

ENJOY ENGLISH



КЛАСС



Student's Book





ENJOY ENGLISH Английский с удовольствием



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебник для 6 класса общеобразовательных организаций

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УСЛОВНЫЕ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ

- упражнения на слушание
- 🥎 работа в парах
- работа в группах
- задание повышенной сложности
- задание с использованием Интернета

1

MEETING NEW FRIENDS

SECTION 1

Join the Explorers' Club!

1 Look at the pictures. Listen to the dialogues and match them with the pictures.



2 Complete the dialogues. Listen and check if you were right. Act them out with your classmates.

A

- Hello! Glad to see you! ... to our Explorers' Club! I'm Kevin. This is Wendy. What's your name?
- Hello, Wendy! Hello, Kevin! I'm Ilya Ivanov.
- Ilya Ivanov, Ilya Ivanov. Are you from Russia or from Bulgaria?
- I'm from Russia.
- Here is your badge. Just wait for a minute in the hall, please.
 The meeting will start very soon.
- ... !

Thank you Let me see Welcome

В.

- Hi! I'm Melissa Olby. I'm from Canada. I live in Toronto. Where ...?
- Hi, Melissa. Nice ... I'm Antonio. I'm from Italy. Have you been to Britain before?
- Never. It's my first visit to England. But you live in Europe. I think you ... the UK before, haven't you?
- Yes, I have. It was a couple of years ago. I got the invitation and took part in the Explorers' Club. ... go to our seats.
 The meeting is starting.

to meet you have been to are you from Let's

C.

- Morning! ... funny teddy bear! I'm Don. What is your name?
- Morning! I'm Kiang. It's not a teddy bear. It's a panda.
 I've brought it here because I'm going to speak about pandas at the meeting. You see, pandas live only in my country.
- Oh, You are from China, aren't you?
- Yes! ... and go into the hall.

Let's hurry up What a I see

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

3 Listen, repeat and read.

- [ar] China, the United Kingdom, the United States
- [æ] Africa, Antarctica, Canada, Paris
- [ə] America, Scotland, Ireland, New Zealand, London
- [ei] Great Britain, Spain, Asia, the Russian Federation
- [p] Australia, Moscow, Scotland, Oxford
- [1] England, Italy, India, Britain, Finland

GRAMMAR FOCUS: ARTICLE 'THE' WITH GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

4 Read and remember.

Артикль "the" не употребляется с

- названиями континентов: Asia, Europe, Africa, Australia, North America, South America, Antarctica
- названиями большинства государств: Russia, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, China

Ho: the Russian Federation, the UK, the USA

- названиями городов: Moscow, St Petersburg, London, Oxford, Paris
- названиями улиц и площадей: Oxford Street, Tverskaya Street, Nevsky Prospect, Trafalgar Square, Red Square, Palace Square

Названия континентов, государств, городов, улиц и площадей пишутся с заглавной буквы.



- 5 Read the stories from the members of the Explorers' Club. Guess and say which countries they are from.
- 1 live in a large country. It is also the smallest continent in the world. The summer is hot and sunny in my country. And it is warm in winter there, too. My country is famous for the unique animals: kangaroos, koalas and emus. If you come here, you will be amazed by its coral reefs, a fantastic underwater garden. People who live in my country spend a lot of time outdoors. They swim, surf or just walk along the ocean coast.
 - 2 I can tell you a lot about my country. First of all, it is the largest country in the world. It lies in two continents: Europe and Asia. There are many long, wide rivers in my country. One of them is the longest in Europe. The world's deepest and largest lakes are also in my country. It is famous for its history and traditions. People in my country speak more then 100 languages. We are proud of our world-famous writers, artists, musicians and scientists.
 - My country is the third largest country in the world (after the Russian Federation and Canada). It is situated in Asia. It has a long and famous history. A lot of inventions and discoveries were made in my country such as paper, silk, the compass, kites and others. The world's highest mountain is situated in my country. Not long ago giant panda became the emblem of my country. Thousands of tourists come to us every year to visit the places of interests such as the Great Wall, one of the wonders of the world.
- 6 Say if you like travelling. What country would you like to visit? Why?
- 7 Listen to Mr Carey, the president of the Explorers' Club.
 Answer the questions choosing the correct option.
 - 1. Who does Mr Carey greet at the meeting?
 - a) Young explorers.
 - b) Young scientists.
 - c) Young sportsmen.
 - 2. How long will the participants stay in Great Britain?
 - a) Seven days.
 - b) Two weeks.
 - c) A month.
 - 3. What will the participants do? They will ...
 - a) shoot a film about Columbus and Magellan.
 - b) meet famous travellers from different countries.
 - c) take part in several sports competitions.

8 Look at the pictures. Guess what countries the children are from. Where are these countries situated? Use the Cultural Guide if necessary.

Example: I think Kiang is from China. China is in Asia.



GRAMMAR FOCUS: THE PRESENT SIMPLE AND THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

9 Read and remember.

The Present Simple	The Present Continuous
Don runs in the park every morning.	Hello, Don! Can you give me Sue's telephone number? — Sorry, I'm running in the park at the moment. I'll phone you back in half an hour.
Antonio often buys flowers for his grandma.	Look! Antonio is buying flowers. Who are those flowers for, I wonder?
My father usually watches sports news on TV in the evening.	My father is watching sports news on TV now. Don't ask him any questions!
We use: often, usually, sometimes, rarely, every day (morning, evening, week, month, year)	We use: now, at the moment, at present, tonight

10 Complete Ilya's e-mail. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or present continuous.

Dear Liza,

It's a pity you are not here. I'm just writing to tell you about our Explorers' Club and the meeting.

Our Club has begun its work. Young explorers from Europe, Asia, Australia and North America have come to the Club. I have already made friends with some of them. I'm attaching their photos. In one of the photos you can see Jack from the USA. He... (speak) on his mobile phone. He misses his puppy very much and often... (phone) home to learn about his pet.

You can see two girls in the next photo. They are Kiang from China and Asha from India. The girls ... (sit) in the café and ... (have) coffee. Kiang ... (tell) a funny story and Asha ... (smile).

The boy with a ball is Antonio. He ... (play) football really well. He arranged a football match between the members of our Club.

Sophia, from Great Britain,... (want) to become a journalist. In the photo she... (write) an article about our club.

Now just look at the last two photos! Melissa... (read) an English geographical magazine. Tom... (feed) the birds in the park.

Sorry, but I have to finish my e-mail. Our English lesson will begin in a minute.

Best wishes,

Ilya















11 Look at the pictures again and answer the questions. Use Ilya's e-mail if necessary.

- 1. What is Jack doing? Why does he often phone home?
- 2. Are Kiang and Asha sitting in the park?
- 3. Is Antonio playing volleyball?
- 4. What does Sophia want to be? What is Sophia doing at the moment?
- 5. What magazine is Melissa reading?
- 6. Who is feeding the birds? What country is he from?
- 7. Does Ilya take photos of his friends?

12 Look at the pictures (Ex. 10). Describe one of the young explorers, but don't name him / her. Let your classmates guess who you talked about. Answer these questions:

- What is he / she like?
- 2. What is he / she wearing?
- 3. What do you know about his / her country?

13 Listen to the telephone conversation. Fill in the membership form.

Name:	explorers,
Surname:	
Age:	
Country:	
Languages: English and	
Hobbies:	CLUB

14 Say what you like and don't like doing.

Use: go out with friends, play sports, dance, sing, take photos, play board games, swim, dive, read books / magazines, clean my room, do my homework, do washing-up, go to the cinema / theatre, go shopping, browse the Internet, visit museums, play a musical instrument, go sightseeing, play computer games, chat with friends, etc.

Example: I like taking photos, but I don't like singing karaoke.

15 a) Work in pairs. Complete the questions. Listen and check if you were right.

Use:

Who?	What?	Where?
When?	How?	How often?

- ... do you do your homework?
- ... do you spend your summer holidays?
- ... do you do sports a week?
- ... do you do at weekends?
- ... do you spell your surname?
- ... do you talk on your mobile with?
- b) Ask and answer the questions above.

16 Say whether you learnt anything new about your classmate after his / her answers to your questions.

Example: I learnt that Olga goes swimming at weekends.

- 17 Read the membership forms of the participants of the Club meeting. Say who:
- a) lives in Asia.
- b) is older.
- c) knows a lot about other countries. Why do you think so?
- d) is better at computers. Why do you think so?
- e) would like to visit North America.
- f) likes playing sports.
- g) likes reading. Why do you think so?

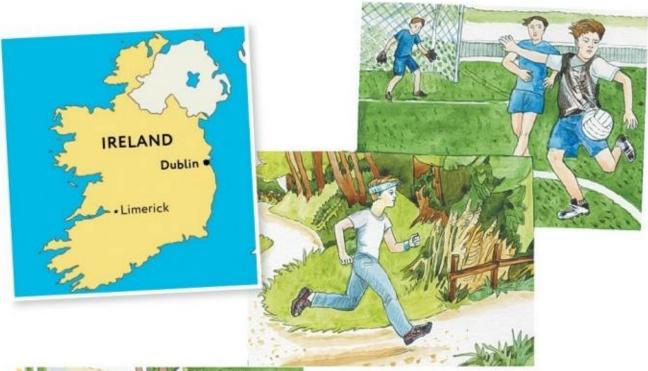
MEMBERSHIP FORM First name Surname Asha Kapur Age Country twelve Languages you speak India Hindi, English Hobbies dancing, drawing, travelling Favourite subjects Drama, Literature, History Countries (places) you would like to visit Russia, the UK, China

MEMBERSHIP FORM Don First name Gloom Surname eleven Age Australia Country English, French Languages you speak travelling, basketball **Hobbies** I.T., Maths, Geography Favourite subjects the USA. France Countries (places) you would like to visit

18 Complete the membership form with information about yourself.

19 Look at the pictures of Ron's family and say what their hobbies are.
Use the words from the box below.

Example: Ron likes jogging.





LOOK AND LEARN!

to cycle ['saɪkl] — кататься на велосипеде

cycling [ˈsaɪklɪŋ] — езда на велосипеде

jogging [ˈdʒɒgɪŋ] — бег трусцой

on the one hand, ..., but on the other hand, ... — с одной стороны ..., но с другой стороны

- 20 Listen to Ron's story. Say if the following sentences are true or false.
 - 1. Ron and his family live in Ireland.
 - 2. All the members of Ron's family like travelling.
 - 3. Ron's family travels without any friends and relatives.
 - 4. They sleep in tents in the forests during their cycling trip.
 - 5. From time to time they have a rest from their bikes for a day or two.
 - Next year they are going to have a cycling trip round America.

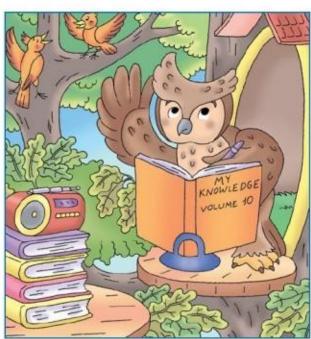
21 Match the questions and Ron's answers.

- Why does your family like cycling trips?
- 2. What do you do if it starts to rain?
- 3. Why do you always wear a green T-shirt?
- 4. What are the hobbies of your family?
- 5. What do people call a 'limerick'?
- a) That's a good question! On the one hand, it's the name of a large Irish city, on the other hand, it's a name of a short funny English poem. You should read some of them!
- b) Number one, it's my favourite colour. Number two, it's the national colour of my country. May be you know that Ireland is often called the 'Emerald¹ Isle'.
- c) My elder brother likes playing football. My sister is fond of taking photos. And I like jogging. And my brother has an unusual hobby — he writes limericks. It's not easy.
- d) All the members of my family are fond of travelling. Cycling is the easiest way to do it. If you see a nice place, you can stop at any time and enjoy a view or take a photo. Cycling is interesting and exciting. It's a wonderful way to see and learn more about the country.
- e) People who live in Ireland say, 'If you don't like the weather, just wait a moment'. In summer the rains never last long. But we always have waterproof jackets with us.

22 Work in pairs. Think of more questions to ask Ron about his cycling trips.

Use: Why? Where? When? What? How? How long? How many / much? Example: How old were you when you took part in your first cycling trip?

23 a) Listen to the limerick. Read and compare it with its Russian translations. Choose the best translation.



There was an Old Owl who lived in an oak. The more he heard, the less he spoke. The less he spoke, the more he heard. Follow the example of that wise old bird.

На дубе сова обитала.
Много слышала, но больше молчала.
Чем больше молчала, тем больше знала.
Вот и нам такими бы быть не мешало.

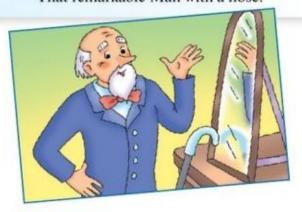
Жила на дубе старая сова. Молчать любила, голос берегла. Чем больше слушала, тем больше знала, За то в лесу мудрейшей прослыла.

b) Give your own translation of the limerick.

emerald ['emərəld] — изумрудный

24 Listen to the limericks. Learn by heart the one you liked most.

 There was an Old Man with a nose, Who said, 'If you choose to suppose, That my nose is too long, You are certainly wrong!' That remarkable Man with a nose.



A cheerful old bear at the Zoo
 Could always find something to do.
 When it bored him, you know,
 To walk to and fro¹,
 He reversed it and walked fro and to.



25 Talk about advantages and disadvantages of cycling trips. Use the word combinations from the box.

is uncomfortable, helps to get rid of stress, you can stop at any moment, is difficult to plan, is exciting, is dangerous, helps you to enjoy beautiful views, you can travel only for a short distance, a heavy backpack, makes you strong and energetic, you can see interesting places which tourists very rarely visit, depends upon the weather, helps you to be healthy, is cheap, you need to repair the bike, you can relax and rest, take photos of places

Example: On the one hand, cycling trips help to get rid of stress, but on the other hand, they are dangerous. You must ride your bike very well and repair it if it is out of order.

26 Would you like to take part in a cycling trip? Why? / Why not?

- 27 Listen to the dialogues.
 - a) Which of them is more polite? Why do you think so?
 - b) Mark the sentences as true or false.
 - Jack is from the United States of America.
 - a) True b) False
 - Jack refused² to take part in the football match.
 - a) Trueb) False
 - 3. Asha has never been to London.
 - a) Trueb) False
 - Asha is going to take photos of the football players.
 - a) True
- b) False

BE POLITE!

When talking to people try to be polite. It's easy.

- Ask your partner questions.
- Don't say only 'yes' or 'no', try to add your comments.
- Use polite words like please, thank you, sorry, excuse me, etc.



¹ to and fro — туда-сюда

² to refuse — отказываться



28 Complete the dialogue and act it out with your partner.

Use the word combinations from the box

Not yet; That sounds wonderful; Two days ago; Pleased to meet you; With great pleasure; Yes, that's right.

Mr Green: Hello. What's your name?

Nora: My name's Nora.

Mr Green: ... Nora. I'm Mr Green, the head of the Club.

Nora: Nice to meet you too, Mr Green.

Mr Green: And where are you from?

Nora: I'm from Canada. Have you been to Canada?

Mr Green: But I'd like to visit your country one day. When did you come to London?

Nora:

Mr. Green: You went sightseeing, didn't you?

Nora: ... I visited the Tower of London and walked in Hyde Park.

Mr Green: ... Did you enjoy your London trip, Nora?

Nora: Yes, I took a lot of photos.

Mr Green: Very good. In a few minutes we are going to have a football match. Could you

take some photos, please?

Nora:

Mr Green: Very good. Let's hurry up and take our seats.

GRAMMAR FOCUS: THE PRESENT PERFECT AND THE PAST SIMPLE

29 Read and remember.

The Present Perfect	The Past Simple
 Dad, I have already written the essay for tomorrow. May I go to the cinema with Steve? Alice hasn't done her homework yet. Have you been to the Tower? — No, I haven't. 	I wrote the essay yesterday. Alice didn't do her homework on Sunday. Did you visit the British Museum during your last visit to London? — Yes, I did. I went there during my last visit to London.
We use: just, ever, never, already, yet, recently	We use: yesterday, last night / week / month / year, two / five days ago, in 2015, in the last century

30 Look through the text quickly. Complete the text putting the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or past simple.

Ilya Ivanov is one of the youngest members of the Explorers' Club. He is only 11 and a half, but he ... (already / take part) in some expeditions. He ... (start) travelling when he ... (be) only 2 years old. His parents ... (take) little Ilya with them on a cycling trip. Last summer Ilya ... (go) to the international eco-camp in the Altai region. There ... (be) teenagers from different countries in the camp. Ilya ... (practise) English and ... (enjoy) the beauty of Russian nature at the same time. They ...



(go) hiking in the mountains, ... (swim) in lakes with crystal clear water and ... (make) fire in the evenings. They also ... (plant) trees in the national park and ... (clean) the area if it ... (be) untidy there.

Ilya ... (already visit) some countries. He ... (go) to Sweden recently. A week ago he ... (receive) an invitation from his friend, a member of the Explorers' Club. And now he is going to visit Italy because he ... (not be) there yet.

31 Answer the questions.

- How old is Ilya?
- Is travelling Ilya's hobby? Find and read phrases in the text to prove it.
- 3. At what age did he start travelling?
- 4. Where did Ilya go last summer?
- 5. What language did the teenagers speak during the expedition? Why do you think so?
- 6. What did the teenagers do in the eco-camp?
- 7. What did they do to help nature?
- 8. What country does Ilya want to visit soon?

32 Would you like to go to the international eco-camp? Why?

33 Work in pairs. Interview your partner.

Example: Have you ever travelled by plane? — Yes, I have. Where did you travel by plane? — To St Petersburg.

	Student 1	Student 2
travel by plane		
be to any foreign country		
meet a celebrity		
take part in a cycling trip		
make a fire		
swim in the sea or ocean		
ride a horse		
repair something by yourself		
travel around Russia		

34 Say as much as you can about your classmate. Use the chart in Ex. 33.

Example: Liza has swum in the Indian Ocean. She went to Thailand with her parents last summer.

35 There are various ways of spending holidays: staying in a city / country, hiking, travelling by car, cycling. Choose the way you prefer and tell about it.

Use: stay at a hotel, take photos, swim and sunbathe, visit museums, go shopping, buy souvenirs, go sightseeing, play outdoor games, plant trees, walk, explore nature, cycle, go fishing, see places which tourists rarely visit, make a fire, etc.

Example: I'd like to stay in the city during my autumn holidays.



36 Read the letter. Fill in the gaps with the following linking words: on the one hand, on the other hand, in the end, well, first, then, the next day, although.

> Moscow Russia 21st November

Dear Dasha.

I'm writing to you from London! I have been in Great Britain for ten days already. You know that I was invited here by the Explorers' Club. I have a lot to tell you about my holidays.

...(1) we went to the capital of Britain. In London we went sightseeing and rode the London Eye. ... (2) we visited The Golden Hinde which is situated not far from London Bridge. The Golden Hinde is a working copy of Sir Francis Drake's ship. Sir Francis Drake is a well-known English traveller who sailed The Golden Hinde round the world in 1580. Now the ship is a museum. The guide, who was wearing a pirate costume, told us about Drake's famous adventures. ... (3), I was impressed by the ship, ...(4), I couldn't believe that I knew so little about the life at sea. It was amazing!

... (5) we spend in Regent's Park, which is situated in the centre of London. The famous London Zoo is located there. We had great fun watching the elephants, lions, tigers, monkeys and birds. ... (6) I took lots of photos, which I'll show you.

On Wednesday we had a football match. I took part in it. ... (7) I am not a good footballer, but I did my best. The match ended in a draw¹.

Tomorrow we are going to Scotland for several days. We'll go there by train. Scotland is famous for its mountains, beautiful valleys2 and national parks. We are going to hike in the hills and then go sailing. It's going to be great!

... (8), that's all my news now. I'll write about my adventures again soon.

Best wishes.

LOOK AND LEARN!

round the world — вокруг света

Ilya

in a draw — вничью

a valley - долина

37 Complete the sentences using the facts from the text.

Example: To watch the animals and take photos of them, Ilya and his friends went to London Zoo.

- To see a fantastic view over the city, the young explorers
- To learn more about a well-known British explorer, Ilya and his friends
- To visit London Zoo, Ilya and his friends
- 4. To go hiking and sailing, the young explorers

WORD FOCUS

38 Read and remember the word combination with go.

to go sightseeing
to go shopping
to go out
to go away
to go to bed
to go for a walk
to go on (doing something)
to go to the cinema / theatre / club
to go by train / car / bus / bike

39 Use the word combinations with go in the following text.

In your everyday life you often ... somewhere. In the morning you ... bus to get to school. After school you can ... bike or ... to relax in the open air. In the afternoon you do your homework, but your mum can ask you to ... to buy some food. Then you ... doing your homework. You have to finish it before you ... bed.

On Sunday you usually ... with your friends. Sometimes you ... the cinema or theatre. On your holidays you ... to see some new places. It's interesting to ... and to learn more about their history and the people living there.

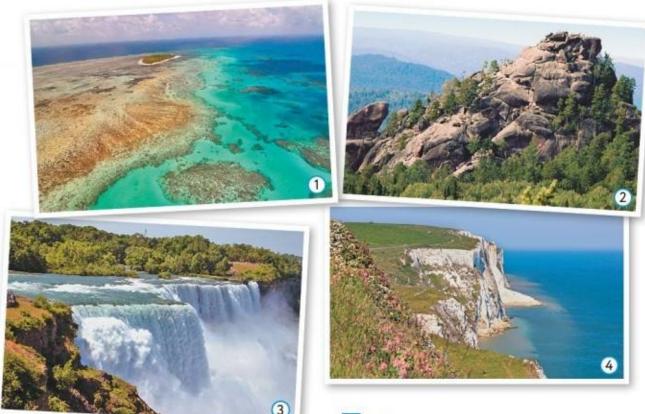
40 Find a photo you took during your last holiday. Show it to your classmates and talk about it.

Answer the questions:

- 1. Where did you take the photo?
- 2. Who are the people in the photo?
- 3. What are they doing there?
- 4. Did something unusual happen to you during your trip?
- 5. Did you enjoy the holidays?



41 Listen to the text about one of the wonders of nature. Find the picture of this wonder. Say its number.



42 Listen, repeat and read.

Niagara Falls [naɪˌægərə ˈfɔ:lz] The Stolby National Park The Great Barrier Reef [ˌbæriə ˈri:f] The White Cliffs of Dover [ˈdəʊvə] 43 Listen to these words and guess their meanings. Mind that some Russian words sound similar.

park, fantastic, metre, form, national, unique, million, history, stop, port, reef, symbol, collection, special, coral, tourist, popular

- 44 Read the texts and match them with the photos in Ex. 41.
- A The Stolby National Park is located not far from Krasnoyarsk city. The Park was founded in 1925 and it is famous for its unique rocky cliffs. Several hundred cliffs are situated along the Yenisey River, one of the most beautiful and powerful rivers in the world. They are 60—90 metres high and have strange curved forms. The local people say that the Park looks like 'forest giants land'. No wonder that the Stolby National Park attracts lots of tourists.

¹ curved — изогнутый

- B This British wonder of nature is situated in the south of England. The White Cliffs are to the east and west of the town Dover, an important English port. The cliffs are up to 107 metres high and are made of chalk¹. The White Cliffs with their colourful flowers are home to a great number of insects, especially butterflies and grasshoppers. The white line of cliffs is the first sight of England that travellers can see when they cross the English Channel from France. That's why the White Cliffs of Dover have become one of the official symbols of Britain.
- C Have you ever been to an underwater garden? Then welcome to the Great Barrier Reef, the largest collection of coral reefs in the world. There are corals of different shapes and sizes, and bright colours. They grow on the ocean floor in warm, clean and clear sea water. Bright fish swim everywhere. Reef fish have amazing colours and patterns which help to protect them from their enemies². The Great Barrier Reef is also full of unique plants and animals. Thousands of tourists come to Australia to dive down and **explore** the fantastic underwater garden.

LOOK AND LEARN!

to be located — располагаться unique [ju:'ni:k] — уникальный, редкий a cliff [klif] — скала

powerful ['paoəfl] — сильный, мощный a wonder of nature — чудо природы to explore [ik'splɔ:] — исследовать

45 Find and read aloud the answers to the following questions.

- 1. Where is the Stolby National Park located?
- 2. What is the main attraction of the Stolby National Park?
- 3. Why are the Cliffs of Dover white?
- 4. What makes the White Cliffs of Dover a symbol of Great Britain?
- 5. What is the Great Barrier Reef famous for?
- 6. Why does the Great Barrier Reef attract a lot of tourists?

46 Say which wonder of nature (Ex. 42) you would like to visit. Explain your choice.

Example: I would like to see Niagara Falls, the most famous waterfalls in the world.

47 Look through the texts in Ex. 44 again. Choose a heading for each text. There is one extra heading.

- 1. The Unique Sea World
- 2. The Image of the Country
- 3. The Noisy Wonder
- 4. The Guards of the River

48 Complete the sentences using the texts in Ex. 44.

- You can see high rocky cliffs along the river in
- The White Cliffs are ... of Great Britain.
- The Great Barrier Reef is located



a chalk — мел

² an enemy — враг

49 Say what countries the following wonders of nature are situated in.

Lake Baikal, Niagara Falls, the Dead Sea, the White Cliffs of Dover, the Stolby National Park, the Great Barrier Reef, the Grand Canyon, Mount Fujiyama

Use: Australia, Israel, the UK, Jordan, the Russian Federation, Japan, the USA, Canada

Example: The Dead Sea is between Israel and Jordan.

50 Listen and check if you were right.



- 51 Work in pairs. Make a dialogue. Your classmate has just visited one of the wonders of nature (Ex. 44). Ask him / her:
 - what the wonder of nature is like;
 - what impressed him / her most;
 - if he / she has got any photos.

Use: Nice to see you. Where have you been? That's great. Is it worth visiting? It sounds fantastic. I think / believe....



GRAMMAR FOCUS: UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

52 Read and remember.

В английском языке некоторые существительные являются неисчисляемыми (т. е. их нельзя посчитать). Например: nature, snow, sky, information, rain, sand, water, bread, butter, tea, chocolate, work, weather, money и т. д.

Неисчисляемые существительные

- не употребляются во множественном числе:
 I think you will not spend too much money on your trip to Paris.
 Lena, could you help me? I have a lot of homework to do today.
 Here is some new information about the weather in autumn.
- не употребляются с неопределённым артиклем 'a':
 Today the water in the sea is warm and clear, isn't it?
 I like sweet coffee. Please could you add sugar and milk?
- согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе:
 There is some butter in the fridge.

Неисчисляемое существительное 'news' имеет форму множественного числа, но тоже согласуется с глаголом в единственном числе:

No news is good news.

53 Complete the sentences with a / an if necessary. Read the sentences aloud.

- It's very useful to drink ... water before you eat.
- 2. Do you like listening to ... music?
- In the morning the school is full of ... noise.
- 4. Could I have ... bottle of ... mineral water?
- I am reading ... interesting book about ... Australia.
- Olivia doesn't like ... milk in the morning. She prefers ... juice or ... tea.
- 7. What kind of ... ice cream would you like: chocolate or vanilla?
- Would you like ... orange? Yes, please.

54 Complete the sentences. Fill in the correct form of the verb to be.

- 1. Chocolate ... delicious, isn't it?
- Where ... the money? I have put it on the table.
- 3. The next news ... in an hour.
- What's happened? There ... water all over the floor.
- Your information ... very useful for me. I've passed the test.
- Milk ... good for children and grownups.

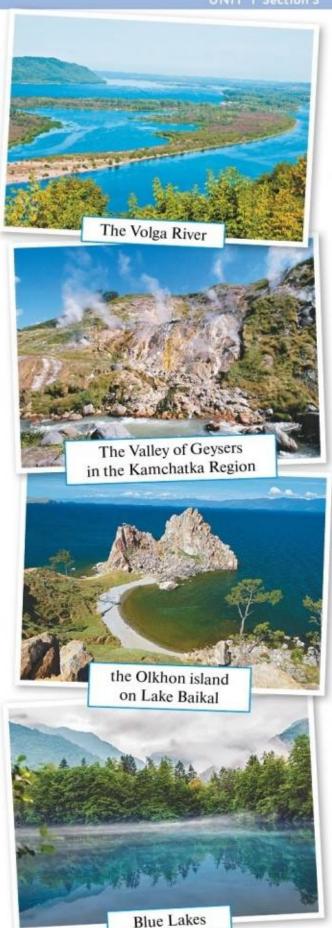
55 Make a short report about a well-known wonder of nature. Find information on the Internet.

Answer these questions:

- Where is it located / situated?
- 2. What is it famous for?
- 3. Have you been there?
- 4. Would you like to see this place? Why? / Why not?

TEST YOURSELF

Do the exercises in your Workbook.



SECTION 4

A Host Family

56 Look at the picture. Say what the members of the Explorers' Club are doing during the break.



57 a) Listen to the phone conversation. Say who Mrs Taylor should meet.

b) Read the conversation and say what time they should meet in the hall.

Mrs Taylor: Good morning, Mr Carey!

Mr Carey: Morning, Mrs Taylor! I'd like to tell you about the children who are going to stay

with your family next week.

Mrs Taylor: We are waiting for our guests. The rooms are ready. We've thought about the

cultural programme, too. Who are our guests?

Mr Carey: Two members of our Explorers' Club will stay with your family: Melissa Olby

from Canada and Ilya Ivanov from Russia.

Mrs Taylor: Very good. We have never been to Canada and Russia. I hope the children will

tell us lots of interesting things about their countries, won't they?

Mr Carey: I hope they will. They are sociable and friendly. You should take them tomorrow

at 11 am in the hall of the Club (SH-SH)

Mrs Taylor: Mr Carey, Mr Carey I can't hear you ...

WORD FOCUS

58 Read and remember the difference between the phrases What is he / she like? and What does he / she look like?

When we ask about a person: What is he / she like? — the answer can refer to appearance or character, or both — appearance and character:

What is Melissa like? — Melissa is a pretty young girl with grey eyes and long fair hair. She is smart and friendly.

When we only ask about appearance, we say **What does he / she look like?**What does Ilya look like? — Ilya is quite handsome. He is slim. He has got short dark wavy hair.

59 Read the dialogue and say what Melissa told her mother about.

Melissa: Hi, Mum! How are you?

Mother: Hi, honey! I'm fine. And what about you?

Melissa: I'm OK. I've got some news. The members of

the Explorers' Club who have come here from all over the world are staying with British families for

a month!

Mother: Really? That will be a good experience!

Melissa: Yes, I am staying with the Taylors. Wendy says they

are friendly and hospitable.

Mother: Are there any children of your age in the family?

Melissa: Yes, there are. Mr and Mrs Taylor have got a son,

Roy, and two daughters, Liza and Fiona. Fiona is grown-up. She is married and lives in Liverpool.

Mother: What about Liza and Roy? Do they live with their parents?

Melissa: Yes, they do. Liza is 12. And Roy is a year younger. Both of them are members

of our Explorers' Club.

Mother: So you've met them already. Have you made friends with Liza and Roy?

Melissa: Yes, sure! I've got a lot in common with Liza. Roy is a nice person, too.

Mother: What is Liza like?

Melissa: Well, she is **good-looking**. She has **wavy** red hair. She is as tall as my **cousin** Julia.

Liza is a smart and independent girl. And she wears glasses, like me. She reads

a lot and likes animals. She says she has two pets at home.

Mother: That's so nice! What are the pets?

Melissa: A dog and a parrot. She called her parrot Roy like her brother.

Mother: I think she has a sense of humor. And what about Roy?

Melissa: Roy is as smart as his sister. He is good at Maths. And he is fond of sports too. His

dream is to become a world table tennis champion.

Mother: What is he like?

Melissa: Roy is quite handsome. He has short straight dark hair and brown eyes. He is as

sociable as his sister. I think we'll be good friends. Sorry, Mum. But I have to go.

I'll phone you later. Bye!

Mother: Bye-bye. Take care!

LOOK AND LEARN!

host (family) [həʊst] — человек (семья), который(ая) принимает гостей

good-looking [,god'lokin] — приятный, красивый

wavy ['weivi] — волнистый, волнистые (волосы)

a cousin ['kʌzn] — двоюродный брат, двоюродная сестра

to wear glasses [ˈglɑ:siz] — носить очки

handsome ['hænsəm] — красивый (чаще о людях мужского пола), приятный

straight [streit] — прямые (о волосах), прямо



60 Say if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

- The Taylors live with their children in the capital of England.
- 2. Liza is younger than her brother Roy.
- Melissa wears glasses and so does her host Liza.
- 4. Liza is not as tall as Melissa's cousin.
- Roy wants to become a famous sportsman.
- Melissa has made friends with the children in her host family.

WORD FOCUS

61 Read and remember.

To compare people or things we use the comparative structures as ... as or not so ... as.

- as ... as for people or things, which are the same (одинаковые):
 Liza's hair is as long as my hair.
- not so ... as for people or things which are not the same (неодинаковые):

English is not so difficult as French.

62 Read the sentences using as ... as or not so ... as.

- Trafalgar Square is ... famous ... Red Square.
- 2. India is a large country. But it is ... large ... the Russian Federation.
- Cycling trips are ... comfortable ... car trips.
- 4. Lake Elton is ... popular with tourists ... Lake Baikal or Lake Ladoga.
- My Literature teacher is ... strict ... my Geography teacher.

63 Look at the picture of Ilya and Roy. Describe them.

Use: Ilya and Roy are Roy is ... (and) He is as ... as (not so ... as). He has got ... hair and his eyes are



PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

64 Listen, repeat and read.

- [æ] grandmother, grandfather, grandchildren, grandparents
- [a:] father, grandpa, grandma, aunt
- [A] mother, son, uncle, brother, cousin, husband
- [ð] mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, they

65 Read the English words for the members of the family. Match them with their definitions.

Example: Parents are a mother and a father.

parents
 grandparents
 grandchildren
 an uncle
 a cousin
 a niece
 an aunt
 a nephew

- a) the sister of your mother or father
- b) a child of your uncle or aunt
- c) a daughter of your brother or sister
- d) a son of your brother or sister
- e) a grandson and a granddaughter
- f) a grandmother and a grandfather
- g) a mother and a father
- h) the brother of your mother or father

WORD FOCUS

66 Read and remember.

older - elder

Compare: Liza is a year **older** than Roy. Their **elder** sister lives in Liverpool.

67 Complete the sentences with older or elder.

- Alice's father is ... than her mother.
- 3. What's your ... brother's name?
- Their ... daughter works at a hospital.
- 4. Your cousin is ... than my sister, isn't he?

68 Read the jokes. Choose the funniest one. Act it out with your classmate.

Mother: Paul, you are a naughty boy. You never do what I tell you. (1)

If you were a good son, my hair wouldn't turn grey so early.

But Mum, it seems to me you never did what your mother Paul:

told you. It's because of you Granny has such grey hair.

(2) Roy: Fiona, can your little daughter talk?

Fiona: No, my daughter doesn't need to talk. All she needs to do is to

cry, and she gets everything she wants.

(3) Mr Plum: All the members of my family work hard. My wife

gives piano lessons, my son is learning to play

the guitar and my daughter takes singing lessons. Mr Plum's aunt: And what about you? What do you do?

Mr Plum: Well, I suffer1 in silence.

Teacher: Your German exercises are always better than your French (4)

ones. Can you explain why?

Robin: Yes, I can. It's because my elder sister doesn't know French.

69 Interview your partner. Ask him / her five questions about his / her family.

Use: Have you got a ...? How old is ...? What is ... like? What is his / her name?

70 Listen, read and learn by heart.

What Is a Family?

(O. Clarke)

What is a family? What is a family? Well, let me see. There is no pretend. When we all sit together They will always support you

Around the table happily. And give you a hand.

Sometimes we argue Cherish your family And then get upset. And wherever you go But soon we'll forget it Remember to call them And won't feel sad. Or send a short 'hello'.



to suffer ['sʌfə] — страдать

71 Read and remember the word combinations with do and make.

to do homework / morning exercises to make a cake to do the shopping to make a mistake to do well / badly to make friends to do sports to make noise

to do my / your / his / her best to make up (a family)

72 Complete the sentences with do or make in the correct form.

- I have invited a lot of friends to my birthday party. Tomorrow we'll ... the shopping and cooking. My mother will ... a cake for the party.
- 2. The children are ... well in their new school.
- 3. Don't ... so much noise: the baby is sleeping!
- 4. Sometimes my elder sister helps me to ... my homework. She is good at Maths.
- 5. All members of my family ... sports. It's a family hobby.

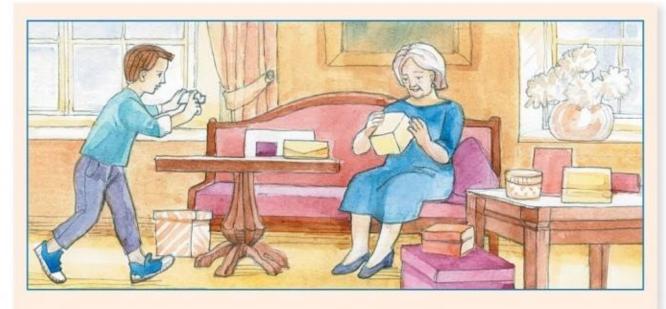
73 Have you got any duties at home? Say:

- a) what you like doing about the house;
- b) what types of housework you don't like doing;
- c) what you often (sometimes, never) do.

Use: tidy my room, make my bed, set the table for breakfast / dinner, sweep the floor, take out the rubbish, cook with my mother, do the shopping, water the plants, walk the dog, do the washing-up, go shopping, look after my younger sister / brother / cousin, read a book for my little brother.



74 Read the beginning of the story. Look at the picture. Give your opinions about the unusual surprise Tom prepared for his grandmother.



Once a year every autumn all my close relatives meet and have a party. They all come to my grandma's birthday. My grandparents live in a big house in the country. And they are always happy to see their five grandchildren and their parents.

It was a couple of years ago. We visited my grandma to celebrate her birthday. Our grandma got a lot of presents. But Tom's present was the best, I think. Tom, my cousin, is 11. He came to the birthday party with a nice big box and a camera.

75 a) Listen to the end of the story and say if you were right.

b) Complete the sentences.

- Tom gave the box to his granny because he wanted ...
 - a) to make her happy.
 - b) to remind her about her relatives.
 - c) to get rid of the box.
- 2. Finally, Tom took a photo of ...
 - a) the birthday cake.
 - b) his grandma and grandpa.
 - c) the whole family.

76 Write a story about your last family party.

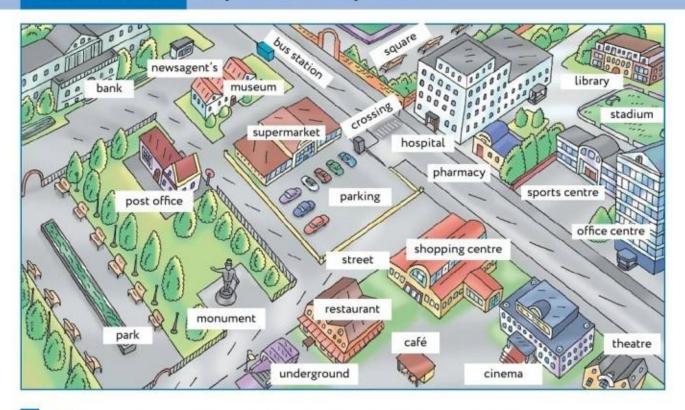
Use: Last time we met in ..., It was ..., First ..., Then ..., At that moment ..., After that ..., Finally

- play hide-and-seek
- watch the cartoons

- play with a cat / a dog
- · take photos of
- · draw funny pictures
- · tell fairy tales



My Home Is My Castle



77 Listen and repeat the words. Say what Russian words sound similar to some of these words.

park, square, street, crossing, parking, bus station, underground, supermarket, bank, museum, cinema, gallery, office centre, shopping centre, sports centre, stadium, hospital, pharmacy, post office, newsagent's, kiosk, library, theatre, café, restaurant, monument, tourist

78 Match the words with their definitions.

1. a bank

- 5. a post office
- a library
- 6. a newsagent's
- 3. a pharmacy
- 7. a restaurant
- 4. a shopping centre
- a) a place where you can read or borrow
- a place with many shops, usually under one roof
- c) a place where you can buy newspapers
- d) a place where you can keep and change money
- e) a place where you can buy medicines
- f) a place where you can send letters, buy stamps, etc.
- g) a place where you can have meals

79 Say where you have been recently and what you did / usually do there.

Example: I've been to the sports centre recently. I go there twice a week to do sports.

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

80 Listen, repeat and read.

- [a:] supermarket, pharmacy, advantage, hard-working
- [D] concert, restaurant, coffee, popular, hospital
- [A] country, countryside, among, lovely, sunset, under
- [i:] peaceful, green, deep, people
- [3:] certainly, first, world, person, work
- [aɪ] library, countryside, kind, quite

81 Read what Emma and Robert think about living in the city and in the country. Who is right?

Emma: We live in the quiet countryside among the lakes with crystal water,
great trees and green fields. For my family
there is no better place to live than in the
country. You can't enjoy a lovely sunset
in the city the way you can in the country.
Looking at the open green fields and trees
out in the country is much more pleasant than looking at the walls of buildings
in the city. Country life is good for having
all kinds of domestic and farm animals.

In the country most families are close and support each other. I believe that country people are more **peaceful**, hardworking and helpful. They may be farmers or they may be writers or artists. But all of them have a deep love for nature.

If you prefer to have time to smell the roses around the door of your house, and have true friends, then life in the country is for you.





Robert: People sometimes ask themselves where it is better to live: in the city or in the country. I think the answer depends on what you like. Now many people say that they love living in the country, but I choose the city. First, in the city you can see a lot and get to know many interesting people, which is rather difficult in the country. There you know everybody and there aren't any surprises any more. Then, the city is much richer in cinemas, theatres, museums, shops and restaurants. You can often go to stadiums where national sports teams have a game. Almost every day local and international musicians play in parks and concert halls. Museums and galleries show works of art from different countries. There are also clubs for nearly every interest and hobby: books, chess, dancing, singing, painting, travelling and more.

I prefer the countryside for holidays. For my everyday life I will always choose to live in or near a city.

LOOK AND LEARN!

а countryside — сельская местность, деревня

much more (pleasant) — гораздо (приятнее)

pleasant ['plezənt] — приятный peaceful ['pi:sfl] — мирный

- 82 Work in pairs. Ask each other the right questions to receive the following answers.
 - 1. ...? In the quiet countryside.
 - ? To have different animals.
 - 3. ... ? They are more peaceful, hardworking and helpful.
 - ... ? Cinemas, theatres, museums. shops and restaurants.
 - 5. ... He prefers the city.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

83 Read and remember:

peaceful - more peaceful -(the) most peaceful beautiful - more beautiful -(the) most beautiful interesting - more interesting -(the) most interesting

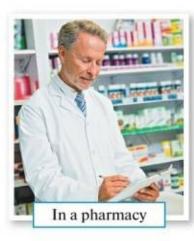
Remember!

little - less - (the) least many/much — more — (the) most

86 Listen to the dialogues. Say where they are taking place. Be careful - there is one extra place.

Example: Dialogue A takes place in a café.

- 1. In a library.
- 2. At a newsagent's.
- 3. In a pharmacy.
- 4. In a café.
- 5. In a bank.





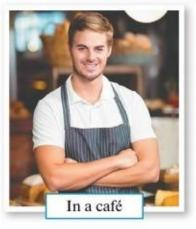
84 Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets in the correct forms.

Example: The people in the countryside are more peaceful (peaceful).

- 1. Life in the city is ... (expensive) than country life.
- 2. The buildings in this part of the city are ... (modern) than in its centre.
- 3. Paris is one of the ... (beautiful) cities in the world.
- 4. I think that this park is the ... (good) in
- 5. His restaurant is one of the ... (popular) in the town.
- 6. This newsagent's is the ... (near) to Alice's house, isn't it?

85 Say where you would like to live: in the countryside or in the city. Explain why.





87 Listen, read and complete the dialogues. Act out one of them with you classmate.

Dialogue A

- A: Good evening!
- B: Good evening! Can I have a ... coffee, please?
- A: Any sugar?
- B: No, thank you.
- A: ... else?
- B: No, thanks.
- A: One pound, ...
- B: Thanks.
- A: Thank you.

Dialogue B

- A: Hello! Can I ... you?
- B: Hello! Can I have 'Harry Potter' by Joanne Rowling.
- A: Just Here you are.
- B: Oh, the book is quite thick and there aren't any pictures in it!
- A: But the book is very interesting. It's really ... reading.
- B: I know, ... you.
- A: You should bring the book back in 10 days. ... reading it!
- B: OK. Thanks.

Dialogue C

- A: Good morning. Can I help you?
- B: Good morning. Have you got anything for a sore throat?
- A: Have you got a ...?
- B: No, I haven't, only a sore throat.
- A: I see. ... Anything else?
- B: No, thanks.

Dialogue D

- A: Hello. Can I help you?
- B: Hello. Can I ... euros into British pounds?
- A: Sure. ... would you like to change?
- B: 50 euros.
- A: Here you are.
- B: Thanks....
- A: Bye.

WORD FOCUS

88 Read, translate and remember. Compound words: noun + noun

Sometimes they are written as **two** words:

flower + shop = flower shop town + centre = town centre post + office = post office

tomato + soup = tomato soup Sometimes they are written as **one** word:

home + work = homework birth + day = birthday arm + chair = armchair book + shop = bookshop rain + coat = raincoat



89 Make compound words. You can use some of the words more than once. Translate them. Write them down.

village, English, milk, post, sun, coffee, opera, school, travel, news, vegetable, bus, town, arm, book, country

shop, teacher, book, office, house, salad, side, chocolate, man, singer, uniform, soup, river, park, club, agent's, set, chair, centre

90 Look at the pictures and read about these houses. Match the pictures and the descriptions.









- a) . a tall building with a lift
 - · many families live in the house
 - · is situated in any part of the town
 - · usually there is no garden
- b) many houses share side walls
 - can be two-storeyed with one or two bedrooms
 - · many families live in the house
 - is situated in any part of the town

- c) . a pair of houses which share a wall
 - usually there is a small garden with flowers
 - · two families live in the house
 - is often situated in the countryside or near the town centre
- d) doesn't share a wall with any other house
 - usually there is a nice garden
 - · one family lives in the house
 - is often situated in the countryside
- 91 Listen to the dialogue. Say if the sentences are true or false.
 - Robert lives in the centre of Chester.
 - 2. Robert's family lives in a block of flats.
 - Robert's mother likes gardening.
- 92 Listen to the dialogue. Complete the missing parts of the sentences. Act out the dialogue.

Asha: Robert, do you live in the south or in the north of England?

Robert: In the northwest, in the ... Chester.

Asha: Chester? A city which is ... its medieval city walls and Eastgate clock?

Robert: Yes, our clock is the second most famous English clock after Big Ben. It is really unique.

Asha: Do you live in the centre of Chester?

Robert: No, but I live ... the centre. The centre is always full of tourists. There are many restaurants and shops there. It takes me 15 minutes to get to the centre.

Asha: I see. Do you live in ...?

Robert: No, we live in a semi-detached house. There are three bedrooms and a sitting room and a large ... in the house.

Asha: Do you have a garden?

Robert: We have a garden behind the house and a very small garden with patio and flower pots in front of it. My mother spends ... in the garden. So we have nice flowers and a green lawn around the house.

Asha: Sounds lovely.

Robert: Look, why don't you come and stay with us sometime in summer. We'll have a nice tour And we can also visit Chester Zoo which is the largest in Britain.

Asha: Well, that would be great. It is very kind of you to invite me, Robert. I'll think over your invitation.







93 Find more information about Chester in the Cultural Guide.

94 Listen and say, who (Chris, Olivia or both):

- lives in the main city of the country.
- lives in a detached house.
- 3. has a sister and a brother.
- 4. has a room of his / her own.
- likes to spend time in the garden.

95 Work in pairs. Ask each other questions about the place where he / she lives. Find out:

- what kind of house (a block of flats / a detached house / a semi-detached house / a terraced house) it is;
- if there is any park / garden near his / her house;
- if it is far / not far from his / her school;
- if there are any interesting places in his / her area.

GRAMMAR FOCUS: WHO OR WHICH

96 Read, translate and remember.

We use **who** to replace people and **which** to replace things.

Every day I go to school with Roman. He lives in my street. — Every day I go to school with Roman who (который) lives in my street.

In St Petersburg there are many museums and art galleries. They are in the centre of the city. — In St Petersburg there many art galleries and museums which (которые) are in the centre of the city.

Dasha lives in Siberia in a small town. It is situated not far from the famous Stolby National Park. = Dasha lives in Siberia in a small town which (который) is situated not far from the famous Stolby National Park.

97 Join the two sentences to make one. Use which or who as in the example.

Example: Every morning my grandpa reads his newspaper in the park. The park is full of flowers. — Every morning my grandpa reads his newspaper in the park which is full of flowers.

- You may use the books. They are from our school library.
- 2. I know this pharmacy. It has the medicine you need.
- 3. I remember this old woman. She works at the local hospital.
- 4. Would you like to have a look at this magazine? It is very popular among my classmates.
- 5. We usually spend our summer holidays in the village. It is situated along a nice river.
- 6. I often play there with my classmates. They live nearby.

98 a) Read and say what Jill's favourite places in the house are.

I live in a semi-detached house which is quite typical of England. There are two bedrooms, a sitting room, a kitchen and a bathroom in it. One bedroom is for my parents, the second bedroom is for me and my elder sister Kate. She is two years older than me and we get on well with each other. I like our room. It's bright and comfortable, but it is not very big. That's why my bed is high up: my desk and my computer are underneath1. I also like our sitting room with its old fireplace. Although we don't often have a fire in our fireplace, it makes our sitting room cozy2. In the evening, we watch TV or play Scrabble there.

Talk about your favourite place in your house / flat.

99 Read and remember the difference between home and house.

A house (countable) is a building that is made for people to live in:

There are a lot of new houses in this part of the city.

This big house belongs³ to the Queen of England.

Home (uncountable) is a place where you live or where you feel you belong; it might be an area, a house, a flat or even a tent:

After our bike trip, we are going home. Mum has cooked a dinner and is waiting for us.

to feel at home — to feel comfortable in a place and to like spending time there:

At home I am very comfortable and relaxed.

The Taylors did a lot to make me feel at home.

100 Complete the sentences. Use home or house.

- The weather was nasty and he decided to stay at
- 2. Is your ... big or small?
- 3. Where is your ...? It's in Green Street.
- 4. Chester is my ... town.
- There is no place like
- An Englishman's ... is his castle.

101 Describe the place where you relax and rest in your house / flat. Write down:

- · who you live with;
- what your house / flat is like;
- what your favourite part of the house is;
- · what you like doing there.

underneath [,ʌndəˈni:θ] — внизу

cozy [ˈkəʊzi] — уютный

to belong — принадлежать

Holidays and Events

102 a) Look at the greeting cards. Say when people celebrate these holidays. Use the Cultural Guide if necessary.

- b) Read the texts and match them with the greeting cards.
- is usually in March. People visit their mothers and give them flowers and small gifts. If they cannot visit their mothers, they send a 'Mother's Day' card. On this day, fathers and children help mothers with meals and washing-up.
- 2 At midnight on ..., everybody joins hands and sings a special song. In Scotland and the north of England, people go to their friends' houses after midnight. They try to be the first person to wish good luck to their friends in the new year.
- 3 At ..., schools close for two weeks. People give each other chocolate eggs on the Sunday holiday. The eggs are usually hollow¹ and have sweets inside.
- 4 ... is on 14th February. People send flowers, chocolates and special cards to someone they love. Usually they don't sign their names. The person who gets the card has to guess.
- (5) On 25th December children get up early in the morning. They want to see stockings full of small gifts on their beds. Other gifts are around the Christmas tree. A traditional Christmas dinner is roast turkey, roast potatoes and Christmas pudding.



103 Look at the list of the holidays Russian people celebrate. Say when we celebrate these holidays.

Russian Holidays

 New Year
 Christmas
 Defender of the Motherland Day

 International Women's Day
 Easter
 Spring and Labour Day

 Victory Day
 Russia Day
 Day of Knowledge
 Day of National Unity

104 Tell your classmates about your favourite holiday.

Use: buy / give presents, send special postcards, congratulate, illuminate the streets, have a military parade, set off fireworks, decorate the room, cook special dishes, invite relatives and friends, go out, sing songs (karaoke), play games in the open air, play board games, dance, take photos, chat with each other, watch TV, have a good time, etc.

hollow ['hɒləu] — пустой внутри

105 Read the letter and complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Moscow Russia 17th December

Dear Wendy,

It was a pleasure to get a letter from you. I liked your story about the summer club and your new friends and adventures. You asked me about the most popular holidays in my family. So I'll try to answer your question.

I think that in Russian families the most popular holidays are New Year and the birthdays of the members of the family. But there ... (be) a special holiday in our family, which I want to tell you about. It's **Victory** Day. My great-grandfather ... (**fight**) **for our country** in the Great Patriotic War¹. That's what we call World War II. He ... (be) a doctor. He ... (be) in Berlin in 1945. He ... (not like) to speak about war, but he often ... (remember) his friends and his hospital.

On 9th of May, we watch the military parade on TV. When my great-grandfather was alive, we...(go) to the square in front of the Bolshoi Theatre or to Victory Park to meet the **veterans**. There...(be) always a lot of flowers, smiles and tears.

My great-grandpa died two years ago. But, every Victory Day, my father and I ... (go) to Victory Park and ... (put) flowers on the monument to the heroes. In the

evening we ... (watch) the firework display in honour of my great-grandpa and his friends. I'm proud of my great-grandpa and I want to be a doctor, too.

Well, I think I... (answer) your question. Now you know that Victory Day is not only a great holiday for all Russian people, but also for my family.

And what are the most popular holidays in your family? Which holiday do you like most of all? How do you spend them?

Please write back soon.

Best wishes,

Maxim





LOOK AND LEARN!

a victory [ˈvɪktəri] — победа

to fight for one's country — сражаться за родину

a veteran ['veterən] — ветеран **in honour** ['onə] **of** — в честь

the Great Patriotic War — Великая Отечественная война

106 Say why Victory Day is a special holiday for Maxim. Answer his questions at the end of his letter.

WORD FOCUS

107 Read, translate and remember. not only ... but also — не только, но и ...

Christmas is one of the most popular holidays in Europe and America. — Christmas is one of the most popular holidays not only in Europe but also in America.

