

# FORWARD

## ENGLISH Student's Book



# 6

Part two

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вентана  
граф

PEARSON



Алгоритм успеха

# FORWARD



класс

## АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**Учебник для учащихся  
общеобразовательных организаций**

В двух частях  
**Часть вторая**

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

*Рекомендовано  
Министерством  
образования  
и науки  
Российской  
Федерации*

Москва

Издательский  
центр

«Вентана-Граф»

Pearson Education Limited

2015

**Учебник включён в федеральный перечень****Авторы:***д-р филол. наук, проф. М.В. Вербицкая, М. Гаярделли,  
П. Редли, Л.О. Савчук*

**А64**      **Английский язык : 6 класс : учебник для учащихся общеобразовательных организаций : в 2 ч. Ч. 2 / [М.В. Вербицкая, М. Гаярделли, П. Редли и др.] ; под ред. М.В. Вербицкой. — М. : Вентана-Граф : Pearson Education Limited, 2015. — 112 с. : ил. — (Forward).**

ISBN 978-5-360-05463-4 (ч. 2)

ISBN 978-5-360-05464-1 (общ.)

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.

УМК для 6 класса входит в систему учебно-методических комплектов «Алгоритм успеха».

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

ББК 81.2(Англ)я72

*Учебное издание***Вербицкая Мария Валерьевна****Гаярделли Мариза****Редли Пол****Савчук Лариса Олеговна****Английский язык****6 класс****Учебник для учащихся общеобразовательных организаций****В двух частях****Часть вторая**

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**Внешнее оформление С.А. Поджарытовой****Сканирование и цветоделение Л.В. Аникиной, М.А. Богдановой. Картограф И.Н. Шорина****Компьютерная верстка Е.В. Гурьевой. Технический редактор М.Е. Плешакова****Корректоры А.С. Цибулина, О.А. Мерзликина, Н.А. Шарт**

**Подписано в печать 29.08.14. Формат 60×90/8. Гарнитура PragmaticaC. Печать офсетная  
Бумага офсетная № 1. Печ. л. 14,0. Тираж 15000 экз. Заказ № 7817/15**

**ООО Издательский центр «Вентана-Граф». 127422, Москва, ул. Тимирязевская, д. 1, стр. 3  
Тел./факс: (495) 611-15-74, 611-21-56. E-mail: info@vgf.ru, http://www.vgf.ru**

**Отпечатано в соответствии с предоставленными материалами в ООО «ИПК Парето-Принт»,  
170546, Тверская область, Калининский р-н, Бурашевское сельское поселение,  
промышленная зона Боровлёво-1, комплекс № 3 «А». www.pareto-print.ru**

ISBN 978-5-360-05463-4 (ч. 2)  
ISBN 978-5-360-05464-1 (общ.)

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# Contents summary

Unit		Main topic	Key language	Page
9	Eating traditions and customs	British and Russian meals Eating customs, favourite food Recipes	Offers Quantity Countable and uncountable nouns Writing an informal letter	4
10	School subjects	School life School systems in Britain and Russia Essay contest 'What do you like best about your school?'	Asking for permission and making a request The Present Continuous Tense Participle I: spelling	14
11	Homes and houses	Dream bedrooms Types of houses in England Describing houses and rooms	There is/There are Articles <i>a/an, the, zero article</i> Alternative questions	22
12	Shopping	Shops and goods British High Streets School uniform	Talking about opinions Object pronouns The Past Simple Tense	32
Consolidation 3   Units 9–12				42
13	Famous people	Talking about birthdays Leonardo da Vinci Arthur Conan Doyle and Sherlock Holmes Bill Gates	Dates Birthday greetings Professions The Past Simple Tense Prepositions of time	44
14	The world of computers	Computers and other devices Internet safety rules Video games	Passive Voice (Present and Past Simple) Conditional sentences Giving advice	54
15	TV watching	British television TV in Russia Children and TV	Telephoning Present Simple vs Present Continuous Adjectives in <i>-ed</i> and <i>-ing</i>	64
16	The world of music	Music in our lives Music in Britain Famous composers	Music genres Expressing opinion Comparing photos	72
Consolidation 4   Units 13–16				82
Dialogue of cultures (3)				84
Dialogue of cultures (4)				86
Vocabulary				88
Geographical names				109
Irregular verbs				110
Pronunciation table				111

# 9

## Eating traditions and customs

### Listening and reading

- 1 Nevita decides to make a chicken curry for her friends to celebrate her return from Australia. They are at Rachel's house.

Ⓢ T065 Listen to the conversation without looking at the text. Then answer the question:  
Why do the friends want to go to the supermarket?

Mrs W: Would you like a cup of tea, Nevita?  
Nevita: No, thanks, Mrs Wallace. I'd rather have coffee.  
Mrs W: What about you, Rachel?  
Rachel: Yes, please, Mum.  
Mrs W: Would you like coffee or tea, boys?  
Trevor: Coffee, please, Mrs Wallace.  
Robert: Me, too. Thanks.  
Rachel: Do you want some cake?  
Nevita: No, thanks.  
Trevor: Yes, please.  
Robert: No, thanks.  
Rachel: Do you want some biscuits?  
Nevita: Yes, please.  
Nevita: Now, let's check, we've got the ingredients. Have we got any chicken, Rachel?  
Rachel: Yes, we've got four pieces.  
Nevita: And have we got any rice?  
Rachel: No, we haven't.  
We haven't got any rice.  
Nevita: Write down rice, Trevor. And how much curry powder have we got?  
Rachel: We haven't got much.  
Nevita: OK. Put curry powder on the list, Trevor. How many onions have we got?  
Rachel: We haven't got many... only three.  
Robert: Oh, no, Scoop! Come back here.  
Rachel: What's the matter?  
Robert: Scoop's got the chicken. He's eating it!  
Trevor: Oh, no!  
Rachel: Come on! Let's go to the supermarket.

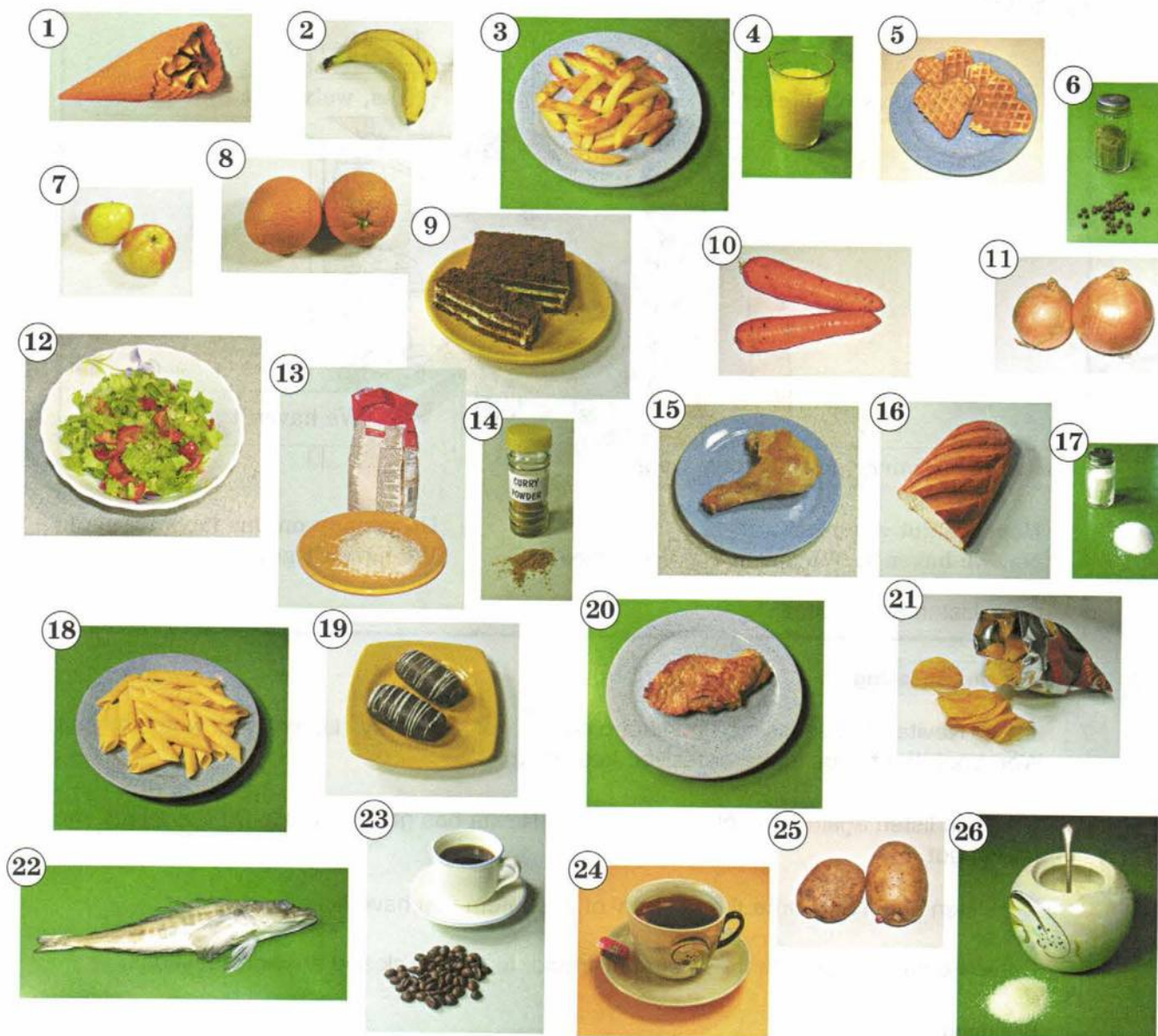


Ⓟ Listen and repeat.

Ⓛ Listen to the conversation again and read it. Make a list in your Workbook. What ingredients does Nevita need for the chicken curry? What ingredients has she got?

## Vocabulary and writing

2 Look at the pictures. What is this food called?



☐ © T066 Listen, check and learn new words.

☐ P Listen and repeat.

3 Write these words in your Workbook in 5 categories: meat, fruit, vegetables, drinks, other (general).

4 Look at the pictures in Exercise 2. Choose two things you like to eat and two things you don't like to eat.

**Example:**


I like crisps and cakes but I don't like rice and onions.

5 In pairs, repeat the words for food in the pictures and say whether they are countable or uncountable.

## LANGUAGE FOCUS: Quantity (Количество)

6

© T067 Listen and read.



Have we got **any** chicken?

Yes, we've got **four** pieces.

How **much** curry powder have we got?

We haven't got **much**.

Have we got **any** rice?  
No, we haven't. We haven't got **any** rice?

How **many** onions have we got?  
We haven't got **many**.

**P** Listen and repeat.

## Listening and speaking

7

© T068 Nevita is discussing the shopping list for Saturday. Listen and write in your Workbook the things in the order you hear them.

☐ Then listen again and tick (✓) the things Nevita has got and cross (X) the things she hasn't got.

☐ Listen again and write the quantity of each item you have ticked.

8

Compare your notes with those of your friend. In pairs, ask and answer questions.

**Example:**

A: Has Nevita got any bananas?

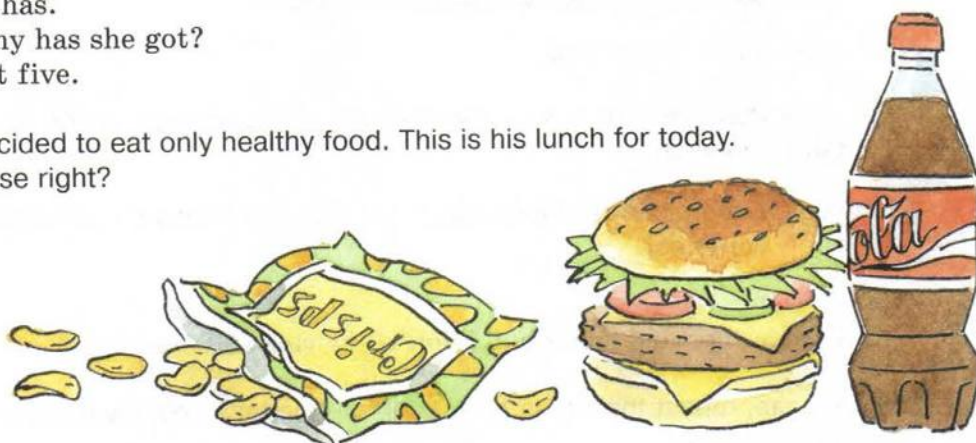
B: Yes, she has.

A: How many has she got?

B: She's got five.

9

Billy Silly decided to eat only healthy food. This is his lunch for today. Did he choose right?



## Reading and speaking

- 10 Quickly read the chat discussion. Can you guess the meaning of *veggie* (*vegetarian*), *healthy food*, *junk food*, *organic food*? Who is a veggie? Who is fond of junk food? Who prefers healthy food?

The RAP >> chatroom What's the name of ...?		The RAP
		Reply to topic
Nickname	Discussion	
<u>Dasha6</u>	I love fast food most of all. I am crazy for hamburgers and French fries. I'll have a hamburger or hotdog whenever I can. McD's is where I could eat three times a day.	
<u>Nevita-theRAP</u>	But this is junk food, not healthy, bad for your health. You should eat more vegetables and fruit! An apple a day keeps the doctor away!	
<u>Maggie_Veggie</u>	Or even go for a vegetarian diet! You'll like it. You'll always feel good, full of energy. No meat in your diet will do you good. Beans are just as nourishing as meat, only better for your health. And fresh fruit like apples or bananas or pineapples go very well with honey — yummy-yummy!	
<u>Nevita-theRAP</u>	Yes, right. I know lots of vegetarian recipes — you can make quite a few with, say, potatoes, mushrooms, tomatoes, celery or onions. They all taste delicious. My Mum's an excellent cook and we always look forward to our dinners together.	
<u>Guest</u>	I'm not a 100% veggie, I eat fish or chicken once in a while, but I would never eat fast food.	
<u>Rachel</u>	I prefer organic food — it's bought directly from the farmers. It could be meat, or fish, or fruit and vegetables. What's important is that it's free of any artificial flavouring and artificial food additives, so it's healthy, good quality and always fresh.	
<u>Dasha6</u>	Thanks everybody! I'm beginning to feel like I want a plateful of salad with a piece of roasted chicken. A dessert to follow would be nice — perhaps an apple or banana?	

- 11 Read the chat discussion again and look at the pictures in Exercise 2. Then answer the questions.

- 1 What will Meggie-Veggie choose?
- 2 What will Nevita choose?
- 3 What was Dasha's choice yesterday?
- 4 What food will she choose today, after the chat?

- 12 Nevita uses the English proverb 'An apple a day keeps the doctor away'. Can you explain its meaning?

- 13 In pairs, discuss what you know about traditional British meals. Remember what you have read in books or seen in films.

*What is the traditional English breakfast like?*  
*What is the traditional British meal for dinner?*

- 14 T069 Listen and read the text, check your answers and find out more about British meals.

## The RAP

Did you know?

### British meals: traditions and customs

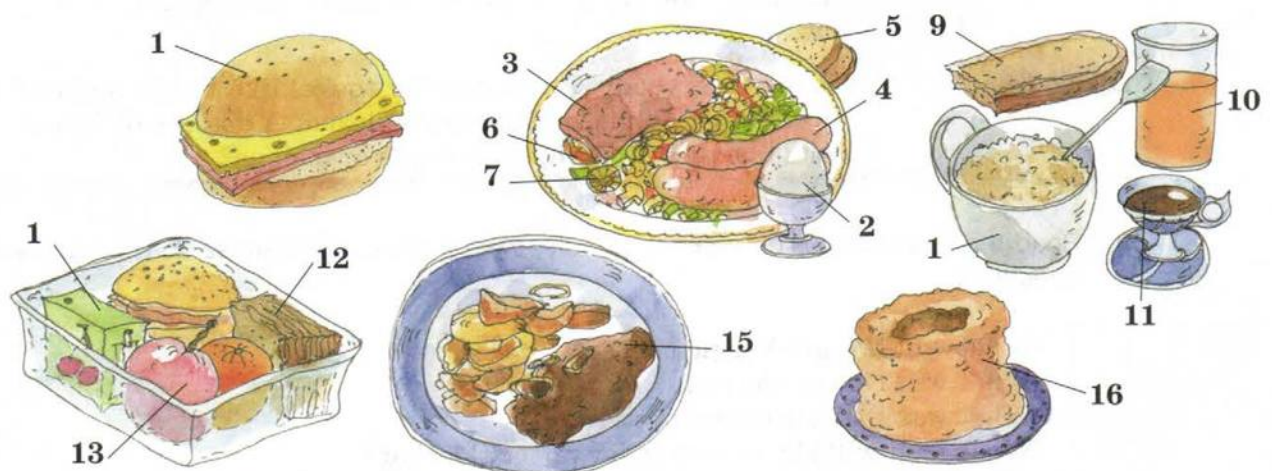
One of the popular myths about the English is that they only eat fish and chips and roast beef, the Scots eat porridge, and the Irish live on potatoes. Some of it is true, but the British people also eat many other kinds of food, including their classic puddings, pies, soups, stews and sandwiches.

The traditional English breakfast consists of eggs, bacon, sausages, toast, baked beans and mushrooms. It is always served in hotels and guest houses around Britain but not many people in the UK will eat this for breakfast today. A typical English breakfast is more likely to be a bowl of cereal, a slice of toast, orange juice and a cup of coffee. In winter many people eat 'porridge' or boiled oats.

In British schools children have a school meal or bring a packed lunch in the middle of the day. A 'packed lunch' typically consists of a sandwich, a packet of crisps, a piece of fruit and a drink. The 'packed lunch' is kept in a plastic container.

The evening meal is usually called 'dinner' or 'supper'. A traditional British meal for dinner is 'meat and two vegetables' one of which is usually potatoes. Nowadays, except on Sundays, most people in Britain eat curry, rice or pasta dishes for dinner. Vegetables like carrots, peas, onions and cabbage are very popular, too. Sunday dinner is the traditional Sunday roast. It consists of roast meat, two different kinds of vegetables and potatoes with Yorkshire pudding.

- 15 Match pictures 1–16 with the words from the text.



- 16 Role-play Dasha's Skype interview with Rachel about British meals. Dasha asks questions about a typical English breakfast, lunch and dinner.

- 17 Study the word 'meals'. Does it have a direct Russian equivalent with the same meanings? Read the sentences with the word 'meals'. How can we say the same in Russian?

#### KEY PATTERNS

**meal** /mi:l/ *noun*

**have a meal** 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 **meal**? Let's go out for a **meal** tonight. We usually have our evening meal at about 7 o'clock. What a delicious **meal**!*

(to picture 16)

**Yorkshire pudding** /'jɔ:kʃə 'pu:dɪŋ/

a food made from flour, eggs and milk, baked and eaten with meat in Britain

#### THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Countable and uncountable nouns

Nouns	Singular Number (Единственное число)	Plural Number (Множественное число)
C O U N T A B L E	<b>Affirmative</b>	
	There is/There's <b>an apple</b> . There is/There's <b>one apple</b> .	There are/There're <b>some apples</b> . There are/There're <b>2/5/... apples</b> . There are/There're <b>many/a lot of apples</b> .
	<b>Negative</b>	
	There is/There's <b>no apple</b> . There isn't <b>an apple</b> . There isn't <b>any apple</b> .	There are/There're <b>no apples</b> . There aren't <b>any apples</b> . There aren't <b>2/5/... apples</b> . There aren't <b>many/a lot of apples</b> .
	<b>Questions</b>	
	Is there <b>an apple</b> ?	Are there <b>any apples</b> ? How <b>many apples</b> are there?
U N C O U N T A B L E	<b>Only Singular Number (ТОЛЬКО единственное число)</b>	
	<b>Affirmative</b>	
	There is/There's <b>some salt</b> . There is/There's <b>much/a lot of salt</b> .	
	<b>Negative</b>	
	There is/There's <b>no salt</b> . There isn't <b>any salt</b> .	
	<b>Questions</b>	
	Is there <b>any salt</b> ? How <b>much salt</b> is there?	

#### Grammar and speaking

- 18 **Game.** Look at the picture and think of healthy food. In pairs, take turns to tell each other what healthy food there is on the table and what you can add. Think of as many kinds of healthy food as possible. The one who has the last word is the winner.

**Example:**

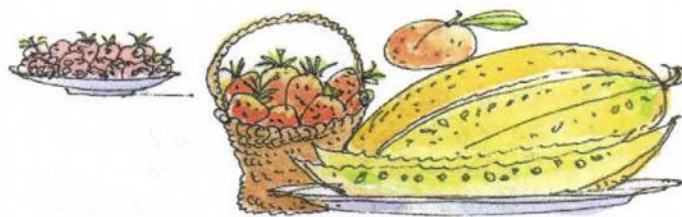
A: There's some juice.

B: There's no milk/There isn't any milk.



- 19 ©T070 Listen and read the limerick. Look up new words in the vocabulary at the end of the Student's Book. Explain the meaning of the last line. What is a treat for you?

Each morning and evening I eat  
Not bananas but fruit that is sweet,  
Such as raspberries, strawberries,  
Peaches and more,  
But it's melons I save for a treat.



### Reading

- 20 Quickly read these texts. Which is a menu? A recipe? An advertisement?

### Porridge

#### Ingredients

1 cup of oats  
3 cups of milk or water  
Salt



Place the oats in a saucepan and add the milk or water. Bring the porridge to the boil stirring it all the time and simmer until it begins to thicken. After approximately 7 mins remove the saucepan from the heat, put on the lid and leave it to stand for 1 min.

### Dan's Coffee Shop

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Tel. 386-523



### All Day Breakfast

FULL £ 4

2 eggs, 2 sausages, 2 toasts + beans

MINI £ 2.50

1 egg, 1 sausage, 1 toast

ALL DAY SPECIALS £ 9.99

Chicken curry + rice

Fish & chips

Veggie curry + rice

DESSERTS £ 1.99

Ice-cream; Fruit salad; Chocolate cake

- 21 Read the first text again. Find phrases 1–7 in the text and match them with their Russian translations A–G.

- 1 place the oats in a saucepan
- 2 add the milk or water
- 3 bring to the boil
- 4 stir all the time
- 5 begin to thicken
- 6 remove from the heat
- 7 put on the lid

- A довести до кипения
- B насыпать овсяные хлопья в кастрюлю
- C начинать густеть
- D накрыть крышкой
- E непрерывно помешивать
- F добавить молоко или воду
- G снять с огня

### Listening

- 22 ©T071 Do you know what a buckwheat kasha is? Sometimes it is called 'buckwheat porridge' in English. Have you ever cooked buckwheat kasha? Listen to Dasha's healthy breakfast recipe. Make notes about the ingredients.



**23** Listen to Dasha again and put the sentences in the right order.

- 1 Put the lid on the saucepan.
- 2 Let the kasha sit for 10 min.
- 3 Add rinsed buckwheat groats to the boiling water.
- 4 Rinse a cup of buckwheat groats 2–3 times.
- 5 Turn the heat down.
- 6 Add milk, sugar, honey or butter.
- 7 Bring 2 cups of water to the boil.
- 8 Remove from the heat.



#### Listening and speaking

**24** © T072 Listen to 4 people speaking about their food preferences.

Who ...

- |                     |                                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) likes junk food? | c) likes traditional English food? |
| b) is a veggie?     | d) likes traditional Russian food? |



**25** **Game:** The best cook. You and your friends are going to cook a meal. Choose a recipe in your Workbook. Study the recipe and underline five ingredients necessary for making the meal. Your task is to get all the ingredients you need. You will also get some cards with food products. The first group to get all the ingredients necessary for their recipe is the winner.

#### Useful words and phrases

Have you got any ...?

I'd like some...

How much/many would you like?

#### Reading and writing

**26** Read this letter from Samantha about her favourite food.

3 South Road  
Saffron Walden  
Essex CB10 1HR  
12th January

Dear Gordon,

Thanks for your letter. The weather's terrible at the moment and it's raining and cold now. I'm at home cooking lunch for me and my sister.

My favourite food is pasta! I like spaghetti alla carbonara and I also like lasagne. I don't like meat very much and don't like carrots. What kind of food do you like? Write, please.

Love,

Samantha

☐ Write a letter to Samantha and tell her about your favourite food. Use this plan.

*First paragraph:* Thank Samantha for her letter. Tell her about the weather today and what you are doing.

*Second paragraph:* Tell Samantha about two things you like to eat and two things you don't like to eat.

## LANGUAGE FOCUS: Offers

27 T073 Listen and read.

Would you like a cup of tea, Nevita?



Yes, please, Mrs Wallace.

Would you like a cup of tea, Nevita?

No, thanks, Mrs Wallace.  
I'd rather have coffee.

Have some biscuits, will you?

Have some cake, will you?



Yes, please.

No, thanks.

P Listen and repeat.

## Grammar and speaking

28 Look at the box below. Which food in each pair would you like to eat? And what about your friend? Take turns to offer the food and learn about each other's tastes.

cake or biscuits?  
chicken or steak?  
oranges or bananas?  
apples or ice-cream?

pasta or rice?  
crisps or salad?  
carrots or potatoes?

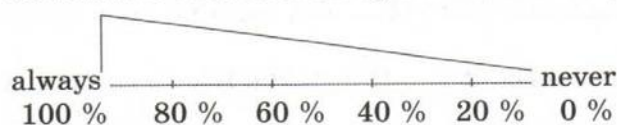
## Example:

A: Would you like some cake?

B: Yes, please.

B: Have some juice, will you?

A: No, thank you. I'd rather have some tea.

29 Do you know these adverbs of frequency: *always*, *never*, *often*, *usually*, *rarely*, *sometimes*? Look at this diagram and find the place for each adverb.

## Grammar and writing

- 30** Look at the pictures. Which snacks can you eat between meals? Make up 5 sentences speaking about the food in the photo.

Use the words:

*always, often, usually, never, rarely, sometimes.*

**Example:**

I often eat apples before lunch.



- 31** In pairs, offer the food from the picture to each other. Say 'Yes, please' to healthy food and say 'No, thank you' to unhealthy snacks.

## Reading and speaking

- 32** Quickly read the text.

### Did you know... ...who made the first sandwich?

They say it was John Montagu, the fourth Earl of Sandwich, who invented the sandwich in 1762. The Earl loved playing cards and so as not to interrupt his card game a servant was ordered to bring him a piece of meat between two slices of buttered bread.

That is how the Earl gave his name to sandwiches.



## The RAP

Did you know?

- 33** Complete the sentences with **a** or **b**.

- 1 The first sandwiches were...
  - a) two slices of bread with some butter in between.
  - b) two slices of bread with some butter and meat in between.
- 2 Sandwich was the name of...
  - a) John Montagu, the Earl.
  - b) John Montagu's servant.
- 3 John Montagu loved...
  - a) cooking.
  - b) playing cards.
- 4 John Montagu ordered a servant to bring him a piece of meat between two slices of bread because he wanted to...
  - a) have more bread.
  - b) continue his card game.

- 34** In groups, discuss the differences in eating customs of Russia and the UK. Write questions for your class survey about a typical Russian breakfast, lunch or dinner or your favourite food between meals. Are your eating habits healthy?

## Listening and speaking

- 1  T074 Listen to the conversation without looking at the text. Then answer the questions:

*What is Trevor doing?*

*Who is Antonio?*

*What is he doing?*

*Nevita:* Hi, Trevor. Can I use your computer?

*Trevor:* No, I'm sorry, you can't. I'm using it at the moment.

*Nevita:* What are you doing?

*Trevor:* I'm talking to a boy in Italy.

His name's Antonio.

I'm using the Internet.

*Nevita:* What are you talking about?

*Trevor:* We're discussing schools in Italy and Britain. Can I borrow your pen? I want to make some notes.

*Nevita:* Yes, you can. Here you are.  
Tell him about Britain.

*Trevor:* OK. In Britain children start school when they are five and can leave when they are sixteen.

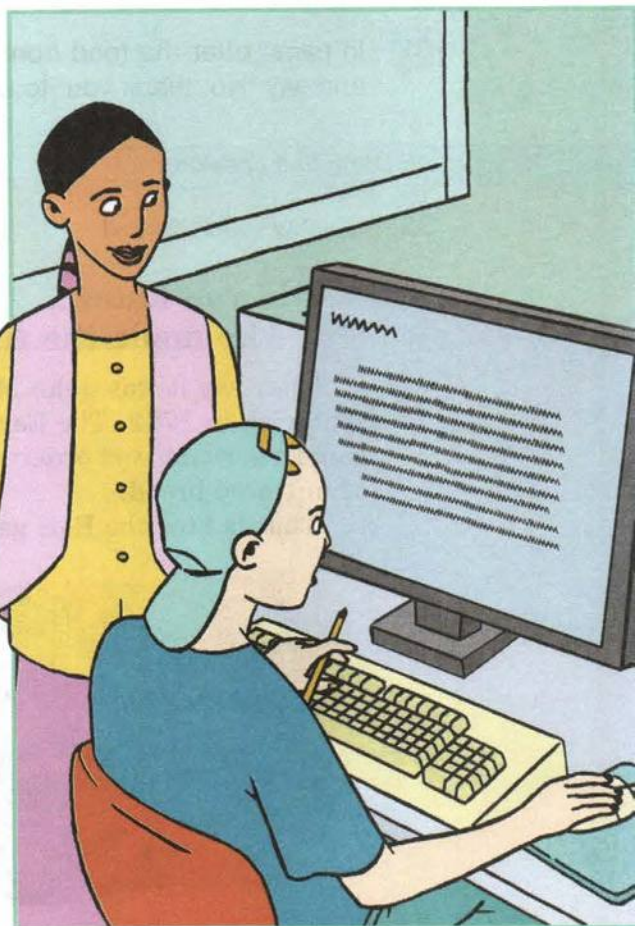
*Nevita:* What subject is he doing?

*Trevor:* He's doing English. They use computers in English lessons.

*Nevita:* Wow! What are you writing now?

*Trevor:* Oh, nothing...

*Nevita:* What's this? Are there any nice girls in your class? Oh, Trevor!



- P Listen and repeat. Then read the dialogue and answer the questions:

*How old are children when they start school in Britain?*

*How old are they when they can leave school?*

- 2 Complete the sentences with information from the dialogue.

- 1 Trevor is talking...
- 2 They are discussing...
- 3 Trevor wants to borrow...
- 4 He wants to...
- 5 Trevor says that in Britain...
- 6 The Italian boy is doing...
- 7 Trevor's last question is...

- 3 In pairs, role-play the dialogue.

## LANGUAGE FOCUS: Talking about the present

4 ©T075 Listen and read.

What are you **doing**?

What are you **talking** about?

What subject is he **doing**?

I'm **talking** to a boy in Italy.

We're **discussing** schools in Italy and Britain.

He's **doing** English.

P Listen and repeat.

### Grammar and speaking

5 In pairs, look at the pictures, ask and answer questions.

Example:

A: What is he doing?

B: He's listening to music.



6 Read Trudy's letter to The RAP. Then write notes about Trudy and yourself. Fill in the form in your Workbook.

Dear RAP,

My name is Trudy Walker, and I'm twelve years old. I'm American and I'd like to tell The RAP readers about my school.

I do many subjects at school including French, English, maths, history, geography, physical education and science. I start school at 9.30 a.m. and go home for lunch at half past twelve. School finishes at four o'clock. I don't go to school on Saturday. Every evening I do my homework.

In general I like school. I don't like maths very much because it's a bit boring, but I like geography.

I would like to know more about schools in Britain and other countries. Could you publish some articles about school life or ask your readers to write about their schools?

Best regards,  
Trudy Walker

## Listening and speaking

- 7 ©T076 Listen to these conversations. Where does each conversation take place? There is an extra option.

A In the street. D At the zoo.  
B In a classroom. E At home.  
C At a coffee shop.

## The RAP

## Reading and speaking

- 8 Look at these photos. What are these children doing? Do you think they are training for a sports competition?



- 9 Read the text. Were your guesses right? What are these children doing? Match photos A–C and texts 1–3. Think of the titles.

1 For Indira and her classmates, the journey to school just got a lot harder. The Indonesian schoolgirl lives on one side of the **Ciberang River** but her school is on the other side — and the river has been flooding. On Monday, the rising waters broke a pillar supporting a suspension bridge that the children usually use. There is another bridge, but it is too far away and the kids don't want to be late for school. Indiana Jones himself would find it too risky, but children don't seem to worry — the most important thing for them is to be at school on time!

2 Every morning before dawn, more than 50 children from **Xinmin village** in China get up at 5 a.m. and head for school eight kilometers away. To get to school they have to cross three mountains. As they start very early and it is still dark they take flashlights with them. There are some dangerous parts of the road, and when the children come to these, the younger ones have to hold onto the older children's hands. Two hours later, they arrive at school and begin their day.

3 Going to school in China is no joke. Nearly 500 children from one of the villages cross the most dangerous part of the **Nujiang River** every day. There is no bridge over the river. Instead there is a steel cable over it. The children fasten themselves to the cable with a metal carabiner and a rope and slide across the 200-metre-wide canyon.

Mei, 5 years old, who was once stuck in the middle of the cable for nearly 20 minutes, told reporters, 'I used to dream of having a bridge, but then I learned that my dream was too expensive.'

However, officials have finally agreed to spend £35,000 on a bridge after a TV programme was made about the children's dangerous daily journey.

## THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Present Continuous Tense

Формы **Present Continuous** (настоящего продолженного времени) используются для обозначения действий, совершающихся/происходящих *сейчас* (now), в момент говорения, или *в настоящий период* (at the moment), не обязательно в момент говорения.

Формы **Present Continuous** образуются с помощью *вспомогательного глагола to be* в форме настоящего времени и *причастия настоящего времени*, образованного от смыслового глагола.

Present Continuous Tense			
Affirmative		Negative	
to be + <b>Participle I</b>		to be + not + <b>Participle I</b>	
I	am ('m)	I	am ('m)
He/she/it	is ('s) reading.	He/she/it	is ('s) not reading.
You/we/they	are ('re)	You/we/they	are ('re)
Wh-questions (Специальные вопросы)		Answers	
What	am I	I'm reading a Student's Book.	
Where	are you/we/they	They're reading it at school.	
How	is he/she/it	She's reading slowly.	
		reading now?	

### Grammar and speaking

10 In pairs, ask and answer the following questions.

- Are you wearing something new today?
- Are you enjoying this lesson?
- Are you feeling well today?
- Are you doing homework now?
- Are you writing now?
- What are you listening to right now?

### Listening and speaking

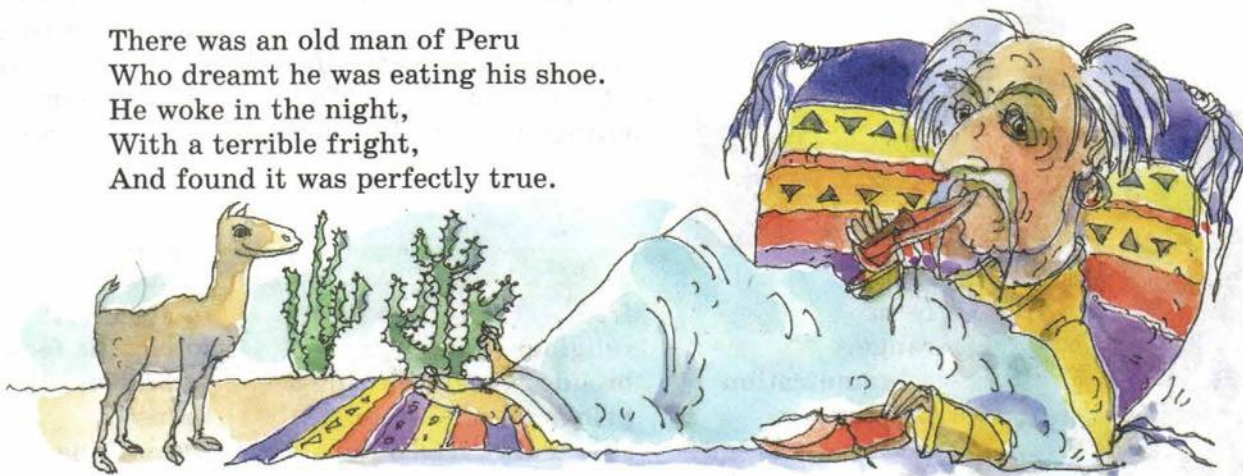
11 ©T077 Listen and read the limerick. Then answer the questions:

What are the two meanings of the verb 'to dream'?

Do you ever dream at night?

What was your worst nightmare?

There was an old man of Peru  
Who dreamt he was eating his shoe.  
He woke in the night,  
With a terrible fright,  
And found it was perfectly true.



## Reading and speaking

- 12 Read the article and say what each paragraph is about.

*Trudy Walker, our American reader, asked in her letter about schools in Britain. Trudy and all our readers will find all the major facts and some personal reflections in this article.*

## All you wanted to know about schools in Britain

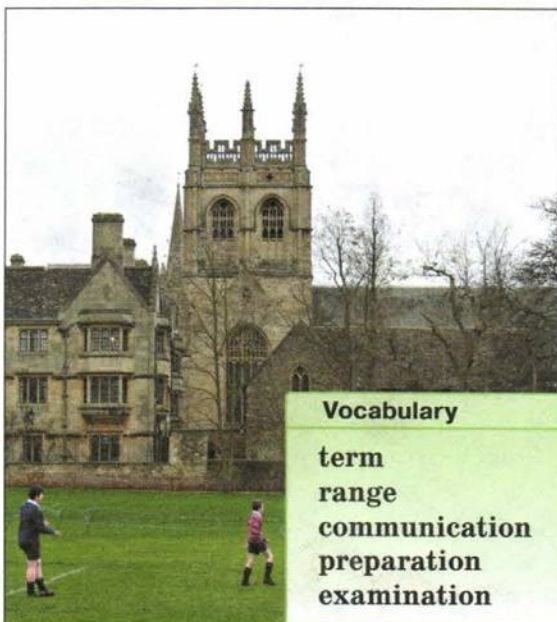
By Rachel Wallace

I like my mum's stories about her school days. In her time, the best homework excuse was 'The dog ate my essay'. In our time, kids will blame the computer. As to the rest, it's pretty much the same. The school day usually runs from 9.00 a.m. until 4 p.m. The school year is divided into three terms (autumn, spring and summer). It begins on September 1 (or August 1 if a term starts in August). In this article I'm speaking about schools in **England and Wales**. Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own educational systems.

Kids start school at the age of five and have at least 11 years of schooling. State education is free for children between the ages of five and sixteen. It means that their parents don't have to pay. However, there are some private schools (called **public schools**) where parents pay the fees. In Britain these schools are called public schools, while in the USA public school means free state school. Only 6% of kids attend public schools in Britain.

Pupils attend **primary school** from the age of five and then move to secondary schools usually at the age of eleven. At primary school, they have to study English, maths, science, design and technology, history, geography, art and design, music, physical education (PE), information and communication technology (ICT). Schools must also provide religious education (RE), but children don't have to study it. Schools often teach citizenship and modern foreign languages as well.

At **secondary school**, from the age of 11 to 14, students study a broad range of 10–15 subjects. Traditionally, at the age of 14 students start a programme that lasts for 2 years, during which time they study 5–10 subjects of their choice. After this two-year period, students take GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) state examinations. These qualify students to continue to A level for university preparation.



### Vocabulary

term  
range  
communication  
preparation  
examination

free  
religious  
broad  
primary  
secondary

at least  
also  
during  
while  
onto

to attend sth  
to pay the fees  
to provide sth  
to last  
to continue

- 13** Read the first paragraph again and answer the following questions:

- 1 Is the school system the same all over the UK?
- 2 When does the school year begin in England and Wales?
- 3 How many terms are there in a school year?
- 4 How long is the school day?

- 14** Read the second paragraph again, study the diagram and answer the following questions:

- 1 When do children in England and Wales start school?
- 2 How long is compulsory education?
- 3 Do parents have to pay for school?
- 4 What is a public school in Britain and in the USA?
- 5 Do many British kids attend public schools?

		School	Age
		Nursery school	4
			5
1	11 years COMPULSORY EDUCATION	Primary school (At least 6 years of primary education)	6
2			7
3			8
4			9
5			10
6			11
7		Secondary school (At least 5 years of secondary education) GCSE EXAMS (Taken at 15–16)	12
8			13
9			14
10			15
11			16
12	'A' LEVEL EXAMS (Taken at 17–18)	17	
13		18	
		▼	
		HIGHER EDUCATION	

- 15** Read the third paragraph again, study the diagram and answer the following questions:

- 1 How long does secondary school last?
- 2 What subjects do kids study at primary school?
- 3 Do kids have to study religious education?
- 4 What other subjects do schools sometimes teach?

- 16** Read the last paragraph again and answer the following questions:

- 1 At what age can students choose subjects to study?
- 2 What do the letters GCSE stand for?
- 3 Why is it important to pass the GCSE?

- 17** Prepare a talk on schools in Russia. Use the diagram in your Workbook.

### THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Spelling rules for Participle I

Если неопределённая форма глагола (инфинитив) заканчивается:	Participle I образуется следующим образом:
1) на «немое» -e	tak(e) + <b>ing</b> → <b>taking</b>
2) сочетанием согласный + гласный + согласный	put + t + <b>ing</b> → <b>putting</b> get + t + <b>ing</b> → <b>getting</b>
3) любым другим сочетанием звуков, в том числе на -y (большинство глаголов)	say + <b>ing</b> → <b>saying</b> talk + <b>ing</b> → <b>talking</b> sing + <b>ing</b> → <b>singing</b> go + <b>ing</b> → <b>going</b>

- 18 What do you like best about your school? Think about your school and your school life. Complete the spidergram in your Workbook and tell the class about your ideas.



## Reading

- 19 Here are some essays written by third-grade American schoolchildren. Read the essays and, in pairs, decide who will get the first prize and why.

### What do you like best about your school?

Hi, my name is Alyssa Valenzuela.

I am 9 years old. My school is one of the best schools ever. I like my classroom, and our library. I like the kids in my class. There are twenty kids in my class. I like the teachers. They do all kinds of fun stuff with the children. I also like the playing area because they have all kinds of things like tennis rackets and jump ropes there. I also like the location. I get to school by bike because it is only two minutes away. It's so close to my house!

You should have your kids come here soon.



My name is Chloe Gardea Faith. I am 10 years old.

I like my school because I've met a lot of different people and made new friends there. I know 40 people in the whole school. My classmates are fun to play with and they are smart.

I like the playground because of the equipment. I enjoy the reading time and I like the books. I like the teachers. We do really fun stuff. I like the mind challenge puzzles. I like our classroom.



### The RAP

#### Essay contest



My name is Tiffany Chang, and I am 11 years old. I like my international school because we learn about people from all over the world. We learn how to respect other cultures and other people's feelings. And most of all, we learn to be one big family.

We do a lot of projects that involve teamwork at school. I like my school's project-based learning. Here is one example of what project-based learning is. Our class wanted to find out about frogs last year. So we kept some real tadpoles in our classroom and watched them growing into frogs.

I like the kids at my school because we never leave people out. Mine is the best school ever!



- 20 Explain your choice of the best essay to the class.

### LANGUAGE FOCUS: Asking for permission and making a request

- 21 ©T078 Listen and read.



- P Listen and repeat.

### REMEMBER!

Для выражения просьбы (**making a request**) можно использовать общий вопрос с модальным глаголом **can/could**.

**Can I borrow your dictionary?**

*Можу я взять твой словарь?*

**Could I use your computer, please?**

*Мог(ла) бы я воспользоваться твоим компьютером?*

#### Yes response

Yes, of course. No problem.

Yes, you can. Here you are.

#### No response

Sorry, I'm using it.

No, I'm sorry. I'm using it now.

### Speaking

- 22 In pairs, compare Russian and British schools using the table in your Workbook.
- 23 Speak about Russian and British schools, using the table in your Workbook.

### Writing

- 24 Write your own essay 'What do you like best about your school?'

## Listening and speaking

- 1 © T079 Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.  
Then answer the questions:  
*Whose ideal bedroom are they discussing?*  
*Do they like this entry?*



## Vocabulary

final day  
entry  
either



*Rachel:* Today's the final day of the competition. Are there any entries?

*Nevita:* Yes, there are. They're on my desk. Look!

*Rachel:* Hey, look at this one. It's terrible!

*Nevita:* Yes, there's a computer and there are three TVs...

*Rachel:* But there isn't a bed!

*Nevita:* And there aren't any chairs, either.

*Rachel:* Is there an armchair?

*Nevita:* Yes, there is. It's here, next to the desk.

*Rachel:* There are some cassettes next to the computer.

*Nevita:* Are there any books?

*Rachel:* No, there aren't. There aren't any books at all.

*Trevor:* Hey, what have you got there?

*Rachel:* It's an entry for the The RAP competition. It's terrible!

*Trevor:* Oh, no!

*Nevita:* What's the problem, Trevor?

*Trevor:* That's my entry!



**P** Listen and repeat. Then read the conversation and answer the question:  
*What's wrong with Trevor's ideal bedroom?*

## LANGUAGE FOCUS: Describing

2

©T080 Listen and read.



Are there any entries?

Yes, there **are**./No, there **aren't**.

There's a computer and there **are** three TVs.

There **are** some cassettes next to the computers.

There **isn't** a bed!

There **aren't** any chairs.

There **aren't** any books.

**P** Listen and repeat.

### Grammar and speaking

#### THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: There is/There are

	Singular	Plural
<b>Affirmative</b>	There <b>is</b> /There's a computer in the room.	There <b>are</b> three TVs/There're three TVs in the room. There <b>are</b> some cassettes/There're some cassettes near the computer.
<b>Negative</b>	There <b>is no</b> table/There <b>isn't</b> a table/There <b>isn't</b> any table in the room.	There <b>are no</b> chairs/There <b>aren't</b> any chairs in the room.
<b>Questions</b>	<b>Is there</b> a bed in the room?	<b>Are there</b> any books in the room?
<b>Short answers</b>	Yes, there <b>is</b> . No, there <b>isn't</b> .	Yes, there <b>are</b> . No, there <b>aren't</b> .

3

Look at Trevor's entry — the picture of his Dream Bedroom. What can you say about Trevor judging by the picture? Do you like Trevor's Dream Bedroom? Would you like to have a room like that? Why? Why not?

Speaking and vocabulary

4 Guess the words. Match words 1–9 with items A–I.

1 dbe bed

2 dorbware \_\_\_\_\_

3 dbpcruao \_\_\_\_\_

4 flhse \_\_\_\_\_

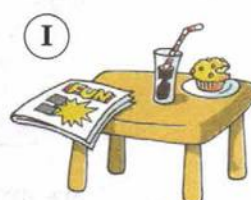
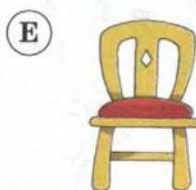
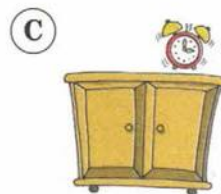
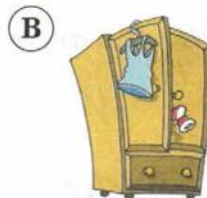
5 rciha \_\_\_\_\_

6 rhciaamr \_\_\_\_\_

7 slvhsee \_\_\_\_\_

8 oocskeab \_\_\_\_\_

9 lbeta \_\_\_\_\_



chair cupboard bookcase table bed shelf armchair shelves wardrobe

5 In pairs, play a game with your friend.

Student A: choose one of the pictures. Don't talk to your friend about your choice.

Student B: ask questions and try to guess the picture.

A: Is there a wardrobe?

B: Yes, there is. There's a big wardrobe.

A: Is it between the bed and the desk?

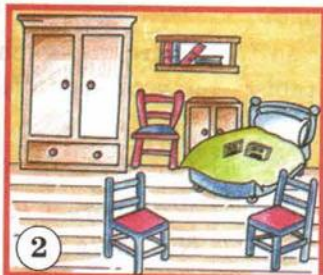
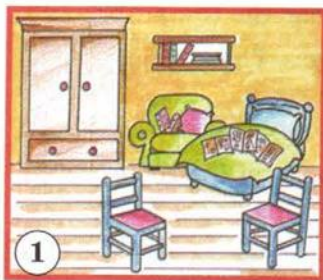
B: Yes, it is./No, it isn't.

A: Are there any comics on the bed?

B: Yes, there are three comics.

A: Is it picture 1?

B: Yes, it is./No, it isn't.



Reading and speaking

6 In pairs, look at the photos on page 25 and answer the questions:

How many different types of houses are there in the photos?

Can you explain in Russian the difference between these houses?

## The RAP

Did you know?

- 7 Read the article. Then find the names of the houses (A–G) and their definitions in the article.



### Types of houses in Britain

By Rachel Wallace

Houses vary from one part of the country to another. Most houses in England are made of stone or brick from the local area where the houses are built. There are four basic types of housing in the UK:

- a detached house (a house not joined to another house);
- a semi-detached house (two houses joined together);
- a terraced house (one of several houses joined together);
- a flat (apartment).

A **detached house** is a house which is not joined to another house. A detached house can take on any form or style (it could be a **bungalow** or a **cottage** or a **mansion**). A **bungalow** is a house that is all on ground level. A **cottage** is a small house in the country. A **mansion** is a very large house. The free space surrounding the building is private to the owner and his family. This is the most expensive type of house.

A **semi-detached house** is a house which is joined to another house on one side. The two houses are built to mirror each other. This type of housing became popular in the UK and Ireland in the 1920s to the 1930s. Now the semi-detached house is still the most popular type of housing in England.

A **terraced house** is a house which is part of a long row of houses which usually look the same. The row of such houses is called a terrace. Terrace housing is also known as **row housing** or **townhouses**. One of the major advantages of terrace housing is that it is usually cheaper than a semi-detached house built in the same location. One great disadvantage is that there is no yard or garden that comes with the house.

A **flat** is a living area that takes only a part of a building. Usually, a flat is situated in a building that is split up into multiple living areas for different residents. Such a building is called an **apartment block** (British English) or **apartment building** since it usually consists of several apartments for rent. A flat can be a **studio unit**, a **one-bedroom**, **two-bedroom** or **three-bedroom unit**.

- 8 What types of houses do you see most often in your part of Russia? What type of house do you live in?

## LANGUAGE FOCUS: Alternative question

9

©T081 Listen and read.

Nevita: **Is** it a detached house **or** a semi-detached house?

Rachel: It's a semi-detached house.

Nevita: **Does** Trevor live in a terraced **or** a semi-detached house?

Rachel: He lives in a semi-detached house.

Nevita: **Where** does he live: in a new house **or** in an old house?

Rachel: He lives in an old house.

P Listen and repeat.

## THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Alternative question

**Alternative question** (альтернативный вопрос) — это два вопроса, соединённых союзом **or**, причём второй вопрос, как правило, неполный. Эти вопросы произносятся с *восходящим тоном* перед союзом **or** и с *нисходящим тоном* в конце предложения на последнем ударном слого.

Альтернативный вопрос может начинаться со *вспомогательного глагола* и с *вопросительного слова*.

Alternative question	Answer
<b>Со вспомогательным глаголом</b>	
Did you go to the theatre <b>or</b> cinema last night?	I went to the cinema.
Do you like to play football <b>or</b> volleyball?	I like to play football.
Is he writing <b>or</b> (is he) reading?	He is reading.
<b>С вопросительным словом</b>	
What are you doing now: watching TV <b>or</b> listening to music?	I am listening to music now.
Where did you spend your holiday: in England <b>or</b> in France?	I spend my holiday in England.

## REMEMBER!

Ответ на альтернативный вопрос должен быть **полным**. Ответ *да* или *нет* на такие вопросы невозможен.

## Listening and speaking

10

©T082 Listen to three people speaking about their homes. Does Speaker **1** live in a bungalow or a mansion? Does Speaker **2** live in a flat or a house? Does Speaker **3** live in a terraced or a semi-detached house? Choose answer **A–D**. There is an extra option.

- A A flat.
- B A terraced house.
- C A semi-detached house (a cottage, a bungalow, a mansion).
- D A detached house.

Listen to the people describing their homes again and make some notes in your Workbook. Then choose one of the homes and let your friend ask alternative questions about it. Will your friend guess whose house it is?

- 11 ©T083 Listen to the dialogues without looking at the Student's Book. Fill in the table in your Workbook.

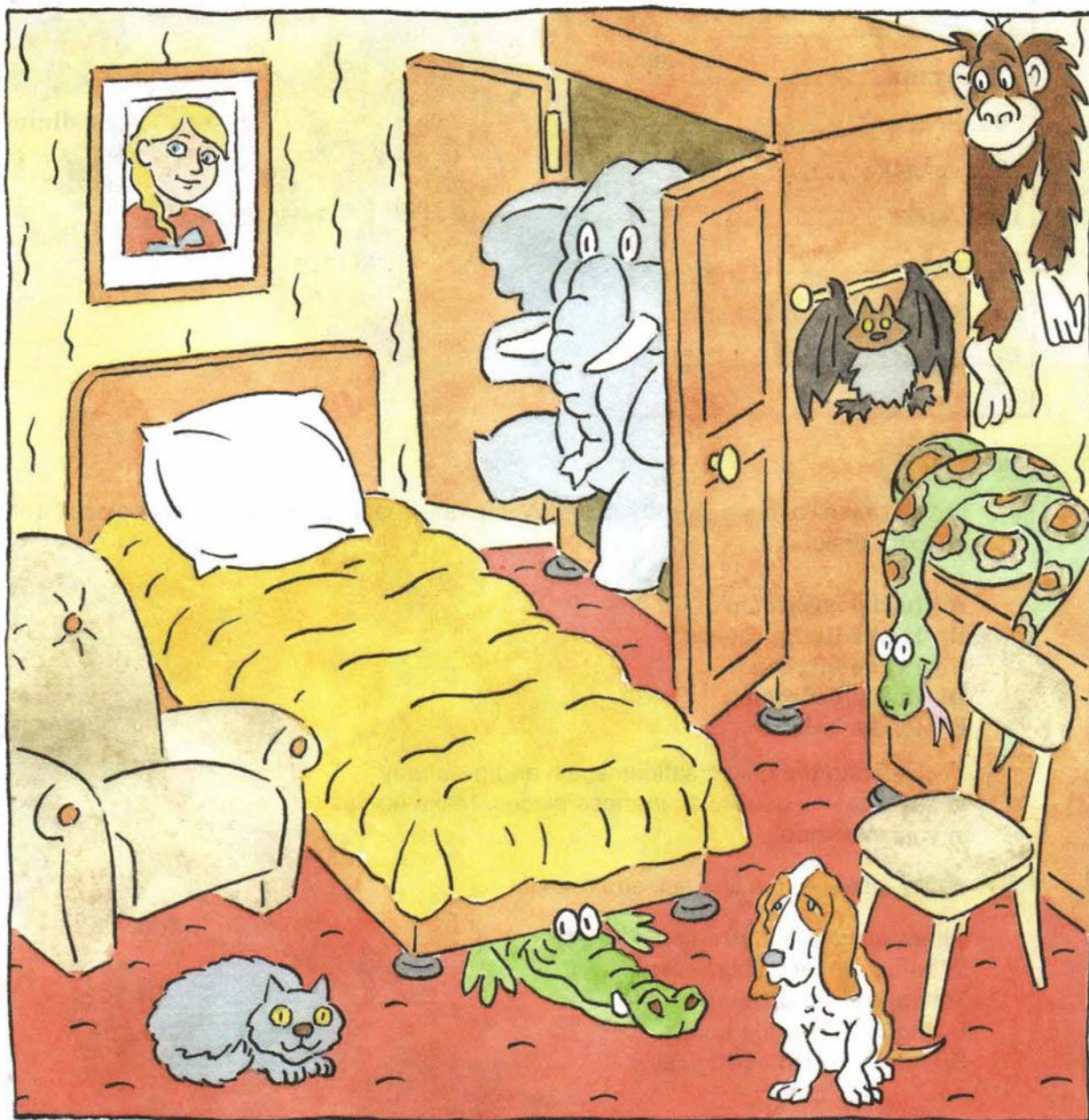
Now listen again, look at the picture in Exercise 12 and check.

- 12 **Game:** Who will ask more questions? Look at the picture and in pairs ask and answer questions about Virginia's room. Take turns. The student who asks the last question is the winner.

**Example:**

A: Where's Virginia's photo?

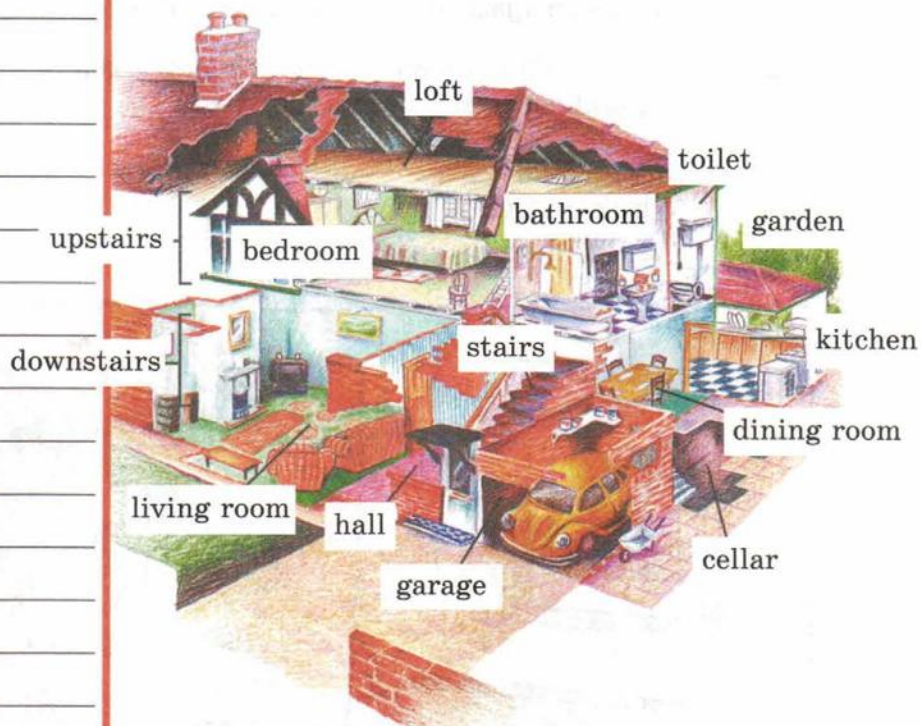
B: It's on the wall.



- 13 Look at the picture of Virginia's room again. Imagine that this is another entry for the Dream Bedroom competition. In pairs, discuss the entry. Do you like it? What can you say about Virginia judging by her Dream Bedroom?

- 14 Look at the picture and read the words. Match the words with their translations.

- |    |                |
|----|----------------|
| 1  | спальня        |
| 2  | ванная         |
| 3  | туалет         |
| 4  | лестница       |
| 5  | гостиная       |
| 6  | холл, прихожая |
| 7  | столовая       |
| 8  | кухня          |
| 9  | подвал         |
| 10 | чердак         |
| 11 | гараж          |
| 12 | сад            |
| 13 | наверху        |
| 14 | внизу          |



### Listening

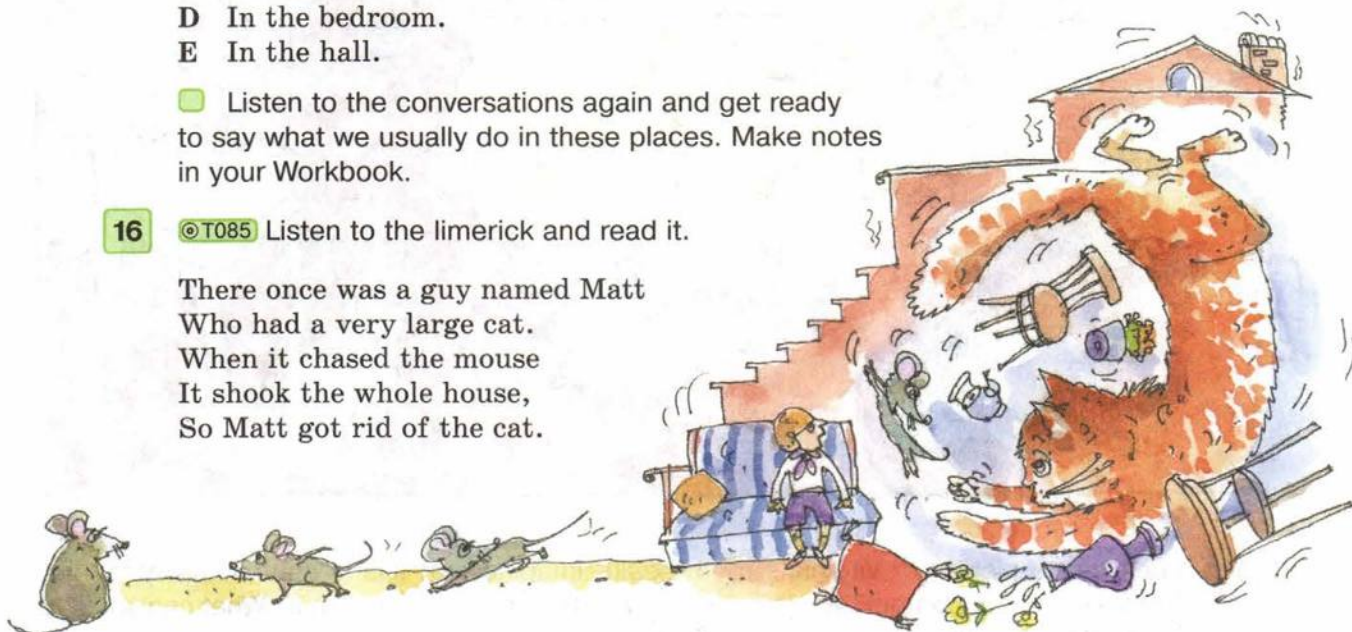
- 15 T084 Listen to these conversations. Where does each conversation take place? There is an extra option.

- A In the bathroom.
- B In the living room.
- C In the kitchen.
- D In the bedroom.
- E In the hall.

Listen to the conversations again and get ready to say what we usually do in these places. Make notes in your Workbook.

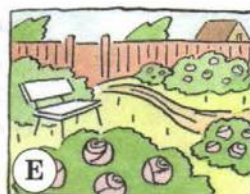
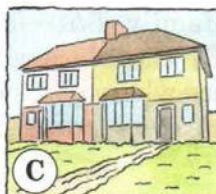
- 16 T085 Listen to the limerick and read it.

There once was a guy named Matt  
Who had a very large cat.  
When it chased the mouse  
It shook the whole house,  
So Matt got rid of the cat.



## Reading and speaking

- 17** Read Tracy's letter and look up new words in the vocabulary at the end of the Student's Book. Match pictures **A–E** with paragraphs **1–5** in the letter. Then look at the pictures attentively and find the differences between the text and the pictures. How many differences have you found?



To: Rap@awi.co.uk  
From: TRACY@mail.com

The RAP

Hi, my name is Tracy.

(1) The RAP has asked their readers to write about their homes. Well, I live in a detached house in Bristol.

(2) In our house there are three rooms downstairs and three rooms upstairs. The three rooms upstairs are all bedrooms. Our living room is downstairs. There is a sofa and an armchair in the living room. There is also a table with three chairs, a TV set, a DVD player and a video recorder there.

(3) Most houses have a bathroom upstairs, but ours is downstairs. In the bathroom there is a toilet and a shower. Some houses have a bathtub, not a shower.

(4) If you come into my house through the back door, you will find yourself in the kitchen. In our kitchen there is a fridge. There is a freezer under the fridge. We have cupboards for food and for plates. There is an electric cooker. We don't have a microwave and we cannot cook our food quickly. There is a washing machine which Mum uses for doing laundry. We don't have a dishwasher and I help my Mum with washing up in the sink.

(5) To the rear of the house there is a back yard where our playground is. I can ride my bicycle there, too. In front of the house there is a lawn with beds of roses. It's very pretty. There are two benches to sit on. I love the place and enjoy reading a book there!

- 18** In pairs, ask and answer alternative questions about Tracy's house. Describe the mistakes in the pictures.

**Example:**

A: Does Tracy live in a detached or a semi-detached house?

B: She writes that she lives in a detached house.

A: I'm afraid there's something wrong with picture C. It's a semi-detached house and Tracy lives in a detached house.

### Useful words and phrases

I'm afraid there's something wrong with this picture.

There is a ... not a ... in Tracy's house.

I'm sorry, there's a mistake here.

There is no ... in Tracy's house.


## Vocabulary


- 19 Do you remember what the difference between the words 'house' and 'home' is? Read the definitions of the two words from the dictionary (Longman Essential Activator) and explain the difference in Russian.

**house** [n, C] the building where someone lives. You use **house** especially about a building that has more than one floor and is intended to be used by only one family. *I live in a semi-detached house.*

**home** [n, C] the place where you usually live. You use **home** especially about a place where you have lived for a long time, when you feel comfortable living there. *Home, sweet home.*

## Listening and speaking

- 20  T086 You will hear a family talking over their tea. Listen to their conversation and try to guess who is speaking: the grandma, the grandpa, the mother, the father, the elder son, the younger son or the daughter. Make notes in your Workbook.

 Listen to the conversation again and make notes in your Workbook as to the key words for each speaker.



## Reading

- 21 Read Natalie's letter. Then find the photo of her house on page 25. In pairs, ask and answer alternative questions about this girl and her house.

15 Coronation Road,  
Clifton  
Bristol BS8 4JS  
England  
04.04.13

Dear Nikita,

Thank you for your letter. You want to know about British houses. Well, here's a description of my house.

I live in a detached house in Clifton. My friend Tracy lives next door and we go to school together every morning. Our house is quite big. There are two floors. Downstairs there's a hall, a living-room, a dining-room, a kitchen and a toilet. Upstairs there are three bedrooms and a bathroom. My bedroom is next to the bathroom. We've got a big garden and a garage for our car and my bicycle.

Could you tell me about your house?

Best wishes,  
Natalie

## Writing

- 22 Imagine that you're Natalie's pen friend. Write her a letter with the description of your house.

- 23** Read the essay and find in it the key sentence which has the same meaning as the title. Say what home means to different people in the family, what is the most important thing about home for each of them.

## East or West, home is best!

By Dennis Davidson

We are a big family and we live in a four-bedroom cottage in a quiet village. We love our house — it's well designed, has a nice view of the river and each of us enjoys being there and spending time together. One day my grandma and grandpa who live next door came over and we were having tea all together. My Mum said, 'I am so happy to see all of you here, when we are all sitting like this talking to each other, sharing the news, all jokes and laughing, I know I am at home. This is home to me — you, my children, my husband, my parents, whom I love very dearly and who make my life full and worth living.'

