/ *n* начало

behind /bi'haɪnd/ **1.** *prep* за, сзади, позади

2. *adv* сзади, позади

believe /bi'li:v/ *v* верить

belong /bi'lɒŋ/ *v* принадлежать

belt /belt/ *n* ремень

best /best/ *adj* *superlative of good*

best wishes наилучшие пожелания

between /bi'twi:n/ **1.** *prep* между **2.** *adv* между

bicycle /'baɪsɪkl/ (*сокр.* bike) *n* велосипед

big /bɪɡ/ *n* большой

bill /bɪl/ *n* клюв

biography /baɪ'ɒɡrəfi/ *n* биография

biologist /baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/ *n* биолог

biology /baɪ'ɒlədʒi/ *n* биология

birthday /'bɜ:θdeɪ/ *n* день рождения

biscuit /'bɪskɪt/ *n* печенье

bit /bɪt/ *n* кусочек; частица, небольшое количество

a bit немного, чуть-чуть, слегка

black /blæk/ *adj* чёрный

blind /blaɪnd/ *adj* слепой

blow /bləʊ/ *v* (*pt* blew, *pp* blown) **1)** дуть

2) гнать (ветром), уносить

blow up **1)** надувать **2)** взрывать

blue /blu:/ *adj* голубой

blues /blu:z/ *n* блюз

boat /bəʊt/ *n* лодка

bonfire /'bɒnfɑɪə/ *n* костёр

book /bʊk/ *n* книга

bookcase /'bʊkkeɪs/ *n* книжный шкаф

booking /'bʊkɪŋ/ *n* резервирование

boring /'bɔ:ɪŋ/ *adj* скучный

borrow /'bɒrəʊ/ *v* заимствовать

botany /'bɒtəni/ *n* ботаника

both /bəʊθ/ *pron* оба, обе

boy /bɔɪ/ *n* мальчик

brain /breɪn/ *n* мозг

branch /brɑ:ntʃ/ *n* ветка, ветвь

bread /bred/ *n* хлеб

breakfast /'brekfəst/ *n* завтрак

breathe /bri:ð/ *v* дышать

brilliant /'brɪljənt/ *n* бриллиант

bring /brɪŋ/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* brought) приносить, доставлять

British /'brɪtɪʃ/ **1.** *adj* британский **2.** *n* британец, британка

brochure /'brəʊʃə/ *n* каталог; брошюра

broom /bru:m/ *n* веник, метла

brother /'brʌðə/ *n* брат

brother-in-law /'brʌðəɪn,lɔ:/ *n* **1)** зять (муж сестры) **2)** шурин (брат жены) **3)** свояк (муж свояченицы) **4)** деверь (брат мужа)

brown /braʊn/ *adj* коричневый

budgerigar /'bʌdʒəɪɡɑ:/ (*сокр.* budgie /'bʌdʒɪ/) *n* волнистый попугайчик

build /bɪld/ **1.** *v* строить **2.** *n* телосложение

builder /'bɪldə/ *n* строитель

building /'bɪldɪŋ/ *n* здание

bull /bʊl/ *n* бык

bungalow /'bʌŋɡələʊ/ *n* бунгало

burn /bɜ:n/ **1.** *n* ожог **2.** *v* (*pt* burned, *pp* burnt) жечь, сжигать

bus /bʌs/ *n* автобус

business /'bɪznəs/ *n* бизнес, коммерческая деятельность

businessman /'bɪznəsmæn/ *n* бизнесмен, предприниматель

busy /'bɪzi/ *adj* занятый

but /bʌt/ /bət/ **1.** *conj* но, а, однако

2. *prep* кроме, за исключением

buy /baɪ/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* bought) покупать

Сс

café /'kæfeɪ/ *n* кафе

cage /keɪdʒ/ *n* клетка

cake /keɪk/ *n* пирожное; торт

calculate /'kælkjuleɪt/ *v* вычислять, подсчитывать

call /kɔ:l/ *v* **1)** называть **2)** звонить; вызывать

camera /'kæmərə/ *n* камера; фотоаппарат

camouflage /'kæməflɑ:ʒ/ *n* камуфляж, маскировка

can /kæn/ /kən/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* could) мочь; уметь, быть способным

cancer /'kænsə/ *n* рак

capital /'kæpɪtəl/ *n* столица

captain /'kæptɪn/ *n* капитан

car /kɑ:g/ *n* машина

careful /'keəfl/ *adj* 1) аккуратный, точный
 2) осторожный, осмотрительный
carrot /'kærət/ *n* морковь
carry /'kæpi/ *v* нести, относить
carry out выполнять, осуществлять,
 претворять в жизнь
cartoon /kɑ:'tu:n/ *n* 1) карикатура
 2) мультфильм
cashier /kæ'ʃiə/ *n* кассир
cassette /kə'set/ *n* кассета
casual /'kæʒuəl/ *adj* свободный, неофици-
 альный, повседневный
catch /kætʃ/ *v* ловить
CD /si:'di/ *n* компакт-диск
CD player плеер для компакт-дисков
celebration /selə'breɪʃən/ *n* празднование;
 празднество, торжества
cellar /'selə/ *n* подвал
centre /'sentə/ *n* центр
century /'sentʃəri/ *n* столетие, век
chamber /'tʃeɪmbə/ *n* комната
championship /'tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/ *n* чемпионат,
 соревнование
chance /tʃɑ:ns/ *n* шанс
channel /'tʃænl/ *n* 1) канал 2) полоса частот,
 канал (радиопередачи)
charity /'tʃærɪtɪ/ *n pl* благотворительное
 учреждение
chart /tʃɑ:t/ *n* 1) график, диаграмма
 2) таблица, схема
cheat /tʃi:t/ *v* жульничать, мошенничать;
 списывать
check /tʃek/ *n* проверять
cheese /tʃi:z/ *n* сыр
chemist's /'kemɪsts/ *n* аптека
chemistry /'kemɪstri/ *n* химия (школьный
 предмет)
chicken /'tʃɪkn/ *n* цыплёнок
chimpanzee /tʃɪm'pænzɪ:/ *n* шимпанзе
Chinese /tʃaɪ'nɪz/ 1. *adj* китайский
 2. *n* китаец, китаянка
chips /tʃɪps/ *n pl* жареный картофель фри
chocolate /tʃɒklət/ *n* шоколад
Christmas /'krɪsməs/ *n* Рождество
chubby /tʃʌbi/ *adj* круглолицый, полнощёкий
church /tʃɜ:tʃ/ *n* церковь
cinema /'sɪnəmə/ *n* кинотеатр

citizen /'sɪtɪzn/ *n* гражданин
classical /'klæsɪkl/ *adj* классический
classmate /'klɑ:smeɪt/ *n* одноклассник
clean /kli:n/ 1. *adj* чистый 2. *v* чистить
clever /'klevə/ *adj* умный
closed /kləʊzd/ *adj* закрытый
cloth /klɒθ/ *n* 1) ткань 2) скатерть
clothes /'kləʊðz/ *n* одежда
cloudy /'klaʊdi/ 1. *adj* облачный,
 пасмурный 2. *adv* облачно
coach /kəʊtʃ/ *n* тренер
coast /kəʊst/ *n* побережье
coat /kəʊt/ *n* пальто
coat hanger вешалка-плечики для
 пальто
cobra /'kəʊbrə/ *n* кобра
coffee /'kɒfi/ *n* кофе
coin /kɔɪn/ *n* монета
cold /kəʊld/ *n* холодный
collect /kə'lekt/ *v* собирать, коллекцио-
 нировать
collection /kə'leɪʃn/ *n* коллекция
colour /'kʌlə/ *n* цвет
combat /'kɒmbæt/ *n* бой, сражение
come /kʌm/ *v* (*pt* came, *pp* come)
 приходить, приезжать
come back here вернуться сюда
come in входить (в помещение),
 прибывать куда-л., включиться
 в дискуссию
come over here заходи/иди сюда
comedy /kɒmədi/ *n* комедия
comic /'kɒmɪk/ *adj* комический
common /'kɒmən/ *adj* общий
company /'kʌmpəni/ *n* компания
comparison /kəm'pærɪsn/ *n* сравнение
competition /kəm'petɪʃn/ *n* соревнование
complain /kəm'pleɪn/ *v* жаловаться
complimentary /kəm'plɪ'mentɪ/ *adj*
 бесплатный, дополнительный
composition /kəm'pəʒɪʃn/ *n* 1) составление,
 построение 2) композиция
concert /'kɒnsət/ *n* концерт
conquer /'kɒŋkə/ *v* завоёвывать, покорять
conductor /kən'dʌktə/ *n* дирижёр
conflict /'kɒnflikt/ *n* конфликт,
 конфронтация

congratulations /kənˌgrætʃʊˈleɪʃns/ *n pl*

поздравления

consist /kənˈsɪst/ *v* состоять

consist of состоять (из)

constitutional /kənˈstɪtjuːʃənəl/ *adj* конституционный

contact /ˈkɒntækt/ **1. n** контакт

2. v связываться (по телефону)