On 9th of May we celebrate Victory Day and my birthday. - On 9th of May we celebrate not only Victory Day but also my birthday.

108 Make new sentences using not only ... but also.

- 1. The favourite holidays in Maxim's family are New Year and Victory Day.
- 2. Maxim's great-grandpa told him about his friends and his hospital.
- 3. On Victory Day, they went to the square in front of the Bolshoi Theatre and Victory Park.
- 4. There are smiles and tears on Victory Day.
- 5. Maxim told Wendy about the most favourite holidays in Russia and a special family holiday.

109 Write a letter to Wendy. Tell her about your favourite holiday. Use Maxim's letter as a model.

110 Listen to the beginning of the dialogue between Rob and Ilya. Answer the questions.

- What is the other name of Guy Fawkes' Night?
- 2. What do the British do on Guy Fawkes' Night?

111 Read Rob's story about Guy Fawkes' Night and complete the following sentences.

Guy Fawkes was a real man. On 5th November 1605, Guy Fawkes and his friends put a bomb under the Houses of Parliament in London. But the guards found not only the bomb but also Guy Fawkes there. Later, the King's men cut off his head in the Tower of London.

Nowadays, on 5th November or the nearest Saturday night, people go to big organised fireworks shows or have their own parties. They usually make a big bonfire. On top of the bonfire is a 'guy' which is made from straw, old clothes and newspapers. That's the figure of Guy Fawkes.

They stand around the bonfire, set off fireworks and eat lots of nice bonfire food, like sausages and jacket potatoes¹. The history of Bonfire Night is sad, but nowadays people have a good time on the holiday.

- 1. The British celebrate Guy Fawkes' Night on
- 2. They set off fireworks and
- People also try bonfire food, like ...
- Despite its sad history now Bonfire Night is





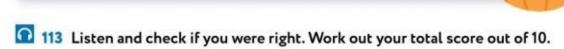
a bonfire ['bɒnˌfaɪə] — костёр to set off firework — запускать фейерверк

jacket potatoes — картошка в мундире

112 Work in pairs. Do the quiz.

- 1. When do British children get their Christmas presents? (1 point)
- 2. What gift does London get from the people of Norway? (2 points)
- 3. When do British people have Boxing Day? (2 points)
- 4. When do people get cards without signatures¹? (1 point)
- 5. When do children dress up as witches and ghosts? (1 point)
- 6. What vegetable can become a lantern? (1 point)
- 7. What other British holidays do you know? (2 points)





114 Choose one of the photographs. Imagine that you took this photograph some time ago. Tell your classmates about the photo. Answer the questions:

- 1. When did you take the photo?
- 2. Who are the people in the photo?
- 3. What are they doing?



115 Work in groups. Choose a holiday and propose an original way to celebrate it. Share your ideas with your classmates.

TEST YOURSELF

Do the exercises in your Workbook.

a signature [ˈsɪgnətʃə] — подпись

1 Read Oliver's story and fill in the gaps.

popular, short, Ocean, America, Russia, prefer, nature

I am from Canada. My country is situated in North It's a large country. Canada stretches from the Atlantic ... in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. We have long, cold winters and ..., hot summers. My country is famous for its beautiful ... and large lakes. Ice hockey is very ... in my country. I know that hockey is popular in ..., too. But as for me, I ... skating. Do you like skating?

2 Do Ex. 12 on p. 11 in written form.

3 Read Simon's answers and write the questions. Use the example.

Example: What is your name? — My name is Simon.

- 1. Where
 - I live in a small town in the central part of Canada.
- 2. When
 - My summer holidays begin in July.
- 3. Why ...?
 - I think everyone likes summer holidays. No homework and tests! And I can play football from morning till night.
- 4. What ...?
 - I'm very busy during my summer holidays. I play sports, go out with my friends, go hiking and have fun.
- How often ...?
 Every day. I'm a member of our local football team. And the team can't play without me.

6. Who ...?

 I go hiking with my friends from our Explorers' Club.

7. What places ...?

— I would like to go to all continents on the Earth. Especially to the places where the summer is warm and long!

4 Complete the sentences.

Use the verbs in the present continuous or present simple.

1. PLAY

- a) Come on, let's go to the sports ground! The boys ... football there.
- b) Alice usually ... tennis in the park every morning. I'm sure, you'll find her there.

2. WORK

- a) Fred ... hard because he's got a Literature test tomorrow.
- b) His older sister is a doctor. She ... in a hospital.

3. WRITE

- a) Andrew, I'd like to invite you to the café. — Sorry but I can't. I ... an essay. I'm afraid it'll take a lot of time to do it.
- b) My aunt doesn't use the Internet. She ... letters to her children every Sunday.

4. EAT (not)

- a) I ... soup for dinner because I don't like it.
- b) Where is the kitten? In the kitchen. He ... his Whiskas.

DO

- a) Where is Christie? She is upstairs.
 She ... her homework.
- b) Why ... I always ... the washing-up after dinner on Saturdays?

6. READ

- a) What is Paul doing? Paul ... an instruction for his new bike in the room.
- b) Jason is going to be a writer. That's why he ... a lot.

5 Complete the dialogues. Use the verbs in brackets in the present perfect or past simple.

- 1. − ... (you / ever / be) to Sweden?
 - Yes, I It's a beautiful country.
 - When ... (you / go) there?
 - A month ago.
- You look happy! What has happened to you?
 - You know that my bike was out of order. I ... (just / repair) it.
 - That's great. When ... (you / repair) it? Who ... (help) you?
 - I ... (finish) repairing it two hours ago. I ... (do) it myself. Now I can join our cycling trip.
- 3. I ... (go) to the new recreation centre last Saturday.
 - Really? I ... (not / be) there yet. Is it worth visiting?
 - Yes, sure. There are a lot of sports activities there.

6 Do Ex. 39 on p. 19 in written form.

7 Complete the text. Write three questions about the Curonian Spit¹.

meters, unique, reach, during, long

The Curonian Spit is situated between Russia and Lithuania. It is 98 km The fantastic combination of forests, beach and desert makes this place The Curonian Spit is home to the highest moving sand dunes² in Europe. Their average height is 35 Some of them ... a height of 60 meters. Between 10 and 20 million birds fly over the Spit ... spring and autumn migration. Most of them stop to have a rest on the Curonian Spit.





8 Translate from Russian into English.

- 1. чудеса природы
- 2. уникальный национальный парк
- 3. мощная река
- 4. исследовать подводный мир
- Ты посмотрел его фильм о поездке в Австралию? Ещё нет.
 - Фильм стоит посмотреть. Ты узнаешь много интересного (много интересных фактов) о континенте и его природе.
- Я узнал о Красноярских столбах недавно. Мне бы хотелось побывать в этом национальном парке и сфотографировать уникальные скалы.

the Curonian Spit — Куршская коса

² a dune [dju:n] — дюна

9 Think of a person in your family, your friend or your neighbor.Describe him or her using the following:

- 1. I am going to describe my
- 2. He / she is ... (and)
- 3. He / she has got ... hair and his / her eyes are
- 4. He / she is ... (give her / his characteristics).
- He / she likes

10 a) Read and complete the text with the words from the box.

grandparents, elder, son, niece, uncle

The Taylors are Melissa's and Ilya's hosts. They've got a ... and two daughters.

Their ... daughter is married. She has got a little daughter.

Roy is 11. But he is already an The daughter of his eldest sister is his

Mrs Taylor and Mr Taylor are the ... of this little girl.

b) Write four questions about the Taylors.

- 1. ...? Three: a son and a daughter.
- 2. ...? Eleven.
- 3. ...? Yes, he is. And I think he is a good uncle.
- 4. ...? Yes, a granddaughter.

11 Complete the table. Use Ex. 81 on p. 31.

	Cities and big towns	Countryside
Advantages		
Disadvantages		

12 Complete the sentences with the compound words from Ex. 88–89 on p. 33.

Example: Where is Helen? — She went to the *newsagent's* to buy a magazine.

- What are you doing? I am making a ... for dinner. I've got a new recipe.
- Reading is his hobby, isn't it? Let's go to the ... and buy an interesting book about famous travellers for him.
- I'm tired. Let's have a cup of coffee in this lovely
- Little kids like ..., don't they?
- His aunt and uncle are painters. They live in the ... and rarely come to the city.
- What does his cousin do? He is a

13 Join the two sentences to make one. Use who or which.

- I live in a nice town. It is situated not far from London.
- My family isn't big: my parents, my elder brother and I. My brother is twenty.
- We live in a semi-detached house. It stands not far from the town centre.
- I often meet this strange old woman. She lives next to the shop.
- We have a back garden and a front garden. The front garden is full of colourful flowers.
- I like to spend my time in the back garden. The back garden is bigger than the front garden.

14 Translate from Russian into English.

- 1. поздравлять друзей
- 2. болтать друг с другом
- 3. играть в настольные игры
- 4. традиционный подарок
- 5. приглашать гостей
- 6. в честь победы
- Ты уже отправил поздравительную открытку бабушке? — Да. Я отправил её вчера.
- Что вы собираетесь делать 1 мая? Мы пойдём на пикник. Обычно 1 мая тепло и солнечно. А вы хотите пойти с нами? — Да, с удовольствием.
- На будущей неделе у Алисы день рождения. Она пригласила много гостей. Поэтому вечеринка будет на лужайке перед домом. Друзья будут поздравлять Алису, играть в настольные игры и болтать друг с другом.

15 Make the questions for the following answers.

Example: When do we celebrate Mother's Day in Russia? — In Russia we celebrate Mother's Day in November.

- 1. Why ...?
 - British people celebrate Bonfire Night on 5th November because guards found a bomb and Guy Fawkes under the Houses of Parliament on that day.
- 2. What ...?
 - People decorate their rooms and cook a special dinner on New Year's Eve.
- 3. Who ...?
 - On the 8th of March we congratulate not only our grannies and mothers but also all the women and girls.
- 4. How long ...?
 - Our winter holidays last for 7 days.
 From 1st January till 7th January.
- 5. What holiday ...?
 - Independence Day is in June.

KEY VOCABULARY Verbs: Expressions and word combinations: Nouns: cycle as ... as (not so ... as) bonfire be located cliff fight countryside explore block of flats wear (glasses) browse the Internet cousin feel at home cycling Adjectives: grandchildren fight for one's country amazing in honour of granddaughter detached grandparents membership form good-looking grandson much more handsome explorer not only ..., but also ... peaceful fireworks on the one hand ..., on the other hand ... pleasant round the world host powerful set off fireworks husband unique jogging wonders of nature straight nephew wavy niece valley veteran victory waterfall

wife

PROGRESS CHECK

PART I

LISTENING

Послушайте три рассказа людей, которые любят путешествовать.
В задании 1 установите соответствие между рассказами и видами путешествий: к каждому рассказу подберите соответствующий вид путешествия. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

1

- My hiking holiday
- A cycling accident¹
- 3. A comfortable journey

Speaker	Speaker A	Speaker B	Speaker C
Travel			

Послушайте разговор двух друзей, Джейн и Тома. В заданиях 2−4 закончите предложения, выбрав один вариант из трёх предложенных. Обведите соответствующую букву. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- 2 Jane and Tom are talking...
- a) in a shop.
- b) at an airport.
- c) in the classroom.
- 3 Tom enjoys reading about ...
- a) animals.
- b) travelling.
- c) sports.
- 4 Tom's favourite school subject is ...
- a) Maths.
- b) French.
- c) History.

Points:		16
Points:	\Box	10

¹ an accident [ˈæksɪdənt] — несчастный случай

READING

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 5-12.

Oxford Great Britain 15th September

Dear Kate,

It was very nice to get some news from you. I'm glad that you are on holiday in India and are enjoying your trip so much. The photos you've sent me are wonderful. India is a very interesting and unusual country and I've always wanted to visit it. Unfortunately, I can't go anywhere now. I've broken my leg and have to stay at home for a while. The main entertainment for me at the moment is reading.

Now I'm reading a book about Mel Fisher. Have you ever heard of him? He was an explorer and a treasure hunter¹. His story sounds like a fairy tale, but it's a real story about a man who lived in the USA in the 20th century.

When Mel Fisher was a boy, his favourite book was 'Treasure Island'. He dreamed about travelling round the world, exciting adventures and treasure.

When Mel grew up, he didn't forget about his dream. It took him 16 years of hard work. He looked for the treasure from the *Nuestra Senora de Atocha* and the *Santa Margarita*. They were Spanish ships which had sunk² in 1662, near Florida. Every day Mel said, 'Today is the day!' But only in 1985 Mel and his team found 40 tons of silver and gold. There were Spanish coins, gold bars, wonderful decorations, royal plates and dishes and other historical things. It was a great victory for Mel and all his family — his wife and his five children shared his interest in treasure hunting and helped him a lot.

Mel gave part of his treasure to a museum which was renamed the Mel Fisher Maritime Museum. Now this museum in Florida is very popular with children and teenagers who like stories about pirates and their treasure.

Later Mel Fisher found some more ships, which were full of different historical works of art and so he has become a famous person. Nobody else has found so many fantastic and valuable things.

Would you like to find treasure? What would you do with the treasure you found? I would like to take part in an expedition of treasure hunters. I also want to visit the Mel Fisher Maritime Museum one day. And what about you?

Write back soon.

I'm looking forward to your news and new photos.

Best wishes,

Nick

a treasure hunter — охотник за сокровищами

had sunk — затонули

В заданиях 5—12 определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (True), а какие не соответствуют (False). Обведите соответствующую букву.

5	Nick	is	trave	lling	in	India	now.
---	------	----	-------	-------	----	-------	------

- a) True
- b) False
- 6 Mel Fisher is the name of a real person.
- a) True
- b) False
- 7 When Mel Fisher was a boy, he dreamed of sea adventures.
- a) True
- b) False
- 8 Mel Fisher travelled by the Santa Margarita.
- a) True
- b) False
- 9 Mel Fisher managed to find the treasure very quickly.
- a) True
- b) False
- 10 Mel Fisher had a large family.
- a) True
- b) False
- 11 The Mel Fisher Maritime Museum was closed years ago.
- a) True
- b) False
- 12 In 1985 Mel Fisher stopped looking for more treasure.
- a) True
- b) False

Points:		18
Points.	-	10

WRITING

Заполните анкету члена клуба путешественников.

Explorers' Club. Membership form		
Name		
Surname		
13 Age		
14 Country		
15 Languages you speak		
16 Hobbies		
17 Favourite subjects		
18 Countries you would like to visit		

Points:		16
romits.	_	/ 0

20—18	17—14	13—10	< 10
Very good!	Good!	Not bad!	Try again!

PART II

SPEAKING

19 Выберите один из диалогов и разыграйте его со своим одноклассником.

Dialogue 1

Situation: Your family and your friend's family are travelling by train to another city. You are sitting next to your friend and you are chatting about travelling.

Student 1 I enjoy travelling. It doesn't matter much if it's by train, by plane, or by bus. / I like travelling by train, by plane and by bus. · Ask your friend whether he / she likes travelling. · Answer the question. · Ask where your friend would like to go on holiday. Answer the questions. Suggest having a hiking holiday in the summer. React to your friend's 'yes' or 'no'. (Say that you are glad that he / she will join the hiking party or that you are sorry he / she won't.)

Student 2
Answer the question. Say that you also enjoy cycling. Ask your friend whether he / she has ever taken part in a cycling trip.
Answer the question. Find out what places of interest he / she would like to see and why.
Agree or disagree with your friend's suggestion. Explain why you would like to take part in the hiking trip or why you do not want to take part in it.

station. Let's ask our mums to buy

us some ice cream.

Dialogue 2

Student 1

- Ask your classmate:
- whether he / she likes travelling;
- where he / she has been to;
- what kind of travel he / she prefers
 (by car / hiking / sightseeing / etc.)
 and why;
- · Answer his / her questions.

(You begin the conversation.)

Student 2

- · Answer your classmate's question.
- Ask him / her:
- whether he / she has ever taken part in a cycling trip;
- whether he / she would like to take part in a cycling trip;
- what kind of travelling he / she prefers (by car / hiking / sightseeing / etc.) and why.

20 Выберите одну из карточек. Дайте устный ответ.

Card 1

Give a talk about a place of interest in your country. Say:

- · where it is situated;
- · what kind of place it is;
- · what tourists can see there.

Card 2

Give a talk about **one of your trips**. Say:

- · where you went;
- · what you did there;
- whether you enjoyed your trip or not and why.

Project

'The Wonders of Nature'

Read the instructions and do the project in your Workbook.

2 let's spend time together

SECTION 1

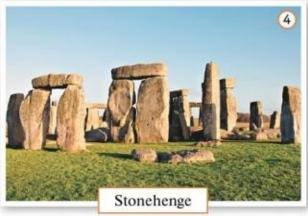
Happy Weekends

1 Look at the pictures. Match the places with their descriptions.









- a) A group of very large, tall stones which are arranged in big circles.
- b) The oldest zoological gardens where you can see a lot of animals, birds, fish and insects.
- c) A place where you can go on rides or play games for prizes.
- d) A theatre where you can watch films.

2 Listen and choose the correct ending.

On Sunday the Taylors and their guests are going to ...

- 1. the cinema.
- 2. London Zoo.
- 3. the funfair.
- 3 Imagine that you are the Taylors' guest. Say how you would like to spend your weekend. Explain why.

Use: a zoo, a funfair, a cinema, a theatre, a museum, an exhibition, stay at home, read a book about Britain, listen to music, play board games with my hosts, see a new film (performance), go for a walk, do sport, go on rides, go shopping, buy souvenirs, travel on the Thames, visit an art gallery, etc.

Example: I'd like to go to London Zoo. I can *not only* take photos of the animals *but also* ride a pony.

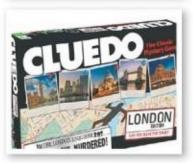
4 Read Liza's diary. Arrange the paragraphs in the correct order and number them from 1 to 6.

1	Friday is my favourite day of the week because that's when the weekend starts. Our guests from the Explorers' Club are staying with us this weekend and we
	wanted them to enjoy their time here. We have decided to go to Stonehenge on Saturday and to visit London Zoo on Sunday.
	After the film, we walked a little in Regent's Park. But it started raining and we had to return home.
	On Friday afternoon we went to the cinema. We chose the famous Odeon cinema where a new American comedy was on. It was an amazing film and we laughed till we cried.
	After dinner we decided to have a game night and played one of our favourite board games. Melissa and Ilya were happy to join us. Dad is good at Scrabble, but Roy prefers Cluedo. He thinks it's fun to find who the killer is. But this night we chose Monopoly because Melissa and Ilya could play this game, too. So Roy joined us.
	After that we had to look for Tom, my cat. Half an hour later Roy found the naughty cat in the washing machine. Tom was sleeping there. We were very tired and fell asleep at once because we had to get up early in the morning.
	We enjoyed the game and played till 11.00 pm. Ilya was the winner. He was lucky and won everybody's money. I wasn't as lucky as Ilya.
	LOOK AND LEARN!

to be lucky — быть удачливым

5 a) Look at the pictures. Read the names of the board games and match them with their rules.













Board games: Chess [tʃes], Monopoly [məˈnɒpəli], Scrabble [ˈskræbl], Cluedo [ˈklu:dəʊ], Lotto [ˈlɒtəʊ], Draughts [drɑ:fts]

- a) Match the numbers on the card with the numbers chosen by chance from a container.
- b) Buy streets, houses and hotels using toy money.
- c) Get the other player's King into a position where it cannot move.
- d) Take the other player's draughts or make it impossible for them to move.
- e) Make words from separate letters.
- f) Find out who the killer is.
- b) Do you play any of these board games? Which board game would you like to learn to play? Do you play any other board games?

GRAMMAR FOCUS: MODAL VERBS

6 Read, translate and remember.

We use must or have to to say that something is necessary to do.

I must (должен) go to school every day from Monday to Friday.

Every driver must (должен) know traffic regulations.

Granny has to (должна, ей нужно) see the doctor.

We don't use **must** in the past or future simple. We use it only in the present simple.

I must do my homework.

They must inform the Head Teacher about the school meeting.

We can use **have to** in the present, past and future simple.

My parents and I have to visit my granny this weekend.

Nick doesn't have to finish the project today. He has to finish it by Friday.

They had to get up early because they went to Stonehenge.

Mrs Green didn't have to cook dinner. The family had their dinner at the café.

What time will you have to leave the house? — At 5 am. We'll have to be at the airport at 7 am.

7 Say what you have to do and don't have to do at school.

Use: bring textbooks to school, write poems and stories, write tests every lesson, read textbooks, answer the teacher's questions in the lessons, take exams every year, learn German (Chinese), do homework, read newspapers and magazines, take photos, wear a school uniform, miss lessons, come on time, etc.

Example: I have to wear a school uniform. I don't have to go to school on Sundays.

8 Listen and say what Liza had to do instead of Roy yesterday.



9 Listen to the dialogue again and say who (Liza or Roy) has to:

- a) take out the rubbish;
- b) feed the pets;
- c) go shopping;
- d) set the table;
- e) put the dirty plates in the dishwasher;
- f) clean the house;
- g) help mother in the garden;
- h) help dad with the car;
- i) water the flowers.

10 Say what you have to do at home. Use the phrases from Ex. 9.

11 Complete the sentences.
Use don't have to and doesn't have to and the words from the box.

take, buy, go, do, feed, water, get up

Example: I have already given my cat some tasty cat food. — Sandra, you don't have to feed the cat.

- The boys ... their homework for tomorrow. They are going on the excursion tomorrow.
- Liza ... the plants. Her brother watered them early in the morning.
- Jim ... shopping. His mum has already bought cakes for the party.
- My sisters ... early in the morning. Their lessons begin at 1 pm.
- The student ... any exams this year. He'll have them next year.
- My granny ... any fruit and vegetables. She has grown a lot of them in her garden.

GRAMMAR FOCUS: HAVE TO OR MUST

12 Read, translate and remember.

We use **have to** (not **must**), when we talk about rules:

People and cars **have to stop** when the traffic lights are red.

You have to drive on the left in England.

Students **don't have to** go to school on holidays.

13 Match the sentences. Add must or have to. Read the sentences.

- 1. I've broken my mum's cup.
- 2. You've got a temperature.
- 3. Tell Andrew to hurry up.
- 4. Don't forget to take a black pen.
- 5. I want to speak to Ann.
- a) He ... get to school on time.
- b) She ... tell lies.
- c) You ... tell her the truth.
- d) You ... stay in bed.
- e) You ... use a special pen in your exam.

14 Choose a weekend activity (hiking, cycling, sightseeing, travelling by car, etc.) and write what you have to do.

Example: If you go hiking, you *have to* take a tent and warm clothes with you.

15 Work in pairs. Look at these signs. Discuss what they mean and where you can see them.

Example: Sign 6 means that you have to push the door. You can see this sign in a shopping centre.



Entrance 5 £









16 Listen and check if you were right.

WORD FOCUS

17 Read and use these word combinations in your own sentences. have dinner / a party / a lesson / an exam / a test a good time / a good trip a sweet tooth / a rest a niece / a cousin / a pet a garden / a room / a uniform a cold / a sore throat / a runny nose have to take care of your pets / young sister or brother go to school when you are six

18 Complete the dialogues. Use have and have to in the correct form.

1 Monica: Mum, are we going to ... dinner? I'm very hungry. It was a busy day

at school and I ... (not) lunch.

Mum: Right now! As soon as you wash your hands and set the table.

2 Mum: Why are you still in bed, Rob? You ... get up half an hour ago. You'll

be late for school.

Rob: Oh, Mum, I don't feel well. I ... a sore throat and a terrible

headache.

Mum: Oh, dear! You ... stay in bed. I'll send for the doctor.

Alice: Tomorrow is Susan's birthday. But I ... (not) buy a present for her yet.

Ben: Well, what about a big box of chocolates. Susan ... a sweet tooth.

I'm sure, she'll be really happy to get that as a present.

(4) Diana: Granny, I ... (not) any homework for Thursday. Can I go to

the cinema with my friends?

Granny: OK. ... a good time. But you ... come back at 8.

Diana: All right.

(5) David: ... you ... any special rules at school?

Clara: Nothing special. We ... respect others, wear a school uniform, do our

homework and not be late for school.

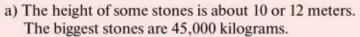
🔯 19 Work in pairs.

- a) Ask and answer the questions.
- 1. Have you got a pet?
- 2. Have you got a sister or a brother?
- 3. Do you have to help your parents about the house?
- 4. Do you have to take care of your pet?
- 5. Have you got a sweet tooth?

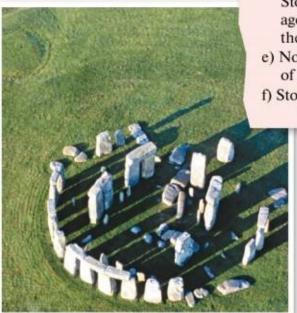
- 6. Have you got ...?
- 7. Do you have ...?
- 8. Do you have to ...?
- Have you ever ...?
- b) Have you learnt anything new about your classmate? Share your findings if he / she doesn't object to it.

20 Read and match the questions and the answers.

- 1. What is Stonehenge famous for?
- 2. Are the stones of Stonehenge really big?
- 3. When was Stonehenge built?
- 4. Who built Stonehenge?
- 5. What was Stonehenge built for?
- 6. What is Stonehenge now?

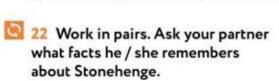


- b) They used it for a calendar. The sun and the huge stones helped them to know the start of months and seasons.
 - But there is also another theory which says that people used Stonehenge for religious ceremonies.
- c) Thousands of tourists come to Stonehenge every year, especially in summer.
- d) It's difficult to say. There are many legends and suggestions. Some people think that Druids built Stonehenge. Druids were priests in Britain many years ago. But we don't know how they managed to bring the huge stones from Wales, over 200 kilometres away.
- Nobody knows. Scientists think that the oldest part of Stonehenge is 5,000 years old.
- f) Stonehenge is one of Europe's biggest stone circles.

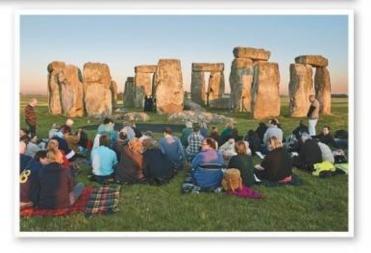


21 Say if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

- Stonehenge is a typical English town which is 5,000 years old.
- The stones of the circle are huge and heavy.
- There are many legends about the builders of the Stonehenge.
- The stone circles was a calendar for Druids in ancient times.
- Tourists are afraid to visit Stonehenge.



Use: Where ...? What ...? Who ...? Why ...? How old ...?



0 2

23 Work in groups.

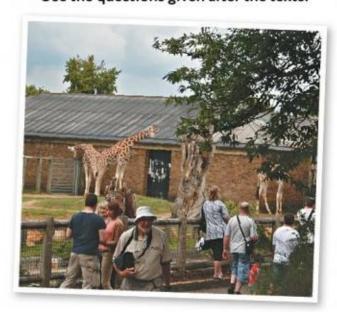
- a) Find the information about the similar huge stones in Russia or in any other part of the world. Use the Internet.
 - b) Write a report. Answer the question:
 - 1. Where can we see the stones?
 - 2. What do they look like?
 - 3. Can scientists say who built the stone monument?
 - 4. What are the theories about how people used it in the past?
 - c) Share the information with your classmates.

24 Listen and say where Liza and Roy took their guests.

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

- 25 a) Listen, repeat and read.
 - [ei] place, great, endangered, nature, remain
 - [æ] animal, Africa, camel, fact, attraction
 - [ai] lion, tiger, paradise, wildlife, ride, reptile
 - [ea] various, area, rare, bear
 - [i:] see, species, Regent's Park, seal, secret
 - [p] popular, swan, want, watch, dolphin, pond
 - [e] penguin, elephant, connected, plenty of, except
 - b) Choose and read aloud the names of the animals.

26 Work in pairs. Read the two texts. Ask your partner questions about the zoo which he /she has read about. Use the questions given after the texts.



London Zoo

If you come to the capital of England, visit London Zoo. It's one of the oldest zoos in the world. Some exotic animals first arrived to Britain in the 13th century as a present to King Henry III. They were leopards and elephants. The animals lived in the Tower of London in a special place. Later the king of Norway presented a polar bear to Henry III. They say the bear liked to go fishing in the Thames at the end of a long rope¹.

Five hundred years passed. And on 27th April 1828 London Zoo was opened. It is situated in the heart of London, in Regent's Park. **Although** the Zoo is located in the middle of the city, it still has plenty of animals to see including lions, camels, giraffes, penguins, tigers, monkeys and elephants. In fact, there are 750 different kinds of animals in London Zoo. It is one of the largest collections of animals in the UK.



а rope [rəup] — верёвка

The Zoo is divided into many different areas, which are great fun to explore. The most popular attractions are *Meet the Monkeys, Butterfly Paradise* and *Into Africa*. Children can also take part in fun activities, see the performances, ride the animals and visit interesting exhibitions.

London Zoo is open all the year round except 25th December. Whatever the time of the year or weather, there is always something to see and do at London Zoo.

LOOK AND LEARN!

although [ɔ:l'ðəu] — несмотря на

Moscow Zoo

Moscow Zoo was founded in 1864 and from the first days the Zoo became extremely popular with children and adults. They say that for more than 150 years, the Zoo has remained open. Even in 1941, during the war year, it had one million visitors.

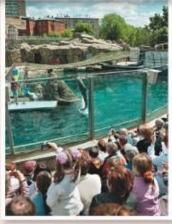
Moscow Zoo is one of the largest zoos in the world. Nowadays more than 7,000 kinds of animals live in the Zoo. Some of them are endangered species.

The Zoo is situated in the centre of the Russian capital. The Zoo consists of two parts (the Old and the New), which are connected by a bridge over the street. Everyone can enjoy watching swans, pelicans and other lovely birds in the ponds, plenty of **rare** animals from all over the world and exotic reptiles. There is also the *Bird House*, *Night World* and others.

In Moscow Zoo you can walk around and watch the **wildlife**, see the dolphin show and take part in **various** activities and festivals. There are also clubs for children and teenagers. The Zoo is free for children.

Moscow Zoo is open all the year round every day except Mondays.





1. When was the Zoo opened?

- 2. Where is the Zoo situated?
- 3. How many animals live there?
- 4. What else besides watching animals can people do in the Zoo?
- 5. When can people visit the Zoo?

27 Find the words or word combinations in the texts which have a similar meaning to the following.



LOOK AND LEARN!

endangered [m'deinʤəd] — находящийся под угрозой вымирания species ['spi:ʃi:z] — виды живых существ rare [reə] — редкий wildlife ['waildlaif] — живая природа various ['veəriəs] — различный

28 Complete these sentences using the information from the texts in Ex. 26.

- Londoners and tourists who ... can visit London Zoo any time.
- The first exotic animals which ... lived in the Tower of London.
- Tourists can visit London Zoo which
- 4. There are two parts in Moscow Zoo which
- Moscow Zoo which ... children has various fun activities for its young visitors.
- In Moscow Zoo children and their parents can enjoy swans and pelicans which

- 29 If you have ever been to the zoo, tell your classmates about your visit there.Say:
- a) which zoo you visited (Moscow Zoo / Vladivostok Zoo / etc.);
- b) where it is situated (in the centre of the town / far from the centre of the town);
- c) what the zoo is like (big / green / clean; has a pond / has attractions / etc.);
- d) what animals and birds you saw there;
- e) what you did there (watch the animals / take part in fun activities / walk / visit the exhibition / etc.);
- f) if you enjoyed your visit to the zoo.
- 30 Work in pairs. Answer the questions from children's letters. Explain why people can't do certain things.
 - 1 What kinds of animals can we see in your zoo?
 - What else can I do in the zoo besides watching animals?
- ② Can I take my dog to the zoo?
- 4 Can I take photos of the endangered animals?
- (5) Can I visit the zoo at night?
 - 6 Can I feed the animals in the zoo? What kind of food can I take with me?
 - (7) Can I ride an elephant or a camel in the zoo?
 - 8 Can I take any of the baby animals home with me?

31 a) Look at the following signs. Explain what they mean.

Use: put your hands into the cages, touch / feed the animals, tease the animals, throw litter, take your pet to the zoo, walk / sit on the grass, share your food with animals, etc.

Example: The sign No ices means that we can't eat an ice cream in the zoo.



No swimming here!



No dogs!



No smoking!



No flash!



Please do not feed the animals!



No fishing!



No ices!



Please keep off the grass!

b) What other signs can you see in the zoo and in other public places?

WORD FOCUS

32 a) Read, translate and remember.

to save — to save endangered animals; SOS (Save our souls)

to join — to join a society / club / organisation; join your classmates; Join me later!

world — round-the-world tour; all over the world; the natural world

kind — a kind old lady; all kinds of things; 300 kinds of flowers

 b) Use some of the phrases in your own sentences.



1. The Secret Life of a Wildlife Park

2. Latest Park's News

3. Whipsnade Is a Must to Visit!

Welcome to Whipsnade Park!



There are a lot of places to learn more about wild animals apart from zoos. A safari park or a wildlife park is a zoo-like tourist attraction where visitors can drive in their own or special cars and watch animals. The main attractions are usually large animals from Africa such as giraffes, lions, elephants and zebras.

The main difference between a zoo and a safari or wildlife park is that in zoos it is the animals that are in cages¹ while the humans are free to walk around. In safari parks it is the people who are in 'cages' (in cars!) while the animals are free to move around. Of course, the animals do not have complete freedom. But in some wildlife parks, such as Whipsnade, some of the animals are able to mix freely with the visitors. It's one of the world's top ten wildparks.

If you like nature and animals, your visit to Whipsnade Wildlife Park will be very enjoyable. At Whipsnade you can learn and understand more about the lives of endangered animals and how to save them. Many scientists work here; they study the effects that human activities have on the **natural world**.

At the children's farm you can get closer to farm animals and in the wolf wood you'll have a good view of the wolves.

At a set time each day, the keepers of the Park introduce animals around the Park for visitors to learn more about them and you can ask any questions about them. But don't bring along your own dog or other pets into the Park.



LOOK AND LEARN!

a wildlife park — парк диких животных natural world — природный мир

а саде [кеідз] — клетка

34 Answer the following questions.

- 1. Why do people open zoos in cities?
- 2. What is the difference between a zoo and a wildlife park / a safari park?
- 3. Where do animals have a better place to live and why?
- 4. What can you learn about animals in zoos and wildlife parks?
- 5. Why do the rules of the park say that you can't take your pets with you?

35 Imagine that you are the director of a zoo / a wildlife park. Say what you would do as the director.

Use: feed the animals well, buy exotic and rare animals, move the zoo to the country, take away cages, make a nice pond with clean water in the centre of the zoo / the wildlife park, arrange balloon trips for animal watching, have a dolphin show, close the zoo, etc.

Example: If I were the director of the zoo, I would buy another giraffe for my zoo. Our giraffe needs a friend.



36 Listen and complete the poem. Read it aloud. Learn the poem by heart.

My Dream (G. Brown)

I love all ... of animals Dogs and cats and I love all ... of animals, Despite their ... habits.

If I had tons of ...,
D'you know what I would do?
I would ... lots of animals
And have my own

But ... wouldn't be in cages, They would be free to ... around. And there's one thing they would ... And that is safe and sound¹.

37 Look and describe the picture.

- 1. Who can you see in the picture?
- 2. Why are the children there?
- 3. What are they wearing?
- 4. What are they doing?
- 5. Would you like to join the children?



¹ safe and sound — живы и здоровы

38 Work in groups. Discuss the following questions. Give your reasons.

What do you think is better for animals:

- a) to live in zoos?
- b) to live in wild animal parks?
- c) to live in the wild (на воле)?

39 Read and say what you can do to help save endangered animals.

Growing cities and the need for more food for people take us closer to a world without animals. There are plenty of endangered animals all over the world. Nowadays, thanks to national parks, zoos and aquariums, people have managed to save some endangered animals.

There are many things a person can do every day to help save the lives of endangered and rare animals. One of the most important things we can do is **to protect** their natural habitat¹. **Cutting down trees** is very **harmful** for wildlife. So plant more trees and flowers in your area. This will attract native birds and animals.

You can also feed birds in winter by giving them some seeds. Russian winters are cold and the birds suffer from hunger. Put bird houses all around your home and in parks. This will help the birds to survive in wintertime.



LOOK AND LEARN!

to protect [prəˈtekt] — защищать to cut down (trees) — вырубать (деревья) harmful [ˈhɑːmfl] — вредный

Write an essay about the giant panda. Use the questions and the notes as a guide. Find information on the Internet.



Where does it live?	in China; recently the panda — the emblem of the country; WWF's ² symbol since 1961
What does it look like?	white; large, black patches around the eyes, over the ears, and across the body
What does it eat?	bamboo (can eat 18—38 kg bamboo a day); in the zoos — honey, eggs, fish, oranges, bananas
What else do you know about the animal?	good tree climbers
Why is the panda an endangered animal?	cutting down bamboo forests

TEST YOURSELF

Do the exercises in your Workbook.

¹ natural habitat — естественная среда обитания

² WWF — the World Wildlife Fund

41 Listen to Liza and Ilya and complete the sentences.



- British children start to go to school when they are ...
 - a) 5.
- b) 6.
- c) 7.
- The school year in British schools lasts from September till ...
 - a) May.
- b) June.
- c) July.
- In British schools the Christmas holidays are ... Easter holidays.
 - a) shorter than
 - b) longer than
 - c) the same as
- 4. Most British schoolchildren ...
 - a) don't wear a school uniform.
 - b) have to wear a school uniform.
 - c) wear a school uniform if they want.
- 42 Listen to Liza and Ilya again. Say what is the same and what is different about Russian and British schools. Follow the plan.
 - The age children start studying.
 - 2. The school year.
 - School holidays.
 - 4. A school uniform.
 - School subjects.

GRAMMAR FOCUS: MODAL VERBS IN NEGATIVE FORM

43 Read, translate and remember.

Mustn't means 'Don't do this. It's forbidden1':

You **mustn't** cross the street when the traffic lights are red.

You **mustn't use** mobile phones on a plane.

Can't means 'Don't do this. You are not allowed to do this²':

You **can't play** computer games now. You have to do your homework.

Needn't means 'It is not necessary':

You **needn't** rewrite your Maths test. You have got a good mark for it.

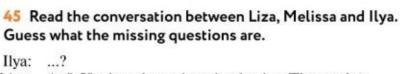
It's forbidden. — Это запрешено.

You are not allowed to do this. — Вам не разрешается делать это.

Work in pairs. Discuss the following points using the phrases from the box.

- What you have to do at school.
- What you can't do at school.
- What you can do at school (if you want).
- What you needn't do at school (if you don't want).

wear a school uniform, be late for school, use a dictionary, clean the blackboard, have breakfast (lunch), join a school club, answer the teacher's questions, follow grammar rules, ask questions, learn poems by heart, talk loudly in the lessons, write tests, learn English, learn my second foreign language, do my homework, stay after lessons, study Maths, work in pairs, miss lessons, get on well with my classmates, use computers in the lessons, listen to the teacher, do a project, use mobile phones in the lessons



Liza: At 8.50 when the registration begins. The teacher marks down whether the student is at school or not in a special book. The teacher tells us about our school day and any special events that will take place that day or that week. Then we have the first lesson, which lasts an hour.

Melissa: ...?

> No. I have lessons in different rooms and Liza:

places around the school.

Melissa:

No, different teachers teach us different subjects. Liza:



Ilya: ...?

Liza: Parents and pupils in **primary** schools (5—11 years) always address teachers by their surname, for example Mr, Mrs or Miss Clarke. But in **secondary** schools (11—16 years), we usually address the teachers as Miss or Sir.

Melissa: ...?

Liza: Yes, sure. My mother gives me a packed lunch to take to school. And I have my lunch after the fourth period at 1.30 pm, when we have a 40-minute lunch break. Sometimes I buy lunch from the **canteen**.

Ilya: ...?

Liza: Three times a week I have after-school clubs.

There are lots of different clubs which you can
go to at lunchtime or after school: dance,
tennis, cooking, music and chess. I joined
the Photography Club last year. I am also a
member of the Drama Club which performs
a play at the end of each year.



Melissa: ...?

Liza: We performed 'Treasure Island' based on the Robert Louis Stevenson novel. Believe it or not, I played the part of Ben Gunn. We also composed a couple of songs for it with the help of our drama teacher. It was a great success.

Ilya: ...?

Liza: The school has very good sports facilities: tennis courts, a big gym and a large sports field where students play football. Roy spends almost every afternoon there.

Ilya: ...?

Liza: We have different school events: school trips, music concerts, Maths week, Science week, festivals, etc. I like to travel, so school trips are my favourite school events. During the holidays, we go camping in Scotland. It's really a great adventure! As for Roy, he prefers Sports Day where we take part in lots of different sports competitions.

LOOK AND LEARN!

an event [ɪ'vent] — событие primary ['praɪm,əri] — начальный secondary ['sekəndəri] — средний

a canteen [kæn'ti:n] — столовая to be a success [sək'ses] — иметь успех sports facilities — спортивные объекты

- 46 Listen to Melissa's and Ilya's questions and check if you were right. Answer their questions.
- Work in pairs. Prepare a story about your school. Share your story with your classmates. Choose the best one. Say:
- a) how many lessons you have every day.
- b) which day is the most difficult and why.
- c) how many subjects you study and what they are.
- d) whether you like school food or not.
- e) what school clubs are the most popular in your school.

48 Listen to the dialogues and complete them.



Dialogue A

- A: Sorry, ... I come in?
- B: Come in and sit down. Don't waste time, please. Open your Student's Book on page 40.



Dialogue C

- A: ... I help you?
- B: Yes, please. I need a present for my grandma. ... you recommend me anything?



Dialogue E

- A: Granny, ... I have a little more cake, please?
- B: Yes, of course. Help yourself.



Dialogue B

- A: I've left my ruler at home. ... I borrow vour ruler?
- B: Yes, of course. Here you are.



Dialogue D

- A: Mum, ... I go to the cinema with Jack?
- B: Yes, of course. Remember that you have to be back at 7.30 pm.

Work in pairs. Act the dialogues out.

GRAMMAR FOCUS: MODAL VERBS (REQUESTS)

50 Read, translate and remember.

When we ask people to do something for us, we can use:

Can you give me a pen?

Can I have a cup of tea, please?

Can you close the door, Roy?

Could you tell me how to get to the nearest bus station?

May I go out, Ms Clarke? (in the lesson)



🐚 51 Work in pairs. Make up your own dialogues.

Use: have a look at your homework, borrow your rubber / pencil / Student's Book, use your mobile phone / computer, ask you a question, join your group, help me with the test / my homework.

A: May I ...? Can I / you ...? Could you ...? Well, all right. B: Yes, of course. I'm afraid, you can't. Sure. / I'm not sure you can.

52 Complete the text with have to, can, could, may, can't, needn't.

Ms Clarke is a primary school teacher. She is telling her students about some school rules, which they have to follow.

School Rules

- 1. You ... listen to your teacher and carry out your teacher's orders.
- You ... walk or run in the classroom.
- 3. If you want to ask something, raise your hand and ask, '... I go out, please?' or '... you give me a book, Ms Clarke?'
- 4. You ... use your mobile phones in the lessons, but you ... phone your parents during the break.
- 5. There are lots of interesting books in the classroom and you ... read them during the breaks and after the lessons.
- 6. You ... bring your Student's Book to school, we have extra copies in the classroom.
- 7. You ... leave the classroom after the bell, with my permission¹.
- 8. Don't forget that you ... wear your a school uniform at school.



53 Work in groups. Read the fact file about British schools. Give similar facts about Russian schools. Say what British and Russian schools have in common.

	British schools	Russian schools
Age of students	Primary school is for children who are 5—11 years old. Secondary school is for children who are 11—16 (or 18) years old.	
Subjects	At primary school: English, Maths, Science, History, Geography, Art and Design, Music, Information Technology (I.T.), foreign languages, Physical Education (P.E.). At secondary school: the same subjects as in primary school plus Citizenship ² and some other subjects.	
School uniform	In most primary and secondary schools, students have to wear a school uniform.	
Clubs and sports facilities	Most British schools provide lots of activities after lessons. They also have good sports facilities for playing football, tennis, basketball, etc.	

permission [pəˈmɪʃn] — разрешение

Citizenship ['sɪtɪzənʃɪр] — Граждановедение

54 a) Read Ronald's story. Say what was strange about the new boy.

This year we have a new Maths teacher and a new student, Steve, in our local school. Maths has never been our favourite school subject. But the new student had real problems with Maths and was the champion in asking questions in Maths lessons. At first the new Maths teacher tried to explain Maths rules to him in different ways, but it was useless. Steve always said something stupid. Like one plus two was five, or six times three was fifteen. Before Steve arrived, Maths lessons had been the most boring of all. Now they were great fun. Encouraged by the new teacher, my classmates listened to Steve's answers and tried to correct his mistakes. We all wanted to be the first to find mistakes, and then think up the most original ways to explain them. To do this we used different things: oranges, lemons, books, pencils. ... Steve listened to us attentively and was always friendly and polite.

However, I was sure that the situation in Maths lessons made him feel unhappy. So, one day after school, I decided to **follow** Steve on his way home. I was sure I could find something nice to say to cheer him up if he needed it.

So I followed him. At first, Steve walked to a local park. There he sat down on the

bench and waited for a while², until someone came along to meet him ...

- b) Guess who came to Steve in the park.
- c) Read the end of the story and find out if you were right.

LOOK AND LEARN!

a way [wei] — путь, дорога; способ **to encourage** [mˈkʌrɪdʒ] — ободрять, поощрять, поддерживать

to follow ['fɒləʊ] — следовать, идти за

Imagine! It was our new Maths teacher! The teacher came to Steve, and they went together. Following from a distance, I could hear they were talking about Maths. And that the 'stupid' new student knew everything about it, much more than anyone in the class!

55 Choose the correct ending.

- 1. In the Maths lessons, Steve ...
 - a) talked to his classmates.
 - b) kept silence.
 - c) gave wrong answers.
- Maths lessons had become interesting for the students because ...
 - a) they laughed at Steve.
 - b) they tried to help Steve.
 - c) they liked the new teacher.
- Ronald decided to go after Steve because he wanted to ...
 - a) encourage the boy.
 - b) explain Maths rules to him.
 - c) walk with him in the park.
- i six times three шестью три
- 2 for a while немного

- In the park Ronald understood that Steve ...
 - a) was a stupid student.
 - b) helped the teacher in the lesson.
 - c) was very bad at Maths.

56 Look through the text about the new Maths teacher and the new student again. Discuss the following questions.

- Did Steve help the Maths teacher in the lessons? Why do you think so?
- 2. Was Steve honest with his classmates? Why do you think so?
- 3. Will Ronald tell his classmates that Steve is good at Maths?
- 4. Will the classmates forgive Steve?
- 5. Could this story happen in your class? Why? / Why not?

57 Listen and repeat the following English words. Guess what Russian words sound similar to them.

school, class, uniform, Geography, club, Information Technology, Music, design, student, surprise, result, tropical, special, group, region, assistant, sport, project, lunch, History, Mathematics, festival, information

58 Make as many word combinations as possible.

Example: a school uniform

class, summer, sports, Maths, school, football, grammar, theatre

year, facilities, club, festival, pet, holidays, rules, uniform, group, job, room, activities, lesson, term

59 Read the text and find out where the students are going this summer.

At the beginning of the school term Miss Mild, a primary school teacher, decided to give jobs to her students. All the children thought it was one of the most exciting days of their school life. Each of them got a job for which they had to be responsible during the school year. Naturally each student wanted to get the best job, but some jobs were more interesting than others. The students who had been the most responsible and helpful during the **previous** school year got the best jobs. All the children knew that Angela was one of these students. During the previous year she had worked very hard and she had helped the other students. So she was the most likely to get the best job of all: to look after the class hamster.

But the teacher's decision was a big surprise. Each student got one of the class jobs: cleaning the blackboard, looking after one of the pets, preparing the posters and books or computers for the lessons, collecting workbooks after the test and so on. But Angela's job was very different and unusual. Miss Mild gave her a big box. There was an ugly little plant in the box. Angela's job was to take care of this plant. The teacher said that it was a very rare tropical plant. But Angela was ready to cry. Most of her classmates felt sorry for her. But Angela decided to turn her strange task into something great.

So Angela started reading about the ugly little plant. She learned its name, where it grew, if it liked light or dark places, how often she had to water it. Angela took care of her little plant the whole school year and in the spring the plant became strong and it had beautiful big red flowers on it. All the students were excited about the flowers. They started reading about tropical forests and plants.

One day a man who looked very important came into the classroom. Miss Mild said, 'This is Doctor Jones. He has something very important to say to you'.

'Good morning, children,' said Doctor Jones. 'I'm happy to inform you that among all the schools in the town, your school has taken the best care of the rare tropical plant which you got at the beginning of the school year. Congratulations! I'd

like to invite your class to accompany me this summer on a journey to a **tropical rainforest**. There we can discover different flowers and plants. I believe, you know a lot about tropical plants and you will be wonderful assistants!'

LOOK AND LEARN!

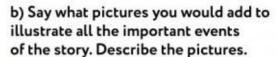
previous ['pri:viəs] — предыдущий
a tropical rainforest [rem'fbrist] — тропический лес

All the children knew who had won the competition. They thanked the teacher who had decided to take part in the project. And they thanked Angela for her wonderful job. Angela was happy, too. She said to her classmates, 'I just tried to turn a little task into something great. And it was a success!'

60 a) Put the pictures in the correct order. Match the pictures with the sentences in the text. Read the sentences aloud.







Example: I would add another picture. Angela is reading a big thick book about tropical plants.

61 Say if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

- The children got their jobs in the middle of the term.
- The students got their jobs according to their marks.
- 3. Miss Mild gave Angela the best job.
- Angela had to take care of the plant for the whole year.
- Angela did her best to take care of the plant.
- Doctor Jones was their new teacher.
- Thanks to Angela the class won the competition.



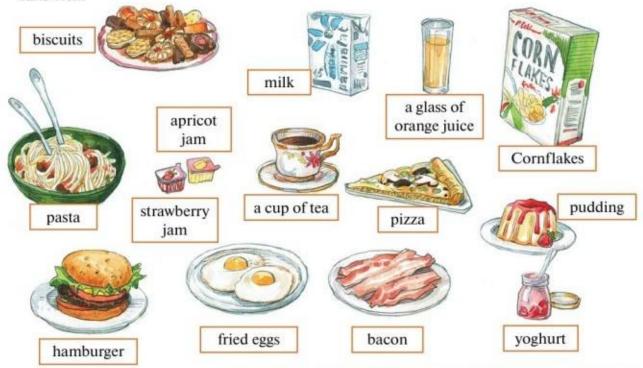


62 Write an essay about your school. Follow the plan.

- What number or special name your school has.
- Where the school is situated.
- 3. Whether it is new / old; how old it is.
- Whether students have to wear a school uniform or not.
- What is special about your school (famous graduates, a school museum, unusual subjects (Drama, World Culture), a nice swimming pool / gym, etc.).
- What clubs and sports facilities your school has got; whether you visit any of the clubs or not.
- What school events you have got during the school year; what event(s) you usually take part in.

63 Listen and repeat. Say which of these kinds of food you often have for breakfast, for lunch, for dinner.

Example: For breakfast I usually have cornflakes with milk, a cup of tea and a cheese sandwich.



GRAMMAR FOCUS: UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS (REVIEW)

64 Read, compare and remember.

Apple juice is very tasty.

Porridge is good for children.

There is a lot of / a little milk in the glass.

There isn't much cheese on the plate. I'd like more for my sandwich.

How much tomato juice have you got? Is it enough for all of us?

65 Read the dialogue and complete the sentences with much, many, a little, a few.

Mrs Taylor: Liza, I'm going to make a Yorkshire **pudding**.

Will you help me?

Liza: Of course, Mum! What do we need for it?

Mrs Taylor: Just some flour¹, oil², eggs and milk.

Liza: How ... flour do we need?

Mrs Taylor: A cup of flour. Get some eggs and milk from

the fridge.

Liza: Oh! How ... eggs shall I get out? There's ...

milk and ... eggs in the fridge.



¹ flour ['flauə] — мука

² oil [эіl] — масло

Mrs Taylor: We need three eggs and a cup of milk for the pudding.

Liza: Here you are. Anything else? Sugar? Salt?

Mrs Taylor: Some salt, please. There isn't any sugar in the Yorkshire pudding.

Liza: How ... salt shall I get?

Mrs Taylor: Just Hm. The batter is ready. Now let's cook it.

LOOK AND LEARN!

a pudding ['podin] — пудинг **to cook** — готовить

66 Listen to the dialogue and find out if you were right.

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

- 67 Listen, repeat and read.
 - [\Lambda] butter, mushroom, supper, pub, dumplings
 - [a:] raspberry, glass, marmalade, fast, tomato
 - [æ] salad, scrambled (eggs), sandwich, pasta, batter, hamburger
 - [p] porridge, apricot, sausage, restaurant, common, yoghurt
 - [5:] salt, strawberry, cornflakes, Yorkshire
 - [əu] potato, toast, go, well-known, tomato,
 - [ei] tasty, main, marmalade, bacon, takeaway
 - [ai] buy, fried, Chinese, type, teatime
- 68 Work in pairs. Each partner reads one of the texts A or B. Both texts are the same, but some information is missing in each text. Don't look at your partner's text. Ask each other questions and find out the missing details.

Example: Partner A.: What may a real English breakfast consist of?

Partner B.: A real English breakfast may consist of eggs, sausages, bacon, smoked fish, fried tomatoes, sometimes fried potato or fried mushrooms.

A British people usually don't eat much, but they have several **meals** a day.

The first meal of the day in the morning, which the British usually have between about 6:30 and 8:00, is called breakfast. Nowadays lots of British people have toast with butter and jam (often strawberry, apricot or other jam), marmalade (a type of jam made from oranges) and a cup of tea or coffee in the morning. Others prefer a bowl of cornflakes with milk or porridge.

A real English breakfast or a traditional English breakfast may consist of eggs (scrambled or fried),



Lunch is the meal which people have in the middle of the day (usually between about 12:30 and 2:00). Many people eat a sandwich. Some people have a simple meal such as cheese and biscuits or soup and bread. It is also traditional for people to go to ... for lunch.

batter ['bætə] — тесто

Tea is the favourite drink in Britain. It's also a meal in the afternoon. British people have ... cups per day. They may drink Indian or Chinese tea and often eat biscuits, cakes or sandwiches with it.