We were all impressed by mother's touching words and my brother spoke up and said, 'To me home is where I can relax, do nothing and watch TV. What about you, Sis,' he asked my youngest sister Lucy. 'Oh, to me home is where I can play with my dolls and have three meals a day. It is also a place where you can put up a Christmas tree.' 'Yes,' said my youngest brother, 'it's where Santa Claus always comes and leaves presents for us all!'

'How lucky you are,' said my Dad, 'to me home is a place where I am never at rest because you keep asking me questions. It is a place where something has to be taken care of all the time — fixing leaking taps, changing old light bulbs, hammering in nails for pictures to be hung! But... I love it! It keeps me busy.'

My grandmother looked at us and said, 'Home to me is the only place where I can quickly recover from a cold or flu. No other place works that well for me. It's a place filled with love and care.' My grandpa smiled and said, 'It is only at home that I can have a good night's sleep.'

When my turn came I said, 'It's everything to me — a place I want to return to at the end of every day. There is no place like home!'

## The RAP Essay contest



### Vocabulary

light bulb	to impress
tap	to fix
nail	to hammer in
flu	to recover



- 24** Explain the meaning of the proverb 'East or West, home is best'. Do you know any similar proverbs in Russian?
- 25** Think of your family and your home. What is home to you?

### Useful words and phrases

Home is a place...


Home is a place with...

Home is a place where...

# 12

## Shopping

### Listening and speaking

- 1  T087 Listen to the conversation without looking at the text. Then answer the questions:


Where does the conversation take place?

What things did they like?

Did they like the same things?

Nevita: What do you think of those jeans?  
 Rachel: I like them.  
 Nevita: Excuse me. How much are those jeans?  
 Man: They're £25.  
 Nevita: Mmm... and how much are these trousers?  
 Man: They're £18.50.  
 Nevita: Thank you...  
 Rachel: What do you think of this belt?  
 Nevita: I don't like it. It's old-fashioned.  
 Rachel: No, it's not. I like it. How much is this belt, please?  
 Man: It's £8.95.  
 Rachel: Here you are.  
 Man: Thank you.  
 Rachel: Do you like that hat?  
 Nevita: Yes, I do. I like it very much. Excuse me, how much is that hat?  
 Man: That hat? Let me see. It's £12.50.  
 Nevita: Oh... I've only got £10.  
 Rachel: Here. I've got £2.50. Buy it.  
 Nevita: Thanks.  
 Rachel: What do you think of him?  
 Nevita: Not bad!  
 Rachel: Shhh...



-  Listen and repeat. Then read the conversation and answer the question:  
 What is the English for 'Сколько стоят эти джинсы?', 'Сколько стоит эта шляпка?'

-  Listen again and fill in the table in the Workbook.

- 2 In groups of three, role-play the conversation.

### Useful words and phrases

clothes shop  
 to buy — bought — bought

How much are ...?  
 How much is ...?

jeans  
 belt

trousers  
 old-fashioned

- 3 Look through the dialogue and complete the sentences.

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 The pair of jeans ____.    | 4 The hat ____.           |
| 2 The pair of trousers ____. | 5 Nevita has bought ____. |
| 3 The belt ____.             | 6 Rachel has got ____.    |

## LANGUAGE FOCUS: Talking about cost

4 ©T088 Listen and read.

How much is **this** belt, please?

It's eight pounds ninety-five.

Thank you.

How much is **that** hat?

It's twelve pounds fifty.

How much are **these** trousers?

They're eighteen pounds fifty.

Excuse me. How much are **those** jeans?

They're twenty-five pounds.

P Listen and repeat.

### Vocabulary

5 ©T089 Look at the coins and the banknotes that you use to buy things in the UK. Can you name them? How many pence in a pound? Listen and check.

1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p, 50p  
£1, £5, £10, £20, £50

P Listen and repeat.

6 ©T090 Listen and read.

3p, 12p, 24p, 63p  
£1.55, £3.99, £13, £21.95

7 Read the text and answer the question:  
*What is the origin of jeans?*

### Who invented jeans?

Jeans were first made by a sail-maker, Oscar Levi-Strauss, in San Francisco in the 1850s.

The word *jeans* may come from 'jene fustien', a strong cotton cloth, first made in Genoa, Italy. The original **jeans** were brown until denim was used. The word *denim*, in its turn, comes from the name of the French manufacturing town Nim. In French, *de Nim* means 'from Nim'. However, jeans are believed to be a 100% American invention and Levi's is still one of the most popular brands!

Nowadays, people all over the world, men and women, rich and poor, wear jeans on all occasions: in classrooms and at parties, to theatres as well as to work.

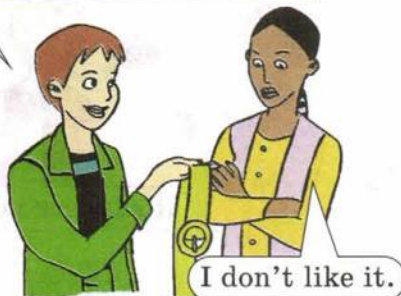


### The RAP

Did you know?

## LANGUAGE FOCUS: Talking about opinions

8 T091 Listen and read.

What do you think of **this** belt?

I don't like it.

What do you think of **those** jeans?

I like them.

What is your opinion of Tom Cruise?

I like him very much.

Do you like Harry Potter books?

I think they are fantastic!

How do you feel about jazz?

I'm keen on rap.

What about the Spice Girls?

I hate them. In my opinion, they can't sing.

P Listen and repeat.

## Grammar and speaking

9 Read the table. Then complete the questions and answer them using the proper forms of object pronouns.

## THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Personal pronouns

Личные местоимения в предложении используются в роли	
подлежащего	дополнения
Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I, you, he, she, it	me, you, him, her, it
we, you, they	us, you, them

What do you think of...

...this jacket?

...these jeans?

...Nevita?

...Trevor?

...rap music?

...Disney films?

I like \_\_\_\_./I don't like \_\_\_\_.

10 In pairs, express your opinions. You can discuss:



a) a male singer



b) a female singer



c) a band



d) a film or a book



e) computer games



f) travel and tourism



g) dancing to rap



h) going in for sports

Example:

A: What do you think of the Spice Girls?

B: I like them very much.

A: Do you like football?

B: No, I don't like it.

## Listening and speaking

- 11** T092 Listen to the conversations without looking at the text in Exercise 12. What do these people want to buy?
- 12** Now read the dialogues in pairs. **A** — shop assistant, **C** — customer.

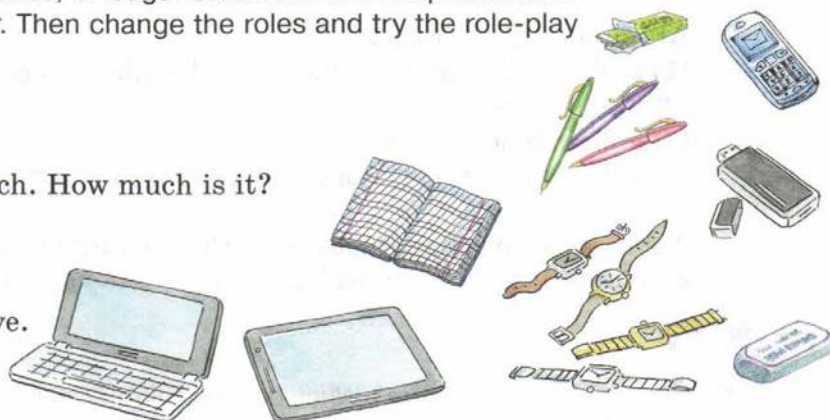


- 1** A: Can I help you?  
C: Yes, can I have a look at those shoes?  
A: What size?  
C: 7½. Can I try them on?  
A: Of course, take a seat.  
C: Mmm... They're a bit small.  
A: I'm afraid we don't have a bigger size. Any other shoes you fancy?  
C: No, thank you.
- 2** A: Can I help you?  
C: Yes, please. What size is this dress?  
A: It's size 10.  
C: Oh, good. Can I try it on?  
A: Yes, sure. The fitting room is to your right.  
C: How does it look?  
A: It looks very good.  
C: How much is it?  
A: It's 50 pounds.  
C: OK. That's not expensive. I think I'll buy it.
- 3** C: Excuse me, can you help me, please?  
A: Yes, of course.  
C: I'm looking for a red pullover.  
A: Big, small, medium?  
C: Medium.  
A: I'll just go and see if we've got any.  
C: Thank you.
- 4** A: Can I help you?  
C: Where is the fitting room?  
A: It's down there on the right.  
C: And where do I pay?  
A: You pay over there.

- 13** Role-play 'Can I help you?' Put 'for sale' items on your desk — pens, pencils, notebooks, watches, or bags. Student **A** is a shop assistant. Student **B** is a customer. Then change the roles and try the role-play again.

### Example:

- A: Can I help you?  
B: Yes. I like this watch. How much is it?  
A: Which one?  
B: The white one.  
A: 50 pounds.  
B: That's too expensive.



## Listening and speaking

- 14 ©T093 Listen to the kids giving their opinions of school uniforms. How many positive opinions and how many negative opinions have you heard?

## School uniform: Yes or No?

British schoolchildren often wear a uniform. We asked some Bristol children what they think of school uniforms.



HAYLEY ALLCOTT, 13



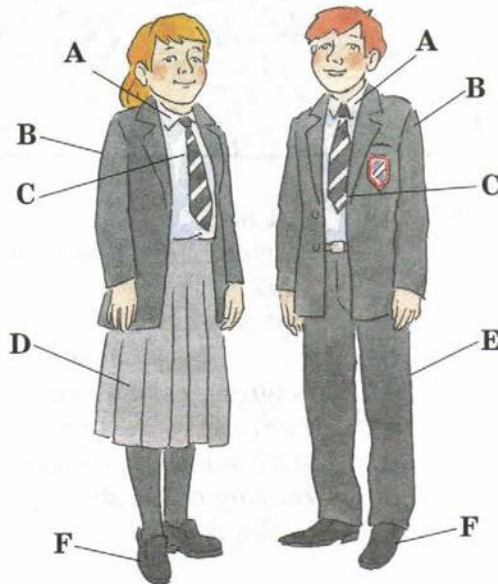
SAM MURPHY, 12



ABBIE TURNER, 15



ANDREW JARVIS, 11



The standard British school uniform

- 15 ©T093 Listen to the kids again. Who says the following?

- A I like casual clothes. C School uniform costs a lot.  
B My school uniform is smart. D In uniform, everyone looks the same.

☐ Listen to the kids again and make some notes in your Workbook. Then tell the class what these Bristol schoolchildren think of school uniform.

- 16 In pairs, read the school rules about uniforms. Match names 1–6 with uniform items A–F in the picture (Exercise 14).

## The standard British school uniform

All pupils should wear:

- (1) a plain white shirt or blouse with collar (no polo shirts);
- (2) a school tie;
- (3) a plain black jacket/blazer;
- plain black (4) trousers or a plain black (5) skirt;
- (6) black shoes.

Jeans, cords or similar casual clothes should not be worn.

Jewellery may be worn as long as this is done in an appropriate way for school.

## Writing

- 17 Do you wear a uniform? What do you think of school uniforms? Write your opinion for The RAP article.

- 18 Which of these presents are really the worst? Which would you like to get for yourself?

## The RAP

Say what you think

## The worst gift for a pop-star

For Christmas and the New Year we may receive not only gifts we were dreaming about, but also some presents that we don't like at all.

For example, **Britney Spears** remembers that her grandmother adored giving her socks. 'Your relatives' attention is important and every gift is good, but the socks — it's too much.'

However, such a gift is more practical than the slippers that were given to **Kylie Minogue** at the age of 17. The slippers had the picture of Bugs Bunny. 'When you are 17 you want to look cool. I was offended!' remembers Kylie. 'But of course I pretended to appreciate the slippers a lot and wore them at home. Thanks, granny!'

**Sting** is too polite to say what the worst gift he ever had was: 'I received many presents I didn't like too much, but I kept them all.'

**Sir Elton John** is not as polite as his friend and well remembers some terrible gifts of his childhood, among them models of planes that he had to build. He hated them. What he wanted very much was a CD!

For **Emma Bunton** her worst gift was a lamp decorated with artificial flowers. It was her grandmother's present. Later on she hid the lamp in the wardrobe — it was so ugly!

The singer **Jenny Frost** from **Atomic Kitten** was rather afraid of her grandmother's gifts, too. 'My granny is an adorable lady,' says Jenny Frost. 'But she was mad about those shops where you can find the most useless little things. And it was there that she bought the earrings which sparkled and even played the tune Merry Christmas.'

One of the **Spice Girls**, **Victoria Beckham**, thinks it isn't nice to criticise presents, but she confides she received clothes she didn't like a lot. 'People told me, 'Oh, you're so stylish, I'm sure you'll like it!' And I thought, 'Do you really think it's nice?! I will never wear it!'



- 19 It's Hayley's best friend's birthday next week and she is thinking what present to buy. Hayley has thought of a few things and wants some advice from her classmate. Role-play the conversation. Student **A** is Hayley, Student **B** is Ann/Andrew, her classmate.



## Useful words and phrases

What do you think of ...?  
How do you feel about ...?  
What is your opinion of ...?  
Why not ...?

I think...  
I don't think...  
In my opinion...  
If you ask me...

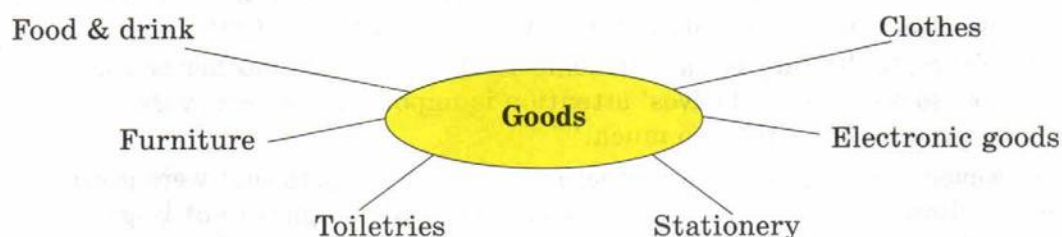
I love...  
I like...  
I think it's a good idea.  
I could give her...

I don't like...  
I hate...  
It's no good.

- 20 What did you give your best friend as a birthday present last year? What are you going to give him/her this year? Explain your choice of presents.

## Vocabulary

- 21 Remember as many words as you can for each category of goods.



- 22 What kind of goods can you buy...

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| a) at a chemist's?   | d) in a supermarket?      |
| b) at a stationer's? | e) in a department store? |
| c) at a newsagent's? | f) in a shopping mall?    |

- ☐ Are there similar shops in Russia? What are they called in Russian?

## Reading

- 23 Before you read, guess brand names for the shops.

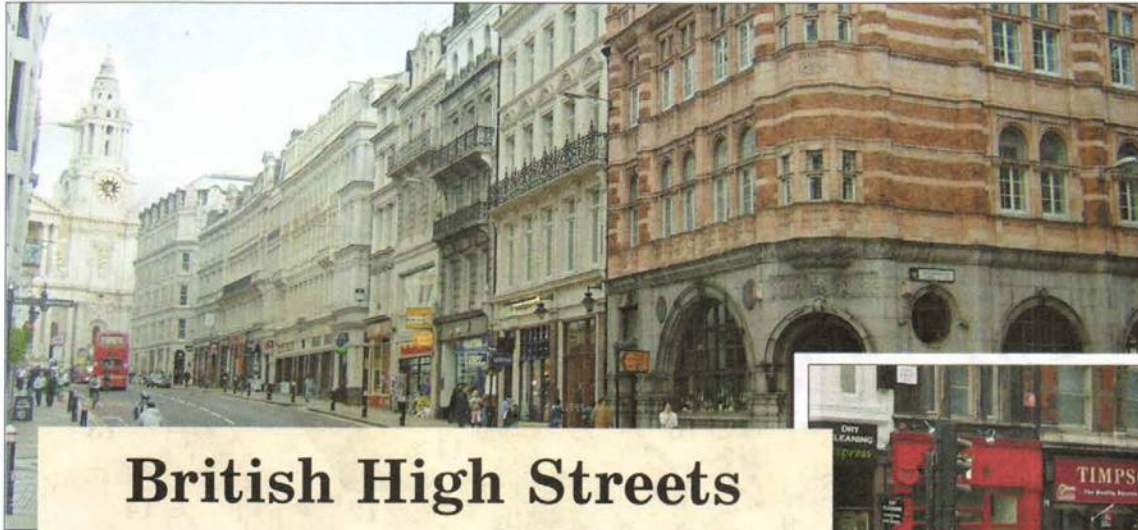
- |                            |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 ___ chemist's            | A Lloyds            |
| 2 ___ newsagent's          | B McDonald's        |
| 3 ___ music shop           | C Tesco             |
| 4 ___ bank                 | D Boots             |
| 5 ___ supermarket          | E WH Smith's        |
| 6 ___ fast food restaurant | F Our Price Records |

- 24 Read the text (p. 39) again and say if these sentences are **true** or **false**.

- Small shops are now more common in British High Streets.
- Barclays, Lloyds, NatWest and TSB are banks.
- Small post offices often sell newspapers and stationery.
- There are a lot of foreign restaurants: Indian, Chinese, Mexican, Greek, Italian and French.
- There are a lot of British restaurants in most towns.

- 25 Answer the questions.

- Which are now more common in big cities of Russia, big shops or small shops? And in your home town/city/village?
- What are the names of the most popular banks in Russia?
- What do the post offices sell?
- Which restaurants are popular in Russia? And in your home town/city/village?
- Are there a lot of foreign restaurants in most towns of Russia?
- Are there any High Streets in big Russian cities? Small towns?



## British High Streets

British High Streets are becoming very similar these days. In the past there were a lot of small shops but now these small private shops are disappearing. Now big shops which belong to large companies are more common.

In a typical British High Street you can find a Chemist's, often called Boots. In Boots you can of course buy medicines but you can also buy other things, like perfume, cameras, film, CDs and radios.

In most High Streets there is also a department store, for example Marks & Spencer's or Littlewoods; a stationer's and a newsagent's, like WH Smith's; banks like Barclays, NatWest, Lloyds and music shops like Our Price Records. There is usually a post office in every town, although the smaller post offices now also sell newspapers and stationery.

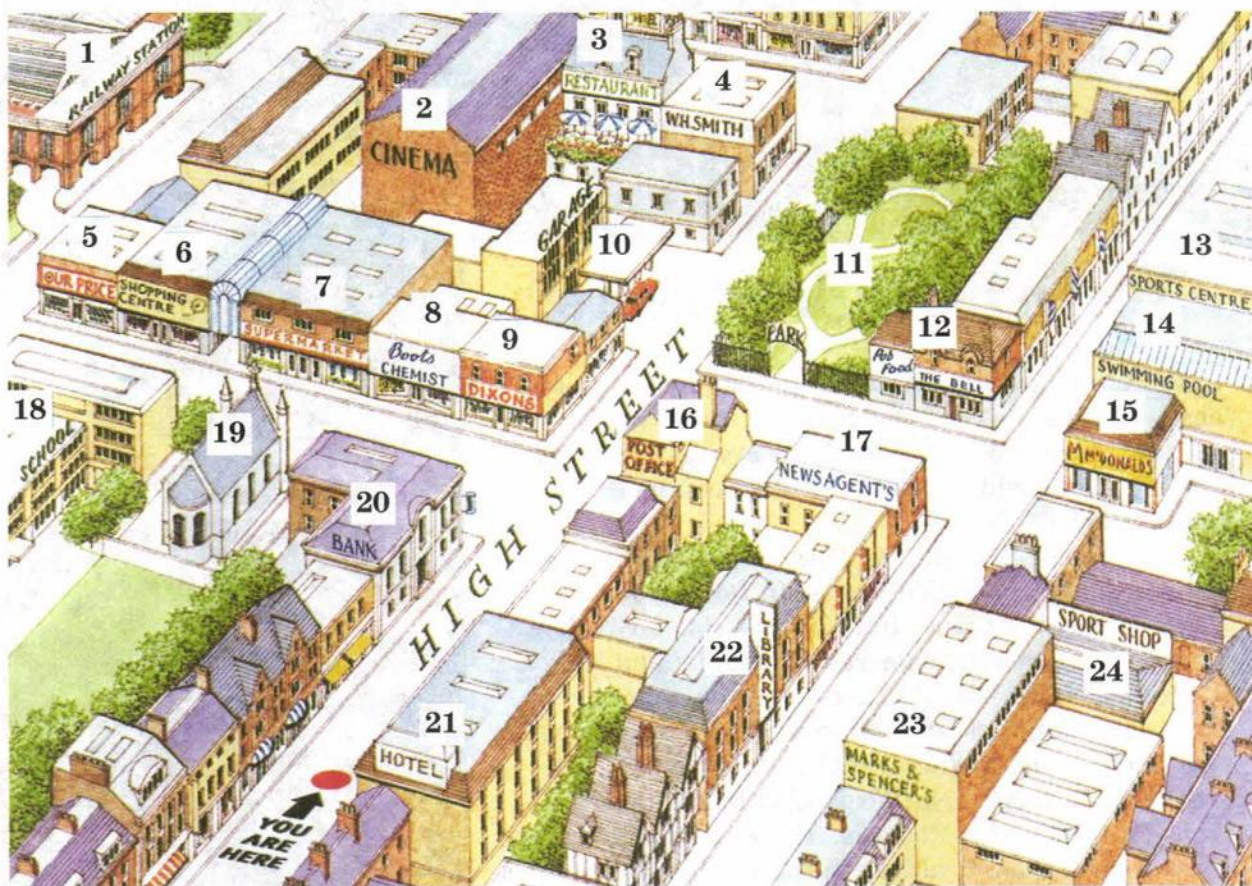
The most common supermarkets are Sainsbury's, Waitrose and Tesco. And of course in nearly every town, like all over the world, there are fast food restaurants like McDonald's, Kentucky Fried Chicken and Wendy.

There are also a lot of foreign restaurants: Indian, Chinese, Mexican, Greek, Italian and French restaurants are all common but there are not many British restaurants. You can eat English food in most pubs. Every town or village in Britain has at least one pub!



## Listening

- 26 ©T094 Look at the plan. Listen and say the names of the shops. Where's the music shop?



## Speaking

- 29** Work in pairs. Follow these directions on the map on page 40 and insert the name of the shop. Start from 'You are here'.

- 1 Go straight on, then turn left at the bank and the \_\_\_\_ is on your right between the chemist's and the shopping centre.
- 2 Go straight on, then turn right at the post office. Then turn right again at the newsagent's and \_\_\_\_ is on your left opposite the library.
- 3 Go straight on, turn left at WH Smith's and the \_\_\_\_ is on your left, next to the cinema.
- 4 Go straight on, turn right at the post office then turn left at The Bell pub and the \_\_\_\_ is on your right next to McDonald's.

railway station	school	cinema	church
shopping centre	newsagent's	post office	restaurant

- 30** In pairs, role-play the dialogues. Follow the instructions.  
 Student **A**: Choose two shops or buildings from the box (Exercise 29) and find them on the map on page 40. Write directions to get from 'You are here' to them. Always start from 'You are here'. Give your directions to another student.  
 Student **B**: Follow the directions on the map and say where you arrive.

## Listening

- 31** ©T095 Mark is talking about his town, Richmond. Listen and tick the places he mentions.

Marks & Spencer's	boots	music shop
Dixons	library	cinema
post office	bank	sports shop
department store	swimming pool	bus station
pub	park	railway station

- 32** Read this paragraph about the town of East Sheen.  
☐ Write a similar paragraph describing your town.

### My town — East Sheen

I live in East Sheen, near London. There are a lot of shops in East Sheen. In the High Street there are two banks, Lloyds and Barclays, and a post office. There are two supermarkets, Waitrose and Tesco and a lot of shops including a bookshop, Boots the chemist's, a sports shop, a stationery shop and a pet shop. In Sheen Lane there is a library, two newsagent's, a railway station, four restaurants, two pubs (The Railway and The Ship\*) and a music shop. There aren't any cinemas or department stores in East Sheen and there isn't a swimming pool, either.

\* Pubs in Great Britain always have a name.

# Consolidation 3

## Listening and speaking

- 1 ©T096 Listen to the conversation and say if these statements are **true** or **false**. Then listen again and check.

- 1 Rachel is talking with her friend Nevita.
- 2 Before that, she visited Ann.
- 3 Rachel drinks a cup of tea.
- 4 Rachel eats some cake.
- 5 It's a quarter to five.
- 6 Rachel must go to her music lesson.

Correct the five mistakes in the tapescript in your Workbook. Then listen again and check.

In pairs, role-play the dialogue.



## Reading

- 2 Read the text and say what kind of a text it is: an advertisement, a personal letter, a recipe, an article in a magazine.

1 kg potatoes, peeled and sliced  
 1 kg lamb/beef, cut into cubes  
 5 medium onions, sliced  
 5 medium carrots, cut into large chunks  
 1 tablespoon dried thyme  
 Salt and pepper

### IRISH STEW



Place about half of the potatoes in a large pot. Add half the onions and carrots, sprinkle with salt and pepper and half the thyme. Then add the lamb/beef cut into cubes. Go on making layers with the remaining onions, carrots, salt and pepper, thyme and the remaining potatoes. Add just enough water to cover. Put into an oven pre-heated to 170°C or let it simmer on top of the stove until the stew is cooked — it will take from 1.5 to 2 hours.

- 3 What are the main ingredients of Irish stew? Does your mother cook a similar dish?

## Pronunciation

- 4 ©T097 Word stress. Listen to the pronunciation of these words.

supermarket      post office      department store

P Listen and repeat.

Pronounce these words and underline the main stressed syllable. Then listen and check.

music shop	newsagent's	swimming pool
railway station	sports centre	shopping centre

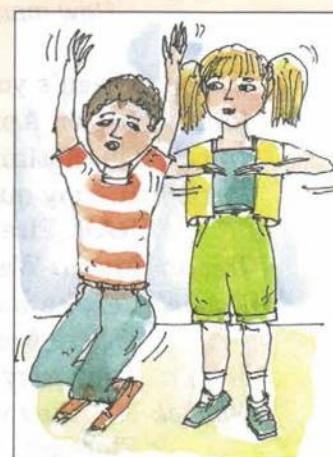
P Listen and repeat.

## Reading and speaking

- 5 What is the connection between food and weight, food and fitness? Do you know much about keeping fit? Do this quiz — say whether the following statements are right or wrong.

**The RAP**  
Say what you think

## FOOD & ~~F~~ATNESS



- 1 Dieting is the best way to lose weight. Physical exercise is not necessary.
- 2 The examination period is the best time to start dieting.
- 3 Exercise turns fat into muscle.
- 4 Vitamin pills are a source of extra energy.
- 5 Laughter helps you keep fit.

- 6 How do you keep fit?

## Pronunciation

- 7 ©T098 Listen to the pronunciation of these nouns. Notice the pronunciation of 'u'.

1 Sunday /ʌ/

2 music /ju:/

3 Thursday /3:/

- Say these words and match each one with transcription 1–3.

\_\_\_ Saturday

\_\_\_ lunch

\_\_\_ United States of America

\_\_\_ survey

\_\_\_ computers

\_\_\_ budgie

\_\_\_ cupboard

\_\_\_ Tuesday

\_\_\_ get up

**P** Listen and check.

**P** Listen and read the rap.

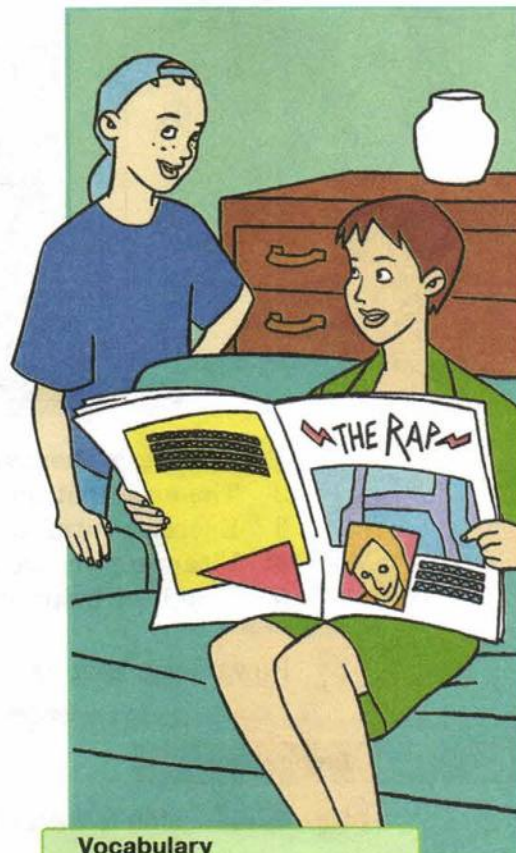
In the UK and the USA  
There's no school on Saturday.  
They get up at eight,  
They're never late,  
Rain or shine  
They start school at nine

On Monday and Tuesday,  
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.  
Dinner at home,  
Lunch at school.  
Saturday and Sunday — at home.  
That's cool!

## Listening and speaking

- 1 T099 Listen to the conversation without looking at the text. Then answer the question:  
How many questions from the quiz has Trevor answered correctly?

Trevor: When's your birthday, Rachel?  
 Rachel: It's on April the twelfth. Why?  
 Trevor: Oh, nothing... What's that?  
 Rachel: It's my quiz for the special Italian Edition of The RAP. First question. Who was Leonardo da Vinci?  
 Trevor: Mmm. Was he an artist?  
 Rachel: Yes, he was! Well done, Trevor! Next question. Where were Michelangelo and Machiavelli from?  
 Trevor: They were from Rome.  
 Rachel: No, they weren't from Rome. They were from Florence. Try this one. When was Michelangelo born?  
 Trevor: Mmm... he wasn't born in 1675... he was born in 1475.  
 Rachel: Yes, you're right! You're a genius, Trevor.  
 Trevor: Thanks. Now, here's a question for you. Which famous reporter was born on 25th November?  
 Rachel: Mmm... that's difficult. I don't know.  
 Trevor: Me!  
 Rachel: Were you born on 25th November?  
 Trevor: Yes, I was.  
 Rachel: But Trevor, you're not famous!  
 Trevor: Yes, I am. Anyway, what's the date today?  
 Rachel: Er... It's November 25th. Oh... Happy birthday, Trevor!



## Vocabulary

artist	famous
genius	Well done!
reporter	Anyway, ...

**P** Listen and repeat.

## REMEMBER!

## We write

25th November/25 November  
 November 25th/November 25

## We say

the twenty-fifth of November  
 November the twenty-fifth

- 2 In pairs, read the dialogue. Explain the underlined words.
- 3 Answer the questions.
- 1 When's Rachel's birthday?
  - 2 When's Trevor's birthday?
  - 3 Who was Leonardo da Vinci?
  - 4 Who was Michelangelo?
  - 5 Who was Machiavelli?
  - 6 Where were Michelangelo and Machiavelli from?

## LANGUAGE FOCUS: Talking about the past

4 **T100** Listen and read.

- Who **was** Leonardo da Vinci?
- **Was** he an artist?
- Yes, he **was**.
- Where **were** Michelangelo and Machiavelli from?
- They **were** from Rome.
- No, they **weren't** from Rome. They **were** from Florence.
- When **was** Michelangelo born?
- He **wasn't** born in 1675. He **was** born in 1475.
- Yes, you're right.
- Were you born on 25th November?
- Yes, I **was**./No, I **wasn't**.

**P** Listen and repeat.

### Grammar and speaking

5 In pairs, ask and answer questions about famous people. To answer questions, Student **A** uses fact files on this page, Student **B** uses fact files from the Workbook. You are not supposed to look in your partner's fact files. You may make notes — you will need them later to speak about these famous people.



#### FACT FILE

**Michelangelo**,  
in full Michelangelo di Lodovico  
Buonarroti Simoni, an Italian  
sculptor, painter, architect, poet.

Date of birth: March 6, 1475.

Education: Humanist Academy in  
Florence.

Most famous works: the Statue of David,  
Sistine Chapel frescos.

Additional info: wrote over 300 poems

Quotation: 'However rich I may have  
been, I have always lived like a poor man.'

Date of death: February 18, 1564.



#### FACT FILE

**Mikhail Lomonosov**,  
a Russian scientist, poet,  
artist (mosaics).

Date of birth: November 19,  
1711.

Education: Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy,  
Saint Petersburg Imperial Academy of  
Science, the University of Marburg  
(Germany).

Field: chemistry, physics, mineralogy,  
history, art, philology, etc.

Additional info: twenty-four mosaics  
created by Lomonosov survive to  
the present day. Among the best are  
the portrait of Peter the Great and  
'The Battle of Poltava' (4.8 × 6.4 m).

Date of death: April 15, 1765.

6 Tell the class about a famous person you have learned about from your partner.

### THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Prepositions of time

<b>ON</b> + день недели + число, месяц	<b>AT</b> + точное время + NIGHT	<b>IN</b> + месяц + время года	<b>IN</b> + год + время суток
on Sunday on April the fifth	at eleven o'clock at night	in January in spring	in 2010 in the morning

### Listening and speaking

- 7 **T101** Listen to the 'Your Favourite Star' radio programme and answer the questions:

Who is the guest of the programme?

Who is his favourite star?

What is this person famous for?

What hobbies does this person have?