contestant /kənˈtestənt/ *n* участник соревнования

continental /kɒntɪˈnɛntl/ *adj* континентальный

contribute /kənˈtrɪbjʊt/ *v* вносить вклад; содействовать

convenient /kənˈviːniənt/ *adj* удобный

conversation /kɒnvəˈseɪʃn/ *n* разговор, беседа

cook /kʊk/ *v* готовить

corn /kɔːn/ *n* зерно

correctly /kəˈrektli/ *adv* правильно

correspondent /kɒrəˈspɒndənt/ *n* корреспондент, обозреватель, журналист

cost /kɒst/ **1. n** стоимость, цена **2. v** стоить

cotton /ˈkɒtn/ *n* хлопко́к

count /kaʊnt/ *v* считать

country /ˈkʌntri/ *n* страна; сельская местность

countryside /ˈkʌntrisaɪd/ *n* сельская местность

courage /ˈkʌrɪdʒ/ *n* бесстрашие, мужество, отвага

cousin /ˈkʌzn/ *n* двоюродный брат/двоюродная сестра, кузен/кузина

cover /ˈkʌvə/ *n* обложка

crack /kræk/ *v* 1) трещать, скрежетать, скрипеть 2) давать трещину, трескаться

create /kriˈeɪt/ *v* создавать

creation /kriˈeɪʃn/ *n* творение, создание

creep /kriːp/ *v* ползти

crisps (*BrE*) /krɪspz/ *n pl* чипсы

criticize /ˈkrɪtɪsaɪz/ *v* критиковать

crocodile /ˈkrɒkədail/ *n* крокодил

crowded /ˈkraʊdɪd/ *adj* людный

crown /kraʊn/ *n* корона

cruel /ˈkruːəl/ *adj* жестокий; грубый

cruelty /ˈkruːəlti/ *n* жестокость; грубость

cub /kʌb/ *n* волчонок

cup /kʌp/ *n* чашка

cupboard /ˈkʌbəd/ *n* буфет, шкаф

cure /kjʊə/ **1. n** лекарство **2. v** лечить

curly /kɜːli/ *v* кудрявый

current /ˈkʌrənt/ *n* текущий, данный, современный

currency /ˈkʌrənsi/ *n* валюта, деньги

cut /kʌt/ *v* отрезать

Dd

dad /dæd/ *n* отец, папа

daily /ˈdeɪli/ *adj* ежедневный

dance /dɑːns/ **1. v** танцевать **2. n** танец

Dane /deɪn/ *n* датчанин, датчанка

danger /ˈdeɪndʒə/ *n* опасность

dangerous /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/ *adj* опасный

Danish /ˈdeɪnɪʃ/ *adj* датский

dark /dɑːk/ *adj* тёмный

date /deɪt/ *n* дата

date of birth дата рождения

daughter /ˈdɔːtə/ *n* дочь

daughter-in-law /ˈdɔːtəɪn,lɔː/ *n* жена сына, невестка, сноха

day /deɪ/ *n* день

deaf /def/ *adj* глухой

December /dɪˈsembə/ *n* декабрь

decade /ˈdekeɪd/ *n* десятилетие

decide /dɪˈsaɪd/ *v* решать

decorated /ˈdekəreɪtɪd/ *adj* украшенный

delicious /dɪˈlɪʃəs/ *adj* очень вкусный

depart /dɪˈpaːt/ *v* отправляться

depend /dɪˈpend/ *v* 1) зависеть 2) полагаться

depend on зависеть (от)

describe /dɪˈskraɪb/ *v* описывать

description /dɪˈskrɪpʃn/ *n* описание

desk /desk/ *n* письменный стол, рабочий стол

detail /ˈdiːteɪl/ *n* деталь

determination /dɪˈtɜːmɪˈneɪʃən/ *n* решительность; решимость

develop /dɪˈveləp/ *v* развивать(ся), расти

devote /dɪˈvəʊt/ *v* посвящать

dictation /dɪkˈteɪʃn/ *n* диктант

dictionary /dɪkʃənəri/ *n* словарь

die /daɪ/ *v* умирать

diet /ˈdaɪət/ *n* диета

difference /dɪfrəns/ *n* разница, различие
different /dɪfrənt/ *adj* другой, отличный, отличающийся
difficult /dɪfɪklt/ *adj* трудный
dining-room /daɪnɪŋru:m/ *n* столовая
dinner /dɪnə/ *n* обед
direction /dɪ'rekʃn/ *n* инструкция, указания
dirty /dɜ:ti/ *adj* грязный
disability /dɪsə'bɪləti/ *n* инвалидность
disable /dɪs'eɪbəl/ *v* делать неспособным; калечить
disabled /dɪs'eɪbəld/ *n* инвалид
disappear /dɪsə'piə/ *v* исчезать
disco /dɪskəʊ/ *n* 1) танцы, дискотека
 2) музыка в стиле диско
discover /dɪ'skʌvə/ *v* открывать, выяснять
discuss /dɪ'skʌs/ *v* обсуждать
dishonest /dɪ'sɒnɪst/ *adj* нечестный
distance /dɪ'stəns/ *n* дистанция, расстояние
divorce /dɪ'vɔ:s/ *n* развод
do /du:/ *v* делать, выполнять
documentary /dɒkjʊ'mentɪ/ *n* документальный фильм
dormitory /dɔ:mɪtɒri/ *n* общая спальня (для воспитанников в учебных заведениях)
download /daʊn'ləʊd/ *v* загружать
downstairs /daʊn'steəz/ 1. *n* нижний этаж
 2. *adv* вниз
drastically /dræstɪkli/ *adv* решительно
draw /drɔ:/ *v* рисовать
drawing /drɔ:ɪŋ/ *n* 1) рисование, черчение
 2) рисунок, набросок
dream /dri:m/ *n* мечта
dress /dres/ *n* платье, одежда
drink /drɪŋk/ *v* пить
drive /draɪv/ *v* (*pt* drove, *pp* driven) водить (автомобиль)
driver /draɪvə/ *n* водитель
drop /drɒp/ *v* 1) капать, лить 2) ронять
drum /drʌm/ *n* барабан
drummer /drʌmə/ *n* барабанщик
duchess /dʌʃɪs/ *n* герцогиня
due to /dju: tu/ *prep* благодаря; вследствие; в результате; из-за
duke /djʊk/ *n* герцог
during /dʒuəɪŋ/ *prep* в течение, в продолжение, во время

Dutch /dʌʃ/ *adj* нидерландский, голландский

Ee

e- /i:/ *pref* (сокр. от electronic) *adj* электронный, относящийся к Интернету
e-mail электронная почта
e-journal электронный журнал, дневник, интернет-журнал
each /i:tʃ/ *pron* каждый, всякий
eager /'i:gə/ *adj* страстно желающий, жаждущий
eagle /'i:gl/ *n* орёл
earl /ɜ:l/ *n* граф
earn /ɜ:n/ *v* зарабатывать
Earth /ɜ:θ/ *n* Земля
east /i:st/ *n* восток
easy /'i:zi/ *n* легко
easy-going /'i:zi'gəʊɪŋ/ *adj* беззаботный, с лёгким характером
ecological /'ekə'lɒdʒɪkl/ *adj* экологический
ecology /'i:kə'lɒdʒi/ *n* экология
edition /'ɛdɪʃn/ *n* издание
editor /'ɛdɪtə/ *n* редактор
egg /eg/ *n* яйцо
electric guitar /'lektrɪk ɡɪ'tɑ:/ *n* электрогитара
electricity /'lek'trɪsəti/ *n* электричество
elephant /'elɪfənt/ *n* слон
emerald /'emərəld/ 1. *n* изумруд 2. *adj*
 1) изумрудный (из изумрудов)
 2) насыщенно-зелёный, изумрудно-зелёный (о цвете)
enclose /ɪn'kləʊz/ *v* 1) окружать, огораживать 2) заключать
endangered /ɪn'deɪndʒəd/ *adj* находящийся под угрозой исчезновения (о животном)
enemy /'enəmi/ *n* враг
energy /'enədʒi/ *n* энергия
enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ *v* наслаждаться, развлекаться
enjoyable /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/ *adj* приятный
enormous /ɪ'nɔ:məs/ *adj* гигантский, обширный, огромный
entertainment /'entə'teɪnmənt/ *n* развлечение

enthusiastic /ɪnθʊːzɪˈæstɪk/ *adj* восторженный, увлечённый
entry /ˈentri/ *n* вход, въезд
entry price плата за вход
environment /ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt/ *n* 1) окружающая среда 2) окружение
equivalent /ɪˈkwɪvələnt/ *n* эквивалент
errand boy /ˈerəndbɔɪ/ *n* рассыльный
especially /ɪˈspeʃli/ *adv* особенно
estimate /ˈestɪmeɪt/ *v* оценивать
ethnographer /eθˈnɒɡrəfə/ *n* этнограф
European /jʊərəˈpiːən/ *adj* европейский
even /iːvn/ *adv* даже
even though даже если, хотя
evening /iːvniŋ/ *n* вечер
event /ɪˈvent/ *n* событие
ever /ˈevə/ *adv* всегда; когда-либо
every /ˈevri/ *adj* каждый
everybody /ˈevrɪbɒdi/ *pron* все; каждый
everyone /ˈevriwʌn/ *pron* каждый, всякий
everything /ˈevriθɪŋ/ *pron* всё
everywhere /ˈevriweə/ *adv* везде, всюду
exactly /ɪɡˈzæktli/ *adv* точно, именно, совершенно верно
examination /ɪɡˌzæmɪˈneɪʃn/ *n* экзамен
excellent /ˈeksələnt/ *adj* отличный, великолепный
except /ɪkˈsept/ *v* исключать
exchange /ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ *n* обмен
exciting /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/ *adj* захватывающий
expensive /ɪkˈspensɪv/ *adj* дорогой
experience /ɪkˈspɪəriəns/ *n* опыт
experiment /ɪkˈspɪrɪmənt/ *n* эксперимент, опыт
expert /ˈekspɜːrt/ *n* эксперт
explain /ɪkˈspleɪn/ *v* объяснять
exposition /ˌekspeɪˈzɪʃn/ *n* экспозиция, выставка
extinct /ɪkˈstɪŋkt/ *adj* вымерший (о животном)
extinction /ɪkˈstɪŋkʃn/ *n* вымирание, исчезновение
extra /ˈekstrə/ *adj* добавочный, дополнительный
eye /aɪ/ *n* глаз
eyesight /ˈaɪsaɪt/ *n* зрение