Dinner is the most common name for the meal which people eat in the evening. It is very popular for British people to get a **takeaway** or to go to a restaurant **instead of** cooking at home. Most cities and towns have ... restaurants. Many people like Italian pizza and pasta. Fast food restaurants often serve hamburgers or fried chicken.

LOOK AND LEARN!

meal [mi:l] — еда, принятие пищи a takeaway — готовая еда на вынос instead of — вместо





B British people usually don't eat much, but have several **meals** a day.

The first meal of the day in the morning, which the British usually have between about 6:30 and 8:00, is called breakfast. Nowadays lots of British people have ... in the morning. Others prefer a bowl of cornflakes with milk, or porridge.

A real English breakfast or a traditional English breakfast may consist of eggs (scrambled or fried), sausages, bacon, smoked fish, fried tomatoes, sometimes fried potatoes or fried mushrooms.



Lunch is the meal which people have Many people eat a sandwich. Some people have a simple meal such as cheese and biscuits or soup and bread. It is also traditional for people to go to a pub with some friends for lunch.

Tea is the favourite drink Britain. It's also a meal in the afternoon. British people have more than 185 million cups per day. They may drink ... tea and often eat biscuits, cakes or sandwiches with it.

Dinner is the most common name for the meal eaten in the evening. It is very popular for British people to get a **takeaway** or to go to a restaurant **instead of** cooking at home. Most cities and towns have Indian and Chinese restaurants. Many people like Italian pizza and pasta. Fast food restaurants often serve

LOOK AND LEARN!

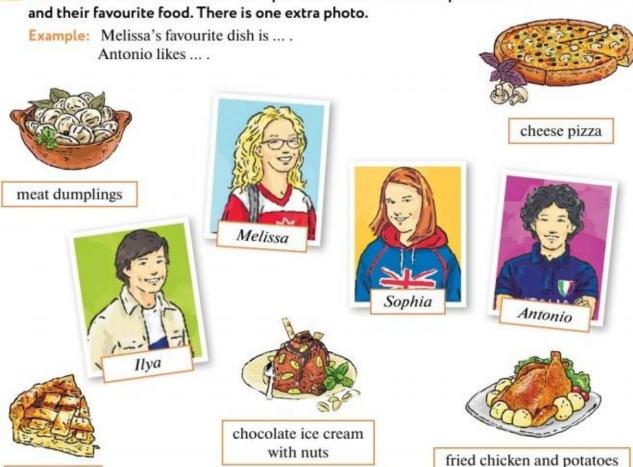
meal [mi:l] — еда, принятие пищи a takeaway — готовая еда на вынос instead of — вместо 69 Work in pairs. Discuss with your partner what a typical breakfast, lunch and dinner are in Russia. Make a list of the dishes that Russians usually have for these meals. Share your opinion with your classmates.

Example: A traditional Russian breakfast consists of

For lunch Russian people usually have

Dinner is the meal the Russians eat in the evening. People prefer

70 Listen to the members of the Explorers' Club. Match the speakers and their favourite food. There is one extra photo.



71 Work in groups. What is your favourite food? Find out what your classmates' favourite food is. Do any of your classmates like the same food?

GRAMMAR FOCUS: SOME AND ANY (REVIEW)

72 Read, translate and remember.

We use **some** in statements. We use **any** in questions and negative sentences.

Are there **any** oranges in the fridge? — No, there aren't **any**. But there are **some** apples and cherries.

Is there any butter in the fridge? — Yes, there is some.

But:

apple pie

Can I have some marmalade?

Would you like **some** mineral water, please?

73 Complete the dialogue. Fill in some, any, (how) much, (how) many.

Mrs Taylor: Liza, let's make a shopping list for dad and Roy. Have we got any yoghurt?

Liza: No, there isn't ... yoghurt in the fridge. But there is ... milk and a little cheese.

Mrs Taylor: OK. Have we got ... bread?

Liza: Yes. But we haven't got ... sugar and there is only a little butter and strawberry

jam.

Mrs Taylor: What about pasta? How ... have we got?

Liza: There is But I think we have to buy ... pasta. All of us love pasta. There isn't

enough.

Mrs Taylor: How... eggs are there in the fridge?

Liza: Only two eggs. We need more. Mum, can I have ... orange juice?

Mrs Taylor: Of course.

74 Work in pairs. Make the dialogues using the questions and the answers. Act out the dialogues.

- 1. Could you pass me the bread, please?
- 2. Would you like some apple juice?
- 3. Can I help you?
- 4. Could I have some more apricot jam?
- 5. This cake is delicious. Can you give me the recipe, please?
- 6. Would you like some tea or coffee?
- a) Certainly. I'm glad you like it.
- Yes, I'd like some ice cream with nuts, please.
- c) Coffee with milk, please.
- d) Yes, please. I'd love some.
- e) Yes, of course. Here you are.
- Yes, of course. Help yourself.



75 Write an essay about your New Year's dinner. Follow this plan:

- a) what you usually have for your New Year's dinner, who cooks and who helps;
- b) whether your New Year's dinner is a family meal (you sit down at the table together, have some special food, tell each other some news, visit your grandparents, take photos, give presents to each other, watch TV, enjoy the meal together);
- c) what your favourite food is; whether you know the recipe of any New Year's dish;
- d) whether you like New Year's dinners and why.



TEST YOURSELF

Do the exercises in your Workbook.

1 Complete the sentences with have to and has to.

- Mary doesn't ... feed her cat. Her mother has already fed the pet.
- 2. A good student ... be hard-working and sociable, doesn't he?
- 3. Do all the members of the Explorers' Club ... speak English when they meet?
- 4. It's hot and sunny. So I ... water my flowers every morning and afternoon.
- 5. Do they ... wear a school uniform?
- Oliver ... go to school on Saturdays. He has got five lessons.
- Do you ... do all these boring tasks? Unfortunately, I

2 Complete the sentences. Use have to in the correct tenses.

Example: Sue is 5. She ... go to school in September. — She will have to go to school next year.

- Martin studied at a Canadian school. He ... learn English and French.
- Mr Walter writes about the wonders of nature. He ... travel a lot.
- Yesterday Mrs Carey's little son fell ill and she ... stay at home with him.
- My cousin wants to be a musician. He ... play the piano several hours every day.
- The tourists missed the bus and they ... walk to the museum in the rain.
- If you want to learn more about Stonehenge, you ... read this book.
- Tom can't play football this afternoon, he ... prepare for a test.

3 Translate from Russian into English.

- Я устал. Давай остановимся и отдохнём.
- Ты был во Франции? Нет. Но я должен буду поехать туда весной, чтобы принять участие в соревновании.
- Туристы не должны подходить близко к огромным камням Стоунхенджа.

- 4. До свидания! Хорошего путешествия!
- Когда ты должен был уехать на соревнование? — Вчера вечером. Но я простудился.

4 Complete the text with the words and words combinations from the box.

different, is open, at the beginning, endangered, is located, plenty of, true, wildlife

Chester Zoo is one of the most famous English zoos. It ... not far from Chester, the town in the northwest of England. The Zoo was opened by George Mottershead and his family. ... of the 20th century, after a visit to Manchester Zoo young George told his dad, 'When I have a zoo, it won't have any bars¹.' The boy's dream came ... when he opened his own zoo in 1931.

Nowadays Chester Zoo is the UK's largest zoological garden. The zoo has ... animals, reptiles, birds and insects to see. There are 20,000 animals from 500 ... species. About half of the species are rare and ... animals. In the zoo, the visitors can watch the The most popular attractions are 'Butterfly Journey', 'Fruit Bat Forest' and 'Elephants of the Asian Forests'. Chester Zoo ... 7 days a week from 10 am.



a bar [ba:] — решётка

5 Translate from Russian into English.

- 1. редкое растение
- животное, находящееся под угрозой вымирания
- 3. наблюдать за живой природой
- 4. спасать животных
- Ты когда-нибудь был в зоопарке? Да. Я недавно ходил в зоопарк.
- Зоопарк расположен в центре города.
- В зоопарке можно увидеть много редких и экзотических животных.
- Сколько видов птиц и зверей в вашем зоопарке? — Думаю, более 300.

6 Find out information about any endangered animal. Write about this animal.

7 Complete the sentences with mustn't or needn't.

Example: You ... feed the parrot, I have already fed it. — You *needn't* feed the parrot, I have already fed it.

- You ... make noise after 11 pm. Most people have gone to bed by that time.
- John ... do his homework today. He hasn't got any.
- Alex ... wear a school uniform. Wearing a school uniform isn't necessary at his school.
- 4. We ... take pets to school.
- I ... get up early tomorrow. We don't go to school on Saturdays.
- Students ... use mobile phones in the lessons.
- 8 Do Ex. 53 on p. 66 in written form.

9 Complete the sentences with can / can't, must / mustn't, have to, needn't.

Carol: Harry, I'm going on a school trip for three days. *Can* you help me with my pets? ... you take any of them when I'm away?

Harry: No problem.

Carol: You ... feed the animals twice a day. You ... clean the parrot's cage, I have already done it. But you will ... speak with Jimmy for 5 minutes in the morning and 5 minutes in the afternoon. But you ... teach him silly words. Now about the cat. You won't have much trouble with Tom. But you will ... find him in the evening to be sure he is at home. You ... wash Tom, I've already done it. You ... give him meat or fish, only special dry food. He ... fall ill.Don't forget to give carrots and apples to the rabbit. But you ... take her into the garden. She ... hop away.

Harry: OK. Don't worry! Have a nice trip!

10 Translate from Russian into English.

- Угощайтесь! Я не голоден, я уже пообедал.
- Какой вкусный пирог! Что вы туда положили? — Пять яблок, немного муки, чашку сахара и три яйца.
- 3. Русские и англичане пьют много чая.
- Сколько грибов нужно для этого блюда? — Немного.
- Что тебе нужно, чтобы приготовить пиццу? — Немного муки и несколько яиц для теста. А также немного бекона, несколько помидоров и немного сыра.



11 Read the dialogue between a shop assistant and a customer. Fill in *some* or *any*.

- A: Good morning, Madam. Can I help you?
- B: Yes, I'd like some strawberry juice, please.
- A: Sorry. But we haven't got ... strawberry juice. There is only apple and tomato juice.
- B: Two bottles of tomato juice, then. What about milk? Have you got ...?
- A: Sorry I sold the last two bottles five minutes ago.
- B: I see. Is there ... green tea? I also need ... apricot jam.
- A: Here is your tea. How many jars of jam would you like?
- A: Eight, please. Let me see my shopping list. ... oranges! Have you got ... oranges?
- B: No, there aren't Sorry, I don't sell fruit and vegetables.

Nouns:	Verbs:	Adverb:
apricot	cook	instead of
biscuit (the) British canteen	cut down (trees) encourage follow	Conjunction: although
cornflakes event	have to join	Preposition: in spite of
hamburger kind (of)	need / needn't protect	Pronoun: plenty of
marmalade meal pasta pudding recipe species strawberry takeaway wildlife world yoghurt	Adjectives: delicious endangered fried harmful previous primary rare scrambled (eggs) secondary tropical various	Expressions and word combinations all over the world be a success be lucky natural world school events school year sports facilities tropical rainforest wildlife park

PART I

LISTENING

- Послушайте четыре диалога. В заданиях 1—4 определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию диалогов (True), какие не соответствуют (False). Обведите соответствующую букву. Вы услышите запись дважды.
 - 1 The boy is going to take a bus to get to the station.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - 2 The visitors to the animal farm can give the animals special food.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - 3 Next Sunday, Nick is going to stay at home.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - 4 The children are going to have lunch at home.
 - a) True
 - b) False
- Послушайте рассказ Кейт о том, что произошло с ней вчера. В заданиях 5—6 закончите предложения, выбрав один вариант из трёх предложенных. Обведите соответствующую букву. Вы услышите запись дважды.
 - 5 Yesterday Kate visited ...
 - a) an art museum.
 - b) the local zoo.
 - c) her best friend.
 - 6 Kate's hobby is ...
 - a) drawing.
 - b) music.
 - c) sports.

Points:		16
Points.	_	10

READING

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 7-14.

A lot of people keep pets at home. They can be very different — from cats and dogs to some really exotic animals like snakes, monkeys, and even kangaroos and koalas. Koalas are very cute animals, but is it a good idea to keep them as pets? Scientists, vets, and other specialists think that it is not. Just read this information and think why a koala feels very unhappy if we take it from its natural home.

The koala is not a large animal. It has a big head, large round ears, big dark eyes and a black nose. The koala has no tail. Koala's coat is grey or brown. The fur¹ is very thick which protects them from hot and cold weather, rain and wind. Koalas look like teddy bears, but they are not bears, or even relatives of the bears.

Koalas are very slow animals. They need as many as 18 hours a day to sleep and rest. These unusual animals live only in Australia and on some of the nearby islands. Koalas live on the eucalyptus trees². They eat the eucalyptus leaves and practically never eat anything else. In fact, they eat only fresh, new leaves and that is why one animal needs several trees to keep it healthy and alive. Each koala normally has its own trees which other koalas do not visit. Koalas live in the forest with other koalas, but they do not spend much time together. Scientists say that koalas communicate with each other very little.

The animals drink very little water. In fact, in native Australian languages the word 'koala' means 'no water'. Koalas get all the water they need from the eucalyptus leaves.

Koalas are not endangered animals anymore. But we should be very careful with the eucalyptus forests and not cut down the trees if we want to continue to have the small teddy bear-like animals on our planet.



В заданиях 7—10 определите, какие их приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (True), а какие не соответствуют (False). Обведите соответствующую букву.

- 7 Koalas feel very comfortable in a human house.
- a) True
- b) False
- 8 The koala is a relative of the bear.
- a) True
- b) False

¹ fur [f3:] - mex

² an eucalyptus [ju: kl'ɪptəs] tree — эвкалипт (дерево)

-								-	
9	Koalas nee	d more	time	to rest	than	to lo	ok	for	food.

- a) True
- b) False
- 10 Koalas are on a strict diet: they eat only leaves.
- a) True
- b) False

В заданиях 11—14 закончите предложения, выбрав один вариант из трёх предложенных. Обведите соответствующую букву.

- 11 Tourists can see koalas in the forests of ...
- a) Australia.
- b) Africa.
- c) America.
- 12 Koalas spend all their life in trees because ...
- a) they hide from people.
- b) their food is there.
- c) they are afraid of wet grass.
- 13 On one tree there is usually ...
- a) only one koala.
- b) a family of koalas.
- c) a large group of koalas.
- 14 Koalas find drinking water in ...
- a) rivers and lakes.
- b) fresh fruit.
- c) eucalyptus leaves.

WRITING

15 Представьте, что вы получили письмо от английского друга по переписке Джима (Jim). Вот отрывок из его письма.

... My mum has left for a business trip and I have to do everything about the house. Now I understand why mum is so tired sometimes! What do you have to do at home? Do you share your home duties with your sister or brother? What do you do after school?

Write back soon.

Best wishes.

Jim

Points: \(\begin{aligned} \) / 6

Напишите Джиму письмо и ответьте на 3 вопроса. Не забудьте:

- обратиться к другу по имени;
- попрощаться с Джимом;
- подписать письмо.

*	
-	
2	
8	
0	

20—18	17—14	13—10	< 10
Very good!	Good!	Not bad!	Try again!

PART II

SPEAKING

16 Выберите одну из карточек. Дайте устный ответ.

Card 1

Give a talk about **your weekend**. Say:

- whether you like weekends or not and why;
- · how you usually spend your weekend;
- what special meal you have at the weekend.

Card 2

Give a talk about **your school**.

Say:

- · what it is like;
- what clubs and sports facilities the school has got;
- what school events you have during the school year.

17 Выберите один диалог и разыграйте его со своим одноклассником.

Dialogue 1

Situation: You are friends. But you go to different schools. You see each other by chance on the way from your schools.

Student 1	Student 2
Hi,!	
	Oh, hi! Is everything OK? You just look a bit tired.
Everything's fine. But I am really tired because it has been a very busy day. Wednesday is usually my hardest day at school.	
	I see.
Ask which weekday is the most difficult for your friend.	
	 Answer the question and explain why. Ask how much homework your friend usually has to do.
 Answer the question. Ask (Find out) what your friend's favourite subject is. 	
	 Answer the question. Ask whether your friend has joined any school clubs or societies, and what they are.
 Answer the question. Ask what school events your friend takes part in. 	
	 Answer the question. Ask what school events your friend likes most of all.
 Answer the question. Say that you need to go home. Say goodbye. 	
	Say goodbye.

Dialogue 2

Student 1

- · Ask your classmate:
- whether he / she has ever been to the zoo;
- what he / she did there;
- which animal impressed him / her most of all and why;
- Answer his / her questions.
 (You begin the conversation.)

Student 2

- · Answer your classmate's questions.
- · Ask him / her:
- what his / her favourite animal is, and why;
- whether he / she has ever been to the zoo;
- whether he / she liked it.

Project

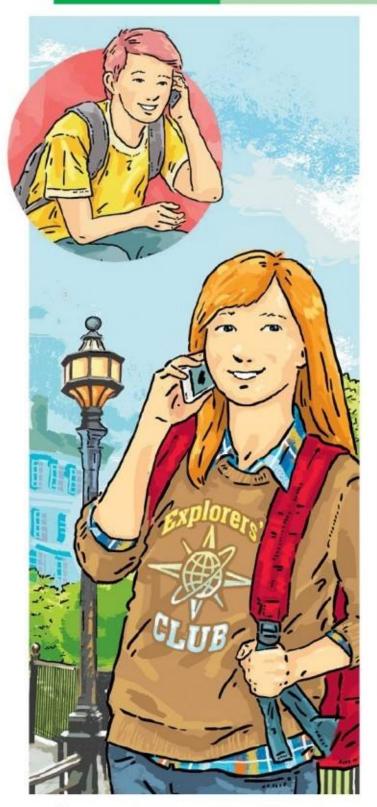
'Endangered Animals'

· Read the instructions and do the project in your Workbook.

3 THE FACT FILE OF THE UK

SECTION 1

An Internet Project



Read the information about Rachel.
 Answer the questions.

Rachel lives in Great Britain. She is 13. Rachel has good academic results and a lot of interests. Recently she has become the head of the Local Explorers' Club. Not long ago she represented her Club at the international meeting for young explorers. Today, she is going to invite her friends to take part in a new project.

- Does Rachel like to travel? Why do you think so?
- 2. What does she want to suggest that her friends should do?
- 3. What kind of project do you think Rachel wants to take part in?

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

- 2 Listen, repeat and read.
 - [f] phone, photography, foreign, enough
 - [1] participant, cinema, interesting, pity
 - [e] member, already, special, represent, website
 - [aɪ] invite, fine, idea, site, arrive, find
 - [ʤ] project, juice, manage, arrange
 - $[\theta]$ think, thank, third, nothing
- 3 Listen to the telephone conversation and say what project Rachel invited Mike to take part in.

٥		in pairs. a) Put the sentences in lete the telephone conversatior		rect order (1—7)
	Mike:	Hi, Rachel!		
20100	Rachel:	Hello, Mike! I'm just calling to		
	Rachel:	I believe they would. I've alrea tomorrow. Will you come?	dy phoi	ned some of them. We are having a meeting
	Mike:	Nothing special, I'm afraid. I friends. Why?	may go	to the cinema or go roller skating with my
	Mike:	An Internet project? Sounds i	interesti	ing. What's the project?
	Mike:	Yes, I would like to join your tealike to take part in this project.	am. It s	eems to me that lots of our classmates would
	Rachel:		nething	interesting. Would you like to take part in
П	Rachel:		ıb. Wou	ld you like to become a member of the team?
	Mike:	Yes.		
	Rachel: Mike:	OK. See you tomorrow, then. Bye!		
ก		to the dialogue and check if yo conversation with your partne		right.
	5 Make	your own dialogues and act the	m out.	
ŀ	Hello! Hov	w are you?	-	Hi! I'm fine. And you?
	'm OK. W	What are you going to do at the	4	Nothing special. I may / I'm going to
			/	

I see. And would you like to take part in the performance (football match) / to go to the cinema / to go skating, etc.?

OK. See you on Saturday then. Bye! / It's a pity you can't. Next time, then. Bye!

6 Work in pairs. Act out a telephone conversation between two classmates. Before you start, think about the reasons for the telephone conversation.

- · asking for someone's phone number
- · asking for homework exercise numbers
- · arranging a picnic or a school party
- going to the cinema or to the museum

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS 7 Listen, repeat and read. [w] - website, world, wonderful, what, where, when [kw] - question, queen, quite, quick, quiz London, $[\Lambda]$ comfort, funny, country, love, lucky [ju:] — newspaper, interview, unusual, musical, youth [D] historic, responsible, popular, motto, modern

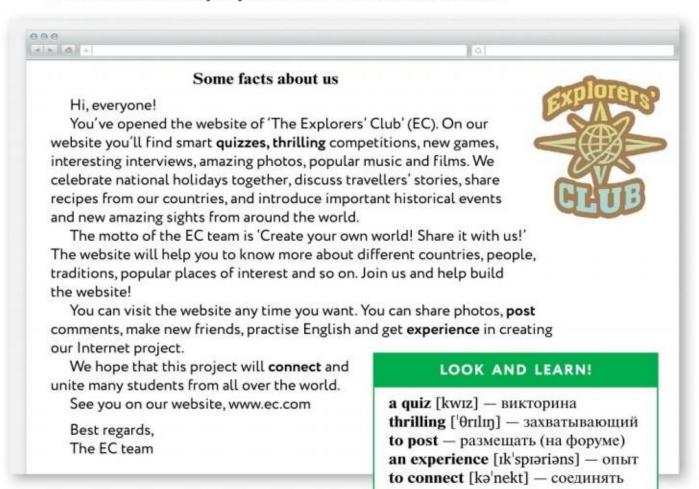
Of course. I would ... / Oh, no.

I'm afraid I can't.

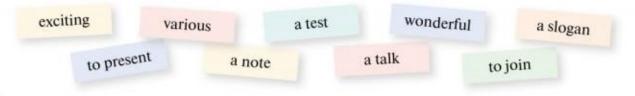
Bye!

8 Match the types of printed materials and their definitions.

- 1. A dictionary
- 2. An encyclopedia
- 3. A magazine
- 4. A newspaper
- a) ... is used to read interesting information with lots of beautiful photos and interviews.
- is used to read the latest information about important events in the economy, sports, politics and culture.
- c) ... is used to find specific information about different subjects, usually in alphabetical order.
- d) ... is used to find the correct definitions of words.
- 9 Read the text and say why the EC team has created the website.



10 Find the words in the text which have a similar meaning to the following.



11 Match the verbs from the text with their explanations.

- 1. to celebrate
- 2. to discuss
- 3. to share -
- 4. to post
- 5. to unite
- a) to talk about something
- b) to leave an electronic message on a website
- c) to have a good time
- d) to join people together as a group
- e) to have (or to use) something with another person at the same time

12 Make as many word combinations as possible. Use them in your sentences.

Example: The magazine is famous for interesting interviews with celebrities.

Adjectives	Nouns
thrilling	events
interesting	competitions
amazing	sights
important	quizzes
fantastic	traditions
historical	experience
unusual	interviews

GRAMMAR FOCUS: SPECIAL QUESTIONS (REVIEW)

13 Read and remember.

Most questions are made in this way:

How many books	did	you	read last year?
How often	does	he	play tennis?
Where	do	you	live?
What	will	Lisa	have for lunch?
When	can	Roy	visit us?
Who	shall	we	ask?
Why	did	Steve	do that?

If the question is about the subject, it is made in this way:

Who are you? — I am Ben.

Where are you? — I am at home.

Who knows the answer? - Ann does. / I do.

14 Work in pairs. Ask the questions to the following answers using the question words.

- 1. What ...? The website of EC.
- ? Games, interviews, music and films.
- ...? 'Create your own world! Share it with us!'
- 4. ...? Any time you like.
- 5. ...? Anyone.
- Why ...? Why not? I'd like to visit it.
 There are a lot of interesting things there.

15 Say what you know about the EC website. Use the information from the text.

- The motto of ...
- 2. There are a lot of ...
- 3. Any site visitor can ...
- The site creators hope that ...

16 Work in pairs. Discuss if you would like to take part in this new Internet project. Why? Why not?

17 Look through the text about the EC website again. In your opinion, what are the three most interesting things to do on the website?

Use: make new friends, discuss travellers' stories, do quizzes, take part in different competitions, learn about important historical events, read interviews, share photos, practise English, listen to modern music, watch films, learn about national holidays, post comments, chat with students from different countries.

Example: I think it's interesting to do quizzes, share photos and post my own comments.

18 Write an advert for a website 'Travellers' stories'. Use the phrases from Ex. 17.

Example: Dear guests! We are glad to introduce the website 'Travellers' stories'. Here you can find amazing photos and thrilling stories about Welcome to our site www.tstories.com.

WORD FOCUS

19 Read, translate and remember. do homework (выполнять, a quiz / a puzzle well / badly делать, решать, приносить) shopping a mistake make (совершать, friends a fire заводить, разводить, делать) progress

20 Work in pairs. Ask each other questions using word combinations with do and make. Take turns.

Example: Did you *make new friends* during your summer holidays?

GRAMMAR FOCUS: THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PRESENT PERFECT: TIME EXPRESSIONS (REVIEW)

21 a) Review the words often used in the past simple. They refer to a finished time.

yesterday, in 2015, in spring / winter, on Monday, at 12 o'clock

last: last week / month / year, last time I saw them

ago: two days / weeks / years ago, long time ago, ages ago

when: when I saw him, when I was seven, when I finished my work

 b) Review the words often used in the present perfect. They refer to any time up to now.

ever, never, often, recently, lately, already, before, yet, just

Compare:

I have *never* played tennis *before*. (never up to now)

I **played** tennis with Roy **yesterday**. (a finished event)

She has just met her classmates. (the moment is still going on)
She met her classmates two months ago when the holidays started.
(a finished event)

22 Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

- Last week we ... (go) to the Historical Museum.
- Last summer, I ... (take) some photos of my friend.
- Our teacher recently ... (present) his new Internet project to us.
- Yesterday, I ... (post) the article on the school website.
- 5. I ... (not see) Alice yet.
- I ... (meet) David for the first time in 2012.
- 7. I ... (know) Alex for ten years.
- Recently I ... (read) a very interesting fantasy book.

23 Read the text about the EC again and say if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

- On the EC website you can find stories by people who like travelling.
- The EC website hasn't got any information about national traditions.
- The EC website offers different activities for its visitors.
- Only members of the EC team can visit the site.
- The motto of the EC team is 'Learn English to learn about the world'.
- The EC team wants to unite teenagers from all over the world.

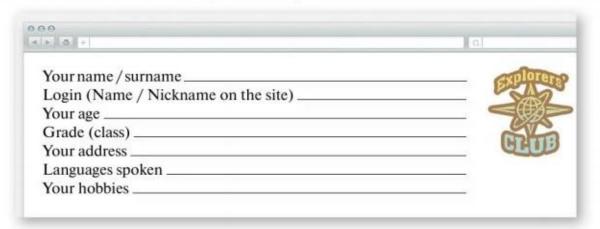
24 Work in groups. a) Interview your classmates. Ask them what they would like to find on the EC website.

Use: information about different countries, interesting facts about national traditions, amazing photos, modern music, thrilling quizzes and competitions, new films, interviews with famous people, information about sports events etc.

Example: Alina, what would you like to find on the EC website? — I'd like to read about famous people. It would be also interesting to take part in a quiz.

b) Share the results of your interview with your classmates.

25 Fill in the gaps with your personal information for the registration form on the EC website (www.ec.com).



Write to the EC team about what information you think they could add to the website.

Example:



Dear EC team.

I've just found your website. I think your project I'd like to take part in building the website. I think that we can

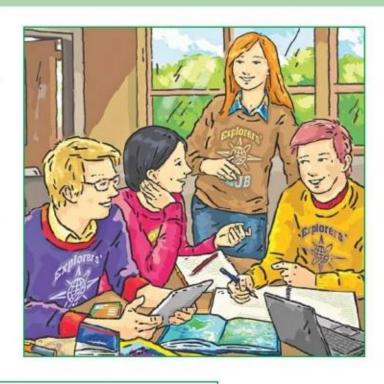
Best wishes,

**

27 Listen and say if the sentences are true or false.

- The teenagers are meeting together to discuss their project.
- Rachel refuses to post the information about the famous people.
- Nick suggests his friends should write about famous British sportsmen.
- Mike thinks that the information about British traditions is boring.
- The teenagers are going to continue their work tomorrow.

28 Read the conversation. Complete it using the words from the box.



festivals, facts, cricket, post, think, international, ideas, discuss

Rachel: Hey, guys! We've come here to discuss the Internet project. We've got to do it! It says here we should find out the most interesting *facts* about our country and post them on the site. Have you got any ...?

Sue: Well, we can ... information about famous people who were born in Great Britain.

There are a lot of interesting facts about them, after all.

Rachel: Right you are. And there are some unusual ... — Pancake Day or Bonfire Night, for example. As the project is .., people from other countries might be interested in them.

Mike: And what about sport? The British are famous for loving sport. Just think of football, ..., boxing, running, even swimming. And let's not forget about the popular tennis competitions in Wimbledon!

Nick: I ... we should also say something about the history and traditions of the United Kingdom. Some geographical facts will be interesting, too.

Rachel: OK. I agree with all your suggestions. We have some time to do research on all the topics. And we'll meet tomorrow to ... the details.

29 Answer the questions.

- 1. What are the teenagers discussing?
- 2. Why does Sue want to post information about celebrities?
- 3. Why does Rachel think that it's worth writing about British festivals?
- 4. Why is it necessary to post the information about sports?
- 5. Who suggests his friends should give information about the history and geography of the country?

30 Listen, read and remember.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland
England ['mglənd]
London ['landən]
Scotland ['skɒtlənd]
Edinburgh ['edinbərə]
Wales [weilz]
Cardiff ['kɑ:dıf]
Northern Ireland [ˌnɔ:ðn 'aɪelənd]
Belfast [ˌbel'fɑ:st]

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



LOOK AND LEARN!

to include [inˈklu:d] — включать в себя

GRAMMAR FOCUS: ARTICLES (REVIEW)

31 Read and remember.

Артикли не употребляются с:

 названиями большинства государств:

England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland

Ho: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the UK, the Russian Federation

- названиями городов: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Chester, Wimbledon
- названиями площадей и улиц: Trafalgar Square, Red Square, Oxford Street, Pushkin Street

32 Read the text. Look at the map. Say what you have learned about the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom or the UK consists of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The capitals of these countries are: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast. The official name of the whole country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It's too long, isn't it? So usually people call it the UK or the United Kingdom. The name 'United Kingdom' was first used in 1707.

The United Kingdom consists of more than 5,000 islands, small and big. Great Britain is the largest island. Three countries are located on this island: England, Scotland and Wales. But Great Britain doesn't **include** Northern Ireland.

The national flag of the United Kingdom is called the Union Jack.

All the people living in the UK speak English. It's the official language¹ of the UK. But some people in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland speak their native languages², too.

¹ an official language — государственный язык

a native language — родной язык

33 Answer the questions using the information from the text in Ex. 32.

- 1. How many countries does the UK consist of? Name them.
- 2. What are the capitals of these countries?
- 3. What is the official name of the whole country?
- 4. When was the name 'United Kingdom' first used?
- 5. What is the largest island of the country?
- 6. What countries does Great Britain include?
- 7. What do British people call the national flag?
- 8. What is the official language of the whole country?

- 34 Work in pairs. Ask your partner to show the countries of the UK on the map. Take turns.
- 35 Write an essay about the UK. Don't forget the facts that you have learned. Find information on the Internet.

Use:

The United Kingdom has a long and great

The UK consists of

The capitals

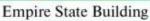
The national flag

The official language

36 Look at the photos and say which of these symbols are connected with the UK?





















The Sydney Opera House

37 Read Mike's article. Say what new facts about the UK you have learned from the article.

Haven't been to Great Britain? Welcome!

What are the pictures you see in your mind when you think about Great Britain? I know from my own experience, usually people imagine some popular places: old castles, a foggy island, red buses, the London Eye, football and tea. Some of you will picture Big Ben, the Thames or the Tower Bridge. Some also speak about the Royal Family and other famous people like the Beatles and characters from literature like the Hobbit or Harry Potter. But Britain is not only a set of symbols. It is a real country with its own geography, economy and special political system, a rich culture and different sports events.

I'd like to begin my story with some interesting facts about my country.

Most of us have heard about the strange **climate** in Britain. The weather here is rather cool and **changeable** and it often rains, which is good for plants. The British love their green gardens full of beautiful flowers. Great Britain is rich in gardens and parks which are famous all over the world.

Let me remind you that the UK consists of more than 5,000 islands of different sizes! The largest island, Great Britain, is half the size of France or Spain. But the English language is the first language of international **communication** in the world. By the way, if you visit Scotland or Wales one day, you may **have trouble**

understanding people there. Their English has a strong accent which can be difficult to understand.

Now you know some new interesting facts about Britain and the British. I hope this article was informative and enjoyable.

Mike Rumble

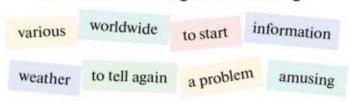
LOOK AND LEARN!

a castle ['kɑ:sl] — замок climate ['klaɪmət] — климат changeable ['tʃeɪnʤəbl] — переменчивый communication [kəˈmju:nɪkeɪʃn] — общение to have trouble [trʌbl] doing smth — испытывать трудности в чём-либо

38 Find the sentences with the following word combinations in the text.

a foggy island, old castles, a number of symbols, special political system, sports events, full of flowers, is rich in gardens, changeable weather, half the size of France, the first language of international communication, strong accent

39 Find the words in the text which have a similar meaning to the following.



40 Work in pairs. Answer the questions using the text.

- What popular places do people imagine when they think about Britain?
- 2. What is the climate of Great Britain like?
- 3. What do British people love?
- 4. How many islands does the UK consist of?
- 5. Is Britain smaller or bigger than France?
- 6. Why may you have trouble understanding people in Scotland?

- 41 Work in groups. Prepare a fact file about the United Kingdom.

Use the information you have learned from this Section.

Use the following plan.

- 1. The countries which the United Kingdom consists of.
- 2. The capitals.
- The official name.
- 4. The climate and weather.
- 42 a) Read the lines of a poem. Put them in the correct order and read the poem to your classmates.
- b) Listen to the poem and check whose variant was correct.

So many countries all over the world,

If South is warm, North is cold,

Different cities, languages, poems,

We start our trip and off we go!

We travel East, we travel West

So many people's life-stories told!

Amazing traditions, legends, stories.

To know so much is best,



43 Write a short article about the United Kingdom. Use Ex. 41 as a plan and the Internet to add some new facts.



44 Match the flags with the names of the English-speaking countries. Say where the countries are located. Use the Internet if necessary.

- a) India
- b) Australia
- c) the UK
- d) Canada
- e) the USA



45 Complete the poem. Listen to the poem and check if you were right.

This is the key to the kingdom This is the key to the kingdom. In that kingdom there is a city, In that ... there is a town. In that ... there is a street. Off that ... there winds a lane1 In there is a $yard^2$, In there is a house, In is a **room**, In is a **bed**, In a basket3. In that basket there are some flowers. Flowers in the basket, A basket in the ..., A bed in the A room in the A house in the yard, A yard in the ..., A lane off the ... , A street in the A town in the A city in the kingdom. To that kingdom this is the key.

GRAMMAR FOCUS: THERE IS / THERE ARE (REVIEW)

46 Read, translate and remember.

We use **there is / there are** when we say that something exists (что-то существует) or doesn't exist (не существует) somewhere;

There is a beautiful castle in the old town.

Is there a cinema in the shopping centre?

There is no snow in the street.

There are some people in the square.

Are there any fantasy books in your school library?

There are no competitions and quizzes on the site.

47 Complete the sentences. Use there is or there are.

- Read the article! ... some important information there.
- a lot of green parks and gardens in Great Britain.
- 3. ... any students in the classroom?
- a unique rainforest in the centre of South America.
- many old castles in Scotland? Yes, most of them are museums now.
- 6. ... no mistakes in your test. Excellent!



a lane [lem] — тропинка

² a yard [jɑ:d] — двор

³ a basket ['bɑ:skit] — корзина

48 Listen, repeat and read the names of the flags of the countries that are in the UK.

England Scotland Wales Northern Ireland

St George's Cross St Andrew's Cross Red Dragon St Patrick's Cross

49 Look at the national symbols of the countries, read their names. Match the symbols with the flags of each country of the United Kingdom.







LOOK AND LEARN!

a daffodil ['dæfədɪl] — нарцисс a shamrock ['ʃæmˌrɒk] — трилистник a thistle [θɪsl] — чертополох

50 Read the text and check if you were right.



The national symbols of the UK

The national symbols of England are the red rose and the flag showing the St George's Cross.

The national symbols of Scotland are the thistle and the flag showing the St Andrew's Cross.

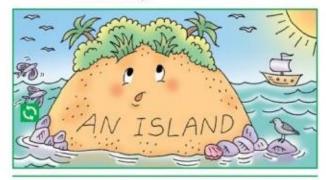
The national symbols of Wales are **the daffodil** and the flag showing **the Red Dragon**.

The national symbols of Northern Ireland are **the shamrock** and the flag showing **the St Patrick's Cross**.

The flag of the United Kingdom is called **the Union Jack**. It consists of three crosses: the national flags of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The Red Dragon isn't on the Union flag because England and Wales were united earlier then the Union Jack was created.

51 Listen, read and enjoy the jokes.

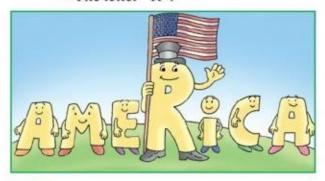
- What is an island?
 - A piece of land surrounded by water except on one side.
 - On one side?
 - Yes, on top!



- What's the coldest city in Germany?
 - Brrr ... lin! (Berlin).



- 3. What is in the centre of America?
 - The letter "R".



- 52 Work in pairs. Do the quiz.
- Listen and check if you were right.

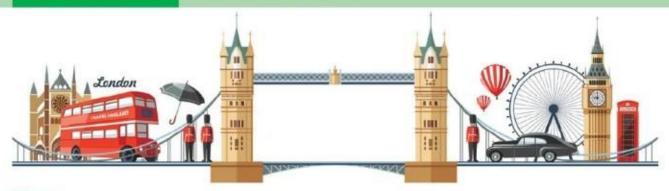
Example: Where is India? (Africa, South America, Asia) — In Asia.

- 1. Which is the largest continent?
 - a) Africa
 - b) North America
 - c) Asia

- 2. Which is the largest country in the world?
 - a) India
 - b) the Russian Federation
 - c) Canada
- 3. Of which country is Cardiff the capital?
 - a) England
 - b) Wales
 - c) Scotland
- 4. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
 - a) Belfast
 - b) London
 - c) Edinburgh
- 5. What does the flag of Wales show?
 - a) The St George's Cross
 - b) The St Andrew's Cross
 - c) The Red Dragon
- 6. What is the national symbol of Scotland?
 - a) A daffodil
 - b) A shamrock
 - c) A thistle
- 7. Which country is smaller than France and Spain?
 - a) The USA
 - b) Australia
 - c) The United Kingdom
- 53 Work in groups. a) Prepare a short presentation about the United Kingdom. Find additional information on the Internet. Follow the plan.
 - 1. The full name of the country.
 - The countries which the UK consists of.
 - 3. The capitals of those countries.
 - The national symbols of the countries.
 - The geography and the climate of the UK.
 - 6. The official language of the UK.



A Trip to England



- 54 Listen to the conversation and say what Rachel and her friends do / are doing / have done to build their website. Complete the sentences.
 - Mike has already posted the information about
 - Sue is collecting the information about
 - Nick is going to write about
 - Rachel is going to talk about

GRAMMAR FOCUS: SUFFIXES FOR ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

55 Read, translate and remember.

Adjectives:

- -ful: beautiful, careful, wonderful, useful, helpful, successful
- -able: changeable, comfortable, hospitable, unforgettable
- -ous: famous, curious, dangerous, serious, humorous
- lucky, busy, funny, dirty, lazy, noisy, shy, extraordinary, angry -y:

Adverbs:

quickly, slowly, angrily, seriously, successfully, carefully, unfortunately, badly, -ly: surprisingly

56 Complete the sentences. Choose the correct words.

- Don't look at me so (angrily / angry)! I'm not (angry / angrily) at all!
- Jack is (serious / seriously) planning his trip to Niagara Falls.
- 3. Mike wrote the English test (badly / bad). He made a lot of mistakes.
- Why are you laughing? I'm just (happy / happily)!
- 5. The weather in Britain is (surprising / surprisingly) changeable.
- Please be (careful / carefully)! Don't worry, I always do any work very (careful / carefully)!

57 Match the words with their definitions.

- 1. a tradition
- 2. a custom
- 3. a saying
- 4. a superstition
- a) a belief¹ which is based on old ideas about luck and magic
- b) something people have done for a long time and still do
- c) beliefs and actions from past continuing into the present
- d) a well-known statement that people often say

a belief — вера, убеждение

58 Read the questions from Russian students on the Internet forum page and find the answers to the questions.

EC forums / Customs and traditions / Users' questions

- Inga: Is tea really the favourite drink in Britain?
- 2. Marina: Do the British believe in superstitions?
- 3. Igor: I've heard that there is a person in the UK who has two birthdays?
 - Is that right?

4 - 0 4

- 4. Pavel: I've read in many books that there are very interesting customs
 - and traditions in Britain. Is that true?
- Dima: What does 'Sleep tight' mean?
- A. Moderator: The Queen is the most popular symbol of the UK. She is the only person in Britain with two birthdays: her real one and the 'official' birthday. During her 'official' birthday, there is a parade with hundreds of soldiers.
- B. Moderator: Yes, that's true. Britain is rich in customs and traditions. Some of them are well-known. A lot of them have very long histories. Some are funny and some are strange. There are many traditions connected to the Royal Family, sports, music and food. There are old songs, sayings and superstitions. They are all part of the British way of life.
- C. Moderator: Some British people believe in good and bad luck. For example, black cats are lucky. A shamrock with four leaves brings good luck. The number 'thirteen' is very unlucky.

0

- D. Moderator: It is a saying which means 'Good night'.
- E. Moderator: I know that tea is popular all over the world. But the British drink a lot of tea. A cup of tea can wake you up in the morning and put you to sleep at night. If you are hot, tea cools you down and if you are cold, it warms you up.









59 Say what you have learned from Ex. 58 about British traditions and superstitions.

60 Do the quiz. You only have three minutes.

- 1. They say that ghosts¹ live in
 - a) green trees
- b) big cities
- c) old castles
- 2. The United Kingdom ... four countries.
 - a) makes up
- b) consists of
- c) connects with
- 3. The ... on the island is very changeable.
 - a) language
- b) nature
- c) weather
- 4. Ben ... with learning French.
 - a) spends time
- b) makes mistakes
- c) has trouble
- 5. Emily has bad pronunciation. I don't understand her
 - a) speech
- b) sayings
- c) beliefs
- 6. Last week I took part in an Internet I got 12 points out of a possible 15.
 - a) chatroom
- b) quiz

- c) website
- 7. I saw a very interesting film with a ... ending yesterday.
 - a) happy
- b) humorous
- c) friendly
- 8. Usually the friends ... their homework together.
 - a) work
- b) do

- c) make
- 9. London is ... in historic monuments.
 - a) full
- b) bright
- c) rich

Now mark your score:

If you have 0—2 wrong answers — Very good!

If you have 3—4 wrong answers — Not bad!

If you have 5—6 wrong answers — you should work some more on your English.

GRAMMAR FOCUS: ZERO CONDITIONAL

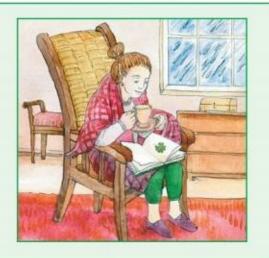
61 Read and remember.

If you want to know more, read books. — Если ты хочешь знать больше, читай книги.

If you are cold, a cup of tea warms you up. — Если тебе холодно, чашка чая согреет тебя.

Our friends go to the country if the weather is fine. — Наши друзья выезжают за город, если погода хорошая.

Shamrock brings good luck if it has four leaves. — Клевер приносит удачу, если у него четыре листочка.



а ghost [qəost] — приведение, призрак

62 Match the beginnings of the sentences with their endings. Translate the sentences.

- 1. Get up early
- 2. If it's rainy and cold,
- 3. If you want to join the EC,
- 4. Do your homework everyday
- Come to our school website
- If you have a sore throat.

- a) if you want to know History.
- b) fill in the registration form.
- c) stay at home and take some medicine.
- d) if you want to make new friends.
- e) if you don't want to be late for school.
- f) I don't go for a walk.

WORD FOCUS

63 Complete the if sentences. Compare your sentences with those of your classmates.

- 1. If the weather is fine,
- 2. If you want to know more about the
- 3. If you want to speak English well,
- 4. If you want to be healthy,
- If you are sad,

UK,

64 Listen and answer the question.

What kind of radio programme is it?

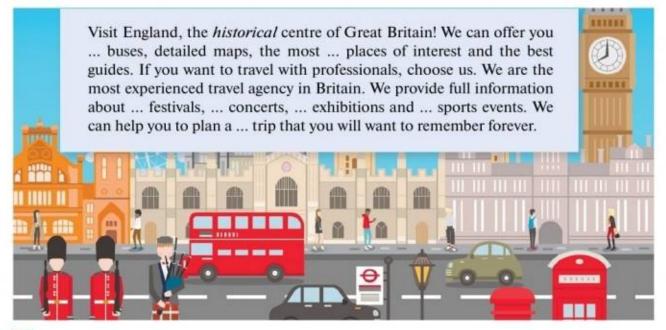
- a) An interview.
- b) A quiz.
- c) An advert.

65 Read, translate and learn the adjectives.

- -al: traditional, historical, unusual, international, national, musical
- historic. energetic, fantastic, exotic, scientific
- -ing: interesting, thrilling, boring, English-speaking, loving
- -ive: expensive, creative, talkative, active

66 Read the advertisement for the travel agency and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

musical, thrilling, popular, comfortable, historical, traditional, famous, fantastic



67 Listen to the advertisement and check if you were right.

68 Read the fact file about England and complete the text.

England		
National Day	23rd April	
Capital	London	
National symbol	red rose	
Population	over 53 million	
Official language	English	
Main cities	London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds	
Educational centres	Oxford, Cambridge	
The longest river	the Thames	



I'm Harry Brown. I work in a travel agency. Travelling is my job and my hobby. I have visited every corner of my country.

... is the largest part of Great Britain. The population is over ... people. The official language is The symbol of England is

My country has a long history. On 23rd April, England celebrates its The capital of England and one of the most beautiful cities in the world is A lot of bridges across ... connect the northern and the southern parts of the city.

The other big English cities are ..., ... and

There are many universities in England and lots of students come to England from all over the world. The most well-known education centres are ... and

If you are in England, I will be glad to meet you in our agency and give you detailed information about the country!

- 69 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the following questions. Use the map and the information in Ex. 68.
 - 1. What is the biggest part of Great Britain?
 - 2. What is the English capital?
 - 3. What is the population of England?
 - 4. When is the National Day of England?
 - 5. What colour is the English national flower?
 - 6. What is the longest river in England?
 - 7. Why do lots of students come to England?





70 Complete the dialogue between Harry, the travel agent, and the tourist. Guess what questions the tourist asked.



- Hello, what can I do for you?
- Hello! I would like to spend my spring holidays in England next month. What can you suggest?
- You should visit the capital first of all.
- ...*:*
- Because it's one of the most beautiful cities in the world, with long and interesting history. It is rich in historical buildings, numerous monuments, famous theatres and green parks.
- **—** ...?
- There is the River Thames. You can enjoy wonderful views when travelling by boat.
- ...?
- You can also visit other cities like Oxford, Cambridge or Chester.
- **—** ...?
- The National Day of England is 23rd April.
- Oh, can you imagine, that's my birthday!
- That's great! Well, I hope you'll enjoy your trip very much.

71 Work in pairs.

Act out the conversation in Ex. 70. Add any details you want.

72 Listen, repeat and read.

- a) [1] international, bridge, industry, industrial
- [p] modern, holiday, population, upon, rock
- [i:] meet, east, team, people, the Beatles.
- [ju:] usually, union, united, popular
- b) Manchester, Stratford-upon-Avon, Oxford, Brighton

73 Read the texts and say which English city:

- · is one of the biggest in the UK;
- · has a world-famous university;
- · is the birthplace of the most famous English writer;
- is a well-known place for international meetings:
- · has the world's oldest museum;
- · is popular with people who want to learn English;
- has a well-known football team.
- (1) Manchester is one of the biggest cities in England. It is located in the northwest of the country. Manchester is a great industrial city, but it is also known for its university and world famous museums, theatres and art galleries, green parks and nice squares. Football is very popular in the city. It is home to the world's richest football club — Manchester United.
- (2) Oxford is a nice town not far from London. The town is home to one of the oldest and the best universities in the world — Oxford University. Young people from different countries come to study there. Oxford is also famous for its various museums. One of them is the oldest museum in the world. It was opened in 1683.
- (3) Stratford-upon-Avon, a small town in the middle of England, is very popular with tourists. It's the town where William Shakespeare, the greatest English poet and playwright, was born. There are three famous theatres in Stratford-upon-Avon. One of them — the Royal Shakespeare Theatre is one of the biggest in Great Britain.
- (4) Brighton is a lovely seaside city which is located on the south coast of England. Sunny summer weather makes the city a popular place for holidays. There are many language schools in Brighton. People from different countries come there to study English. The city is also used for different international conferences and exhibitions.

LOOK AND LEARN!

industrial [m'dʌstriəl] — промышленный a university [ju:nrⁱvз:səti] — университет a conference ['kpnfrəns] — конференция an exhibition [,eksi'bi[n] — выставка









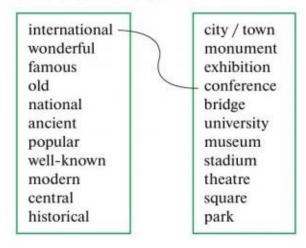
74 Match the words with their definitions.

Example: A museum is a place where people can see collections of different things.

- 1. a university
- a conference
- 3. an exhibition
- 4 a theatre
- a museum
- a) a meeting in which people discuss different problems
- b) a place where people can see collections of different things
- c) a college (or several colleges) where you have to study to become a teacher, a doctor, an engineer, etc.
- d) a place where people can see paintings, photographs or other things
- e) a place where people watch plays

75 Match the words from the two boxes to make word combinations. Make your own sentences with them.

Example: an international conference — Will they take part in the international conference in Oxford?



76 Complete the sentences.

- 1. Though Manchester is an industrial city there are
- 2. Oxford is home to
- 3. A lot of tourists come to Stratfordupon-Avon, the town
- 4. Sunny Brighton is a nice place for People also go there to



77 Work in pairs. Advise your classmate which English city or town is worth visiting. Explain why. Make up a dialogue.

Student 1	Student 2
Have you ever been to the UK?	
	I've never been to the UK, but I'd like to visit the country one day. / I've been to the UK, but I'd like to go there again.
What English cities and towns would you like to visit?	
	London, of course. And
Why do you want to visit?	
	Say what is famous for. Ask what places of interest your classmate would like to visit.
Answer the question. Explain your choice.	
	I see.



🔯 78 Work in pairs. a) Write down information about the place where you live for a tourist booklet. Answer these questions. Use the Internet if necessary.

- 1. Where is your city / town / village situated?
- 2. When was it founded? / How old is it?
- 3. What is it known for? / What is it famous for?
- 4. Why is it worth visiting?
- b) Present your information to your classmates. Choose the best information for the booklet.

TEST YOURSELF

Do the exercises in your Workbook.

Wales and Northern Ireland

79 Listen to the telephone conversation and complete the sentence. Choose the correct ending.

....

Mike asks his friend John ...

- a) to recommend the best website about Wales.
- b) to share some information about Wales.
- c) to join him for a visit to Wales.

80 Listen, repeat and read.

costume ['kpstfu:m] rugby ['rʌgbi]

millennium [mrleniəm]

waterfall ['wo:təfo:l]

Red Dragon

Snowdon ['snaudn]

Snowdonia National Park [snəu,dəuniə,

næʃənəl ˈpɑ:k]

St David

St Winifred's Well [sənt winifridz wel]

81 Read the information about Wales. Make a fact file about Wales using the table below.



Dear Mike,

I have tried to sum up the information about Wales and find the most important facts. I think they'll help the website visitors to get a picture of this wonderful country.

Wales is a part of the UK, but the country has its own language as well as English. It is famous for its traditions, holidays and national music. The symbol of Wales is the Red Dragon and the national flower is the daffodil. The people of Wales celebrate their National Day on 1st March, in honour of St David, the patron saint of Wales. On this day, some people wear the national costume with tall black hats and long dresses.

Wales is a country of green hills and mountains. The highest mountain is Snowdon. It is situated in the Snowdonia National Park. There are 100 lakes and 90 mountains in the Park. A lot of tourists come to the Park every year. They say the Park is the most beautiful place they have ever seen. As for me, the most wonderful things are Welsh waterfalls. You can see lots of them in the country. But sometimes it is difficult to reach them. The biggest waterfall is situated in the deep forest between the hills. Imagine, it is 74 metres high! Believe me, it's worth seeing.

¹ a patron saint — покровитель

One of the most famous and amazing sight in Wales is St Winifred's Well. The Well is formed from natural springs¹ and the water in it is warm. Believe it or not they say that the water in the Well has healing powers². Hundreds of visitors come to the Well to become strong and healthy.

And the last thing I want to mention is the Welsh national game — rugby. It is very popular in the country. Thousands of people come to watch rugby matches in the Millennium Stadium in Cardiff, the capital of Wales. It is the biggest stadium in the country with 74,500 seats!

I hope my letter will help you to get the website's visitors familiar with Wales.

Please let me know if you need more information about Wales.