Listen to the interview again and say if these statements about the interviewer's favourite star are **true** or **false**.

- 1 This person played one of the most popular film characters in 'Pirates of the Caribbean'.
- 2 This person believes there were some Indians in his family.
- 3 As a teenager this person wanted to be an actor.
- 4 At that time he had posters with actors in his bedroom.
- 5 This person loves animals.

- 8 **T102** You are going to listen to some dates. Listen and point.

- |                |                 |               |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 20th June    | 3 17th July     | 5 1st July    |
| 2 7th February | 4 25th December | 6 15th August |

- 9 **T103** Listen and read.

**Example:** (In) 19 | 98 (In) nineteen | ninety-eight

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1945 — nineteen forty-five  | 1900 — nineteen hundred      |
| 1952 — nineteen fifty-two   | 2005 — two thousand and five |
| 1903 — nineteen oh three    | 2010 — two thousand and ten  |
| 1985 — nineteen eighty-five | 2000 — two thousand          |

**P** Listen and repeat.



### Vocabulary and speaking

- 10 Read the words denoting professions, then match them with the pictures. Give examples of famous people in these professions. Do you know what country they are from?

A	Profession
	a politician
	a sportsman
	a musician
	an artist
	a sportswoman
	an actress
	a singer
	an actor



#### Useful words and phrases

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| famous     | great       |
| well-known | outstanding |

**T104** Listen and check.

**Example:**

Picture 1 shows a musician. I know some famous musicians. Denis Matsuev is an outstanding Russian musician/pianist.

## Reading and speaking

- 11** In these pictures you see 6 famous real people and 1 fictional character. Can you find this fictional character?
- 12** Among the famous real people in these pictures there are 2 actors, 4 artists, 3 musicians, 2 poets, 2 scientists and 1 politician. How can it be that there are only 6 portraits? In pairs, discuss these famous people.

### Example:

A: Who was John Lennon?  
 B: He was a musician, a singer and an actor.  
 A: When was he born?  
 B: He was born in 1940.  
 A: Was he American?  
 B: No, he was British.



**1**  
 Mikhail  
 Lomonosov  
 (Russia, 1711)



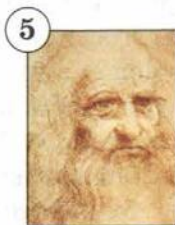
**2**  
 Johnny  
 Depp  
 (USA, 1963)



**3**  
 Sherlock  
 Holmes  
 (GB, 1854)



**4**  
 John  
 Lennon  
 (GB, 1940)



**5**  
 Leonardo  
 da Vinci  
 (Italy, 1452)



**6**  
 Michelangelo  
 (Italy, 1475)



**7**  
 John F.  
 Kennedy  
 (USA, 1917)

- 13** Read the text. Why is Sherlock Holmes still so popular, in your opinion? Why do people believe that he is a real detective and write letters asking him for help?

### Was Sherlock Holmes a real detective?

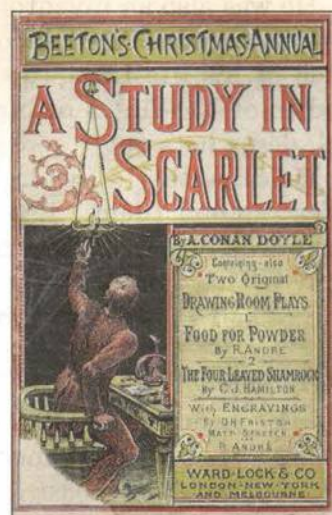
No, he was not a real character, but he is probably the most famous fictional detective of all time and the most real of fictional characters! Amazing powers of observation and deduction helped Holmes solve the most complicated crimes and endeared him to readers.

His creator, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, modelled this great detective on the methods and mannerisms of his former teacher at medical school, Dr. Joseph Bell of Edinburgh, whose diagnostic intuitions often surprised his patients and pupils.

Most of the 60 stories about Sherlock Holmes begin at 221B Baker Street in London, where he lived with his friend, Dr. Watson.

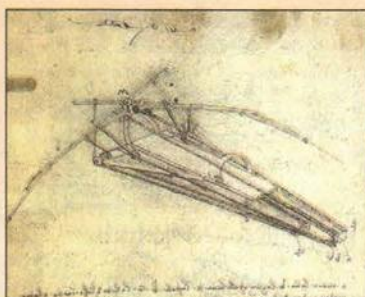
## The RAP

Did you know?



## Reading

- 14 In groups, look at the pictures and discuss da Vinci's works. What do you know about him?
- 15 Read the article and learn more about da Vinci. Then answer the question: *What is he famous for?*



## The RAP

### World-famous people



### Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci was born on April 15th, 1452, at Vinci, a small town near Florence in Italy. The sculptor and painter Verrocchio was his teacher in art. Most of his life Leonardo worked in Italy for rich noblemen, but he spent his last years in France. King Francis I of France appointed Leonardo to the position of 'First painter, architect and mechanic of the King' and gave Leonardo a beautiful and comfortable house near the King's own residence where he often visited Leonardo for conversation. The King paid Leonardo well and allowed him to pursue his own interests in engineering and architecture. Leonardo died in Italy at the age of 67, on 2nd May 1519.

Leonardo da Vinci was a genius. He was good at many things, but many people think that Leonardo was one of the greatest painters of all time. Two of his pictures, the 'Mona Lisa' and 'The Last Supper' are among the best-known paintings in the world. He did lots of drawings. The best-known drawing is the 'Vitruvian Man'.

Leonardo was also a sculptor, architect, musician, engineer, inventor, anatomist and botanist. Leonardo never went to school or university; he was educated in his father's house receiving the usual elementary education of reading, writing and arithmetic. But his education never ended — he was interested in the world around him. His desire for knowledge was very strong. He was interested in exploring human and natural sciences: civil engineering, chemistry, geology, geometry, hydrodynamics, mathematics, mechanical engineering, optics, physics, pyrotechnics and zoology.

He was also an inventor. He made a contribution to everything known today. He came up with the idea of a helicopter, a tank and solar power. He constructed a calculator. For much of his life Leonardo was fascinated by the phenomenon of flight. He made many studies of the flight of birds, as well as plans for several flying machines. These plans included a helicopter and a light hang glider.


He drew the things he saw and the discoveries he made in his notebooks, and made notes about them. Leonardo's notebooks are hard to read because he wrote backwards in 'mirror writing'. The notebooks were not published in Leonardo's lifetime. Many of his notebooks are now in museums or libraries such as Windsor Castle, the Louvre and the British Library.

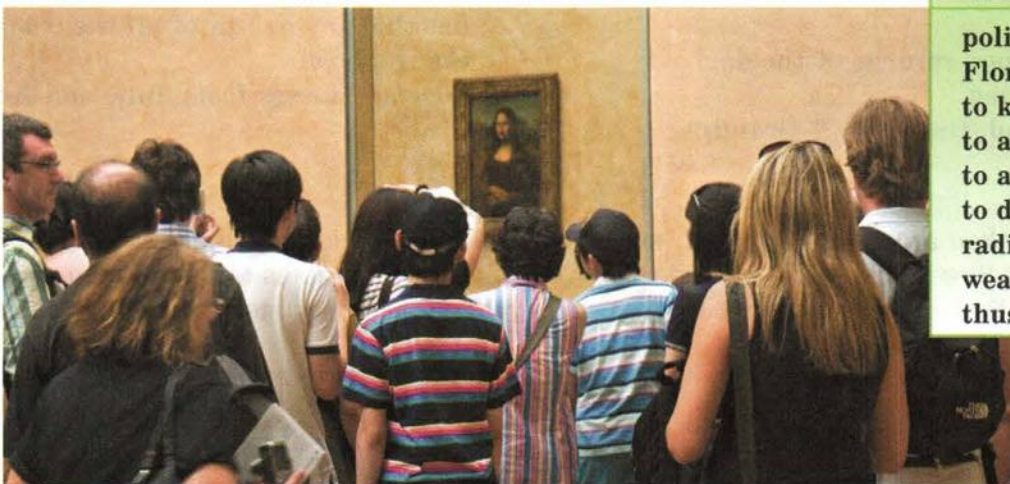
- 16 Complete the sentences with the information from the text.

- 1 Leonardo da Vinci was born on...
- 2 He died in France on...
- 3 Da Vinci's best-known paintings are...
- 4 Leonardo was always thinking of new inventions but most of them...
- 5 Leonardo's notebooks were not published in his lifetime because...

## THINK ABOUT GRAMMAR: Past Simple Tense

Past Simple affirmative	
<b>Regular verbs</b> to publish, to work	<b>Irregular verbs</b> to draw, to see, to make
They <b>published</b> the book last year. I <b>worked</b> all my life.	We <b>drew</b> the things that we <b>saw</b> . He <b>made</b> the parachute in 1797.
Past Simple negative	
<b>Regular verbs</b> to publish, to work	<b>Irregular verbs</b> to draw, to see, to make
We <b>didn't</b> <b>publish</b> the book last year. I <b>didn't</b> <b>draw</b> the things.	They <b>didn't</b> <b>work</b> all their life. He <b>didn't</b> <b>make</b> the parachute in 1797.
Past Simple questions	
<b>Regular verbs</b> to publish, to work	<b>Irregular verbs</b> to draw, to see, to make
<b>Wh-questions</b> <b>What</b> <b>did</b> they <b>publish</b> last year? <b>Why</b> <b>did</b> you <b>draw</b> the things?	<b>Yes/No questions</b> <b>Did</b> they <b>work</b> all their life? Yes, they <b>did</b> ./No, they <b>didn't</b> .
Past Simple passive <b>was/were</b> + Past Participle	
<b>Regular verbs</b> to publish, to divide	<b>Irregular verbs</b> to give, to make
The book <b>was</b> <b>published</b> last year. They <b>were</b> <b>divided</b> between different people.	The house <b>was</b> <b>given</b> to him by the king. The parachute <b>was</b> <b>made</b> in 1797.

- 17**  Listen to the conversation that takes place in the Louvre in Paris. What questions does Alice ask? Can you answer these questions?



### Vocabulary

polite form of address  
 Florentine businessman  
 to know for sure  
 to appear  
 to argue  
 to debate  
 radiant  
 wealthy  
 thus

- 18** Study the tables in 'Think about grammar'. Then find *Past Simple* active forms in the text about da Vinci and explain why some of the sentences have *Present Simple* forms. After that find *Past Simple* passive forms and explain their use.

## Listening and speaking

## LANGUAGE FOCUS: Talking about birthdays

- 19 ©T106 Listen and read.

When's your birthday, Rachel?



It's on April the twelfth.

P Listen and repeat.

When's your birthday, Trevor?



It's on the twenty-fifth of November.

- 20 In groups, talk about your birthdays.
- 21 ©T107 Listen to the children speaking about a famous person of the past that they admire a lot. Complete the table in your Workbook.
- 22 Read some birthday greetings from The RAP and fill in the table in your Workbook. Then write a birthday greeting to one of your friends.

1 12th birthday greetings on 13th May to Timothy Markham.  
13 has become a lucky number for us because it's your birthday!  
Best wishes from your friends!

3 Happy birthday to the most beautiful person on earth, Olivia Bush, who is 11 today!  
Many happy returns of the day!  
We love you.  
Mum, Dad, Grandma & Grandpa

2 Happy birthday to Julie Perry, who is 13 on Friday 13 May.  
Your birthday is the most special day of the year, enjoy it to the fullest!  
Love from your sisters and brother!

4 Birthday Greetings to Francis Roseman, who is 14 on Wednesday 17th May.  
Let this day be full of all the colours of the rainbow!  
Love and kisses from Julie and Annie!

- 23 ©T108 You are going to join an exciting tour of the Sherlock Holmes Museum at 221B Baker Street. Listen to the guide and make notes of the dates and other numerals you hear. Then listen again and complete your notes. What can you tell your friends about the museum?



- 24 Read the text and answer the question:  
What new facts have you learned about Conan Doyle and Sherlock Holmes?



### Arthur Conan Doyle (1859–1930)

The British writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote different kinds of books, from historical novels to adventure stories, but it was his detective stories about Sherlock Holmes that brought him fame. Sherlock Holmes stories have been translated into more than fifty languages and made into plays, films, radio and television series, a musical comedy, a ballet, cartoons, comic books and advertisements.

Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh. Doyle's mother, Mary, was interested in literature and encouraged her son to explore the world of books. She was a very good story-teller. In his autobiography Conan Doyle wrote, 'The stories that my mother told me when I was a child stand out more powerfully than the real facts of my life.'

Doyle was educated at a boarding school and studied at Edinburgh University. Doyle qualified as a doctor in 1885. After graduation Doyle practiced medicine as an eye specialist until 1891, when he became a full-time writer.

Doyle's first novel about Holmes, 'A Study in Scarlet', was published in 1887. The story was written in three weeks in 1886. It introduced the detective, Sherlock Holmes, and Dr. Watson, the narrator. Holmes's abilities border on the fantastic: he is famous for his logical reasoning, his ability to adopt almost any disguise and his skills to solve difficult cases.

Watson has two roles in Holmes's life. First, he gives practical assistance in the conduct of his cases; he is the detective's right-hand man. Second, he is Holmes's chronicler. Most of the Holmes stories are written from Watson's point of view as summaries of the detective's most interesting cases.

Already at the end of 1891 Doyle planned to stop writing about Holmes and end the series. But the public demanded the return of Holmes. Doyle's readers expressed their disappointment by wearing mourning bands, and the magazine which was publishing the series lost 20,000 subscriptions. Doyle brought his popular character back to life in 'The Empty House' (1903). Holmes's character has inspired many later writers to continue his adventures.

- Write down the plan of the text. Then write out words and phrases which can be used in a talk about someone's biography.

- 25 Prepare a talk about your favourite writer. Use the words and expressions from the text.

## Reading and speaking

- 26 Look at the photo of a famous American. His name is Bill Gates. Do you know anything about him?
- 27 Read the text about Bill Gates and check your guesses.

A month ago we asked our readers who they would call the Person of the Century. Today we start publishing biographies of the candidates. The first candidate is Bill Gates and this is what Samantha from Oliver Goldsmith High School, New York, wrote about him.

## The RAP

## The Person of the Century Competition

## The Man of the Century — Bill Gates

This is the biography of one of the richest men in the world, William H. Gates III.

He was born on October, 1955, and was a Harvard student. He got his \$15 million with a computer software company called Microsoft.

This man is the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer of Microsoft Corporation and also started Microsoft with his high school friend, Paul Allen.

He began writing programs in personal computer software when he was 13.

In 1975 Bill and Paul wrote a version of BASIC for the Microcomputer, the MITS Altair 8800.

Bill Gates and Paul Allen then formed Microsoft and developed software for personal computers.

Bill and Paul became very successful in 1980, when IBM asked them to write a new Disk Operating System (DOS), for their personal computers.

He recently bought a house with his wife, Melinda Gates, on Lake Washington. Bill Gates is also the author of a book called 'The Road Ahead'.

Samantha — Oliver Goldsmith High School, New York

- 28 Quickly look through the text in Exercise 27 and the fact file in Exercise 30. Answer the questions.

- 1 How old is Bill Gates?
- 2 Who is Paul Allen?
- 3 Is Bill Gates married?
- 4 Who's Jennifer Katharine? How old is she now?
- 5 When did Bill begin writing computer programmes?
- 6 When did Microsoft become the largest computer company?
- 7 Why did Gates become one of the richest men in the world?

- 29 What does it mean to be famous? Would you like to be famous? What are the advantages of being famous? Are there any disadvantages? Make notes in your Workbook.



- 30** Study the fact file and speak about Bill Gates' biography using the *Past Simple Tense*.

### Bill's life

Year	Month	Description
1955	October 28	William Henry Gates III is born in Seattle, Washington.
1967		Bill goes to Lakeside School.
1969		Bill, Paul Allen and two other classmates form The Lakeside Programmers Group.
1973		Bill goes to Harvard University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.
1975	April	Nineteen-year-old Bill and Paul Allen start the Microsoft company in Albuquerque, New Mexico.
1977	January	At the age of twenty-one Bill leaves Harvard University. Microsoft starts producing operating systems for IBM's new personal computers.
1983	September	Microsoft introduces its first applications program, Word1.
1986	March 13	Bill and Paul Allen become millionaires.
1986	August	Bill and Paul Allen donate \$2.2 million to Lakeside School for a new science and mathematics building — the Allen Gates Hall.
1993	January	Microsoft becomes the world's largest computer company.
1994	January 1	Bill, aged thirty-eight, marries one of Microsoft's marketing managers, Melinda French, on Lanai, Hawaii.
1996	April 26	Bill's wife, Melinda Gate, has a baby, Jennifer Katharine Gates.
2005		Time Magazine names Bill Gates the 'Person of the Year'.
2007		Gates 'graduates' from Harvard; the university awards him with an honorary degree.
2010		Gates and his good friend and companion Warren Buffett sign the 'Gates-Buffett Giving Pledge'. They promise to donate at least half of their wealth to charity over time.



- 31** Prepare a short talk on the advantages and disadvantages of being famous. Use the notes in your Workbook and the words and phrases from the table below.

#### Remember to say:

- what it means to be famous;
- give examples of famous people;
- explain the advantages of being famous;
- explain the disadvantages of being famous;
- whether you would like to become famous, and in what sphere.

#### Useful words and phrases

I'm going to talk about...  
I'd like to tell you about...  
I want to describe...

I think...  
I don't think...  
In my opinion...

Firstly, ...  
Secondly, ...  
Then...

On the one/other hand, ...  
If you ask me...  
Lastly, ...

- 32** Who is the man of the century from your point of view? Discuss in groups. Make a class survey. Write the biography of Number 1 from your survey.

## Listening and speaking

- 1 Robert wants to buy a CD player while he is in Orlando. Ted's elder brother, Wayne, is manager of ElectroHype, an electrical goods supermarket. Robert goes to see Wayne at work.

©T109 Listen to the conversation without looking at the text and answer the question:  
How much does Robert pay for his new CD player?

Wayne: Hi, Robert. How are you doing?  
Robert: Fine, Wayne.  
Wayne: Now, what can I do for you?  
Robert: Well, I'd like to buy a personal CD player.  
Wayne: Sure, well, this Komsai is very good.  
And it only costs a hundred and thirty-nine dollars.  
Robert: Where was it made?  
Wayne: It was made in Japan. Nearly all these CD players were made in Japan.  
Robert: Are any of them made in the USA?  
Wayne: Er... no. They used to be but now everything is imported from Japan. These computers are made in the USA but a lot of the components are made in Japan. They're just assembled in the USA. If all the parts were made in the USA, the computers would be very expensive.  
Robert: I see. Well, which CD player would you buy?  
Wayne: If I were you, I'd buy this CD player, the PSV. It's a good price, it's very reliable and it makes a great sound. I've got one myself. Here, try it.  
Robert: Wow! That's fantastic! How much is it?  
Wayne: It's a hundred and fifty dollars including tax.  
Robert: OK. I'll take it.  
Wayne: Great! I'm sure you'll be pleased with it.



## Vocabulary

CD player  
used to  
components  
to be assembled  
reliable  
including tax  
If I were you, I'd...

P Listen and repeat.

- 2 In pairs, read the dialogue and make a story about Robert's shopping for a CD player.

## Useful words and phrases

to want to buy sth  
to advise sb to do sth

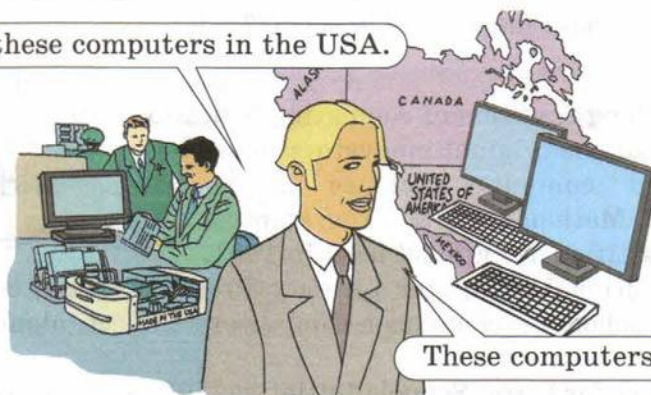
to ask sb a question  
to cost

to show sth to sb  
to follow one's advice

## LANGUAGE FOCUS: The Passive Voice

3 ©T110 Listen and read.

They **make** these computers in the USA.



These computers **are made** in the USA.

	Active	Passive
<b>Present</b>	They <b>mine</b> coal in North Dakota.	Coal <b>is mined</b> in North Dakota.
<b>Past</b>	They <b>made</b> it in Japan. They <b>made</b> these CD players in Japan.	It <b>was made</b> in Japan. These CD players <b>were made</b> in Japan.

P Listen and repeat.

### Grammar and speaking

4 Read the statements and say if they are **true**, **false** or **not stated**. Prove your answers by the text (Exercise 1).

- The Komsai CD player was made in Japan.
- The Komsai CD player was designed in the USA.
- Some other CD players are made in the USA.
- Wayne shows Robert computers that are assembled in the USA.
- Their components are also made in the USA.
- The best computers are imported from Japan.



5 Answer the questions. Use the information from the box.

Example:

- Where are Renault cars made? *They're made in France.*
- Where are Fiat cars made?
- When was the atomic bomb invented?
- Where was the first atomic bomb dropped?
- Where are Volkswagen cars made?
- Where are Cadillac cars made?
- Where was the game of rugby invented?
- When was America discovered by Europeans?

Check your answers in pairs.

Example:

- A: Where are Renault cars made?  
B: They're made in France.

in the USA  
in 1945  
in Italy  
in France  
in England  
on Japan  
in 1492  
in Germany

## Reading and speaking

- 6 Quickly read the text. How many facts about computing education are there in this article? What can you say about your school? Have you got computers in your classroom? Do you have the Internet at school?

- Russia has a long tradition of computing education. Russia was one of the original innovators in studying computers and computer science at schools. 'Computational Mathematics & Programming', for example, was certified at national level in 1961.

- Under the National Computer Literacy Program (1985) computer science was included in the school curricula as a compulsory subject, alongside other scientific disciplines.

- The Computers for Rural Schools Initiative (2002–2003) ensured that each rural school in the country had a minimum of three computers in the building.

- The Internet for Every School Programme (2006–2008) further improved access to information technology across all of Russia, and today every school in the country must have computers and access to the Internet.

## The RAP

Did you know?

- 7 Find Passive verb forms in the text.

## Listening and grammar

## LANGUAGE FOCUS: Speaking about imaginary situations/giving advice

- 8 T111 Listen and read.

If all the parts **were made** in the USA, the computers **would be** very expensive.  
If I **were** you, I'd buy this CD player.

**P** Listen and repeat.

## REMEMBER!

В таких предложениях речь идёт о воображаемых ситуациях в настоящем, которые не могут осуществиться, потому что предполагаемое условие нереально или невыполнимо.

Эти конструкции также используются, когда говорящий даёт совет: «Если бы я был на твоём/вашем месте, то...», понимая, что в реальности каждый находится на своём месте, в своей жизненной ситуации.

- 9 In what situation could you say it? Choose **a** or **b**.

- If I had my dictionary with me, I would check the word now.  
a) You've got your dictionary with you.      b) Your dictionary is at home.
- If I didn't have mobile phone with me, I wouldn't be able to phone my parents.  
a) Your mobile is with you.      b) You've left your mobile at home.
- If I lived in London, I would visit the National Library every week.  
a) You live in London.      b) You don't live in London.

- 10** Read these situations. What advice would you give to these people? There are some phrases to help you in the box.

- 1 'I found a wallet with £100 in it in the street this morning.'
- 2 'I got 5 for my maths test yesterday at school.'
- 3 'My geography homework is difficult and I haven't got an atlas.'
- 4 'It's my sister's birthday tomorrow and I don't know what to buy her.'
- 5 'I feel very tired and sleepy at school lessons.'
- 6 'I haven't got any money for my bus fare.'

go to the library  
buy her a CD  
go to bed earlier  
go to the police  
borrow some money  
study harder

### Listening

- 11** Look at the list of arguments for and against computers. Make brief notes under the headings **For** and **Against** in the table in your Workbook (concentrate on the underlined words).

Computer games are fun.

E-mail improves communication, saving time and money.

They are bad for your eyes.

They can do boring things like calculations much quicker.

They emit dangerous electromagnetic rays.

They are good for the ecology because people use less paper when they use computers.

People become dependent on them.

They make life easier.

They are addictive — users often do nothing else.

They make people become more isolated.

For			Against		
1			1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		



- ☐ **T112** Listen to Matthew and Jody. Who is **for** and who is **against** computers?
- ☐ Listen again. Which of the arguments in your list do they use? Write **M** (Matthew) or **J** (Jody) next to the argument in the second space in the table.

### Reading and writing

- 12** Read these paragraphs that summarise the points against using computers.

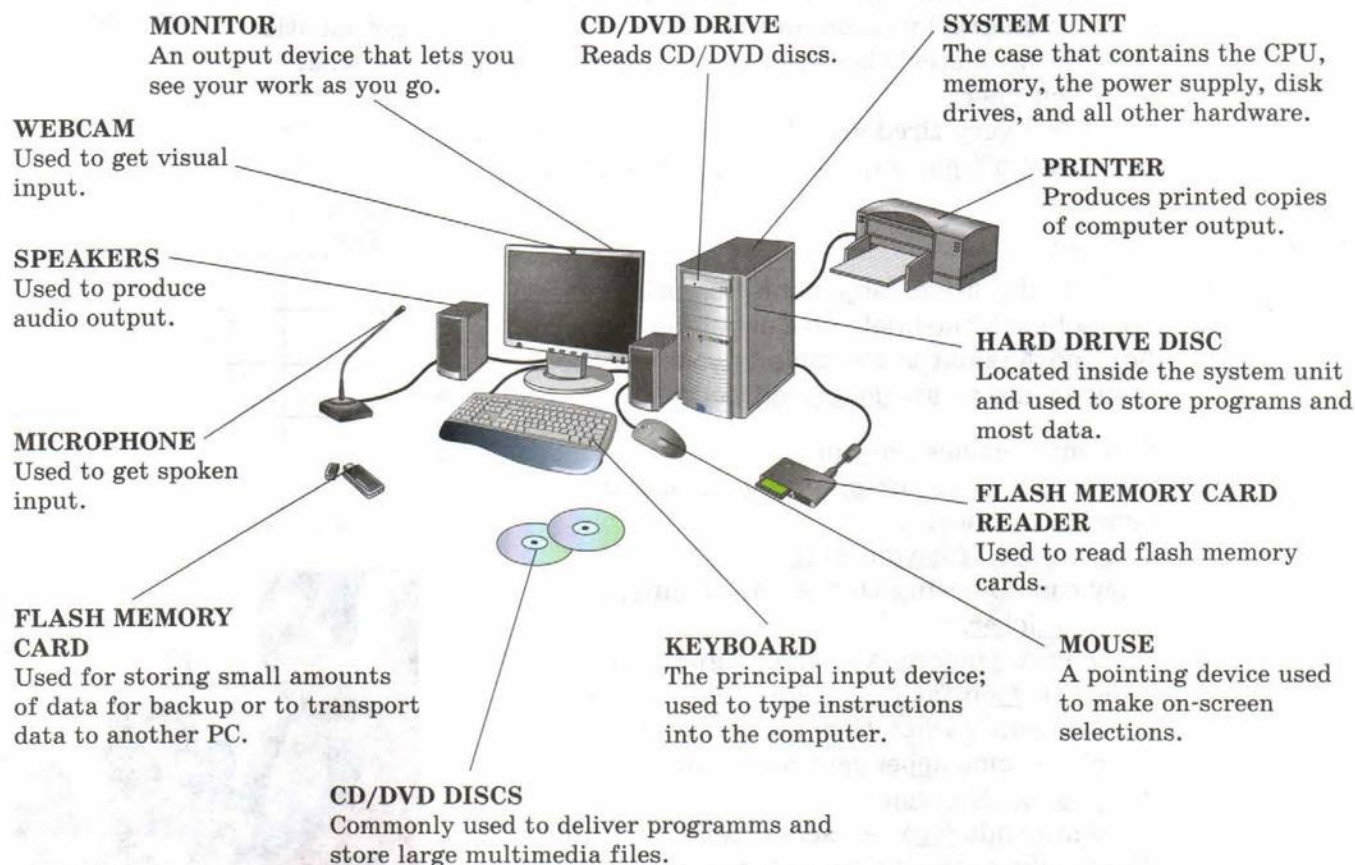
I'm against using computers for a number of reasons. First of all, I think that people often become dependent on computers and couldn't exist without them. Secondly, I think computer users often become more isolated from others, because they spend all their time in front of a monitor and never talk to people directly.

Furthermore, computers are addictive and users often spend all their spare time playing games or surfing the Internet. And finally, there are the physical dangers of using computers. For example, looking at a monitor for hours is very bad for your eyes. Also, they say that the electromagnetic rays which come from monitors are very bad for you.

- ☐ Now write a similar paragraph or two in favour of using computers. Use the expressions underlined to construct your paragraph. Begin like this: *I'm in favour of using computers for a number of reasons ...*

### Listening

- 13 T113 Listen and repeat. Then look at the picture and read the descriptions. Do you know what these computer components are called in Russian?



### Reading and speaking

- 14 You are going to read a series of texts about computers. Which of these would you be interested in reading about? Put a (✓).
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> the history of computers   | <input type="checkbox"/> computers in space             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the Internet               | <input type="checkbox"/> the world's smallest computers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> computer games             | <input type="checkbox"/> the dangers of using computers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hackers (computer thieves) | <input type="checkbox"/> how to use a computer          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> data storage methods       |   |

Now quickly read the texts on page 59 and find out if the things you've chosen are included.

Quickly read the texts again and match them with these titles. There is an extra title.

**Example:**

E The first electronic computer

- ☐ The father of the computer
- ☐ Computer games
- ☐ Computers in space
- ☐ Floppy disks
- ☐ Size of computers
- ☐ Problems for computer companies

**15** Read the texts again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why is Charles Babbage remembered as 'the father of the computer'?
- 2 Who is the biggest worry for computer companies?
- 3 Do people use floppy disks today?
- 4 Can computer games be more real?
- 5 When was the first electronic computer made?
- 6 What are the biggest computers called?

### The wonderful world of computers

**(A)** British mathematician and inventor Charles Babbage designed the Analytical Engine in 1833.

It was the first computer and it was mechanical. Babbage spent 37 years trying to build this machine but the technology was too difficult for him. However, modern computers are based on his original design and he is remembered as 'the father of the computer'.

**(B)** 'Hackers' are the biggest worry for computer companies. They can enter a company's computer network through an open port or an Internet connection, crack the entry passwords and steal the secret data.

**(C)** For more than two decades before the 1990s, floppy disks were the best way to store, transfer or back up data. Like all things in the computer industry, the capacity of the floppy disk has changed considerably over the years. The most popular floppy disk can hold up to 1.44 megabytes of data (about 700 pages of text). Modern USB flash drives, portable external hard disk drives, optical discs, memory cards, and computer networks are data storage devices with much greater capacity. Although now

considered almost obsolete, the floppy disk still has some limited uses. The floppy disk symbol is still used by software on user interface elements related to saving files, the 'Save' icon in most computer programs is a picture of a floppy.

**(D)** The first electronic computer was developed in 1946, filled an entire room and weighed over 30 tons! It could do an impressive 5,000 calculations per second.

**(E)** The first computer game, Pong, (a version of table tennis) was created in 1972 by a student from the USA. Today there are thousands of games. Companies have brought a lot of new technology into the gaming world to produce the highest quality graphics. The games are becoming much more real.

**(F)** Today computers come in all shapes and sizes — from the enormous super computers and mainframes, that have to be kept in special temperature-controlled rooms, to handhelds. Some handhelds including the iPhone have mini thumb touch keyboards, and others handhelds have touch screens that you use with your finger or a pen-like tool called a stylus.

## The RAP

Did you know?



### Speaking

- 16** General discussion. Do you use a computer? What do you use it for? In your opinion, are computers a good or a bad thing?

### Listening

- 17** **©T114** Listen to the conversation and say who prefers laptops — Mike or David?

☐ Listen again and say how the boy explains his preference. What are the advantages of a laptop in his opinion?



## Grammar and reading

- 18 T115 Listen and read the nursery rhyme. Can you imagine such a world? If it were possible, would you like to live in it?

## If all the seas were one sea

If all the seas were one sea,  
What a great sea that would be!  
And if all the trees were one tree,  
What a great tree that would be!  
And if all the axes were one axe,  
What a great axe that would be!  
And if all the men were one man,  
What a great man he would be!

And if the great man took the great axe,  
And cut down the great tree,  
And let it fall into the great sea,  
What a splash splash that would be!  
If all the world were apple pie,  
And all the sea were ink,  
And all the trees were bread and cheese,  
What should we have for drink?

- Find *if-sentences* in the text. What images do they introduce — real or unreal?

- 19 Speak about the fantasy world of the nursery rhyme using the adjectives from the box.

**Example:**

If all the seas were one sea, that sea would be huge.

large    huge    enormous    gigantic    fantastic

## Reading and speaking

- 20 Do you often play computer games? Do you like them? Why?
- 21 Read the article and answer the questions:  
*What types of video games are mentioned in the text?*  
*What negative effects of video games does the text tell you about?*  
*Why have video games become an object of study for scholars?*

## The RAP

Did you know?