Ff

factory /ˈfæktɹi/ *n* фабрика
fact /fækt/ *n* факт
fair /feə/ *adj* 1) красивый, прекрасный 2) светлый, белокурый
fair hair белокурые волосы
family /ˈfæmli/ *n* семья
famous /ˈfeɪməs/ *adj* знаменитый
fancy /ˈfænsi/ *adj* модный, фасонный
fantasy /ˈfæntəsi/ *n* фантазия
fantastic /fænˈtæstɪk/ *adj* фантастический
far /fɑː/ 1. *adv* далеко 2. *adj* дальний
fare /feə/ *n* тариф, плата за проезд
fashionable /ˈfæʃnəbl/ *adj* модный
fast /fɑːst/ *adj* быстрый
fast food restaurant ресторан быстрого питания, фастфуд
fat /fæt/ *adj* толстый, полный
father /ˈfɑːðə/ *n* отец
favourite /ˈfeɪvərɪt/ *adj* любимый
feather /ˈfedə/ *n* перо
feature /ˈfi:tʃə/ *v* представлять, отражать
February /ˈfebruəri/ *n* февраль
feel /fiːl/ *v* чувствовать
field /fiːld/ *n* поле
figure /ˈfɪɡə/ *n* фигура
fill /fɪl/ *v* наполнять
film /fɪlm/ *n* фильм
final /faɪnl/ *adj* конечный, последний
find /faɪnd/ *v* находить
find out выяснять
fine /faɪn/ 1. *adj* хороший, приемлемый 2. *n* плата, штраф
finish /ˈfɪnɪʃ/ *n* финиш
firework /ˈfaɪəwɜːk/ *n* фейерверк, салют
fish /fɪʃ/ *n* рыба
fit /fɪt/ *adj* подходящий
flat /flæt/ *n* квартира
flight /flaɪt/ *n* полёт
floor /flɔː/ *n* 1) пол 2) этаж
fly /flaɪ/ *v* летать
foggy /ˈfɒɡi/ 1. *adj* туманный, дымный 2. *adv* туманно
follow /ˈfɒləʊ/ *v* следовать (за)
following /ˈfɒləʊɪŋ/ *adj* следующий
food /fuːd/ *n* еда, пища
frozen food замороженная еда

football /'fʊtbo:ɪ/ *n* футбол
footballer /'fʊtbo:ɪlə/ *n* футболист
for /fə/ *prep* для
foreign /'fɒpiŋ/ *adj* иностранный
forget /fə'get/ *v* забывать
fork /fɔ:k/ *n* вилка
found /faʊnd/ *v* основывать,
 закладывать
free /fri:/ *adj* свободный
free time свободное время
French /frentʃ/ 1. *n* французский язык
 2. *adj* французский
Friday /'fraɪdeɪ/ *n* пятница
fridge /frɪdʒ/ *n* холодильник
friend /frend/ *n* друг, подруга
friendly /'frendli/ *adj* дружественный,
 дружеский
frightened /'fraɪtnd/ *adj* напуганный
frightening /'fraɪtnɪŋ/ *adj* угрожающий,
 пугающий
from /frɒm/ /frəm/ *prep* от, из, с
full /fʊl/ 1. *adj* полный 2. *v* 1) наполнять
 2) обманывать
funny /'fʌni/ *adj* смешной
further /'fɜ:ðə/ *adj comparative of far*
furthermore /'fɜ:ðə,mɔ:/ *adv* к тому же,
 более того
future /'fju:tʃə/ *n* будущее

Gg

garage /'gærɑ:ʒ/ *n* гараж
garden /'gɑ:dn/ *n* сад
gate /geɪt/ *n* ворота, выход
generous /'dʒenərəs/ *adj* главный
genius /'dʒi:niəs/ *n* гений
geographical /'dʒi:ə'græfɪkəl/ *adj* географиче-
 ский
geography /'dʒi:'ɒgrəfi/ *n* география
German /'dʒɜ:mən/ *n* немецкий язык
get /get/ *v* доставать, получать
get access получать доступ
get dressed одеваться
get married to жениться (на)
get off отбывать, отправляться
get on надевать
get on well успевать, преуспевать

get up вставать
get worse ухудшаться
give /gɪv/ *v* давать
glass /glɑ:s/ *n* 1) стекло 2) стакан, бокал
go /gəʊ/ *v* идти, ходить
go out выходить в свет
goldfish /'gəʊldfɪʃ/ золотая рыбка
good /gʊd/ *n* хороший
Good afternoon! Добрый день!
Good evening! Добрый вечер!
Good idea! Отличная идея!
Good luck! Удачи!
Good morning! Доброе утро!
Good night! Спокойной ночи!
Goodbye! До свидания!
grandfather /'grænd,fɑ:ðə/ *n* дедушка
grandmother /'grænd,mʌðə/ *n* бабушка
grass /grɑ:s/ *n* трава
grasshopper /'grɑ:s,hɒpə/ *n* кузнечик
great /greɪt/ *n* большой; великий
Greek /gri:k/ *n* греческий язык
green /gri:n/ *n* зелёный
greeting /'gri:tnɪŋ/ *n* приветствие, поздрав-
 ление
grey /greɪ/ *adj* серый
ground /graʊnd/ *n* земля
grow /grou/ *v* (*pt* grew, *pp* grown) расти
guy /gaɪ/ *n* парень
gym /dʒɪm/ *n* спортивный зал

Hh

hacker /'hækə/ *n* хакер
hair /heə/ *n* волосы
hairdresser /'heədresə/ *n* парикмахер
hall /hɔ:l/ *n* холл
ham /hæm/ *n* ветчина
hamster /'hæmstə/ *n* хомяк
handshake /'hændʃeɪk/ *n* рукопожатие
happen /'hæpən/ *v* случаться, происходить
happy /'hæpi/ *adj* счастливый
Happy birthday! С днём рождения!
hard /hɑ:d/ *adj* трудный; жёсткий
harmony /'hɑ:məni/ *n* гармония
harvest /'hɑ:vɪst/ *n* урожай
hat /hæt/ *n* шляпа, головной убор
hate /heɪt/ 1. *n* ненависть 2. ненавидеть

haunch /hɔːntʃ/ *n* бедро; задняя часть (животного)
haunted /'hɔːntɪd/ *adj* посещаемый привидениями
have /hæv/ /həv/ *v* иметь, обладать
 have a bath принимать ванну
 have a shower принимать душ
 have breakfast завтракать
 have dinner ужинать
he /hi/ *pron* он
head /hed/ *n* 1) голова 2) глава, руководитель
 head of state глава государства
health /helθ/ *n* здоровье
healthy /'helθi/ *adj* здоровый
hear /hiə/ *v* (*pt, pp heard*) слышать
heat /hiːt/ *v* нагревать
helmet /'helmit/ *n* шлем
help /'help/ 1. *v* помогать 2. *n* помощь
her /hɜː/ *pron* её
here /hiə/ *adv* здесь
 Here you are! Вот, пожалуйста!
hero /'hiəroʊ/ *n* герой
high /haɪ/ 1. *adj* высокий 2. *adv* высоко
him /hɪm/ *pron* его
his /hɪz/ *pron* его (притяжат. местоим.)
history /'hɪstəri/ *n* история (школьный предмет)
hit /hit/ *v* ударять
hold /həʊld/ *v* держать
hole /həʊl/ *n* дыра, яма
holiday /'hɒlɪdeɪ/ *n* выходной день
home /həʊm/ *n* дом
homeland /'həʊmlənd/ *n* родная земля
homework /'həʊmwɜːk/ *n* домашняя работа
honest /'ɒnɪst/ *adj* честный
hooked /hʊkt/ *adj* кривой, крючковатый
horse /hɔːs/ *n* лошадь
hospital /'hɒspɪtl/ *n* больница, госпиталь
hospitality /'hɒspɪ'tæləti/ *n* гостеприимство, радушие
hot /hɒt/ 1. *adj* жаркий; горячий 2. *adv* жарко
hour /'aʊə/ *n* час
house /haʊs/ *n* дом
how /haʊ/ *adv* как
 How are you? Как поживаете?

How many...? Сколько? (об исчисляемых предметах)

How much...? Сколько? (о неисчисляемых предметах)

How often...? Как часто?

How old...? Сколько лет? /Какого возраста?

however /haʊ'evə/ *adv* тем не менее

humiliate /hju'mɪliet/ *v* унижать, оскорблять

hungry /'hʌŋɡri/ *adj* голодный

hunter /'hʌntə/ *n* охотник

hurt /hɜːt/ *v* (*pt, pp hurt*) 1) причинять боль, ранить; обижать 2) испытывать боль, страдание
hurt someone's feelings ранить чьи-л. чувства

Ii

I /aɪ/ *pron* я

ice-cream /aɪs'kriːm/ *n* мороженое

Icelandic /aɪs'lændɪk/ *adj* исландский

ideal /aɪ'diəl/ *adj* идеальный

if /ɪf/ *conj* если

ill /ɪl/ *adj* больной, нездоровый

illegal /ɪ'liːɡl/ *adj* незаконный

illness /'ɪlnəs/ *n* болезнь

important /ɪm'pɔːnt/ *adj* важный

impress /ɪm'pres/ *v* впечатлять

impressive /ɪm'presɪv/ *adj* впечатляющий

improve /ɪm'pruːv/ *v* улучшать

in /ɪn/ *prep* в

include /ɪn'kluːd/ *v* включать

including /ɪn'kluːdɪŋ/ *prep* включая

increase /ɪn'kriːs/ *v* увеличивать(ся), возрастать

incredible /ɪn'kredəbl/ *adj* невероятный

independence /ɪn'dɪpendəns/ *n* независимость

Indian /'ɪndiən/ 1. *adj* индийский 2. *n* индеец, индианка

information /ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ *n* информация

ingredient /ɪn'ɡriːdiənt/ *n* ингредиент, составляющая часть

inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ *n* обитатель, житель(ница)

initially /ɪ'nɪʃli/ *adv* сначала

insert /ɪn'sɜ:t/ *v* вставлять
insert /ɪnsɜ:t/ *n* вставка
inside /ɪn'saɪd/ *adv* внутри
instead /ɪn'sted/ *adv* вместо
interest /ɪntrəst/ *n* интерес
interesting /ɪntrəstɪŋ/ *adj* интересный
international /,ɪntə'næʃnəl/ *adj* междуна-
 родный
interview /'ɪntəvju:/ *n* интервью
into /'ɪntu/ *prep* в
introduce /,ɪntrə'dju:s/ *v* знакомить, пред-
 ставлять
introduce oneself представляться
investigation /ɪn'vestɪ'gəʃən/ *n* расследо-
 вание
invitation /,ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn/ *n* приглашение
Irish /aɪrɪʃ/ 1. *adj* ирландский 2. *n* ирлан-
 дец, ирландка
island /aɪlənd/ *n* остров
isolated /aɪsə'leɪtɪd/ *adj* изолированный
issue /'ɪʃu:/ *n* выпуск, издание
it /ɪt/ *pron* он, она, оно (о неодушевлённых
 предметах)
Italian /ɪ'tæliən/ 1. *adj* итальянский
 2. *n* итальянец, итальянка