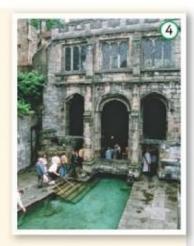
All the best, John

² healing power — целительная сила

Wales	
Name	
National Day	
Capital	
Symbol	
National game	
National costume	
Natural wonders	

82 Read the following sentences and say if they are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

- English is the only language people speak in Wales.
- People of Wales have their National Day in spring.
- Wales is famous for its mountains and waterfalls.
- 4. Snowdon is a powerful waterfall.
- The water in St Winifred's Well is very cold.
- 6. Football is the Welsh national game.







83 Find the verbs in the text which have a similar meaning to the following.

Example: to talk about — to mention

to go over the main points to have on

to get to

to have a good time

to see

to talk about

¹ a spring — источник, ключ

84 Read the text about Wales in Ex. 81 again. Match the sentences in the text with the pictures. Read them aloud.

GRAMMAR FOCUS: THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS (REVIEW)

85 a) Review how the present continuous is formed.

b) Complete and read the sentences.

I ... read (+ ing) the magazine.

You ... watch (+ ing) TV.

He / She ... sing (+ ing) the English song.

We ... play (+ ing) Scrabble.

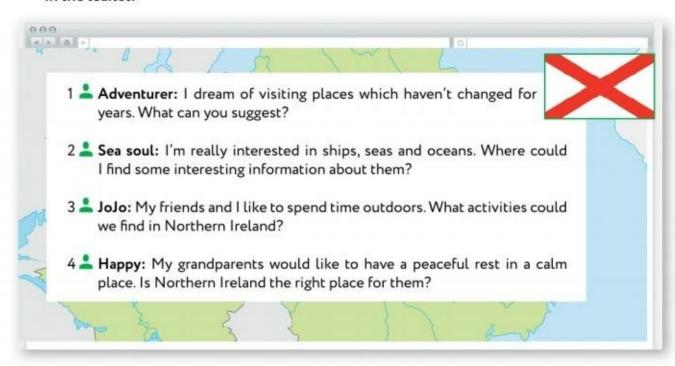
They ... clean (+ ing) the room.



86 Choose one of the photos in Ex. 81 and describe it. Say what people are doing. Don't forget to use the correct form of the present continuous.

Use: celebrate the National Day, give daffodils to each other, play rugby, watch a game in the Millennium Stadium, climb mountains, take photos of a waterfall, sing songs, wave the flag, walk in the park.

- 87 Listen to the telephone conversation between David and his grandad. Say what grandad has offered David.
 - 88 Here is the forum page. Read the questions from people who want to discover Northern Ireland for themselves. Find the answers to their questions in the leaflet.



4 > 0 +

a







- A. It's a good choice. We recommend that they should visit our gardens. Northern Ireland has one of the best gardening climates in the world. Winter is rather warm and the days are long and sunny. Trees and flowers love the climate very much. In the evenings, they can go to any modern or classic theatre like the Grand Opera House, in Belfast.
- B. There are a lot of museums in Northern Ireland. Hundreds of tourists visit them every day. You can go to one of nine historical museums or eight traditional visitor centres. There you will discover a lot of facts about the Navy¹ and ships.
- C. If you are looking for adventure, we suggest you visit one of our adventure camps. There you could go surfing or mountain biking, climb the rocks or explore the old forest. Our water park is the best place for canoeing². You should also visit our wonderful beaches with their fantastic views.
- D. Travel back in time. Northern Ireland is full of places which haven't changed for thousands of years. There are many ancient castles and monuments which can tell you a lot about the past.

LOOK AND LEARN!

surfing ['sɜ:fɪŋ] — сёрфинг mountain biking [ˌmaontɪn 'baɪkɪŋ] катание на горных велосипедах





- the Navy Морской флот
- 2 to canoe плавать на каноэ

89 Take part in the Smart Quiz. Choose the right answers.

- 1. Where is the island of Ireland located?
 - a) In the Pacific Ocean.
 - b) In the Atlantic Ocean.
 - c) In the Indian Ocean.
- 2. How many countries are there on the island of Ireland?
 - a) One.
 - b) Two.
 - c) Three.
- 3. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?
 - a) Cardiff.
 - b) Dublin.
 - c) Belfast.
- 4. What is the national symbol of Northern Ireland?
 - a) A daffodil.
 - b) A thistle.
 - c) A shamrock.
- 5. What is the weather like in winter in Northern Ireland?
 - a) Very cold and windy.
 - b) Rather warm and sunny.
 - c) It's raining all the time.
- 6. What can't you see in Northern Ireland?
 - a) White cliffs.
 - b) Ancient castles.
 - c) Green parks.







GRAMMAR FOCUS: DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES (REVIEW)

90 Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- According to the film the lakes of Scotland are ... (deep) than the lakes of Wales.
- 2. Some tourists say that Wales is the ... (beautiful) part of the UK.
- The week that I spent in Northern Ireland was the ... (good) adventure of the summer.
- What is the ... (young) capital in Great Britain? — Cardiff.
- What is the ... (bad) season for travelling in Britain? — I think, it's winter. It's wet and rather cold sometimes.
- What is the ... (large) country in Great Britain? — England.
- Did you know that the river Severn is
 ... (long) than the river Thames? —
 Really?
- What place in the city is the ... (popular) with the tourists? Let me think

91 Complete the following sentences to prepare a brief story about Northern Ireland. Use the information from this Section.

- 1. Northern Ireland is located on
- 2. The country is famous for
- There are lots of interesting places to visit:
- If your are looking for adventure, you can



92 Listen to a voice mail message¹. Complete the sentence.

Mike asks Sue to send him e-mail with the information about ...

- a) the wonder of nature in Wales.
- b) the regions of Scotland.
- c) the national symbols of England.

93 Listen, repeat and read.

- [p] monster, Scotland, Scottish, Loch Ness
- [5:] important, northern, the North Sea, dinosaur
- [A] culture, the Southern Uplands, industrial
- [a:] are, garden, tartan, castle, park
- [ai] Highlands, describe, bagpipes, time

94 Listen to these words and guess their meanings. Note that some Russian words sound similar.

region, metre, monster, dinosaur, story, culture, tradition, clan, national, musical, instrument, industrial, city, centre

95 Read the texts about Scotland. Say in which text we can find information about:

- 1. the cities in Scotland;
- the national costume;
- 3. the giant animal;
- 4. the parts of Scotland.
- A Scotland is the most northern part of Great Britain. The North Sea is to the east of Scotland. There are three regions in Scotland: the Highlands and the islands, the Lowlands and the Southern Uplands. There are very old mountains in the region called Highlands. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis. It is 1,344 metres high.





a voice mail message — запись на автоответчике

- B In Scotland there are many beautiful lakes between the green hills. In Scots¹ the lakes are called lochs. Loch Ness is the most well-known one. It is rather large and deep, and many people believe that a big monster lives there. They call it 'Nessie' and describe it like a long black or green dinosaur. But for others, it is just a story.
- C The industrial region of Scotland is the Lowlands. The most important cities here are Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. Glasgow is famous for its shipbuilding industry. Aberdeen is situated on the North Sea. Aberdeen is the biggest oil centre in Great Britain.
- D The culture of Scotland comes from ancient times and has its own traditions. One of these is the kilt. In the past, there were different clans. And each clan wore kilts which had a special tartan. Everybody in the clan had the same family name like MacDonald ('Mac' means 'son of'). Even now Scottish men still wear kilts on their National Day. A famous Scottish musical instrument is the bagpipes.

LOOK AND LEARN!

industry ['mdəstri] — промышленность culture ['kʌltʃə] — культура

96 Find the sentences in the text which match the pictures. Read them aloud.

97 Match the words with their definitions.

- 1. bagpipes
- 2. a kilt
- 3. a tartan -
- 4. a loch
- 5. a clan

- a) the Scottish name for a natural freshwater lake
- b) a musical instrument which is played in Scotland
- a skirt made of tartan cloth. It is a part of the national costume. Scottish men wear it on national holidays
- d) a group of families in Scotland. All the members have the same family name
- e) a pattern² of different coloured lines which cross each other at 90-degrees angle

98 Do the quiz. Complete the sentences.

- 1. Loch Ness is a Scottish ...
 - a) monster.
 - b) lake.
 - c) wild park.
- 2. Ben Nevis is ...
 - a) a mountain.
 - b) an industrial region.
 - c) the name of a clan.
- 3. The Highlands is ...
 - a) a high mountain.
 - b) the northern region.
 - c) a family name.

- 4. Edinburgh is ...
 - a) a shipbuilding centre.
 - b) a large lake.
 - c) the capital of Scotland.
- Aberdeen is ...
 - a) the largest city in Scotland.
 - b) the oldest region.
 - c) the biggest oil centre.

¹ in Scots — в шотландском языке

² a pattern ['pætən] — рисунок, узор

0	99	Read the conversation between a guide and the tourists.
		the sentences in the correct order $(1-9)$. Then listen and check
	if y	ou were right.

	Guide:	Yes, it will be tomorrow. Every year the Grand Parade takes place with over
		3,500 musicians, singers, bands and dancers from all over the world. All of
		them will be in their national costume.
1	Guide:	Hello! I'm your guide. I'll show you around Scotland this week. Have you got

any questions?

Melissa: Hello! And what will we visit first?

Guide: They will parade through the city streets. It won't

be far from your hotel.

Nick: A festival? That sounds amazing! I can't wait

hearing the bagpipes. Will the Grand Parade take

place tomorrow?

Melissa: Fantastic! Where can we watch the Parade?

Nick: Great! We'll manage to see the Grand Parade,

then.

2 Nick: Hello!

Guide: We are going to Edinburgh first. It is the cultural

centre and the capital of Scotland. On Sunday, we'll take part in the Festival of Music and Drama.



100 Work in pairs. Imagine that one of you is a foreign tourist, another is a guide from your town.

Make a dialogue and act it out.

Use:

Let's go to

Would you like to visit ...?

What will we visit first?

Of course I would.

Fantastic!

On Sunday we are going to take part in

That sounds amazing!

101 Listen, repeat and remember the tongue twisters.

I scream, you scream, We all scream for ice cream.

* * *

I have got a date
At a quarter to eight;
I'll see you at the gate,
So don't be late!

102 Match the words with their definitions.

- 1. a proverb
- 2. a fairy tale
- 3. a novel
- 4. a tongue twister -
- 5. a legend

- a) a story from ancient times about people and events, that is not usually true
- b) a long story about imaginary people and events
- c) a phrase that helps to practise and improve pronunciation
- d) a well-known phrase or sentence that gives advice or says something that is true
- a story for children about magic or fairies that is not true

103 Read the first part of an old Scottish fairy tale and say what the little brownie¹ did in the house.

I Myself!

Percy was a little boy. Just like many boys and girls, he never wanted to go to sleep on time. He liked to sit near the fireplace and listen to the fairy tales his mother told. The house was warm and **cosy** in the evening, especially near the fireplace.

'Percy, it's time to go to bed,' his mum said one evening.

But Percy thought that it was too early to sleep and he **argued** with his mum.

'I don't want to sleep!' answered Percy.

His mum was tired of arguing every day and she said,

'Sit alone by the fire then and the Old Fairy will come and take you because you don't want to listen to your mother.'

'I don't care! I'm not afraid of old fairies!' answered Percy.

Every night a little brownie came to clean the house where Percy and his mother lived. He worked when everyone slept. Percy's mother always left him a jar of cream² as thanks. In the morning, the jar was always empty. The brownie was kind and friendly, but his mother, the Old Fairy, was very bad and she didn't like people.





LOOK AND LEARN!

cosy ['kəʊzi] — уютный

to argue — возражать, спорить

104 Say if the following sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

- 1. Percy always went to sleep on time.
- Mother told Percy fairy tales in the evening.
- The Old Fairy cleaned the house at night.
- Every night the brownie drank a jar of cream.
- The little brownie was angry and unfriendly.

105 Complete the sentences using the text in Ex. 103.

- Percy liked sitting near the fireplace in the evening because
- Percy argued with his mother because
- Every night a little brownie came to Percy's house to
- Every night the little brownie got a jar of cream as
- The Old Fairy, the brownie's mother, was

106 Work in pairs. Read aloud the talk which Percy and his mother had in the evening. Pay attention to the intonation.

¹ a brownie — брауни, домовой

² a jar of cream — кувшин сливок

107 What will happen in the second part of the fairy tale? Make your suggestions.

GRAMMAR FOCUS: REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

108 Read and translate the sentences.

I saw myself (ceбя) in the mirror. It's best if you call your friend yourself. He told us the truth about himself. Her sad story was all about herself. The house itself is nice, but the rooms are small.

Let **us** write a fairy tale **ourselves**! **They** planted their garden **themselves**.

109 Complete and read the sentences using reflexive pronouns.

- 1. Don't help me, I think I can do it
- 2. Nick and Jane built their new house
- 3. Anna usually answers all his letters
- Come in! Find chairs for ... and sit down.
- 5. Can Tom repair the bike ...?
- 6. Ann likes looking at ... in the mirror.
- My friends are arranging the school party

110 Read the second part of the old Scottish fairy tale and say why the little brownie left the house.



I myself! Part 2

At first Percy was glad that he stayed alone by the fire, but soon the fire died down and it became dark. Percy was worried.

Suddenly, the brownie jumped out from behind the fireplace. Percy was scared. And the brownie was very surprised to meet Percy.

- 'What is your name?' asked Percy.
- 'Myself. And yours?'

Percy thought that this was a joke and he wanted to play a joke, too.

- 'My name is I, Myself.'
- 'Catch me, I Myself!'

Then they started running and playing near the fire. The brownie was quick like a cat and it was difficult to catch him.

Running near the fireplace, Percy accidentally touched the coals in the fireplace, and one of them fell on the brownie's foot. The brownie cried aloud.

'Who has hurt you?' the Old Fairy asked from the fireplace. 'Now, I will come and take him away.'

Percy was very scared and ran off to his bed.

'I Myself,' said the brownie.

'So why are you crying so loud and don't let me sleep! You've only got yourself to blame!' And then she took the brownie back into the fireplace.

After that, the brownie never came again, but Percy always went to bed the first time his mother asked him to.

LOOK AND LEARN!

to be scared — быть испуганным a coal [kəul] — уголь, уголёк

111 Say who in the text:

- a) asked, 'What is your name?';
- b) wanted to play a joke;
- c) was quick like a cat;
- d) touched the coals in the fireplace;
- e) cried aloud;
- f) took the brownie back into the fireplace;
- g) went to sleep after his mum's first request.

112 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1. Why was Percy worried when the fire died?
- 2. Why was the brownie surprised when he saw the boy?
- 3. Why was it difficult to catch the brownie near the fire?
- 4. Why did the brownie cry aloud?
- 5. Why was the Old Fairy angry?
- 6. Why did Percy always go to bed on time now?

BE POLITE!

113 Read and act out.

- Could I have a piece of cake?
- Help yourself!

* * *

- Are you leaving right now? Take care of yourself!
- OK. I'll write to you soon.

* * *

- Mike, this is the room we prepared for you. Make yourself at home!
- Thank you! It's a nice room.

- Today we'll have a party for our foreign guests. Enjoy yourself!
- I think I'll make a lot of new friends.

114 Work in pairs. Say who in the fairy tale 'I Myself!' could use the phrases: Help yourself! Take care of yourself! Make yourself at home! Enjoy yourself! When could the character say them?

Example: Percy's mother could say 'Help yourself!' when she left a jar of cream for the brownie.

115 Retell the tale from the point of view of

- a) Percy
- c) Percy's mother
- b) the brownie
- d) the Old Fairy

accidently — нечаянно

SECTION 6

Famous British People

116 Rachel, Sue, Nick and Mike are talking about their favourite people. Listen to the dialogues. Match each dialogue with one of the photographs.









117 Work in pairs. Read the dialogues. Act out one of them.

Dialogue A

Rachel: Mike, do you have a favourite

person?

Mike: Yes, he is a famous driver. Rachel: Why do you like him?

Mike: He is a talented sportsman. At

> school he played football, went karting and studied karate.

Rachel: What is he famous for?

Mike: He is the youngest ever Formula

> One World champion. He is a racing driver for McLaren.

Rachel: Oh, maybe it is Lewis Hamil-

ton?

Mike: Yes, it's him!



LOOK AND LEARN!

karate [kəˈrɑ:ti] — каратэ an award [əˈwɔ:d] — награда a lead / leading role — главная роль an astronaut [ˈæstrənɔ:t] — космонавт a candidate [ˈkændɪdeɪt] — кандидат

Dialogue B

Mike: Sue, do vou have a favourite

person?

Sue: Yes, she is a well-known actress.

Mike: Who is she?

Sue: Try to guess. She has taken part in lots of international film festivals.

Mike: Has she got any awards?

Sue: Yes, she has received lots of

them.

Mike: Has she starred in any popular

films?

Sue: Yes, she had the leading role in

Mike: Oh, I think it is Kate Winslet,

isn't it?

Sue: You are right!



Dialogue C

Do you have a favourite person,

Rachel?

Rachel: Yes. I do.

Nick: Is it a man or a woman?

Rachel: She is a strong woman.

What is she famous for? Nick:

Rachel: She was the first British astro-

naut.

Nick: Oh, she must be really brave!

Rachel: Yes, to become an astronaut she

beat 13,000 other candidates.

Nick: Does she have any awards?

Yes, she has the Order of the Rachel:

British Empire and a British

school is named after her.

Nick: OK, I see. It is Helen Sharman.

Rachel: Yes, you are right.



WORD FOCUS: SUFFIXES AND 'WORD + MAN' FOR THE NAMES OF PROFESSIONS

118 Read, translate and remember.

act - actor

football - footballer

produce - producer

sing - singer

write - writer

manage - manager

work - worker

art - artist

chemistry - chemist

piano - pianist

science - scientist

music - musician

politics - politician

architecture - architect

'word + man'

business - businessman

police - policeman

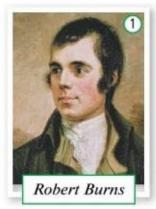
show - showman

sport - sportsman

119 Give examples of people you know who have the professions above.

Example: Sergei Rachmaninoff was a great pianist. He was also a famous composer.

120 Look at the pictures. Read the texts and match each picture with one of the texts. Say what these people are famous for.





Lord Horatio Nelson





Sir Isaac Newton





David Beckham

Sir Paul McCartney

- A ... is an English singer and songwriter. He was a member of the popular rock band the Beatles, the most successful rock band in the history of popular music.
- B ... is still the most important scientist in the world. He discovered many of laws of physics. He discovered the theory of gravity by watching the fall of an apple from a tree.
- C ... is an English writer and producer, but she is best known as the author of Harry Potter books. They have become the bestselling book series in history. In 2010 J. K. Rowling was named the 'most influential¹ woman in Britain'.
- D ... was a famous English officer in the Royal Navy. Of his several victories the most well-known is the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, during which he died. There is a great monument in his honour in Trafalgar Square in London.
- E ... was a Scottish poet. He was born in 1759. Scots simply call him 'The Bard'. His birthday is on 25th January. Every year on that day people all over the world remember him and read his poems.

influential — влиятельный

- (G) ... is a famous English footballer. He played for the England national team, Manchester United, Real Madrid and many other clubs. He was the winner of different international competitions for a long time. In 2004 he was on the FIFA 100 list of the world's greatest living players.
- 121 Tell your classmates about a famous person. Let them try to guess who you told them about. Use the Internet if necessary.

Use: win a competition, receive international awards, write a popular book, play for the national team, star in a famous film, have a leading role, compose music, sing a popular song, take part in a successful business project, be a talented person, get a world record in running / jumping / skating ..., go karting, drive a car, help people to become healthy, discover nature's laws / new theories, participate in international expeditions.

122 Listen to the text. Complete the sentence choosing the correct ending.



People called Princess Diana 'the queen of people's hearts' because ...

- a) she starred in sentimental films.
- b) she helped sick people.
- c) she was the wife of Prince Charles.

LOOK AND LEARN!

charity ['tfærəti] — благотворительность; благотворительный проект

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS



123 Listen, repeat and read.

- [æ] happen, national, candidate, charity
- [er] dangerous, play, stay, eight, based
- $[\Lambda]$ just, jungle, adult, others, brothers
- [a:] start, star, part, example, karate
- [5:] award, performance, astronaut, supporter

124 Read the text about Daniel Jacob Radcliffe. Choose the correct words to complete the text.





- sportsman, astronaut, actor
- 2. special, travel, literary
- 3. radio show, TV show, fashion show
- 4. performance, film, show
- 5. best, kindest, richest
- 6. Award, Payment, Diploma

Daniel Jacob Radcliffe is an English ... (1). He was born on 23rd July 1989 into the family of ... (2) agent. Radcliffe started acting in school plays when he was in primary school. When he was ten years old, he played the part of the young David Copperfield in ... (3) . In 2001 he played the lead role in the (4) ... 'Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone'. Now he is most famous for playing Harry in all eight films based on Harry Potter books. It makes Radcliffe one of the ... (5) young people in the United Kingdom. It helps him to support different charities, for example, several children's hospitals. In 2007, he received the National Movie ... (6) 'Best Male Performance'.

GRAMMAR FOCUS: THE PRESENT SIMPLE AND THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS (REVIEW)

125 Read, translate and compare.

The present simple:

What languages do you speak? — Russian, English and German a little.

The present continuous:

Why are you speaking so loudly? — Sorry, but the train is making a lot of noise.

Review the words often used in the **present simple**. They refer to regular actions: every Sunday / morning / evening / day / week / month / year / summer, often, sometimes, from time to time, rarely

Review the words often used in the **present continuous**. They refer to a limited period of time at present:

now, at present, at the moment

Look! / Listen!... (Something is going on).

Compare:

I often play football with my friends.

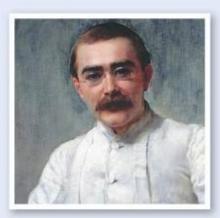
Please, call him later! He is playing football with his friends at the moment.

- Listen! Someone is singing nicely in the next room.
- It's my sister. She is a musician. She sings and plays the piano every day.

126 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets in the present simple or the present continuous.

- The famous writer ... (live) in the country.
- John, hurry up! We ... (wait) for you! We'll be late for the performance.
- My brother doesn't live with us. But he ... (come) to see us every Sunday.
- I'm sorry, but I can't talk to you at the moment. I ... (write) an essay on Literature.
- 5. What ... the actress ... (do)? She ... (try) a new dress on.
- What ... you ... (do) at the weekend? —
 I am meeting my friends from my summer school. We ... (see) each other from time to time.

127 Read the text about the famous English writer Joseph Rudyard Kipling. Say why he wrote about India in his stories.



Joseph Rudyard Kipling (1865—1936) was one of the most famous British writers and poets. He was born in India which was a colony of Great Britain at that time. His father was an artist and a teacher. When the boy was six, he went to England and got British education. He returned to India in 1882 and worked there as a journalist. Kipling liked India. To get material

for his newspaper he travelled around India and learnt a lot about the country, its traditions and its people. At the same time he started writing poems and stories in his free time.

At twenty-four Kipling returned to Great Britain and quickly became a famous writer and poet for children and adults. Lots of people from all over the world like his books 'Just So Stories', 'The Elephant's Child' or 'The Cat that Walked by Himself'. But his most famous work is 'The Jungle Book' which consists of several short stories. They are 'Mowgli's Brothers', 'Tiger! Tiger!', 'Rikki-Tikki-Tavi' and others. 'Mowgli's Brothers' is a thrilling story about the small boy who was lost in the jungle. He grows up with the help of Baloo the bear, Bagheera the Black Panther and then fights with the tiger, Shere Khan.

During his life Rudyard Kipling travelled a lot around the world. He described his adventures and impressions in his travel stories.

In 1907 Kipling was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. He was the first English writer who received this prize.



128 Answer the questions.

- 1. When and where was the writer born?
- 2. Why did Kipling know a lot about India?
- 3. Who did Kipling write for?
- 4. What is Kipling's most famous work?
- 5. When was he awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature?
- 6. Are Kipling's books popular now?
- 7. Have you read any of his books? Did you like them?

129 Look through the text. Say what these numbers refer to.

1865, 6, 1882, 24, 1907, 1936.

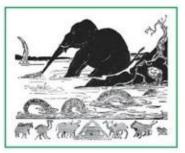
130 Find the words in the text which have a similar meaning to the following.



131 Read the titles of the stories written by Rudyard Kipling. Ask your classmates which stories they have already read.

- 'Mowgli's Brothers'
- · 'The Elephant's Child'
- · 'The Cat that Walked by Himself'
- · 'Rikki-Tikki-Tavi'
- · 'How the Camel Got his Hump'
- 'How the Whale Got his Throat'





132 Listen and read the poem by Rudyard Kipling from the story 'The Elephant's Child'.

I keep six honest serving-men (They taught me all I knew); Their names are What and Why and When And How and Where and Who.

I send them over land and sea. I send them east and west: But after they have worked for me, I give them all a rest.

I let them rest from nine till five, For I am busy then, As well as breakfast, lunch, and tea, For they are hungry men.

But different folk have different views. I know a person small — She keeps ten million serving-men, Who get no rest at all!

She sends'em abroad on her own affairs, From the second she opens her eyes -One million Hows, two million Wheres, And seven million Whys!

Шестёрка слуг — Kто, Где, Когда, Что, Почему и Как — Всегда находится в трудах, Чтоб не попасть впросак.

Идут по суше и морям, На Запад и Восток, И всё, что я не знаю сам, Они готовят впрок.

Но я даю им отдохнуть, Пусть поедят, поспят. Окончен день — им снова в путь — Уже пробило пять.

Но у меня есть юный друг, Так, девочка одна. Ей служат сотни тысяч слуг Без отдыха и сна.

С утра она их шлёт везде, Куда, я не пойму, Сто тысяч Как, сто тысяч Где, Сто тысяч Почему.

(Перевод Я. М. Колкера)



SECTION 7

133 Look at the photos and say how you usually spend your free time.

Example: I enjoy making model planes and playing football.

I like taking care of my pet and reading books.































tir in	4 Work in groups. a) Rank the free ne activities that are popular your group. Put numbers from 1 (the ost popular) to 17 (the least popular).	_	collecting something (stamps / coins / mugs, / own maps / toy cars / etc.) making something (model planes /
	doing sport (jogging / cycling / skiing / skating / roller skating /		ships / buildings / robots) cooking (cakes, biscuits, salads,
	skateboarding / swimming / jog- ging / driving a kart) reading books (novels / fantasy /		jams, sweet desserts) dancing (modern / country / sports dance / ballet)
	biographies / historical novels / adventure stories)		watching TV programmes (talk shows / educational programmes /
	playing computer games (shooters / strategy games / etc.) listening to music (rock / pop /		detective stories / etc.) spending time with grandparents / friends
	classical / country) chatting on the phone or sending		going to the theatre / the cinema travelling (abroad / cross-country)
	text messages (SMS) playing games (tennis / football / basketball / volleyball / etc.)		playing board games (Monopoly / Scrabble / Puzzles / etc.)
	taking care of a pet / plants taking photos (of people / pets / nature / places of interest)	class activ	are the information with your mates. Find out and say which ities are the most popular ur class.

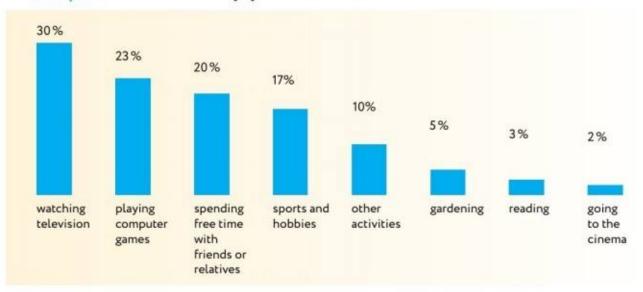
135 Listen to the report on how British people spend their weekends.

a) Study the diagram below. Say which activities are more and less popular in Britain.

Example: In Britain going to the cinema is less popular than gardening.

b) Compare the results of activities popular in Britain and your classmates' activities.

Example: In Russia ... is more popular than in Britain.



WORD FOCUS: PHRASES WITH 'TIME'

136 Read, translate and remember.

Come and see us any time.

How do you **spend your free time**? — I prefer doing sports.

Don't waste your time. Finish what you are doing right now!

Your **time is over!** Pass your tests to the teacher.

Sorry, I have no time to chat with you anymore. My mother is calling me!

My grandma spends **most of the time** in the garden.

137 Read and choose the right definition of the word combination 'couch potato'.

A couch potato is ...

- a) a person who does little exercise and spends most of the time sitting at home, especially eating potatoes and chatting on the mobile phone.
- b) a person who doesn't do any exercise, but spends most of the time sitting at home, especially watching TV or playing computer games.
- c) a person who does different sports (swimming, jogging, cycling, etc.) and has a lot of hobbies







138 Do the test and find out whether you are a couch potato or not.

- You watch TV programmes after school or play computer games. You have no time to do your homework.
 - a) No, that's not like me.
 - b) From time to time.
 - c) Yes, almost every day.
- You prefer to relax watching TV and at weekends you watch everything, especially films and serials.
 - a) No, I don't like that.
 - b) Sometimes.
 - c) Yes, definitely.
- You have no time to speak to or see friends and relatives. The TV and your computer are your best friends.
 - a) No, I don't think so.
 - b) Only during my holidays.
 - c) Yes, that's right.
- You have no time to help your younger sister with her homework or to help your parents around the house. You are too busy watching TV or playing computer games.
 - a) No, that's not like me.
 - b) Sometimes.
 - c) Yes, that's right.
- You would like to take part in every TV show and win prizes. You can't miss your favourite TV programmes.
 - a) No, I'm not like that.
 - b) Sometimes.
 - c) Yes, sure.
- You are too lazy to read books or play sports.
 - a) No, I'm not.
 - b) From time to time.
 - c) Yes, of course.

Now mark your score: a = 1 b = 2 c = 3If your score is 16-18, you are a couch potato! You should switch off your TV set or computer and do something to exercise your body and brains!

If your score is 12—15, you will soon be a couch potato! Find a new hobby!

If you score is 6—11, you are not a couch potato! Congratulations! Keep it up!

139 Listen to the conversation between Liza and Brian. Complete the sentence.

The friends are going to ...

- a) visit Liza's sick friend.
- b) play computer games.
- c) go to the cinema.

141 Read the e-mail. Say what Liza promises to give Melissa the day after tomorrow.

Hi, Melissa,

How are you? I know you had a high temperature. Are you still in bed? I hope you are much better now.

Let me tell you some news. Yesterday, I went to the cinema. I saw the film 'The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe'. I liked it very much. I think you should see it, too! I am going to give you a short review.

During the Second World War, four children, Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy came from London to the country house of their mother's relative. He lived in a very large house with a strict housekeeper.

One day the children were playing hide-and-seek. Lucy discovered an old wardrobe. She opened the doors and came into it. Suddenly she found herself in a fantasy world called Narnia. She spent a few hours in the house of the faun², Mr Tumnus. They had tea and cakes. He explained to Lucy that the White Witch had conquered³ Narnia and winter had lasted for one hundred years there. Any adult or child who came to Narnia had to

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

140 Listen, repeat and read.

- [k] back, kidnap, cake, housekeeper
- [tf] child, chance, adventure, witch, which, temperature
- [5:] four, more, normal, war wardrobe, faun, call, already
- [əu] old, own, follow, wardrobe, close, both
- [u:] choose, soon, too, moon, room, group, move
- [3:] her, first, worth, world, Turkish







The novel 'The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe' was written by Clive Staples Lewis.

² a faun [fɔ:n] — фавн, сказочный лесной житель

³ to conquer — захватить



visit the White Witch's castle. Mr Tumnus liked Lucy very much. They became friends. He couldn't take her to the White Witch's castle, so he sent her home.

When she got back, only a few minutes had passed in the normal world. She told her brothers and sister about her thrilling adventure. But Peter, Edmund and Susan didn't believe her story. When they checked the wardrobe, they saw just a normal wooden back there.

A few days later, Lucy entered the wardrobe again. Edmund followed her and met the White Witch in the fantasy world. She offered him delicious sweets called Turkish Delight. She also said to him, 'If you bring your brother and sisters to my castle, you will become the King of Narnia.'

Another day, while running away from the housekeeper after breaking a window, the four children ran into the wardrobe. Suddenly they realised that they had entered Narnia.

That was how their adventures began ...
Melissa, it is an interesting story, isn't
it? I suggest you read the book first and
then watch the film. 'The Lion, the Witch
and the Wardrobe' is a book which is
worth reading and a film which is also
worth watching.

The day after tomorrow, I'll bring you the book to read.

See you soon. Best wishes, Liza

142 Look at the pictures in Ex. 141. Match the sentences in the text with the pictures. Read them aloud.

143 Say who:

- a) left London during the Second World War;
- b) lived in a large house in the country;
- c) found a way to a fantasy world;
- d) had tea in the house of Mr Tumnus;
- e) had conquered the fantasy world;
- f) became good friends;
- g) didn't believe Lucy's story about Narnia;
- h) met the White Witch;
- asked Edmund to bring his brothers and sisters to Narnia.

144 Match the verbs with their definitions. Translate the verbs.

- 1. to discover
- 2. to explain
- 3. to follow -
- 4. to offer
- 5. to enter
- a) to go behind somebody
- b) to come or go into a place
- c) to find place or information for the first time
- d) to make something easy to understand
- e) to ask somebody if they would like to have something

145 Complete the sentences using the text in Ex. 141.

- During the Second World War, four children
- While the children were playing hideand-seek
- 3. Lucy spent a few hours in
- 4. Mr Tumnus told Lucy that
- Lucy told her brothers and her sister about Narnia, but
- 6. A few days later, Edmund
- One day the children broke the window and

146 Imagine that you are a film reviewer. Retell the beginning of the film 'The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe' to your friend. Use the following guidelines.

- Lucy, Edmund, Peter, Susan in the country house.
- 2. Lucy's discovery of Narnia.
- 3. The cold winter in Narnia.
- 4. Edmund and the White Witch.
- 5. How the children got to Narnia.
- 147 a) Listen to the dialogue between Liza and Brian. Choose the right answer to the following question.

Why is Liza upset?

- a) She had a lot of homework.
- b) She told lies to her mother.
- c) She missed her favourite serial.

b) Work in pairs. What can you advise to your friend if he / she:

- watches TV shows too much,
- plays computer games too much,
- chatts on the phone too much instead of doing his / her homework.

Use: I think you should ...

148 Read the following word

combination. Use them in your

WORD FOCUS

own sentences. ready (готовиться) on well with (хорошо ладить с) rid of something (old things / clothes / chairs) (избавляться от чего-либо) a letter / a present (получить письмо / подарок) to tell to tell lies (лгать, обманывать)

- jokes (шутить)

silence (молчать)

secrets (хранить секреты)

- old letters and postcards

149 Complete the sentences.

Use the word combinations from Ex. 148.

Example: We are leaving at 10 am, you've got an hour to get Hurry up! — We are leaving at 10 am, you've got an hour to get *ready*.

- In Italy people throw out unnecessary things through their windows on New Year's night. That way they get ... of the troubles of the old year.
- Alice is a sociable girl. She gets ... with all her classmates.
- I'm afraid he's telling Don't trust him!
- 4. Did he tell you the ... about the couch potato? — Funny, isn't it?
- Please keep The exam has already started.
- 6. Kate, why did you tell mum about our present? You just can't keep ..., can you?

BE POLITE!

150 Read and remember. Reply politely to questions. Use one of these answers instead of 'yes' or 'no'.

Yes, thank you. No, thank you. Yes, please. No, I didn't. Yes, that's right. No, I am afraid

Yes, certainly. not.

No, I am afraid I can't.

- 151 Work in pairs. Act out the dialogues. Use polite answers from Ex. 150.
 - Would you like some juice? Yes, ... / No,
 - Will you come to my birthday party? Yes, ... / No,
 - Are you sure that we are going to have a Maths test tomorrow? — Yes, ... / No,
 - 4. Was it a joke? Yes, ... / No,

to keep-

152 Read the extract from the book 'The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe'. Choose the best title for it.

- 1. The Secrets of the Old Wardrobe
- 2. Thrilling Adventures behind the Wardrobe
- 3. A Strange Story Told by Lucy

Lucy ran out of the empty room and found her brothers and sister.

- 'It's all right,' she said, 'I've come back.'
- 'What are you talking about, Lucy?' asked Susan.
- 'Why?' said Lucy, 'Don't worry about me, I am here now. Would you like to know where I was?'

'So you were hiding, were you?' said Peter. 'Poor old Lu, hiding and nobody noticed! You'll have to hide longer than that if you want people to start looking for you.'

'But I've been away for hours and hours,' said Lucy.

The others all looked at one another.

'Crazy!' said Edmund. 'Quite crazy!'

'What do you mean, Lu?' asked Peter.

'What I said,' answered Lucy. 'It was just after breakfast when I went into the wardrobe, and I've been away for hours and hours, and had tea, and all sorts of things have happened.'

'Don't be silly, Lucy,' said Susan. 'We've only just come out of that room a moment ago, and you were there then.'

'She's not being silly at all,' said Peter, 'she's just making up a story for fun, aren't you, Lu? And why shouldn't she?'

'No, Peter, I'm not,' Lucy said. 'It's — it's a magic wardrobe. There's a wood inside it, and it's snowing, and there's a Faun and a Witch and it's called Narnia; come and see.'

The others did not know what to think, but Lucy was so excited that they all went back with her into the room. She rushed ahead of them, opened the door of the wardrobe and cried, 'Now! Go in and see for yourselves.'

'Why?' said Susan, putting her head inside and pulling **the fur coats** apart, 'it's just an **ordinary** wardrobe; look. There's the back of it.'

Then everyone looked in and pulled the fur coats apart; and they all saw—Lucy herself saw — an ordinary wardrobe. There was no wood and no snow, only the back of the wardrobe.

'But it wasn't a joke at all, 'said Lucy, 'really and truly. It was all different a moment ago. **Honestly** it was. I promise.'

'Come, Lu,' said Peter, 'that's going a bit far. You've had your joke. Stop it now.'

Lucy grew very red in the face and tried to say something, though she hardly knew what she was trying to say, and **burst into tears**.





LOOK AND LEARN!

crazy ['kreizi] — сумасшедший a fur coat — шуба ordinary ['ɔ:denəri] — обычный honestly ['pnisti] — честно to burst into tears — залиться слезами

153 Look through the text again. Say who said:

- a) 'Would you like to know where I was?'
- b) 'Crazy! Quite crazy!'
- c) '...I've been away for hours and hours, and had tea,'
- d) 'Don't be silly, Lucy.'
- e) 'She's just making up a story for fun!'
- f) 'And why shouldn't she?'
- g) 'It's just an ordinary wardrobe; look! There's the back of it.'
- h) 'Honestly it was. I promise.'
- i) '... that's going a bit far.'

154 Answer the questions.

- 1. Why were the children calm when they saw Lucy?
- Why didn't the children believe Lucy?
- 3. Why did they decide to look into the wardrobe?
- 4. Why did Lucy burst into tears?
- Have you ever been in a similar situation? How did you feel about it?

155 a) Read the students' answers to the questions: Have you ever told lies? Why do we sometimes tell lies? Say why the students told lies.

Jane: It is difficult to tell the truth because I am afraid that all my classmates will laugh at me. I haven't got a computer yet. But my dad promised to buy me one next year.

Andrew: Yes, loads of times I've told lies because my marks were not good. I was afraid to upset my mum. But, now I know it's much better to tell my mum the truth. We can solve all our problems better together.

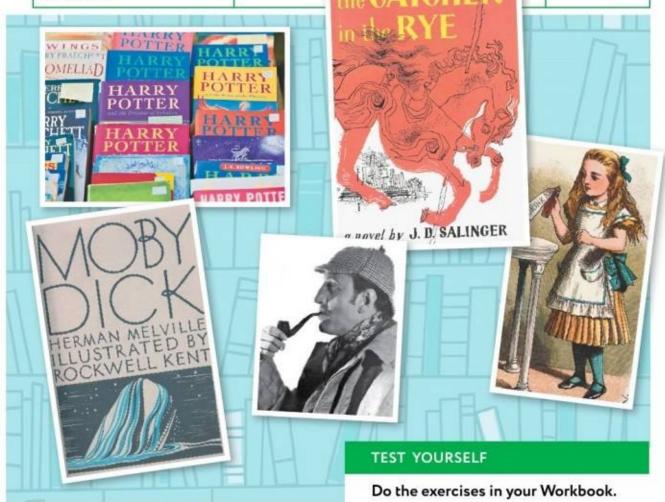
Wendy: Sometimes it is very difficult to tell the truth. I am afraid that nobody will believe me. I would like to be a famous actress. I saw it in my dreams. Honestly!

Tom: Now I always tell the truth. It is very good to be honest with your parents and friends. Last month, I lost my mobile phone and told dad that it was broken. I thought that it was much better to tell lies. I was so silly because I was afraid of being punished.

b) Answer the questions yourself.

156 Work in groups. Use the questionnaire below to interview your classmates. Find out what kind of book is the most popular in your group. Compare your results with your classmates'.

What kind of books do	Names of your classmates			
you like to read?	Roman	Tanya		
adventure stories				
detective stories				
science fiction				
history books				
poems				
fantasy books				
biographies of great people				
fairy tales		the CATO	HER	



Complete the text with the verbs in the correct forms.



Mike is Rachel's classmate. Mike is (be) sociable and he ... (have) a lot of friends. He ... (enjoy) travelling and he is a member of the local Explorers' Club. He ... (dream) of going around the world one day. For the present he ... (travel) round the UK with the other members of the Explorers' Club, they study the country's history and its traditions. He ... (already be) to Scotland and Northern Ireland. But he ... (never be) to Wales. Yesterday Rachel ... (phone) him. She ... (invite) Mike to take part in a new project. Tomorrow Mike and his classmate ... (start) to create a website about the United Kingdom.

2 Write 6 questions you'd like to ask Rachel (Ex. 1 on p. 84).

3 Do Ex. 25 on p. 89 in written form.

4 Translate from Russian into English.

- 1. состоять из трёх стран
- официальное название целой / всей страны
- 3. самый большой остров
- 4. включать в себя разные страны
- 5. говорить по-английски
- У тебя есть какие-нибудь идеи? К сожалению, нет.
- Английский является официальным языком страны.
- Как называется национальный флаг Соединённого Королевства? — Юнион Джек.
- Великобритания состоит из трёх стран: Англии, Уэльса и Шотландии.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Example: What does Ben ... (have) trouble with? — He ... (have) trouble with tests on Maths. — What does Ben *have* trouble with? — He *has* trouble with tests on Maths.

- How many countries ... the UK ... (consist) of? — It ... (consist) of four countries.
- England ... (have) rather changeable, mild and cool weather, hasn't it? — Yes, it ... (have).
- Listen! Why ... those students ... (speak) so loudly? — They ... (discuss) their new project.
- ... you ... (like) the film yesterday? No, I didn't. The film ... (be) dull and long.
- Come and stay in our beautiful town! It... (be) rich in nice squares and parks.

6 Write questions for the following answers.

Example: What is the official name of the country? — The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

- 1. Where ...? On the island.
- What ... ? London.
- 3. How many countries ... ? Four.
- 4. What ...? English.
- 5. What colour ...? Red.
- 6. What ...? The Union Jack.

7 Complete the sentences.

- 1. If you are tired,
- 2. If you blow out all the candles on the birthday cake,
- If you want to become an actor,
- 4. Do sports regularly if
- A ladybird¹ brings good luck if it

8 Do Ex. 62 on p. 101 in written form.

а ladybird — божья коровка

9 Complete the text about Liverpool. Use the words from the box.

industrial, home, founded, various, rich, exhibitions



Liverpool is situated on the west coast of Great Britain. It was ... in 1207 but got city status in 1880. Nowadays Liverpool is a big ... city and a large port. However, the city is well-known for its ... museums and art galleries, ... and music festivals. Liverpool is a lovely green city. It is ... in gardens and parks. The city is ... to two famous football clubs: Everton and Liverpool.

10 Do Ex. 86 on p. 108 in written form.

11 Complete the sentences. Use the comparative or superlative form

of the adjectives in brackets.

Example: London is one of the ... (beautiful) cities in the world. - London is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

- The Grand Opera House in Belfast is ... (old) than the King's Theatre in Edinburgh. It was founded in 1895.
- 'I think surfing is the ... (good) sport,' said the boy.
- 3. Winters in Russia are ... (cold) than in Wales and North Ireland.
- 4. It was the ... (bad) trip she has ever taken.
- 5. What is the ... (big) part of Great Britain? — England.
- 6. This Navy Museum is ... (interesting) than the museum we went to yesterday.

12 Write an essay about Scotland. Use the information from Ex. 95 on p. 111. Follow the plan.

- Scotland as a part of the UK.
- 2. The capital of Scotland and its largest cities.
- 3. The parts of Scotland.
- 4. Nature in Scotland.
- 5. Scottish traditions (playing bagpipes, wearing kilts on the National Day, the Edinburgh festival and the Grand Parade).

13 Complete the text using the words from the box.

listen, wanted, thought, tired, take, decided, said, left, afraid

Percy was a little boy. He never wanted to go to sleep on time. He liked to sit near the fireplace and ... to fairy tales his mother told.

Percy always ... that it was too early to sleep. His mother was ... of arguing with her son. One day she ... him sitting alone by the fire. She ... that the Old Fairy would come and ... him because he didn't listen to his mother. But Percy wasn't ... of old fairies. He ... to stay alone near the fireplace.

14 Complete the sentences. Use myself, themselves, yourself, himself, ourselves, yourselves.

Example: Has Denis read this detective story in English *himself*? — Yes, he has.

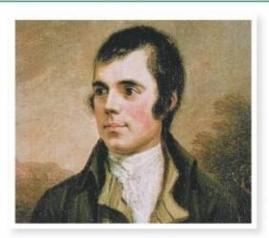
- 1. We enjoyed ... while travelling in Scotland.
- 2. Suddenly I saw ... in the mirror.
- 3. My younger brother likes ships. He made this model
- 4. I see you are hungry. Please help ...!
- 5. Jill! Jim! I'm awfully tired today. Could you cook your lunch ...! - Of course. Don't worry!
- 6. The animals can learn to swim

15 Complete the sentences with the new words formed from the words in brackets.

- Leonardo DiCaprio is a famous American ... (act).
- I'm afraid I can't help you. You'd better ask the ... (police).
- The exhibition of a well-known Spanish ... (art) opened yesterday in the art gallery.
- A famous Russian ... (music) gave a concert for charity.
- He was not only a ... (chemistry) but also a talented ... (write).
- John started playing football when he was 5. He wants to be a famous ... (sport).
- The Bolshoi Theatre was designed by ... (architecture) Joseph Bové.

16 Complete the text about Robert Burns using the words from the box.

hard, was born, over, favourite, started, eldest, celebrate, became, national



Robert Burns, a well-known Scottish poet, was born in 1759. His father was a farmer. There were seven children in the family and Robert was the He helped his father on the farm and had to work However, from his childhood Robert liked reading. His ... writer was William Shakespeare.

At the age of 15 Robert Burns ... writing poems. His poems and songs were about ordinary people, their feelings and the beauty of nature. Soon they ... very popular. Robert Burns was the author of the famous song 'Auld Lang Syne'. It has become a ... song. Nowadays Scottish people sing it when they ... New Year's Day on 1st January.

Robert Burns died in 1796. People all ... the world know and love his poems and songs.

17 Translate from Russian into English.

- 1. проводить свободное время
- 2. посещать выставки
- 3. коллекционировать брелки (key rings)
- 4. создавать модели самолётов
- 5. кататься на скейтборде
- Чем ты занимаешься в свободное время? — Я читаю или играю в стратегию.
- Моя мама любит заниматься садом в свободное время. В нашем саду много красивых цветов и необычных растений.
- По вечерам она болтает по телефону или смотрит телевизор. В её жизни нет места спорту.
- Давайте сходим завтра в кино! Замечательная идея! Я не был в кино тысячу лет (for ages).

18 Write the questions for these answers. Begin with the words given in brackets.

Example: Rachel enjoys dancing in her free time. (What?) — What does Rachel enjoy doing in her free time?

- 1. Sue has been to Liverpool. (Where?)
- Last month we went to Brighton. (When?)
- Richard is going to travel by train. (How?)
- 4. Next month my older brother will take part in the marathon. (Who?)
- Look! The boys are break dancing over there. Let's go and see. (What?)
- They couldn't visit the exhibition yesterday because they were busy. (Why?)

- 19 Julia / Jim is your pen friend from Great Britain. She / he would like to know how you spend your free time. Write an e-mail to Julia / Jim. Don't forget to use a greeting and a closing sentence. Follow the plan.
- 1. What kind of music you usually listen to.
- 2. How often you go to the cinema.
- 3. What sport you do.

What you usually do on Sun	idays.	Sundays.
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-	
d	

KEY VOCABULARY

Nouns: adventure astronaut award candidate castle charity climate coal communication

conference culture custom daffodil excursion exhibition experience industry fur coat karate lie

mountain biking quiz region rugby shamrock surfing symbol

thistle truth tradition trouble university website **Pronouns:**

herself himself myself ourselves themselves yourselves

Verbs: argue blame connect hurt include post star (in a film)

Adverb: honestly Adjectives: changeable cosy crazy industrial national official ordinary

thrilling

Expressions and word combinations:

be rich in be scared burst into tears do quiz / puzzle Enjoy yourself! for charity go surfing

have trouble doing smth have trouble with smth

Help yourself! leading role

Make vourself at home!

keep secrets keep silence Sounds great!

Take care of yourself! tell the truth / lies

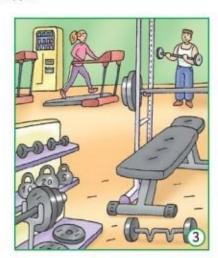
PART I

LISTENING

Послушайте три рассказа подростков об их увлечениях. В задании 1 установите соответствие между рассказом каждого говорящего и картинками. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.







1

Speaker	Α	В	C
Picture			

- Послушайте разговор Норы и Макса. В заданиях 2−5 выберите правильный ответ на вопрос из трёх предложенных. Обведите соответствующую букву. Вы услышите запись дважды.
 - 2 Where did Max start his trip round the UK? He started from ...
 - a) Northern Ireland.
 - b) Scotland.
 - c) Wales.
 - 3 What season did Max go on the trip? He went ...
 - a) in spring.
 - b) in autumn.
 - c) in winter.
 - 4 Where did Max stay during his cycling trip? He stayed ...
 - a) in castles.
 - b) in tents.
 - c) at hotels.

5 What did Max do in the evenings during his trip round England?

- a) He played board games.
- b) He took photos of the sights.
- c) He watched TV programmes.

Points: 7

READING

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 6-12.

I travel a lot and enjoy it so much! I like seeing new places and trying new food. But most of all I like meeting new people, talking to them and listening to their stories. The legends they tell me are sometimes just wonderful.

One of the most popular legends is the legend of King Arthur who lived in the 5th century. He was brave and wise, and he defended the lands from enemies. Was King Arthur a real person? Historians say there was no king with that name. They have found nothing about any Arthur and think he was only a myth¹.

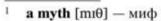
Legends about ghosts, dragons and monsters are very popular, too. The legend of Nessie is not old. It appeared in the 20th century and it says that there is a monster in Scotland's deep lake Loch Ness. Some people say that they have seen a very large animal that looked like a dinosaur. I'm sure that the animal was in their imagination and is no more real than King Arthur. But the local people continue to tell their stories. They called the animal Nessie which is in fact a popular girl's name — short for Agnes or Vanessa.

There are also legends about animals that saved people's lives. Every town or village has their own story of this kind. I remember a story that I heard in a small village called *Mousehole*, which is in Cornwall. It is a fishing village. It is still famous for its fish, but years ago fish was the main food for the villagers.

The story says that once upon a time there was a terrible storm in the ocean which lasted for many days and just wouldn't stop. Local people could die from cold and hunger. But one smart cat changed everything. An old fisherman tried to catch some fish for the village. The cat went with him. When they got into his boat, the cat started purring² to the ocean. The ocean liked it very much. The storm stopped. The old fisherman and

the cat caught lots of fish. They saved the people of the village. The people were happy and made a large fish pie. The cat got a large piece of it, too, and lived happily in the village for the rest of her days. The villagers still respect cats very much and cats are the most popular pets in that place.

Of course, I enjoyed my visit to *Mousehole* and Cornwall in general, not only because of the cat story. Cornwall is a great place for tourists.



started purring — стала мурлыкать





В заданиях 6—12 определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (True), а какие не соответствуют (False). Обведите соответствующую букву.

- 6 King Arthur was a real king who ruled the country in the 5th century.
- a) True
- b) False
- 7 The author of the text does not believe the dinosaur of Scotland is real.
- a) True
- b) False
- 8 Nessie is the name of a nice lake in Scotland.
- a) True
- b) False
- In the past, fishing was very important for the people in Mousehole village.
- a) True
- b) False
- 10 The people in Mousehole were afraid of a monster that lived in the sea.
- a) True
- b) False
- 11 An old fisherman saved a cat from the water.
- a) True
- b) False
- 12 Nowadays there are more cats than dogs in Mousehole village.
- a) True
- b) False

Points: \(\sum_{7} \)

WRITING

Представьте, что вы получили письмо от английского друга по переписке Энн (Ann). Вот отрывок из её письма.

... It's raining today and I cannot play with my friends outdoors. I have no brothers and sisters and often have nobody to play with at home. Do you have any brothers, sisters or cousins? What do you do during rainy weekends? What indoor games do you play?

Write soon.

All the best,

Ann

Напишите Энн письмо и ответьте на 3 вопроса. Не забудьте:

- обратиться к другу по имени;
- попрощаться с Энн;
- подписать письмо.

	7)
8	

Points: 7

20—18	17—14	13-10	< 10
Very good!	Good!	Not bad!	Try again!

PART II

SPEAKING

14 Выберите одну из карточек. Дайте устный ответ.

Card 1

Talk about **your free time**. Say:

- whether you have got much free time;
- · how you usually spend your free time;
- what other activities you would like to try.

Card 2

Talk about your favourite writer. Say:

- what century he / she lived in or he / she is our contemporary;
- what his / her books you have read;
- why you like his / her books.

15 Выберите один из диалогов и разыграйте его со своим одноклассником.

Dialogue 1

Student 1

- Ask your classmate:
- whether he / she likes reading;
- what kind of books he / she prefers reading;
- what his / her favourite writer is;
- Answer his / her questions.
 (You begin the conversation.)