## Video games

By Trevor Lang

It all began in America in the 1970s, at the University of Utah. Nolan Bushnell invented a video table tennis game, called 'Pong'. It was very simple; it featured two white blocks on a black background and a ball that would go back and forth on the screen. The aim of the game was to keep the ball moving as long as possible and not let it fall out of the screen. The player who let the ball fall out of the screen would lose the game.

Then a new type of game, Space Invaders, appeared. A score was kept, and the player had to either avoid or destroy the enemy; it was real-time and required fast reflexes. The player had a fixed number of lives and the difficulty would increase with each level. The most important thing you could achieve in such a video game was to enter the high-score list.



Many more games followed, like Defender, Asteroid, and others. These were mainly arcade games, played on a coin-operated entertainment machine, usually installed in public businesses such as restaurants, bars, and particularly amusement arcades. The popularity of the games led to game addiction and even crime. Truancy (missing school without a reason or permission) became a problem.

The developers of the games moved them from public to private places, making them longer and giving more satisfaction to players. They came up with games where the player could identify with the in-game avatar and his background story. These adventure games (such as Adventure, 1977) are almost always based on famous fantasy books such as those by Tolkien, from which many of the magical creatures originate (elves, trolls, orcs, etc.).

All modern video games developed from the genres of action and adventure. The games of today are those of the eighth generation. By the year 2000 the classification of games had become compound and games can be classified according to:

- 1) the platform they are played on: PC, Xbox, PlayStation, Wii, iPhone, etc.;
- 2) the style of play they employ: single-player, multiplayer;
- 3) the position of the player in the game world: first person, third person, 'god';
- 4) the rules and goals of gameplay: racing game, action adventure, shooter, etc.;
- 5) the representational aspects: science fiction, high fantasy, urban realism, etc.

Videogames are a popular form of entertainment for millions of people in the 21st century. They have become exciting not only to those who play them, but to researchers who try to understand the nature of this phenomenon and the role it plays in people's lives. They have become the object of serious scholarly study, of interest to social science fields such as psychology, economics and education.

#### Vocabulary

to feature  
to increase  
to destroy  
to enter  
to install  
to lose  
to lead  
etc (et cetera)

background  
goal  
score  
reflex  
game addiction  
truancy

phenomenon  
arcade game  
science fiction  
urban realism  
scholarly study  
psychology  
economics

## Listening and speaking

22 ©T116 Listen and match statements 1–4 with speakers A–C. There is an extra statement.

- 1 I'm a fan of Facebook.
- 2 iPod is my best friend.
- 3 I can't live without my mobile phone.
- 4 I would die without the Internet.

A Sandra      B Kevin      C Brian

## Reading and speaking

23 Read the text and say what you think about it. Do you find these rules important? Do you always follow them? Would you like to add anything?

## Safety rules

- Discuss with your parents when and how you will use the Internet, make some rules and don't break them.
- Never give any personal information (your name, address, phone number, school, a photo, when you are at home alone) to anyone who contacts you via the Internet, unless your parents say it's OK.
- If you ever receive a message that frightens you, tell your parents or your teacher.
- If anyone you've met online wants to meet you in person, don't agree to do it and tell your parents about it.
- Don't open any e-mails from unknown addresses.
- Never share your password with anyone except your parents.



24 Read the advertisement. Have you ever come across virtual museums when surfing the Internet? Discuss in groups what you know about virtual museums.

## RUSSIAN VIRTUAL COMPUTER MUSEUM

**Welcome  
to the wonderful world of computers  
and other high technologies created by human genius!**

**The Russian Virtual Computer Museum** is a virtual museum created by its director, Eduard Proydakov, and by a team of authors and editors. The idea of the museum was born ten years ago. The team decided to make a data bank on the origins and development of computers and computing, primarily the Soviet ones. The museum was born from the desire to clearly display more than 50 years of computing history in Russia.

25 What information do you think you can find in this museum? What information would you place there if you were the director?

- 26** Chatting online takes more time than chatting aloud, so computer users have invented a shorthand. Match each shorthand with its meaning.

### Texting Dictionary

	Shorthand	Meaning		Shorthand	Meaning
1	!	Tomorrow	11	OZ	Very big smile
2	?	Tonight	12	XLNT	Australia
3	2nite	I have a question	13	VBS	Excellent
4	2G2BT	One to one	14	BTW	Keep in touch
5	BB4N	I have a comment	15	DETI	Laughing out loud
6	121	Forever	16	FYI	By the way
7	2moro	Wait	17	GTG	Don't even think it
8	4ever	To you too	18	KIT	For your information
9	W8	Too good to be true	19	LOL	Why?
10	2U2	Bye-bye for now	20	Y	Got to go

- 27** Read and enjoy.

What do computers like to eat?



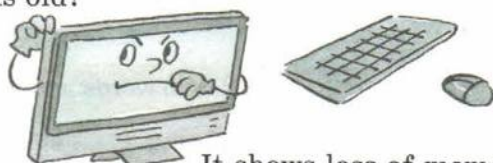
Chips.

When does a computer sneeze?



When it has a virus.

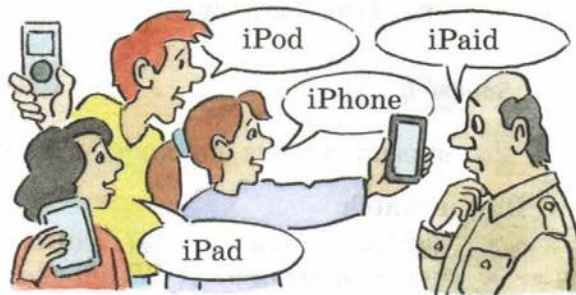
How do you know that your computer is old?



It shows loss of memory.

### The RAP Computer jokes

How do you know you spend too much time online?



- 28** General discussion.

- 1 What gadgets and devices do you use?
- 2 How important are they for you?
- 3 How much time on the Internet do you think is too much?
- 4 Do you think that chats, forums and e-mails can take the place of real face-to-face communication?
- 5 Do you feel safe surfing the Internet?

## Vocabulary and listening

1 In pairs, think of the English equivalents of these Russian words.



cartoons



advertisements



current affairs



films



the news



the weather



documentaries

- 1 фильмы
- 2 спорт
- 3 викторины
- 4 анимация/мультфильмы
- 5 музыкальные программы
- 6 документальное кино
- 7 новости
- 8 развлекательные программы
- 9 сериалы
- 10 прогноз погоды
- 11 реклама
- 12 публицистические программы о текущих событиях
- 13 детские программы
- 14 «мыльные оперы»



soaps



music programmes



quiz shows



serials



sport



variety shows



children's programmes

☐ T117 Listen and check your answers.

☐ P Listen and repeat.

## Speaking

2 In pairs, discuss the programmes that you like watching.

## Do you watch

- children's programmes? Which ones?
- sports programmes? Which ones?
- educational programmes? What channel?
- the news? What time? What channel?
- films? What kind?
- a TV series? Which one?

3 Give a piece of advice to your friend.

## Example:

If I were you, I would watch sports programmes. You can see exciting competitions on TV!

## Useful words and phrases

always  
never  
sometimes  
once a week  
every day

## Listening and speaking

- 4 ©T118 Can you find the only **true** sentence? After listening to Trevor's telephone conversation, make all the sentences true.

- 1 Trevor is phoning his grandmother.
- 2 His grandmother is making an evening dress.
- 3 His mother is swimming at the swimming pool.
- 4 His father is watching a football game on TV.
- 5 Trevor is writing an article about soap operas for The RAP.

- 5 Read the article from The RAP and get ready to explain the term 'soap operas'.

### What is a soap opera?

By Trevor Lang

A soap opera is a daytime radio or television drama serial about the daily lives and problems of the same group of people. Soap operas are characterised by romance, sentimentality and melodrama. The term 'soap opera' was coined by the American press in the 1930s because these serials were sponsored by soap manufacturers. The serials were mainly watched by women, most of whom at that time didn't work, they were housewives. They were also major consumers of soap.

## The RAP

Did you know?



### Vocabulary

to characterise  
to coin  
to sponsor

romance  
sentimentality  
melodrama

manufacturer  
consumer  
housewife

- 6 In pairs, discuss which TV programmes you watched last weekend. Use the adjectives from the box to describe each programme.

**Example:**

A: What did you watch on Sunday?

B: I watched a film.

A: Did you enjoy it?

B: No, I didn't. It was boring.

**Or:**

B: Yes, I did. It was great!

### Useful words and phrases

+	-
great	awful
excellent	terrible
amazing	boring
OK/all right/not bad	no good

## Reading and speaking

- 7 Quickly read the article. Then answer the questions:  
*How many hours a day do American children spend watching TV?*  
*Do British children spend more or less time every day on TV?*  
*What are the most popular shows?*  
*Are educational television shows for children among the top-rated programmes?*

## The RAP

Did you know?

## Children and TV

By Trevor Lang

Both American and European children are heavy users of television nowadays. Children in the United States spend approximately 3 hours a day watching TV. Children in Britain watch TV about 4 hours a day.

Children do not watch only children's programmes. Looking at the listings of the top 10 programmes for children in Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, France and Italy, it's clear that the most popular shows are comedies, game shows and soap operas. No educational children's television show appears in the top-rated programmes, with the exception of 'Sesame Street', a very well known programme for 3-6-year-old children.




## Vocabulary

- 8 Find sentences and phrases with a similar meaning in the text.

- 1 Kids in the USA and in Europe spend a lot of time watching TV.
- 2 They watch TV about 3 hours a day.
- 3 These are the most popular programmes.
- 4 You don't find educational programmes for kids on this list.
- 5 It is among the 10 most popular programmes.

## Listening and speaking

- 9  T119 Listen to the telephone conversation and answer the questions. You can make notes in your Workbook while listening.

- 1 Who thinks watching TV is boring?
- 2 Who is interested in sports?
- 3 Who feels bored?
- 4 Who is excited about a new book?
- 5 Who is more interested in comics?



- ☐ Listen to the same conversation again and note 'telephoning phrases'. Complete the dialogue in your Workbook.

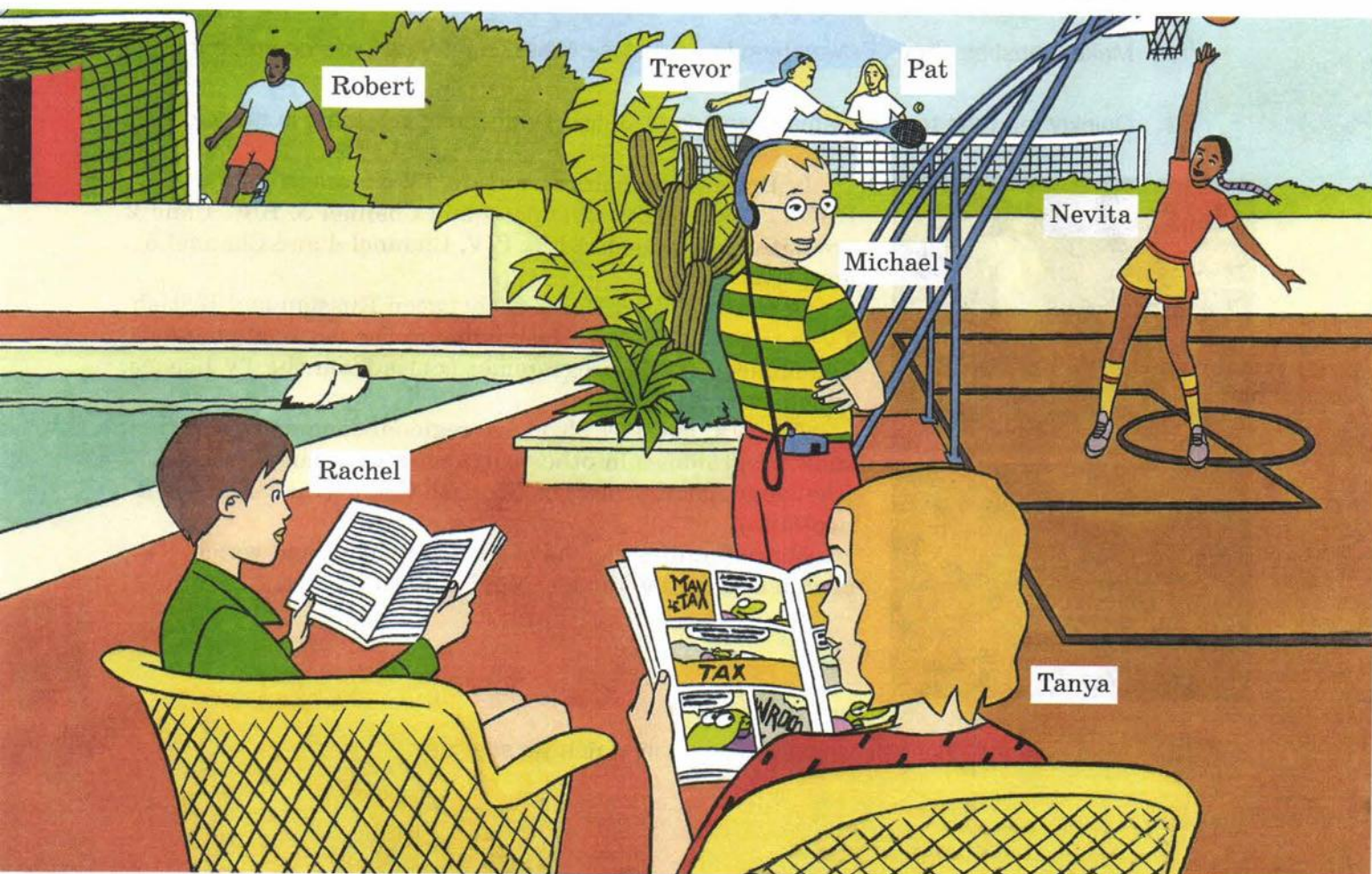
## Vocabulary and grammar

- 10 Choose the correct word in *italics* to complete these sentences.

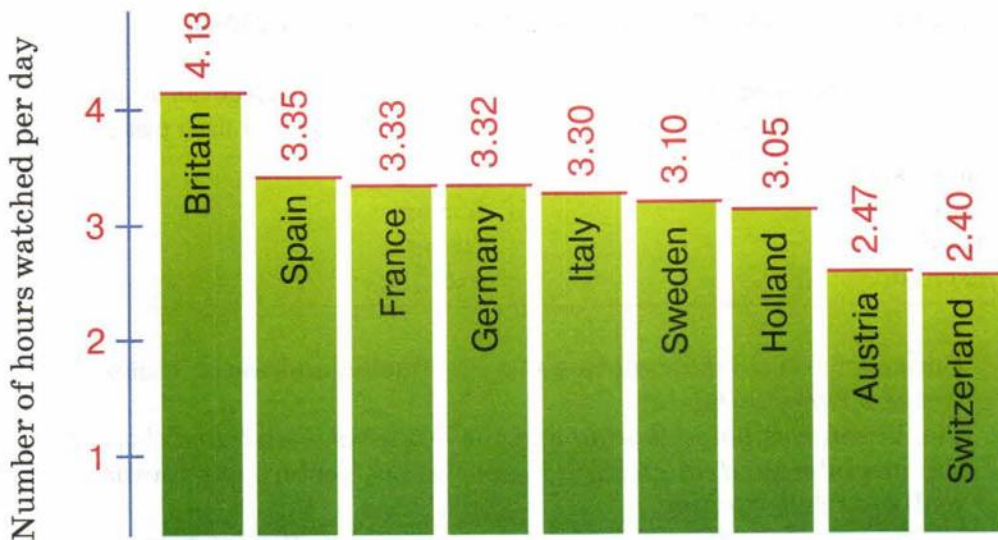
Adjectives in <i>-ed</i> show how people feel	Adjectives in <i>-ing</i> describe a person or thing that causes this feeling
interested bored tired excited	interesting boring tiring exciting

- I'm never too *tired/tiring* to go to the cinema and watch a new film.
- It was a *tired/tiring* day.
- The lesson was *bored/boring* and the students were *bored/boring*.
- I'm not *interested/interesting* in sports, but yesterday's football match was really *excited/exciting*.
- I was *excited/exciting* about the new serial, but it soon became quite *bored/boring*.
- I get *bored/boring* when I have a lot of homework. I find writing essays really *tired/tiring*.

- 11 Look at the picture. In pairs, discuss what the friends are doing and how they feel. Who looks bored? Who is excited? Use the adjectives from Exercise 10.



## Speaking



- 12** Look at these statistics about TV watching in Europe. Discuss in pairs. Use the following sentences.

Children in ... spend approximately three hours a day watching TV.

Number of hours watched per day in ... is about ... .

- 13** Make statistics about TV watching in your class. What country can you compare it with?
- 14** Quickly read the text. How many names of British TV channels are there in the text?



In Britain there are five main TV channels: BBC 1, BBC 2, ITV, Channel 4 and Channel 5. BBC 1 and 2 are national channels while ITV, Channel 4 and Channel 5 are private.

One of the big differences between Russian and British TV is that there is no advertising on the national channels. The money for the programmes comes from the TV licence, which costs £145.50 per year.

The BBC and ITV also have regional companies which show programmes in other languages, for example Welsh (the language of Wales) or Scottish Gaelic (the language of Scotland).

Many families also have satellite dishes and watch channels like Sky Movies, MTV and Eurosport.

- 15** Underline the channels which you can only watch via satellite.

- 16** Look at the newspaper guide to TV programmes. Choose (✓) the types of TV programme in this list that you can find in the guide.

___ a serial	___ a quiz show
___ a variety show	___ a sports programme
___ a documentary	___ a soap
___ a cartoon	___ a film
___ the weather	___ the news
___ children's programmes	___ music

- 17** Read the guide and answer the questions.

- At what time can you see the News and the Weather?
- What's the name of the quiz programme?
- What's the name of the film?
- What time does the film start?
- Which animal is the subject of 'Wildlife Showcase'?
- What time is the music programme 'Top of the Pops'?
- What time is 'Monster Café'?
- What time do children's programmes start?
- What are the names of two soaps and what time do they start?

3.30	Children's BBC: Popeye Cartoons
3.55	Monster Café
4.35	Disney Adventures
5.00	News
5.35	Neighbours: The popular Australian soap
6.00	News, Weather
6.30	Regional News Magazines
7.00	Top of the Pops: Pop music with Oasis and Blur
7.30	EastEnders: London soap — life in the East End
8.00	Wildlife Showcase: The black rhino
8.30	Sports News: A look at the day's main sporting events (tennis from Wimbledon, athletics, golf)
9.00	News, Local News, Weather
9.30	A Question of Sport: Sports quiz with famous sportspeople
10.25	2001, A Space Odyssey: Stanley Kubrick's science fiction film about life in the future. Cosmic!

- 18** Read about Maureen's weekend in her e-journal. What did she do in the evening?

**Maureen Elliot**  
**Saturday, 7.30**

I've had an OK day today. I got up at 11 a.m, ate some cereal for breakfast. I checked my mobile phone during lunch — one of my friends texted me early in the morning and I've only just noticed it! I sent back a reply and apologised for not replying sooner.

After lunch I sat around watching telly and finishing my English homework.

I had dinner at about 6.30. I went upstairs, finished off my English homework, listened to Avril Lavigne for a while, came back downstairs at about 7.15, came on the Internet.

Watched 'Neighbours', then 'Top of the Pops' and am now watching 'EastEnders'.



**Vocabulary**

- What informal colloquial word (разговорное слово) does Maureen use for 'television'? Can you find another colloquialism in the same sentence?
- Read the last sentence. What can you say about its style? Can you use a sentence like that in an essay?

**Writing**

- What can you write on Twitter about your weekend?

## Listening

- 22 T120 Your TV set is out of order: you can hear the sound but there is no picture. Listen to bits of some programmes and match them to the channels. You can make notes in your Workbook.

A Weather channel                      C Culture Channel  
B Children's channel                  D National Geographic Channel

## Reading

- 23 Look at the pictures of some TV programmes. In pairs, discuss the programmes. Do you know all of them? What kind of programmes are they? Which is your favourite?
- 24 Read the article. Which of these programmes have you never seen?



## The RAP

Did you know?



## TV in Russia

By Nikita Petrov

TV has become a part of daily life in Russia. On average, more than 60% of Russian people watch television from two to three hours a day. The most popular programmes are different kinds of television news. They are watched by 80 million people daily.

There are 19 national channels to choose from: First Channel, Russia, NTV, Culture Channel, MTV, etc. In Russia there are commercial channels and non-commercial channels which are usually educational in nature, such as the Culture Channel.

Different quiz shows, soap operas and serials attract a large number of viewers. Programmes, such as current affairs, documentaries, sports, films, plays, the arts, news, educational and variety shows give information on everything from weather to pop-stars' life.

On September 1, 2007 a new children's TV channel, Bibigon, was launched. Bibigon produces programmes for ages 4–17. Bibigon is the name of a literary character, a tiny boy, a lilliput, from the story for children 'The Adventures of Bibigon' written by famous writer Korney Chukovsky.

TeleNanny Channel is targeted for 3–8-year-old kids. It's a cable channel and not every cable operator has the right to broadcast it. The new television channel for children and young people, Carousel, offers films, cartoons and educational programmes for children.

The most popular TV children's programmes are 'Smart Guys and Girls' on Channel 1 and 'Good Night, Kids'. The most famous children's programme is 'Good Night, Kids'. It first appeared on September 1, 1964. The programme is an absolute winner in terms of popularity among viewers. Various actors took part in the programme, as well as 4–6-year-old children.

## Vocabulary

- 25 Read these word combinations in the text. Find new words in a dictionary.

to attract a large number of viewers  
to take part in a programme  
to produce programmes  
to be targeted for kids

to offer educational programmes  
to have the rights  
to broadcast a channel  
to create a TV service

- 26 Complete the sentences from the text using the verbs from the box.

to give    to attract    to broadcast    to be    to produce

- 1 TV \_\_\_\_ a part of daily life in Russia.
- 2 Some quiz shows and soap operas or serials \_\_\_\_ large number of viewers.
- 3 Different TV programmes \_\_\_\_ information on everything from weather to pop-stars' life.
- 4 Children's TV channel Bibigon \_\_\_\_ programmes for ages 4–17.

- 27 Read these sentences and say **true** or **false**.

- 1 More than 90% of Russian people watch television from two to three hours a day.
- 2 The most popular programmes are different kinds of 'soap operas'.
- 3 The television news are watched by 80 million people daily.
- 4 A new children's TV channel Bibigon was launched in 2007.
- 5 TeleNanny cable channel is targeted for 12–15-year-old children.
- 6 Carousel is a new television channel for children and young people.
- 7 The most popular children's TV programmes are 'Smart Guys and Girls' and 'Good Night, Kids'.
- 8 'Good Night, Kids' first appeared on September 1, 1964.

## Reading and writing

- 28 Read Maureen's letter about her favourite programmes. What are they? What programmes does she never watch? What kind of films does she like?

Hi, Martha,  
How are you doing? Haven't heard from you in a while, how is everybody?

You asked me about my TV preferences.

I watch about two hours of TV every day. I always watch the news and the weather and I always watch my favourite soap, 'EastEnders'. It's great!

I never watch sports programmes because they're boring. I sometimes watch films, but I don't like horror films or westerns.

Do you watch 'EastEnders', too? Do you watch any sports programmes? Are there any special channels for teenagers in Russia? Do Russians watch TV a lot?


Looking forward to your reply.

Lots of love,  
Maureen

London  
6–57 Oxford St  
April 20, 2014

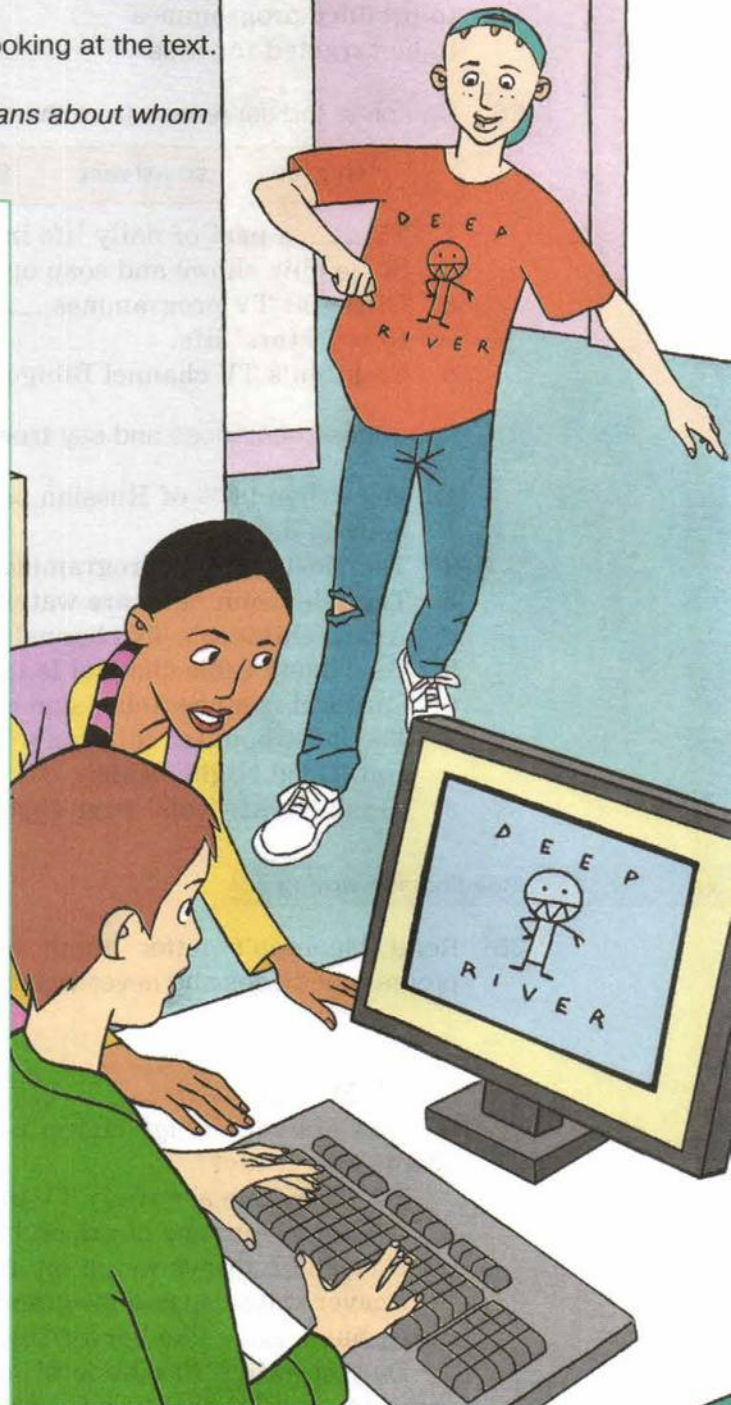
- 29 Write a letter to Maureen answering her questions. Remember the rules of letter writing.

## Listening and speaking

- 1  Listen to the conversation without looking at the text. Then answer the question:  
What are the names of Deep River musicians about whom Trevor asks questions?

*Nevita:* What's that, Rachel?  
*Rachel:* It's by Deep River. Do you like Deep River?  
*Nevita:* No, I don't. They're awful! Does Trevor like Deep River?  
*Rachel:* Yes, he does. He's a Deep River maniac!  
*Nevita:* What about you? Do you like them?  
*Rachel:* They're all right, I suppose.  
*Nevita:* Ask them some questions. Do they like classical music?  
*Rachel:* OK. Do — you — like — classical music?  
*Computer:* No, we don't.  
*Nevita:* Huh! No, they don't. Does — Ron — like — jazz?  
*Computer:* No, he doesn't. He likes pop music.  
*Rachel:* I've got another question.  
 Do — you — do — any — sports?  
*Computer:* Yes, we do.  
*Rachel:* What — sports — do — you — do, — Ron?  
*Computer:* I play basketball and I go running.  
*Rachel:* What — sports — does — Rick — do?  
*Computer:* He goes cycling.  
*Trevor:* Hi, Rachel, hi, Nevita. Wow! Deep River!  
*Nevita:* Do you like Deep River, Trevor?  
*Trevor:* Yes, I do. They're great!  
*Rachel and Nevita:* Ha ha ha!

 Listen and repeat.



- 2 Read the conversation and answer the questions.

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 Who doesn't like Deep River?              | 4 What music does Ron like? |
| 2 Who likes Deep River?                     | 5 What sports does Ron do?  |
| 3 What kind of music don't Deep River like? | 6 What sports does Rick do? |

## Vocabulary and listening

3 Match words 1–8 with pictures A–H.

- 1 — pop
- 2 — classical
- 3 — jazz
- 4 — reggae
- 5 — blues
- 6 — techno
- 7 — rap
- 8 — rock

©T122 Now listen and check.



## LANGUAGE FOCUS: Expressing opinions

4 ©T123 Listen and read.

**Rachel**  
Do you like reggae?

**Jasmine**  
Yes, I do. It's **great**.

**Alan**  
It's **all right**.

**Moira**  
No, I don't. It's **awful**.

**Kim**  
It's **OK**.

**Dan**  
Yes, I do. It's **excellent**.

**Laura**  
No, I don't. It's **boring**.

**Clive**  
No, I don't. It's **terrible**.

**Gordon**  
It's **not bad**.

**Robert**  
Yes, I do. It's **amazing**!

P Listen and repeat.

## Speaking

5 In pairs, discuss the following questions.

- 1 What kind of music do you like?
- 2 What kind of music is boring, in your opinion? Terrible?
- 3 Where do you usually listen to music? At concerts, at home, in transport?
- 4 Do you listen to music every day? On weekends? On holidays?
- 5 Do you listen to music while you are doing your homework? What kind of music?

## Reading and listening

- 6 In pairs, discuss some arts festivals.  
 Student **A** reads the advertisement below and tells their partner about the event (what, where, when).  
 Student **B** reads the advertisement on page 81 and tells their partner about another event. Where would you like to go if you had the chance? Explain your choice.

It was recently announced that  
 the **2013 National Eisteddfod** will be held  
 in **Denbighshire, at Kilford Farm.**

The Eisteddfod is an annual competition where people meet to dance, sing and read poems.  
 The dates for the 2013 festival are **3–10 August.**

There's plenty of work to be done!

An exciting mix of music, literature, culture, dance, theatre and much more, and one of the best atmospheres in the world! The Eisteddfod is a celebration of Wales, its culture and its language, but music and culture can be enjoyed in any language.

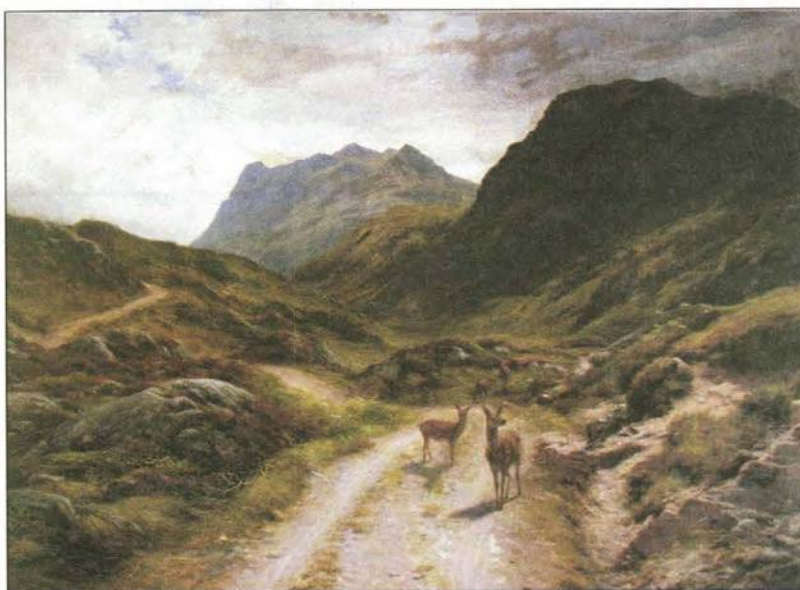
A Facebook page: Eisteddfod 2013.

You can also follow the Eisteddfod's Twitter — [www.twitter.com/eisteddfod](http://www.twitter.com/eisteddfod).

- 7 ©T124 Listen and read the poem by Robert Burns. Do you remember any facts of his biography?

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here;  
 My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer;  
 Chasing the wild deer, and following the roe,  
 My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go.

Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the North,  
 The birth-place of Valour, the country of Worth;  
 Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,  
 The hills of the Highlands forever I love.



## The RAP

Reading is fun



(1759–1796)

## Vocabulary

Highlands	farewell (to)
valour	to rove
worth	to chase
roe = roe deer	

P Listen and repeat.

- 8 Read the article. What is the main idea of each paragraph? Make a plan of the text. Do you agree with the points Rachel makes about music in our lives?