Jj

jacket /'dʒækɪt/ *n* жакет, пиджак
January /'dʒənjuəri/ *n* январь
jazz /dʒæz/ *n* джаз
jealous /'dʒeləs/ *adj* ревнивый
job /dʒɒb/ *n* работа, профессия
join /dʒɔɪn/ *v* присоединяться
joke /dʒəʊk/ *n* шутка
journal /'dʒɜ:nl/ *n* журнал
journalist /'dʒɜ:nəlɪst/ *n* журналист
journey /'dʒɜ:nɪ/ *n* путешествие; поездка
judge /dʒʌdʒ/ *n* судья
July /dʒu'laɪ/ *n* июль
June /dʒu:n/ *n* июнь
jungle /'dʒʌŋɡəl/ *n* джунгли
just /dʒʌst/ *adv* точно, как раз

Kk

keep /ki:p/ *v* (pt, pp kept) держать, хранить
kid /kɪd/ *n* ребёнок, малыш

kill /kɪl/ *v* убивать
kind /kaɪnd/ *n* тип, разновидность
king /kɪŋ/ *n* король
kingdom /'kɪŋdəm/ *n* королевство
kiss /kɪs/ *v* целовать
kitchen /'kɪtʃən/ *n* кухня
knife /naɪf/ *n* нож
know /nəʊ/ *n* (pt knew, pp known) знать
knowledge /'nɒlɪdʒ/ *n* знание; познания

Ll

laboratory /lə'bɒrətɒri/ *n* лаборатория
lake /leɪk/ *n* озеро
land /lənd/ *n* земля
landscape /'lændskeɪp/ *n* пейзаж; ландшафт
language /'læŋɡwɪdʒ/ *n* язык
large /lɑ:dʒ/ *n* большой
last /lɑ:st/ *adj* 1. последний 2. длиться,
 продолжаться
late /leɪt/ *adv* поздно
laugh /lɑ:f/ *v* смеяться
lay /leɪ/ *v* класть, положить
lay the table накрывать на стол
law /lɔ:/ *n* закон
lead /li:d/ *v* (pt, pp led) вести, приводить
leading /'li:dɪŋ/ *adj* лидирующий
leaflet /'li:flət/ *n* листовка, брошюра
learn /lɜ:n/ *v* (pt, pp learnt) учиться
least /li:st/ *adv* менее всего, в наименьшей
 степени
at least по крайней мере, во всяком
 случае
leave /li:v/ *v* (pt, pp left) покидать
left /left/ *adv* налево, слева
leisurely /'leɪʒəli/ *adv* свободно, расслаблен-
 но, неспешно
less /les/ *adv* меньше
lesson /'lesn/ *n* урок
let /let/ *v* (pt, pp let) 1) сдавать внаём
 2) разрешать, позволять
let me see давайте я посмотрю
let's go пойдёмте
let's try давайте попытаемся
letter /'letə/ *n* буква
lettuce /'letɪs/ *n* латук
library /'laɪbrəri/ *n* библиотека

lie /laɪ/ *v* (*pt* lay, *pp* lain) 1) лежать 2) оставаться в каком-л. положении

life /laɪf/ *n* жизнь

light /laɪt/ *n* свет

lighting /laɪtɪŋ/ *n* освещение

like /laɪk/ *v* нравиться

limit /ˈlɪmɪt/ *n* граница, предел; ограничение

lion /ˈlaɪən/ *n* лев

listen /lɪsn/ *v* слушать

listening /ˈlɪsnɪŋ/ *adj* слушающий

live /lɪv/ *v* жить

lively /ˈlaɪvli/ *adj* живой, энергичный

living-room /ˈlɪvɪŋru:m/ *n* гостиная

local /ˈləʊkl/ *adj* местный

lock /lɒk/ *v* закрывать

loft /lɒft/ *n* чердак

long /lɒŋ/ *adj* длинный

look /lʊk/ *v* смотреть

look at смотреть (на)

look for искать

lose /lu:z/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* lost) терять

lost /lɒst/ *adj* потерянный

lottery /ˈlɒtəri/ *n* лотерея

loud /laʊd/ *adj* громкий

love /lʌv/ *n* любовь

lovely /ˈlʌvli/ *adj* замечательный

lucky /ˈlʌki/ *adj* удачливый

lunch /lʌntʃ/ *n* ланч

luxury /ˈlʌksjəri/ *n* роскошь

Mm

magazine /ˈmæɡəˈzi:n/ *n* журнал

magic /ˈmædʒɪk/ *n* волшебство, магия

magician /ˈmædʒɪʃən/ *n* волшебник, маг

make /meɪk/ *n* (*pt*, *pp* made) делать

make one's bed убирать, застилать постель

mammal /ˈmætməl/ *n* млекопитающее

man /mæn/ *n* (*pl* men /men/) мужчина

mansion /ˈmænjən/ *n* большой особняк, дом; дворец

many /meni/ *adv* много

map /mæp/ *n* карта

March /mɑ:ʃ/ *n* март

mark /mɑ:k/ *n* знак; марка

marry /ˈmɛri/ *v* жениться, выходить замуж

mask /mɑ:sk/ *n* маска

masterpiece /ˈmɑ:stəpi:s/ *n* шедевр

match /mætʃ/ *n* спичка

mathematician /ˈmæθəməˈtɪʃn/ *n* математик

maths /mæθs/ *n* математика

May /meɪ/ *n* май

maybe /ˈmeɪbi/ *adv* может быть, возможно

meal /mi:l/ *n* еда, пища

mean /mi:n/ *v* значить

meanwhile /ˈmi:nwaɪl/ *adv* тем временем

meat /mi:t/ *n* мясо

mechanic /miˈkænik/ *n* механик

medicine /ˈmedsn/ *n* лекарство

meet /mi:t/ *v* встречаться

member /ˈmembə/ *n* член, участник

meridian /məˈrɪdiən/ *n* меридиан

message /ˈmesɪdʒ/ *n* послание

metal /metl/ *n* металл

Mexican /ˈmeksɪkən/ 1. *adj* мексиканский

2. *n* мексиканец, мексиканка

microwave /ˈmaɪkrəweɪv/ *n* микроволновая печь

milk /mɪlk/ *n* молоко

milkshake /ˈmɪlkʃeɪk/ *n* молочный коктейль

mine /maɪn/ *pron* мой, моя, моё

mine /maɪn/ *n* шахта

minor /ˈmaɪnə/ *adj* незначительный, несущественный, второстепенный

minor role второстепенная роль

miss /mɪs/ *n* потеря, утрата; недостаток, нехватка

missing /ˈmɪsɪŋ/ *adj* недостающий; пропавший

mistake /mɪˈsteɪk/ *n* ошибка

mix /mɪks/ 1. *n* смесь 2. *v* смешивать, перемешивать

mobile phone /ˈməʊbaɪl fəʊn/ мобильный телефон

modesty /ˈmɒdəsti/ *n* скромность; сдержанность

monarch /ˈmɒnək/ *n* монарх

monarchy /ˈmɒnəki/ *n* монархия

Monday /ˈmʌndeɪ/ *n* понедельник

money /ˈmʌni/ *n* деньги

month /mʌnθ/ *n* месяц

moon /mu:n/ *n* луна

morning /ˈmɔːnɪŋ/ *n* утро
most /məʊst/ *n* наибольший
mother /ˈmʌðə/ *n* мать
motorbike /ˈməʊtəbaɪk/ *n* мотоцикл
motorway /ˈməʊtəweɪ/ *n* автомагистраль
mountain /ˈmaʊntɪn/ *n* гора
mouse /maʊs/ *n* (*pl* mice /maɪs/) мышь
mouth /maʊθ/ 1. *n* 1) рот; пасть 2) вход
 2. *v* брать, держать зубами во рту
move /muːv/ 1. *n* движение 2. *v* двигаться
much /mʌʃ/ *adv* много (о неисчисляемых предметах)
mum /mʌm/ *n* мама, мамочка
Muscovite /ˈmʌskəvaɪt/ *n* москвич, москвичка
music /ˈmjuːzɪk/ *n* музыка
musician /ˈmjuːzɪʃn/ *n* музыкант
must /mʌst/ /məst/ *v* (*pt, pp had to*) должен, обязан
 must-have нужная, необходимая вещь
my /maɪ/ *pron* мой, моя, моё
mystery /ˈmɪstəri/ *n* тайна, загадка

Nn

name /neɪm/ *n* имя
nasty /ˈnɑːsti/ *adj* отвратительный, противный
nation /neɪʃn/ *n* нация
naturalist /ˈnætʃərəlist/ *n* натуралист
nationality /ˈnæʃənælɪti/ *n* национальность
native /ˈneɪtɪv/ *n* уроженец/уроженка данной местности
nearly /ˈneəli/ *adv* близко, около
necessary /ˈnesəsəri/ *adj* необходимый
need /niːd/ 1. *v* нуждаться 2. *n* необходимость
negative /ˈnegətɪv/ *adj* отрицательный
nephew /ˈnefjuː/ *n* племянник
nest /nest/ *n* гнездо
network /ˈnetwɜːk/ *n* сеть
never /ˈnevə/ *adv* никогда
new /njuː/ *adj* новый
news /njuːz/ *n pl* новости
newsagent's /ˈnjuːz,eɪdʒnts/ *n* газетный киоск
newspaper /ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/ *n* газета
newsstand /ˈnjuːzstænd/ *n* газетный ларёк, киоск

next /nekst/ 1. *adj* следующий 2. *adv* рядом
 next to рядом с
nice /naɪs/ *adj* приятный
 Nice to meet you! Рад встрече!
niece /niːs/ *n* племянница
night /naɪt/ *n* ночь
nightingale /ˈnaɪtɪŋgeɪl/ *n* соловей
no /nəʊ/ *adv* нет
nobility /ˈnəʊbɪləti/ *n* знатность, дворянство
nobody /ˈnəʊbɒdi/ *pron* никто
noise /nɔɪz/ *n* шум
no one /ˈnəʊwʌn/ *pron* никто
normal /ˈnɔːml/ *adj* нормальный
north /nɔːθ/ *n* север
not /nɒt/ *adv* нет, не
 not bad неплохо
 not enough /ˈnɒt/ недостаточно
note /nəʊt/ *n* заметка
nothing /ˈnʌθɪŋ/ *pron* ничего
novel /ˈnɒvl/ *n* роман, новелла
November /ˈnəʊvembə/ *n* ноябрь
now /naʊ/ *adv* сейчас
number /ˈnʌmbə/ *n* номер