Student 2

- Answer your classmate's questions.
- Ask him / her:
- what he / she prefers: reading a book or watching a film;
- what book he / she is reading now;
- what the book is about, whether he / she likes it.

Dialogue 2

Situation: Student 1 is a student from Russia. Student 2 is a student from Britain who is travelling around Russia together with his parents.

Use the following phrases if necessary:

- Enjoy your trip!
- · Let me know if you come to my country. I'll show you around.
- · I would recommend seeing / visiting

Student 1	Student 2
Are you enjoying your trip?	
	Oh, yes! Russia is a great country and I've learnt a lot about your traditions and your culture. • Ask your new friend whether he / she would like to visit Britain one day.
 Answer the question. Ask what parts of the country are worth seeing first. 	
	 Recommend the place (region / city) of the country to start the trip with and explain why. Ask your friend what places he / she would like to see?
 Answer the question (say what sights / places of interest you want to see and why). Find out what your friend's favourite places in Britain are. 	
	Answer the question (say what your favourite places in Britain are).
 Make an excuse and say that you need to be off. Say goodbye. 	
	Say goodbye.

Project 'Our Region'

· Read the instructions and do the project in your Workbook.

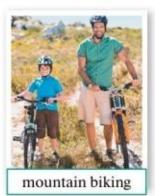
4 AN ADVENTURE HOLIDAY

SECTION 1 The Spirit of Adventure

1 Look at the pictures and say whether you have ever done these sports / you have ever been to an adventure park. Listen to the radio programme and choose the answer to the question.

Why does Kevin do extreme sports?

- a) He wants to look athletic.
- b) He is a professional sportsman.
- c) He likes exciting adventures.











2 Complete the sentence. Choose the right definition for an adventure. Do you like adventures?

An adventure is ...

- a) a peaceful and everyday event.
- b) an exciting and unusual experience.
- c) an ordinary and boring experience.

3 Translate the following phrases.Use them in your own sentences.

- to have (to look for) an exciting / thrilling / new / dangerous adventure
- 2. love of (in search of) adventure
- 3. an adventure film / story / holiday / game / park

Examples: If you are looking for an exciting adventure, take part in our project! Nowadays you can find adventure parks in many European countries.

- 4 a) Listen and repeat the names of English and American writers and the characters from their adventure books.
 - b) Look at the pictures on p. 142 and read the names of the characters. Match the characters with the authors of the books.

Example: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote detective stories about Sherlock Holmes and his friend.

- 1. Arthur Conan Doyle
- 2. Daniel Defoe
- 3. Joanne K. Rowling
- 4. John R. R. Tolkien
- 5. Mark Twain
- 6. Lewis Carroll
- Rudyard Kipling

5 Look at the pictures of the characters again. Make a short description of one of the characters. Don't say who it is. Let your classmates guess.

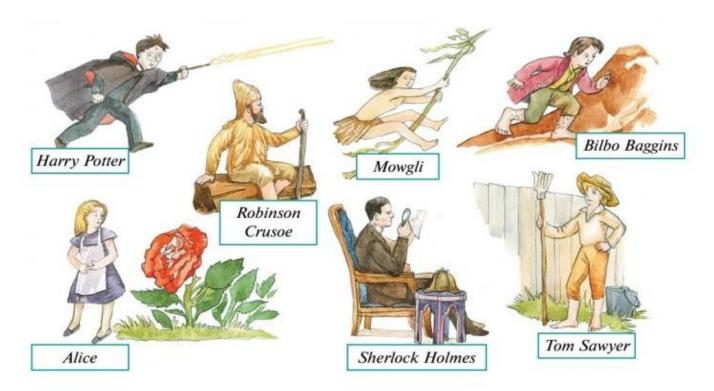
Example: He is young. He is strong and brave. He has dark hair and dark eyes. His hair is straight and dark. He is clever, serious and independent. (Mowgli)

Use:

Appearance: athletic, non-athletic, strong, tall, plump, slim, handsome,

short, dark / fair / red / grey / wavy / straight / short / long hair, blue / grey / dark / green eyes, funny / long / turned-up nose

Traits of character: intelligent, sociable, responsible, loving, shy, independent, clever, friendly, kind, polite, obedient, unfriendly, nice, naughty, brave, tactful, lazy, talkative, hard-working, serious, understanding



6 Read the story and say what Bobby Bootson took with him on the hiking trip.

The First Adventure of Bobby Bootson

Part I

That morning Bobby Bootson had to get up early. He felt excited about his first camping trip that day. At last, he was ten and could join the school camping team. He was going to take part in the hiking trip with lots of fun adventures and different activities.

There is a love of thrilling adventure deep inside him. He read a lot of books and watched many films about great explorers and their extraordinary and dangerous trips. Every night, Bobby had wonderful dreams about them. Sometimes he was a captain on a big ship, then he was the pilot of a helicopter. Once he was a brave explorer who discovered a new land.

'Bobby, get up, dear!' said his granny.
'A big breakfast is ready for our great

to feel excited — чувствовать себя взволнованным

explorer!' There were rolls, muffins¹, butter, orange juice, a cup of strong tea and, of course, porridge on the table. 'Bobby, dear, where are you! Come on, hurry up then! You'll miss the trip. Your friends will go without you!'

But Bobby was already on his feet. He was running backwards and forwards around the room searching for his new backpack. In the evening before he went to bed, he had collected together all the things he needed for his trip. There was a warm pullover, two pairs of socks, hiking boots, a ball, his favourite cap, badminton rackets, a T-shirt, a book about adventures, a pencil box, a notebook, a camera, sunglasses, an umbrella, a sleeping bag and a tent.

'Oh, Granny, where is it ... ? Where is my backpack?' shouted Bobby.

'It is in the kitchen, I'm putting some snack in it for you! I've put cheese and ham sandwiches, a bottle of water, some hot tea and some sweets. So you won't be hungry!'

'Oh, Granny, I'm going to be late!' screamed Bobby putting a muffin in his mouth. 'See you tomorrow,' he said running out of the kitchen. The bag hardly squeezed² through the door.

LOOK AND LEARN!

a camping trip — поход с палатками **backwards and forwards** — туда-сюда **a backpack** — рюкзак

² squeezed — протиснулся









a muffin — маффин, небольшой кекс

7 Answer the questions.

- 1. Why did Bobby get up early that day?
- 2. Why did Bobby like reading books and watching films about explorers and their trips?
- 3. Why did Bobby's grandmother prepare a big breakfast for her grandson?
- 4. Why couldn't Bobby find his backpack in the room?
- 5. Why did Bobby take all these things? What did he need them for?
- 6. Why did Bobby only eat a muffin that morning?
- 8 Look at the pictures in Ex. 6. Match the sentences in the text with the pictures. Read them aloud.
- 9 Say whether Bobby's first hiking trip will be successful. Why do you think so?
- 10 a) Listen and complete the dialogue.

Sue: Hi, Bobby! ... to meet you! You

look so Why?

Bobby: Hi, Sue! I'm really happy. Today

I am going on a hiking ... for the

first time.

Sue: Are you? ...! Is it a day trip?

Bobby: No, it's a weekend break. We are

taking ... bags and ... with us. Imagine, we are going to spend

a ... in the forest!

Sue: That sounds ...! Have a good ...!



b) Read the dialogue and act it out with your classmate. 11 Read the second part of the story. Say why Bobby's bag became heavy.

The First Adventure of Bobby Bootson Part II

In five minutes he was at the bus stop waiting for the others.

'Ha, I'm the first!' thought Bobby happily.

After ten minutes waiting, he became a bit nervous and decided to call Timmy. Timmy was the leader of the school camping team. He was responsible for the trip.

'Hi, Timmy! It's me, Bobby. I'm at the meeting place, where are you all?'

He heard Timmy's unhappy voice. 'What do you mean, Bobby? Why are you calling me at 7 am? I'm sleeping.'

'Get up, get up, get up!' started Bobby.
'What about our trip! We planned a trip!
You can't have forgotten about it!'

'I haven't forgotten, young man. But you've forgotten something ... The trip was arranged for tomorrow. On Saturday.'

No ... No, I don't believe it! Sorry, Timmy!' was all Bobby could say.

'But it's true. There's only one day left. You've been dreaming about the trip too much. Now think about something else. And let me get some more sleep, please,' Timmy said.

Bobby was so unhappy. And there was only one question in Bobby's head: 'Why is my bag so incredibly heavy?'

12 Say if the following sentences are true of false. Correct the false sentences.

- Bobby felt excited about his first hiking trip.
- He was very happy to be on time at the bus stop.
- There were a lot of children with backpacks at the meeting place.
- Bobby phoned the leader of the school camping team.
- The leader of the school camping team forgot about the trip.
- Bobby thought that his hiking boots were very heavy.



13 Work in pairs. Act out a dialogue between Bobby and his friend who wants to calm him down.

Use: Don't worry! It could happen to anyone!

Everything will be all right tomorrow, don't worry!

It's your fault! You should be more careful next time!

WORD FOCUS

14 Read, translate and remember. Compare English and Russian prepositions used in these time expressions.

On is used with a day; day + morning / evening / afternoon / night; a date; a special day:

on Sunday

on Friday morning

on 5th July

on Christmas Day

In is used with a month; a season; a year; time of a day; a period:

in April / March

in winter / spring / summer / autumn

in 2017 / 1825

in the morning / the evening / the afternoon

in 5 minutes / a week / a month / a year

At is used with time; mealtimes; festival:

at 7 o'clock

at lunchtime

at Christmas

And also: at the weekend, at night

15 Complete the following sentences using the prepositions in, on, at.

1. We are planning a chess competition. It will be ... Sunday ... 10 o'clock ... the morning.

- 2. Could you wait for me a little? I'll be there ... a minute!
- I was born ... 23rd May.
- 4. ... Christmas, all our relatives usually have a party at our place.



- 5. Why don't we meet ... lunchtime? Good idea.
- 6. ... 10 minutes he decided to phone the leader of the school camping team.
- 7. They decided to start the hiking trip ... Saturday.

16 Look at the pictures. Match the questions (1-4) with the answers (a-e). Make the dialogues. Act them out.

Answers:

- a) Then how did you put it on?
- b) Made a website!
- c) All of them!
- d) There are 2 "Ts" in THAT!
- e) One! After that it's not empty.



1. How many books can you put into an empty backpack?



2. Does your T-shirt have holes in it?



3. What did the spider do on the computer?



4. The turtle took two chocolates to Texas to teach Thomas to tie his boots. How many "Ts" in THAT?



5. How many months have 28 days?





GRAMMAR FOCUS: SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

18 Read and remember.

singular (one) — a computer, a month, a film plural (two or more) — many computers, five months, some films

These things are plural in English: glasses, trousers, jeans, shorts:

Where are my glasses? — They are on the table, Granny. You'll recognise her. She will have blue jeans and a colourful T-shirt on.

You can also say: a pair of glasses, a pair of trousers, a pair of jeans, a pair of shorts:

I need a new pair of glasses.



19 The Wilsons are packing their suitcases for their summer holidays.
There are some things they are taking with them. Complete the sentences.

Use: a / two / three ... or a pair of / two pairs of ...

- 1. Robby is taking two pairs of shorts,
- 2. Mrs Wilson is taking
- 3. Mr Wilson is taking



20 Imagine you are going to take part in a hiking trip in spring / summer / autumn. Read through the list of clothes and say what things you are going to take with you.

Example: If I go on a hiking trip in the summer, I'll take a pair of shorts,

sunglasses	a hat	hiking boots	trainers	a shirt	a raincoat
a coat	a jacket	jeans	a cap	a sweater	a T-shirt
shoes	a tie	trousers	a dress	socks	a pullover
shorts	a skirt	a school uniform	gloves	a scarf	a blouse

21 Read and translate the word combinations. Use them in your own sentences.

```
to be fond of — travelling / climbing / fishing / doing sports

to enjoy — snowboarding / playing football / dancing / reading
hiking / fishing / swimming / shopping

to go — on a hiking trip
by bike / by bus / by train / by car
```

22 Read the text. Say what the young hikers decided at the end of their trip.

Last week before our summer holidays the Head Teacher suggested that we should arrange a camping trip. Wow! All my classmates were happy to spend the weekend in the country. We were planning to stay in a place called Green Point. For me it was the first camping trip in my life. I felt really excited about it.

In the early morning we met together at the bus station and went by bus to a nice small place called Green Point. We took all the things we need for the camping trip. Like real hikers, we had tents, warm sleeping bags, comfortable hiking boots, extra sweaters and of course drinking water and some food. Our teachers had a compass, a big flashlight and a map.

Then we went hiking for five miles over the green hills and fields. It was great! Although our backpacks were very heavy, we were happy to travel together. It was a thrilling adventure for us! Soon we saw a small river. It started on top of a green hill and ran into a lake. We decided to stop there and to put up our tents on a green lawn. It was not easy for most of us. Our teachers taught us how to do it. Soon I could do it myself!

We spent two days in our camp. The weather was warm and sunny. We went for a walk round the country-side, played football and badminton, learnt to use the map and the compass. And of course, we took a lot of photos. We even went fishing in the river. I was not successful. But Harry, my best friend, caught two fish. They were not big and we let them go back into the river.

In the evening we made a fire and told scary stories and jokes about camping. It was a real adventure to spend a night in a sleeping bag, in a tent under the stars. But we liked it. We enjoyed everything in our journey. We made a decision to go on a hike every year before the beginning of our summer holidays.

Here are some of my photos which I took during our exciting summer adventure.







23 Find words in the text which have a similar meaning to the following.

to organise	a hike	to take a trip
an exciting activity	a walk	cer scary
a backpack	a trip	a start

24 Put the sentences in the correct order.

	Then we went by bus to Green Point.
	Our life in the camp was full of fun
	and sports.
	It was amazing to sleep in the tents.
1	We were glad to take part in a real
	two-day hiking trip.
	The teachers taught us how to put up
	the tents.
	When it became dark, we made a fire.
8	Now we want to go on a hiking trip

We put up our camp on the bank of

regularly.

a small river.



25 Complete the questions and answer them.

Use: Who? What? Where? Why? How? How long?

- 1. ... suggested the children should arrange a hiking trip?
- ... did they go to Green Point?
- ... long did they go hiking?
- 4. ... did the children take with them?
- 5. ... did they put their tents?
- 6. ... did the children like the hiking trip?

26 Talk about any hiking trip in your life. Say:

- a) where you went;
- b) who arranged the hiking trip;
- c) what things you put in your backpack;
- d) what the weather was like;
- e) what you did there.

Use the words and phrases from the box.

to arrange a hiking trip, to take the things you need, to go hiking for ... kilometres, to enjoy the nice weather, to walk round the countryside, to make a fire, to go fishing / swimming, to sleep in a tent, to have fun, to have a real / thrilling adventure



27 Listen to the dialogue. Complete the sentence.

Liza and Roy are going to see ...

- a) a comedy about the participants of the festival.
- b) a detective film about life in Central America.
- c) an adventure film about Christopher Columbus.

28 Read the three definitions of the word an 'explorer'. Choose and read the correct one.

An explorer is a person who travels to ...

- a) unknown places to find out some facts about them.
- b) different places to find gold and silver there.
- c) various places to find new friends there.

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

29 Listen, repeat and remember.

- Christopher Columbus, Sir Francis Drake, James Cook
- North America, Central America, Australia
- India, New Zealand, Spain, France, England
- the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean
- the Hawaiian Islands



30 Read the information from the EC website about famous explorers. Answer the questions from the text using the facts in the table.

There have been many great explorers in the world. Do you know any of them? What were their names? What countries are they from? What did they do?

This page of the website provides a list of names of some famous explorers. You can also find here information about their lives, including personal details, key events, some maps and pictures and other information about these great people.



	Their trips	
	Marco Polo (1254—1324) Italy (Venice)	reached China and made a detailed description of his travel
	Afanasy Nikitin (died in 1475) Russia	travelled from Russia to India; described his trip in the book 'The Journey Beyond Three Seas'
	Christopher Columbus (1451—1506) Italy	discovered the New World (Central America)
	Ferdinand Magellan (1480—1521) Portugal	organised the first successful round-the- world trip (from Europe sailing East)
	James Cook (1728—1779) England	studied New Zealand and Australia

LOOK AND LEARN!

to discover — находить, открывать a discovery — открытие

31 Do you know any other famous explorers? Say what they discovered. Use the Internet if necessary.

32 Read the text and say why James Cook is called a great explorer.

Captain James Cook was a British explorer and navigator¹. He made three journeys to the Pacific Ocean, during which he discovered its main coastline.

He was born on November 7, 1728 in England. As a teenager James dreamed of sea trips and ships. At the age of 17, he started working on a ship. There young James began to study different subjects: algebra, geometry, navigation and astronomy.



In June 1757 Cook joined one of the King's ships as a captain's assistant.

For five years he served in North America. In that time he made a map of the west cost of North America.

Later in 1768 James Cook travelled to the Pacific Ocean as head of the **expedition** and its captain. That was his first trip around the world. He explored the unknown land called 'Terra Australis'.

Cook's second round-the-world trip took place in 1772. It lasted for four years. He was head of the expedition again and led two ships the *Resolution* and the *Adventure*. The crew² was big. There were not only sailors but some scientists, too. The ships reached New Zealand. As a result of the trip, Cook brought back a detailed map of New Zealand and a map of the Australian west coast. Scientists discovered some new types of animals and plants. The report of the team was interesting and important.

In 1776 James Cook took his last trip on the ships the *Resolution* and the *Discovery*. He discovered the North Passage from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. It was difficult because of the bad weather. For the whole winter the team had to stay on one of the Hawaiian Islands. In 1779 there was a conflict between the crew and native people of the island. They killed Captain James Cook. The expedition returned home in 1780 without their captain.

James Cook was a great explorer. For 12 years he sailed around the Pacific Ocean, New Zealand and Australia. He made the most complete maps of the area for that

time. His work was very important and useful for people from all over the world.

LOOK AND LEARN!

an expedition [,ekspə'dısn] — экспедиция

33 Say what important events from James Cook's biography happened in the following years.

1728, 1757, 1768, 1772, 1776, 1779.

Example: 1728 — James Cook was born in 1728.

34 Work in pairs. Find out what your partner remembers about James Cook. Take turns. Use the sentences from the text in your answers.

Example: When was James Cook born? — James Cook was born in

What ...?

Where ...?

How many ...?

¹ a navigator — мореплаватель

² а crew [kru:] — экипаж, команда

35 Write an essay about Capitan James Cook, the famous British explorer. Complete the sentences.

- 1. James Cook was
- 2. He was born in
- Captain James Cook made three
- 4. He explored ... and made a detailed map of
- 5. The famous explorer was killed in ... during his third
- 6. Thanks to Captain James Cook and his journeys people
- 36 Listen and say what Mark is going to read to his friend.
 - 37 Read the information from the Adventure Club booklet.
 Answer the questions.





The Adventure Club is the best opportunity you can have to **overcome** difficulties, to change yourself and to feel proud of yourself. You can choose to go on a hiking trip, to travel by boat along the river or by bicycle through the forest.

It's better to stay here for some time. During the first few days in the camp you will learn how to make a fire, to cook simple meals, put up tents, to provide first aid, sail on boats and ride bicycles. You will do special exercises which help your body to be stronger. You will learn to work in a team. The group activities will help you to build team spirit. All these skills can be helpful in your future trips. Together with your instructors and new friends you can choose the most suitable way to travel.

If you come here on winter holidays you can learn how to drive a dog team¹ and you can take part in a winter tour which is a real adventure! Come and spend your holidays with us.

LOOK AND LEARN!

to overcome — побороть, преодолеть to provide first aid — оказывать первую помощь

- What kinds of trips does the Adventure Club offer?
- 2. What can you learn to do in the Adventure Club?

a dog team — собачья упряжка

38 Match the beginnings of the sentences with their endings. Translate the sentences.

- 1. If the weather is fine,
- 2. If the firewood is dry,
- 3. You must be able to provide first aid,
- If you want to learn how to put up the tent quickly,
- 5. You must be ready to overcome difficulties
- 6. If you want to join the Adventure Club,
- 7. Join our camping trip

- a) if you want to make new friends.
- b) listen to the instructor carefully.
- c) fill in the registration form.
- d) if you travel in the mountains.
- e) the friends will go on a hiking trip.
- f) it is easier to make a fire.
- g) if you go hiking.

39 Choose the most important information about the Adventure Club from your point of view. Read it aloud.

40 Work in pairs. Discuss if you would like to join the Adventure Club during your summer / winter holidays. Explain why / why not.

Use: On the one hand ... on the other hand, I think / I believe, overcome difficulties, become stronger, learn how to make a fire (put up tents, provide first aid, cook on a fire), learn to sail on boats (drive a dog team), learn to work in a team, make new friends, have lots of adventures, be dangerous / difficult, depend upon the weather, stay at home, don't like to travel.

42 Read the text about Dmitry Shparo. Say what he is famous for.

Dmitry Shparo is a well-known Russian Arctic explorer. He is famous for reaching the North Pole on snow skis. He was the head of the first ski expedition to **the North Pole** in 1979. His first expedition set a new World Record. Nine years later, in 1988, for the first time in history, Dmitry Shparo and his international team crossed the Arctic Ocean on snow skis from Russia to Canada across the North Pole.

Later, in 1998, Dmitry Shparo together with his son Matvey crossed the Bering

41 Listen, repeat and read.

the North Pole

the Arctic Ocean

Asia

the Guinness World Record the South Pole

the Bering Strait

Europe

the Guinness Book of Records





Strait, which separates Asia and America, on skis. For this very difficult trip the Russian explorer got into the Guinness Book of Records for the second time.

Nowadays Dmitry together with his son Matvey, has run a lot of projects for young people and children. Dmitry and Matvey Shparo arranged several **extreme** expeditions in Russia, travelled with their teams on rivers in the USA and skied to the North Pole.

LOOK AND LEARN!

the North Pole / the South Pole — Северный полюс / Южный полюс extreme [ik'stri:m] — экстремальный

43 Say what kind of person the Russian Arctic explorer is.

Example: I think he is a hard-working person. He can overcome difficulties.

44 Work in pairs. Think of 5 questions you'd like to ask Dmitry Shparo.

Example: Why did you decide to go to the North Pole?

45 Choose and describe the most interesting way to travel for you. Explain your choice. Use the words from the box.

Example: I prefer to travel by train. I like looking through the window and enjoying the places we are passing by.

travel on foot / by bike / by train, go hiking, travel in a team, make new friends, see different countries / places, have fun, have adventures, overcome difficulties, learn new things, enjoy nature, study the history of a place, visit places which tourists rarely visit

46 Work in pairs. Read the two texts. Ask your partner about the explorer he / she has read about. Use the questions after the text.

Lubov Sluchevskaya

This is a story about a well-known Russian explorer, Lubov Sluchevskaya. In 2006, during her first expedition, she walked through five African countries. She called her cultural expedition 'Africa, the Friendly Peace'. The explorer brought eighty pictures of Russian children to African schools. She told African children about Russia and showed them the pictures. Lubov Sluchevskaya arranged plenty of art competitions for African children. She swapped¹ the pictures by African kids who won the competition for the Russian children's pictures.

When she returned to Russia, she brought the pictures of African children back to the Russian schoolchildren. Lubov Sluchevskaya thinks such extraordinary trips as hers help create peace and friendship all over the world. That is why she is planning another trip to Africa.

to swap — менять, обменивать



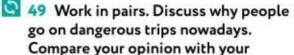
Alexandra Tolstoy



Alexandra Tolstoy, a relative of Lev Tolstoy, was born in Britain in 1974. She is a famous explorer who travelled on a horse. She is also a member of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1999 she and four brave women on horses went on a trip on the Silk Road¹. This is an ancient route which connected West Asia with European countries. Alexandra and her team wanted to ride along the way which ancient explorers used. The women's expedition was difficult and sometimes dangerous. However, they overcame all the difficulties including the changeable weather.

In 2004 Alexandra made more thrilling horse trips through Russia and Asia. After her trips, Alexandra made a film *Horse People with Alexandra Tolstoy*. She also wrote a number of exciting books and made some interesting TV shows about her adventures.

- 1. Where is the explorer from?
- 2. Where did she travel?
- How did she travel?
- 4. Did she travel alone or in a team?
- 5. What was the aim² of her trips?
- 6. What did she do after her trip?
- 47 Look at the pictures on p. 156.
 Say which of the pictures were drawn
 by Russian children. What can African
 schoolchildren learn about Russia
 from these pictures?
- 48 Imagine a picture you would like to draw and to send to children in another country. What country would you choose? Describe your picture and explain your choice.



Compare your opinion with classmate's view.

Use: be the first, overcome difficulties, enjoy thrilling adventures, test themselves, take a chance, become stronger, meet new friends, learn new things, work in a team, visit places which people visit very rarely, discover unknown places.

TEST YOURSELF

Do the exercises in your Workbook.

¹ the Silk Road — «Шёлковый путь»

² the aim — цель

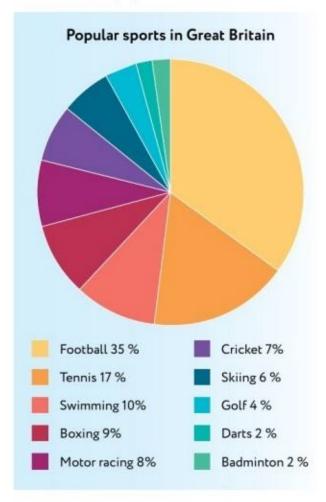
Popular Sports in Britain and in Russia

- 50 Listen to the text and complete the sentences.
 - 1. Most British people enjoy
 - 2. The British national sports are ..., ..., cricket and racing.
- 51 Listen and repeat the words. Guess the meaning of the words that sound similar in English and in Russian.

biking, swimming, skating, skiing, jogging, boxing, motor racing, horse racing, boat racing, football, volleyball, darts, basketball, rugby, golf, cricket, tennis, ice hockey, badminton

52 Study the pie chart. Find out what sports are more and less popular among British people.

Example: British people are fond of is not so popular in Great Britain.



- 53 Read the texts. Match them with the photos.
- A Tennis is very popular in Britain. This game first appeared in England. Every June the biggest competition in the world takes place at Wimbledon. This world centre of tennis is located not far from the center of London. ... Lots of fans and tourists come there to watch games between famous players. Millions of people watch the Wimbledon Championship on TV.
- B The English also like all kinds of racing. Horse racing, motor racing and boat racing are very popular in England. The most famous boat racing in England is between Oxford and Cambridge. It first started in 1829 and has been held almost every spring since 1836. A lot of people come to watch this competition between the two leading English universities. ...
- C Most people think that the British invented football. ... The game is very popular there.

Most British towns and cities have a football team. There are four football championships: in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The strongest football team in the British Isles is Manchester United, although Arsenal and Chelsea in London are also very good.

D The national English game is cricket. ...
Cricket is a summer game: it is usually played in schools, colleges and universities. Cricket is a very long and slow game. There are two teams. Each team consists of eleven men. The 'bowler' throws the ball, and a 'batsman' hits it with his bat.









54 Work in pairs. Decide which texts these sentences have been taken from¹. Complete the texts.

- 1. But it is also popular in Australia, India, Pakistan and Southern Africa.
- It is not true because similar games were played in different countries. The English suggested the laws of the game in 1863.
- It takes place on the River Thames and it usually lasts 15—20 minutes.
- It is the oldest competition and the only one where the players still play on grass.

55 Complete the questions. Answer the questions.

Use: What country? What kinds of? Where? When? What? How many?

- 1. ... is the birthplace of tennis?
- does one of the largest world tennis competitions take place?
- ... racing are popular in England?
- 4. ... did the most famous boat racing first start?
- ... football championships are held in the UK?
- 6. ... are the best football teams in Great Britain?
- is cricket played nowadays?
- 8. ... are the rules of cricket?

56 Work in pairs. Discuss what sports are more / less popular in Russia. Why?

Use: I think / I believe, be popular among all age groups, become popular long ago, be popular throughout the world, children can develop their physical abilities, Russian national sports, the biggest competition takes place, a lot of people come to watch it, people can do it all the year round.

have been taken from — были взяты

- 57 a) Rank the kinds of sports. Put numbers from one (the most popular) to 12 (the least popular).
- b) Work in groups. Share the information with your classmates.

 Find out and say which sports activities are the most popular in your class.

☐ basketball	☐ ice hockey	skiing
cycling	☐ karate	swimming
figure skating	roller skating	☐ tennis
football	skateboarding	volleyball

- 58 Listen to the interview with Oleg Petrov. Say what sports he does.
- 59 Work in pairs. Match the questions with the answers. Read Oleg Petrov's interview and say what kind of winter / summer sports he likes.





- A. Yes, it is. My family takes sport seriously. My father is fond of volleyball. My mother likes swimming. My elder sister is a student at medical college and hasn't got too much time for sport. That's why she tries to get fit at home. She has a lot of books and CDs with instructions how to do home exercise programmes. My father and I like to watch football, ice hockey and chess championships on TV. My mother and my sister prefer to watch figure skating competitions on TV.
- B. Various sports. But I think football, ice hockey and figure skating are the most popular sports in Russia. Other popular sports are basketball, volleyball, car racing and skiing. A lot of fans go to local stadiums to support their favourite teams and sportsmen.
- C. Although I like sports, I do not want to go in for sport professionally. Besides swimming and karate. I like skating in winter. Skating is a popular activity among my friends. There are a number of skating rinks in our town. And we often go there at weekends. In summer and spring I often roller skate in the park.

WORD FOCUS

- 60 Read the other questions from Tracey Stock, the correspondent of the British Youth Sport magazine. Answer the questions.
- 1. What sports are popular with you and your friends?
- 2. What sports can you play?
- 3. What sports competitions do you like watching?
- 4. What sports facilities do you have in your school?
- 5. What do you like to do in your free time?

61 Read, remember and use the following phrases.

Giving your opinion

I think that

I believe that

Agreeing

Yes, I agree.

That's an excellent idea.

Disagreeing

Do you really think so?

I'm not so sure about that.

62 Work in pairs. Imagine that one of you is from Britain, but now he / she is spending a term in a Russian school. Interview him / her about sports popular in Britain.

Student 1	Student 2 (from Britain)
Mike (Sophia), I'm doing a presentation about sports that are popular in the English-speaking countries. Could you help me?	
	Of course. What do I need to do, Olga (Denis)?
Just answer some questions.	
	OK. I'm ready.
Ask two questions about sports popular with British people.	
	 Answer the questions using 'I think that / I believe that'. Say that it is important to do sports no matter where you live.
 Agree (or disagree) with your friend (Yes, I agree / I'm not so sure about that). Say why you think so. Invite your friend to take part in the football / volleyball match tomorrow. 	
	Agree to take part in the game.

63 a) Read the short texts. Match the games with the texts.

Example: The first (second, third, fourth) rule is for



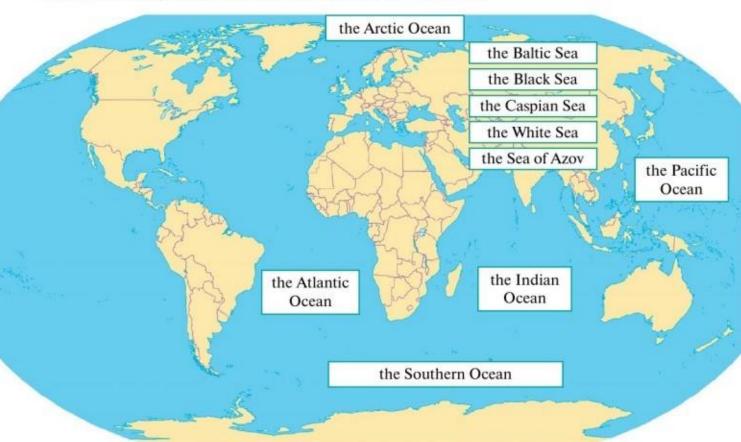






- 1 The ball is usually controlled with the hands or arms, but players can legally push the ball with any parts of the body.
- 2 Players can carry the oval ball with their hands. The players can move forward only by running with the ball or by kicking it.
- 3 A player cannot run with the ball. The player must throw it from the spot where they received it. The ball must not be held in the hands. The arms and body must not be used for controlling it.
- 4 A player can't use his hands to push or to throw the ball. He can play with his feet and head only.
- b) Listen and check if you were right.
- 64 Work in groups. Write an article for your school website about your last school sports event (a football / hockey match / a skating competition, etc.). Follow the plan.
 - 1. When it took place.
 - 2. Where it took place.
 - 3. Who took part in it.
 - 4. Whether it was interesting / exciting / boring.

65 Listen, repeat and read the names of the oceans and seas.



66 a) Do the quiz. Match the questions with the answers.

Ouestions

- 1. How much of the Earth's surface is covered with water?
- How many oceans are there on the Earth's surface? Name them.
- 3. How many seas is Russia washed by?
- 4. What is the world's oldest, deepest and clearest lake?
- 5. Why is Moscow called the port of five seas?
- 6. What is the largest lake in Russia and in the world?
- 7. What is the longest river in Russia?

Answers

- a) Five. The Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Southern Ocean.
- b) By thirteen seas.
- c) Lake Baikal. It is located in Siberia.
- d) The Ob River. It flows through western Siberia.
- e) About 75% of the Earth surface is covered with it.
- f) The Russian capital is the port of five seas, as the Volga Canal links the city with the Baltic Sea, the White Sea, the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea as well as with the Sea of Azov.
- g) The Caspian Sea. It is called a sea only because of its size.
- o b) Listen and check if you were right.

67 Match the things which people use for travelling on or in water with their definitions.

- 1. a ship
- 2. a boat
- 3. a bathyscaphe1
- 4. a scuba or an aqualung²
- a) a vehicle³ which is similar to a ship but is smaller
- b) a piece of breathing equipment that a diver wears on his / her back when swimming underwater
- c) a large boat that carries people by sea
- d) a round container in which a person can be carried down to the deep ocean. It is usually used for scientific study

68 Look and guess what these diver's signs mean.Read the meanings to your classmates.

Example: Picture 1 — Are you OK? I'm OK.















Meanings:

- a) Are you OK? I'm OK.
- b) I'm not OK.
- c) Let's go up.
- d) Let's go down.
- e) Danger!
- f) I can't breathe.I'm out of air.
- g) Hold on to each other.



a bathyscaphe ['bæθiskæf] — батискаф, глубоководная камера

² an aqualung ['ækwəlʌŋ] — акваланг

³ a vehicle ['viəkl] — транспортное средство

69 Read the text about the famous French explorer.Say why people called him 'the father of undersea exploration'.

Jacques Yves Cousteau (1910—1997) was a French sea explorer, scientist and photographer. He was also well-known as Captain Cousteau. When he started swimming underwater he thought about a way to explore underwater for longer. For this purpose Captain Cousteau created the aqualung or scuba together with the French engineer, Emile Gagnan. The scuba opened up the world under the sea to all people who were fond of sea exploration.

Later, in 1950, Cousteau modified¹ the ship *Calypso* into a special boat with instruments for diving and scientific research. During the next 40 years Captain Cousteau's team explored the oceans, seas, lakes and rivers all over the world. Captain Cousteau



made more than a hundred amazing films about the **underwater** world. He wrote 50 popular books about seas and oceans. He was also an experienced explorer who studied all forms of life in water. Cousteau opened up the life of the oceans to millions of people.

The books, films and TV programmes of Calypso's adventure drew public attention to the protection of ocean life and of nature in general. Captain Cousteau did a lot **to protect** the planet and arranged a worldwide campaign to save Antarctica from mineral exploitation². As a result now, this continent is protected for at least 50 years.

Captain Cousteau could be proud that through his life and his work he has left his mark on the planet and the oceans forever.

LOOK AND LEARN!

underwater — подводный to protect — защищать

- 70 Listen, repeat, translate and remember the words that sound similar to some Russian words.
 - profession, photographer, engineer, captain, diver, author
 - instrument, bathyscaphe, aqualung, ocean, continent, planet
 - million, form (of life), campaign, exploitation, film
 - interesting, special, popular, public, mineral

WORD FOCUS

71 Complete the table. Translate the words.

to explore	an exploration
to protect	
	an organisation
to celebrate	
to communicate	
	a presentation

to modify ['mpdifai] — модифицировать, видоизменять

² mineral exploitation [.eksplɔɪˈteɪ[n] — добыча полезных ископаемых

72 Say if the following sentences are true of false. Correct the false sentences.

- Captain Cousteau had several professions.
- Captain Cousteau thought up and made the aqualung alone.
- Captain Cousteau sold the ship Calypso and bought a new boat for research.
- Captain Cousteau and his team only explored the underwater world of seas and oceans.
- Captain Cousteau's films and books told people about the secrets of the underwater world.
- Captain Cousteau wanted to start mineral exploitation of Antarctica.

73 a) Read the fact file. Guess what country it is about.

b) Speak about the country using the information from the fact file.

Name	•••	
Capital		
National Day	12th of June	
Spoken languages	people speak more than 100 languages in the countr But the official language is	
Oceans	it is surrounded by 3 oceans — the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean	
Seas	it is washed by 13 seas	
Rivers	there are 2 million rivers in the country	
Total area	17 million square kilometres	
Population	nearly 150 million people	
The highest mountain	Elbrus (5,642 metres high)	
The deepest lake	Lake Baikal (1,630 metres deep)	

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

74 Listen, repeat and remember.

- [i:] reach, team, creature, seal, beach, deepest, centimeters
- [A] month, nothing, something, aqualung, unforgettable
- [3:] first, surface, research, burnt, turtle
- [齿] dangerous, Japan, intelligent, image, jellyfish

75 Read the notes of Cousteau and his team about one of their expeditions to Russia. Choose the best title for the text.

- 1. The Underwater World of a Lake
- 2. An Extreme Expedition to Siberia
- 3. Severe Winter Weather



We knew that Lake Baikal was located in the south of Siberia. After some hours of driving northeast from Irkutsk, our team finally reached Lake Baikal which is the deepest and oldest lake in the world. It was in 1997.

We decided to travel around the lake to film its rich underwater life. We recorded 1,800 species. 80% of them are native only to this lake. For example, *the omul* fish and the freshwater seals called *nerpas* in Russian.

¹ to record — записать, зарегистрировать

The expedition to Lake Baikal was a thrilling adventure for us. We dived under 80 centimeters of ice and brought back amazing images and sounds of the lake's ice cover. Once, at the end of winter, our cameraman was lucky enough to film fishing nets with *omuls*. It was extremely cold. The temperature sometimes went below 40 °C. The divers felt warmer in the water than on the surface. When they got out of the water, they had to take off their aqualung equipment immediately because it froze to their lips at once!

One day we visited a small Siberian village and took part in a festival to celebrate the end of winter. The local people burnt a doll made of paper and cloth, known as the Lady of the Snows. They danced in national costumes and sang special songs to welcome spring. We joined them and had a great time. It really was unforgettable.





76 Find the answers to these questions in the text.

- Where is Lake Baikal located?
- 2. What is special about it?
- 3. When did Cousteau and his team travel to the lake?
- 4. What did Cousteau and his team do there?
- 5. What was the weather like?
- 6. How did people from the Siberian village celebrate the end of winter?

77 In the text find the words or word combinations which have a similar meaning to the following.



78 Talk about the expedition to Lake Baikal. Complete the sentences.

- In 1997 Cousteau and his team came to
- They travelled around the lake and
- It was extremely cold and the divers
- One day the team visited
- 5. They took part in



79 Listen to the dialogue and complete it.

Mike: Hi, Sandra! Why didn't you

come with us to the new aquari-

um ...?

Sandra: I was ... preparing for the Maths

test. Was it an interesting trip?

Mike: Yes, it was an ... experience!

Sandra: Pleased to hear it! What did you

see there?

Mike: We saw a lot of ... sea creatures:

octopuses, sea turtles, seahorses, sharks and lots of co-

lourful fishes.

Sandra: I wish I had been there.

Mike: We can go there ... next week-

end. Would you like to? Bring your little sister with you. I know they have parties which

are a lot of ... for kids.

Sandra: That's a good ...!

LOOK AND LEARN!

a creature ['kri:t∫ə] — создание, живое существо

sea creature — морское существо an octopus ['pktəpəs] — осьминог a turtle ['tɜ:tl] — черепаха

b) Act out the dialogue.

- 80 Work in groups. a) Choose one of the texts about sea animals and read it together.
 - b) Discuss this question in your group.

What are the most interesting facts you learned about this sea animal?

- c) Make a fact file. Follow the plan.
- How long the sea creature has lived on the planet.
- 2. Where it lives now.
- 3. What it looks like.
- 4. Whether it is dangerous or not.
- 5. Extra information.



Text 1. A jellyfish

The jellyfish is the oldest animal in the world. It has lived on our planet before dinosaurs and sharks. Scientists think that there are 2,000 kinds of jellyfish in the seas. They are made up of 95% of water. They may be different colours: white, blue, green, orange, pink, yellow and others. They have no heart, no bones and no brain. Jellyfish have umbrella-like bodies, a mouth and tentacles¹. They use their tentacles to sting their food or to warn people if they are afraid of them.

Some jellyfish are very dangerous. The box jellyfish is the most dangerous jellyfish in the world. It lives in Australia. It has enough **poison** to kill more than 60 people. The crystal jelly has the biggest mouth while the lion's mane is the largest jellyfish in the world. People in China and Japan cook jellyfish. The dish is often prepared with vegetable oil, vinegar and sugar or as a salad with vegetables.

LOOK AND LEARN!

a jellyfish [ˈʤelifiʃ] — медуза to sting [stɪŋ] — жалить poison [ˈpɔɪzn] — яд

a tentacle [ˈtentəkl] — щупальце



Text 2. A Sea Turtle

Scientists are sure that the first sea turtle lived on the earth 150 million years ago. Nowadays there are 300 kinds of turtles in the world. The biggest one is the *leather*back turtle. It is six or seven feet (about 2 meters) long, and its weight is about 600 kg. Turtles have hard shells made of 59 to 61 bones. These shells are part of their skeleton, so turtles can never leave them.

Some people think that the sea turtle can live for one year without eating any food. The sea turtle lives up to 80 years. The sea turtle's food is crabs and jellyfish. It is the jellyfish's number one enemy!

Some sea turtles migrate thousands of miles to nesting spots1 much like birds. These world travellers return every two or three years to the same beach to lay their eggs. Scientists can't explain how the turtles navigate such distances to the same places.

LOOK AND LEARN!

- **a shell** [[el] панцирь (черепахи), раковина (моллюска)
- a beach [bi:tʃ] берег моря



- 81 Work in groups. Find a group that has read a different text from yours.
 - a) Answer their questions about the sea creature you read about.
 - b) Ask them questions about the sea creature their group read about.



82 Listen and read the poem.

An octopus woke up one day, And noticed something straight away. One leg had vanished, out of sight, It must have disappeared last night!

The octopus was in distress, 'Without eight legs my life's a mess! Walking's going to be so tough, Seven legs is NOT ENOUGH!'

So he phoned up the dolphin Kate, And told his problem to his classmate. He knew his friend would help him out, That's what friends do, he had no doubt.

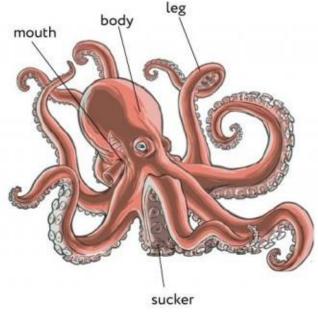
Three minutes later, Kate was there. Holding something with great care. She gave a smile and softly said, 'Dear Octopus, I found your leg.'



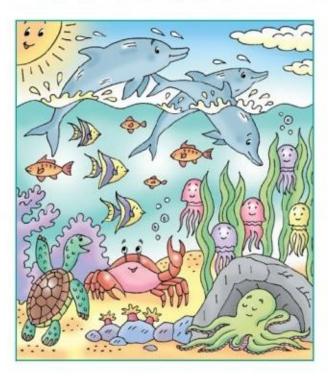
a nesting spot — место, где откладывают яйца

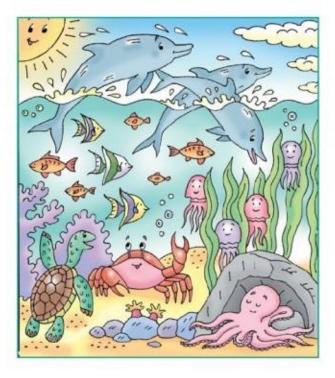
83 Listen to the text about an octopus. Complete the sentences and read them aloud.

- 1. An octopus has got ... legs.
- 2. It is one of the ... sea creatures.
- An octopus lives from ... months to ... of years.
- 4. Usually an octopus is ..., but when it is angry it becomes
- 5. Some octopuses can be ... for people.
- 6. Sharks and ... eat octopuses.



84 Look at the two pictures and find 10 differences between them.





85 Write a short text about one of the sea creatures.

Answer these questions.

- 1. How long has it lived on our planet?
- 2. What does it look like?
- 3. What does it eat?
- 4. Who are its enemies?
- 5. Is it dangerous to people?



86 Work in pairs. Do the quiz.

Choose the right answers.

Level 1

- 1. Nine out of every 10 living creatures are found ...
 - a) under the water.
 - b) on the surface of the Earth.
 - c) under the ground.
- 2. What do marine biologists study? -They study ...
 - a) creatures that live in the forest.
 - b) creatures that live in the ocean.
 - c) creatures that live in the mountains.
- 3. How long can the sea turtle live?
 - a) 60 years.
 - b) 80 years.
 - c) 100 years.
- 4. What do jellyfish use to sting?
 - a) Their mouth.
 - b) Their arms.
 - c) Their tentacles.

- 5. How many legs does an octopus have?
 - a) 6.
 - b) 8.
 - c) 10.

If you want to answer some more difficult questions, test yourself on Level 2.

Level 2

- Humpback whales¹ can ...
 - a) dance.
 - b) sing.
 - c) speak.
- 7. Dolphins sleep ...
 - a) with one eye open.
 - b) with both eyes open.
 - c) with both eyes closed.
- 8. Sharks are the only animals that never ...
 - a) get hungry.
 - b) get tired.
 - c) get sick.

87 Read the answers to the questions of the quiz. Mark your score.

Level 1

- 1. a) The sea is the least explored region of Earth and also the largest. Nine out of every 10 known living creatures are found under the sea.
- 2. b) Marine biologists study things that live in the ocean. They collect samples, record facts, and classify things.
- 3. b) There are 300 species of turtles in the world. The biggest one is the leatherback turtle. It grows to 8 feet long and weighs 2,000 pounds. It lives up to 80 years.
- 4. c) Jellyfish have umbrella-like bodies and long tentacles. They use their tentacles to sting their food or to warn people if they are afraid of them.
- 5. b) An octopus is one of the most wonderful sea creatures. It has a round head and eight long legs.

Level 2

- b) Humpback whales are known for their singing. Scientists often use underwater microphones to record them.
- 7. a) Dolphins sleep with one eye open. It is also interesting that only one half of a dolphin's brain goes to sleep at a time.
- 8. c) Sharks are the only animals that never get sick. They always feel well.

Mark your score

Level 1: A correct answer -1 point; a wrong answer -0 points Level 2: A correct answer - 2 points; a wrong answer - 0 points

a humpback whale — горбатый кит

Traditional Festivals

88 Listen, repeat and read about some festivals and holidays popular in Britain.



Some British festivals and holidays

- 25th December, Christmas
- 2. 1st January. New Year
- 3. September. Harvest Festival
- 4. February. Pancake Day
- 5. 14th February. St Valentine's Day
- 6. 30th Match. Mother's day
- 7. 1st April. April Fools' Day
- 8. 15th June. Father's Day
- 9. 31st October. Halloween
- 10. 5th November. Bonfire Night



Some Russian festivals and holidays

- 1. 1st January. New Year's Day
- 2. 7th January. Christmas Day
- 23rd February. Defender of the Motherland Day
- 4. March or February. Maslenitsa
- 5. 8th March. International Women's day
- 6. 1st May. Spring and Labour Day
- 7. 9th May. Victory Day
- 8. 12th June. Russia Day
- 9. 1st September. Day of Knowledge
- 10. 4th November. Day of National Unity

89 Look through the list of holidays again and say:

- a) which festivals and holidays are similar in both countries;
- b) which holidays are similar but are celebrated on different dates;
- c) which holidays and festivals are celebrated only in one of the countries.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

90 Read and remember.

English	Russian	Tense	
I usually celebrate all holidays with my family.	Обычно я праздную все праздники со своей семьёй.	The Present Simple	
I am writing a special 'Mother's Day' card now.	Я сейчас подписываю маме поздравительную открытку.	The Present Continuous	
I have just written a special 'Mother's Day' card.	Я только что подписала маме поздравительную открытку.	The Present Perfect	
Yesterday I celebrated the holiday with my family.	Вчера я отмечал праздник со своей семьёй.	The Past Simple	
I'll celebrate the holiday with my family tomorrow.	Завтра я буду отмечать праздник со своей семьёй.	The Future Simple	

91 Read the beginning of the story. Say who granny was knitting the scarf for.









It was Sunday morning and it was Mother's Day. Katie woke up early, but she could hear dad and grandpa were doing something in the kitchen. Mum was still in bed sleeping, so was Katie's granny. Katie went outside quietly. In the yard she saw Bruno, their dog. Bruno barked and chased her. 'Hi, Bruno! Are you ready for a walk, too?' Katie said as she ran into the hills.

Soon they came to a field of white daisies. They were white with small yellow centers and long green leaves. 'Aren't they beautiful?' Katie asked smiling. There were a lot of **butterflies** in the field. Bruno chased a big yellow butterfly. The dog was trying to catch it. Katie picked some white daisies for her mum and granny. She also picked some more to make a chain¹ for her head. Then she ran home, Bruno chased her.

When Katie came into the house, her mum and granny were in the sitting room. 'Happy Mother's Day!' Katie said giving her mum and granny the flowers. 'Thank you, Katie. They are very nice,' said her mother 'And I like the daisy chain on your head.'

Granny was sitting in a chair **knitting** a scarf. 'Who's that for?' asked Katie. 'It's for your mum' answered granny. 'Isn't it lovely? I love your daisy chain, too.' She hugged Katie tightly. 'That scarf is just wonderful, granny,' Katie said, kissing her on the cheek.

LOOK AND LEARN!

to chase — гоняться, бежать за a white daisy — ромашка a butterfly — бабочка to knit — вязать

a chain [t[em] — венок

⁹² Find the sentences in the text, which match the pictures. Read them aloud.

93 Say who in the text:

- a) got up earlier than the other members of the family;
- b) went for a walk in the hills;
- c) made the daisy chain;
- d) chased the butterfly;
- e) thanked Katie for the flowers:
- f) was knitting a scarf.

94 Say if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

- Katie got up earlier than her mother.
- 2. When Katie woke up, her dad and grandpa were in the sitting room.
- 3. Katie picked up the white daisies in the garden behind the house.
- 4. Katie made a daisy chain for her dog.
- 5. Katie's mum thanked her daughter for the flowers.
- 6. Katie's granny was knitting a scarf for her husband.

95 Guess what happened in the house next.

96 Read the end of the story and check if you were right.

Dad came into the living room. 'Time for a photo', he said. And he picked up the camera. Katie sat on the floor in her daisy chain, Bruno sat next to her. Mum stood behind Granny's chair holding white daisies in her hands, and granny kept on knitting. 'Say cheese,' dad said. Katie smiled a big smile as the photo was taken.

At that moment grandpa came into the room with a traditional almond¹ cake. 'It's for you, ladies!' Grandpa announced. 'Thank you, grandpa,' Katie said, taking a piece of cake. It was really delicious.



After that, they spent the rest of the day together, enjoying their time as a family. They were talking and laughing. Grandpa told Katie funny stories about his childhood. Katie laughed and laughed, and so did grandpa. Dad told funny stories about Katie, when she was a little girl. Everyone was happy. It was Mother's Day to remember!

97 Put the following sentences in the correct order.

owers.

¹ an almond cake — миндальный пирог (торт)

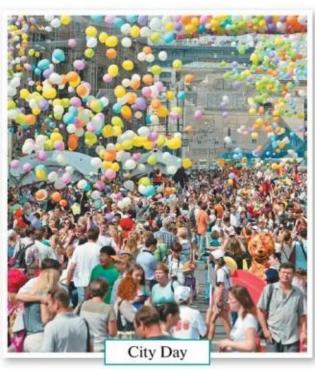
- 100 a) Discuss in groups what other Russian festivals and holidays you know. Don't forget your local festivals. Make a list.
 - b) Compare the lists made by different groups.
 - c) Say what people do during these special days.

Use: decorate the city / the town / the village, have a military parade / demonstration, have concerts in the parks and squares, wear national costumes, put flowers on monuments, take photos, sing folk songs, take part in national sports competitions, set off firework, watch TV, invite friends and relatives, cook special dishes, have a good time, etc.











TEST YOURSELF

Do the exercises in your Workbook.

1 Write a description of a film or book character. Use the words you've learned in this section.

2 Complete the sentences using the prepositions in, on, at.

- When are they going to take part ... the competition? — ... Wednesday morning.
- Isaac Newton, the world-famous scientist, was born ... 1642.
- When do you usually get up ... weekdays? — ... half past seven.
- The boy felt so excited about the trip that he couldn't fall asleep ... night.
- Will you wait for me? I'll be ready ... 10 minutes. — OK.
- the evening the family gathered ... the sitting room to play Monopoly. It was a tradition.
- Mother's Day we try to organise a special day for our mum.
- When did you visit your relatives? ... May.

3 Complete the funny story.Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

On Friday two old friends Andrew and Jason were on a hiking trip. During the day they ... (walk) across the hills and ... (enjoy) nice warm weather. In the evening, after a good supper, they ... (be) tired. The friends ... (go) into their tent and ... (get) in their sleeping bags. Soon they... (fall) asleep. In two hours Andrew and Jason ... (wake) up. They were lying there looking up at the sky when Andrew ... (say), 'Listen, Jason, what do you see?'

'Well, I see thousands of stars.'

'And what ... (do) that mean to you?'

'Well, I guess it means we will have another nice day tomorrow. What ... (do) it mean to you, Andrew?'

'To me, it means someone ... (steal) our tent.'

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the past simple or the present perfect.

Example: I ... (not see) the film about Captain James Cook yet. — I haven't seen the film about Captain James Cook yet.