## The RAP

Reading is fun



### Music in our lives

By Rachel Wallace

Music is powerful. Music can make people smile and music can make people cry. Scientists say, early music training helps learn languages and develop logic. (A) \_\_\_\_

Music is part of almost every important event from weddings to graduation ceremonies and presidential inaugurations. Sportsmen listen to music before important games and competitions; cosmonauts listen to music before the flight. (B) \_\_\_\_

Everyone enjoys some sort of music. There are many different styles, or genres, of music. Some of the more familiar are classical, jazz, blues, rock&roll, rhythm and blues (R&B), rap, hip-hop, folk and metal, but the overall list goes on and on. (C) \_\_\_\_

Music can be heard now in waiting areas: the doctor's and dentist's office, airports, restaurants, bus terminals and train stations. Even while on-hold during a phone call there will be nice music for you to listen to as you patiently wait for the operator. Why? Music, especially the right music, is very soothing and relaxing. (D) \_\_\_\_

And finally, music is used for special occasions and celebrations. Every country has its national anthem; colleges and universities have their songs. People all over the world sing 'Happy Birthday' on their friends' birthdays, and many sing 'Auld Lang Syne' at the stroke of midnight at New Year's Eve. (E) \_\_\_\_

#### Vocabulary

logic	genre	wedding	to concentrate
ceremony	style	overall	to go on
inauguration	terminal	stroke	to soothe

- 9 These are final sentences for each paragraph. Find the proper paragraph **A–E** for each sentence **1–5**.

- 1 Music helps them to concentrate.
- 2 It helps us when we have to wait for something or somebody.
- 3 Without music life would be boring and colourless.
- 4 Listening to classical music develops your brain.
- 5 This list is almost never-ending.

- 10 Make a list of useful words and expressions from the text and get ready to retell it.

## Listening

- 11 ©T125 Listen to 'Guess the band' quiz show and write Sarah Strokes's three favourite bands in your Workbook.



## Reading and speaking

- 12 Read the article and answer the questions:  
 What kind of music is Britain most famous for?  
 What music do teenagers listen today?  
 Who are the most famous British classical composers?

## The RAP

## Music in Britain



John  
Dunstable



Henry  
Purcell



Handel

Britain is more famous for pop music than it is for classical composers or jazz musicians. Names such as the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, Led Zeppelin, Pink Floyd, Elton John, George Michael and the Spice Girls are known world-wide, but people don't know much about our other musicians outside the pop world.

## British classical composers

John Dunstable (1390–1453)

Henry Purcell (1659–1695)

Handel (1685–1759)

Ralph Vaughan Williams (1872–1958)

Gustav Holst (1874–1934)

Benjamin Britten (1913–1976)

In Britain, most teenagers listen to punk, garage, house, rock, pop and R&B (such as JLo, Beyonce, Pink, Britney, Justin Timberlake, Mis-teeq).

Two good places to find out what music is popular today especially among the young people in Britain, are: **Top of the Pops** and **Top 40 Hits Today**.



Ralph Vaughan  
Williams



Gustav Holst

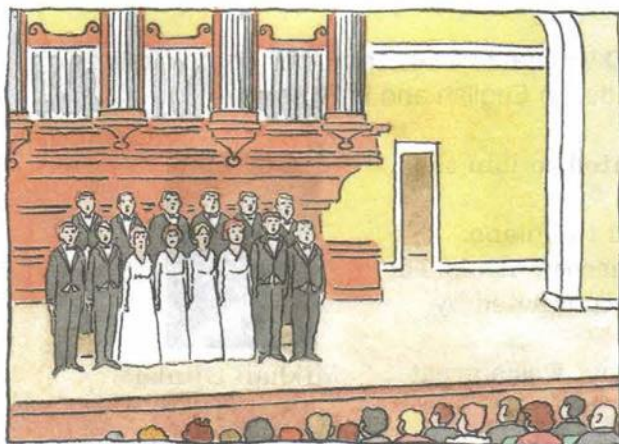


Benjamin  
Britten



## Listening and speaking

- 13 Look at the photos. Say what the photos have in common and how they are different.



### Vocabulary

choir  
pianist  
tenor  
bass  
soloist  
professional  
amateur

- 14 T126 Listen to the conversation about these photos and make notes in your Workbook.

- 15 Read the text and complete the fact file in your Workbook.

## The RAP

### Music in Britain

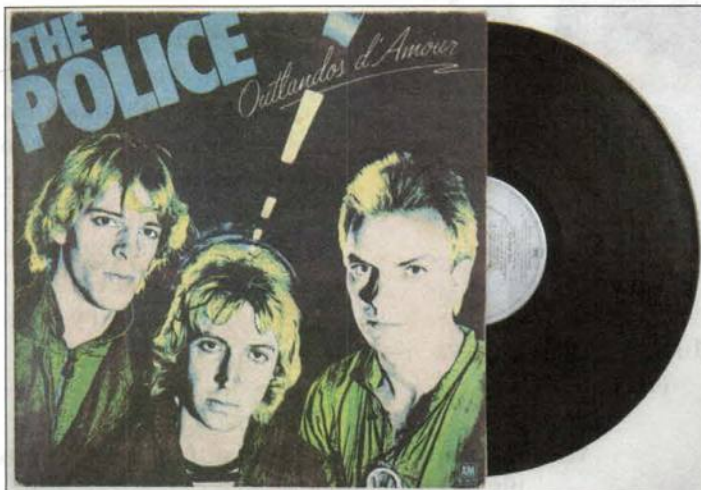
## Great British Bands of the Past The Police

The Police were one of the most successful bands in the history of British pop music.

There were three members in the band: Stewart Copeland (drums), Andy Summers (guitar) and Sting (real name — Gordon Sumner). Sting was working as a teacher when he started playing with the band.

The band started playing in 1977 in London's Roxy Club and then went on tour across Holland and the USA. Their first record 'Roxanne' was not a success initially, but in 1979 they had four successful records in the UK. Their first big success was 'Can't Stand Losing You' (1979). Their LPs\*, 'Regatta de Blanc', 'Zenyatta Mondatta', 'Ghost in the Machine' and 'Synchronicity' (1983) were all enormous successes.

The band's last record was 'Synchronicity'. The most famous member of the band is Sting, who has made many records alone, including 'The Dream of the Blue Turtles' (1985) and 'Mercury Falling' (1996). He has also appeared in several films, including 'Quadrophenia', 'Dune', 'The Bride', 'Plenty' and 'Grotesque'.



\* LP (Long Play) — a vinyl phonograph record.

## Reading and speaking

16 In groups, look at these portraits. What do you know about these composers? Share what you know with your friends.

17 Read fact files below and match names **A–D** with facts **1–4**. Then look at the pictures of the ballets and operas. Do you know their titles in English and in Russian?

A



Pyotr Tchaikovsky  
(1840–1893)

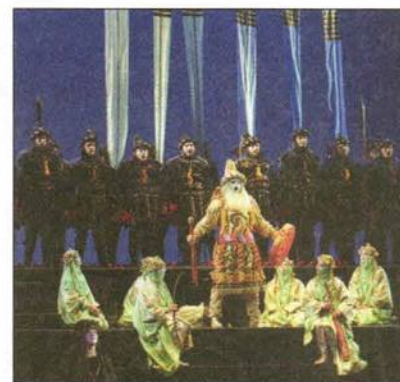
- 1 As a young man he wanted to join the army.  
He sang well and played the piano.  
He left many musical pieces unfinished and some of them were completed by other composers.  
His opera 'Boris Godunov' was a great success but didn't bring much money.  
He died in poverty.

B



Mikhail Glinka  
(1804–1857)

- 2 He began making music when he was only 10; he was already composing by the age of 18. In his youth, he gained fame as a pianist and a singer.  
He was a friend of Alexander Pushkin and wrote the opera 'Ruslan and Ludmila', based on Pushkin's poem.  
His 'Patriotic Melody' written in 1833 served as Russia's national anthem from 1991 till 2000.
- 3 For many years music was just a hobby for him.  
His works were not a success at first, but later he was given an honorary degree by Cambridge University.  
His ballets 'Swan Lake' and 'The Nutcracker' and his operas 'Eugene Onegin', 'Yolanta' and 'The Dame of Spades' made him world famous.
- 4 He graduated from the Naval Academy, but devoted his whole life to music.  
He was a Professor at the Saint Petersburg Conservatoire.  
He is famous for his 15 operas, which were mostly based on stories from Russian history and fairy tales. These include 'The Golden Cockerel', based on Pushkin's fairy tale.



C



Modest Mussorgsky  
(1839–1881)

D



Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov  
(1844–1908)

18 Find more information about the composer you like most of all and prepare a talk about his life and music.

## Writing

- 19 Read this information about another famous British band of the past, The Who. Then use the text about The Police as a model and write a similar paragraph about The Who.

## The RAP Music in Britain

### Great British Bands of the Past The Who

Name of band:	The Who
Names of members:	Roger Daltrey Pete Townshend John Entwistle Keith Moon (died 1978) Kenny Jones
Started playing:	London, 1964
First successful record:	I Can't Explain
Other records:	Tommy Quadrophenia The Who By Numbers Who Are You
Last record:	It's Hard
Date of last concert:	July 1996



Keith Moon died after a party on 7th September 1978. A new drummer, Kenny Jones, joined the band. Their last record was 'It's Hard' in 1982. The band played together for the concert Live Aid in July 1985. Their last concert was in Hyde Park in July 1996, where they performed 'Quadrophenia' live for the first time.

## Pronunciation

- 20 ©T127 Listen to the pronunciation of these nouns. Notice the pronunciation of **-tion** /ʃən/.  
dictionary      translation      information

**P** Listen and repeat.

**L** Listen and read. Practise the pronunciation of these nouns, which all contain the same sound.

education	pronunciation	station	attraction
invitation	intention	competition	description

21 In pairs, do the quiz.

### Guess the composer



Born: Salzburg, 27 January 1756

Died: Vienna, 5 December 1791

One of the first classical composers.

Wrote music of many different genres.

Major works include his 'Requiem', the operas 'Nozze di Figaro', 'Don Giovanni'.

A Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

B Johann Sebastian Bach



Born: Votkinsk, 7 May 1840

Died: Saint Petersburg, 6 November 1893

He is probably most famous for ballet music

('The Nutcracker', 'Swan Lake', etc.) and the '1812 Overture'.

A Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky

B Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka



Born: Venice, 4 March 1678

Died: Vienna, 28 July 1741

He composed much of his work for the orchestra

at the girl's orphanage in Venice where he was a music master.

His most famous work is the 'Four Seasons'.

A Antonio Lucio Vivaldi

B Ludwig van Beethoven



Born: Eisenach (Germany), 21 March 1685

Died: Leipzig, 28 July 1750

One of the greatest Baroque composers.

His most famous works are probably the 'Brandenburg Concertos', the 'Well-Tempered Clavier', 'The Art of Fugue'.

A Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

B Johann Sebastian Bach



Born: Bonn, 16 December 1770

Died: Vienna, 26 March 1827

He is considered one of the world's greatest composers.

The most famous symphonies are the Third ('Eroica'), the Fifth, the Sixth ('Pastoral'), the Seventh and the Ninth ('Choral').

Unfortunately, by the end of his life he lost his power of hearing.

A Johann Sebastian Bach

B Ludwig van Beethoven

## The RAP

### Quiz

#### Project idea

22 Make your own quiz show 'The world of music'. You may use some information from this unit or find information in the library or on the Internet.

## Listening and writing

- 23** ©T128 Listen to the guide to TV programmes and fill in the table in your Workbook.

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| A Game Time Special | D Animal Fun     |
| B Computer World    | E Time for Sport |
| C The Simpsons      |                  |

## Reading

- 24** ©T129 Listen and read the text about the Eisteddfod. Answer the questions:  
Is 'Eisteddfod' an English word?  
What does it mean?

Eisteddfod is one of the few Welsh words well-known outside Wales. This is the Welsh name for an annual competition where people meet to dance, sing and read poems.

An International Eisteddfod is held annually in Llangollen and the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales is held annually in North and South Wales alternatively. The tradition dates back to early history and there are records of competitions for Welsh poets and musicians in the 12th century.

The origins of music in Britain lie in the songs sung and dance music played by ordinary people, passed from village to village and handed down in unwritten form from generation to generation. The Eisteddfod is the most important festival in Wales and the largest travelling cultural festival in Europe.

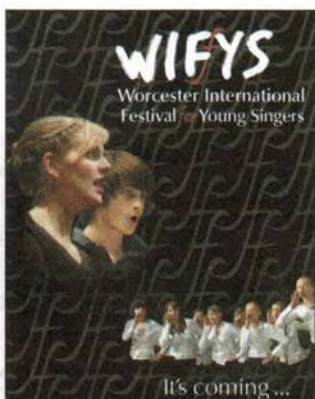
- 25** In pairs, write five **true** and **false** sentences.

### Text from exercise 6 on page 74 for Student B.

Student **B** reads this advertisement and tells Student **A** about this event. Discuss in pairs where you would like to go if you had the chance. Explain your choice.

DATE: Friday 19 — Saturday 27, July 2014.

LOCATION: Worcester, England, UK.



A week-long festival of music, friendship and discovery! Each visiting choir will have the opportunity to present 2 concerts, shared with one other choir; there will be street-singing and singing at local church services. There will be special concerts for all participants, including a welcome concert in the cathedral, and one by a professional choir, 'The Songmen'. The Festival will close with a spectacular Gala Concert in the Cathedral involving all choirs, and will include the world-premiere of Bob Chilcott's piece 'Five Days that Changed the World'.

## Consolidation 4

### Listening and speaking

- 1 T130 Listen to the conversation and answer the questions:

*What is Nevita doing?*

*Who was Jim Morrison?*

Listen to the conversation again and correct the six mistakes in the tapescript in your Workbook. Then listen again and check.

- 2 In pairs, practise the dialogue from Exercise 1.

### Reading

- 3 Read the text and answer the questions:

*What are the meanings of the word 'blues'?*

*What is the origin of blues music?*

### The RAP

Did you know?

### What is blues?

Answering this question musicians usually say, 'Blues is when a good man feels sad and lonely,' or 'Blues is a feeling of a good man when his girl leaves him.' In dictionaries, blues is defined not only as a style of music but also as a feeling of deep unhappiness. It was an emotion long before it became a kind of music. Blues was born in North America at the beginning of the last century among Afro-Americans. African roots, influence of 'white' folk music and jazz as a basis gave birth to this new style.

The romantic image of a bluesman is a poor lonely man with his guitar and the blues as his only friend. The blues to a singer may be like person, whom he is talking to, an old friend ready to listen and help. One of the most famous blues begins like this:

Good morning, blues,  
Blues, how do you do?  
Good morning, blues,  
Blues, how do you do?  
Well, I'm doing all right,  
Good morning, how are you?

- 4 In pairs, write five true and false sentences.

- 5 Exchange your sentences with another pair and do the exercise. Prove your point with the help of the text.



## Pronunciation

### 6 Past simple verbs.

Ⓣ131 Listen to the pronunciation of these three verbs in the past.

phoned /d/

decided /ɪd/

washed /t/

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

watched arrived stayed dressed visited started

Listen and list the verbs in the chart according to the pronunciation of **-ed**. Then listen and check.

P Listen and repeat.

## Reading and speaking

### 7 Game 'Famous people'. Revise the biographies of great Russian and Western composers (Unit 16) trying to remember as many details as you can. Then one of the students (A) leaves the room. The others in the group think of one of the composers they've read about. The student who left the room comes back and asks questions about this famous person. Each student in the group has to give a biographical detail as an answer.

Example:

A: What is this person famous for?

B: He is a composer./He is famous for his music.

A: What nationality is he?

C: He is a Russian composer.

A: Did he compose any operas?

D: Yes, he did.



### 8 Ⓣ132 Listen to three telephone conversations. Who is calling whom? Write the names in your Workbook. Did all the callers speak to the people they wanted to call?

Listen and check your table.

### 9 Ⓣ132 Fill in the blanks in the dialogues in your Workbook, then listen to the conversations again and check.

### 10 In pairs, practice telephoning conversations. Student A calls Student B and invites him/her to the cinema.

## Vocabulary

### 11 Are you into computers? Give the answers to these computer definitions.

- 1 The set of keys on a computer that you press in order to make it work — \_\_\_\_.
- 2 A small device which you move across a surface in order to move the cursor on your computer screen is called a \_\_\_\_.
- 3 CD is short for '\_\_\_\_'.
- 4 A screen on which words or pictures are shown that lets you see your work as you go is a \_\_\_\_.
- 5 A small device that is used for storing information or pictures from digital equipment is called a \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_, or a \_\_\_\_.

## Speaking

### 12 Think of three things that you would do if you were the President/the Minister of Education/the school headmaster/a teenager's father or mother?

# DIALOGUE OF CULTURES (3)

## Discovering Ireland

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

**A**

**1** Ireland is politically divided into the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

- a) true
- b) false

**2** Republic of Ireland is an independent state.

- a) true
- b) false

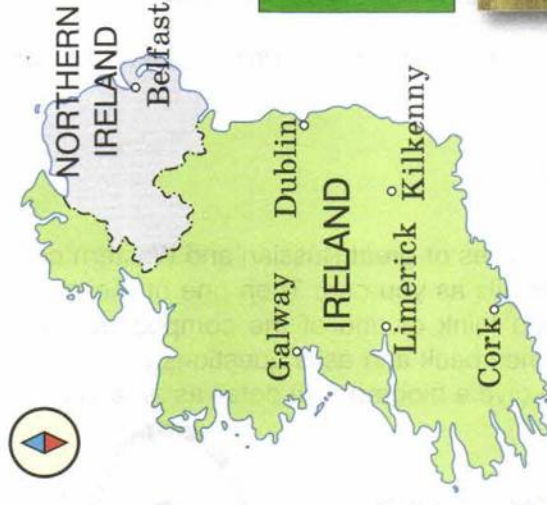
**3** Northern Ireland is a part of the UK.

- a) true
- b) false

**B**

**1** Ireland is...

- a) the largest island in the world.
- b) the 2nd largest.
- c) the 3rd largest.



**2** What is the capital of the Republic of Ireland?

You can use the map.

- a) Cork
- b) Dublin
- c) Belfast

**3** What is the official language of Ireland?

- a) Irish (Gaelic)
- b) English
- c) both, Irish being the national language

4 What percentage of the population speaks Irish (Gaelic)?

- a) over 40%
- b) over 70%
- c) almost 100%

5 The Irish flag has the following colours: green, white and...

- a) orange
- b) blue
- c) red

6 An old Irish proverb says, 'Questioning is the door of ...'

- a) health
- b) wealth
- c) knowledge

7 Which of these famous writers is of Irish origin?

- a) Bernard Shaw
- b) Oscar Wilde
- c) Jonathan Swift

8 What Irish city gave the name to a short humorous poem?

- a) Kilkenny
- b) Galway
- c) Limerick

9 Irish stew is a traditional Irish...

- a) dance.
- b) dish.
- c) festival.



2 Read and learn more about Ireland.

### Did you know...

#### ...what kind of festival St Patrick's Day is?

St Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland and Northern Ireland. In the 5th century he brought Christianity to Ireland. St Patrick's Day, March 17, has always had a special meaning for the Irish, wherever they live. In Ireland this is a national holiday with parades held all over the country. People of Irish origin come from all over the USA, Canada, Britain and continental Europe to join in the celebration. The biggest parade takes place in Dublin. Participants and spectators wear green ribbons and shamrocks. According to the legend, St Patrick used the shamrock, a plant with three leaves, to explain the Holy Trinity to the Irish. Green is now considered the national colour of Ireland.

St Patrick's Day is celebrated in some other countries as well. New York claims the world's oldest St Patrick's Day parade, first held in 1762. Boston, the most Irish of American cities, has held these parades since 1802. Chicago is famous for dyeing the city's river green as part of the celebrations. In 1992 St Patrick's Day was first celebrated in Moscow. Thousands of excited Muscovites gathered on Novy Arbat to watch the parade of marching bands, Cossack horsemen and floats representing many Russian and Irish companies. Since then St Patrick's Day has been traditionally celebrated in Moscow.

### Vocabulary

percentage  
participant  
spectator  
patron saint  
legend  
ribbon  
float  
to gather  
to represent

3 Tell your friend what you now know about Ireland.

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

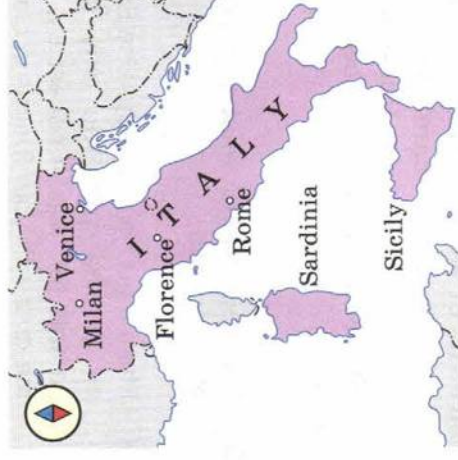


# DIALOGUE OF CULTURES (4)

- 1** Do the quiz with your friend, then discuss difficult questions with the class.

## Discovering Italy

- 1 Which of these countries is next to Italy?
  - a) France
  - b) Austria
  - c) Slovenia
  - d) Switzerland
- 2 What are the colours of the Italian flag?
  - a) green, white and red
  - b) red, white and blue
  - c) black, red and yellow
- 3 What is the capital of Italy? You can use the map.
  - a) Milan
  - b) Rome
  - c) Florence
- 4 Which of these world wonders is located in Italy?
  - a) Eiffel Tower
  - b) Statue of Liberty
  - c) Leaning Tower of Pisa
- 5 Who painted the Sistine Chapel frescos?
  - a) Michelangelo
  - b) Machiavelli
  - c) Leonardo da Vinci
- 6 How much of the world's art can be found in Italy?
  - a) 10%
  - b) 30%
  - c) 60%



7 Which independent country lies within Italy?

- a) Luxembourg
- b) the Vatican
- c) Monaco

8 What does 'Buon Natale!' mean in Italian?

- a) Happy birthday!
- b) Happy New Year!
- c) Merry Christmas!

9 Which is a cheese from Italy?

- a) mozzarella
- b) paella
- c) tarantella

10 Which of these is Italy's major airline?

- a) Alitalia
- b) Iberia
- c) Lufthansa

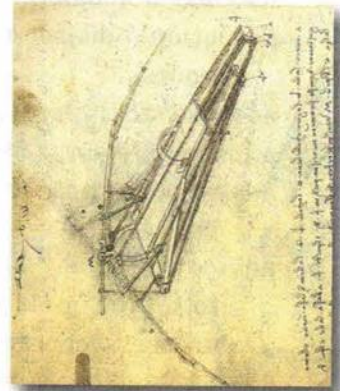
11 What is long thin pasta called?

- a) macaroni
- b) parmesan
- c) spaghetti



#### Vocabulary

to prefer  
to conquer  
merchant  
wonder  
fresco  
unit  
basil



### Did you know...

#### ...what Italians are famous for?

Italians are famous not only for their art treasures, but also for their inventions and discoveries. Italian explorers Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci discovered the Americas, and another Italian merchant traveller, Marco Polo, was one of the first Europeans to explore the East.

Leonardo da Vinci was an artist and an inventor. His journals include a great number of inventions, both practical and impractical: musical instruments, flying machines, war machines and a submarine.

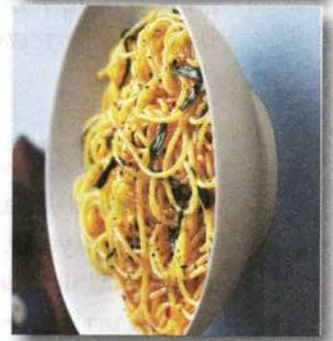
Alessandro Volta studied electricity and gave his name 'Volt' to a unit of electricity. Italians also invented many musical instruments, including the piano.

Another Italian invention that has conquered the world is pizza. There is a legend about how Margherita pizza got its name.

In 1889 the Italian King Umberto I and Queen Margherita decided to make a visit to Naples. The most famous pizza-maker in Naples, Raffaele Esposito, baked three pizzas for the Queen in the palace kitchen. The Queen preferred the pizza in the colours of the Italian flag: red (tomato), green (basil) and white (mozzarella). This kind of pizza was then named after the Queen as Margherita pizza.

3 Tell your friend what you now know about Italy.

4 Make a quiz on Spain. 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

## Aa

**a** /ə/ *неопределённый артикль*

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

**ability** /ə'biləti/ *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'kʌstəmd/ *adj* привыкший, привычный

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

**actor** /'æktə/ *n* актёр

**actress** /'æktrɪs/ *n* актриса

**add** /æd/ *v* добавлять

**addiction** /ə'dɪkʃən/ *n* пристрастие, зависимость

**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

**to follow one's advice** следовать чьему-л. совету

**advise** /əd'vaɪz/ *v* советовать

*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

**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** /'ɔ:lsəʊ/ *adv* тоже, также

**although** /ɔ:l'dəʊ/ *conj* хотя, несмотря на

**always** /'ɔ:lweɪz/ *adv* всегда

**amateur** /'æmətə/ *n* любитель

**American** /ə'merɪkən/ 1. *adj* американский 2. *n* американец, американка

**amputate** /'æmpjuteɪt/ *v* ампутировать

**an** /ən/ *см. a*  
**ancient** /'eɪnʃnt/ *adj* древний, античный  
**and** /ænd/ /ənd/ *prep* и  
**angry** /'æŋɡrɪ/ *adj* сердитый, недовольный  
**animal** /'ænɪml/ *n* животное  
**annual** /'ænjʊəl/ *adj* ежегодный  
**another** /ə'nʌðə/ *adj* ещё один, другой  
**answer** /'ɑːnsə/ *n* ответ  
**anxious** /'æŋkʃəs/ *adj* взволнованный, обеспокоенный  
**any** /eni/ *pron* какой-либо, какой-нибудь, любой  
**anyway** /'eniweɪ/ *adv* в любом случае  
**appear** /ə'piə/ *v* казаться  
**apple** /'æpl/ *n* яблоко  
**application form** /'æplɪ'keɪʃn fɔ:m/ *n* анкета; заявление  
**apply** /ə'plai/ *v* 1) обращаться с просьбой 2) применять, употреблять для чего-л.  
**apply for** просить что-л.  
**approach** /ə'prəʊtʃ/ 1. *n* 1) приближение; наступление 2) подход, подъезд, подступ 2. *v* подходить, приближаться  
**approximately** /ə'prɒksɪmətli/ *adv* примерно, приблизительно  
**April** /'eɪprəl/ *n* апрель  
**aquarium** /ə'kwɛəriəm/ *n* аквариум  
**arcade game** /ɑ:'keɪd geɪm/ *n* игровой автомат; игра на игровом автомате  
**architect** /'ɑ:kɪtekt/ *n* архитектор  
**area** /'eəriə/ *n* территория, область  
**argue** /'ɑ:gju/ *v* спорить  
**arm** /ɑ:m/ *n* рука  
**armchair** /'ɑ:mtʃeə/ *n* кресло  
**around** /ə'raʊnd/ *adv* вокруг  
**arrest** /ə'rest/ *v* арестовывать  
**arrive** /ə'raɪv/ *v* прибывать, приезжать  
**arrive at** достигать (места назначения); приходить (к выводу)  
**art** /ɑ:t/ *n* искусство  
**article** /'ɑ:tɪkl/ *n* статья  
**artefact** /'ɑ:tɪfækt/ *n* артефакт  
**artist** /'ɑ:tɪst/ *n* художник  
**as** /æz/ /əz/ *prep* как, в качестве  
**ask** /ɑ:sk/ *v* спрашивать  
**asleep** /ə'sli:p/ *adj* уснувший, спящий

**assemble** /ə'sembəl/ *v* собирать, монтировать  
**assembly** /ə'sembli/ *n* собрание  
**assign** /ə'saɪn/ *v* назначать, определять, устанавливать  
**astronomy** /ə'strɒnəmi/ *n* астрономия  
**athletic** /æθ'letɪk/ *adj* атлетический  
**attend** /ə'tend/ *v* посещать (занятия)  
**attract** /ə'trækt/ *v* привлекать  
**attractive** /ə'træktɪv/ *adj* привлекательный  
**August** /'ɔ:gəst/ *n* август  
**aunt** /ɑ:nt/ *n* тётя  
**Australian** /b'streɪliən/ 1. *adj* австралийский 2. *n* австралиец, австралийка  
**author** /'ɔ:θə/ *n* автор  
**autumn** /'ɔ:təm/ *n* осень  
**available** /ə'veɪləbl/ *adj* доступный; подходящий  
**awake** /ə'weɪk/ *adj* бодрствующий  
**away** /ə'weɪ/ *prep* в противоположную сторону  
**awful** /'ɔ:fl/ *adj* ужасный

## Bb

**back up** /bæk ʌp/ *v* 1) поддерживать кого-л. 2) создавать резервную копию  
**background** /'bækgraʊnd/ *n* 1) фон 2) прошлое, опыт (в игре)  
**bad** /bæd/ *adj* плохой  
**ban** /bæn/ *n* запрет, запрещение  
**banana** /bə'nɑ:nə/ *n* банан  
**bank** /bæŋk/ *n* банк  
**bard** /bɑ:d/ *n* поэт, певец; бард  
**basic** /'beɪsɪk/ *adj* главный, основной, базисный  
**basil** /'bæzəl/ *n* базилик  
**basketball** /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/ *n* баскетбол  
**bass** /beɪs/ *n* бас  
**bathroom** /'bɑ:θru:m/ *n* ванная  
**bathtub** /'bɑ:θtʌb/ *n* ванна  
**battery** /'bætəri/ *n* батарея  
**battle** /'bætl/ *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** /bi:tʃ/ *n* 1) берег моря 2) пляж  
**beautiful** /'bjutəfl/ *adj* красивый  
**because** /bi'kɒz/ *conj* потому что  
**become** /bi'kʌm/ *v* становиться  
**bed** /bed/ *n* кровать  
**bedroom** /'bedru:m/ *n* спальня  
**before** /bi'fɔ:/ *prep* до, раньше, перед  
**begin** /bi'ɡɪn/ *v* (*pt* began; *pp* begun)  
 начинать  
**beginning** /bi'ɡɪnɪŋ/ *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** /'bɒnfaiə/ *n* костёр  
**book** /buk/ *n* книга  
**bookcase** /'bukkeɪs/ *n* книжный шкаф  
**booking** /'bʊkɪŋ/ *n* резервирование  
**boring** /'bɔ:ɪŋ/ *adj* скучный  
**borrow** /'bɒrəʊ/ *v* брать взаймы;  
 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** /'brɪliənt/ *n* бриллиант  
**bring** /brɪŋ/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* brought) приносить,  
 доставлять  
**British** /'brɪtɪʃ/ 1. *adj* британский 2. *n* брита-  
 нец, британка  
**broad** /brɔ:d/ *adj* широкий, обширный  
**broadcast** /'brɔ:dkɑ:st/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* broadcast)  
 транслировать  
**brochure** /'brɔʃʊə/ *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** /'bʌdʒə'ɪɡɑ:/ (*сокр.* budgie /'bʌdʒɪ/) *n*  
 волнистый попугайчик  
**build** /bɪld/ 1. *v* строить 2. *n* телосложение  
**builder** /'bɪldə/ *n* строитель  
**building** /'bɪldɪŋ/ *n* здание  
**bulb** /bʌlb/ *n* лампочка  
**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, подсчи-  
 тывать

**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  
**capacity** /kə'pæsɪti/ *n* объём, вместимость  
**capital** /'kæpɪtəl/ *n* столица  
**captain** /'kæptɪn/ *n* капитан  
**car** /kɑ:t/ *n* машина  
**card** /kɑ:d/ *n* карта  
**flash memory card** карта флэш-памяти, флэшка  
**flash memory card reader** считывающее устройство для флэш-карт  
**careful** /'keəfl/ *adj* 1) аккуратный, точный 2) осторожный, осмотрительный  
**carrot** /'kærət/ *n* морковь  
**carry** /'kæri/ *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, неофициальный, повседневный  
**catch** /kætʃ/ *v* ловить  
**CD** /si:'di/ *n* компакт-диск  
**CD drive** дисковод для компакт-дисков  
**CD player** плеер для компакт-дисков  
**celebration** /ˌselə'breɪʃən/ *n* празднование; празднество, торжество  
**cellar** /'selə/ *n* подвал  
**centre** /'sentə/ *n* центр  
**century** /'sentʃəri/ *n* столетие, век  
**ceremony** /ˌserɪməni/ *n* церемония  
**chamber** /'tʃeɪmbə/ *n* комната  
**championship** /'tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/ *n* чемпионат, соревнование  
**chance** /tʃɑ:ns/ *n* шанс  
**channel** /'tʃænl/ *n* 1) канал 2) полоса частот, канал (радиопередачи)  
**characterise** /'kærəktəraɪz/ *v* характеризовать, отличать

**charity** /'tʃærɪti/ *n pl* благотворительное учреждение  
**chart** /tʃɑ:t/ *n* 1) график, диаграмма 2) таблица, схема  
**chase** /tʃeɪs/ *v* преследовать  
**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** /'tʃɪkən/ *n* цыплёнок  
**chimpanzee** /tʃɪmpæn'zi:/ *n* шимпанзе  
**Chinese** /tʃaɪ'ni:z/ 1. *adj* китайский 2. *n* китаец, китаянка  
**chips** /tʃɪps/ *n pl* жареный картофель фри  
**chocolate** /tʃɒklət/ *n* шоколад  
**choir** /kwaɪə/ *n* хор  
**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** /kloʊzd/ *adj* закрытый  
**cloth** /kloθ/ *n* 1) ткань 2) скатерть  
**clothes** /kloʊðz/ *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** /'kɒbrə/ *n* кобра  
**coffee** /'kɒfi/ *n* кофе  
**coin** /kɔɪn/ 1. *n* монета 2. *v* 1) чеканить 2) создавать новые слова  
**cold** /kəʊld/ *n* холодный  
**collect** /kə'lekt/ *v* собирать, коллекционировать  
**collection** /kə'leɪʃn/ *n* коллекция  
**colour** /'kʌlə/ *n* цвет