Oo

obligation /ˌɒblɪˈɡeɪʃn/ *n* обязательство
obviously /ˈɒbvɪəʃli/ *adv* объективно, ясно, очевидно
occasion /əˈkeɪzən/ *n* событие, явление
occasionally /əˈkeɪznəli/ *adv* иногда
occupied /ˈɒkjʊpaɪd/ *adj* занятый, оккупированный
October /ˈɒktaʊbə/ *n* октябрь
of /əv/ *prep* из, от
of course /əvˈkɔːs/ *adv* конечно
offend /əˈfend/ *v* обижать, оскорблять; задевать
offer /ɒfə/ 1. *n* предложение 2. *v* предлагать
office /ɒfɪs/ *n* офис
officer /ɒfɪsə/ *n* офицер; служащий
often /ɒfn/ *adv* часто
oil /ɔɪl/ *n* масло; нефть
old /əʊld/ *adj* старый
old-fashioned /əʊld ˈfæʃnd/ *adj* старомодный, несовременный
on /ɒn/ *prep* на; в, при
 on average /əvərɪdʒ/ *adv* в среднем

once /wʌns/ *adv* однажды
onion /ˈʌnjən/ *n* лук
only /ˈəʊnli/ *adv* только
opposite /ˈɒpəzɪt/ *adj* противоположный
or /ɔ:/ *conj* или, иначе
orange /ˈɒrɪndʒ/ **1.** *n* апельсин
2. *adj* оранжевый
ordinary /ˈɔ:dənəri/ *adj* обычный
organic /ɔ:'gænik/ *adj* органический, натуральный
origin /ˈɒrɪdʒɪn/ *n* происхождение
original /ə'rɪdʒənəl/ *adj* настоящий, подлинный; оригинальный
ornament /ˈɔ:nəmənt/ *n* орнамент
orphan /ˈɔ:fən/ **1.** *n* сирота **2.** *adj* сиротский
ostrich /ˈɒstri:tʃ/ *n* страус
other /ˈʌðə/ **1.** *adj* другой, дополнительный
2. *pron* другой, второй (из двух, трёх)
our /aʊə/ *pron* наш, наша, наше, наши
outside /aʊt'saɪd/ *adv* снаружи
oval /ˈəʊvəl/ **1.** *n* овал **2.** *adj* овальный
oven /ˈʌvən/ *n* печь, духовка
over /ˈəʊvə/ *prep* **1)** над, выше **2)** у, при, за
over there вон там
owl /aʊl/ *n* сова
own /əʊn/ *adj* свой, собственный
owner /ˈəʊnə/ *n* владелец

Pp

package /ˈpækɪdʒ/ *n* упаковка
packet /ˈpækɪt/ *n* пакет
painting /ˈpeɪntɪŋ/ *n* картина; живопись
pair /peə/ *n* пара
parade /pə'reɪd/ *n* парад
paralysis /pə'reɪləsɪs/ *n* паралич
parents /ˈpeərənts/ *n pl* родители
park /pɑ:k/ *n* парк
park ranger /pɑ:k 'reɪndʒə/ смотритель парка
Parliament /ˈpɑ:ləmənt/ *n* парламент
part /pɑ:t/ *n* часть
particularly /pə'tɪkjʊləli/ *adv* **1)** очень, чрезвычайно; в высокой степени
2) особенно, особым образом
party /pɑ:ti/ *n* праздник, вечеринка
pass /pɑ:s/ **1.** *n* проход, проезд **2.** *proйти* мимо

passport /ˈpɑ:spɔ:t/ *n* паспорт
pasta /ˈpæstə/ *n* паста (блюдо итальянской кухни)
pay /peɪ/ *v* платить
peacefully /ˈpi:sfʊli/ *adv* **1)** мирно, миролюбиво **2)** тихо, спокойно
pedestrian /pɪ'destrɪən/ *n* пешеход
peer /pɪə/ *n* **1)** ровесник, сверстник
2) лорд, пэр
pen /pen/ *n* ручка
pencil /ˈpensl/ *n* карандаш
penguin /ˈpeŋɡwɪn/ *n* пингвин
peninsula /pə'nɪnsjʊlə/ *n* полуостров
people /pi:pl/ *n* люди
pepper /ˈpepə/ *n* перец
personal /ˈpɜ:sənəl/ *adj* персональный, личный; близкий
personality /pɜ:sə'næləti/ *n* индивидуальность, личность
perform /pə'fɔ:m/ *v* представлять (что-л. перед публикой); играть на сцене
phone /fəʊn/ **1.** *n* телефон **2.** *v* звонить
photo /ˈfəʊtəʊ/ *n* фото
photography /fə'tɒɡrəfi/ *n* фотография
physical education /ˈfɪzɪkl edʒu'keɪʃn/ (*сокр.* PE) *n* физкультура (школьный предмет)
piano /pi'æpəʊ/ *n* пианино
pick /pɪk/ *v* выбирать, собирать
pick up поднимать
picture /ˈpɪktʃə/ *n* картина, рисунок
piece /pi:s/ *n* кусок
pig /pɪɡ/ *n* свинья
pink /pɪnk/ *n* розовый
place /pleɪs/ *n* место
plain /pleɪn/ *adj* простой
plane /pleɪn/ *n* самолёт
plate /pleɪt/ *n* тарелка
platform /ˈplætfɔ:m/ *n* перрон, платформа
play /pleɪ/ **1.** *n* **1)** игра, развлечение
2) представление, спектакль; пьеса
2. *v* играть
please /pli:z/ *adv* пожалуйста
plot /plɒt/ *n* сюжет
plug /plʌɡ/ *n* пробка, затычка
plump /plʌmp/ *adj* полный; округлый, пухлый
poetry /ˈpəʊɪtri/ *n* поэзия

polio /pəʊliəʊ/ *n* (сокр. от *poliomyelitis*)
полиомиелит

polite /pəˈlaɪt/ *adj* вежливый

politely /pəˈlaɪtli/ *adv* вежливо

political /pəˈlɪtɪkl/ *adj* политический

pool /puːl/ *n* бассейн
swimming pool плавательный бассейн

poor /puə/ *adj* бедный

pop /pɒp/ *n* популярная музыка, поп-музыка

popular /ˈpɒpjələ/ *adj* популярный

population /ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn/ *n* население

Portuguese /ˌpɒtʃəˈɡiːz/ 1. *adj* португальский
2. *n* 1) португалец, португалка
2) португальский язык

post /pəʊst/ *n* почта
post office /ˈbʊɪs/ почтовое отделение, почта

postcard /ˈpəʊst.kɑːd/ *n* открытка

poster /ˈpəʊstə/ *n* плакат, постер

potato /pəˈteɪtəʊ/ *n* картофель

pound /paʊnd/ *n* фунт

power /paʊə/ *n* энергия, сила

practical /ˈpræktɪkl/ *adj* практический

predict /prɪˈdɪkt/ *v* предсказывать, прогно-
чить; прогнозировать

prefer /prɪˈfɜː/ *v* предпочитать

present /ˈpreznt/ 1. *n* 1) подарок, презент
2) настоящее (время) 2. *adj* настоящий

present /prɪˈzent/ *v* преподносить, дарить

preserve /prɪˈzɜːv/ *v* сохранять, сберегать

pretty /ˈprɪti/ *adv* разг. довольно, достаточ-
но, в значительной степени

pretend /prɪˈtend/ *v* притворяться

prevention /prɪˈvenʃən/ *n* предотвращение

primary /ˈpraɪməɪ/ *adj* начальный
primary school начальная школа

probably /ˈprɒbəbli/ *adv* вероятно

problem /ˈprɒbləm/ *n* проблема

produce /prəˈdjuːs/ *v* производить

project /prəˈdʒekt/ *n* проект

pronunciation /ˌprɒnənsiˈeɪʃn/ *n* произношение

properly /ˈprɒpəli/ *adv* должным образом;
как следует; правильно

prosthetic /ˈprɒsθetɪk/ *adj* протезный
prosthetic device протез

protected /prəˈtektɪd/ *adj* защищённый

proud /praʊd/ *adj* гордый

proverb /ˈprɒvɜːb/ *n* пословица, поговорка,
крылатое выражение

provide /prəˈvaɪd/ *n* предоставлять, обес-
печивать

pub /pʌb/ *n* паб

public /ˈpʌblɪk/ *n* публика; общественность
in public открыто, публично

publish /ˈpʌblɪʃ/ *n* публиковать

pull /pʊl/ *v* тянуть, тащить; растягивать

pull out 1) выдвигать идею 2) растяги-
вать, удлинять 3) отправляться
(о поезде)

purchase /ˈpɜːtʃəs/ *n* покупка, приобретение

push /puʃ/ *v* 1) толкать 2) жать, выжимать
Push off! Вон!

put /pʊt/ *v* класть, помещать

python /ˈpaɪθn/ *n* питон

Qq

quagmire /ˈkwɒɡmaɪə/ *n* 1) болото, тряси-
на 2) затруднительное положение

quantity /ˈkwɒntəti/ *n* количество

question /ˈkwɛstʃən/ *n* вопрос

questionnaire /ˈkwɛstʃəˈneə/ *n* вопросник,
анкета

quick /kwɪk/ *adj* быстрый

quiet /ˈkwaɪət/ *adj* тихий

quit /kwɪt/ *v* 1) оставлять, покидать 2) бро-
сать, прекращать (что-л. делать)