- James Cook and his crew ... (explore) unknown land, ... (bring) back a detailed map of the land and ... (discover) some new types of animals and plants.
- ... you (be) to Australia? No, I ... (not be) there yet.
- 3. My father ... (never work) on a ship.
- The ship ... (just reach) an island in the Pacific Ocean.
- 5. The expedition ... (return) home. The team is very tired and is having a rest.
- The sailors ... (explore) the west coast of the island last year. At the moment they are planning a new expedition.

5 Translate from Russian into English.

- 1. преодолевать трудности
- 2. работать в команде
- 3. захватывающее приключение
- 4. международная команда
- экстремальное путешествие
- Путешественник написал книгу о своём путешествии на Южный полюс. Её стоит прочитать.
- В детстве они увлекались плаванием и лыжами (катанием на лыжах).
- Что ты собираешься делать в выходные? Мы с братом собираемся покататься на велосипедах в парке. Присоединишься к нам?
- Клуб «Приключение» (The Adventure Club) приглашает вас принять участие в захватывающем путешествии на лодках по реке.

6 Complete the text using the words and word combinations from the box. Say what Fedor Konyukhov is famous for.

was born, expeditions, climbed, in teams, overcome, explorer, round-the-world

Fedor Konyukhov is a well-known Russian explorer. He was born in 1951.

He travelled on foot, by bike, car and boat, on skis and by dog sled and even by camel. He made six ... trips, visited the North Pole (three times) and the South Pole, ... Mount Everest (two times) and visited a lot of faraway places. Fedor Konyukhov travelled ... and alone. He set several world records. Most of his extreme ... were very dangerous. But the explorer managed to ... all the difficulties.

However, Fedor Konyukhov is not only an ..., he is also the author of nine books and a talented artist.

7 Read the text about rugby. Make questions for the answers.

People started to play rugby in Wales, in the 1880s. Nowadays rugby is the national sport of the country.

The sport gets its name after Rugby School. It was the place where the game appeared. According to the legend, in 1823 while playing football William Webb Ellis caught the ball and ran with the ball in hand towards the opponent goal¹. Soon the new sport game became very popular in Wales. Nowadays rugby is played in more than 100 countries.

- a) ...? At the end of the 19th century.
- b) ...? Rugby.
- c) ...? In Rugby School.
- d) ...? William Webb Ellis.
- e) ...? Yes, it is. It is played in 100 countries.

8 Complete the text using the words from the box.

national, popular, free, international, successful, important

Many sports are *popular* in Russia. There are many stadiums, swimming pools and sports gyms here. A lot of national and ... matches and competitions are regularly held in our country. They attract a large number of fans. Most of the ... games are shown on TV.

Russia has been ... in a number of different sports, especially in ice hockey. The ... team of Russia has won the World Hockey championships many times.

Nowadays sport plays an important role in the lives of most Russians. They spend their ... time playing football, basketball, volleyball, going swimming and doing other sports. In winter lots of Russians go skiing and skating. There are hundreds of skating rinks in the cities and towns of Russia.

9 Complete the sentences. Use Ex. 69 on p. 165.

- Jacques Yves Cousteau had several professions. He was
- Together with a French engineer Captain Cousteau
- 3. Captain Cousteau and his team
- Captain Cousteau changed the ordinary ship Calypso into
- 5. Captain Cousteau was the author of
- Cousteau's films about his trips
- Captain Cousteau did a lot to protect

10 Translate from Russian into English.

- 1. самое глубокое море
- 2. самая длинная река
- 3. самая высокая гора
- 4. самое большое озеро
- 5. самая интересная экспедиция
- Команда Кусто приехала на озеро Байкал зимой.

an opponent goal — ворота противника

- Команда Кусто сняла интересный фильм о подводном мире знаменитого озера.
- Экспедиция на озеро Байкал стала захватывающим приключением для команды Кусто.

11 Write the questions for the sentences.

Example: An octopus has got three hearts. (How many ...?) — How many hearts has an octopus got?

- The octopus's blood is blue. (What colour ...?)
- The octopus uses its legs and suckers to catch food. (What ...?)
- The octopus lives from a few months to a few years. (How long ...?)
- The octopus goes hunting at night. (When ...?)
- Sometimes the octopus becomes white. (Why ...?)
- Octopuses live in the salt water of seas and oceans. (Where ...?)

12 Complete the text using the words from the box. Say what presents mothers usually get on Mother's Day in the UK.

cake, the UK, thank, flowers, special tradition

Mother's Day is a spring holiday. In ... people celebrate it three weeks before Easter. It is the holiday when people ... mothers for their love and support. Sons and daughters give their mothers ..., usually roses, and some small presents. Sometimes they try to organise a day out for their mothers. There is also a ... of making an almond cake for mothers. It is called a 'Mothering ...'.

13 Write the questions for the answers. Use the texts in Ex. 99 on p. 175.

Example: When do British people celebrate Pancake Day? — In February or in March.

- 1. ... No, it isn't. It is a thin, flat cake.
- 2. ... With lots of things.
- 3. ... With a frying pan in one hand.
- ... Yes, it is an old holiday.
- ... They decorate their houses with fruit.
- 6. ... In September.

KEY VOCABULARY Nouns: Verbs: Expressions and word combinations: backpack chase backwards and forwards beach discover camping trip boat knit hiking trip overcome the North Pole / the South Pole butterfly chain protect overcome difficulties provide first aid creature sting discovery sea turtle Adjectives: expedition white daisy underwater festival That's an excellent idea. extreme Yes, I agree. jellyfish harvest Do you really think so? I'm not so sure about that. octopus poison shell turtle

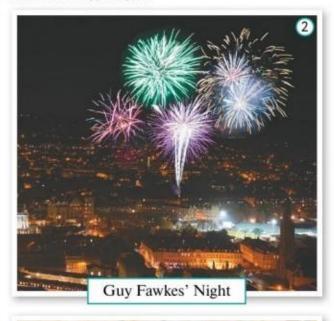
PROGRESS CHECK

PART I

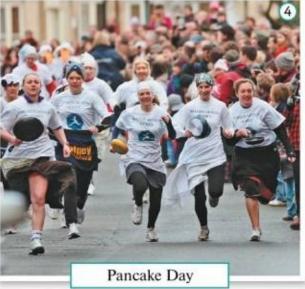
LISTENING

Послушайте четыре рассказа британских школьников о любимых праздниках. В задании 1 установите соответствие между рассказом каждого говорящего и картинками. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.









1

Speaker	A	В	С	D
Picture				

- Послушайте диалог Марка и Оливии. В заданиях 2−5 определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию диалога (True), какие не соответствуют (False). Обведите соответствующую букву. Вы услышите запись дважды.
 - 2 Mark has a wonderful birthday present for Olivia.
 - a) True
- b) False
- 3 Olivia has got a new bike from her parents.
- a) True
- b) False
- 4 Mark cannot come to Olivia's party.
- a) True
- b) False
- 5 Mark has been on a geographical expedition with his brother.
- a) True
- b) False

Points: \(/ 8\)

READING

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 6-12.

Emily and Christie were twins. They were 10. The girls lived with their parents in a big city. They lived a quiet life. Every day except Saturday and Sunday they went to school. Then they did their homework, watched TV or played board games.

But one day their mum and dad decided to go on a hiking trip. Emily and Christie had to go with them. The girls were upset by the trip. They didn't want to go camping. They didn't want to sleep in a tent, or eat plant roots and drink water from a river. All they wanted was to stay at home in their nice warm beds, with no flies and mosquitos, wild animals, or dirty ground.

However, they had to walk along the forest path together with their mum and dad. After crossing a river their socks and shoes were wet. It was terrible! They were so tired, they only wanted to lie down and fall asleep.

At last they stopped for the night. Dad set up the tents and made a fire. Then he caught some fish in the river for supper. Emily and Christie didn't like fish very much, but they had to eat it because they were very hungry. After supper, the girls pulled their wet clothes off, and put on their nice pajamas.

'Mum, it's uncomfortable to sleep in a tent,' said Emily.

The girls wanted to fall asleep, but they couldn't.

'What's that noise?' Christie asked.

'HOO! HOO! HOO!"

'EEEEEEE!' screamed the two sisters.

Mum and dad jumped out of their tent.

'There's a monster in that tree!' screamed Emily.

Dad laughed. 'It's only an owl. Now go back to sleep, please!'

'CROAK! CROAK! CROAK!'

'EEEEEE!' screamed the girls.

'That's just a frog. It won't hurt you. Please go to sleep, girls!' mum said.

At night Emily woke up again. She looked outside the tent and saw a big shadow. She screamed again, 'EEEEEEE! Dad! Help!'

'Girls, it's only me,' mum said. 'It was cold, so I went to get a sweater out of my backpack.'

Next morning the girls felt a little silly about what happened during the night.

'We're sorry, mum, dad. We were like babies last night,' said the sisters.

'It's all right, girls,' dad said. 'At least tonight you won't be scared because you know what those noises are.'

They hiked a long distance that day and got very tired. The girls happily went to their tent. Dad wished everyone 'Good night!'

- 'HISSSSSSSS!'
- 'EEEEEE!' screamed the girls.

Dad looked at mum and sighed, 'Here we go again!'

- 6 В задании 6 выберите наиболее подходящий заголовок к тексту. Обведите соответствующую букву.
- a) A Camping Holiday
- b) Family Problems
 - c) A Dangerous Animal

В заданиях 7—12 выберите правильный ответ на вопрос из трёх предложенных. Обведите соответствующую букву.

- 7 Who was Emily and Christie in the forest with? They were with ...
- a) their friends.
- b) their parents.
- c) their class.
- 8 How did Emily and Christie feel about the camping holiday? The girls ...
- a) liked it.

- b) hated it.
- b) felt indifferent.
- What did Emily and Christie have for supper the first evening? The girls had ...
- a) some fish.
- b) some mushrooms.c) some sandwiches.
- 10 Where did Emily and Christie sleep on the first night of their holidays? The girls slept ...
- a) in a hotel.
- b) in a tent.
- c) under a tree / on the grass.
- 11 Why did Emily and Christie have problems in getting to sleep? It's because the girls were ...
- a) cold.

- b) hungry.
- c) scared.
- 12 What animal troubled the girls during the second night? It was ...
- a) a large owl.
- b) a busy hedgehog.
- c) an unknown animal.

Points:

a shadow ['sædəu] — тень

WRITING

Примите участие в опросе, который проводит спортивный центр *Active Life*. Вам необходимо ответить письменно на вопросы анкеты.

Ответы должны быть в виде полных предложений.

Example: How many P.E. lessons do you have a week? — I have 3 P.E. lessons a week.

- 13 How many hours a day do you spend outdoors? -
- 14 What sports do you do regularly? -
- 15 What sport would you like to go in for (if you could choose any)?
- 16 What sports facilities do you have in your school?

Points: \(\sim / 5\)

20—18	17—14	13—10	< 10
Very good!	Good!	Not bad!	Try again!

PART II

SPEAKING

17 Выберите одну одну из карточек. Дайте устный ответ.

Card 1

Talk about Russia. Say:

- · what city is the capital of the country;
- what places in the country are interesting to visit;
- what the place you live in is famous for.

Card 2

Talk about holidays. Say:

- what British holidays you know which are similar to Russian ones;
- which one of these holidays you like most of all and why;
- how you usually spend it.

18 Выберите один из диалогов и разыграйте его со своим одноклассником. Dialogue 1

Student 1

- Ask your classmate:
- whether hiking trips are popular in Russia;
- whether he / she would like to take part in a hiking trip and why;
- what clothes people need on a hiking
- Answer his / her questions. (You begin the conversation.)

Student 2

- Answer your classmate's questions.
- Ask him / her:
- whether he / she has ever taken part in a hiking trip, how long he / she walked:
- what season is the best for a hiking trip and why;
- why people take part in hiking trips.

Dialogue 2

Situation: You are talking in a school yard. Student 1 is from Russia. Student 2 is from Britain, but now he / she is spending a term in a Russian school.

Student 1	Student 2
	Hi, Max! You've got a great backpack!
Thank you, Alex! I like it, too. It's very good for travelling and camping, and hiking.	
	Right. And that reminds me. At home we like taking hiking trips. • Ask whether hiking trips are popular in Russia.
 Answer the question. Ask whether your friend would like to join you for the hiking trip next month. 	
	 Answer the question. Find out the details of the hiking trip (where / how many days).
Answer the question(s).Say that you have to be off.	
	Say goodbye.
Say goodbye.	

Project 'Our School Website'

Read the instructions and do the project in your Workbook.

How to deal with multiple choice tasks

Multiple choice tasks contain a stem and the choices (alternatives). You have to choose one of the alternatives to do the task (to complete the sentence or to answer the question):

Example: Choose the right answer.

Mel Fisher became famous because (the stem)

- a) he wrote 'Treasure Island' (alternative)
- b) he went round the world (alternative)
- c) he found old Spanish ships (alternative)
- d) he opened a museum (alternative)

Multiple choice tasks help to check your reading or listening comprehension by finding a fact or an idea in the text. To do the task you have to read or to listen very carefully and closely.

How to do such tasks:

- 1. Read the stem and every alternative.
- If you feel that you can't find the correct alternative at once, go back to the text once more.
- Revise your answer again to make sure.

How to deal with true / false tasks

True / false tasks help to check your reading or listening comprehension by finding a fact or an idea in the text. To answer these tasks you have to read or to listen very carefully and closely.

Example: Say if the following sentences are true or false.

- Stonehenge is a nice English town which is 5,000 years old.
- b) The historians think that the stone circle was a calendar in ancient times.
- Tourists like Stonehenge, but only a few of them come here.

How to do such tasks:

- Study the given sentences attentively. Pay attention to dates, facts and ideas in it.
- Read every part of the sentence. One of the parts can be true, but the other part may contain false information. Look closely at the connecting words (and, but, etc). (Tourists like Stonehenge, but only a few of them come here.)
- 3. If you are not sure, go back to the text once more.

A

- Aberdeen [abə'di:n] a city in Scotland. It is the biggest oil centre of the UK.
- Antarctica [æn'tɑ:ktɪkə] one of the world's seven continents.
- Arsenal ['a:sənəl] a professional football club. It was founded in 1886.
- Asia ['erzə] the Earth's largest continent.
- Australia [p'streiliə] one of the world's continents; it is the sixth biggest country in the world; capital: Canberra.

B

- Bagpipes (the) ['bægparps] a traditional Scottish musical instrument.
- Baikal (the) [bar'kæl] the oldest and deepest lake in the world. It is located in southern Siberia, Russia.
- **Beatles** (the) ['bi:tlz] the most famous English rock band of the 20th century.
- Beckham, David (year of birth: 1975) an English former professional footballer. He played for Manchester United, Real Madrid, Milan and others.
- Belfast [,bel'fo:st] the capital of Northern Ireland.
- Ben Nevis [,ben 'nevis] the highest mountain in Scotland. Its height is 1,344 metres.
- Berlin [b3:'lm] the capital of Germany.
- Bilbo Baggins ['bægins] a character of the famous novel 'The Hobbit' by J. R. R. Tolkien.
- Blue Lakes [blu: 'lerks] unique lakes which are located among the mountains in Kabardino-Balkaria, Russia.
- **Bolshoi Theatre** (the) a famous theatre in Moscow, Russia. It holds performances of ballet and opera.
- Boxing Day [boksin 'dei] the holiday which is celebrated (in the UK) after Christmas Day, on 26th December. People spend time with their families and friends or go shopping. It is also an important day for different sporting events.
- Brighton ['braitn] a large town on the south coast of England. It is a popular place for holidays.
- British Museum (the) [ˌbritiʃ mju:ˈzi:əm] the biggest museum in London. It has national collections of prints and drawings, coins and medals, etc.
- Buckingham Palace [,bʌkɪŋəm 'pæləs] the London home of the British Royal family.

- **Buryat Republic** (the) (Buryatia) a federal subject of Russia; capital: Ulan-Ude.
- **Burns, Robert** (1759—1796) [b3:nz 'rpbət] a famous Scottish poet. He wrote poems about country life and love.

C

- Cambridge ['keimbridg] a city in England. It is famous for its university.
- Cardiff ['ka:dɪf] the capital of Wales.
- China ['tʃamə] a country in Asia; capital: Beijing.
- Christmas ['krısməs] a Christian holiday held in honour of the birth of Christ. It is held on 25th December. In Russia it is celebrated on 7th January.
- Columbus, Christopher (1451—1506) [ˌkəˈlʌmbəs ˈkrɪstəfə] a famous Italian explorer. He discovered the New World (Central America).
- Cook, James (1728—1779) [kuk 'dems] a famous British explorer. He studied New Zealand and Australia.
- Cousteau, Jacques Yves (1910—1997) ['ku:stəo 'ˈʤeɪks i:v] a French sea explorer, scientist and photographer. He is most well-known as Captain Cousteau.
- Charles, Prince of Wales (Prince) (year of birth: 1948) — the eldest child of Queen Elizabeth II. He is next in line to the throne.
- Chelsea ['tfelsi] a professional football club. It was founded in 1905.
- Chester ['tʃestə] a town in England. It is famous for the Roman wall and its market town. Chester Zoo, one of the best zoos in Europe, is situated not far from the centre of the town.
- Cork [kɔ:k] the second largest city in the Republic of Ireland.

D

- Dead Sea (the) [,ded 'si:] a salt lake. It is bordered by Jordan to the east and Israel and the West Bank to the west. It is also called the Salt Sea.
- **Derry** (or Londonderry) ['deri] the second city of Northern Ireland.
- Diana, Princess of Wales (1961–1997) [darˈænə] — a member of the Royal Family. She was married to Prince Charles. They had two sons, Prince William and Prince Harry.
- **Dover** ['dəovə] a town in southeast England. **Dublin** ['dʌblɪn] the capital city of Ireland.

E

Easter ['i:stə] — a Christian holiday. In England it is celebrated in spring.

Eastgate clock [i:stgert 'kləok] — a famous landmark in Chester. It is the most photographed clock in England after Big Ben.

Edinburgh ['edinbərə] — the capital of Scotland.

Elton (the) ['eltn] — a salt lake in Volgogradskaya Oblast, Russia.

Empire State Building [empair steit bildin] — a skyscraper in New York, the USA. It is 381 meters tall and has 103 floors. It is one of the most famous landmarks in the US.

England ['ingland] — a country in the UK. The national symbols of England are the red rose and the flag called the St George's Cross.

English Channel (the) [ˌɪŋglɪʃ 'tʃænl] — it separates England from northern France and joins the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean.

Europe ['juərəp] — one of the world's continents.

F

Fujiyama [ˌfuːʤiˈjɑːmə] — the highest mountain peak in Japan.

G

Gama, Vasco da (1460—1524) ['gɑ:mə ˌvæskəu də] — a famous explorer. He discovered an ocean route from Portugal to the East.

Glasgow ['gla:zgəo] — the largest city in Scotland. It's a well-known shipbuilding centre of Great Britain.

Golden Hinde (the) [,gooldn 'haind] — the ship in which Francis Drake made his roundthe-world voyage in 1577—1580. Now it is a museum.

Grand Parade (the) [ˌgrɑ:n pəˈrəid] — an annual festival in Scotland. Many musicians, singers, pipe bands and dancers from all over the world take part in it.

Grand Opera House — a well-known theatre in Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Great Barrier Reef (the) [,great |bæriə 'ri:f] — the biggest coral reef in Australia.

Great Wall of China (the) [great wo:1, av 'tʃama] — an ancient Chinese monument. The Wall is more than 8,800 kilometres long.

Guy Fawkes' Night — an annual public day in the UK. On 5th November people make bonfires to celebrate the failure of Guy Fawkes's plot. H

Hamilton, Lewis (year of birth: 1985) ['hæmiltən 'lu:is] — the youngest ever Formula One World Champion.

Harry Potter [hæri 'potə] — a character of the seven novels written by British author J. K. Rowling

Hawaiian Islands (the) [həˈwarən ˈaɪləndz] nineteen islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Highlands (the) ['hailəndz] — a part of Scotland. In the Highlands, there are the oldest mountains in the world. The highest one is Ben Nevis.

Ì

Ireland ['aɪələnd] — an island in the Atlantic Ocean. It is also a country in Europe; capital: Dublin.

Israel ['ızreıl] — a country in Western Asia; capital: Jerusalem.

K

Kipling, Joseph Rudyard (1865—1936) ['kıplıŋ 'dəuzıf rʌdjəd] — a famous British writer and poet. He is best known for 'The Jungle Book'.

Krasnoyarsk — the third largest city in Siberia, Russia. It is located on the banks of the Yenisei River.

L

Ladoga (the) — a freshwater lake in northwestern Russia. It is the largest lake in Europe.

Leeds [li:dz] — a big industrial centre in the north of England.

Lewis, Clive Staples (1898—1963) ['lu:ɪs ˌklaɪv 'sterplz] — a famous English writer. He is the author of the book 'The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe'.

Lennon, John (1940—1980) ['lenən ˌdʒɒn] — a famous English singer and songwriter. He was a member of the popular band *The Beatles*.

Limerick ['limərik] — a city in Ireland; a short funny poem.

Liverpool ['livəpu:l] — a big port in the northwest of England. The Beatles museum is situated there

Loch Ness [lox nes] — a large, deep and beautiful Scottish lake. Many people believe that a big monster lives there. They call it 'Nessie'.

London ['landən] — the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

- London Bridge a bridge over the River Thames.
 It is the oldest bridge in London.
- London Zoo [ˌlʌndən ˈzu:] one of the most famous British zoos. It is situated in Regent's Park in London.
- Lowlands (the) ['ləoləndz] a cultural and historic region of Scotland.

M

- Magellan, Ferdinand (1480—1521) [məˈgelən fɜ:dɪnænd] a famous explorer. He was the first to sail round the world.
- Manchester ['mæntʃistə] a large industrial city in the northwest of England.
- Manchester United a professional football club. It was founded in 1878.
- McCartney, Paul (year of birth: 1942) [məˈkɑ:tni pɔ:l] — an English singer and a musician. He was a member of the popular rock-band *The Beatles*.
- Millennium Stadium [mr'leniəm, steidiəm] the national stadium of Wales. It is located in Cardiff, Wales.
- **Moscow** ['mpskəo] the capital of the Russian Federation.
- Mother's Day ['mʌðəz deɪ] people give cars and / or presents to their mothers to show their love for them. In the UK people celebrate this holiday in spring, in Russia in autumn.

N

- Nelson, Horatio (1758–1805) ['nelsən hə'reɪʃiəu] a famous English officer of the Royal Navy.
- Newton, Isaac (1642—1727) ['nju:tn 'aızək] one of the most important scientist in the world. He discovered many of nature's laws.
- New Zealand [nju: 'zi:lənd] a country in the Pacific Ocean; capital: Wellington.
- Niagara Falls [nai ægərə 'fɔ:lz] very large waterfalls on the border between Canada and the USA.
- Nikitin, Afanasy (died in 1475) a Russian explorer. He described his trip from Russia to India in the book 'The Journey beyond the Three Seas'.
- North America [,nɔ:θ ə'merɪkə] one of the world's continents.
- Northern Ireland [no:ðən ˈaɪələnd] a part of the United Kingdom but not Great Britain. The national symbols of Northern Ireland are the shamrock, which is similar to clover, and the flag called the St Patrick's Cross.
- **Norway** ['nɔ:weɪ] a country in Europe; capital: Oslo.

0

- Odeon (cinema) ['əudiən] a brand name of cinemas in the UK and Ireland.
- Olkhon island (the) a large island in Lake Baikal in eastern Siberia, Russia.
- Oxford ['pksfəd] a big city and a famous educational centre in England.

P

- Palace Square a large square in the centre of St Petersburg.
- **Perry, Fred** (1909—1995) ['peri fred] a famous English tennis player.

R

- Radcliffe, Daniel (year of birth: 1989) ['rædklıf 'dænjəl] a famous film star. He is most famous for playing Harry in the Harry Potter films series.
- Red Square Moscow's central square.
- Regent's Park [,ri:djənts pa:k] one of the royal parks in London. It is home of London Zoo.
- Robinson Crusoe [robinsn 'kru:səo] a character of the famous novel 'The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe' by Daniel Defoe.
- Rowling, Joanne (year of birth: 1965) [ˌrəolɪŋ dʒəoˈæn] a famous English writer. She is famous for 'Harry Potter' books.
- Russian Federation (the) ['rʌʃn fedər'eɪʃn] a country in northern Eurasia. It is the largest country in the world; capital: Moscow.

S

- Scotland ['skptlənd] a country in the UK. The national symbols of Scotland are the thistle and the flag called the St Andrew's Cross.
- Sharman, Helen (year of birth: 1963) ['ʃɑ:mən 'helən] a British astronaut.
- Shparo, Dmitry (year of birth: 1941) a well-known Russian explorer. He was the leader of the first ski expedition to the North Pole.
- Sherlock Holmes ['ʃ3:lɒk 'həomz] a character of the famous detective stories written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
- Sluchevskaya, Lubov a Russian explorer. She went on foot through five African countries.
- Snowdonia National Park (the) [snəu,dəuniə næʃənəl 'pa:k] a mountain area in Wales which tourists love very much. The highest Welsh mountain called Snowdon is situated there.

- South America [sauθ əˈmerɪkə] one of the world's continents.
- Spain [spein] a country in Europe; capital: Madrid.
- Spasskaya Tower the tower of the Moscow Kremlin, which overlooks the Red Square. It was built in 1491.
- St Valentine's Day [sont 'welontainz dei] a holiday is celebrated on February, 14. People send special cards to someone they love. Usually they don't sign their names.
- Stevenson, Robert Louis (1850—1894) ['sti:vənsən 'robət 'lu:is] a well-known British writer and poet, His most famous work is 'Treasure Island'.
- Stolby National Park (the) a Russian wonder of nature. It is famous for its high unusual cliffs.
- Stonehenge [staun'hends] one of Europe's biggest stone circles and one of the most famous sites in the world. It is situated in England.
- **Sweden** ['swi:dn] a country in Europe; capital: Stockholm.

T

- **Thailand** ['tailænd] a country in Asia; capital: Bangkok.
- Thames (the) [temz] the longest river in England.
- Thatcher, Margaret (1925—2013) ['θætʃə 'mɑ:gerət] the former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (from 1979 to 1990).
- Tolstoy, Alexandra ['tolstɔɪ ˌælɪg'zɑ:ndrə] a famous horse traveller. She made a long distance journey on horse and camel along the Silk Road.
- **Tom Sawyer** a character of the novels written by American author Mark Twain.
- **Tower Bridge** the most famous London's bridge. It was built in 1897.
- **Tower of London** (the) an ancient fortress in London. Now it is a museum. It is also famous for the Beefeaters and the ravens.
- Trafalgar Square [trəˈfælgə skweə] a square in central London. It is where Nelson's Column stands.

U

Union Jack [ju:niən '读æk] — the national flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

- United Kingdom (the), (the UK) [ju:nartid kindəm] a country in northwest Europe, made up of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland; capital: London.
- United States of America (the) [ju: nartid 'sterts av a'merika] a country in North America; capital: Washinghton.

٧

- Valley of Geysers (the) [ˌvæli əv ˈgi:zəs] —
 a geyser field on Kamchatka, Russia. It has the
 second largest concentration of geysers
 in the world.
- Verne, Jules (1828—1905) ['v3:n &u:lz] a wellknown French author and the father of science fiction. One of his most famous books is called 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea'.

W

- Wales [weilz] a country in the UK. The national symbols of Wales are the daffodil and the flag called the Red Dragon.
- Whipsnade Wildlife Park one of Europe's largest wildlife conservation parks. It is home to more than 2,500 animals, many of which are endangered in the wild. It was opened in 1931.
- White Cliffs of Dover (the) [wait klifs av daova] a British wonder of nature. The cliffs have become one of the official symbols of Great Britain.
- White House (the) the official residence and workplace of the President of the United States, located in Washington, D.C.
- Wimbledon ['wimbldən] one of the four great world tennis competitions and the only one which is played on the grass. It is held in summer at Wimbledon, in southwest London.
- Winslet, Kate (year of birth: 1975) ['winzlit keit] a well-known British actress. She played the lead role in 'Titanic'.
- Winter Palace (the) a great palace which is located in St Petersburg. It was built on the banks of the Neva River between 1754 and 1762. Now it is a part of the Hermitage Museum.

Y

Yorkshire ['jɔ:kʃə] — the largest of the 39 historic regions of England.

A

Aberdeen [ˌæbəˈdiːn] — Абердин (город)
Africa [ˈæfrɪkə] — Африка (континент)
Altai [ɑːlˈtaɪ] — Алтай
America [əˈmerɪkə] — Америка
Antarctica [ænˈtɑːktɪkə] — Антарктика
Arctic Ocean (the) [ˌɑːktɪk ˈəʊʃn] — Северный
Ледовитый океан
Asia [ˈeɪʒə] — Азия (континент)
Atlantic Ocean (the) [ˌətˈlæntɪk ˈəʊʃn] —
Атлантический океан

Australia [pˈstreɪliə] — Австралия (страна,

Azov Sea (the) [a:zpv 'si:] — Азовское море

В

континент)

Baikal (the) [baiˈkæl] — Байкал (озеро)
Baltic Sea (the) [ˌbɔ:ltɪk ˈsi:] — Балтийское море
Belfast [ˌbelˈfɑ:st] — Белфаст (город)
Ben Nevis [ˌben ˈnevɪs] — Бен Невис (гора)
Berlin [bɜ:ˈlɪn] — Берлин (город)
Black Sea (the) [ˌblæk ˈsi:] — Чёрное море
Brighton [ˈbraɪtn] — Брайтон (город)
Bulgaria [bʌlˈɡeəriə] — Болгария (страна)
Buryat (Republic) [ˌboriˈɑt] — Бурятия

C

D

Dead Sea (the) [ˌded ˈsi:] — Мёртвое море Derry (Londonderry) — Дерри (город) Dover [ˈdəovə] — Дувр (город) Dublin [ˈdʌblɪn] — Дублин (город)

E

Edinburgh ['edmbərə] — Эдинбург (город)
Elton (the) ['eltn] — Эльтон (озеро)
England ['iŋglənd] — Англия
English Channel (the) [ˌiŋglɪʃ 'tʃænl] —
Английский канал
Europe ['jʋərəp] — Европа (континент)

F

 Finland ['finlənd] — Финляндия (страна)

 France [frɑ:ns] — Франция (страна)

 Fujiyama [ˌfu:ʤi'jɑ:mə] — Фудзия́ма, Фу́дзи (гора)

G

Glasgow ['glɑ:zgəo] — Глазго (город)

Great Britain [ˌgreɪt 'brɪtn] — Великобритания (остров)

н

Hawaiian Islands [həˈwarən ˈaɪləndz] — Гавайские острова
Highlands (of Scotland) [ˈhaɪləndz] —
Хайлендс, Северо-Шотландское нагорье

1

India ['indiə] — Индия (страна)
Indian Ocean (the) [ˌindiən 'əuʃn] —
Индийский океан
Ireland ['aiələnd] — Ирландия (страна)
Irkutsk [з:'kutsk] — Иркутск (город)
Israel ['izreil] — Израиль (страна)
Italy ['itəli] — Италия (страна)

J

Јарап [ʤəˈpæn] — Япония (страна) Jordan ['ʤɔ:dn] — Иордания (страна)

K

Kamchatka [kæm'tʃætkə] — Камчатка Krasnoyarsk [krɑ:snəo'jɑ:sk] — Красноярск (город)

A	afternoon [ˌɑ:ftəˈnu:n] — полдень
а [eɪ] (an) — неопределённый артикль	again [əˈgən] — опять
abbey [ˈæbi] — аббатство	against [əˈgenst] — против
ability [əˈbɪləti] — способность	аде [еіф] — возраст
about [ə'baʊt] — о, около	agenda [eˈʤendə] — программа
above [ə'bʌv] — над	agent [ˈeɪʤənt] — агент
abroad [ə'brɔ:d] — за границей	адо [əˈɡəʊ] — назад
to go abroad — ездить за границу	agree [əˈgri:] — соглашаться
absolute [ˈæbsəlu:t] — полный, абсолютный	agreement [əˈgri:mənt] — согласие
accent ['æksnt] — произношение, акцент	ahead [əˈhed] — будущий
accidentally ['æksɪˈdentli] — случайно	aid [eid] — помогать; помощь
accompany [əˈkʌmpəni] — сопровождать,	аіг [еә] — воздух
следовать вместе	airport ['eəpɔ:t] — аэропорт
according [əˈkɔ:dɪŋ] to — согласно;	alarm [əˈlɑ:rm] — тревога
	album [ˈælbəm] — альбом
в зависимости от; account [əˈkaont] — счёт	algebra [ˈælʤɪbrə] — алгебра
	alike [əˈlaɪk] — похожий, подобный
accusing [əˈkju:zɪŋ] — обвиняющий, осуждающий	alive [əˈlaɪv] — живой, в живых
[25] - 10 [25] [10 [25] [25] [25] [25] [25] [25] [25] [25]	all [э:1] — весь, вся, всё, все
acquainted [əˈkweɪntɪd] with — знакомый с	allow [əˈlao] — разрешать
across [əˈkrɒs] — через	almost [ˈɔ:lməʊst] — почти
act [ækt] — играть, разыгрывать (роль)	alone [əˈləʊn] — один, одинокий
action [ˈækʃn] — действие, поступок	along [əˈlɒŋ] — вдоль, по
active [ˈæktɪv] — активный	aloud [əˈlaod] — громко, вслух
activity [ækˈtɪvəti] —деятельность	already [ɔ:lˈredi] — уже
actor [ˈæktə] — актёр	also ['ɔ:lsəu] — также, тоже
actress [ˈæktrəs] — актриса	althoung [ɔ:l'ðəu] — хотя; несмотря
actually [ˈæktʃuəli] — фактически,	на то, что
на самом деле	always [ˈɔːlweɪz] — всегда
add [æd] — добавлять	am [æm] (см. to be) — глагол-связка
address [əˈdres] — адрес	amazing [əˈmeɪzɪŋ] — удивительный
adjective [ˈæʤɪktɪv] — имя прилагательное	American [əˈmerɪkən] — американский
admiral [ˈædmrəl] — адмирал	among [əˈmʌŋ] — среди, между
admire [ədˈmaɪə] — восхищаться	ancient ['em∫ənt] — древний, старинный
adorned [əˈdɔ:nd] — украшенный	and [ænd] — и
adult [ˈædʌlt] — взрослый	angry ['æŋgri] — сердитый,
advantage [ədˈvɑ:ntɪʤ] — преимущество	раздражительный
adventure [ədˈventʃə] — приключение	animal [ˈænɪml] — животное
adventurer [əd'ventʃrə] — искатель	announce [e'naons] — объявлять
приключений	annoying [əˈnɔɪɪŋ] — раздражающий,
adverb [ˈædvɜːb] — наречие	досадный
advert ['ædvз:t] — реклама, объявление	annual [ˈænjuəl] — ежегодный
advertisement [əd'vз:tismənt] — реклама	another [əˈnʌðə] — ещё один, другой
advice [əd'vais] — совет	answer ['a:nsə] — отвечать; ответ
advise [əd'vaiz] — советовать	Antarctica [æn'tɑ:ktɪkə] — Антарктика
affair [əˈfeə] — дело	antonym ['æntənim] — антоним
afraid [əˈfreɪd] — испуганный	any ['eni] — какой-нибудь, сколько-нибудь
to be afraid of — бояться чего-либо	anybody [ˈenibɒdi] — кто-нибудь, любой,
African ['æfrɪkən] — африканский	всякий
after [ˈɑ:ftə] — после	anymore [ˌeni ^¹ mɔ:] — больше не, уже не

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anyone ['eniwan] — кто-нибудь, любой,
                                                  attraction [əˈtræk[ən] — притяжение,
    всякий
                                                      тяготение
anything ['eniθiŋ] — что-нибудь
                                                  aunt [a:nt] — тётя
anywhere ['eniweə] — где-нибудь, куда-нибудь
                                                  author ['ɔ:θə] — автор
                                                  authority [э:'θргəti] — власть
apart [ə'pɑ:t] — в стороне, отдельно
apologise [əˈpɒləʤaɪz] (to smb for smth) —
                                                  autumn ['ɔ:təm] — осень
    извиняться (за что-либо перед кем-либо)
                                                  available [əˈveɪləbl] — доступный
appear [ə'ріә] — появляться
                                                  average ['ævərɪʤ] — средний
appearance [ə'ріәгәns] — внешность
                                                  avoid [ə'vэɪd] — избегать
appendix [ə'pendiks] — дополнение,
                                                  awake [əˈweik] (awoke, awoken) — просы-
    приложение
                                                      паться
                                                  award [əˈwɔ:d] — награда
apple ['æpl] — яблоко
appreciate [ə'pri:[ieit] — быть признательным,
                                                  away [ə'wei] — прочь, далеко
    благодарным
                                                  awkwardly ['ɔ:kwədli] — неуклюже, неловко
approach [əˈprəutʃ] — подходить,
    приближаться
                                                     В
apricot ['eɪprɪkpt] — абрикос
aqualung [ˈækwəlʌŋ] — акваланг
                                                  baby ['beɪbi] — ребёнок, младенец
aquarium [əˈkweəriəm] — аквариум
                                                  back [bæk] — задняя часть; назад
architect ['a:kitekt] — архитектор
                                                  backbone ['bækbəun] — спинной хребет,
architecture ['a:kitekt[ə] — архитектура
                                                      позвоночник
are [a:] (см. to be) — глагол-связка
                                                  backpack ['bækpæk] — рюкзак
area ['eəriə] — площадь, пространство
                                                  backward ['bækwəd] — обратный,
argue ['a:gju:] - спорить
                                                      направленный назад
argument ['a:gjumənt] — довод, аргумент
                                                  bacon ['beikən] — бекон, копчёная свиная
aristocratic [ˌærɪstəˈkrætɪk] — аристократи-
                                                      грудка
    ческий
                                                  bad [bæd] — плохой
arm [a:m] — рука (от плеча до кисти)
                                                  badge [bæф] — значок
armchair ['a:mtfeə] — кресло
                                                  badly ['bædli] — плохо
around [əˈraond] — вокруг
                                                  bag [bæg] — сумка, портфель
arrange [əˈreɪnʤ] — устраивать, догова-
                                                  bagpiper ['bægpaɪpə] — волынщик
                                                  bagpipes ['bægpaɪps] — волынка
    риваться
arrive [əˈraɪv] — приезжать, прибывать
                                                  bake [beik] — печь, выпекать
art [a:t] — искусство
                                                  balance ['bæləns] — сохранять равновесие;
article ['a:tikl] — артикль, статья
                                                      весы
artist [ˈɑ:tɪst] — художник
                                                  balcony ['bælkəni] — балкон
as [æz] - как
                                                  ball [bɔ:l] — мяч
ask [a:sk] — спрашивать
                                                  ballet ['bælei] — балет
                                                  ballet dancer ['bæleɪ ˌdɑ:nsə] — танцовщик,
asleep [əˈsli:p] — спящий
    to fall asleep — засыпать
                                                      артист балета
assistaint [əˈsɪstənt] — помощник
                                                  bamboo [,bæm'bu:] — бамбук
associate [əˈsəʊsieɪt] — объединять,
                                                  banana [bəˈnɑ:nə] — банан
    соединять
                                                  bank [bænk] — банк, берег
assured [ə'vəd] — уверенный
                                                  banker ['bæŋkə] — банкир
astronaut ['æstrənɔ:t] — астронавт
                                                  barbecue ['bɑ:bɪkju:] — барбекю (пикник
astronomy [əˈstrɒnəmi] — астрономия
                                                      с традиционным блюдом из мяса,
                                                      зажаренном на решётке над углями)
at [æt] — на, за, в
athletic [æθ'letik] — атлетический
                                                  bargain ['ba:gm] — соглашение,
attack [əˈtæk] — атаковать; атака
                                                      договорённость, сделка
attention [əˈten[n] — внимание
                                                  bark [ba:k] — лаять
attentively [əˈtentivli] — внимательно
                                                  base [beis] — основа, основание
attract [ə'trækt] — притягивать
                                                  basin ['beisn] — миска, чаша
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biscuit ['biskit] — печенье basis ['beisis] — основание, фундамент basketball ['ba:skitbɔ:l] — баскетбол black [blæk] — чёрный bat [bæt] - бита blackboard ['blækbɔ:d] — доска (в классе) bathe [beið] — купаться; купание blackcurrant [,blæk'kʌrənt] — чёрная bathroom ['ba:θru:m] — ванная комната смородина bathyscaphe ['bæθiskeif] — батискаф blanket ['blæŋkɪt] — одеяло battle ['bætl] — битва, сражение blazing ['bleɪzɪŋ] — ярко горящий blessed ['blesid] — благословенный **be** [bi:] (**am, is, are**) — быть, находиться to be born — родиться block [blok] — блокировать; задерживать to be going to do smth — собираться blood [blлd] — кровь blouse [blaoz] — блузка что-либо сделать beach [bi:tf] — берег моря, пляж blue [blu:] — голубой, синий bear [beə] — медведь board [bɔ:d] — борт судна beat [bi:t] (beat, beaten) — бить boast [bəost] — кичиться, хвастать(ся); beautiful ['bju:tɪfəl] — прекрасный хвастовство beauty ['bju:ti] — красота boat [bəot] — лодка, шлюпка, корабль because [biˈkbz] — потому что boating ['bəotin] — катание на лодке become [bi'kam] (became [bi'keim], body ['bpdi] — тело **become**) — становиться bodyguard ['bpdiga:d] — телохранитель bed [bed] — кровать boil [boil] — варить bedroom ['bedru:m] — спальня boiled [boild] — варёный, кипячёный bee [bi:] — пчела bomb [bpm] — бомбить, бомба beef [bi:f] — говядина bone [bəun] — кость Beefeater ['bi:f,i:tə] — служитель охраны boneless ['bəunləs] — бескостный bonfire ['bon,faiə] — костёр в Тауэре before [bɪˈfɔ:] — до book [bok] — книга beg [beg] — просить, умолять booklet ['boklət] — брошюра, буклет begin [bi'gin] (began, begun) — начинать bookshop ['bok[pp] — книжный магазин beginning [bɪˈgɪnɪŋ] — начало boot [bu:t] — ботинок behavior [bi'heivjə] — поведение, манеры border ['bɔ:də] — граничить; граница behind [bɪˈhaɪnd] — за, позади boring ['bɔ:rɪŋ] — скучный, надоедливый, belief [bi'li:f] — вера, доверие неинтересный believe [bi'li:v] — верить, думать, полагать born [bɔ:n] — прирождённый bell [bel] — колокол borrow ['borəo] — занимать, брать на время belong [bɪˈlɒŋ] to — принадлежать кому-либо both [bəυθ] — oбa **below** [biˈləʊ] — ниже, внизу bother ['boðə] — беспокойство, хлопоты belt [belt] — пояс, ремень bouquet [bu'kei] — букет berry ['beri] — ягода bow [bau] — гнуть, наклонять beside [bi'said] — рядом, около bowl [bəol] — чаша best [best] — наилучший box [bpks] — коробка better ['betə] — лучше boy [bэi] — мальчик between [bɪˈtwi:n] — между brain [brem] — мозг beyond [bɪˈjɒnd] — далеко, вдали branch [bra:ntf] — ветвь, ветка bicycle ['baisikl] (bike [baik]) — велосипед **brand** [brænd] — торговая марка **big** [big] — большой brave [breiv] — храбрый billion ['bɪljən] — биллион bravery ['breivəri] — бесстрашие, отвага biography [bar'pgrəfi] — биография bread [bred] — хлеб biologist [baɪˈɒləʤɪst] — птица break [breik] (broke, broken) — ломать, **bird** [bз:d] — птица разрушать; перемена birthday ['bз:θdei] — день рождения breakfast ['brekfəst] — завтрак birthplace ['b3:0pleis] — место рождения, breath [breθ] — дыхание, вздох breathe [bri:ð] — дышать, вдыхать родина