**combat** /kʌmbæt/ *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

**communication** /kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃən/ *n* коммуни-

кация, связь, средство общения

**information and communication**

**technology (ICT)** информационно-ком-

муникативные технологии (ИКТ)

**company** /kʌmpəni/ *n* компания

**comparison** /kəmˈpæɪsən/ *n* сравнение

**competition** /kəmˈpiːtɪʃən/ *n* соревнование

**complain** /kəmˈpleɪn/ *v* жаловаться

**complimentary** /kəmˈpliːmentəri/ *adj*

бесплатный, дополнительный

**component** /kəmˈpəʊnənt/ *n* составной

элемент, деталь

**composition** /kəmˈpəʊzɪʃən/ *n* 1) составление,

построение 2) композиция

**concentrate** /kɒnsəntreɪt/ *v* концентриро-

ваться

**concert** /kɒnsət/ *n* концерт

**conductor** /kənˈdʌktə/ *n* дирижёр

**conflict** /kɒnflɪkt/ *n* конфликт,

конфронтация

**congratulations** /kənˌgrætʃʊˈleɪʃnz/ *n pl*

поздравления

**conquer** /kɒŋkə/ *v* завоёвывать, покорять

**consist** /kənˈsɪst/ *v* состоять

**consist of** состоять (из)

**constitutional** /kɒnstɪˈtjuːʃənəl/ *adj* конститу-

ционный

**consumer** /kənˈsjuːmə/ *n* потребитель

**contact** /kɒntækt/ 1. *n* контакт

2. *v* связываться (по телефону)

**contestant** /kənˈtestənt/ *n* участник соревно-

вания

**continental** /kɒntɪˈnɛntl/ *adj* континен-

тальный

**continue** /kənˈtɪnjuː/ *v* продолжаться

**contribute** /kənˈtrɪbjʊt/ *v* вносить вклад;

содействовать

**convenient** /kənˈviːniənt/ *adj* удобный

**conversation** /kɒnvəˈseɪʃən/ *n* разговор,

беседа

**cook** /kʊk/ *v* готовить

**corn** /kɔːn/ *n* зерно

**correctly** /kəˈrektli/ *adv* правильно

**correspondent** /kɒrɪˈspɒndənt/ *n* корреспон-

дент, обозреватель, журналист

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

**cotton** /kɒtn/ *n* хло́пок

**count** /kaʊnt/ *v* считать

**country** /kʌntri/ *n* страна; сельская мест-

ность

**countryside** /kʌntrisaɪd/ *n* сельская мест-

ность

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

отвага

**cousin** /ˈkʌzn/ *n* двоюродный брат/двоюрод-

ная сестра, кузен/кузина

**cover** /ˈkʌvə/ *n* обложка

**crack** /kræk/ *v* 1) раскалывать 2) взламыв-

вать (программу)

**create** /kriˈeɪt/ *v* создавать

**creation** /kriˈeɪʃən/ *n* творение, создание

**creep** /kriːp/ *v* ползти

**crisps** (*BrE*) /krisps/ *n pl* чипсы

**criticize** /ˈkritisəɪz/ *v* критиковать

**crocodile** /ˈkrɒkədail/ *n* крокодил

**crowded** /ˈkraʊdɪd/ *adj* людный

**crown** /kraʊn/ *n* корона

**cruel** /kruːəl/ *adj* жестокий; грубый

**cruelty** /kruːəlti/ *n* жестокость; грубость

**cub** /kʌb/ *n* волчонок

**cup** /kʌp/ *n* чашка

**cupboard** /ˈkʌbərd/ *n* буфет, шкаф

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

**curly** /ˈkɜːli/ *v* кудрявый

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

современный

**currency** /ˈkʌrənsi/ *n* валюта, деньги

**cut** /kʌt/ *v* отрезать

## Dd

**dad** /dæd/ *n* отец, папа

**daily** /deɪli/ *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** /ˈdɔːtərɪn,lɔː/ *n* жена сына, невестка, сноха  
**day** /deɪ/ *n* день  
**deaf** /def/ *adj* глухой  
**debate** /dɪˈbeɪt/ *v* обсуждать, дискутировать, спорить  
**December** /dɪˈsembə/ *n* декабрь  
**decade** /ˈdekeɪd/ *n* десятилетие  
**decide** /dɪˈsaɪd/ *v* решать  
**decorated** /ˈdekəreɪtɪd/ *adj* украшенный  
**delicious** /dɪˈlɪʃəs/ *adj* очень вкусный  
**depart** /dɪˈpɑːt/ *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  
**destroy** /dɪˈstrɔɪ/ *v* разрушать, уничтожать  
**detail** /ˈdeɪteɪl/ *n* деталь  
**determination** /dɪˌtɜːmɪˈneɪʃən/ *n* решительность; решимость  
**develop** /dɪˈveləp/ *v* развивать(ся), расти  
**devote** /dɪˈvəʊt/ *v* посвящать  
**dictation** /dɪkˈteɪʃn/ *n* диктант  
**dictionary** /ˈdɪkʃənəri/ *n* словарь  
**die** /daɪ/ *v* умирать  
**diet** /ˈdaɪət/ *n* диета  
**difference** /ˈdɪfrəns/ *n* разница, различие  
**different** /ˈdɪfrənt/ *adj* другой, отличный, отличающийся  
**difficult** /ˈdɪfɪklt/ *adj* трудный  
**dining-room** /ˈdaɪnɪŋruːm/ *n* столовая  
**dinner** /ˈdɪnə/ *n* обед  
**direction** /dɪˈrekʃn/ *n* инструкция, указания  
**dirty** /dɜːti/ *adj* грязный  
**disability** /ˌdɪsəˈbɪləti/ *n* инвалидность

**disable** /dɪsˈeɪbəl/ *v* делать неспособным; калечить  
**disabled** /dɪsˈeɪbəld/ *n* инвалид  
**disappear** /ˌdɪsəˈpiə/ *v* исчезать  
**disco** /ˈdɪskəʊ/ *n* 1) танцы, дискотека  
 2) музыка в стиле диско  
**discover** /dɪˈskʌvə/ *v* открывать, выяснять  
**discuss** /dɪˈskʌs/ *v* обсуждать  
**dishonest** /dɪsˈɒnɪst/ *adj* нечестный  
**distance** /ˈdɪstəns/ *n* дистанция, расстояние  
**divorce** /dɪˈvɔːs/ *n* развод  
**do** /duː/ *v* делать, выполнять  
**documentary** /ˌdɒkjʊˈmentəri/ *n* документальный фильм  
**dormitory** /ˈdɔːmətri/ *n* общая спальня (для воспитанников в учебных заведениях)  
**download** /ˌdaʊnˈləʊd/ *v* загружать  
**downstairs** /ˌdaʊnˈsteəz/ 1. *n* нижний этаж  
 2. *adv* вниз  
**drastically** /ˈdræstɪkli/ *adv* решительно  
**draw** /drɔː/ *v* рисовать  
**drawing** /ˈdrɔːɪŋ/ *n* 1) рисование, черчение  
 2) рисунок, набросок  
**dream** /driːm/ *n* мечта  
**dress** /dres/ *n* платье, одежда  
**drink** /drɪŋk/ *v* пить  
**drive** /draɪv/ *v* (*pt* drove, *pp* driven) водить (автомобиль)  
**driver** /ˈdraɪvə/ *n* водитель  
**drop** /drɒp/ *v* 1) капать, лить 2) ронять  
**drum** /drʌm/ *n* барабан  
**drummer** /ˈdrʌmə/ *n* барабанщик  
**duchess** /ˈdʌtʃɪs/ *n* герцогиня  
**due to** /djuː tuː/ *prep* благодаря; вследствие; в результате; из-за  
**duke** /djuːk/ *n* герцог  
**during** /ˈdjʊərɪŋ/ *prep* в течение, в продолжение, во время  
**Dutch** /dʌtʃ/ *adj* нидерландский, голландский  
**DVD** /diː viː ˈdiː/ *n* DVD-диск  
**DVD drive** дисковод для DVD-дисков

## Ee

**e-** /iː/ *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** /z:l/ *n* граф
- earn** /z:n/ *v* зарабатывать
- Earth** /z:θ/ *n* Земля
- east** /i:st/ *n* восток
- easy** /'i:zi/ *n* легко
- easy-going** /'i:zi'gəʊɪŋ/ *adj* беззаботный, с лёгким характером
- ecological** /i:kə'lɒdʒɪkl/ *adj* экологический
- ecology** /i'kɒlədʒi/ *n* экология
- economics** /'ekə'nɒmɪks/ *n* экономика, экономическая наука
- edition** /i'dɪʃn/ *n* издание
- editor** /'editə/ *n* редактор
- egg** /eg/ *n* яйцо
- either** /'aɪðə/ *adv* также
- electric guitar** /i'lektrɪk ɡɪ'tɑ:/ *n* электрогитара
- electricity** /i'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
- enter** /entə/ *v* входить
- entertainment** /'entə'teɪnmənt/ *n* развлечение
- enthusiastic** /ɪn'θju:zɪ'æstɪk/ *adj* восторженный, увлечённый
- entry** /'entri/ **n** **1)** вход, въезд **2)** статья
- entry price** плата за вход
- environment** /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ **n** **1)** окружающая среда **2)** окружение
- equivalent** /i'kwɪvələnt/ *n* эквивалент
- errand boy** /'erəndbɔɪ/ *n* рассыльный
- especially** /ɪ'speʃlɪ/ *adv* особенно
- estimate** /'estɪmeɪt/ *v* оценивать
- etc** /et 'setərə/ (*сокр. от etcetera*) *adv* и так далее
- ethnographer** /eθ'nɒɡrəfə/ *n* этнограф
- European** /jʊərə'pi:ən/ *adj* европейский
- even** /'i:vən/ *adv* даже
- even though** даже если, хотя
- evening** /'i:vniŋ/ *n* вечер
- event** /i'vent/ *n* событие
- ever** /'evə/ *adv* всегда; когда-либо
- every** /'evri/ *adj* каждый
- everybody** /'evrɪbɒdi/ *pron* все; каждый
- everyone** /'evriwʌn/ *pron* каждый, всякий
- everything** /'evriθɪŋ/ *pron* всё
- everywhere** /'evriweə/ *adv* везде, всюду
- exactly** /ɪɡ'zæktli/ *adv* точно, именно, совершенно верно
- examination** /ɪɡzæmɪ'neɪʃn/ *n* экзамен
- excellent** /'eksələnt/ *adj* отличный, великолепный
- except** /ɪk'sept/ *v* исключать
- exchange** /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ *n* обмен
- exciting** /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ *adj* захватывающий
- expensive** /ɪk'spensɪv/ *adj* дорогой
- experience** /ɪk'spiəriəns/ *n* опыт
- experiment** /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ *n* эксперимент, опыт
- expert** /'ekspɜ:rt/ *n* эксперт
- explain** /ɪk'spleɪn/ *v* объяснять
- exposition** /'ekspə'zɪʃn/ *n* экспозиция, выставка
- extinct** /ɪk'stɪŋkt/ *adj* вымерший (о животном)
- extinction** /ɪk'stɪŋkʃn/ *n* вымирание, исчезновение
- extra** /'ekstrə/ *adj* добавочный, дополнительный
- eye** /aɪ/ *n* глаз
- eyesight** /'aɪsaɪt/ *n* зрение

## Ff

**factory** /'fæktəri/ *n* фабрика

**fact** /fækt/ *n* факт  
**fair** /feə/ *adj* 1) красивый, прекрасный  
 2) светлый, белокурый  
**fair hair** белокурые волосы  
**family** /fæml/ *n* семья  
**famous** /feiməs/ *adj* знаменитый  
**fancy** /fænsi/ *adj* модный, фасонный  
**fantasy** /fæntəsi/ *n* фантазия  
**fantastic** /fæn'tæstɪk/ *adj* фантастический  
**far** /fɑ:/ 1. *adv* далеко 2. *adj* дальний  
**fare** /feə/ *n* тариф, плата за проезд  
**farewell** /fə'wel/ 1. *n* прощание 2. (to) *interj*  
*old use* До свидания! /Прощайте!  
**fashionable** /'fæʃnəbl/ *adj* модный  
**fast** /fɑ:st/ *adj* быстрый  
**fast food restaurant** ресторан быстрого  
 питания, фастфуд  
**fat** /fæt/ *adj* толстый, полный  
**father** /fɑ:ðə/ *n* отец  
**favourite** /feivəɪt/ *adj* любимый  
**feather** /feðə/ *n* перо  
**feature** /fi:tʃə/ *v* представлять, отражать  
**February** /febʊərɪ/ *n* февраль  
**feel** /fi:l/ *v* чувствовать  
**fiction** /fɪkʃən/ *n* художественная литература  
**science fiction** научная фантастика  
**field** /fi:ld/ *n* поле  
**figure** /fɪɡə/ *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** /fɪnɪʃ/ *n* финиш  
**firework** /faɪəwɜ:k/ *n* фейерверк, салют  
**fish** /fɪʃ/ *n* рыба  
**fit** /fɪt/ *adj* подходящий  
**fix** /fiks/ *v* чинить, ремонтировать  
**flat** /flæt/ *n* квартира  
**flight** /flaɪt/ *n* полёт  
**float** /fləʊt/ *n* украшенная платформа  
 на колёсах в праздничной процессии  
**floor** /flɔ:/ *n* 1) пол 2) этаж  
**Florentine** /flɒrəntaɪn/ *adj* флорентийский  
**flu** /flu:/ *n* грипп

**fly** /flaɪ/ *v* летать  
**foggy** /fɒɡi/ 1. *adj* туманный, дымный  
 2. *adv* туманно  
**follow** /fɒləʊ/ *v* следовать (за)  
**following** /fɒləʊɪŋ/ *adj* следующий  
**food** /fu:d/ *n* еда, пища  
**frozen food** замороженная еда  
**football** /fʊtbɔ:l/ *n* футбол  
**footballer** /fʊtbɔ:lə/ *n* футболист  
**for** /fɔ:/ *prep* для  
**foreign** /fɒrɪŋ/ *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** /frenʃ/ 1. *n* французский язык  
 2. *adj* французский  
**fresco** /freskəʊ/ *n* фреска  
**Friday** /fraɪdeɪ/ *n* пятница  
**fridge** /frɪdʒ/ *n* холодильник  
**friend** /frend/ *n* друг, подруга  
**friendly** /frendli/ *adj* дружественный,  
 дружеский  
**frightened** /fraɪtənd/ *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** /gæɪdʒ/ *n* гараж  
**garden** /gɑ:dn/ *n* сад  
**gate** /geɪt/ *n* ворота, выход  
**gather** /gæðə/ *v* собираться (вместе)  
**generous** /dʒenərəs/ *adj* главный  
**genius** /dʒi:niəs/ *n* гений  
**genre** /ʒɒŋə/ *n* жанр  
**geographical** /dʒi:ə'græfɪkəl/ *adj* географиче-  
 ский

**geography** /dʒiˈɒɡrəfi/ *n* география (школьный предмет)

**German** /ˈdʒɜːmən/ **1.** *n* немецкий язык

**2.** *adj* немецкий

**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** /ɡɪv/ *v* давать

**glass** /ɡlɑːs/ *n* 1) стекло 2) стакан, бокал

**go** /ɡəʊ/ *v* идти, ходить

**go on** продолжать

**go out** выходить в свет

**goal** /ɡəʊl/ *n* цель, задача

**goldfish** /ˈɡəʊldfɪʃ/ *n* золотая рыбка

**good** /ɡʊd/ *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** /ˈɡrændfɑːðə/ *n* дедушка

**grandmother** /ˈɡrændmʌðə/ *n* бабушка

**grass** /ɡrɑːs/ *n* трава

**grasshopper** /ˈɡrɑːshɒpə/ *n* кузнечик

**great** /ɡreɪt/ *n* большой; великий

**Greek** /ɡriːk/ *n* греческий язык

**green** /ɡriːn/ *n* зелёный

**greeting** /ˈɡriːtɪŋ/ *n* приветствие, поздравление

**grey** /ɡreɪ/ *adj* серый

**ground** /ɡraʊnd/ *n* земля

**grow** /ɡrəʊ/ *v* (*pt* grew, *pp* grown) расти

**guy** /ɡaɪ/ *n* парень

**gym** /dʒɪm/ *n* спортивный зал

## Hh

**hacker** /ˈhækə/ *n* хакер

**hair** /heə/ *n* волосы

**hairdresser** /ˈheədresə/ *n* парикмахер

**hall** /hɔːl/ *n* холл

**ham** /hæm/ *n* ветчина

**hammer (in)** /ˈhæmə/ *v* вбивать

**hamster** /ˈhæmstə/ *n* хомяк

**handshake** /ˈhændʃeɪk/ *n* рукопожатие

**happen** /ˈhæpən/ *v* случаться, происходить

**happy** /ˈhæpi/ *adj* счастливый

**Happy birthday!** С днём рождения!

**hard** /hɑːd/ *adj* трудный; жёсткий

**hard drive (disc)** жёсткий диск

**harmony** /ˈhɑːməni/ *n* гармония

**harvest** /ˈhɑːvɪst/ *n* урожай

**hat** /hæt/ *n* шляпа, головной убор

**hate** /heit/ **1.** *n* ненависть **2.** *v* ненавидеть

**haunch** /hɔːnʃ/ *n* бедро; задняя часть (животного)

**haunted** /ˈhɔːntɪd/ *adj* посещаемый привидениями

**have** /hæv/ /həv/ *v* иметь, обладать

**have a bath** принимать ванную

**have a shower** принимать душ

**have breakfast** завтракать

**have dinner** ужинать

**he** /hiː/ *pron* он

**head** /hed/ *n* 1) голова 2) глава, руководитель

**head of state** глава государства

**health** /helθ/ *n* здоровье

**healthy** /ˈhelθi/ *adj* здоровый

**hear** /hiə/ *v* (*pt, pp* heard) слышать

**heat** /hiːt/ *v* нагревать

**helmet** /ˈhelmit/ *n* шлем

**help** /help/ **1.** *v* помогать **2.** *n* помощь

**her** /hɜː/ *pron* её

**here** /hiə/ *adv* здесь

**Here you are!** Вот, пожалуйста!

**hero** /ˈhɪərəʊ/ *n* герой

**high** /haɪ/ **1.** *adj* высокий **2.** *adv* высоко

**him** /hɪm/ *pron* его

**his** /hɪz/ *pron* его (притяжательное местоимение)

**history** /ˈhɪstəri/ *n* история (школьный предмет)

**hit** /hit/ *v* ударять

**hold** /həʊld/ *v* держать

**hole** /həʊl/ *n* дыра, яма

**holiday** /ˈhɒlɪdeɪ/ *n* выходной день

**home** /həʊm/ *n* дом

**homeland** /'həʊmlənd/ *n* родная земля  
**homework** /'həʊmwɜ:k/ *n* домашняя работа  
**honest** /'ɒnɪst/ *adj* честный  
**hooked** /hʊkt/ *adj* кривой, крючковатый  
**horse** /hɔ:s/ *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  
**housewife** /'haʊswaɪf/ *n* домохозяйка  
**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** /hɜ:t/ *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'kri:m/ *n* мороженое  
**Icelandic** /aɪs'lændɪk/ *adj* исландский  
**ideal** /aɪ'diəl/ *adj* идеальный  
**if** /ɪf/ *conj* если  
**ill** /ɪl/ *adj* больной, нездоровый  
**illegal** /ɪ'lɪɡl/ *adj* незаконный  
**illness** /'ɪlnəs/ *n* болезнь  
**important** /ɪm'pɔ:tnt/ *adj* важный  
**impress** /ɪm'pres/ *v* впечатлять, производить впечатление  
**impressive** /ɪm'presɪv/ *adj* впечатляющий  
**improve** /ɪm'pru:v/ *v* улучшать  
**in** /ɪn/ *prep* в

**inauguration** /ɪ,nɔ:ɡjə'reɪʃən/ *n* инаугурация  
**include** /ɪn'klu:d/ *v* включать  
**including** /ɪn'klu:dɪŋ/ *prep* включая  
**increase** /ɪn'kri:s/ *v* увеличивать(ся), возрастать  
**incredible** /ɪn'kredəbl/ *adj* невероятный  
**independence** /ɪndɪ'pendəns/ *n* независимость  
**Indian** /'ɪndiən/ **1.** *adj* индийский **2.** *n* индеец, индианка  
**information** /ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ *n* информация  
**ingredient** /ɪn'ɡri:diənt/ *n* ингредиент, составляющая часть  
**inhabitant** /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ *n* обитатель, житель(ница)  
**initially** /ɪ'nɪʃli/ *adv* сначала  
**insert** /ɪn'sɜ:t/ *v* вставлять  
**insert** /ɪn'sɜ:t/ *n* вставка  
**inside** /ɪn'saɪd/ *adv* внутри  
**instead** /ɪn'sted/ *adv* вместо  
**install** /ɪn'stɔ:l/ *v* устанавливать  
**interest** /'ɪntrəst/ *n* интерес  
**interesting** /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/ *adj* интересный  
**international** /ɪntə'næʃnəl/ *adj* международный  
**interview** /ɪntə'vju:/ *n* интервью  
**into** /ɪntu/ *prep* в  
**introduce** /ɪntrə'dju:s/ *v* знакомить, представлять  
**introduce oneself** представляться  
**investigation** /ɪn'vestɪ'ɡeɪʃən/ *n* расследование  
**invitation** /ɪnvi'teɪʃn/ *n* приглашение  
**Irish** /'aɪrɪʃ/ **1.** *adj* ирландский **2.** *n* ирландец, 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** /'dʒænjʊəri/ *n* январь  
**jazz** /dʒæz/ *n* джаз

**jealous** /ˈdʒeləs/ *adj* ревнивый  
**job** /dʒɒb/ *n* работа, профессия  
**join** /dʒɔɪn/ *v* присоединяться  
**joke** /dʒəʊk/ *n* шутка  
**journal** /ˈdʒɜːnl/ *n* журнал  
**journalist** /ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst/ *n* журналист  
**journey** /ˈdʒɜːni/ *n* путешествие; поездка  
**judge** /dʒʌdʒ/ *n* судья  
**July** /dʒʊˈlaɪ/ *n* июль  
**June** /dʒuːn/ *n* июнь  
**jungle** /ˈdʒʌŋɡl/ *n* джунгли  
**just** /dʒʌst/ *adv* точно, как раз

## Kk

**keep** /kiːp/ *v* (*pt, pp kept*) держать, хранить  
**keyboard** /ˈkiːbɔːd/ *n* клавиатура  
**kid** /kɪd/ *n* ребёнок, малыш  
**kill** /kɪl/ *v* убивать  
**kind** /kaɪnd/ *n* тип, разновидность  
**king** /kɪŋ/ *n* король  
**kingdom** /ˈkɪŋdəm/ *n* королевство  
**kiss** /kɪs/ *v* целовать  
**kitchen** /ˈkɪtʃən/ *n* кухня  
**knife** /naɪf/ *n* нож  
**know** /nəʊ/ *n* (*pt knew, pp known*) знать  
**know for sure** точно знать  
**knowledge** /ˈnɒlɪdʒ/ *n* знание; познания

## Ll

**laboratory** /ləˈbɒrətəri/ *n* лаборатория  
**lake** /leɪk/ *n* озеро  
**land** /lənd/ *n* земля  
**landscape** /ˈlændskeɪp/ *n* пейзаж; ландшафт  
**language** /ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/ *n* язык  
**large** /lɑːdʒ/ *n* большой  
**last** /lɑːst/ *adj* 1. последний 2. длиться, продолжаться  
**late** /leɪt/ *adv* поздно  
**laugh** /lɑːf/ *v* смеяться  
**lay** /leɪ/ *v* класть, положить  
**lay the table** накрывать на стол  
**law** /lɔː/ *n* закон  
**lead** /liːd/ *v* (*pt, pp led*) вести, приводить  
**leading** /ˈliːdɪŋ/ *adj* лидирующий  
**leaflet** /ˈliːflət/ *n* листовка, брошюра  
**learn** /lɜːn/ *v* (*pt, pp learnt*) учиться

**least** /liːst/ *adv* менее всего, в наименьшей степени  
**at least** по крайней мере, во всяком случае  
**leave** /liːv/ *v* (*pt, pp left*) покидать  
**left** /left/ *adv* налево, слева  
**legend** /ˈlecʒənd/ *n* легенда  
**leisurely** /ˈleɪʒəli/ *adv* свободно, расслабленно, неспешно  
**less** /les/ *adv* меньше  
**lesson** /ˈlesn/ *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** /ˈletə/ *n* буква  
**lettuce** /ˈletɪs/ *n* латук  
**library** /ˈlaɪbrəri/ *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** /ˈlaɪtɪŋ/ *n* освещение  
**like** /laɪk/ *v* нравиться  
**limit** /ˈlɪmɪt/ *n* граница, предел; ограничение  
**lion** /ˈlaɪən/ *n* лев  
**listen** /ˈlɪsn/ *v* слушать  
**listening** /ˈlɪsɪŋ/ *adj* слушающий  
**live** /lɪv/ *v* жить  
**lively** /ˈlaɪvli/ *adj* живой, энергичный  
**living-room** /ˈlɪvɪŋruːm/ *n* гостиная  
**local** /ˈləʊkl/ *adj* местный  
**lock** /lɒk/ *v* закрывать  
**loft** /lɒft/ *n* чердак  
**logic** /ˈlɒdʒɪk/ *n* логика  
**long** /lɒŋ/ *adj* длинный  
**look** /lʊk/ *v* смотреть  
**look at** смотреть (на)  
**look for** искать  
**lose** /luːz/ *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** /'lʌkʃəri/ *n* роскошь

## Mm

**magazine** /'mæɡə'ziːn/ *n* журнал  
**magic** /'mædʒɪk/ *n* волшебство, магия  
**magician** /mæ'dʒɪʃən/ *n* волшебник, маг  
**make** /meɪk/ *n* (*pt, pp made*) делать  
    **make one's bed** убирать, застилать постель  
**mammal** /'mæməl/ *n* млекопитающее  
**man** /mæn/ *n* (*pl men* /men/) мужчина  
**mansion** /'mænjən/ *n* большой особняк, дом; дворец  
**manufacturer** /'mænʃʊ'fæktʃərə/ *n* производитель  
**many** /meni/ *adv* много  
**map** /mæp/ *n* карта  
**March** /mɑːtʃ/ *n* март  
**mark** /mɑːk/ *n* знак; марка  
**marry** /'mɛri/ *v* жениться/выходить замуж  
**mask** /mɑːsk/ *n* маска  
**masterpiece** /'mɑːstəpiːs/ *n* шедевр  
**match** /mætʃ/ *n* спичка  
**mathematician** /'mæθəmə'tɪʃn/ *n* математик  
**maths** /mæθs/ *n* математика  
**May** /meɪ/ *n* май  
**maybe** /'meɪbi/ *adv* может быть, возможно  
**meal** /miːl/ *n* еда, пища  
**mean** /miːn/ *v* значить  
**meanwhile** /'miːnwaɪl/ *adv* тем временем  
**meat** /miːt/ *n* мясо  
**mechanic** /mi'kænik/ *n* механик  
**medicine** /'medsn/ *n* лекарство  
**meet** /miːt/ *v* встречаться  
**melodrama** /'melə'drɑːmə/ *n* мелодрама  
**member** /'membə/ *n* член, участник  
**merchant** /'mɜːtʃənt/ *n* торговец, купец  
**meridian** /'mɛrɪdiən/ *n* меридиан  
**message** /'mesɪdʒ/ *n* послание  
**metal** /metl/ *n* металл  
**Mexican** /'meksɪkən/ 1. *adj* мексиканский  
    2. *n* мексиканец, мексиканка  
**microphone** /'maɪkrəfəʊn/ *n* микрофон  
**microwave** /'maɪkrəweɪv/ *n* микроволновая печь  
**milk** /mɪlk/ *n* молоко  
**milkshake** /'mɪlkʃeɪk/ *n* молочный коктейль

**mine** /maɪn/ *pron* мой, моя, моё  
**mine** /maɪn/ *n* шахта  
**minor** /'maɪnə/ *adj* незначительный, несущественный, второстепенный  
    **minor role** второстепенная роль  
**miss** /mɪs/ *n* потеря, утрата; недостаток, нехватка  
**missing** /'mɪsɪŋ/ *adj* недостающий; пропавший  
**mistake** /mɪ'steɪk/ *n* ошибка  
**mix** /mɪks/ 1. *n* смесь 2. *v* смешивать, перемешивать  
**mobile phone** /'məʊbaɪl fəʊn/ мобильный телефон  
**modesty** /'mɒdəsti/ *n* скромность; сдержанность  
**monarch** /'mɒnək/ *n* монарх  
**monarchy** /'mɒnəki/ *n* монархия  
**Monday** /'mʌndeɪ/ *n* понедельник  
**money** /'mʌni/ *n* деньги  
**monitor** /'mɒnɪtə/ *n* монитор  
**month** /mʌnθ/ *n* месяц  
**moon** /muːn/ *n* луна  
**morning** /'mɔːnɪŋ/ *n* утро  
**most** /mɔːst/ *n* наибольший  
**mother** /'mʌðə/ *n* мать  
**motorbike** /'məʊtəbaɪk/ *n* мотоцикл  
**motorway** /'məʊtəweɪ/ *n* автомагистраль  
**mountain** /'maʊntɪn/ *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** /mʌtʃ/ *adv* много (о неисчисляемых предметах)  
**mum** /mʌm/ *n* мама, мамочка  
**Muscovite** /'mʌskəvaɪt/ *n* москвич/  
    москвичка  
**music** /'mjuːzɪk/ *n* музыка  
**musician** /'mjuːzɪʃn/ *n* музыкант  
**must** /mʌst/ /mɛst/ *v* (*pt, pp had to*) должен, обязан  
    **must-have** нужная, необходимая вещь  
**my** /maɪ/ *pron* мой, моя, моё  
**mystery** /'mɪstəri/ *n* тайна, загадка

## Nn

**nail** /neɪl/ *n* гвоздь**name** /neɪm/ *n* имя**nasty** /ˈnɑːsti/ *adj* отвратительный, противный**nation** /neɪʃn/ *n* нация**naturalist** /ˈnætʃərəlist/ *n* натуралист**nationality** /ˌnæʃəˈnælɪti/ *n* национальность**native** /ˈneɪtɪv/ *n* уроженец/уроженка данной местности**nearly** /ˈniəli/ *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** /ˈnjuːz,peɪpə/ *n* газета**newsstand** /ˈnjuːz,stænd/ *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** /ˌnəʊˈbɪləti/ *n* знатность, дворянство**nobody** /ˈnəʊbɒdi/ *pron* никто**noise** /nɔɪz/ *n* шум**no one** /ˈnəʊ,wʌn/ *pron* никто**normal** /ˈnɔːml/ *adj* нормальный**north** /nɔːθ/ *n* север**not** /nɒt/ *adv* нет, не**not bad** неплохо**not enough** /ɪˈnʌf/ недостаточно**note** /nəʊt/ *n* заметка**nothing** /ˈnʌθɪŋ/ *pron* ничего**novel** /ˈnɒvl/ *n* роман, новелла**November** /ˌnəʊvembə/ *n* ноябрь**now** /naʊ/ *adv* сейчас**number** /ˈnʌmbə/ *n* номер

## Oo

**obligation** /ˌɒbliˈɡeɪʃn/ *n* обязательство**obviously** /ˌɒbvɪəsli/ *adv* объективно, ясно, очевидно**occasion** /əˈkeɪzən/ *n* событие, явление**occasionally** /əˈkeɪznəli/ *adv* иногда**occupied** /ˈɒkjʊːpaɪd/ *adj* занятый, оккупированный**October** /ˌɒktəʊbə/ *n* октябрь**of** /əv/ *prep* из, от**of course** /əvˈkɔːs/ *adv* конечно**offend** /əˈfend/ *v* обижать, оскорблять; задевать**offer** /ˈɒfə/ **1.** *n* предложение **2.** *v* предлагать**office** /ˈɒfɪs/ *n* офис**officer** /ˈɒfɪsə/ *n* офицер; служащий**often** /ˈɒfn/ *adv* часто**oil** /ɔɪl/ *n* масло; нефть**old** /əʊld/ *adj* старый**old-fashioned** /əʊldˈfæʃnd/ *adj* старомодный, несовременный**on** /ɒn/ *prep* на; в, при**on average** /ˈævərɪdʒ/ *adv* в среднем**once** /wʌns/ *adv* однажды**onion** /ˈɒnjən/ *n* лук**only** /əʊnli/ *adv* только**onto** /ˈɒntə/ *prep* на, к**opposite** /ˈɒpəzɪt/ *adj* противоположный**or** /ɔː/ *conj* или, иначе**orange** /ˈɒrɪndʒ/ **1.** *n* апельсин**2.** *adj* оранжевый**ordinary** /ˈɔːdənəri/ *adj* обычный**organic** /ɔːˈɡænɪk/ *adj* органический, натуральный**origin** /ˈɒrɪdʒɪn/ *n* происхождение**original** /əˈrɪdʒənəl/ *adj* настоящий, подлинный; оригинальный**ornament** /ˈɔːnəmənt/ *n* орнамент**orphan** /ˈɔːfən/ **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** /aʊtˈsaɪd/ *adv* снаружи