Rr

rabbit /ˈræbɪt/ *n* кролик

railway station /ˈreɪlweɪ ˈsteɪʃn/ железнодоро-
рожная станция

rain /reɪn/ *n* дождь

raincoat /ˈreɪnkəʊt/ *n* плащ

raise /reɪz/ *v* поднимать

range /reɪndʒ/ 1. *n* ряд, линия
2. *v* простираться, тянуться

rap /tæp/ *n* рэп (музыкальный стиль)

rare /reə/ *adj* редкий

rarely /ˈreəli/ *adv* редко

rate /reɪt/ *n* величина; частота

ray /reɪ/ *n* луч

read /riːd/ *v* (pt, pp read/red) читать

reader /'ri:də/ *n* читатель
ready /'redi/ *adj* готовый
really /'ri:əli/ *adv* действительно, на самом деле
reason /'ri:zn/ *n* причина
receive /'ri:si:v/ *v* получать
recently /'ri:sntli/ *adv* только что, недавно
recipe /'resipi/ *n* рецепт
recommend /,rekə'mend/ *v* рекомендовать, советовать
record /re'kɔ:d/ *v* записывать; регистрировать
record /'rekɔ:d/ *n* запись
recorder /ri'kɔ:də/ *n* 1) записывающее устройство 2) блок-флейта
red /red/ *adj* красный
reduce /ri'dju:s/ *v* уменьшать, понижать
refer /ri'fɜ:/ *v* 1) иметь отношение, относиться; касаться 2) ссылаться
refuse /ri'fju:z/ *n* отказываться
reggae /'regei/ *n* регги (музыкальный стиль)
regional /'ri:ʃnəl/ *adj* региональный
rejoice /ri'dʒɔis/ *v* ликовать, бурно радоваться; праздновать
relate /ri'leit/ *v* относиться, быть связанным, затрагивать
relatives /'relatɪvz/ *n pl* родственники
religion /ri'liʒən/ *n* религия
remember /ri'membə/ *v* помнить
remove /ri'mu:v/ *v* передвигать
repeat /ri'pi:t/ *v* повторять
reply /ri'plai/ 1. *n* ответ, отклик 2. *v* отвечать
report /ri'pɔ:t/ *v* сообщать, докладывать
reporter /ri'pɔ:tə/ *n* корреспондент, репортёр
republic /ri'pʌblɪk/ *n* республика
response /ris'pɒns/ *n* ответ
restaurant /'restərɒnt/ *n* ресторан
result /ri'zʌlt/ *n* результат
return /ri'tɜ:n/ *v* возвращать
rice /raɪs/ *n* рис
rich /rɪʃ/ *adj* богатый
ride /raɪd/ *v* (*pt rode, pp ridden*) ездить верхом
ride a bicycle ездить на велосипеде
ride a horse ездить на лошади
right /raɪt/ *adv* 1) правильно, справедливо 2) справа, направо 3) прямо, непосредственно

river /'rɪvə/ *n* река
road /rəʊd/ *n* дорога
rock /rɒk/ *n* 1) скала, камень 2) рок (музыкальный стиль)
rollerblades /'rəʊləbleɪdz/ *n pl* роликовые коньки
route /ru:t/ *n* маршрут
royal /'rɔɪəl/ *adj* королевский, царский
rubber /'rʌbə/ *n* 1) резина, каучук 2) ластик
rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/ *n* мусор
rucksack /'rʌksæk/ *n* рюкзак
rule /ru:l/ *n* правило
run /rʌn/ *v* (*pt ran, pp run*) бежать
rural /'rʊərəl/ *adj* сельский

Ss

sad /sæd/ *adj* печальный, грустный
safe /seɪf/ *adj* безопасный
safety /'seɪfti/ *n* безопасность
salad /'sæləd/ *n* салат
salt /sɔ:lt/ *n* соль
same /seɪm/ 1. *adj* тот же самый, одинаковый; 2. *pron* одно и то же, то же самое
sandals /'sændlɪz/ *n* сандалии
sandwich /'sænwɪdʒ/ *n* сэндвич
Saturday /'sætədeɪ/ *n* суббота
scan /skæn/ *v* бегло просматривать (текст) 2) пристально разглядывать, изучать 3) сканировать
school /sku:l/ *n* школа
science /'saɪəns/ *n* 1) наука (в применении к естественным точным наукам) 2) естествознание
Scottish /'skɒtɪʃ/ *adj* шотландский
screen /skri:n/ *n* экран
seaside /'si:saɪd/ *n* морской берег; взморье, приморье
season /'si:zn/ *n* сезон, время года
seat /si:t/ *n* сидение
see /si:/ *v* видеть
sell /sel/ *v* продавать
send /send/ *v* (*pt, pp sent*) посылать, отправлять
send off отправлять; удалять (игрока из команды)

sentence /sentəns/ *n* предложение
September /sep'tembə/ *n* сентябрь
serial /sɪriəl/ *n* сериал
serious /sɪəriəs/ *adj* серьёзный
service /sɜ:vis/ *n* 1) услуга; обслуживание, сервис 2) служба
set /set/ *v* (*pt, pp set*) ставить, класть; устанавливать
set off отправляться
settlement /setəlmənt/ *n* поселение
several /sevərə/ *adj* несколько
share /ʃeə/ 1. *n* доля 2. *v* разделять
she /ʃi:/ *pron* она
shelf /ʃelf/ *n* (*pl. shelves* /ʃelvz/) полка
shine /ʃaɪn/ *n* светиться, сиять
shirt /ʃɜ:t/ *n* рубашка
shoes /ʃu:z/ *n* туфли
shop /ʃɒp/ *n* магазин
book shop книжный магазин
music shop музыкальный магазин
pet shop зоомагазин
sports shop спортивный магазин
shore /ʃɔ:/ *n* берег, побережье
short /ʃɔ:t/ *adj* короткий
show /ʃəʊ/ *v* (*pt showed, pp shown*) показывать
shut /ʃʌt/ *v* (*pt, pp shut*) закрывать
Shut up! Замолчите! (грубо)
sign /saɪn/ *v* подписывать
signal /sɪgnəl/ *v* подавать сигнал; сигнализировать
silence /saɪləns/ *n* тишина
silent /saɪlənt/ *adj* безмолвный, немой, бесшумный
silent film немой фильм
similar /sɪmɪlə/ *adj* похожий
sing /sɪŋ/ *v* (*pt sang, pp sung*) петь
singer /sɪŋgə/ *n* певец
single /sɪŋgl/ *n* единственный
sister /sɪstə/ *n* сестра
sister-in-law /sɪstəɪn,lɔ:/ *n* 1) невестка (жена брата) 2) золовка (сестра мужа) 3) свояченица (сестра жены)
sit /sɪt/ *v* (*pt, pp sat*) сидеть, садиться
sit down садиться
situate /sɪtʃueɪt/ *v* помещать; находиться
size /saɪz/ *n* размер

ski /ski/ *n* лыжи
skill /skɪl/ *n* мастерство, ремесло
skirt /skɜ:t/ *n* юбка
slang /slæŋ/ *n* сленг
sleep /sli:p/ *v* (*pt, pp slept*) спать
sleepy /sli:p/ *adj* сонный
slice /slaɪs/ 1. *n* кусок, ломтик (лимона) 2. *v* нарезать, резать
slow /sləʊ/ *adv* медленно
small /smɔ:l/ *adj* маленький
smart /smɑ:t/ *adj* умный
smell /smel/ *v* пахнуть
snake /sneɪk/ *n* змея
snow /snəʊ/ *n* снег
so /səʊ/ *adv* так, таким образом; итак
so much так сильно
soap /səʊp/ *n* мыло
society /sə'saɪəti/ *n* общество
socks /sɒks/ *n* носки
soft /sɒft/ *adj* мягкий
sold out /səʊld 'aʊt/ *adj* распроданный
sole /səʊl/ *adj* единственный
some /sʌm/ *adv* немного
sometimes /sʌmtaɪmz/ *adv* иногда
somewhere /sʌmweə/ *adv* где-нибудь
son-in-law /sʌnɪn,lɔ:/ *n* зять (муж дочери)
soon /su:n/ *adv* скоро
sort /sɔ:t/ 1. *n* сорт, тип 2. *v* сортировать, распределять; классифицировать
soul /səʊl/ *n* душа
sound /saʊnd/ *n* звук
south /sauθ/ *n* юг
space /speɪs/ *n* 1) космос 2) пространство
spacious /speɪʃəs/ *adj* обширный, просторный
Spanish /spæniʃ/ 1. *adj* испанский 2. *n* 1) испанец, испанка 2) испанский язык
spare time /speɪ/ *n* дополнительное время
speak /spi:k/ *n* (*pt spoke, pp spoken*) говорить
special /speʃl/ *adj* особенный
species /spi:ʃi:z/ *n* вид; представитель какого-л. биологического вида
speed /spi:d/ *n* скорость
spend /spend/ *v* (*pt, pp spent*) тратить
spider /spaɪdə/ *n* паук