bright [bratt] — яржий bring [brn] (brought, brought) — приносить Britain ['brnt] — британия British ['brnt] — британия British ['brnt] — британия British ['brnt] — британия bronze [bronz] — бронзовый brother ['braða] — брат brown [brand] — корчневый bug [bag] — жук, букашка build [bld] (built, built) — строить builder ['blda] — строитель building ['bldn] — заание bump [bamp] — уара, столкновение burn [basn] (burnt, burnt) — гореть burst [bast] (burst, burst) — лопаться, paspываться businessman ['biznasman] — бизнесен busy ['bizi] — занятый (делами) but [bld] — но butter ['btata] — масло butterfly ['btata] — бабочка buy [bal] (bought, bought) — покупать by [bal] — в. на, по, у by bus [,bai 'bas] — автобусом bye [bai] — пока goodbye — до свидания C C café ['kæfei] — кафе cage [kerф] — кастка cake [kerk] — горт, пирожное calendar ['kælanda] — календарь call [korl] — звать, называть; зов to give a call (call up) — звонить call [korl] — верблюд campaign [kæmp] — лагерь campaign [kæmp] — лагерь campaign [kæmpem] — кампания
British ['brttn] — Британия British ['brttn] — Британия the British - британия bronze [bronz] — бронзовый brown [braon] — коричневый bug [bag] — жук, букашка build [bld] (built, built) — строить building ['blding] — заание bump [bamp] — удар, столкновение bumr [bzan] (burnt, burnt) — гореть burst [bzst] (burst, burst) — лопаться, разрываться bush [buf] — куст business ['bznas] — бинес businessman ['bznasman] — бизнесмен busy ['bzi] — занятый (делами) but [bat] — но butter ['bhta] — абочка buy [bai] (bought, bought) — покупать by [bai] — пока goodby — до свидания C café ['kæfei] — кафе cage [kerk]] — каре caff [kof] — телёнок call [коi]] — завть, называть; зов to give a call (call up) — звонить calm [kæm] — покойный camera ['kæməraman ['kæməraman] — оператор, фотограф саты [каты] — корочен, столовая cantein ['kæpfii] — капсула captain ['kæpfii] — капсула cartei ['kæpfii] — ваномтасьный carefully ['kæfii] — винимательно, осторожно carefull ['kærii] — нанимательно, осторожно carefully ['kæfii] — винмательно, осторожно carefully ['kæfii] — ванимательно, осторожно carefully ['kæfii] — ванимый carefully ['kæfii] — ванимый carefully ['kæfii] — насиманий carefully ['kæfii] — насиманий carefully ['kæfii] — насиманий
British ['brttn] — Британия British ['brttn] — Британия the British - британия bronze [bronz] — бронзовый brown [braon] — коричневый bug [bag] — жук, букашка build [bld] (built, built) — строить building ['blding] — заание bump [bamp] — удар, столкновение bumr [bzan] (burnt, burnt) — гореть burst [bzst] (burst, burst) — лопаться, разрываться bush [buf] — куст business ['bznas] — бинес businessman ['bznasman] — бизнесмен busy ['bzi] — занятый (делами) but [bat] — но butter ['bhta] — абочка buy [bai] (bought, bought) — покупать by [bai] — пока goodby — до свидания C café ['kæfei] — кафе cage [kerk]] — каре caff [kof] — телёнок call [коi]] — завть, называть; зов to give a call (call up) — звонить calm [kæm] — покойный camera ['kæməraman ['kæməraman] — оператор, фотограф саты [каты] — корочен, столовая cantein ['kæpfii] — капсула captain ['kæpfii] — капсула cartei ['kæpfii] — ваномтасьный carefully ['kæfii] — винимательно, осторожно carefull ['kærii] — нанимательно, осторожно carefully ['kæfii] — винмательно, осторожно carefully ['kæfii] — ванимательно, осторожно carefully ['kæfii] — ванимый carefully ['kæfii] — ванимый carefully ['kæfii] — насиманий carefully ['kæfii] — насиманий carefully ['kæfii] — насиманий
British ['britis]— британский the British— британны bronze [bronz]— бротововый brother ['broðə] — брат brown [braon] — коричневый brother ['broðə] — брат brown [braon] — коричневый bug [bag] — жук, букашка build [bild] (built, built) — строить builder ['blda] — строитель building ['bldd]] — заание bump [bamp] — удар, столкновение burn [bam] (burnt, burnt) — гореть burst [bast] (burst, burst) — лопаться, разрываться bush [bof] — куст bush [baf] — ваание business ['biznas] — бизнесмен busy [bai] — ваана (делами) but [bat] — но butter ['bata] — ваабочка buy [bai] (bought, bought) — покупать by [bai] — в, на, по, у by bus [bai 'bas] — автобусом bye [bai] — пока goodbye — до свидания С саfé ['kæfei] — кафе саge [keréf] — каре саge [keréf] — калетка саfe ['kæfi] — калетка саfe ['kæfi] — калетка саfe ['kæfi] — зать, называть; зов to give a call (call up) — звонить саlm [kam] — спокойный саmer ['kæmpi] — дотограф саmp [kæmp] — датерь капна ['kæmpi] — дотовинарат саmera ['kæmpi] — дотовинарат саmeraman ['kæmpi] — дотовинь саmin [tjein] — цепь, цепочка
the British — британцы bronze [bronz] — бронзовый brother [braða] — брат brown [braon] — коричневый bug [bag] — жук, букашка build [bild] (built, built) — строить builde [bild] (built, built) — строить builde [bild] — здание bump [bamp] — удар, столкновение burn [basn] (burnt, burnt) — гореть burst [bast] (burst, burst) — лопаться, разрываться bush [boʃ] — куст business [biznas] — бизнесмен busy [bizi] — занятый (делами) but [bat] — но butter [bat3] — бабочка buy [bai] (bought, bought) — покупать by [bai] — в, на, по, у by bus [,bai 'bas] — автобусом bye [bai] — пока goodbye — до свидания C café ['kæfei] — кафе cage [keik] — каре cafe [kæf] — каре cafe [kæf] — каре cafe [kæf] — каре cafe [kæf] — каре cale [kæf] — каре саре [кæf] — каре саре [кæf] — каре сато [kærne] — морковь carry [kærne] — векти — саторожно carrot [kærne] — заботливый carefully [kæfil] — внимательный carefully [kæfil] — вимательный carefully [kæfil] — ваботливый carefully [kæfil] — внимательный carefully [kæfil] — вости (kærne] — вомостивьем carry [kærne] — ботоматинь careful [kærne] — бумостивьем carefully [kæfil] — бумостивьем care
bronze [bronz] — бронзовый brother [brxða] — брат brown [braon] — коричневый capsule [ˈkæpsjuːl] — капсула builde [ˈbld] — строитель builder [ˈblda] — строитель building [ˈblda] — строитель burn [bs:n] (burnt, burnt) — гореть burst [bs:st] (burst, burst) — лопаться, разрываться bush [boʃ] — куст business [ˈbiznəs] — бизнес business [ˈkazinəs] — бизне
brother [brʌðə] — брат brown [braon] — коричневый bug [bag] — жук, букашка build [bild] (built, built) — строить builder [bildə] — строитель builder [bildə] — строитель builder [bildə] — строитель builder [bildə] — зание bump [bamp] — удар, столкновение burn [bs:n] (burnt, burnt) — гореть burst [bs:st] (burst, burst) — лопаться, разрываться bush [boʃ] — куст businessman [biznəsmən] — бизнесмен busy [biz] — занятый (делами) but [bat] — но butter [bat] — масло butter [y [batəl] — васло butter [y [batəl] — бабочка buy [bai] — в. на, по, у by bus [bai] — пока goodbye — до свидания C C C C C C C C C C C C
brown [braon] — коричневыйcaptain ['kæptin] — капитанbug [bag] — жук, букашкаcaptain ['kæpfin] — заголовокbuilder ['bildə] — строительcarael ['kærəmel] — карамельbuilder ['bildə] — строительcarael ['kær] — открыткаbump [bamp] — удар, столкновениеcare [kæ] — забота, уходburn [bs:st] (burst, burst) — лопаться, разрыватьсяcare [lwe] — заботитьсяbush [bo] — кустbusiness ['biznəs] — бизнесbusiness ['biznəs] — бизнесcareful ['keəfil] — внимательныйbusiness ['biznəs] — бизнесменcarrol ['kærət] — ностиbusy ['bizl] — занятый (делами)cartiage ['kæril] — нестиbutterly ['batələ] — бабочкаcare [kes] — случайbuy [bai] (bought, bought) — покупать by [bai] — в. на, по, уcase [kes] — случайcase [kes] — пока goodbye — до свиданияcase [kes] — замок, дворец cate [kæt]] — кары саге [kæd] — внимательный careful ['kæəfl] — внимательно, острожно careful ['kæəfl] — внимательный careful ['kæəfl] — внимательный carefu
bug [bag] — жук, букашка builde [bid] (built, built) — строить builder [bidda] — строитель building [biddn] — здание bump [bamp] — удар, стольновение burn [bsn] (burnt, burnt) — гореть burst [bsxt] (burst, burst) — лопаться, разрываться business [biznas] — бизнес businessman [biznasman] — бизнесмен busy [bzi] — занятый (делами) but [bat] — но butter [bata] — масло butterfly [bataflai] — бабочка buy [bai] (bought, bought) — покупать by [bai] — в, на, по, у by bus [bai] — ва автобусом bye [bai] — пока goodbye — до свидания C café [ˈkæfei] — кафе саge [ketk] — клетка саke [keik] — торт, пирожное саlendar [ˈkæləndə] — календарь саll [kɔːl] — звать, называть; зов to give a call (call up) — звонить саlm [kɑːm] — спокойный саmera [ˈkæmərə] — фотоаппарат саmeraman [ˈkæmərəmæn] — оператор, фотограф саmp [kæmp] — лагерь
build [bild] (built, built) — строитель builder ['bilda] — строитель building ['bilding] — зарамене building ['bilding] — зарамене bump [bamp] — удар, столкновение burn [bamp] — удар, столкновение carrially ['keofi] — вимательный саrefully ['keofi] — вимательнай саrefully ['keofi] — вимательнай сагеfully ['keofi] — вимательнай сагеfully ['keofi] — вимательнай
builder ['bilda] — строитель building [bilding] — здание bump [bamp] — удар, столкновение burn [bs:n] (burnt, burnt) — гореть buss [buss] (burst, burst) — лопаться,
building ['bilding] — здание bump [bxmp] — удар, столкновение burn [bx:n] (burnt, burnt) — гореть burst [bx:st] (burst, burst) — лопаться, разрываться bushness ['biznass] — бизнес businessman ['biznasman] — бизнесмен busy ['bizi] — занятый (делами) but [bht] — но butter ['bhta] — масло butter ['btata] — бабочка buy [bai] (bought, bought) — покупать by [bai] — в, на, по, у by bus [bai] — в, на, по, у by bus [bai] — пока goodbye — до свидания C C café ['kæfei] — кафе cage [keik] — клетка cake [keik] — торт, пирожное calledar ['kæləndə] — календарь calle [kx:l] — звать, называть; зов to give a call (call up) — звонить came ['kæmi] — верблюд camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппарат camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппарат camera ['kæmərə — фотограф camp [kæmp] — лагерь camp [kæmp] — лагерь cake [kemp] — лагерь cake [kemp] — лагерь camp [kæmp] — лагерь care [keə] — заабота, уход to take care of smb (smth) — заботиться оком-либо (чём-либо) careful ['keəfi] — внимательный carefully ['keəfii] — наимательный carefully ['keəfii] — наимательный carefully ['keəfii] — нети cartlage ['ko:tlidg] — хряш cartlage ['ko:tlidg] — хряш cart
bump [bamp] — удар, столкновение burs [ba:st] (burnt, burnt) — гореть burst [ba:st] (burst, burst) — лопаться, разрываться bush [bo]] — куст business ['biznas] — бизнес businessman ['biznəsmən] — бизнесмен busy ['bizi] — занятый (делами) but [bat] — но butter ['batə] — масло butter ['batə] — ватобусом buy [bai] — в., на, по, у by bus [ˌbai 'bas] — автобусом bye [bai] — пока goodbye — до свидания С С Саfé ['kæfei] — кафе саge [keɪʤ] — клетка саle [kæt] — торт, пирожное саle [kæt] — торт, пирожное саle [kæt] — завть, называть; зов to give a call (call up) — звонить саme ['kæmi] — верблюд саme ['kæmi] — верблюд саme ['kæmi] — верблюд саme ['kæmi] — верблюд саme ['kæmi] — погораф сетаin ['sitn] — перь, цепочка to to take care of smb (smth) — заботиться о комп-либо (чём-либо) о ком-либо (чём-либо) о комп-либо (чём-либо) саrful ['kesfi] — внимательный саrfully ['kesfii] — внимательный саrfully ['kesfii] — внимательный саrfully ['kesfii] — неити саrfully ['kesfii] — неити саrfully ['kesfii] — нети саrfully ['kesfii] — нети саrful ['kesri] — неоти саrful ['kesri] — картограф саste ['ka:l] — ка
burn [bs:n] (burnt, burnt) — гореть burst (bs:st) (burst, burst) — лопаться, разрываться bush [bbʃ] — куст business ['biznəs] — бизнес businessman ['biznəsmən] — бизнесмен busy ['bizi] — занятый (делами) but [bʌt] — но butter ['bʌtə] — масло butterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ] — бабочка buy [baɪ] — в., на, по, у by [baɪ] — в., на, по, у by bus [ˌbaɪ 'bʌs] — автобусом bye [baɪ] — пока goodbye — до свидания C C C C C C C C C C C C C
burst [bɜst] (burst, burst) — лопаться, разрываться bush [bʊʃ] — куст carfully [ˈkeəfi]] — внимательной, осторожно business man [ˈbɪznəsmən] — бизнесмен busy [ˈbɪzi] — занятый (делами) cartographer [kɑːtun] — хрящ cartographer [kɑːtun] — картограф butter [ˈbʌtə] — масло butter [ˈbʌtə] — масло butter [ˈbʌtə] — бабочка buy [bai] (bought, bought) — покупать by [bai] — в, на, по, у caste [ˈkɑːtl] — замок, дворец caste [ˈkɑːtl] — замок, дворец cat [kæt] — кошка, кот catch [kæt]] — кошка, кот catch [kæt] — гольный саме [ˈkwən] — каре сеlebration [ˌseləˈbretʃ] — проигрыватель компакт-дисков celling [ˈsiːlm] — потолок celebrate [ˈseləbret] — праздновать celebration [ˌseləˈbretʃ] — знаменитый человек; слава calf [koːf] — телёнок call [kɔːl] — звать, называть; зов to give a call (call up) — звонить calm [kɑːm] — спокойный came [ˈkæmərə] — фотоаппарат cameraman [ˈkæmərəmən] — оператор, фотограф camp [kæmp] — лагерь calm [kgːm] — лагерь chain [ʧem] — цепь, цепочка
разрываться bush [buf] — куст business [biznəs] — бизнес businessman ['biznəsmən] — бизнесмен busy ['bizi] — занятый (делами) but [bʌt] — но butter ['bʌtə] — масло butter ['bʌtə] — масло butter ['bʌtə] — бабочка buy [bai] (bought, bought) — покупать by [bai] — в, на, по, у by bus [ˌbai 'bʌs] — автобусом bye [bai] — пока goodbye — до свидания C café ['kæfer] — кафе cage [keɪʤ] — клетка cake [keɪk] — торт, пирожное call [kɔːl] — звать, называть; зов to give a call (call up) — звонить came ['kæmi] — верблюд came ['kæmi] — рерблюд came ['kæmi] — неремония, carrot ['kæril] — морковь carry ['kæri] — морков carry ['kæri] — вети (ка: tur) — мультфильм caste ['kɑ:sl] — замок, дворец carton [kɑ:'turn] — мультфильм caste ['kɑ:sl] — замок, дворец carton [kɑ:'turn] — мультфильм caste ['kɑ:sl] — замок, дворец carton [kɑ:'turn] — мультфильм caste ['kɑ:sl] — замок, дворец carton [kɑ:'turn] — мультфильм caste ['kɑ:sl] — замок, дворец carton [kɑ:'turn] — мультфильм caste ['kɑ:sl] — замок, дворец carton [kɑ:'turn] — мультфильм caste ['kɑ:sl] — замок, дворец carton [kɑ:'turn] — мультфильм caste ['kɑ:sl] — замок, дворец carton [kɑ:'turn] — мультфильм caste ['kɑ:] — замок, дворец carton [kɑ:'turn] — мультфильм caste ['kɑ:] — замок, дворец carton [kɑ:'turn] — мультфильм caste
bush [buʃ] — кустcaring ['keərin] — заботливыйbusiness ['biznəs] — бизнесcarrot ['kæril] — норковьbusy ['bizi] — занятый (делами)cartilage ['kɑ:tllɪʤ] — хрящbut [bxt] — ноcartographer [kɑ:tluʊ] — картографbutter ['bʌtə] — маслоcartoon [kɑ:'tu:n] — мультфильмbutterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ] — бабочкаcase [keɪs] — случайbuy [baɪ] (bought, bought) — покупатьcaste [ˈkɑ:sl] — замок, дворецby [baɪ] — в, на, по, уcat [kæt] — кошка, котby bus [,baɪ] — покаcat [kæt] — кошка, котgoodbye — до свиданияcat [kæt] — пешераCCD player [ˌsi:'di: ˌpleɪə] — проигрывательcafé ['kæfeɪ] — кафеcelebrate ['seləbreɪt] — праздноватьcage [keɪk] — клеткаcelebrate ['seləbreɪt] — празднованиеcake [keɪk] — торт, пирожноеcelebration [ˌselə'breɪf] — празднованиеcalf [koː] — звать, называть; зовcelebrity [se'lebrəti] — знаменитый человек;call [koː] — звать, называть; зовcentimetre [sentɪ,mi:tə] — сантиметрcall [koː] — звать, называть; зовcentimetre [sentɪ,mi:tə] — сантиметрcall [koː] — звать, называть; зовcentimetre ['sentə] — центрcall [koː] — звать, называть; зовcentimetre ['sentə] — центрcall [koː] — звать, называть; зовcentimetre ['sentə] — центрcall [koː] — опокойныйcentre ['sentə] — центрcamera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратcentre ['sentə] — премония,camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратcertain ['sɜ:m] — определёныйcertain ['sɜ:m] — поределёныйcertain ['sɜ:m] — определёный
business ['biznəs] — бизнесcarrot ['kærət] — морковьbusinessman ['biznəsmən] — бизнесменcarry ['kæri] — нестиbusy ['bizi] — занятый (делами)cartilage ['kærtilæ] — хрящbut [bʌt] — ноcartoon [kær'tu:n] — мультфильмbutter ['bʌtə] — маслоcare [kæɪs] — случайbut [bai] (bought, bought) — покупатьcase [kæɪs] — случайby [bai] — в, на, по, уcat [kæt] — кошка, котby [bai] — покаcave [keɪv] — пешераgoodbye — до свиданияcave [keɪv] — пешераCDyayer [ˌsi:'di: ˌpleiə] — проигрыватель компакт-дисковсаfé ['kæfer] — кафеcelebrate ['seləbrett] — праздноватьcage [keɪk] — клеткаcelebrate ['seləbrett] — празднованиеcale [keik] — торт, пирожноеcelebration [ˌselə'bretʃn] — празднованиеcale [koːl] — звать, называть; зов to give a call (call up) — звонитьcentimetre [senti,mi:tə] — сантиметрcalm [kɔːl] — звать, называть; зов to give a call (kæml) — верблюдcentral ['sentrəl] — главный, центральный central ['sentrəl] — празднованиеcamera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппарат camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппарат camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппарат camera ['kæmərə] — оператор, фотографcertain ['sɜːtnl] — определённый certain ['sɜːtnl] — конечно, несомненно chain [tʃem] — цепь, цепочка
businessman ['biznəsmən] — бизнесменcarry ['kæri] — нестиbusy ['bizi] — занятый (делами)cartilage ['kɑ:tliɪʤ] — хрящbut (bʌt] — ноcartographer [kɑ:'tu:n] — мультфильмbutter ['bʌtə] — маслоcartographer [kɑ:'tu:n] — мультфильмbutterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ] — бабочкаcase [keɪs] — случайbuy [baɪ] (bought, bought) — покупатьcaste ['kɑ:sl] — замок, дворецby [baɪ] — в, на, по, уcat [kæt] — кошка, котby bus [,baɪ 'bʌs] — автобусомcate [kæt] — кошка, котby [baɪ] — покаcave [keɪv] — пещераCCD player [,si:'di: ,pleɪə] — проигрывательcafé ['kæfer] — кафеcelebrate ['seləbreɪt] — праздноватьcage [keɪʤ] — клеткаcelebrate ['seləbreɪt] — праздноватьcake [keɪk] — торт, пирожноеcelebration [,selə'breɪʃn] — празднованиеcalendar ['kæləndə] — календарьcalf [koː] — телёнокcalf [koː] — телёнокcentimetre [sentɪ,mi:tə] — сантиметрcalf [koː] — звать, называть; зовcentimetre [sentɪ,mi:tə] — сантиметрto give a call (call up) — звонитьcentre ['sentə] — центрcalm [kɔ:m] — спокойныйcentre ['sentə] — центрcamera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратcertony ['serməni] — шеремония,camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратcertony ['serməni] — шеремония,camera ['kæmərə mən] — оператор,certain ['sɜ:tnl] — определённыйфотографcertain ['sɜ:tnl] — конечно, несомненноcamp [kæmp] — лагерьchain [tʃem] — цепь, цепочка
busy ['bizi] — занятый (делами)cartilage ['kɑ:tllɪʤ] — хрящbut [bʌt] — ноcartographer [kɑ:'togrəfə] — картографbutter ['bʌtə] — маслоcartoon [kɑ:'tu:n] — мультфильмbutterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ] — бабочкаcase [keis] — случайbuy [baɪ] (bought, bought) — покупатьcaste ['kɑ:s]] — замок, дворецby [baɪ] — в., на, по, уcat [kæt] — кошка, котby bus [,baɪ 'bʌs] — автобусомcatch [kæt] (caught, caught) — ловить,bye [baɪ] — покаnoйматьgoodbye — до свиданияcave [keɪv] — пешераCD player [,si:'di: ,pleɪə] — проигрывателькомпакт-дисковceiling ['si:lɪŋ] — потолокcelebrate ['seləbreɪt] — праздноватьcelebrate ['seləbreɪt] — празднованиеcage [keɪʤ] — клеткаcelebration [,se'ibreɪʃn] — празднованиеcake [keɪk] — торт, пирожноеcelebration [,se'ibreɪʃn] — празднованиеcale [koːl] — звать, называть; зовcelebrity [se'lebrəti] — знаменитый человек;call [kɔːl] — звать, называть; зовcentimetre [sentɪ,mi:tə] — сантиметрcall [kɔːl] — звать, называть; зовcentimetre [sentɪ,mi:tə] — сантиметрcalm [kæm] — спокойныйcentral ['sentrəl] — главный, центральныйcamera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратcentury ['sentjəri] — векcamera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратceremony ['serəməni] — церемония,cameraman ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор,certain ['sɜ:tnl] — конечно, несомненнофотографcentur, ['sə:tnl] — конечно, несомненноcamp [kæmp] — лагерьchain [fem] — цепь, цепочка
but [bʌt] — ноcartographer [kɑː¹togrəfə] — картографbutter ['bʌtə] — маслоcartoon [kɑː¹tuːn] — мультфильмbutterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ] — бабочкаcase [keɪs] — случайbuy [baɪ] (bought, bought) — покупатьcastle ['kɑːs]] — замок, дворецby [baɪ] — в., на, по, уcat [kæt] — кошка, котby bus [ˌbaɪ ˈbʌs] — автобусомcate [kæt]] — кошка, котbye [baɪ] — покаnoйматьgoodbye — до свиданияcave [keɪv] — пешераCCD player [ˌsiːˈdiː ˌpleɪə] — проигрыватель компакт-дисковcafé ['kæfeɪ] — кафеcelebrate ['seləbreɪ] — праздноватьcage [keɪʤ] — клеткаcelebrate ['seləbreɪ] — празднованиеcake [keɪk] — торт, пирожноеcelebration [ˌselə'breɪʃn] — празднованиеcalendar ['kæləndə] — календарьcelebrity [se'lebrəti] — знаменитый человек;calendar ['kæləndə] — календарьcentimetre [sentı,mi:tə] — сантиметрcall [kɔːl] — звать, называть; зов to give a call (call up) — звонитьcentimetre [sentɪ,mi:tə] — сантиметрcalm [kɔːl] — звать, называть; зов to give a call (call up) — звонитьcentral ['sentrəl] — главный, центральныйcamera ['kæmərə — фотоаппарат camera ['kæmərə — фотоаппарат camera ['kæmərə — фотоаппарат camera man ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор, фотографceremony ['serəməni] — церемония,camera [kæmərə — фотоаппарат cameraman ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор, фотографceretain ['sɜ:tnl] — конечно, несомненноcamp [kæmp] — лагерьchain [ʧeɪn] — цепь, цепочка
butter ['batə] — маслоcartoon [kɑ:'tu:n] — мультфильмbutterfly ['batəflar] — бабочкаcase [keɪs] — случайbuy [baɪ] (bought, bought) — покупатьcastle ['kɑ:sl] — замок, дворецby [baɪ] — в, на, по, уcat [kæt] — кошка, котby bus [,baɪ 'bʌs] — автобусомcatch [kætʃ] (caught, caught) — ловить,bye [baɪ] — покаnömaтьgoodbye — до свиданияcave [keɪv] — пещераCCD player [ˌsi:'di: ˌpleɪə] — проигрыватель компакт-дисков ceiling ['si:lm] — потолокcafé ['kæfeɪ] — кафеcelebrate ['seləbreɪt] — праздноватьcage [keɪʤ] — клеткаcelebrate ['seləbreɪf] — праздноватьcake [keɪk] — торт, пирожноеcelebration [ˌselə'breɪʃn] — празднованиеcalendar ['kæləndə] — календарьcelebrity [se'lebrəti] — знаменитый человек;calendar ['kæləndə] — календарьcentimetre [sentɪ,mi:tə] — сантиметрcall [kɔ:l] — звать, называть; зовcentimetre [sentɪ,mi:tə] — сантиметрcalm [kɑ:m] — спокойныйcentral ['sentə-] — центрcamera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратcentury ['serəməni] — векcamera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратceremony ['serəməni] — церемония,cameraman ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор,certain ['ss:tn] — определённыйфотографcertain ['ss:tnl] — конечно, несомненноcamp [kæmp] — лагерьchain [fem] — цень, цепочка
butterfly ['bʌtəflai] — бабочкаcase [keis] — случайbuy [bai] (bought, bought) — покупатьcastle ['kɑ:sl] — замок, дворецby [bai] — в, на, по, уcat [kæt] — кошка, котby bus [ˌbai 'bʌs] — автобусомcatch [kætʃ] (caught, caught) — ловить,bye [bai] — покаnoйматьgoodbye — до свиданияcave [keɪv] — пещераCCD player [ˌsi:'di: ˌpleiə] — проигрыватель компакт-дисков ceiling ['si:lɪŋ] — потолокcafé ['kæfei] — кафеcelebrate ['seləbreit] — праздноватьcage [keiʤ] — клеткаcelebration [ˌselə'breiʃn] — празднованиеcake [keik] — торт, пирожноеcelebration [ˌselə'breiʃn] — празднованиеcalendar ['kæləndə] — календарьcali [kɔ:l] — звать, называть; зовcentimetre [senti,mi:tə] — сантиметрcall [kɔ:l] — звать, называть; зовcentral ['sentrəl] — главный, центральныйto give a call (call up) — звонитьcentre ['sentə] — пещераcalm [kæm] — спокойныйcentre ['sentə] — праздноватьcamera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратcentre ['sentə] — праздноватьcamera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратcentre ['sentə] — праздноватьcamerama ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор,centre ['sentə] — праздноватьфотографcertain ['ss:tn] — определёныйcamerama ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор,certain ['ss:tn] — конечно, несомненноchain [tjem] — цепь, цепочка
buy [bai] (bought, bought) — покупать by [bai] — в, на, по, у by bus [ˌbai 'bʌs] — автобусом bye [bai] — пока goodbye — до свидания С саfé ['kæfei] — кафе саge [keiʤ] — клетка саke [keiʤ] — клетка саke [keiʤ] — клетка саke [keiʤ] — клетка саle ['kæ] — горт, пирожное саle [kæ] — торт, пирожное санта ['sentəl] — главный, центральный сентир ['sentəl] — центр сентир ['sentəl] — центр сентир ['sentəl] — церемония, торжество, обряд, ритуал сеттаіп ['sз:tnl] — определённый сеттаіпу ['sз:tnli] — конечно, несомненно сатр [kæm] — лагерь
by [bai] — в, на, по, у by bus [,bai 'bʌs] — автобусом bye [bai] — пока goodbye — до свидания C C café ['kæfei] — кафе cage [keɪʤ] — клетка cake [keɪk] — клетка cake [keɪk] — торт, пирожное calendar ['kæləndə] — календарь call [kɔːl] — звать, называть; зов to give a call (call up) — звонить came ['kæmərə] — фотоаппарат cameraman ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор, фотограф camp [kæmp] — лагерь cate [kæt] — кошка, кот cate [kæt] — пошера cave [kæt] — пещера CD player [ˌsiː'di: ˌpleɪə] — проигрыватель компакт-дисков celebrate ['seləbreɪt] — праздновать celebration [ˌselə'breɪʃn] — празднование celebrity [se'lebrəti] — знаменитый человек; слава celebrity [se'lebrəti] — знаменитый человек; слава centimetre [sentɪˌmi:tə] — сантиметр century ['sent] — праздновать centre ['sentə] — центр century ['sent] — центр certain ['serməni] — церемония, торжество, обряд, ритуал certain ['sɜ:tn] — определённый certainly ['sɜ:tnli] — конечно, несомненно chain [tʃeɪn] — цепь, цепочка
by bus [,bar 'bʌs] — автобусом bye [bar] — пока goodbye — до свидания C
bye [bai] — пока goodbye — до свидания поймать сave [kerv] — пещера C CD player ['si:ˈdi: ˌplerə] — проигрыватель компакт-дисков ceiling [ˈsi:lm] — потолок саfé [ˈkæfeɪ] — кафе celebrate [ˈseləbreɪt] — праздновать celebration [ˌseləˈbreɪʃn] — празднование саge [keɪʤ] — клетка celebration [ˌseləˈbreɪʃn] — празднование cake [keɪk] — торт, пирожное celebrity [seˈlebrəti] — знаменитый человек; calendar [ˈkæləndə] — календарь слава calf [kor] — телёнок centimetre [sentɪˌmi:tə] — сантиметр call [kɔ:l] — звать, называть; зов central [ˈsentrəl] — главный, центральный to give a call (call up) — звонить central [ˈsentrəl] — центр calm [kɑːm] — спокойный century [ˈsent]əri] — век camel [ˈkæml] — верблюд ceremony [ˈserəməni] — церемония, camera [ˈkæmərə] — фотоаппарат торжество, обряд, ритуал certain [ˈsɜ:tn] — определённый certain [ˈsɜ:tn] — конечно, несомненно camp [kæmp] — лагерь chain [ʧem] — цепь, цепочка
cave [kerv] — пещераСCD player [,si:'di: ,pleтə] — проигрыватель компакт-дисков ceiling ['si:lm] — потолоксаfé ['kæfer] — кафеcelebrate ['seləbrett] — праздноватьсаge [ketd] — клеткаcelebration [,selə'brerʃn] — празднованиесаke [ketk] — торт, пирожноеcelebrity [se'lebrəti] — знаменитый человек;саlendar ['kæləndə] — календарьславасаlf [kof] — телёнокcentimetre [senti,mi:tə] — сантиметрсаll [kɔ:l] — звать, называть; зовcentral ['sentrəl] — главный, центральныйto give a call (call up) — звонитьcentre ['sentə] — центрсalm [kɑ:m] — спокойныйcentury ['sentʃəri] — вексаmel ['kæml] — верблюдceremony ['serəməni] — церемония,саmera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратторжество, обряд, ритуалсаmeraman ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор, фотографcertain ['ss:tnl] — определённыйсаmp [kæmp] — лагерьchain [ʧem] — цепь, цепочка
CD player [ˌsiːˈdiː ˌpleiə] — проигрыватель компакт-дисков ceiling [ˈsiːlɪŋ] — потолок ceiling [ˈsiːlɪŋ] — потолок celebrate [ˈseləbreɪt] — праздновать celebrate [ˈseləbreɪt] — праздновать celebration [ˌseləˈbreɪʃn] — празднование celebrity [seˈlebrəti] — знаменитый человек; calendar [ˈkæləndə] — календарь calf [kof] — телёнок call [kɔːl] — звать, называть; зов centimetre [sentɪˌmiːtə] — сантиметр calm [koːm] — спокойный centre [ˈsentə] — центр calm [kɑːm] — верблюд camera [ˈkæmərə] — фотоаппарат cameraman [ˈkæmərəmæn] — оператор, фотограф certain [ˈsɜːtn] — определённый certain [ˈsɜːtn] — конечно, несомненно chain [tʃem] — цепь, цепочка
Cкомпакт-дисков ceiling ['si:lm] — потолокcafé ['kæfei] — кафе cage [keiʤ] — клетка cake [keik] — торт, пирожное calendar ['kæləndə] — календарь calf [kof] — телёнок call [ko:l] — звать, называть; зов to give a call (call up) — звонить camel ['kæml] — верблюд camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппарат cameraman ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор, фотографкомпакт-дисков cellig ['si:lm] — потолок celebrate ['seləbreit] — праздновать celebrity [se'lebrəti] — знаменитый человек; canва centimetre [senti,mi:tə] — сантиметр central ['sentrəl] — главный, центральный centry ['sent] — центр century ['sent] — век ceremony ['serəməni] — церемония, торжество, обряд, ритуал certain ['ss:tn] — определённый certainly ['ss:tnli] — конечно, несомненно chain [tʃem] — цепь, цепочка
café ['kæfeɪ] — кафеceiling ['si:lm]] — потолокcage [keiʤ] — клеткаcelebrate ['seləbreɪt] — праздноватьcake [keik] — торт, пирожноеcelebration [ˌselə'breɪʃn] — празднованиеcalendar ['kæləndə] — календарьcлаваcalf [kof] — телёнокcentimetre [sentɪˌmi:tə] — сантиметрcall [kɔ:l] — звать, называть; зовcentral ['sentrəl] — главный, центральныйto give a call (call up) — звонитьcentre ['sentə] — центрcalm [kɑ:m] — спокойныйcentury ['sentʃəri] — векcamel ['kæml] — верблюдceremony ['serəməni] — церемония,camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратторжество, обряд, ритуалcamera ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор,certain ['sɜ:tn] — определённыйфотографcertain ['sɜ:tnli] — конечно, несомненноcamp [kæmp] — лагерьchain [tʃem] — цепь, цепочка
café ['kæfeɪ] — кафеcelebrate ['seləbreɪt] — праздноватьcage [keɪʤ] — клеткаcelebration [ˌselə'breɪʃn] — празднованиеcake [keɪk] — торт, пирожноеcelebrity [se'lebrəti] — знаменитый человек;calendar ['kæləndə] — календарьславаcalf [kof] — телёнокcentimetre [sentɪˌmi:tə] — сантиметрcall [kɔːl] — звать, называть; зовcentral ['sentrəl] — главный, центральныйto give a call (call up) — звонитьcentre ['sentə] — центрcalm [kɑːm] — спокойныйcentury ['sentʃəri] — векcamel ['kæml] — верблюдceremony ['serəməni] — церемония,camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратторжество, обряд, ритуалcameraman ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор,certain ['sɜ:tn] — определённыйфотографcertainly ['sɜ:tnli] — конечно, несомненноcamp [kæmp] — лагерьchain [tʃeɪn] — цепь, цепочка
cage [keiʤ] — клеткаcelebration [ˌseləˈbreiʃn] — празднованиеcake [keik] — торт, пирожноеcelebrity [seˈlebrəti] — знаменитый человек;calendar [ˈkæləndə] — календарьславаcalf [kof] — телёнокcentimetre [sentiˌmi:tə] — сантиметрcall [kɔ:l] — звать, называть; зовcentral [ˈsentrəl] — главный, центральныйto give a call (call up) — звонитьcentre [ˈsentə] — центрcalm [kɑ:m] — спокойныйcentury [ˈsentʃəri] — векcamel [ˈkæml] — верблюдceremony [ˈserəməni] — церемония,camera [ˈkæmərə] — фотоаппаратторжество, обряд, ритуалcameraman [ˈkæmərəmæn] — оператор,certain [ˈsɜ:tn] — определённыйфотографcertainly [ˈsɜ:tnli] — конечно, несомненноcamp [kæmp] — лагерьchain [tʃem] — цепь, цепочка
cake [keik] — торт, пирожноеcelebrity [se'lebrəti] — знаменитый человек;calendar ['kæləndə] — календарьславаcalf [kof] — телёнокcentimetre [senti,mi:tə] — сантиметрcall [kɔ:l] — звать, называть; зовcentral ['sentrəl] — главный, центральныйto give a call (call up) — звонитьcentre ['sentə] — центрcalm [kɑ:m] — спокойныйcentury ['sentfəri] — векcamel ['kæml] — верблюдceremony ['serəməni] — церемония,camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратторжество, обряд, ритуалcameraman ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор,certain ['sɜ:tn] — определённыйфотографcertainly ['sɜ:tnli] — конечно, несомненноcamp [kæmp] — лагерьchain [tʃem] — цепь, цепочка
calendar ['kæləndə] — календарьславаcalf [kof] — телёнокcentimetre [senti,mi:tə] — сантиметрcall [kɔ:l] — звать, называть; зовcentral ['sentrəl] — главный, центральныйto give a call (call up) — звонитьcentre ['sentə] — центрcalm [kɑ:m] — спокойныйcentury ['sentʃəri] — векcamel ['kæml] — верблюдceremony ['serəməni] — церемония,camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратторжество, обряд, ритуалcameraman ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор,certain ['sɜ:tn] — определённыйфотографcertainly ['sɜ:tnli] — конечно, несомненноcamp [kæmp] — лагерьchain [tʃem] — цепь, цепочка
calf [kof] — телёнокcentimetre [senti,mi:tə] — сантиметрcall [ko:l] — звать, называть; зовcentral ['sentrəl] — главный, центральныйto give a call (call up) — звонитьcentre ['sentə] — центрcalm [kɑ:m] — спокойныйcentury ['sentfəri] — векcamel ['kæml] — верблюдceremony ['serəməni] — церемония,camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратторжество, обряд, ритуалcameraman ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор,certain ['sɜ:tn] — определённыйфотографcertainly ['sɜ:tnli] — конечно, несомненноcamp [kæmp] — лагерьchain [tʃem] — цепь, цепочка
call [kɔ:l] — звать, называть; зовcentral ['sentrəl] — главный, центральныйto give a call (call up) — звонитьcentre ['sentə] — центрcalm [kɑ:m] — спокойныйcentury ['sentʃəri] — векcamel ['kæml] — верблюдceremony ['serəməni] — церемония,camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратторжество, обряд, ритуалcameraman ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор,certain ['sɜ:tn] — определённыйфотографcertainly ['sɜ:tnli] — конечно, несомненноcamp [kæmp] — лагерьchain [tʃem] — цепь, цепочка
to give a call (call up) — звонить calm [kɑ:m] — спокойный camel [ˈkæml] — верблюд camera [ˈkæmərə] — фотоаппарат cameraman [ˈkæmərəmæn] — оператор, фотограф саmp [kæmp] — лагерь centre [ˈsentə] — центр century [ˈsentʃəri] — век ceremony [ˈserəməni] — церемония, торжество, обряд, ритуал certain [ˈsɜ:tn] — определённый certainly [ˈsɜ:tnli] — конечно, несомненно chain [ʧem] — цепь, цепочка
calm [kɑ:m] — спокойныйcentury ['sentʃəri] — векcamel ['kæml] — верблюдceremony ['serəməni] — церемония,camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратторжество, обряд, ритуалcameraman ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор,certain ['sɜ:tn] — определённыйфотографcertainly ['sɜ:tnli] — конечно, несомненноcamp [kæmp] — лагерьchain [tʃem] — цепь, цепочка
camel ['kæml] — верблюдceremony ['serəməni] — церемония,camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппаратторжество, обряд, ритуалcameraman ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор,certain ['ss:tn] — определённыйфотографcertainly ['ss:tnli] — конечно, несомненноcamp [kæmp] — лагерьchain [tʃem] — цепь, цепочка
camera ['kæmərə] — фотоаппарат торжество, обряд, ритуал cameraman ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор, certain ['sɜ:tn] — определённый фотограф certainly ['sɜ:tnli] — конечно, несомненно camp [kæmp] — лагерь chain [tʃeɪn] — цепь, цепочка
cameraman ['kæmərəmæn] — оператор, фотографcertain ['sɜ:tn] — определённый certainly ['sɜ:tnli] — конечно, несомненно chain [tʃeɪn] — цепь, цепочка
фотограф certainly ['ss:tnli] — конечно, несомненно camp [kæmp] — лагерь chain [ʧеm] — цепь, цепочка
сатр [kæmp] — лагерь chain [tʃeɪn] — цепь, цепочка
[마리아 마리아 마리아 마리아 마리아 마리아 마리아 마리아 마리아 마리아
campfire [ˈkæmpˌfaɪə] — походный костёр chalk [ʧɔ:k] — мел
сатріпе [кæпір, ана ј — походный костер спата [цэж] — мел сатріпе ['kæmpiŋ] — кемпинг, лагерь для сhampion ['tʃæmpjən] — чемпион
автотуристов champion ['tʃæmpjənʃ — чемпионат
can [kæn] (could) — мочь, уметь; chance [tʃɑ:ns] — шанс
жестяная банка ву снапсе (даль) — мочь, уметь, жестяная банка уметь, уметь,
canal [kəˈnæl] — канал change [tʃeɪnʤ] — меняться; сдача

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changeable ['tfemфəbl] — изменчивый,
                                                  clothespin [ˈkləʊðzpɪn] — прищепка,
    непостоянный
                                                      зажим для белья
channel ['t(ænl] — канал
                                                  cloud [klaud] — облако
character ['kærəktə] — характер
                                                  clover ['kləuvə] — клевер
characteristic [ˌkærəktəˈrɪstɪk] — характерный;
                                                  club [klлb] — клуб
   характеристика, черта
                                                  clumsy ['klamzi] — неповоротливый,
charity ['tfæriti] — благотворительность
                                                      неуклюжий
chart [tʃɑ:t] — таблица, схема, план
                                                  coal [kəul] — (каменный) уголь
chase [tfeis] — гнаться, преследовать; погоня
                                                  coast [kəust] — морское побережье
chat ['tʃæt] — беседовать, вести чат, общаться
                                                  coat [kəut] — пальто
                                                  coconut ['kəukənлt] — кокос (плод)
    (с кем-либо) в режиме реального времени
   (по Интернету); общение
                                                  coffee ['kpfi] - кофе
                                                  соіп [kэm] — монета
cheap [tʃi:p] — дешёвый, недорогой
check [tʃek] — проверять; контроль, проверка
                                                  cold [kəuld] — холодный
cheek [tʃi:k] — щека
                                                  collar [ˈkɒlə] — ошейник
cheese [tfi:z] — сыр
                                                  collect [kəˈlekt] — собирать,
chemical ['kemikl] — химический
                                                      коллекционировать
chemistry ['kemistri] — химия
                                                  collection [kəˈlek[n] — коллекция
chess [tfes] — шахматы
                                                  colony ['kɒləni] — группа людей,
chew [tfu:] — жевать
                                                      проживающая на новой для них
child [tʃaɪld] — ребёнок
                                                      территории, колония
childhood ['tfaɪldhod] — детство
                                                  colour ['kʌlə] — цвет
children [ˈtʃɪldrən] — дети
                                                  coloured ['kʌləd] — цветной
chin [tʃɪn] — подбородок
                                                  colourful [ˈkʌləfl] — красочный
chips [tʃɪps] — чипсы
                                                  column ['kɒləm] — колонка, столбец
chirp [tʃз:p] — чирикать, щебетать
                                                  combination [kpmbr/nersn] — соединение,
chocolate ['tfpklət] — шоколад
                                                      сочетание
choice [tʃэɪs] — выбор
                                                  combine ['kombain] — объединять,
choose [t[u:z] (chose, chosen) — выбирать
                                                      сочетать
church [tfз:tf] — церковь
                                                  come [kam] (came, come) — приходить,
сіпета ['sɪnɪmə] — кино, кинотеатр
                                                      приезжать
                                                  comedy ['kpmədi] — комедия
circle ['sз:kl] — круг
citizenship [ˈsɪtɪzən[ɪр] — гражданство
                                                  comfort ['kʌmfət] — отдых, покой, комфорт
city ['sɪti] — город (большой)
                                                  comfortable [ˈkʌmftəbl] — удобный
claim [kleim] — требовать
                                                  comment ['kpmənt] (on) — высказывать
clan [klæn] — род, племя
                                                      мнение, делать замечание; комментарий
class [kla:s] — класс
                                                  соттоп ['кртэп] — общий, всеобщий
classical ['klæsikl] — классический
                                                  communicate [kəˈmju:nɪkeɪt] — говорить,
classify ['klæsifai] — классифицировать,
                                                      сообщать
   систематизировать
                                                  communication [kəˌmju:nɪˈkeɪ[n] — информа-
classmate ['kla:smeit] — одноклассник
classroom ['kla:sru:m] — классная комната
                                                  comparative [kəm'pærətiv] — сравнительный
clean [kli:n] — чистить, убирать; чистый
                                                  compare [kəm'peə] — сравнивать
clear ['klıə] (the table) — убрать (со стола)
                                                  comparison [kəm'pærisən] — сопоставление,
clever [ˈklevə] — умный
                                                      сравнение
climate [ˈklaɪmət] — климат
                                                  compass ['kʌmpəs] — компас
climb [klaim] — забираться, подниматься
                                                  competition [ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃn] — соревнование,
clip [klip] — скрепка
                                                      конкурс
clock [klpk] — часы
                                                  complete [kəm'pli:t] — завершать, закончить
close [kləus] — близко
                                                  compose [kəm'pəuz] — составлять, сочинять
close [kləuz] — закрывать
                                                  composer [kəm'pəuzə] — композитор
clothes [kləuðz] — одежда
                                                  composition [ˌkɒmpəˈzɪʃn] — сочинение
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compound [kpm'paond] — составлять;	describe [dɪˈskraɪb] — описывать
состав, сложное слово	description [dɪˈskrɪpʃn] — описание
computer [kəm'pju:tə] — компьютер	desert ['dezət] — пустыня
concert ['kɒnsət] — концерт	deserve [dɪˈzɜːv] — заслуживать,
condition [kənˈdɪ∫n] — состояние	быть достойным чего-либо
conditional [kənˈdɪ∫nəl] — условный	design [drˈzaɪn] — дизайн
conduct ['kɒndʌkt] — поведение, руководство	designer [dɪˈzaɪnə] — дизайнер
conference ['kɒnfrəns] — собрание	desk [desk] — парта
crystal [ˈkrɪstl] — кристалл	despite [dɪˈspaɪt] — несмотря на
сиb [kлb] — детёныш зверя	dessert [dr'zз:t] — десерт
cultural [ˈkʌltʃrəl] — культурный	destination [ˌdestɪˈneɪʃn] — назначение
culture [ˈkʌltʃə] — культура	destroy [dɪˈstrɔɪ] — разрушать,
cunning ['kʌnɪŋ] — хитрость; лукавый	ликвидировать
сир [клр] — чашка	detach [dɪˈtætʃ] — отделять, отсоединять
cupboard ['kʌbəd] — буфет, шкаф для посуды	detail ['di:teɪl] — деталь
curious [ˈkjʊəriəs] — любопытный	detailed [di: teild] — подробный, детальный
custom ['kʌstəm] — обычай, традиция	detective [dɪˈtektɪv] (story) — детектив;
customer [ˈkʌstəmə] — покупатель	детективный
cut [kлt] (cut, cut) — резать	determination [di,tз:mr'nersn] — решитель-
cycle ['saɪkl] — кататься на велосипеде	ность
cycling ['saɪklɪŋ] — езда на велосипеде	develop [dɪ'veləp] — развивать,
The first of the substitution of the second	совершенствовать
D	devote [dɪ'vəut] — посвящать, отдавать
	diagram ['daɪəgræm] — диаграмма
dad [dæd] — <i>pa₃e</i> . nana	dialect ['daɪələkt] — диалект, наречие
daffodil ['dæfədɪl] — нарцисс	dialogue ['daɪəlɒg] — диалог
daily ['deɪli] — ежедневный	diamond ['daɪəmənd] — алмаз, бриллиант
daisy ['deɪzi] — ромашка	diary ['daɪəri] — дневник
damp [dæmp] — влажный, сырой	dictionary ['dɪkʃənri] — словарь
dance [da:ns] — танцевать; танец	die [daɪ] — умереть
dancer ['dɑ:nsə] — танцор	differ ['dɪfə] — отличаться
danger ['demфə] — опасность	difference ['dɪfrəns] — различие
dangerous [ˈdeɪnʤərəs] — опасный	different [ˈdɪfrənt] — различный
darts [da:ts] — дартс (игра), дротики	difficult [ˈdɪfɪklt] — трудный
date [deɪt] — дата	dignity ['dɪgnəti] — достоинство
daughter ['dɔ:tə] — дочь	dinner ['dɪnə] — обед
dear [dɪə] — дорогой	dinosaur ['daməsɔ:] — динозавр
death [deθ] — смерть	diploma [dr'pləumə] — диплом
decide [dɪˈsaɪd] — решать	direction [darˈrekʃn] — направление
decision [dɪˈsɪʒn] — решение	director [dar'rektə] — директор
decorate ['dekəreit] — украшать	dirt [dз:t] — грязь, отбросы
decoration [,dekəˈreɪʃn] — художественное	dirty ['dɜ:ti] — грязный
оформление, украшение	disadvantage [ˌdɪsədˈvɑ:ntɪʤ] — неблагоприят
deep [di:p] — глубокий	ное условие, недостаток
defend [drˈfend] — защищать	disagree [ˌdɪsəˈgri:] — не соглашаться
definite [ˈdefənət] — определённый	disappear [ˌdɪsəˈpɪə] — исчезать
definitely [ˈdefənətli] — определённо	discover [dr'skлvə] — обнаруживать,
definition [ˌdefəˈnɪʃn] — определение	находить, открывать
degree [dr'gri:] — степень, уровень, градус	discovery [dɪˈskʌveri] — открытие
delicious [dɪˈlɪʃəs] — очень вкусный	discuss [dɪˈskʌs] — обсуждать
demand [dr/ma:nd] — требовать	disease [dɪˈzi:z] — болезнь
depend [dr'pend] — зависеть	dish [dɪʃ] — блюдо

dishwasher [ˈdɪʃˌwɒʃə] — посудомоечная	earth [3:θ] — земля
машина	earthquake ['з:θkweik] — землетрясение
dislike [dɪsˈlaɪk] — не любить	east [i:st] — восток
distance ['distəns] — расстояние	Easter ['i:stə] — Пасха
distress [dr'stres] — горе, страдание	easy ['i:zi] — лёгкий; легко
dive [darv] — нырять	eat [i:t] (ate, eaten) — есть, кушать
diver ['daivə] — ныряльщик	есопоту [iˈkɒnəmi] — экономика
divide [dɪ'vaɪd] — делить	edge [eʤ] — кромка, край
do [du:] (did, done) — делать	editor ['editə] — редактор
doctor ['dɒktə] — доктор	education [ˌedjuˈkeɪʃn] — образование
document ['dɒkjument] — документ	educational [ˌedjuˈkeɪʃnəl] — образовательный
dog [dɒg] — собака	eel [i:l] — угорь
doll [dol] — кукла	effect [əˈfekt] — результат, следствие
dolphin ['dolfm] — дельфин	effort ['efət] — усилие, попытка
domestic [dəˈmestɪk] — домашний	egg [eg] — яйцо
dominate ['domineit] — управлять,	either [ˈaɪðə] — тоже
контролировать	eject [ɪˈʤekt] — извергать, выбрасывать
double ['dʌbl] — двойной	elephant ['elɪfənt] — слон
double-decker [ˌdʌblˈdekə] — двухэтажный	eleven [ɪˈlevn] — одиннадцать
автобус	else [els] — ещё
downstairs [ˌdaonˈsteəz] — вниз по лестнице	email (e-mail) ['i:meil] — электронная почта
dozen ['dʌzn] — дюжина	emblem ['embləm] — символ, эмблема
drama ['drɑ:mə] — драма	emotion [r'məo[n] — чувство, ощущение,
draw [drɔ:] (drew, drawn) — рисовать	вицоме
drawing ['drɔ:ŋ] — рисование	empty ['empti] — пустой, полый
dreadful ['dredfl] — страшный, ужасный	encourage [in'kʌnʤ] — ободрять, поощрять
dream [dri:m] (dreamt, dreamt) — мечтать;	encyclopedia [m,saɪkləˈpi:diə] — энциклопедия
мечта	end [end] — конец
dress [dres] — платье	endangered [m'demʤəd] — находящийся под
drink [drɪŋk] (drank, drunk) — пить	угрозой вымирания или уничтожения
drive [draɪv] (drove, driven) — ехать	enemy ['enəmi] — враг
на машине, вести машину	energetic [ˌenəˈʤetɪk] — активный,
driver ['draɪvə] — водитель	энергичный, сильный
drop [drop] — падать, ронять;	engineer [ˌenʤɪˈnɪə] — инженер
падение, капля	English-speaking ['ɪŋglɪʃ ˌspi:kɪŋ] — англо-
dry [draɪ] — сухой	говорящий
duck [dʌk] — ytka	enjoy [m'фэг] — получать удовольствие
due [dju:] — должный, надлежащий	enjoyable [mˈʤɔɪəbl] — приятный,
dull [dʌl] — скучный	доставляющий удовольствие
dumpling ['dʌmplɪŋ] — яблоко, запечённое	enough [ɪˈnʌf] — достаточно
втесте	enter ['entə] — входить
during ['djoərm] — на протяжении,	entitle [m'taɪtl] — озаглавливать,
во время (когда?)	давать название
duty ['dju:ti] — дежурство; обязанность	entrance ['entrəns] — вход
dye [dai] — окраска, цвет	equipment [r'kwipmənt] — оборудование
- (1985년 1992년 전 2015년 1월 1992년 1992년 1983년 1983년 - 1983년	equivalent [ı'kwıvələnt] — эквивалент;
e	равноценный, равнозначный
E	especially [r'spe[li] — особенно, в особенности
each [i:tʃ] — каждый	essay ['eseɪ] — эссе
each other [ˌi:tʃˈʌðə] — друг друга	eucalyptus [ju:kəˈlɪptəs] — эвкалипт (дерево)
ear [iə] — yxo	Eve [i:v] — канун Рождества/Нового года
early [ˈз:li] — рано	even [ˈiːvn] — даже

evening [ˈiːvnɪŋ] — вечер	fairytale [ˈfeəriteɪl] — сказочный
event [r'vent] — событие	fall [fɔ:l] (fell, fallen) — падать
ever [ˈevə] — когда-либо	false [fɔ:ls] — неправильный
every ['evri] — каждый	family ['fæməli] — семья
everybody ['evri,bpdi] — BCe	famous ['feiməs] — знаменитый
everyone ['evriwan] — BCe	to be famous for — быть знаменитым
everything [ˈevriθɪŋ] — всё	fan [fæn] — болельщик, фанат, почитатель
everywhere [ˈevriweə] — всюду	fantastic [fænˈtæstɪk] — фантастический,
exam [ɪg'zæm] — экзамен	превосходный
example [ɪgˈzɑ:mpl] — пример	fantasy [ˈfæntəsi] — воображение, фантазия
excellent [ˈeksələnt] — отличный; отлично	far [fa:] — далёкий; далеко
except [ik'sept] — кроме	faraway [ˌfɑ:rəˈweɪ] — далёкий
exchange [iksˈtʃeɪnʤ] — обмен	farm [fɑ:m] — ферма
excite [ıkˈsaɪt] — возбуждать, волновать	farmer [ˈfɑ:mə] — фермер
exclaim [ıkˈskleɪm] — восклицать	fashion [ˈfæʃn] — мода, стиль
excursion [ık'skз:ʃn] — экскурсия, круиз	fast [fa:st] — быстрый; быстро
excuse [ıkˈskju:z] — извинять; извинение	fat [fæt] — толстый, жирный
exercise ['eksəsaɪz] — упражнение	father [ˈfɑːðə] — папа
exhibit [ɪgˈzɪbɪt] — выставлять, показывать	faun [fɔ:n] (Faun) — Фавн — в римской
exhibition [ˌeksɪˈbɪʃn] — выставка	мифологии бог полей, лесов, пастбищ,
exist [ıgˈzɪst] — существовать, жить	животных. Обычно изображался
exotic [ɪgˈzɒtɪk] — экзотичный, экзотический	с козлиными ногами
expensive [ikˈspensiv] — дорогой, ценный	favourite [ˈfeɪvərɪt] — любимый
experience [ıkˈspɪəriəns] — испытывать, знать	fear [fiə] — бояться; боязнь, страх
по опыту; (жизненный) опыт	feather [ˈfeðə] — перо
explain [ıkˈspleɪn] — объяснять	feed [fi:d] (fed, fed) — кормить; корм
explanation [ˌekspləˈneɪʃn] — пояснение,	feel [fi:1] (felt, felt) — чувствовать
разъяснение	feet [fi:t] — ступни
exploration [ˌekspləˈreɪʃn] — изучение,	fence [fens] — забор, изгородь
исследование	festival [ˈfestɪvl] — фестиваль, праздник
explorer [ikˈsplɔ:rə] — исследователь	few [fju:] — немного, мало
(страны, географического района)	а few — несколько
express [ıkˈspres] — изображать, выражать	fiction [ˈfɪkʃn] — выдумка, художественная
себя; выражать свои мысли, чувства	литература (беллетристика)
expression [ɪkˈspre∫n] — выражение	field [fi:ld] — поле
extinction [ɪk¹stɪŋk∫n] — вымирание	fight [fait] (fought, fought) — сражаться
(вида животных), исчезновение	file [faɪl] — папка, файл (информационный)
extra ['ekstrə] — добавочный, дополнительный	fill [fil] (in) — заполнять (пропуски)
extract ['ekstrækt] — отрывок, фрагмент	film [film] — снимать фильм; фильм
extraordinary [ıkˈstrɔ:dnəri] — выдающийся,	fin [fm] — плавник
замечательный, исключительный	final [ˈfaɪnl] — финал; финальный
extremely [ıkˈstri:mli] — чрезвычайно	finally [ˈfaɪnli] — наконец
eye [аɪ] — глаз	find [faind] (found, found) — находить; обнаружить
F	to find out — выяснять
	fine [fam] — хороший, прекрасный
face [feɪs] — лицо	finish [ˈfɪnɪʃ] — заканчивать
facility [fəˈsɪləti] — возможность	fire [ˈfaɪə] — огонь
fact [fækt] — факт	fireplace [ˈfaɪəpleɪs] — камин, очаг
fair [feə] — ярмарка	firework [ˈfaɪəwɜːk] — фейерверк
fairy [ˈfeəri] — фея	fisherman [ˈfɪʃəmən] — рыбак, рыболов
fairy tale ['feari terl] - cyaaya	fishing [ˈfɪʃɪn] — рыбная ловдя

fit [fit] — подходящий, годный;	friendly [ˈfrendli] — дружелюбный
соответствующий	friendship [ˈfrendʃɪp] — дружба
fix [fiks] — устанавливать	frighten [ˈfraɪtn] — напугать
flag [flæg] — знамя	from [from] — ot
flame [fleim] — огонь, пламя	front [frʌnt] —передний
flash [flæ]] — вспышка	frost [frost] — мороз
flashlight [ˈflæʃlaɪt] — сигнальный огонь;	frosty [ˈfrɒsti] — морозный
проблесковый свет маяка	fruit [fru:t] — фрукты
flat [flæt] — квартира	fry [fraɪ] — жарить
flexible [ˈfleksəbl] — гибкий	fudge [fʌʤ] — чушь, выдумка, мошенник
flipper [ˈflɪpə] — плавник	full [fol] of — полный чего-либо
floor [flэ:] — пол	fun [fan] — веселье, удовольствие
flour [ˈflauə] — мука	function ['fʌŋkʃn] — назначение,
flowerpot [ˈflauəpɒt] — цветочный горшок	функция
flu [flu:] — грипп	funny ['fʌni] — смешной, забавный
fly [flai] (flew, flown) — летать; муха	fur [f3:] — мех, меховой
focus [ˈfəʊkəs] — центр	further ['fɜ:ðə] — дальше, далее
foggy [ˈfɒgi] — туманный	future [ˈfjuːʧə] — будущее; будущий
folk [fəʊk] — народный	
follow [ˈfɒləʊ] — следовать	
food [fu:d] — еда, пища	G
foot [fot] (мн. ч. feet) — ступня	gain [gein] — приобретать, выигрывать
football [ˈfotbɔ:l] — футбол	gale [geil] — шторм, буря
football player [ˈfotbɔːl ˌpleɪə] — футболист	gallery [ˈgæləri] — галерея
footstool [ˈfotstu:l] — скамеечка для ног	art gallery — художественная галерея
for [fɔ:] — для, в течение (как долго?)	game [geim] — игра
forbid [fəˈbid] (forbade, forbidden) —	дані (дені) — игра дар [дæр] — пропуск
запрещать, не позволять	garden [ˈgɑːdn] — сад
forbidden [fəˈbɪdn] — запретный	gardening [ˈgɑːdnɪŋ] — садоводство
forecast [ˈfɔːkɑːst] — прогноз	gather ['gæðə] — собирать
foreign [ˈfɒrən] — иностранный	^ NT TO SEE THE THE TOTAL CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP
forest ['forist] — лес	general [ˈʤenrəl] — общий gently [ˈʤentli] — мягко, нежно
forever [fər'evə] — навсегда	geography [фі'вдгәfi] — география
forget [fəˈget] (forgot, forgotten) — забывать	geometry [фі'втыті] — геометрия
forgive [fəˈgiv] (forgave, forgiven) — прощать	get [gət] (got, got) — получать
[1]	to get along / to bet on — уживаться
form [fo:m] — класс	그 아내 구구 집에 된 경에 내가 가득하면 되었다. 그 나라는 그 나를 하게 되었다. 그 그 사람이 되었다.
fortune [ˈfɔ:tʃu:n] — счастье, фортуна	to get ready — быть готовым
forum ['fɔ:rəm] — форум forward ['fɔ:wəd] — направить; вперёд	to get rid of — избавиться
fountain [ˈfaʊntɪn] — фонтан	to get up — вставать
	ghost [gəost] — привидение, призрак
freckle [ˈfrekl] — веснушка	giant [ˈʤаɪənt] — гигантский
free [fri:] — свободный, вольный, бесплатный	gift [gift] — подарок
freeze [fri:z] (froze, frozen [ˈfrəuzn]) —	giggle [ˈgɪgl] — хихикать
замерзать, обледеневать, покрываться	give [gɪv] (gave, given) — давать, подавать
льдом	to give presents — дарить
French [frentf] — французский	to give up — отказываться
fresh [fre]] — свежий	glad [glæd] — довольный
freshwater [ˈfreʃˌwɔ:tə] — пресноводный	to be glad — радоваться
fridge [fridʒ] — холодильник	glass [glɑ:s] — стакан
friend [frend] — друг	globe [gləob] — шар, земной шар, планета
to make friends with smb — подружиться	glory ['glɔ:ri] — слава, известность
с кем-либо	glove [glлv] — перчатка