**outstanding** /aʊt'stændɪŋ/ *adj* выдающийся, знаменитый  
**oval** /'əʊvəl/ 1. *n* овал 2. *adj* овальный  
**oven** /'ʌvən/ *n* печь, духовка  
**over** /'əʊvə/ *prep* 1) над, выше 2) у, при, за  
**over there** вон там  
**overall** /'əʊvərgə:l/ *adj* полный  
**owl** /aʊl/ *n* сова  
**own** /'əʊn/ *adj* свой, собственный  
**owner** /'əʊnə/ *n* владелец

## Рр

**package** /'pækɪdʒ/ *n* упаковка  
**packet** /'pækɪt/ *n* пакет  
**painting** /'peɪntɪŋ/ *n* картина; живопись  
**pair** /'peə/ *n* пара  
**parade** /'pə'reɪd/ *n* парад  
**paralysis** /'pə'ræləsis/ *n* паралич  
**parents** /'peərənts/ *n pl* родители  
**park** /'pɑ:k/ *n* парк  
**park ranger** /'pɑ:k 'reɪndʒə/ смотритель парка  
**Parliament** /'pɑ:ləmənt/ *n* парламент  
**part** /'pɑ:t/ *n* часть  
**participant** /'pɑ:tɪsɪpənt/ *n* участник  
**particularly** /'pɑ:tɪkjələli/ *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. *v* пройти мимо  
**passport** /'pɑ:spɔ:t/ *n* паспорт  
**pasta** /'pæstə/ *n* паста (блюдо итальянской кухни)  
**patron** /'peɪtrən/ *n* покровитель, патрон  
**patron saint** святой заступник  
**pay** /'peɪ/ *v* платить  
**to pay the fees** вносить плату за обучение  
**peacefully** /'pi:sfʊli/ *adv* 1) мирно, миролюбиво 2) тихо, спокойно  
**pedestrian** /'pi'destrɪən/ *n* пешеход  
**peer** /'piə/ *n* 1) ровесник, сверстник  
 2) лорд, пэр  
**pen** /'pen/ *n* ручка  
**pencil** /'pensl/ *n* карандаш  
**penguin** /'penɡwɪn/ *n* пингвин  
**peninsula** /'pɛnɪnsjələ/ *n* полуостров  
**people** /'pi:pl/ *n* люди

**pepper** /'pepə/ *n* перец  
**percentage** /'pɜ:sentɪdʒ/ *n* процент  
**personal** /'pɜ:sənəl/ *adj* персональный, личный; близкий  
**personality** /'pɜ:sənəli/ *n* индивидуальность, личность  
**perform** /'pɜ:fɔ:m/ *v* представлять (что-л. перед публикой); играть на сцене  
**phenomenon** /'fi'nɒmənən/ *n* феномен  
**phone** /'fəʊn/ 1. *n* телефон 2. *v* звонить  
**photo** /'fəʊtəʊ/ *n* фото  
**photography** /'fəʊtəgrəfi/ *n* фотография  
**physical education** /'fɪzɪkl edʒu'keɪʃn/ (*сокр.* PE) *n* физкультура (школьный предмет)  
**pianist** /'pi:ənɪst/ *n* пианист  
**piano** /'pi:ənoʊ/ *n* пианино  
**pick** /'pɪk/ *v* выбирать, собирать  
**pick up** поднимать  
**picture** /'pɪktʃə/ *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** /'plætfɔ: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** /'pəʊtri/ *n* поэзия  
**polio** /'pəʊliəʊ/ *n* (*сокр.* от *poliomyelitis*) полиомиелит  
**polite** /'pə'laɪt/ *adj* вежливый  
**politely** /'pə'laɪtli/ *adv* вежливо  
**political** /'pə'lɪtɪkl/ *adj* политический  
**politician** /'pə'lɪtɪʃən/ *n* политик  
**pool** /'pu:l/ *n* бассейн  
**swimming pool** плавательный бассейн  
**poor** /'puə/ *adj* бедный  
**pop** /'pɒp/ *n* популярная музыка, поп-музыка  
**popular** /'pɒpjələ/ *adj* популярный

**population** /ˈpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn/ *n* население  
**Portuguese** /ˈpɔːtʃəˈɡiːz/ **1. adj** португальский  
**2. n** 1) португалец, португалка  
 2) португальский язык  
**post** /pəʊst/ *n* почта  
**post office** /ˈpɒɪs/ 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, пророчить; прогнозировать  
**prefer** /prɪˈfɜː/ *v* предпочитать  
**preparation** /ˌpreɪəˈreɪʃən/ *n* подготовка  
**present** /ˈpreznt/ **1. n** 1) подарок, презент  
 2) настоящее (время) **2. adj** настоящий  
**present** /prɪˈzent/ *v* преподносить, дарить  
**preserve** /prɪˈzɜːv/ *v* сохранять, сберегать  
**pretty** /prɪti/ *adv* разг. довольно, достаточно, в значительной степени  
**pretend** /prɪˈtend/ *v* притворяться  
**prevention** /prɪˈvenʃən/ *n* предотвращение  
**primary** /ˈpraɪmə/ *adj* начальный  
**primary school** начальная школа  
**printer** /ˈprɪntə/ *n* принтер  
**probably** /ˈprɒbəbli/ *adv* вероятно  
**problem** /ˈprɒbləm/ *n* проблема  
**produce** /prəˈdjuːs/ *v* производить  
**professional** /prəˈfeʃənəl/ *adj* профессиональный  
**project** /ˈprɒdʒekt/ *n* проект  
**pronunciation** /prəˈnʌnsiˈeɪʃn/ *n* произношение  
**properly** /ˈprɒpəli/ *adv* должным образом; как следует; правильно  
**prosthetic** /ˌprɒsˈθetɪk/ *adj* протезный  
**prosthetic device** протез  
**protected** /prəˈtektɪd/ *adj* защищённый  
**proud** /praʊd/ *adj* гордый  
**proverb** /ˈprɒvɜːb/ *n* пословица, поговорка, крылатое выражение  
**provide** /prəˈvaɪd/ *n* предоставлять, обеспечивать

**psychology** /saɪˈkɒlədʒi/ *n* психология  
**pub** /pʌb/ *n* паб  
**public** /ˈpʌblɪk/ *n* публика; общественность  
**in public** открыто, публично  
**publish** /ˈpʌblɪʃ/ *n* публиковать  
**pudding** /ˈpuːdɪŋ/ *n* пудинг  
**Yorkshire pudding** йоркширский пудинг  
**pull** /pʊl/ *v* тянуть, тащить; растягивать  
**pull out** 1) выдвигать идею 2) растягивать, удлинять 3) отправляться (о поезде)  
**purchase** /ˈpɜːtʃəs/ *n* покупка, приобретение  
**push** /pʊʃ/ *v* 1) толкать 2) жать, выжимать  
**Push off!** Вон!  
**put** /pʊt/ *v* класть, помещать  
**python** /ˈpaɪθn/ *n* питон

## Qq

**quagmire** /ˈkwɒɡmaɪə/ *n* 1) болото, трясина  
 2) затруднительное положение  
**quantity** /ˈkwɒntəti/ *n* количество  
**question** /ˈkwestʃən/ *n* вопрос  
**questionnaire** /ˈkwestʃəˈneə/ *n* вопросник, анкета  
**quick** /kwɪk/ *adj* быстрый  
**quiet** /ˈkwaɪət/ *adj* тихий  
**quit** /kwɪt/ *v* 1) оставлять, покидать 2) бросать, прекращать (что-л. делать)

## Rr

**rabbit** /ˈræbɪt/ *n* кролик  
**radiant** /ˈreɪdɪənt/ *adj* сияющий, блестящий  
**railway station** /ˈreɪlweɪˌsteɪʃn/ железнодорожная станция  
**rain** /reɪn/ *n* дождь  
**raincoat** /ˈreɪnkəʊt/ *n* плащ  
**raise** /reɪz/ *v* поднимать  
**range** /reɪndʒ/ **1. n** ряд, линия  
**2. v** простираться, тянуться  
**rap** /ræp/ *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** /ˈriːdə/ *n* читатель  
**ready** /ˈredɪ/ *adj* готовый

**really** /'ri:əli/ *adv* действительно, на самом деле  
**reason** /'ri:zn/ *n* причина  
**receive** /rɪ'si:v/ *v* получать  
**recently** /'ri:sntli/ *adv* только что, недавно  
**recipe** /'resɪpi/ *n* рецепт  
**recommend** /rekə'mend/ *v* рекомендовать, советовать  
**record** /re'kɔ:d/ *v* записывать; регистрировать  
**record** /rekɔ:d/ *n* запись  
**recorder** /rɪ'kɔ:də/ *n* 1) записывающее устройство 2) блок-флейта  
**recover** /rɪ'kʌvə/ *v* поправляться, выздоравливать  
**red** /red/ *adj* красный  
**reduce** /rɪ'dju:s/ *v* уменьшать, понижать  
**refer** /rɪ'fɜ:/ *v* 1) иметь отношение, относиться; касаться 2) ссылаться  
**reflex** /rɪ'fleks/ *n* рефлекс  
**refuse** /rɪ'fju:z/ *n* отказываться  
**reggae** /'gegeɪ/ *n* регги (музыкальный стиль)  
**regional** /rɪ'dʒənəl/ *adj* региональный  
**rejoice** /rɪ'dʒɔɪs/ *v* ликовать, бурно радоваться; праздновать  
**relate** /rɪ'leɪt/ *v* относиться, быть связанным, затрагивать  
**relatives** /rɪ'elətvz/ *n pl* родственники  
**reliable** /rɪ'laɪəbəl/ *adj* надёжный  
**religion** /rɪ'lɪdʒən/ *n* религия  
**religious** /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/ *adj* религиозный  
**remember** /rɪ'membə/ *v* помнить  
**remove** /rɪ'mu:v/ *v* передвигать  
**repeat** /rɪ'pi:t/ *v* повторять  
**reply** /rɪ'plai/ 1. *n* ответ, отклик 2. *v* отвечать  
**report** /rɪ'pɔ:t/ *v* сообщать, докладывать  
**reporter** /rɪ'pɔ:tə/ *n* корреспондент, репортёр  
**represent** /repɪ'zent/ *v* представлять  
**republic** /rɪ'pʌblɪk/ *n* республика  
**response** /rɪ'spɒns/ *n* ответ  
**restaurant** /restə'reɪnt/ *n* ресторан  
**result** /rɪ'zʌlt/ *n* результат  
**return** /rɪ'tɜ:n/ *v* возвращать  
**ribbon** /rɪ'bən/ *n* лента  
**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/ 1. *adv* правильно, справедливо  
 2. *n* право  
 to have the rights иметь право (делать что-л.)  
**river** /rɪvə/ *n* река  
**road** /rəʊd/ *n* дорога  
**rock** /rɒk/ *n* 1) скала, камень  
 2) рок (музыкальный стиль)  
**roe** /rəʊ/ *n* (=roe deer) небольшой олень, обитающий в лесах Европы и Азии  
**rollerblades** /'rəʊləbleɪdz/ *n pl* роликовые коньки  
**romance** /rəʊ'mæns/ *n* романтика  
**route** /ru:t/ *n* маршрут  
**rove** /rəʊv/ *v* скитаться  
**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  
**saint** /seɪnt/ *n* святой  
**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  
**scholarly** /'skɒləli/ *adj* учёный, научный  
**scholarly study** научное исследование  
**school** /sku:l/ *n* школа

**science** /ˈsaɪəns/ *n* 1) наука (в применении к естественным и точным наукам)

2) естествознание

**Scottish** /ˈskɒtɪʃ/ *adj* шотландский

**score** /skɔː/ *n* счёт

**screen** /skriːn/ *n* экран

**seaside** /ˈsiːsaɪd/ *n* морской берег; взморье, приморье

**season** /ˈsiːzn/ *n* сезон, время года

**seat** /siːt/ *n* сиденье

**secondary** /ˈsekəndəri/ *adj* второй (по порядку); средний (об образовании)

**secondary school** средняя школа

**see** /siː/ *v* видеть

**sell** /sel/ *v* продавать

**send** /send/ *v* (*pt, pp sent*) посылать, отправлять

**send off** отправлять; удалять (игрока из команды)

**sentence** /ˈsentəns/ *n* предложение

**sentimentality** /ˌsentɪmənˈtælɪti/ *n* сентиментальность

**September** /sepˈtembə/ *n* сентябрь

**serial** /ˈsɪəriəl/ *n* сериал

**serious** /ˈsɪəriəs/ *adj* серьёзный

**service** /ˈsɜːvɪs/ *n* 1) услуга; обслуживание, сервис 2) служба

**set** /set/ *v* (*pt, pp set*) ставить, класть; устанавливать

**set off** отправляться

**settlement** /ˈsetlmənt/ *n* поселение

**several** /ˈsevrəl/ *adj* несколько

**share** /ʃeə/ 1. *n* доля 2. *v* разделять

**she** /ʃiː/ *pron* она

**shelf** /ʃelf/ *n* (*pl shelves* /ʃelvz/) полка

**shine** /ʃaɪn/ *n* светиться, сиять

**shirt** /ʃɜːt/ *n* рубашка

**shoes** /ʃuːz/ *n* туфли

**shop** /ʃɒp/ *n* магазин

**book shop** книжный магазин

**music shop** музыкальный магазин

**pet shop** зоомагазин

**sports shop** спортивный магазин

**shore** /ʃɔː/ *n* берег, побережье

**short** /ʃɔːt/ *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** /ˈsɪgnəl/ *v* подавать сигнал; сигнализировать

**silence** /ˈsaɪləns/ *n* тишина

**silent** /ˈsaɪlənt/ *adj* безмолвный, немой, бесшумный

**silent film** немой фильм

**similar** /ˈsɪmɪlə/ *adj* похожий

**sing** /sɪŋ/ *v* (*pt sang, pp sung*) петь

**singer** /ˈsɪŋgə/ *n* певец

**single** /ˈsɪŋɡl/ *n* единственный

**sister** /ˈsɪstə/ *n* сестра

**sister-in-law** /ˈsɪstəɪnˌlɔː/ *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** /ˈsɪtʃueɪt/ *v* помещать; находиться

**size** /saɪz/ *n* размер

**ski** /skiː/ *n* лыжи

**skill** /skɪl/ *n* мастерство, ремесло

**skirt** /skɜːt/ *n* юбка

**slang** /slæŋ/ *n* сленг

**sleep** /sliːp/ *v* (*pt, pp slept*) спать

**sleepy** /ˈsliːpi/ *adj* сонный

**slice** /slaɪs/ 1. *n* кусок, ломтик (лимона)

2. *v* нарезать, резать

**slow** /sləʊ/ *adv* медленно

**small** /smɔːl/ *adj* маленький

**smart** /smɑːt/ *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** /səˈsaɪəti/ *n* общество

**socks** /sɒks/ *n* носки

**soft** /sɒft/ *adj* мягкий

**sold out** /səʊld ˈaʊt/ *adj* распроданный

**sole** /səʊl/ *adj* единственный

**soloist** /ˈsəʊləɪst/ *n* солист

**some** /səm/ *adv* немного

**sometimes** /ˈsʌmtaɪmz/ *adv* иногда

**somewhere** /ˈsʌmweə/ *adv* где-нибудь

**son-in-law** /ˈsʌnɪn.lɔː/ *n* зять (муж дочери)

**soon** /suːn/ *adv* скоро

**sooth** /suːð/ *v* успокаивать

**sort** /sɔːt/ **1.** *n* сорт, тип **2.** *v* сортировать, распределять; классифицировать

**soul** /səʊl/ *n* душа

**sound** /saʊnd/ *n* звук

**south** /saʊθ/ *n* юг

**space** /speɪs/ *n* 1) космос 2) пространство

**spacious** /ˈspeɪʃəs/ *adj* обширный, просторный

**Spanish** /ˈspæɪnɪʃ/ **1.** *adj* испанский **2.** *n* 1) испанец, испанка 2) испанский язык

**spare time** /speə/ *n* дополнительное время

**speak** /spiːk/ *n* (*pt* spoke, *pp* spoken) говорить

**speakers** /ˈspiːkəz/ *n pl* динамики

**special** /ˈspeʃl/ *adj* особенный

**species** /ˈspiːʃiːz/ *n* вид; представитель какого-л. биологического вида

**spectator** /spekˈteɪtə/ *n* зритель

**speed** /spiːd/ *n* скорость

**spend** /spend/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* spent) тратить

**spider** /spaɪdə/ *n* паук

**sponsor** /spɒnsə/ *v* спонсировать

**spoon** /spuːn/ *n* ложка

**sportsman** /ˈspɔːtsmən/ *n* спортсмен

**sportswoman** /ˈspɔːts.wʊmən/ *n* спортсменка

**spring** /sprɪŋ/ *n* весна

**square** /skweə/ *adj* квадратный

**stairs** /steəs/ *n* ступеньки

**stamp** /stæmp/ *n* марка

**start** /stɑːt/ **1.** *v* начинать **2.** *n* старт, начало

**stationer's** /ˈsteɪʃənəz/ *n* киоск с канцелярскими принадлежностями

**stationery** /ˈsteɪʃənəri/ *n* канцелярские принадлежности

**statistics** /stəˈtɪstɪks/ *n* статистика

**stay** /steɪ/ *v* оставаться

**steak** /steɪk/ *n* стейк

**steal** /stiːl/ *v* (*pt* stole, *pp* stolen) красть

**steel** /stiːl/ *n* сталь

**stepfather** /ˈstep.fɑːðə/ *n* отчим

**stepmother** /ˈstep.mʌðə/ *n* мачеха

**sticker** /ˈstɪkə/ *n* наклейка, этикетка

**still** /stɪl/ *adv* всё ещё, по-прежнему

**stop** /stɒp/ *v* останавливаться

**storm** /stɔːm/ *n* шторм

**story** /ˈstɔːri/ *n* история

**straight** /streɪt/ *adj* прямой

**straight hair** прямые волосы

**straight** /streɪt/ *adv* прямо

**strange** /streɪndʒ/ *adj* странный

**strike** /straɪk/ *n* забастовка

**stroke** /straʊk/ *n* 1) удар 2) штрих 3) бой часов

**at a/one stroke** вдруг, в один момент

**on the stroke of seven** ровно в семь часов

**student** /ˈstjuːdɪnt/ *n* студент

**stunning** /ˈstʌnɪŋ/ *adj* 1) оглушающий, ошеломляющий 2) разг. сногшибательный; великолепный

**stupid** /ˈstjuːpɪd/ *adj* глупый

**style** /stɑɪl/ *n* стиль

**subject** /ˈsʌbdʒɪkt/ *n* предмет, объект

**success** /səkˈses/ *n* успех

**successful** /səkˈsesfəl/ *adj* успешный

**suddenly** /ˈsʌdnli/ *adv* неожиданно, вдруг

**suffer** /ˈsʌfə/ *v* страдать

**suffer from** страдать (от)

**sugar** /ˈfʊɡə/ *n* сахар

**sugar-free** /ˈfʊɡə ˈfriː/ *adj* без сахара, не содержащий сахара

**suggest** /səˈdʒest/ *v* предполагать

**suitable** /ˈsjʊ:təbl/ *adj* подходящий

**sum** /sʌm/ *n* сумма

**summer** /ˈsʌmə/ *n* лето

**sunbathe** /ˈsʌnbæð/ *v* загорать

**Sunday** /ˈsʌndeɪ/ *n* воскресенье

**sunny** /ˈsʌni/ **1.** *adj* солнечный **2.** *adv* солнечно

**supermarket** /ˈsuːpə.mɑːkɪt/ *n* супермаркет

**support** /səˈpɔːt/ *n* поддержка

**suppose** /səˈpəʊz/ *v* предполагать

**surf (on the Internet)** /sɜːf/ *v* посмотреть в Интернете, просматривать сайты

**surname** /ˈsɜːneɪm/ *n* фамилия

**survey** /ˈsɜːveɪ/ *n* опрос, инспектирование

**survive** /səˈvaɪv/ *n* выживать

**survivor** /səˈvaɪvə/ *n* выживший

**swallow** /ˈswɒləʊ/ *n* глоток

**sweater** /ˈswetə/ *n* свитер

**sweet** /swi:t/ *adj* сладкий  
**sweets** /swi:ts/ *n* сладости, конфеты  
**swim** /swim/ *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 эк-  
     замен  
     **take part** принимать участие  
**talk** /tɔ:k/ *v* говорить  
**tall** /tɔ:l/ *adv* высокий  
**tap** /tæp/ *n* кран  
**target** /tɑ:ɡɪt/ *v* 1) делать мишенью 2) выби-  
     рать в качестве целевой аудитории  
**tax** /tæks/ *n* налог  
**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* теле-  
     визор  
**tell** /tel/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* told) говорить, расска-  
     зывать  
**temperature** /'temprɪtʃə/ *n* температура  
**tend** /tend/ *v* тяготеть, иметь тенденцию  
**tennis** /'tenɪs/ *n* теннис  
**tenor** /'tenə/ *n* тенор  
**term** /tɜ:m/ *n* триместр; четверть  
**terminal** /'tɜ:mɪnəl/ *n* терминал, конечный  
     пункт, вокзал  
**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** /ðen/ *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** /'θaʊzənd/ *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  
**thus** /ðʌs/ *adv* так, таким образом  
**ticket** /'tɪkɪt/ *n* билет  
**tidy** /'taɪdɪ/ *adj* чистый  
**tie** /taɪ/ *n* галстук  
**tiger** /'taɪɡə/ *n* тигр  
**time** /taɪm/ *n* время, промежуток  
     времени  
     **spare** /speə/ *time* свободное время  
**timetable** /'taɪmteɪbl/ *n* расписание  
**tired** /'taɪəd/ *adj* уставший  
**tiring** /'taɪərɪŋ/ *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, сего-  
     дня ночью  
**too** /tu:/ *adv* 1) слишком 2) также, тоже  
     **too much/many** слишком много  
**tool** /tu:l/ *n* орудие, инструмент  
**tourism** /'tuəɪzɪzəm/ *n* туризм  
**town** /taʊn/ *n* небольшой город  
**tradition** /trə'dɪʃn/ *n* традиция  
**traffic** /'træfɪk/ *n* движение транспорта  
**train** /treɪn/ *n* поезд

**trainers** /ˈtreɪnəz/ *n pl* кроссовки  
**tramway system** /ˈtræmweɪ sɪstəm/ *n* трамвай-  
 ная сеть  
**translation** /ˈtrænsˈleɪʃn/ *n* перевод  
**travel** /ˈtrævl/ *n* путешествие  
**treat** /tri:t/ *v* обращаться с кем-л.; относиться  
**treaty** /ˈtri:ti/ *n (pl treaties)* соглашение  
**tree** /tri:/ *n* дерево  
**trendy** /ˈtrendi/ *adj* модный  
**triangular** /traɪˈæŋɡjələ/ *adj* треугольный  
**tribe** /traɪb/ *n* племя, клан  
**trip** /trɪp/ *n* поездка  
**tropical** /ˈtrɒpɪkl/ *adj* тропический  
**trousers** /ˈtraʊzəz/ *n* брюки  
**truancy** /ˈtru:ənsi/ *n* прогул (занятий в школе)  
**true** /tru:/ *adj* верный, правдивый  
**truth** /tru:θ/ *n* правда, истина  
**try** /traɪ/ *n* пробовать, пытаться  
**T-shirt** /ˈti:ʃɜ:t/ *n* футболка  
**tube** /tju:b/ *n* 1) труба 2) (*BrE*) метро  
**Tuesday** /ˈtju:zdeɪ/ *n* четверг  
**turn** /tɜ:n/ *n* поворачивать  
**twice** /ˈtwais/ *adv* дважды  
**type** /taɪp/ 1. *v* печатать 2. *n* тип  
**typical** /ˈtɪpɪkl/ *adj* типичный

## Uu

**umbrella** /ʌmˈbrelə/ *n* зонт  
**uncle** /ʌŋkl/ *n* дядя  
**under** /ʌndə/ *prep* под  
**underline** /ʌndəˈlaɪn/ *v* подчёркивать  
**understand** /ʌndəˈstænd/ *v* понимать  
**unfortunately** /ʌnˈfɔ:ʃənətli/ *adv* к сожалению  
**unit** /ju:nɪ/ *n* блок, секция  
**system unit** системный блок

**Universe** /ˈju:nɪvɜ:s/ *n* Вселенная, мирозда-  
 ние, мир; галактика  
**university** /ˌju:nɪˈvɜ:səti/ *n* университет  
**unkind** /ʌnˈkaɪnd/ *adj* злой, недобрый  
**unusual** /ʌnˈju:ʒuel/ *adj* необычный  
**uphill** /ʌpˈhɪl/ *adv* в гору  
**upstairs** /ʌpˈsteəz/ *adv* наверху, на верхнем  
 этаже; вверх  
**urban** /ˈz:bən/ *adj* городской, урбанистиче-  
 ский  
**urban realism** урбанистический реа-  
 лизм

**use** /ju:z/ *v* использовать, пользоваться  
 чем-л.  
**used to** /ju:st tu/ часто делать что-л.  
 (в прошлом)  
**user** /ˈju:zə/ *n* пользователь  
**usually** /ˈju:ʒuəli/ *adv* обычно, обычно-  
 венно

## Vv

**valley** /ˈvæli/ *n* долина  
**valour** /ˈvælə/ *n* доблесть  
**valuable** /ˈvæljuəbl/ *adj* ценный  
**value** /ˈvælju:/ *n* ценность  
**variable** /ˈveəriəbl/ *adj* различный  
**variety** /vəˈraɪəti/ *n* многообразие,  
 разнообразие  
**vary** /ˈveəri/ *v* 1) изменять(ся), менять(ся)  
 2) отличаться, различаться  
**vegetable** /ˈvedʒtəbl/ *n* овощ  
**vegetarian** /ˈvedʒəˈteəriən/ *n* вегетарианец  
**very** /ˈveri/ *adv* очень, сильно  
**very much** очень много  
**vicious** /ˈviʃəs/ *adj* грубый  
**videogame** /ˈvɪdiəʊ ˌɡeɪm/ *n* видеоигра  
**village** /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/ *n* деревня  
**villager** /ˈvɪlɪdʒə/ *n* сельский житель;  
 крестьянин  
**violence** /ˈvaɪələns/ *n* насилие  
**violent** /ˈvaɪələnt/ *adj* агрессивный  
**violin** /ˈvaɪəlɪn/ *n* скрипка  
**viscount** /ˈvaɪkaʊnt/ *n* виконт  
**visit** /ˈvɪzɪt/ *v* посещать  
**vitamin** /ˈvɪtəmiːn/ *n* витамин  
**volleyball** /ˈvɒlibɔ:l/ *n* волейбол

## Ww

**wait** /weɪt/ *v* ждать  
**wait for** ждать чего-л., кого-л.  
**waitress** /ˈweɪtrəs/ *n* официантка  
**wake** /weɪk/ *v (pt woke, pp woken)* 1) просы-  
 паться, бодрствовать 2) будить,  
 пробуждать  
**wake up** просыпаться  
**walk** /wɔ:k/ *v* ходить, прогуливаться  
**wall** /wɔ:l/ *n* стена  
**wallet** /ˈwɒlɪt/ *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  
**wavy** /'weɪv/ *adj* волнистый  
**wavy hair** волнистые волосы  
**way** /weɪ/ *n* путь  
**we** /wi:/ *pron* мы  
**wealthy** /'welθi/ *adj* богатый; состоятельный  
**weapon** /'wepən/ *n* оружие, оружие  
**wear** /weə/ *v* (*pt* wore, *pp* worn) носить  
**weather** /'weðə/ *n* погода  
**webcam** /'webkæm/ *n* веб-камера  
**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  
**well** /wel/ *adj* хорошо  
**Well done!** Молодец!/Хорошо!  
**well-built** /'wel'bɪlt/ *adj* крепкий; хорошо сложенный (о человеке)  
**well known** /'wel'nəʊn/ *adj* известный  
**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:l'tʃeə/ *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** /'waɪldlaɪf/ *n* дикая природа  
**win** /wɪn/ *v* (*pt*, *pp* won) побеждать  
**window** /'wɪndəʊ/ *n* окно  
**windy** /'wɪndɪ/ **1.** *adj* ветреный **2.** *adv* ветрено  
**wine** /waɪn/ *n* вино  
**winter** /'wɪntə/ *n* зима  
**wired** /'waɪəd/ *adj* сильно взволнованный; нервный; напряжённый  
**wise** /waɪz/ *adj* мудрый  
**wish** /wɪʃ/ *v* желать  
**with** /wɪð/ *prep* с  
**woman** /'wʊmən/ *n* (*pl* women /'wɪmɪn/) женщина  
**wonder** /'wʌndə/ *n* чудо  
**wooden** /'wʊdən/ *adj* деревянный  
**wool** /wʊl/ *n* шерсть  
**work** /wɜ:k/ *v* работать  
**world** /wɜ:ld/ *n* мир  
**worldwide** /'wɜ:ld'waɪd/ *adv* по всему миру  
**worried** /'wʌrɪd/ *adj* взволнованный  
**worse** /wɜ:s/ *adj* comparative of bad  
**worst** /wɜ:st/ *adj* superlative of bad  
**worth** /wɜ:θ/ *n* достоинство, ценность  
**write** /raɪt/ *v* (*pt* wrote *pp* written) писать, записывать  
**wrong** /rʊŋ/ *adv* неправильно

## Yy

**year** /jɪə/ *n* год  
**yellow** /'jeləʊ/ *adj* жёлтый  
**yes** /jes/ *adv* да  
**yesterday** /'jestədeɪ/ *adv* вчера  
**yet** /jet/ *adv* ещё, пока ещё  
**you** /ju/ *pron* ты, вы  
**You're joking!** Шутишь!/Это шутка!  
**You're right!** Правда!/Правильно!  
**young** /jʌŋ/ *adj* молодой  
**your** /jɔ:/ *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** /ət,læntɪk 'əʊʃn/ Атланти-  
ческий океан

**Australia** /ɒs'treɪliə/ Австралия

**Baikal** /baɪ'kɑ: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 'aɪlz/ Британские о-ва

**Cairo** /'kaɪrəʊ/ г. Каир

**Canada** /'kænədə/ Канада

**Capri** /'kɑ:prɪ/ о-в Капри

**Cardiff** /'kɑ:dɪf/ г. Кардиф

**Chicago** /ʃɪ'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** /'edɪnbərg/ г. Эдинбург

**Eire** /'eərg/ Ирландская Республика

**England** /'ɪŋɡlənd/ Англия

**English Channel, the** /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ 'tʃænl/ Англий-  
ский канал (Ла-Манш)

**Europe** /'jʊərəp/ Европа

**Everest** /'evərest/ гора Эверест

**France** /frɑ:ns/ Франция

**Germany** /'dʒɜ:məni/ Германия

**Great Britain** /greɪt 'brɪtn/ Великобритания

**Greece** /ɡri:s/ Греция

**Greenwich** /'ɡreɪnɪʃ/ г. Гринвич

**Hague, the** /heɪg/ г. Гаага

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

**Highlands, the** /'haɪləndz/ Шотландское  
нагорье

**Himalayas, the** /hɪmə'leɪəz/ горы Гималаи

**Iceland** /'aɪslənd/ Исландия

**India** /'ɪndiə/ Индия

**Ireland** /'aɪələnd/ Ирландия

**Italy** /'ɪtəli/ Италия

**Japan** /dʒə'ræp/ Япония

**Kazan** /kæ'zæn/ г. Казань

**Liverpool** /'lɪvəpu: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** /mɒ:n 'blɑ:ɪ/ гора Монблан

**Morocco** /mə'rɒkəʊ/ Марокко

**Moscow** /'mɒskəʊ/ г. Москва

**Netherlands** /'nedələndz/ (**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'eɪniə/ Океания

**Ottawa** /'ɒtəwə/ г. Оттава

**Paris** /'pærɪs/ г. Париж

**Philippines, the** /'fɪləpi:nz/ Филиппины

**Portugal** /'pɔ:tʃəgl/ 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  
Америка

**Spain** /speɪn/ Испания

**Suez Canal, the** /su:ɪz 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

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
set	set	set
show	showed	shown
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
/ə/	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

- Благодарим за предоставленное разрешение на воспроизведение охраняемых авторским правом фотографий и репродукций: «Фотобанк Лори» (Володина Ольга, Лилиана Виноградова, Макарова Елена, Юлия Костенецкая, Малютин Павел, Yuri Arcurs, Raev Denis, Александр Подшивалов, Игорь Долгов, Андрей Попов, Сергей Буторин, Валерия Попова, Vladimir Fedoroff, Andrei Nekrassov, Татьяна Кахилл, Коваль Василий, Food And Drink Photos, Сергеев Игорь, Алексей Зарубин, Monkey Business Images, Paul Bee, Лисовская Наталья, Макарова Елена, Алёшина Оксана), ООО «ТРИ КВАДРАТА», Е.А. Гришину, М.Е. Каулен, М.А. Омарову, ФГУП Информационное телеграфное агентство России «ИТАР-ТАСС»
- (с. 46: Джонни Депп в роли Джека Воробья — кадр из художественного фильма «Пираты Карибского моря: Сундук мертвеца» — Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest / [продюсер Дж. Брукхаймер; сценаристы Т. Россио, Т. Элиот; режиссёр Г. Вербински]. — США : Джерри Брукхаймер Филмз, Уолт Дисней Пикчерз, 2006
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