spoon /spu:n/ *n* ложка
sportsman /'spɔ:tsmən/ *n* спортсмен
sportswoman /'spɔ:ts,wʊmən/ *n* спортсменка
spring /sprɪŋ/ *n* весна
square /skweə/ *adj* квадратный
stairs /steəs/ *n* ступеньки
stamp /stæmp/ *n* марка
start /stɑ:t/ 1. *v* начинать 2. *n* старт, начало
stationer's /'steɪʃənəz/ *n* киоск с канцелярскими принадлежностями
stationery /'steɪʃənəri/ *n* канцелярские принадлежности
statistics /stə'tɪstɪks/ *n* статистика
stay /steɪ/ *v* оставаться
steak /steɪk/ *n* стейк
steal /sti:l/ *v* (*pt* stole, *pp* stolen) красть
steel /sti:l/ *n* сталь
stepfather /'step,fɑ:ðə/ *n* отчим
stepmother /'step,mʌðə/ *n* мачеха
sticker /'stɪkə/ *n* наклейка, этикетка
still /stil/ *adv* всё ещё, по-прежнему
stop /stɒp/ *v* останавливаться
storm /stɔ:m/ *n* шторм
story /'stɔ:ri/ *n* история
straight /streɪt/ *adj* прямой
straight hair прямые волосы
straight /streɪt/ *adv* прямо
strange /strendʒ/ *adj* странный
strike /straɪk/ *n* забастовка
student /'stju:dənt/ *n* студент
stunning /'stʌnɪŋ/ *adj* 1) оглушающий, ошеломляющий 2) разг. сногсшибательный; великолепный
stupid /'stju:pɪd/ *adj* глупый
subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ *n* предмет, объект
success /sək'ses/ *n* успех
successful /sək'sesfl/ *adj* успешный
suddenly /'sʌdnli/ *adv* неожиданно, вдруг
suffer /sʌfə/ *v* страдать
suffer from страдать (от)
sugar /'ʃʊɡə/ *n* сахар
sugar-free /'ʃʊɡə fri:/ *adj* без сахара, не содержащий сахара
suggest /sə'dʒest/ *v* предполагать
suitable /'sju:təbl/ *adj* подходящий
sum /sʌm/ *n* сумма
summer /'sʌmə/ *n* лето

sunbathe /'sʌnbeɪð/ *v* загорать
Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/ *n* воскресенье
sunny /'sʌni/ 1. *adj* солнечный 2. *adv* солнечно
supermarket /'su:pə,mɑ:kɪt/ *n* супермаркет
support /sə'pɔ:t/ *n* поддержка
suppose /sə'pəʊz/ *v* предполагать
surf (on the Internet) /sɜ:f/ *v* посмотреть в Интернете, просматривать сайты
surname /'sɜ:neɪm/ *n* фамилия
survey /'sɜ:veɪ/ *n* опрос, инспектирование
survive /sə'vaɪv/ *n* выживать
survivor /sə'vaɪvə/ *n* выживший
swallow /'swɒləʊ/ *n* глоток
sweater /'swetə/ *n* свитер
sweet /swi:t/ *adj* сладкий
sweets /swi:ts/ *n* сладости, конфеты
swim /swɪm/ *v* (*pt* swam, *pp* swum) плавать

Tt

table /teɪbl/ *n* стол
take /teɪk/ *v* (*pt* took, *pp* taken) брать
take a photo фотографировать
take an exam(ination) сдавать экзамен
talk /tɔ:k/ *v* говорить
tall /tɔ:l/ *adv* высокий
tea /ti:/ *n* чай
teach /ti:tʃ/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* taught) учить
teacher /'ti:tʃə/ *n* учитель
techno /'teknəʊ/ *n* техно (музыкальный стиль)
technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/ *n* технология (школьный предмет)
teenager /'ti:neɪdʒə/ *n* подросток
teeth /ti:θ/ *n pl* зубы
telephone /telɪfəʊn/ *n* телефон
television /telɪvɪʒn/ (*также TV set*) *n* телевизор
tell /tel/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* told) говорить, рассказывать
temperature /'temprɪtʃə/ *n* температура
tend /tend/ *v* тяготеть, иметь тенденцию
tennis /'tenɪs/ *n* теннис
terrible /'terəbl/ *adj* ужасный
textbook /'textbʊk/ *n* учебник

than /ðæn/ /ðən/ **1. prep** чем, кроме
2. conj чем, нежели
thank /θæŋk/ *v* благодарить
that /ðæt/ *pron* тот, та, то; этот, эта
that's cool (это) замечательно, классно
that's right (это) правильно
that /ðæt/ /ðət/ *conj* что, чтобы
the /ðə/ /ði/ *определённый артикль*
theft /θeft/ *n* воровство
their /ðeə/ *pron* их
then /ðən/ *adv* тогда, в то время
there /ðeə/ *adv* там
these /ði:z/ *pron* эти
they /ðeɪ/ *pron* они
thicket /'θɪkɪt/ *n* чаща; заросли
thin /θɪn/ *adj* тонкий
thing /θɪŋ/ *n* вещь
think /θɪŋk/ *n* думать
this /ðɪs/ *pron* этот
those /ðəʊz/ *pron* те
thousand /θaʊznd/ *n* тысяча
threaten /'θretən/ *v* грозить, угрожать чем-л.
through /θru:/ **1. prep** через, сквозь
2. adv насквозь
throughout /θru:'aʊt/ *adv* повсюду, везде
thunder /'θʌndə/ *n* гром
thunderstorm /'θʌndəstɔ:m/ *n* гроза
Thursday /'θɜ:zdeɪ/ *n* четверг
ticket /'tɪkɪt/ *n* билет
tidy /'taɪdɪ/ *adj* чистый
tie /taɪ/ *n* галстук
tiger /'taɪgə/ *n* тигр
time /taɪm/ *n* время, промежуток времени
spare /speə/ **time** свободное время
timetable /'taɪmteɪbl/ *n* расписание
tired /'taɪəd/ *adj* уставший
tiring /'taɪəɪŋ/ *adj* утомительный
title /'taɪtl/ *n* титул, название
today /tə'deɪ/ *adv* сегодня
toilet /'tɔɪlət/ *n* туалет
tomato /tə'mɑ:təʊ/ *n* томат
tomorrow /tə'mɒrəʊ/ *adv* завтра
tonight /tə'naɪt/ *adv* сегодня вечером, сегодня ночью
too /tu:/ *adv* 1) слишком 2) также, тоже
too much/many слишком много
tool /tu:l/ *n* орудие, инструмент

tourism /'tʊərɪzəm/ *n* туризм
town /taʊn/ *n* небольшой город
tradition /trə'dɪʃn/ *n* традиция
traffic /'træfɪk/ *n* движение транспорта
train /treɪn/ *n* поезд
trainers /'treɪnəz/ *n pl* кроссовки
tramway system /'træmweɪ 'sɪstəm/ *n* трамвайная сеть
translation /træns'leɪʃn/ *n* перевод
travel /'trævl/ *n* путешествие
treat /tri:t/ *v* обращаться с кем-л.; относиться
treaty /'tri:tɪ/ *n (pl treaties)* соглашение
tree /tri:/ *n* дерево
trendy /'trendɪ/ *adj* модный
triangular /traɪ'æŋɡjələ/ *adj* треугольный
tribe /traɪb/ *n* племя, клан
trip /trɪp/ *n* поездка
tropical /'trɒpɪkl/ *adj* тропический
trousers /'traʊzəz/ *n* брюки
true /tru:/ *adj* верный, правдивый
truth /tru:θ/ *n* правда, истина
try /traɪ/ *n* пробовать, пытаться
T-shirt /'ti:ʃz:t/ *n* футболка
tube /tju:b/ *n* 1) труба 2) (BrE) метро
Tuesday /'tju:zdeɪ/ *n* четверг
turn /tɜ:n/ поворачивать
twice /twɑɪs/ *adv* дважды
type /taɪp/ **1. v** печатать **2. n** тип
typical /'tɪpɪkl/ *adj* типичный

Uu

umbrella /ʌm'brelə/ *n* зонт
uncle /'ʌŋkl/ *n* дядя
under /'ʌndə/ *prep* под
underline /'ʌndə'laɪn/ *v* подчёркивать
understand /'ʌndə'stænd/ *v* понимать
unfortunately /ʌn'fɔ:tʃnətli/ *adv* к сожалению
Universe /'ju:nɪvɜ:s/ *n* Вселенная, мироздание, мир; галактика
university /ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/ *n* университет
unkind /ʌn'kaɪnd/ *adj* злой, недобрый
unusual /ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/ *adj* необычный
uphill /ʌp'hɪl/ *adv* в гору
upstairs /ʌp'steəz/ *adv* наверху, на верхнем этаже; вверх

use /ju:z/ *v* использовать
user /'ju:zə/ *n* пользователь
usually /'ju:ʒuəli/ *adv* обычно, обыкновенно

Vv

valley /'væli/ *n* долина
valuable /'væljuəbl/ *adj* ценный
value /'vælju:/ *n* ценность
variable /'veəriəbl/ *adj* различный
variety /və'raɪəti/ *n* многообразие, разнообразие
vary /'veəri/ *v* 1) изменять(ся), менять(ся) 2) отличаться, различаться
vegetable /'vedʒtəbl/ *n* овощ
vegetarian /'vedʒə'teəriən/ *n* вегетарианец
very /'veri/ *adv* очень, сильно
very much очень много
vicious /'viʃəs/ *adj* грубый
videogame /'vidiəʊ geɪm/ *n* видеоигра
village /'vɪlɪdʒ/ *n* деревня
villager /'vɪlɪdʒə/ *n* сельский житель; крестьянин
violence /'vaɪələns/ *n* насилие
violent /'vaɪələnt/ *adj* агрессивный
violin /'vaɪə'lɪn/ *n* скрипка
viscount /'vaɪkaʊnt/ *n* виконт
visit /'vɪzɪt/ *v* посещать
vitamin /'vɪtəmin/ *n* витамин
volleyball /'vɒlibɔ:l/ *n* волейбол