go [gəo] (went, gone) — ходить, идти, ехать	hamster [ˈhæmstə] — хомяк
to go by bike — кататься на велосипеде	hand [hænd] — рука (кисть)
to go for a walk — прогуляться	handkerchief ['hæŋkətʃɪf] — носовой платок
to go shopping — ходить за покупками	handsome ['hænsəm] — красивый
to go to bed — ложиться спать	hang [hæŋ] (hung, hung) — вешать,
good [god] — хороший, добрый	подвешивать
goodbye [,god'bai] — до свидания	happen ['hæpən] — случаться, происходить
good-looking [,god'lokm] — симпатичный	happy ['hæpi] — счастливый
grade [greid] — класс	hard [ha:d] — трудный; усердно
graduate [ˈgræʤuət] — выпускник	hardly ['hɑ:dli] — едва, с трудом
университета	hard-working [,hɑ:d'wз:km] — трудолюбивы
grammar [ˈgræmə] — грамматика	hat [hæt] — шляпа
grandfather [ˈgrændˌfɑ:ðə] — дедушка	hate [heit] — ненавидеть
grandma [ˈgrænma:] — разғ. бабушка	have [hæv] (had, had) — иметь
grandmother [ˈgrændˌmʌðə] — бабушка	head [hed] — голова
grandpa [ˈgrænpɑ:] — разг. дедушка	headache ['hedeik] — головная боль
grandparents [ˈgrændˌpeərənts] — бабушка	heading ['hedɪŋ] — заголовок
и дедушка	Head Teacher [,hed'ti:ʧə] — директор школь
grandson ['grænsʌn] — внук	healing ['hi:lm] — исцеление, излечение;
granny [ˈgræni] — разг. бабушка, бабуля	целебный
grass [ˈgrɑːs] — трава	health [helθ] — здоровье
grasshopper [ˈgrɑːsˌhɒpə] — кузнечик	healthy [ˈhelθi] — здоровый
great [greit] — великий	hear [hiə] (heard, heard) — слышать
green [gri:n] — зелёный	heart [hɑ:t] — сердце
greeting [ˈgri:tɪŋ] — приветствие	by heart — наизусть
grey [grei] — серый	heavy [ˈhevi] — тяжёлый
groan [grəon] — стонать; стон	hedgehog [ˈheʤhɒg] — ёж
ground [graund] — земля	height [hait] — высота, вышина
group [gru:p] — группа	helicopter ['helikoptə] — вертолёт
grouse [graus] — ворчать	helmet ['helmɪt] — шлем
grow [grəo] (grew, grown) — расти, выращивать	help [help] — помогать; помощь
growl [gravl] — рычать	helpful ['helpfl] — полезный
grown-up [ˌgrəon 'ʌp] — взрослый	her [hs:] — eë
grumbling ['grʌmblɪŋ] — ворчливый,	here [hiə] — здесь
недовольный	hero [ˈhɪərəʊ] — герой
guard [gɑ:d] — стража, караул	herself [ha:ˈself] — (она) сама
guess [ges] — догадываться	hide [haid] (hid, hidden) — прятать(ся)
guest [gest] — гость	hide-and-seek — прятки (игра)
	high [haɪ] — высокий
guide [gaɪd] — гид	
guitar [gɪˈtɑː] — гитара	highland [ˈhaɪlənd] — нагорный
guy [gaɪ] — малый, парень	highway [ˈhaɪweɪ] — шоссе, магистраль
gym [ф:m] — гимнастический зал	hike [haɪk] — длительная прогулка, поход
	to go on a hike — ходить в поход
Н	hill [hɪl] — холм
2.22.20	him [him] — ero
habit ['hæbit] — привычка, традиция	himself [him'self] — (он) сам
habitat [ˈhæbɪtæt] — среда обитания	his [hɪz] — ero
hair [heə] — волосы	historic [hr'storik] — исторический
half [hq:f] — половина	(имеющий историческое значение)
hall [hɔ:l] — холл, зал	historical [hɪˈstɒrɪkl] — исторический
ham [hæm] — ветчина	(связанный с историей)
hamburger [ˈhæmˌbɜ:gə] — гамбургер	history ['histri] — история

hobby [ˈhɒbi] — хобби	idea [aɪˈdɪə] — идея
hockey ['hpki] — хоккей	identify [aɪˈdentifaɪ] — опознавать,
hold [həʊld] (held, held) — держать	распознавать
holiday ['hɒlədeɪ] — праздник	if [ɪf] — если, ли
holiday maker — устроитель праздников	ignore [ід'nɔ:] — игнорировать, пренебрегать
holidays ['hɒlədeɪz] — каникулы	ill [ɪl] — больной
home [həum] — дом, домой	to be ill — болеть
home task — домашнее задание	image ['ımıʤ] — образ
homework ['həumwз:k] — домашняя работа	imaginary [ı'mæczınri] — воображаемый
honey ['hʌni] — мёд; милый(ая)	imagine [rˈmæʤɪn] — представить, вообразит
honour ['pnə] — слава, честь	immediately [ɪˈmi:diətli] — прямо,
hope [həop] — надеяться; надежда	непосредственно, сразу же
horn [hɔ:n] — por	importance [im'pɔ:tns] — важность,
horse [hɔ:s] — лошадь	значимость
horseracing ['hɔ:sˌreɪsɪŋ] — скачки	important [ɪm'pɔ:tnt] — важный
horse-riding ['hɔ:s ˌraɪdɪŋ] — катание	impossible [ɪmˈpɒsəbl] — невозможный,
на лошади	невыполнимый
hospitable [hɒˈspɪtəbl] — гостеприимный	impress [im'pres] — производить впечатление
hospital [ˈhɒspɪtl] — больница	improve [im'pru:v] — улучшать(ся),
hot [hpt] — горячий	совершенствовать(ся)
hotel [ˌhəo'tel] — гостиница, отель	in [m] — B
hour [ˈaʊə] — час	include [m'klu:d] — заключать, содержать
house [haos] — дом	в себе
housekeeper ['haus,ki:pə] — экономка,	increase [mˈkri:s] — возрастать, прибывать
домоправительница	incredible [ɪnˈkredəbl] — невероятный,
housework ['hausws:k] — домашняя работа	немыслимый
how [hao] — как (вопросительное слово)	incredibly [mˈkredəbli] — неправдоподобно,
How long? — Сколько? Как долго?	невероятно
How old are you? — Сколько Вам лет?	indeed [in'di:d] — в самом деле
however [hao'evə] — однако	indefinite [ɪnˈdefənət] — неопределённый
hug [hлg] — обнимать; объятие	independence [,ındı'pendəns] — независимост
huge [hju:ʤ] — гигантский, огромный	independent [ˌɪndɪˈpendənt] — независимый
human ['hju:mən] — человеческий	industrial [ɪn¹dʌstriəl] — индустриальный,
humour [ˈhjuːmə] — юмор	промышленный
humourous ['hju:mərəs] — юмористический	information [ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃn] — информация
hundred ['hʌndrəd] — сотня	ink [ɪŋk] — чернила
hungry [ˈhʌŋgri] — голодный	insect ['msekt] — насекомое
hunt [hant] — охотиться	instead [m'sted] — вместо этого
hunter [ˈhʌntə] — охотник	instruction [m'straksn] — инструкция,
hunting ['hʌntɪŋ] — oxora	правило, наставление
hurry ['hari] — спешить	instructor [in¹straktə] — инструктор
hurt [hз:t] (hurt, hurt) — ушибить(ся),	instrument ['instrəmənt] — инструмент
повреждать, обидеть; вред	intelligent [ɪnˈtelɪʤənt] — сообразительный
husband ['hʌzbənd] — муж	interest ['mtrəst] — интересоваться; интерес
hysterically [hɪˈsterɪkli] — истерически,	to be interested in — интересоваться
истерично	чем-либо
Section of a section of the section	interesting ['mtrəstɪŋ] — интересный
	interrupt [,intəˈrʌpt] — прерывать, внезапно
	прекращать
ice [aɪs] — лёд	interview ['ıntəvju:] — брать интервью;
ice cream [ˌaɪs ˈkriːm] — мороженое	интервью
ice hockey [ˈaɪs ˌhɒki] — хоккей	to give an interview — давать интервью

into ['mtu:] — внутрь kind [kaind] — вид, разновидность; introduce [,intrəˈdju:s] — представлять, добрый kingdom [ˈkɪŋdəm] — королевство знакомить invent [m'vent] — изобретать, создавать kiss [kis] — целовать; поцелуй invention [m'ven[ən] — изобретение; kitchen [ˈkɪtʃən] — кухня открытие kite [kaɪt] — бумажный змей invitation [ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃn] — приглашение kitten ['kɪtn] — котёнок knife [naif] (мн. ч. knives [naivz]) — нож(и) invite [in'vait] — приглашать involve [m'volv] — привлекать, вовлекать knitting ['nɪtɪŋ] — вязание iron ['аләп] — железо knock [npk] — стучать, барабанить know [nəu] (knew, known) — знать irregular [rˈregjolə] — неправильный глагол is [12] (см. to be) — глагол-связка knowledge ['npliф] — знания island ['aɪlənd] — остров koala [kəo'a:lə] — коала (австралийский isle [aɪl] — остров медведь) it [ɪt] — это, оно itself [ɪt'self] — себя, себе label ['leibl] — этикетка lady ['leɪdi] — дама, леди jacket [ˈфækɪt] — куртка lake [leɪk] — озеро јат [фæт] — варенье land [lænd] — земля jeans [фі:nz] — джинсы lane [lem] — узкая дорожка, тропинка **jellyfish** [ˈʤelifɪʃ] — медуза language [ˈlæŋgwɪʤ] — язык jewels [ˈʤu:əlz] — драгоценности lantern [ˈlæntən] — фонарь, фонарик **job** [фоb] — работа lap [læp] — колено jogging [ˈʤɒgɪŋ] — бег трусцой, пробежка large [lɑ:ʤ] — большой join [фэіп] — присоединяться, вступать last [lɑ:st] — длиться; прошлый, **joke** [фәок] — шутка последний journalist [ˈʤз:nəlɪst] — журналист late [leɪt] — поздний; поздно journey ['фз:ni] — путешествие I am late. — Я опоздал(а). joy [фэі] — радость, веселье lately ['leitli] — в последнее время **juice** [ʤu:s] — сок laugh [la:f] — смеяться; смех **jump** [флтр] — прыгать law ['lɔ:] — закон **jumper** [ˈʤʌmpə] — прыгун lawn ['lɔ:n] — лужайка, газон jungle ['флŋgl] — джунгли, густой дикий лес lay [lei] (laid, laid) — класть, положить just [флst] — только что to lay the table — накрыть на стол lazy ['leizi] — ленивый lead [li:d] (led, led) — лидировать K leader ['li:də] — лидер leadership [ˈliːdəʃɪp] — руководство karate [kəˈrɑ:ti] — каратэ keep [ki:p] (kept, kept) — держать, хранить league [lig:] — футбольная лига, класс to keep fit — быть в хорошей форме learn [lз:n] (learnt, learnt) — учить что-то, **key** [ki:] — ключ узнавать kick [kik] — пинать; пинок leave [li:v] (left, left) — уезжать, оставлять kid [kid] — ребёнок leek [li:k] — лук-порей kidnap ['kıdnæp] — похищать детей left [left] — левый kill [kɪl] — убивать leg [leg] — нога kilogram ['kɪləgræm] — килограмм legally [ˈli:gli] — законно kilometre [kɪˈləmɪtə] — километр legend ['leфənd] — легенда kilt [kɪlt] — килт (короткая юбка в складку legendary ['leфəndəri] — легендарный lemon ['lemən] — лимон или плед вокруг бёдер — национальная

одежда мужчин в Шотландии)

leopard ['lepəd] — леопард

let [let] us = let's — давайте	make [meɪk] (made, made) — делать,
level ['levl] — уровень	изготавливать, заставлять
librarian [laɪˈbreəriən] — библиотекарь	mammal ['mæml] — млекопитающее
library ['laɪbrəri] — библиотека	man [mæn] — мужчина
life [laɪf] — жизнь	manage ['mæniʤ] — руководить,
life-size ['laɪfsaɪz] — в натуральную величину	управлять, уметь
lift [lift] — лифт	manager [ˈmænɪʤə] — менеджер
light [laɪt] — светлый	many ['meni] — много
like [laɪk] — любить, нравиться	тар [тар] — карта
likely [ˈlaɪkli] — вероятный, возможный	mark [ma:k] — отметка
limerick [ˈlɪmərɪk] — лимерик	marmalade ['mɑ:məleɪd] — джем
line [lam] — линия	master ['mɑ:stə] — хозяин
linguistics [lɪŋˈgwɪstɪks] — лингвистика	material [məˈtɪəriəl] — вещество, материал
lion [ˈlaɪən] — лев	matter ['mætə] — вопрос, дело
lip [lɪp] — ryба	may [mei] (might) — могу, может, можем и т. д
list [list] — список	maybe ['meɪbi] — может быть
listen [ˈlɪsn] — слушать	me [mi:] — мне, меня
literary ['lɪtrəri] — литературный	meadow ['medəu] — луг
literature [ˈlɪtrətʃə] — литература	meal [mi:l] — пища, еда
litter ['lɪtə] — cop, мусор	mean [mi:n] (meant, meant) — означать
little ['lɪtl] — маленький; мало	I mean — я имею в виду
a little — немного	meaning ['mi:nɪŋ] — значение
live [liv] — жить	meaningful ['mi:nɪŋfl] — выразительный
load [ləud] — грузить, нагружать; груз	meat [mi:t] — мясо
local [ˈləʊkl] — местный	media ['mi:diə] — средства связи
locate [ləuˈkeɪt] — определять место,	medical ['medikl] — медицинский
местонахождение	medicine ['medsn] — лекарство
lonely [ˈləʊnli] — одинокий	medieval [,medi'i:vəl] — средневековый
long [lon] — длинный	meet [mi:t] (met, met) — встретить(ся),
look [lok] — смотреть, выглядеть	знакомиться
to look at — смотреть на	meeting ['mi:tɪŋ] — встреча
to look for — искать	member [ˈmembə] — член
to look like — быть похожим	membership [ˈmembəʃɪp] — членство
to look out — выглядывать	memorial [məˈmɔ:riəl] — памятник, монумент
lots of; a lot [lpt] of — MHOFO	memory ['meməri] — память
loud [laud] — громкий	merrily [ˈmerɪli] — весело
loudly [ˈlaʊdli] — громко	mess [mes] — беспорядок
love [lav] — любить; любовь	message ['mesick] — сообщение
lovely ['lʌvli] — симпатичный, приятный	metre [ˈmiːtə] — метр
lucky ['lʌki] — счастливый, удачливый	middle ['mɪdl] — середина
lunch [lʌntʃ] — ланч (еда в середине дня)	midnight [ˈmɪdnaɪt] — полночь
lung [lʌŋ] — лёгкое (анатом.)	migrate [mai/greit] — мигрировать
lying [ˈlaɪɪŋ] — лживый	migration [mai/greisn] — миграция
-V	mile [mail] — миля
	military [ˈmɪlɪtəri] — военный
M	milk [mɪlk] — молоко
та [та:] — <i>разг</i> . мама	millennium [mɪˈleniəm] — тысячелетие
mad [mæd] — сумасшедший	million [ˈmɪljən] — миллион
magazine [,mægəˈzi:n] — журнал	mime [maim] — изображать роль
magic [ˈmæʤɪk] — волшебство; волшебный	в пантомиме; мимика, жестикуляция
magical [ˈmæʤɪkl] — волшебный, колдовской	mind [maind] — возражать; разум
main [mein] — главный	mineral [ˈmɪnrəl] — минерал

minute ['mɪnɪt] — минута	N
in a minute — через минуту	
just a minute — подождите минуточку	пате [neɪm] — имя
mirror ['mɪrə] — зеркало	national [ˈnæʃnəl] — народный
mischievous ['mɪstʃɪvəs] — озорной,	natural [ˈnætʃrəl] — естественный,
непослушный	природный
miss [mis] — пропускать, скучать	nature [ˈneɪtʃə] — природа
mitten [ˈmɪtn] — рукавица	naughty [ˈnɔ:ti] — непослушный
mixture ['mikstfə] — перемешивать; смесь	navigate ['nævigeit] — плавать, совершать
moan [məon] — стонать; стон	плавание
mobile [ˈməobaɪl] — мобильный	navigation [ˌnævɪˈgeɪʃn] — мореплавание
modal [ˈməʊdl] — модальный	near [піә] — около, рядом, близко
model ['mpdl] — модель, образец	necessary ['nesəseri] — необходимый
modern ['mpdn] — современный	neck [nek] — шея
modify ['mpdifai] — видоизменять	necklace [ˈnekləs] — ожерелье
moment ['məomənt] — момент	need [ni:d] — нуждаться; нужда
money ['mʌni] — деньги	never ['nevə] — никогда
monkey ['mʌŋki] — обезьяна	negative ['negətiv] — отрицательный,
monster [ˈmɒnstə] — чудовище	негативный
month [manθ] — месяц	neighbour ['neɪbə] — сосед, соседка
monument ['mpnjumənt] — памятник	nephew ['nefju:] — племянник
moon [mu:n] — луна	nervous ['nз:vəs] — нервный
mother [ˈmʌðə] — мама	nest [nest] — гнездо
mother = mum = mummy — мама	never ['nevə] — никогда
mountain [ˈmaontɪn] — ropa	new [nju:] — новый
mouse [maos] — мышь	news [nju:z] — новость, новости
mouth [maυθ] — por	newsagent [ˈnjuːzˌeɪʤənt] — продавец
move [mu:v] — двигать(ся), передвигать(ся)	периодики, владелец газетного киоска
movie [ˈmuːvi] — кинофильм	newspaper ['nju:z,peɪpə] — газета
Mr [ˈmɪstə] — мистер, господин (обращение	next [nekst] — следующий, ближайший,
к мужчине)	будущий
Mrs ['misiz] — миссис, госпожа (обращение	nice [nais] — красивый, приятный
к женщине)	niece [ni:s] — племянница
Ms [miz] (<i>сокр. от</i> miss) — госпожа	nobody [ˈnəʊbədi]— никто
(обращение к девушке или женщине)	nod [nod]— кивнуть головой
much [mʌtʃ] — много	noise [noiz] — шум
muffin [ˈmʌfɪn] — маффин, плоская	noisy [пэізі] — шумный
круглая булочка	normal ['nɔ:ml] — обычный, стандартный
тид [тлд] — кружка	north [nɔ:θ] — ceвep
multiple [ˈmʌltɪpl] — составной, сложный	northeast [,nɔ:θ'i:st] — северо-восток
mumble ['mʌmbl] — бормотать;	northern [ˈnɔ:ðn] — северный
бормотание, нечёткое произнесение	northwest [,nɔ:θ'west] — северо-запад
muscle [ˈmʌsl] — мускул, мышца	notebook [ˈnəʊtbʊk] — записная книжка
museum [mju:ˈzi:əm] — музей	nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] — ничто, ничего
mushroom [ˈmʌʃrom] — гриб	notice ['nəutıs] — замечать, обращать
music [ˈmju:zɪk] — музыка	внимание
musical [ˈmjuːzɪkl] — музыкальный	noun [naun] — имя существительное
musician [mju:/zɪʃən] — музыкальный	novel ['novl] — роман
must [m,ut] — музыкант must [mast] — должен	now [пао] — теперь, сейчас
mutton ['mʌtn] — баранина	nowadays [ˈnauədeiz] — в настоящее время,
ту [тат] — мой, моя, моё, мои	теперь
47 WEARTH A VENE WATER 18	number ['nʌmbə] — номер
myself [mar'self] — (я) сам	number [namba] — Howep

numerous ['nju:mərəs] — многочисленный,	P
множественный	раскаде ['рæкіф] — упаковка
nut [nat] — opex	раскаде [реккв] — упаковка раде [рекв] — страница
	раіп [реіп] — боль
0	paint [peint] — ооль paint [peint] — рисовать красками; краска
oak [әʊk] — дуб	painting ['pemtɪŋ] — рисунок, полотно,
obedient [əˈbi:diənt] — послушный	картина
obey [ə'bei] — слушаться, подчиняться	pair [pea] — napa
object ['pbcgekt] — предмет, вещь, цель	palace [ˈpæləs] — дворец
ocean [ˈəʊʃn] — океан	pancake [ˈpænkeɪk] — блин
oceanographic [ˌəʊʃənəˈgræfik] — океано-	panda [ˈpændə] — панда (зверь, внешне
графический	похожий на медведя, чёрно-белой
octopus ['pktəpəs] — осьминог	окраски, живёт в ограниченном ареале
of [pv] — предлог родительного падежа	в горных лесах Китая)
offer ['pfə] — предлагать; предложение	paper ['регрә] — бумага
office ['pfis] — офис	parade [pəˈreid] — проходить маршем;
often ['pfn] — часто	парад
oil [ɔɪl] — нефть, масло	paradise ['pærədaɪs] — рай
old [əuld] — старый	paragraph ['pærəgrɑ:f] — параграф
older [ˈəʊldə] — старше (по возрасту)	pardon ['pɑ:dn] — извинение
on [ɒn] — на	parent ['peərənt] — родитель
once [wʌns] — однажды	рагк [ра:k] — парк
only [ˈəunli] — только	part [ра:t] — часть
ореп ['әирәп] — открывать	participant [pa:'tɪsɪpənt] — участник
opinion [əˈрɪпjən] — мнение	party ['pa:ti] — приём гостей, вечеринка
opportunity [ˌppəˈtju:nəti] — возможность	patient ['peɪʃnt] — терпеливый
оррозіtе ['ррәzіt] — противоположный;	patron ['peitrən] — покровитель, патрон
напротив	раw [рэ:] — лапа животного
option ['ɒр∫n] — выбор, альтернатива	рау [рег] — платить
orange ['ргіпф] — апельсин	peace [pi:s] — мир
orchard [ˈɔ:tʃəd] — фруктовый сад	peaceful ['pi:sfl] — мирный, миролюбивый
order ['ɔ:də] — порядок	peanut ['pi:nʌt] — арахис, земляной орех
ordinary [ˈɔːdəː] — обычный,	pearl [p3:l] — жемчуг
обыкновенный	pencil ['pensl] — карандаш
organise ['э:gənaiz] — организовывать,	penguin ['peŋgwɪn] — пингвин
. TOTAL TOTAL (1997) : 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	perfect ['ps:fikt] — совершенный
устраивать	perform [pəˈfɔ:m] — выступать
organisation [ˌɔ:gənaɪˈzeɪʃn] — организация	performance [pəˈfɔ:məns] — представление,
original [əˈrɪʤnəl] — исходный,	спектакль
оригинальный	period [ˈpɪəriəd] — период
other ['ʌðə] — другой, иной	permission [pəˈmɪʃn] — разрешение
our [ˈaʊə] — наш	person ['ps:sn] — человек, личность
ourselves [aoəˈselvz] — (мы) сами	pet [pet] — питомец, домашнее животное
out [aut] — вне, за, из	pharmacy [ˈfɑːməsi] — аптека
outdoors [aot'dɔ:z] — на открытом воздухе	phone [fəon] — звонить по телефону;
outside [aot'said] — за пределами; вне	телефон
over ['əuvə] — над	
overcome [,əuvə'kлm] — побороть,	photo ['fəutəu] — фотография photographer [fə'tɒgrəfə] — фотограф
победить	
owl [aul] — coba	phrase [freiz] — dpasa Physical [freiz] Education (PF) - dyravery
own [əun] — собственный	Physical [ˈfɪzɪkl] Education (PE) — физкуль-
oyster [ˈɔɪstə] — устрица	тура

push [poʃ] — толкать, пихать recipe ['resipi] — рецепт put [pot] (put, put) — класть, ставить recommend [rekəˈmend] — рекомендовать, рујатаs [рә'фа:məz] — пижама советовать record [rɪˈkɔ:d] — записывать record ['rekɔ:d] — запись, письменная Q фиксация (каких-либо фактов) quantity ['kwpntəti] — количество recreation [ˌrekri¹eɪʃn] — отдых, развлечение quarrel ['kwprəl] — ссориться; ссора red [red] — красный reef [ri:f] — риф quarter ['kwɔ:tə] — четверть queen [kwi:n] — королева refer [ri¹f3:] — направлять, отсылать reflection [ri'flek[n] — отражение question [ˈkwestʃən] — вопрос regards [ri'qa:dz] — добрые пожелания quick [kwik] — быстрый region ['ri:фәп] — область, пространство quickly ['kwikli] — быстро quiet [ˈkwaɪət] — тихий registration [ˌredzi'streɪ[n] — запись, quietly [ˈkwaɪətli] — спокойно, тихо регистрация regular [ˈregjolə] — регулярный quite [kwait] — вполне, довольно quiz [kwiz] — опрос, викторина regularly ['regjoləli] — регулярно relationship [rɪˈleɪ[n[ɪр] — взаимоотношение relative ['relətiv] — родственник R relax [riˈlæks] — расслаблять(ся), уменьшать напряжение rabbit [ˈræbɪt] — кролик religious [riˈlɪʤəs] — религиозный raccoon [rəˈku:n] — енот remain [ri'mem] — оставаться race [reis] — состязание в беге remember [rɪˈmembə] — помнить racetrack ['reistræk] — беговая дорожка, remind [rɪˈmaɪnd] — напоминать, гоночный трек быть похожим racing ['reisin] — состязание в скорости repair [п'реә] — чинить racket ['rækit] — ракетка repeat [rɪˈpi:t] — повторять railroad [ˈreɪlrəud] — железная дорога replace [n'pleis] — менять, замещать rain [rem] — дождь reply [rɪ'plaɪ] — отвечать; ответ, отклик rainbow ['rembəo] — радуга report [ri'pɔ:t] — сообщать, докладывать; raincoat ['remkəot] — плащ сообщение, доклад rainforest [rem'fprist] — тропический лес represent [ˌri:priˈzent] — изображать, rainy [ˈreɪni] — дождливый представлять raise [reiz] — поднимать, повышать reptile ['reptail] — пресмыкающееся, raisin [ˈreɪzn] — изюм рептилия **rare** [reə] — редкий reputation [,repju'ter[n] — репутация rarely ['reəli] — редко, нечасто request [rɪˈkwest] — просьба raspberry ['ra:zbəri] — малина research [rɪˈsɜːtʃ] — (научное) исследование raven ['reivn] — ворон researcher [rɪˈsɜːtʃə] — научный работник, reach [ri:tf] — достигать, доезжать до исследователь reaction [ri'æk[n] — реакция resolution [ˌrezəˈlu:ʃn] — решение read [ri:d] (read [red], read [red]) — читать respect [ri'spekt] — уважать; уважение, ready ['redi] — готовый признание real [riəl] — подлинный, истинный responsibility [гі,sppnsəˈbiləti] — ответственrealise ['rɪəlaɪz] — понимать, осуществлять, ность реализовывать responsible [rɪˈspɒnsəbl] — ответственный reality [ri'æləti] — действительность, rest [rest] — отдыхать; отдых реальность restaurant [ˈrestrɔ:ŋt] — ресторан really ['rɪəli] — действительно, разве

result [rɪˈzʌlt] — результат

retell [,ri'tel] (retold, retold) — пересказать

return [ri'tз:n] — возвращаться, отдавать

reason [ˈri:zn] — причина

receive [rɪˈsiːv] — получать

recently ['ri:səntli] — недавно, на днях

review [rɪˈvju:] — обзор	sandwich [ˈsænwɪʤ] — бутерброд
revision [ri ¹ viʒn] — пересмотр	sandy ['sendi] — песчаный, песочный
ribbon ['ribən] — лента, тесьма	sausage [ˈsɒsɪʤ] — колбаса
rice [rais] — puc	sause [so:s] — соус, подливка
rich [rɪtʃ] — богатый	save [seiv] — спасать
to be rich in — быть богатым чем-либо	say [sei] (said, said) — говорить, сказать
ride [raid] (rode, ridden) — кататься верхом	saying ['seɪɪŋ] — поговорка
to ride a bike — кататься на велосипеде	scare [skeə] — пугать, пугаться
right [rait] — правый; правильный	scarf [skɑ:f] — шарф
all right — всё в порядке	scary ['skeəri] — жуткий, ужасный
ring [rin] (rang, rung) — звонить	scene [si:n] — явление (в пьесе), сцена
rink [rɪŋk] — каток	(в фильме)
river [ˈrɪvə] — река	scenery ['si:nəri] — (театральные) декорации
road [rəud] — дорога	сцены
roar [гэ:] — реветь, рычать; рёв	schoolmate ['sku:lmeit] — одноклассник
roast [rəust] — жареный	science [ˈsaɪəns] — наука
robber [ˈrɒbə] — грабитель	scientific [ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk] — научный
rock [rpk] — рок	scientist [ˈsaɪəntɪst] — учёный
role [rəʊl] — роль	score [skɔ:] — cuët
role-play [ˈrəʊl pleɪ] — ролевая игра	scratch [skrætʃ] — царапать; царапина
roll [rəul] — катиться; булочка	scream [skri:m] — вопить; пронзительно
roof [ru:f] — крыша	кричать; вопль
гоот [ги:т] — комната	screen [skri:n] — ширма, экран
root [ru:t] — корень	script [skript] — сценарий
горе [гәор] — канат, верёвка	scriptwriter ['skript,raitə] — сценарист
rose [rəʊz] — posa	scuba [ˈsku:bə] — акваланг
round [raund] — круглый	sea [si:] — mope
route [ru:t] — маршрут; дорога	search [sз:ʧ] — разыскивать; поиск
routine [,ru:'ti:n] — обычный порядок	seashell [ˈsi:ʃel] — морская ракушка
row [гәо] — ряд, линия	- 프로마스 (CONT.) 그리고 100mm (CONT.)
	seashore ['si:ʃɔ:] — морское побережье
royal [ˈгɔɪəl] — королевский	seaside [ˈsiːsaɪd] — морской курорт,
royalty [ˈrɔɪəlti] — королевская власть	морской берег
rubber [ˈrʌbə] — ластик	season [ˈsiːzn] — время года, сезон
rubbish ['rʌbɪʃ] — мусор	seat [si:t] — место
rucksack [ˈrʌksæk] — рюкзак	second [ˈsekənd] — второй
rugby [ˈrʌgbi] — регби	secondary [ˈsekəndəri] — средний
ruler [ˈruːlə] — линейка	secret [ˈsiːkrət] — секрет; секретный
run [rʌn] (ran, run) — бегать; бежать	section [ˈsekʃn] — секция
	see [si:] (saw, seen) — видеть
S	seek [si:k] (sought, sought) — искать
	seem [si:m] — казаться, представляться
sad [sæd] — грустный, печальный	seldom [ˈseldəm] — редко
safe [seif] — безопасный	selection [səˈlekʃn] — отбор
safety ['seifti] — безопасность	sell [sel] (sold, sold) — продавать
sail [seil] — плавать; парус	semi-detached [ˌsemidɪˈtæʧt] — смежный
sailing ['seiliŋ] — мореплавание, мореходство	(дом)
sailor [ˈseɪlə] — моряк	send [send] (sent, sent) — посылать
salad [ˈsæləd] — салат	sense [sens] — чувство
salt [sɔ:lt] — соль	sentence [ˈsentəns] — предложение
same [seim] — тот же самый	separate [ˈseprət] — отдельный
sample ['sa:mpl] — образец	serial ['sɪəriəl] — сериал
sand [send] — песок	serious [ˈsɪəriəs] — серьёзный

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seriously [ˈsɪəriəsli] — серьёзно
                                                   silver ['sɪlvə] — серебро
servant ['sз:vnt] — слуга
                                                   similar [ˈsɪmələ] — подобный, похожий
serve [s3:v] — служить, состоять на службе
                                                   simple ['simpl] — простой
service ['s3:vis] — служба, занятие
                                                   since [sins] — c тех пор как
set [set] (set, set) the table — накрывать
                                                   sing [siŋ] (sang, sung) — петь
   на стол
                                                   singer ['sɪŋə] — певец
                                                   singular ['sɪŋgjʊlə] — единственное число
several ['sevrəl] — несколько
severe [sɪ'vɪə] — суровый, требовательный
                                                   sister ['sistə] — cecrpa
shadow ['ʃædəu] — тень
                                                   sit [sit] (sat, sat) — сидеть
shall [[æl] — вспомогательный глагол,
                                                   site [sait] — сайт; место нахождения
                                                   situation [ˌsɪtʃjuˈeɪʃn] — ситуация
   служит для образования будущего
                                                   size [saiz] — размер, величина
   времени
shape [seip] — форма, очертание
                                                   skate [skeit] — кататься на коньках
share [(еә) — делиться, пользоваться вместе;
                                                   skeleton ['skelitən] — скелет
   доля, часть
                                                   ski [ski:] — кататься на лыжах; лыжа
shark [(a:k) — акула
                                                   skill [skil] — умение, навык, мастерство
sharp [(a:p] — острый, отточенный
                                                   skirt [skз:t] — юбка
sheep [{i:p] — овца
                                                   sky [skai] — небо
shell [[el] — раковина (моллюска)
                                                   sledge [sledg] — кататься на санках; санки
shine [ʃaɪn] (shone, shone) — светить, сиять
                                                   sleep [sli:p] (slept, slept) — спать
ship [ʃɪp] — корабль, судно
                                                   sleigh [slei] — кататься на санях; сани
shipbuilding ['[ɪpˌbɪldɪŋ] — кораблестроение
                                                   slide [slaid] — скользить
shirt [∫3:t] — рубашка
                                                   slim [slim] — тонкий, стройный
shoe [ʃu:] — туфель
                                                   slow [sləu] — медленный; медленно
shooter ['fu:tə] — стрелок
                                                   small [smɔ:l] — маленький
shop [∫pp] — магазин
                                                   smart [sma:t] — умный
shopping ['[opin] — посещение магазина
                                                   smell [smel] (smelt, smelt) — пахнуть; запах
short [∫э:t] — короткий
                                                   smile [smail] — улыбаться; улыбка
shorts [(ɔ:ts] — шорты
                                                   smoked [sməukt] — копчёный
should [[ud] — вспомогательный /
                                                   smoking ['sməukiŋ] — курение
   модальный глагол
                                                   snack [snæk] — лёгкая закуска
shoulder ['ʃəʊldə] — плечо
                                                   sneak [sni:k] — красться, подкрадываться,
shout [ʃaʊt] — кричать
                                                       идти крадучись
show [ʃəʊ] (showed, shown) — показывать;
                                                   sneakers ['sni:kəz] — кеды
                                                   sniff [snif] — сопеть; вдох
   представление, шоу
showman ['[əumən] — шоумен, специалист
                                                   snip [snip] — клочок
    по организации публичных зрелищ
                                                   snow [snou] - cher
shut [[лt] (shut, shut) — закрывать
                                                   snowboarding ['snəubɔ:dɪŋ] — сноуборд
shy [ʃaɪ] — застенчивый
                                                       (вид спорта)
sick [sik] — больной
                                                   snowy ['snəoi] — снежный
side [said] — сторона
                                                   soap [səup] — мыло
sigh [sai] — вздыхать; вздох
                                                   sociable ['səʊ[əbl] — общительный
sight [sait] — взгляд,
                                                   society [səˈsaɪəti] — общество
   достопримечательность
                                                   sock [spk] — носок
sightseeing [ˈsaɪtˌsiːɪŋ] — осмотр
                                                   sofa ['səufə] — диван
   достопримечательностей
                                                   soft [sdft] — мягкий
sign [sain] — подписывать(ся); знак
                                                   soldier [ˈsəʊlʤə] — солдат
signature ['signət[ə] — подпись
                                                   solve [splv] — решать (задачу, проблему)
silence ['saɪləns] — тишина, безмолвие
                                                   some [sam] — несколько, некоторое
silent ['saɪlənt] — безмолвный, молчащий
                                                       количество
silently ['saɪləntli] — молча
                                                   somebody ['sʌmbədi] — кто-то, кто-нибудь
silly [ˈsɪli] — глупый
                                                   someday ['sʌmdei] — когда-нибудь
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someone ['sʌmwʌn] — кто-то, кто-нибудь
                                                   stadium ['steɪdiəm] — стадион
something ['sʌmθɪŋ] — что-то
                                                   stairs [steəz] — лестница
                                                   stamp [stæmp] - марка
sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] — иногда
son [san] - сын
                                                   stand [stænd] (stood, stood) - стоять
song [spŋ] — песня
                                                   star [sta:] — звезда
soon [su:n] - скоро
                                                   starfish [ˈstɑ:fɪʃ] — морская звезда
sore [sɔ:] — рана; больной, воспалённый
                                                   start [sta:t] — начинать; старт
sorry ['spri] — извините
                                                   state [steit] — государство
                                                   statement ['stertmənt] — утверждение,
sort [so:t] — вид, сорт, разновидность
sound [saund] — звучать; звук
                                                       заявление
soup [su:p] - cyn
                                                   station [ˈsteɪʃn] — станция
south [sau\theta] — ior
                                                   statue [ˈstætʃu:] — статуя
southern ['sʌðn] — южный, расположенный
                                                   stay [stei] — останавливаться; пребывание
                                                       to stay at — останавливаться
    на юге
souvenir [ˌsu:və¹nɪə] — сувенир
                                                       to stay with - гостить
space [speis] — пространство
                                                   step [step] — шаг
Spanish ['spænɪ[] — испанский
                                                   stick [stik] — втыкать; палка
spark [spa:k] — искриться; искра
                                                   still [stil] — всё ещё
sparkler ['spa:klə] — бенгальский огонь
                                                   sting [stɪŋ] (stung, stung) — жалить; жало
speak [spi:k] (spoke, spoken) — говорить,
                                                   stock [stpk] — снабжать, поставлять; запас
    сказать
                                                   stomach ['stʌmək] — желудок
                                                   stone [stəun] — камень
speaker [spi:kə] — оратор, говорящий
special ['spe[l] — особый, специальный
                                                   stop [stop] — останавливать(ся);
speciality [,spe[i'æləti] — отличительная черта,
                                                       остановка
    особенность
                                                   storm ['stɔ:m] — шторм
species ['spi:ʃi:z] — вид, разновидность
                                                   story ['stɔ:ri] — история
specific [spə'sɪfɪk] — характерный,
                                                   straight [streit] — прямой; прямо
    своеобразный, необычный
                                                   strange [streinф] — странный
special ['spe[l] — особый, специальный
                                                   strategy ['strætəфi] — стратегия
speech [spi:t[] — речь
                                                   straw [strɔ:] — солома
spell [spel] (spelt, spelt) — писать или
                                                   strawberry ['stɔ:bəri] — земляника
    произносить (слово) по буквам
                                                   stream [stri:m] — поток, ручей, струя
spend [spend] (spent, spent) — проводить,
                                                   street [stri:t] — улица
    тратить
                                                   strength [strenθ] — сила
spicy ['spaisi] — острый
                                                   stress [strəs] — давление, ударение
                                                   stretch [stretf] — простираться
spider ['spaidə] — паук
spirit ['spirit] — дух, духовное начало
                                                   strict [strikt] — строгий, требовательный
spit [spit] — песчаная коса
                                                   strike [straɪk] (struck, struck) — ударяться;
splendid ['splendid] — роскошный,
                                                       удар
    пышный
                                                   strip [strip] — полоса
sport [spo:t] — спорт
                                                   stripe [straip] — наносить полосы,
sportsman ['spo:tsmən] — спортсмен
                                                       помечать полосами
                                                   strong [stron] — сильный
spot [spot] — пачкать; пятнышко
spread [spred] (spread, spread) — расстилать;
                                                   structure ['strakt[ə] — структура
    распространение
                                                   struggle [ˈstrʌgl] — борьба
spring [sprin] — весна; источник
                                                   student ['stju:dnt] — ученик, студент
square [skweə] — площадь; квадратный
                                                   study ['stʌdi] — изучать, исследовать
squeal [skwi:l] — пронзительно кричать;
                                                   stuff [stлf] — набивать, заполнять; материал
                                                   stupid [ˈstju:pɪd] — глупый
    визг, вопль
squeeze [skwi:z] — сжимать, стискивать
                                                   style [stail] — стиль, манера
squid [skwid] — кальмар
                                                   subject ['sʌbʤɪkt] — учебный предмет
squirrel ['skwɪrəl] — белка
                                                   suburb ['sʌbɜ:b] — пригород, окраина
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success [səkˈses] — ycnex
                                                   swim [swim] (swam, swum) — плавать
successful [səkˈsesfl] — благополучный,
                                                   switch [switf] — переключать; переключение
                                                       to switch off — выключать (свет,
   успешный
such [satf] — такой
                                                       телевизор)
sucker ['sʌkə] — присоска
                                                       to switch on — включать (свет, телевизор)
suddenly [ˈsʌdnli] — вдруг
                                                   symbol ['simbl] — символ
suffer ['sʌfə] — страдать, испытывать
                                                   symbolise ['sımbəlaiz] — символизировать
suffix ['sʌfiks] — суффикс
                                                   syrup ['sɪrəp] — сироп
sugar ['sogə] — caxap
                                                   system ['sistəm] — система, устройство
suggest [səˈфest] — предлагать,
   советовать
suggestion [səˈdʒestʃən] — предложение,
   совет
                                                   table ['teibl] — стол
suit [su:t] — костюм
                                                   tactful [ˈtæktfl] — тактичный
suitable [ˈsuːtəbl] — годный, подходящий
                                                   tail [teil] — XBOCT
suitcase ['su:tkeis] — чемодан
                                                   take [teik] (took, taken) — брать, взять
summarise ['sʌməraiz] — суммировать,
                                                       to take care of — заботиться о ...
   подводить итог
                                                       to take off — снимать (об одежде)
summary ['sʌməri] — краткое изложение
                                                       to take out — выносить
sun [sʌn] — солнце
                                                       to take part — участвовать
sunbathe ['sʌnbeɪð] — загорать
                                                       to take place — происходить,
sunflower ['sʌnˌflauə] — подсолнух
                                                       иметь место
sunglasses ['sʌnˌglɑ:siz] — солнцезащитные
                                                       to take away — убирать, уносить
   очки
                                                   tale ['teil] — рассказ, история
sunny ['sʌni] — солнечный
                                                   talent [ˈtælənt] — талант
sunrise ['sʌnraɪz] — восход солнца
                                                   talk [tɔ:k] — разговаривать; разговор
sunset ['sʌnset] — заход солнца, закат
                                                   talkative ['tɔ:kətɪv] — разговорчивый
superficial [ˌsu:pəˈfɪʃl] — внешний,
                                                   tall [tɔ:l] — высокий
   поверхностный
                                                   tangle [ˈtæŋgl] — спутанный клубок
superiority [suˌpɪəriˈɒrəti] — превосходство,
                                                   tart [ta:t] — домашний торт
    преимущество
                                                   tartan ['tɑ:tn] — клетчатая шерстяная
superlative [so'p3:lətiv] — превосходный
                                                       материя, шотландка
    (о степени сравнения прилагательных)
                                                   task [ta:sk] — задание
supermarket ['su:pə,ma:kit] — супермаркет
                                                   taste [teist] — пробовать на вкус; вкус
superstition [ˌsu:pəˈstɪʃn] — суеверие,
                                                   tasty ['teisti] — вкусный
    предрассудок
                                                   teach [ti:t[] (taught, taught) — учить,
supper ['sʌpə] — ужин
                                                       обучать
support [sə'pɔ:t] — поддерживать;
                                                   teacher [ˈti:tʃə] — учитель
    поддержка, помощь
                                                   team [ti:m] — команда
suppose [sə'pəuz] — полагать, думать
                                                   tear [tɪə] — слеза
sure [[0ə] — уверенный
                                                   tease [ti:z] — дразнить
surely ['ʃuəli] — конечно, непременно
                                                   teenager ['ti:neiфə] — подросток,
surface ['sз:fis] — поверхность
                                                       юноша или девушка (от 13 до 19 лет)
surfing ['sз:fiŋ] — сёрфинг
                                                   tell [tel] (told, told) — рассказывать,
surname ['sз:neim] — фамилия
                                                       сказать кому-либо что-либо
surprise [sə¹praiz] — удивление, сюрприз
                                                   temperature ['temprətʃə] — температура
surrounded [səˈraondɪd] — окружённый
                                                   tennis ['tenis] — теннис
survival [sə'vaɪvl] — выживание
                                                   tense [tens] — время (грамматическое)
survive [sə'vaɪv] — пережить, выживать
                                                   tent [tent] — палатка
sweater ['sweta] — свитер
                                                   tentacle ['tentəkl] — щупальце
sweep [swi:p] (swept, swept) — подметать
                                                   term [tз:m] — учебный семестр, четверть
sweet [swi:t] — конфета; сладкий
                                                   terribly ['terəbli] — ужасно
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terrify [ˈterɪfaɪ] — ужасать, вселять ужас	towards [təˈwɔ:dz] — к, по направлению к
than [ðæn] — чем	towel [ˈtauəl] — полотенце
the [ði:] — определённый артикль	town [taun] — город (небольшой)
theatre ['θιətə] — театр	toy [tɔɪ] — игрушка
their [ðeə] — их (чей?)	tradition [trəˈdɪʃn] — традиция
them [ðem] — им, их (кого?)	traffic ['træfik] — движение, транспорт
themselves [ðəmˈselvz] — (они) сами	traffic regulation — правила дорожного
then [ðen] — потом, затем	движения
these [ði:z] — эти	train [trem] — поезд
they [ðeɪ] — они	trainer ['treinə] — тренер
thick [θіk] — толстый	trait [treit] — черта (характера)
thin [θm] — тонкий	translate [træns'leit] — перевести,
thing [θɪŋ] — вещь	переводить
think [θɪŋk] (thought, thought) — думать	translation [trænsˈleɪʃn] — перевод
to think over — обдумать	travel ['trævl] — путешествовать;
this [ðɪs] — этот	путешествие
thistle ['θɪsl] — чертополох	treasure ['treʒə] — сокровище
those [ðəuz] — re	tree [tri:] — дерево
though [ðəu] — хотя, несмотря на	trick [trik] — обман, трюк
thousand ['θaoznd] — тысяча	trip [trip] — путешествие
threaten ['θretn] — грозить, угрожать	tropical [ˈtrɒpikl] — тропический
thrill [θril] — сильно волноваться; трепет	trouble [trabl] — беспокойство, волнение,
throat [θrəut] — горло	неприятность
through [θru:] — через, сквозь	trousers [ˈtraʊzəz] — брюки
thunder ['θʌndə] — греметь; гром	truck [trak] — грузовой автомобиль
tickle ['tɪkl] — щекотать; щекотка	true [tru:] — верный
tidy [ˈtaɪdi] — аккуратный; опрятный	truly ['tru:li] — правдиво, искренне
tie [taɪ] — галстук	truth [tru:θ] — правда
tiger [ˈtaɪgə] — тигр	try [trai] — пытаться; попытка
tight [taɪt] — тугой, плотный	T-shirt [ˈti:ʃз:t] — футболка
till [til] — до, до тех пор, пока	turkey [ˈtɜːki] — индейка
tiny [ˈtaɪni] — крошечный	turn [tз:n] — поворачивать; поворот, очередь
title [ˈtaɪtl] — заглавие	turtle ['t3:tl] — черепаха
toast [təʊst] — тост (ломтик хлеба,	TV [,ti:'vi:] — телевизор
подрумяненный на огне)	twinkle ['twiŋkl] — блестеть, сверкать
toe [təu] — палец ноги	type [taɪp] — тип
together [təˈɡeðə] — вместе	typical [ˈtɪpɪkl] — типичный
tomato [təˈmɑ:təʊ] — помидор	Cyprem (tiplici) - mini mini
tomorrow [təˈmɒrəʊ] — завтра	
tongue [tʌŋ] — язык	U
tongue twister — скороговорка	ugly [¹ʌgli] — ужасный
tonight [təˈnaɪt] — сегодня вечером	umbrella [ʌmˈbrelə] — зонт
too [tu:] — тоже, также; слишком, очень	unable [ʌnˈeɪbl] — неспособный
tooth [tu:θ] (мн. ч. teeth) — зуб	uncle ['лŋkl] — дядя
toothed [tu:θt] — имеющий зубы	uncomfortable [лп'kлmftəbl] — неудобный
top [tpp] — Bepx	uncountable [,nn'kaontəbl] — бесчисленный,
topic ['topik] — тема, предмет обсуждения	неисчисляемый
total ['təut] — целый, весь	under ['ʌndə] — под
touch [tatf] — прикасаться, трогать	under [ˌʌndə] — под underground [ˌʌndəˈgraund] — метро
tough [tʌf] — жёсткий	underline [ˌʌndəˈlaɪn] — подчёркивать
tour [toə] — тур	undernath [, Λ ndə i ni: θ] — внизу, ниже, под
tourist ['toərist] — турист	underside ['Andəsaid] — нижняя часть
tourist [toorist] — typnet	анистыйс [лицээани] — пижияя часть

very ['veri] — очень understand [,nndə'stænd] (understood, understood) — понимать view [vju:] - осматривать; вид understanding [ˌʌndəˈstændɪŋ] — понимающий village ['vɪlɪʤ] — деревня underwater [ˌʌndəˈwɔ:tə] — подводный vinegar ['vinigə] — ykcyc unexplored [,nnik'splo:d] — неизведанный, violin [,vaiə'lin] — скрипка неисследованный visit ['vizit] — посещать; посещение unforgettable [ˌʌnfəˈgetəbl] — незабываемый vocabulary [vəoˈkæbjoləri] — словарь unfortunately [ʌnˈfɔ:tʃənətli] — к несчастью, voice [vэis] — голос **voyage** ['vɔнʤ] — морское путешествие к сожалению unfriendly [лп'frendli] — недружелюбный, неприветливый W unhappy [лп'hæpi] — несчастливый, несчастный wait [weit] — ждать uniform ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] — форма walk [wo:k] — гулять, ходить пешком; unique [ju'ni:k] — уникальный, прогулка единственный wall [wo:1] - стена unit ['ju:nɪt] — раздел want [wpnt] - хотеть university [ju:nr'v3:səti] — университет war [wɔ:] — война unknown [,лп'пәоп] — неизвестный wardrode ['wɔ:drəub] — гардероб unlike [,ʌnˈlaɪk] — непохожий на warm [wɔ:m] — тёплый; тепло unlucky [лп'lлki] — неудачный, warn [wɔ:n] — предостерегать неудачливый was [wdz] (Past Simple or to be ed. ч.) — был, unsure [,лп'ʃоә] — неуверенный в себе untangle [ʌnˈtæŋgl] — распутывать wash [wd∫] — мыть, мыться, умываться, until [ən'tɪl] — до, до тех пор, пока стирать unusual [лп'ju:ʒvəl] — необычный to wash up — мыть посуду ир [лр] — вверх, кверху waste [weist] - потеря update ['npdeit] — обновлять, дополнять **watch** [wptʃ] — смотреть, наблюдать, (сведения, информацию) следить water ['wɔ:tə] — поливать; вода upon [ə'pon] — на upset [лр'set] (upset, upset) — расстраивать, waterfall ['wɔ:təfɔ:l] — водопад огорчать waterproof ['wɔ:təpru:f] — водонепрониupstairs [, Ap'steəz] — вверх по лестнице цаемый wax [wæks] - воск **us** [As] — нам, нас use [ju:z] — использовать, применять way [wei] — путь useful ['ju:sfl] — полезный wear [weə] (wore, worn) — носить (одежду) useless ['ju:sləs] — бесполезный weather [ˈweðə] — погода usual [ˈjuːʒʊəl] — обычный weekend [,wi:k'end] — уикенд usually ['ju:zoəli] — обычно (время отдыха с пятницы или субботы до понедельника) weight [weit] - вес, масса well-known [,wel 'nəon] — известный were [w3:] (Past Simple от to be мн. ч.) — были vacation ['veikeisn] — каникулы valley ['væli] — долина west [west] — запад vanilla [vəˈnɪlə] — ванильный western ['westən] — западный vanish ['vænɪ[] — исчезать, пропадать wet [wet] — сырой various ['veəriəs] — различный, разный whale [weil] — кит what [wpt] — что? какой? vegetable [ˈveʤtəbl] — овощ when [wen] — когда? vegetarian [veфə'teəriən] — вегетарианец **where** [weə] — где? куда? vehiche ['vi::kl] — транспортное средство

wherever [weər'evə] — где бы ни, куда бы ни

whether ['weðə] — ли

verb [v3:b] — глагол version ['v3:{n] — версия

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which [witf] — который? какой?
                                                  wooden ['wodn] — деревянный
while [wail] — пока, в то время как
                                                  wool [wol] — шерсть
whistle ['wisl] — свистеть; свист
                                                  word [wз:d] — слово
                                                  work [wз:k] — работать; работа
white [wait] — белый
who [hu:] — кто?
                                                  workbook ['wз:kbuk] — рабочая тетрадь
whole [həol] — целый
                                                  world [w3:ld] — мир
whom [hu:m] - кого?
                                                  world-famous [,w3:ld'feiməs] — всемирно
whose [hu:z] — чей?
                                                      известный
why [wai] — почему?
                                                  worry ['wʌri] — беспокоиться, волноваться
wide [waɪd] — широкий
                                                  worse [wз:s] — хуже
wife [waif] (мн. ч. wives) — жена
                                                  worship ['wз:ʃɪp] — боготворить
wiggle ['wɪgl] — покачивать
                                                  worst [w3:st] — самый плохой, наихудший
wild [waɪld] — дикий
                                                  worth [wз:θ] — стоящий
wildlife ['waildlaif] — живая природа;
                                                      to be worth doing smth — стоит что-либо
    дикие животные
                                                      сделать
will [wil] — вспомогательный глагол,
                                                  would [wvd] — вспомогательный глагол
    служит для образования будущего
                                                      Would you like ...? — Вам хотелось бы ...?
    времени
                                                  wring [rɪŋ] (wrung, wrung) — крутить,
win [win] (won, won) — выигрывать,
                                                      скручивать
    побеждать
                                                  write [rait] (wrote, written) — писать
wind [wind] - ветер
                                                  writer [ˈraɪtə] — писатель
windbreaker ['wind,breikə] — ветровка
                                                  wrong [rɒŋ] — неверный; неверно
window ['windəu] — окно
windy ['windi] — ветрено
wing [wɪŋ] — крыло
winter ['wintə] — зима
                                                  yank [jæŋk] — дёргать, рвать
wire ['waɪə] — проволока
                                                  yard [jɑ:d] — двор
wisdom ['wizdəm] — мудрость
                                                  yarn [jɑ:n] — нить, пряжа
wise [waiz] — мудрый
                                                  yellow [ˈjeləo] — жёлтый
wish [wɪʃ] — желать; желание
                                                  yet [jet] — ещё
witch [witf] — колдунья, ведьма
                                                  yoghurt ['jɒgət] — йогурт
with [wi\delta] - c
                                                  young [jaŋ] — молодой
within [wið'in] — внутри
                                                  yourself [jɔ:ˈself] — (ты) сам
without [wið'aut] — без
                                                  yourselves [jɔ:'selvz] — (вы) сами
wolf [wulf] (мн. ч. wolves) — волк
                                                  youth [ju:θ] — молодёжь; молодёжный
woman ['woman] (MH. 4. women ['wimin]) —
    женщина
                                                    Z
wonder ['wʌndə] — удивление, чудо
wonderful ['wʌndəfl] — чудесный
                                                  zoo [zu:] — зоопарк
wood [wod] — небольшой лес, роща
                                                  zoological [ˌzəʊəˈlɒʤɪkl] — зоологический
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