Ww

wait /weɪt/ *v* ждать
wait for ждать чего-л., кого-л.
waitress /'weɪtrəs/ *n* официантка
wake /weɪk/ *v* (*pt* woke, *pp* woken) 1) просыпаться, бодрствовать 2) будить, пробуждать
wake up просыпаться
walk /wɔ:k/ *v* ходить, прогуливаться
wall /wɔ:l/ *n* стена
wallet /'wɒlɪt/ *n* бумажник
want /wɒnt/ *v* хотеть
war /wɔ:/ *n* война
wardrobe /'wɔ:drəʊb/ *n* шкаф, гардероб

warm /wɔ:m/ 1. *adj* тёплый 2. *adv* тепло
wash /wɔʃ/ *v* мыть
watch /wɔtʃ/ 1. *v* смотреть, наблюдать 2. *n* часы (наручные)
water polo /'wɔ:tə rəʊləʊ/ *n* водное поло (вид спорта)
wavy /'weɪvɪ/ *adj* волнистый
wavy hair волнистые волосы
way /weɪ/ *n* путь
we /wi:/ *pron* мы
wealthy /'welθɪ/ *adj* богатый; состоятельный
weapon /'wepən/ *n* орудие, оружие
wear /weə/ *v* (*pt* wore, *pp* worn) носить
weather /'weðə/ *n* погода
wedding /'wedɪŋ/ *n* 1) свадьба; венчание, бракосочетание 2) годовщина свадьбы
Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ *n* среда
week /wi:k/ *n* неделя
weekend /'wi:k'end/ *n* выходные, уикенд
weigh /weɪ/ *v* весить, взвешивать
weight /weɪt/ *n* вес
weightlifting /'weɪt,lɪftɪŋ/ *n* тяжёлая атлетика (вид спорта)
well /wel/ *adj* хорошо
well-built /'wel'bɪlt/ *adj* крепкий; хорошо сложенный (о человеке)
Welsh /welʃ/ *adj* уэльский, валлийский
west /west/ *n* запад
whale /weɪl/ *n* кит
what /wɒt/ *pron* что, каков
What time is it? Сколько сейчас времени?
What time...? Во сколько...?
What's the weather like? Какая погода?
wheat /wi:t/ *n* пшеница
wheelchair /'wi:əltʃeə/ *n* инвалидная коляска
when /wen/ *adv* когда
where /weə/ *adv* где
which /wɪtʃ/ *pron* который
while /waɪl/ *adv* пока, в то время как
white /waɪt/ *adj* белый
who /hu:/ *pron* кто
whose /hu:z/ *pron* чей, чьё
why /waɪ/ *adv* почему
wide /waɪd/ *adj* широкий

wife /waɪf/ *n* жена
wildlife /ˈwaɪldlaɪf/ *n* дикая природа
win /wɪn/ *v* (*pt, pp won*) побеждать
window /ˈwɪndəʊ/ *n* окно
windy /ˈwɪndi/ 1. *adj* ветреный 2. *adv* ветрено
wine /waɪn/ *n* вино
winter /ˈwɪntə/ *n* зима
wired /ˈwaɪəd/ *adj* сильно взволнованный;
 нервный; напряжённый
wise /waɪz/ *adj* мудрый
wish /wɪʃ/ *v* желать
with /wɪð/ *prep* с
woman /ˈwʊmən/ *n* (*pl women* /ˈwɪmɪn/) женщина
wooden /ˈwʊdən/ *adj* деревянный
wool /wʊl/ *n* шерсть
work /wɜ:k/ *v* работать
world /wɜ:ld/ *n* мир
worldwide /ˌwɜ:ldˈwaɪd/ *adv* по всему миру
worried /ˈwʌrɪd/ *adj* взволнованный
worse /wɜ:s/ *adj comparative of bad*

worst /wɜ:st/ *adj superlative of bad*
write /raɪt/ *v* (*pt wrote pp written*) писать,
 записывать
wrong /rʊŋ/ *adv* неправильно

Yy

year /jɪə/ *n* год
yellow /ˈjeləʊ/ *adj* жёлтый
yes /jes/ *adv* да
yesterday /ˈjestədeɪ/ *adv* вчера
yet /jet/ *adv* ещё, пока ещё
you /ju/ *pron* ты, вы
 You're joking! Шутить!/Это шутка!
 You're right! Правда!/Правильно!
young /jʌŋ/ *adj* молодой
your /jɔ:/ /jə/ *pron* твой, ваш

Zz

zoo /zu:/ *n* зоопарк

Geographical names

Aberdeen /æbə'di:n/ Абердин (*графство и город*)

Africa /'æfrɪkə/ Африка

Alps, the /ælpz/ горы Альпы

Antarctica /æn'ta:ktɪkə/ Антарктика

Asia /eɪʃə/ Азия

Atlantic Ocean, the /ətˌlæntɪk 'əʊʃn/ Атланти-
ческий океан

Australia /ɒs'treɪliə/ Австралия

Baikal /baɪ'ka:l/ озеро Байкал

Belfast /bel'fɑ:st/ г. Белфаст

Bermuda /bə'mju:də/ о-в Бермуда

Black Sea, the /blæk 'si/ Чёрное море

Bombay /bɒm'beɪ/ г. Бомбей

Brazil /brə'zɪl/ Бразилия

Bristol /'brɪstl/ г. Бристоль

Britain /'brɪtn/ Британия

British Isles, the /brɪtɪʃ 'aɪləz/ Британские о-ва

Cairo /'kaɪrəʊ/ г. Каир

Canada /'kænədə/ Канада

Capri /'kɑ:pri/ о-в Капри

Cardiff /'kɑ:dɪf/ г. Кардиф

Chicago /ʃi'kɑ:gəʊ/ г. Чикаго

China /tʃaɪnə/ (**the People's Republic of China**) Китай (Китайская Народная Республика)

Denmark /denmɑ:k/ Дания

Dublin /'dʌblɪn/ г. Дублин

Edinburgh /'edɪnbərə/ г. Эдинбург

Eire /eə/ Ирландская Республика

England /'ɪŋɡlənd/ Англия

English Channel, the /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ 'tʃænl/ Англий-
ский канал

Europe /'juərəp/ Европа

Everest /'evərest/ гора Эверест

France /frɑ:ns/ Франция

Germany /'dʒɜ:məni/ Германия

Great Britain /greɪt 'brɪtn/ Великобритания

Greece /ɡri:s/ Греция

Greenwich /'ɡrenɪʃ/ г. Гринвич

Hague, the /heɪɡ/ г. Гаага

Hawaiian Islands, the /hə'waɪən 'aɪləndz/ Гавайские о-ва

Highlands, the /'haɪləndz/ Шотландское нагорье

Himalayas, the /hɪmə'leɪəs/ горы Гималаи

Iceland /'aɪslənd/ Исландия

India /'ɪndiə/ Индия

Ireland /'aɪələnd/ Ирландия

Italy /'ɪtəli/ Италия

Japan /dʒə'pæn/ Япония

Kazan /kæ'zæn/ г. Казань

Liverpool /'lɪvərpu:l/ г. Ливерпуль

Loch Ness /lɒk 'nes/ озеро Лох-Несс

London /'lʌndən/ г. Лондон

Man /mæn/ о-в Мэн

Michigan /'mɪʃɪɡən/ озеро Мичиган

Mont Blanc /mɔ:n 'blɑ:ɲ/ гора Монблан

Morocco /mə'rʊkəʊ/ Марокко

Moscow /'mɒskəʊ/ г. Москва

Netherlands /'neðələndz/ (**Holland**)
Нидерланды (Голландия)

New York /,nju: 'jɔ:k/ г. Нью-Йорк

New Zealand /,nju: 'zi:lənd/ Новая Зеландия

North America /nɔ:θ ə'merɪkə/ Северная Америка

Northern Ireland /'nɔ:ðən 'aɪələnd/ Северная Ирландия

Norway /nɔ:weɪ/ Норвегия

Oceania /əʊʃi'æniə/ Океания

Ottawa /'ɒtəwə/ г. Оттава

Paris /'pærɪs/ г. Париж

Philippines, the /'fɪləpi:nz/ Филиппины

Portugal /pɔ:tʃəɡl/ Португалия

Rome /rəʊm/ г. Рим

Russia /'rʌʃə/ Россия

Russian Federation /'rʌʃən ,fedə'reɪʃən/ Россий-
ская Федерация

San Francisco /sæn frən'sɪskəʊ/ г. Сан-Фран-
циско

Scotland /'skɒtlənd/ Шотландия

Sicily /'sɪsəli/ о-в Сицилия

South America /saʊθ ə'merɪkə/ Южная Аме-
рика

Spain /speɪn/ Испания

Suez Canal, the /su:z kə'næl/ Суэцкий канал

Switzerland /'swɪtsələnd/ Швейцария

Sydney /'sɪdni/ г. Сидней

Thames, the /temz/ р. Темза

United Kingdom /ju:,naɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm/ (**UK**)
Соединённое Королевство

United States of America
/ju:,naɪtɪd ,steɪts əv ə'merɪkə/ Соединённые
Штаты Америки

Volga, the /vɒlgə/ р. Волга

Wales /weɪlz/ Уэльс

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	could
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
eat	ate	eaten
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
show	showed	shown

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Pronunciation table

CONSONANTS		
Symbols	Key word	Other common spellings
/p/	park	happy
/b/	bath	rubbish
/t/	tie	butter walked
/d/	die	teddy bear
/k/	cat	key school check
/g/	give	ghost bigger
/tʃ/	chair	match natural
/dʒ/	jeans	age gadget soldier
/f/	face	coffee phone laugh
/v/	visit	of
/θ/	throw	
/ð/	they	
/s/	sell	cinema listen psychology scenery message
/z/	zoo	nose buzz
/ʃ/	shop	sure ambition
/ʒ/	measure	revision
/h/	hot	who
/m/	map	summer
/n/	not	know sunny
/ŋ/	sing	think
/l/	lot	ball
/r/	road	sorry write
/j/	yellow	usually Europe beautiful new
/w/	warm	one whale quick

VOWELS		
Symbols	Key word	Other common spellings
Long and short vowels		
/i:/	feet	niece read these key receipt police
/ɪ/	fit	gym guitar pretty spaghetti married
/e/	bed	any bread friend
/æ/	bad	
/ɑ:/	bath	art half aunt heart
/ɒ/	bottle	watch
/ɔ:/	bought	sport your daughter small draw war floor
/ʊ/	put	book could
/u:/	boot	rude blue fruit move shoe group flew
/ʌ/	but	some cousin
/ɜ:/	bird	serve early turn
/ɔ:/	brother	the about actor colour
Diphthongs (two vowel sounds pronounced as one)		
/eɪ/	grey	lake wait play eight break
/əʊ/	gold	show coat
/aɪ/	by	like die high height eye buy
/aʊ/	brown	about
/ɔɪ/	boy	noisy
/ɪə/	hear	here beer
/eə/	hair	there their square teddy bear
/ʊə/	sure	poor tour

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